

老年人在吸入全麻并硬膜外麻醉下上腹手术期间血流动力学和氧耗变化

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摘要 目的 探讨老年人在 N₂O-O₂-安氟醚吸入全麻复合硬膜外麻醉下上腹部手术期间血流动力学和氧耗的变化。方法 28例择期上腹部手术病人，老年组和中年组各14例。快速诱导气管插管后行机械通气，吸入安氟醚和 N₂O 维持麻醉，并间断硬膜外给药。分别在诱导前切皮前1min 和手术开始后30~80min 记录各项血流动力学和呼吸参数。结果 插管后切皮前两组的平均动脉压(MAP)和心率(HR)均非常显著地低于诱导前水平($P<0.01$)。术期两组的 MAP 和 HR 略有回升，但均非常显著地低于诱导前水平($P<0.01$)。老年组 MAP 的降低幅度明显比中年组大。手术开始后两组的氧耗量(V_{O_2})均明显上升($P<0.01$)，且上升幅度较中年组小。**结论** 在吸入全麻复合硬膜外麻醉下上腹部手术期间，老年组血流动力学的波动幅度较大，但其氧耗的上升速度和幅度较中年组小。

关键词 老年人¹ 全身麻醉¹ 硬膜外麻醉¹ 血流动力学¹ 氧耗¹

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Abstract Objective To study the changes in the hemodynamics and oxygen consumption in the elderly patients during upper abdominal surgery under epidural anesthesia combined with N₂O-O₂-enflurane inhalation. Methods Twenty-eight patients with upper abdominal surgery on a selected day were divided into elderly group and middle-aged group, 14 subjects in each group. In the scheduled surgery, intratracheal intubation was performed after rapid anesthesia induction and mechanical ventilation was given. Anesthesia was maintained by using enflurane and N₂O inhalation and intermittent epidural anesthetic administration. Hemodynamic and respiratory parameters were recorded before anesthesia induction, 1 min before the incision and 30~80 min after the start of the operation, respectively. Results In both age groups, the mean arterial pressure(MAP) and heart rate(HR) under went a marked decline during the period after anesthesia induction till 1 min before the incision was made ($P<0.01$). Patients in the elderly group showed greater amplitude of declination in perioperative MAP and HR than the middle-aged patients did. After the start of the surgery, oxygen consumption (V_{O_2}) were elevated against the levels 1 min before the incision in both age groups, but the elevation in the elderly patients was comparatively moderate.
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During upper abdominal surgery under epidural anesthesia combined with inhalation anesthesia, the elderly patients may experience greater hemodynamic changes but less V_{O_2} increase than middle-aged patients.

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目前对麻醉手术期间机体氧耗变化的研究并不多，尤其对老年人麻醉手术期间氧耗变化的研究更未见报道。本研究观察了在 N₂O-O₂-安氟醚吸入全麻复合硬膜外麻醉下上腹部手术期间老年人血流动力学和氧耗的变化，并与中年人进行比较。

1 资料和方法

1.1 临床资料

28例 ASA I ~ III 级的择期上腹部手术病人，根据年龄分为老年组和中年组。老年组14例，其中男10

例，女4例；年龄(66.9±8.8)岁，体重质量(55.4±8.7)kg。中年组14例，其中男9例，女5例；年龄(48.9±9.9)岁，体重质量(59.1±1.0)kg。手术类型包括胃大部切除、胃癌根治及胆管切开取石等。

1.2 麻醉方法

术前30min 肌内注射安定10mg 和阿托品0.5mg。进入术后首先在T_{8~9}间隙行硬膜外穿刺成功后，向置管3cm。硬膜外用药为3:1(灭火2%利多卡因与1%丁卡因混合液)，根据病人对试验量(3~5ml)的反应确定术中硬膜外用药量。依次静脉注射芬太尼4.0 μ g/kg.b.w.，异丙酚2.0mg/kg.b.w.，琥珀酰胆碱1.5mg/kg.b.w.。后气管插管，用Ohmeda Excel 210麻醉机行机械通气，潮气量8~10ml/kg.b.w.，袁频率12次/min，袁吸比为1:2。观察期间各项通气参数保持不

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(上接 698 页)

醉期间血浆儿茶酚胺升高不显著。本研究结果表明袁尽管采用了全麻复合硬膜外麻醉，袁但随着手术时间的延长，袁两组 VO_2 逐渐升高，袁尤以中年组 VO_2 的增加较老年组多，袁说明全麻复合硬膜外麻醉也不能完全消除上腹部手术时的应激反应。袁即使儿茶酚胺不升高，袁而与能量代谢相关激素的增加也可使机体代谢率升高，袁这可能是由于硬膜外麻醉只能阻断脊神经根的交感感觉和运动神经，袁而阻断手术切皮时的伤害性刺激向中枢传导，袁但硬膜外麻醉却不能阻断由迷走神经核发出支配腹腔脏器的迷走神经，袁因此硬膜外麻醉不能抑制手术进腹腔后牵拉痛导致的应激反应，袁。

4 结论

在吸入全麻复合硬膜外麻醉下上腹部手术期间袁，老年病人血流动力学的波动幅度较大，袁且其氧耗的上升速度和幅度相对较中年病人小，袁。

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