

## 超声可视下前锯肌深面阻滞用于单孔胸腔镜手术对老年NSCLC患者术后疼痛、心肌酶谱的影响

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**【摘要】目的** 探究超声可视下前锯肌深面阻滞用于单孔胸腔镜手术在老年非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)患者治疗中的临床优势。**方法** 选取2020年11月至2022年3月许昌市中心医院拟行单孔胸腔镜手术的734例NSCLC患者作为研究对象,按随机数表法分为对照组和观察组各367例。对照组患者给予静吸复合全身麻醉,观察组患者给予超声可视下前锯肌深面阻滞复合全身麻醉。比较两组患者围术期指标、苏醒质量和不良反应,以及麻醉诱导前(T0)、术后即刻(T1)、术后6 h(T2)、术后24 h(T3)的心肌酶谱[肌钙蛋白T(cTnT)、磷酸肌酸激酶(CK)、肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)]水平和T1、T2、T3时的疼痛程度评分(VAS)。**结果** 观察组患者的丙泊酚、舒芬太尼用量分别为(618.76±30.15) mg、(68.97±5.87) μg, 明显少于对照组的(573.93±28.64) mg、(76.52±6.42) μg, 差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )；观察组患者的睁眼时间、自主呼吸时间、拔管时间分别为(16.45±4.28) min、(11.35±2.94) min、(20.87±4.98) min, 明显短于对照组的(18.75±4.31) min、(12.76±2.89) min、(23.15±5.39) min, 苏醒期躁动评分为(0.95±0.26)分, 明显低于对照组的(1.73±0.35)分, 差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )；T2、T3时, 观察组患者的cTnI水平分别为(7.52±1.39) pg/mL、(8.31±1.32) pg/mL, 明显低于对照组的(9.48±1.46) pg/mL、(9.22±1.28) pg/mL, 差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )；T1、T2、T3时, 观察组患者VAS评分分别为(0.19±0.05)分、(1.19±0.37)分、(1.89±0.39)分, 明显低于对照组的(0.52±0.13)分、(3.25±0.84)分、(2.11±0.41)分, 差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )；观察组患者的不良反应发生率为17.71%, 明显低于对照组的28.61%, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 超声可视下前锯肌深面阻滞用于老年NSCLC患者单孔胸腔镜手术能减少麻醉药物剂量,降低对心肌功能的影响,缓解患者术后疼痛,提高苏醒质量及治疗安全性。

**【关键词】** 非小细胞肺癌;胸腔镜手术;前锯肌深面阻滞;疼痛;心肌酶谱

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**Effects of deep block of serratus anterior muscle under ultrasound visualization for single hole thoracoscopic surgery on postoperative pain and myocardial enzymes in elderly patients with non-small cell lung cancer.** GUO Yong-qiang<sup>1</sup>, LI Fu-min<sup>1</sup>, HAN Ling-long<sup>1</sup>, WANG Yang-yang<sup>2</sup>. 1. Department of Anesthesia, Xuchang Central Hospital, Xuchang 461000, Henan, CHINA; 2. Department of Anesthesia, Henan Provincial People's Hospital, Zhengzhou 450000, Henan, CHINA

**[Abstract]** **Objective** To explore the clinical advantages of deep block of serratus anterior muscle under ultrasound visualization for single hole thoracoscopic surgery in the treatment of elderly non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

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**patients.** **Methods** A total of 734 patients with NSCLC undergoing single hole thoracoscopic surgery in Xuchang Central Hospital from November 2020 to March 2022 were selected as research objects. According to the random number table, they were randomly divided into a control group and an observation group, with 367 patients in each group. The patients in the control group were given intravenous inhalation combined with general anesthesia, while the patients in the observation group were given deep block of serratus anterior muscle under ultrasound visualization combined with general anesthesia. Perioperative indicators, quality of recovery, and adverse reactions were compared between the two groups, as well as the levels of myocardial enzymes [troponin T (cTnT), phosphocreatine kinase (CK), creatine kinase isoenzyme (CK-MB), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)] before anesthesia induction (T0), immediately after surgery (T1), 6 hours after surgery (T2), and 24 hours after surgery (T3), and the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) score at T1, T2, and T3.

**Results** The dosage of propofol and sufentanil in the observation group were  $(618.76 \pm 30.15)$  mg and  $(68.97 \pm 5.87)$   $\mu$ g, respectively, which were significantly less than  $(573.93 \pm 28.64)$  mg,  $(76.52 \pm 6.42)$   $\mu$ g in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The open eye time, spontaneous breathing time, and extubation time in the observation group were  $(16.45 \pm 4.28)$  min,  $(11.35 \pm 2.94)$  min, and  $(20.87 \pm 4.98)$  min, respectively, which were significantly shorter than  $(18.75 \pm 4.31)$  min,  $(12.76 \pm 2.89)$  min, and  $(23.15 \pm 5.39)$  min in the control group, while the score of restlessness in the recovery period was  $(0.95 \pm 0.26)$  points, significantly lower than  $(1.73 \pm 0.35)$  points in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). At T2 and T3, the cTnI levels in the observation group were  $(7.52 \pm 1.39)$  pg/mL and  $(8.31 \pm 1.32)$  pg/mL, respectively, which were significantly lower than  $(9.48 \pm 1.46)$  pg/mL and  $(9.22 \pm 1.28)$  pg/mL in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). At T1, T2, and T3, the VAS scores in the observation group were  $(0.19 \pm 0.05)$  points,  $(1.19 \pm 0.37)$  points, and  $(1.89 \pm 0.39)$  points, which were significantly lower than  $(0.52 \pm 0.13)$  points,  $(3.25 \pm 0.84)$  points, and  $(2.11 \pm 0.41)$  points in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The incidence of adverse reactions in the observation group was 17.71%, which was significantly lower than 28.61% in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion** Deep block of serratus anterior muscle under ultrasound visualization for single hole thoracoscopic surgery in elderly patients with NSCLC can reduce the dose of anesthetic drugs, reduce the impact on myocardial function, alleviate postoperative pain, improve the quality of recovery and treatment safety.

**【Key words】** Non-small cell lung cancer; Thoracoscopic surgery; Deep block of serratus anterior muscle; Pain; Myocardial zymogram

非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)是肺癌主要类型,其发病率呈上升趋势,手术是主要的治疗手段<sup>[1]</sup>。胸腔镜技术是目前治疗 NSCLC 的常用微创术式,尤其是单孔胸腔镜手术,相较于多孔胸腔镜技术具有创伤更轻、术后恢复更快的优点<sup>[2]</sup>。全身麻醉是术中常用的麻醉方式,可使患者处于睡眠状态,确保手术顺利实施,但不良反应风险较高<sup>[3]</sup>。而前锯肌深平面阻滞在获得良好镇痛效果的同时,还能减少药物剂量,提高手术安全性<sup>[4]</sup>。相关研究表明,胸部手术操作组织再灌注产生的自由基会损伤心肌细胞,导致心肌酶谱发生主要变化<sup>[5]</sup>。麻醉实施是减少心肌细胞损伤重要途径,但关于心肌酶谱在前锯肌深面阻滞胸腔镜手术中的变化情况的报道较少。基于此,本研究将分析超声可视下前锯肌深面阻滞用于单孔胸腔镜手术对老年 NSCLC 患者术后疼痛和心肌酶谱的影响。

## 1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取 2020 年 11 月至 2022 年 3 月许昌市中心医院拟行单孔胸腔镜手术的 734 例 NSCLC 患者为研究对象。纳入标准:符合《NCCN 临床实践指南:非小细胞肺癌》<sup>[6]</sup> 中 NSCLC 的相关诊断,且经影像检查、穿刺活检确诊;符合单孔胸腔镜手术指征且无手术禁忌证;淋巴细胞未出现远端转移;无胸部手术史;符合 ASA 分级: I ~ III 级。排除标准:对麻醉药物及阿片类药物过敏者;术前接受放化疗者;神经系统疾病或前锯肌区域神经损伤者;既往慢性疼痛史;凝血功能障碍者;心、肝、肾等重要脏器严重障碍者;合并其他恶性肿瘤。按随机数表法将患者分为对照组和观察组,每组 367 例。两组患者的性别、年龄、体质指数指数、TNM 分期、美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)分级及基础疾病比较差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),具有可比性,见表 1。本研究经本院伦理委员会审核批准,且患者及家属签署知情同意书。

表 1 两组患者的一般资料比较 [ $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of general data between the two groups [ $\bar{x} \pm s$ , n (%)]

组别	例数	性别		年龄(岁)	体质指数 (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	TNM 分期			ASA 分级			基础疾病		
		男性	女性			I 期	II 期	I 级	II 级	III 级	高血压	糖尿病	冠心病	
对照组	367	216 (58.86)	151 (41.14)	$67.82 \pm 2.39$	$22.69 \pm 1.52$	187 (50.95)	180 (49.05)	142 (38.69)	164 (44.69)	61 (16.62)	62 (16.89)	43 (11.72)	21 (5.72)	
观察组	367	224 (61.04)	143 (38.96)	$68.02 \pm 3.15$	$22.87 \pm 1.53$	172 (46.87)	195 (53.13)	153 (41.69)	168 (45.78)	46 (12.53)	58 (15.80)	37 (10.08)	25 (6.81)	
$\chi^2/t$ 值		0.363	0.970	1.599		1.227			1.174		0.159	0.505	0.371	
P 值		0.547	0.333	0.110		0.268			0.240		0.690	0.477	0.542	

## 1.2 麻醉方法

**1.2.1 对照组** 该组患者采用静吸复合全身麻醉。患者入室后监测血压、心率、血氧饱和度、动脉压等；开放静脉通道，进行麻醉诱导：咪达唑仑0.05 mg/kg+舒芬太尼0.6 μg/kg+丙泊酚2 mg/kg+阿曲库铵0.15 mg/kg静脉滴注；于纤维支气管镜下插入双腔支气管导管，确定位置正确，连接麻醉机给予双肺通气，参数设置：呼吸频率：12次/min，氧浓度：100%，流量：2 L/min。麻醉维持：泵注瑞芬太尼0.05~0.2 μg/(kg·min)+丙泊酚4~8 mg/(kg·min)，脑电频指数(BIS)维持：40~60，间断给予阿曲库铵维持肌松。

**1.2.2 观察组** 该组患者给予超声可视下前锯肌深面阻滞复合全身麻醉。患者仰卧，肘部屈曲，上臂外展，手放置于肩上，常规消毒铺巾；采用高频超声探头垂直于腋中线第5肋间，移动探头辨别浅表背阔肌肌深部前锯肌；采用18 G 神经阻滞针(64 mm)由上至下采用平面内技术进针，当针尖到达肋骨表面、前锯肌深面，回抽无气、无血，注入30 mL 0.3%盐酸罗哌卡因，观察药物扩散情况，确定满意后同对照组进行麻醉诱导、麻醉维持。患者仰卧，麻醉起效后，于第5肋间行约4 cm切口，于胸腔镜下进行肺叶、肺段切除及纵隔淋巴结清扫术。手术结束，采用静脉自控镇痛，舒芬太尼2 μg/kg + 托烷司琼10 mg + 生理盐水配至100 mL，单次剂量：2 mL，背景输注速率2 mL/h，锁定时间15 min。待患者呼吸恢复，潮气量满意，拔出双腔支气管导管后送至恢复室。

**1.3 观察指标** (1)围术期指标：手术时间、术中出血量、丙泊酚用量、舒芬太尼用量、术中补液量。(2)苏醒质量：睁眼时间、自主呼吸时间、拔管时间、苏醒期躁动评分。苏醒期躁动评分标准：0分：可安静配合；1分：刺激可产生肢体动作，经语言安慰后改善；2分：无刺激肢体挣扎，但无需按压；3分：剧烈挣扎，需他人辅助按压。(3)心肌酶谱：采集麻醉诱导前(T0)、术后即刻(T1)、术后6 h(T2)、术后24 h(T3)患者静脉血5 mL，置于抗凝试管，均匀混合后离心去取上层血清-20℃保存。以电化学发光免疫分析法测定血清心肌酶谱肌钙蛋白T(cTnT)、磷酸肌酸激酶(CK)、肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)水平。(4)疼痛程度：采用视觉模拟量表(VAS)评估T1、T2、T3时疼痛程度，评分范围：0~10分，得分越高表示患者疼痛程度越剧烈。(5)不良反应：恶心呕吐、心动过缓、嗜睡、低血压等。

**1.4 统计学方法** 应用SPSS25.0统计软件分析数据。计量资料符合正态分布，以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示，组间比较采用t检验；计数资料比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验，等级资料比较采用Ridit检验。以P<0.05表示差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 两组患者的围术期指标比较** 两组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、术中补液量比较差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05)；但观察组患者的丙泊酚用量、舒芬太尼用量明显少于对照组，差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05)，见表2。

**2.2 两组患者的苏醒质量比较** 观察组患者的睁眼时间、自主呼吸时间、拔管时间明显短于对照组，苏醒期躁动评分明显低于对照组，差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05)，见表3。

**2.3 两组患者的心肌酶谱比较** 两组患者T1、T2、T3时CK、LDH和T2、T3时cTnT、CK-MB较T0时明显升高，差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05)；T2、T3时，观察组患者的cTnT明显低于对照组，差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)，见表4。

**2.4 两组患者术后各时间的VAS评分比较** T1、T2、T3时，观察组患者的VAS评分明显低于对照组，差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05)，见表5。

表2 两组患者的围术期指标比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 2 Comparison of perioperative indicators between the two groups ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

组别	例数	手术时间(min)	术中出血量(mL)	丙泊酚用量(mg)	舒芬太尼用量(μg)	术中补液量(mL)
对照组	367	129.86±22.86	76.85±9.32	573.93±28.64	76.52±6.42	922.64±208.38
观察组	367	132.58±21.49	77.69±8.53	618.76±30.15	68.97±5.87	897.66±214.42
t值		1.661	1.274	20.652	16.627	1.601
P值		0.097	0.203	0.001	0.001	0.110

表3 两组患者的苏醒质量比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 3 Comparison of awakening quality between the two groups ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

组别	例数	睁眼时间(min)	自主呼吸时间(min)	拔管时间(min)	苏醒期躁动评分(分)
对照组	367	18.75±4.31	12.76±2.89	23.15±5.39	1.73±0.35
观察组	367	16.45±4.28	11.35±2.94	20.87±4.98	0.95±0.26
t值		7.254	6.552	5.952	34.272
P值		0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001



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