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综述

剖宫产患者蛛网膜下腔阻滞麻醉后低血压的 预测、监测方法研究进展*

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摘要: 产科麻醉具有特殊性, 需要兼顾产妇和胎儿。椎管内麻醉, 尤其蛛网膜下腔阻滞麻醉是剖宫产手术的主流麻醉方式。蛛网膜下腔阻滞麻醉后低血压是其最常见的并发症, 对产妇和胎儿均会产生不利影响, 甚至威胁生命安全。若能早期进行风险预测, 发现危险人群, 予以相应的预防措施, 同时实时监测血流动力学参数, 及时处理, 可明显降低低血压的发生率, 保障产妇和胎儿的安全。

关键词: 蛛网膜下腔阻滞麻醉; 产科; 剖宫产术; 低血压

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Predicting and monitoring of hypotension after spinal anesthesia for patients undergoing cesarean section*

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Abstract: Obstetric anesthesia has its particularity, which needs to give attention to both puerpera and fetus. Intraspinal anesthesia, especially spinal anesthesia, is the mainstream of cesarean section anesthesia. Spinal anesthesia-induced hypotension is the most common complication, which will have adverse effects on the puerpera and fetus, and even lead to death. Although a number of preventive and management measures have been proposed, no strategy has been fully satisfactory and applicable to all patients. If early risk prediction can be carried out, the risk population can be found. Thus, the corresponding preventive measures, real-time monitoring of hemodynamic parameters, and timely treatment, can significantly reduce the incidence of hypotension to ensure the safety of puerpera and fetus. The method of predicting and monitoring hypotension after spinal anesthesia was introduced to provide references for anesthesia management in cesarean section.

Keywords: cesarean section; hypotension; spinal anesthesia; prediction

产科麻醉既要考虑麻醉深度, 又要避免麻醉药物对产妇及胎儿的影响。椎管内麻醉, 尤其蛛网膜下腔阻滞麻醉(又称腰麻)是剖宫产手术的主流麻醉方式。腰麻后低血压是其最常见的并发症, 对产妇和胎儿均产生不利影响, 甚至威胁生命安全。虽然有一些预防

和管理的措施, 但是目前仍没有任何一种针对腰麻后低血压的策略是完全令人满意并适用于所有患者的, 低血压的发生仍很常见。

根据低血压的发生机制, 产妇自主神经功能、仰卧位低血压综合征、血管容量状态、麻醉平面等都影

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响着腰麻后低血压的发生和严重程度。若能通过早期风险预测,发现高危人群危险因素,制订个体化的预防措施结合准确灵敏的监测方法,及时发现并做出相应的临床决策,这样既能减少低血压的发生率,又能避免不必要的补液和预防性血管活性药物暴露,减少衍生的副作用。本文将腰麻后低血压的预测、监测方法等相关研究现状作一综述,为剖宫产麻醉管理提供参考。

1 预测方法

1.1 危险因素预测

1.1.1 仰卧位低血压综合征 仰卧位低血压综合征是产妇腰麻后出现低血压的原因之一。妊娠后期即有仰卧位低血压综合征的产妇,腰麻后低血压发生风险更高,具有预测价值。① BMI、体重增长值具有一定的预测价值,但由于产妇孕期末体重增长分布不同,其并不能准确反映腰麻后失去支撑的妊娠子宫对下腔静脉、主动脉的压迫程度^[1-2]。②反映腹部肥胖或子宫大小的指标,如耻骨联合剑突距离、胎儿体重等,可能比 BMI、体重增长值更有预测价值。中枢性肥胖或腹部肥胖、增大的子宫不同程度地升高腹内压,加大腹主动脉、下腔静脉的压迫,同时促进麻醉药物向头端扩散,影响麻醉阻滞平面,增加低血压的风险^[3]。GUNUSEN 等^[4]指出反映腹部肥胖和子宫大小的耻骨联合剑突距离、胎儿和胎盘的重量可预测麻醉阻滞平面、低血压的发生率。

1.1.2 其他因素 产妇高龄、妊娠次数、巨大胎儿或双胎、胎儿臀位、低血压既往史、择期剖宫产等也被认为是腰麻后低血压的危险因素^[2, 5]。FAKHERPOUR 等^[2]在一项多因素分析中指出年龄 ≥ 35 岁、妊娠 ≥ 4 次为预测腰麻后低血压的交界值。BISHOP 等^[6]根据术前腰麻后低血压的危险因素,制订简单评分系统来量化风险,以决定是否有必要采取预防性治疗。虽然有些还没有经过前瞻性、临床、随机、盲法等进一步研究,但是在资源有限的环境里具有一定的临床预判价值。

1.2 自主神经功能相关指标预测

妊娠期交感神经、迷走神经平衡发生改变,妊娠晚期交感神经活性增强,占主要支配地位。腰麻后交感神经阻滞、体循环血管阻力降低是引起低血压的最主要原因。腰麻后产妇自主神经功能调节的差异造成不同的低血压发生率,自主神经功能相关指标具有腰麻后低血压的预测价值。

1.2.1 血流动力学参数 循环稳定受自主神经系统的调控,基础状态下的血流动力学参数可以反映产妇产前自主神经功能状态。基线心率高的产妇交感神经活性增强,可能更依赖交感神经维持血压,因此在腰麻阻滞交感神经后更易发生血流动力学波动,能预测低血压的发生^[2, 7]。ORBACH-ZINGER 等^[8]发现术前焦虑导致基线心率高的产妇交感活性增高,易发生腰麻后低血压。但是,也有研究则否认基线心率的预测价值,可能是心率易受产妇运动、体温、心理压力等因素的影响^[9]。此外,腰麻后外周血管阻力显著降低,心率代偿性加快,因此腰麻后心率增加也可预测早期低血压的发生。

1.2.2 体位性血压变化 产妇体位性血压变化受交感神经活性和静水压的影响。术前仰卧位应激试验阳性的产妇发生腰麻后低血压风险增加^[10]。JEON 等^[11]发现产妇从仰卧位转向右侧卧位时平均动脉压升高,可预测腰麻后低血压,且其不受产妇体重、腹围、麻醉阻滞平面的影响,体位性血压变化 ≥ 12 mmHg 可预防性使用血管活性药或液体管理。ERANGO 等^[12]认为,麻醉前随体位改变的收缩压变化可反映产妇在补偿下腔静脉回流受阻能力上的差异,可识别腰麻后发生低血压的高风险人群。

1.2.3 交感-副交感神经系统之间的平衡性 交感-副交感神经系统之间的平衡性可预测腰麻后低血压。①瞳孔受自主神经支配能反映这种平衡,瞳孔反应潜伏期似乎是副交感神经系统活动的一个指标。有研究指出麻醉前较高的瞳孔反应潜伏期与腰麻后低血压相关,但不能独立预测低血压^[13]。②自主神经功能指数、低/高频功率比值是反映心交感-迷走神经均衡性的定量指标。麻醉前患者自主神经功能指数的变化范围为 9%~65%,自主神经功能指数值越高,交感神经张力越高,迷走神经张力越低。PRASHANTH 等^[14]指出自主神经功能指数 $\geq 24\%$ 可预测产妇腰麻后低血压。③心率变异性能反映自主神经系统活性,多项研究证明其在预测腰麻后低血压的价值。BISHOP 等^[9]提出以低/高频功率比值 >2.0 作为预测腰麻后低血压的阈值。SAKATA 等^[15]则分析了体位变化下的心率变异性,提出麻醉前由左侧卧位改变为仰卧位时,低/高频功率比值升高 2 倍以上作为腰麻后低血压预测指标。这些研究样本量均相对不足,需要多样本、多中心的进一步研究,同时在有高血压、糖尿病等基础疾病的人群中,心率变异性的预测性有待进一步探讨。

1.3 循环容量相关指标预测

妊娠后期总循环血容量增加,全身血管阻力下降,腰麻后体循环血管阻力进一步降低,加重血液大量滞留在外周循环,主动脉、下腔静脉受压,术前禁食、禁水,产妇容量不足,均可诱发或加重低血压。许多医生通过术前评估产妇外周血管张力、液体反应、容量负荷状态来预测腰麻后低血压。容量不足、循环血管阻力下降、主动脉下腔静脉受压是腰麻后低血压的主要原因。

1.3.1 灌注指数 灌注指数可监测外周循环张力,反映外周循环灌注情况,通过无创性脉氧探头监测脉搏波型计算波动性组织和非波动性组织吸光量的比值。基线灌注指数可反映产妇基线血管舒缩张力,产妇手指基线灌注指数与腰麻后低血压的程度、发生率呈正相关^[16]。基线灌注指数 >3.5 可有效预测腰麻后低血压^[17]。由于子宫对主动脉、下腔静脉的压迫,灌注指数在手指和足趾之间存在差异,XU等^[18]表明剖宫产期间基线脚趾灌注指数与低血压的发生率呈负相关,腰麻后持续监测足趾灌注指数有助于预测及反映下腔静脉受压情况。汤南南等^[19]提出用上下肢基线灌注指数差值预测腰麻后低血压,差值越小,发生腰麻后低血压风险的可能性越高。基线血管张力较低的产妇在腰麻后更易发生低血压,基线灌注指数与麻醉后灌注指数变化可用于预测和反映腰麻后低血压的发生。

1.3.2 容量状态 产妇术前液体反应、容量负荷状态可预测腰麻后低血压。①脉搏灌注变异指数是评估机体容量状态和预测容量反应的动态血流动力学指标,反映灌注指数在呼吸周期中的变异程度,脉搏灌注变异指数的范围为 $1 \sim 100$,一般认为其值 >15 提示患者的容量不足。SUN等^[20]发现脉搏灌注变异指数基线值与低血压发生率相关,与SBP下降程度无关,但不看好其成为临床预测指标。KUWATA等^[21]肯定了脉搏灌注变异指数基线值与腰麻后低血压的发生、严重程度的相关性,但认为腰麻后脉搏灌注变异指数比基线值更有预测价值,腰麻后脉搏灌注变异指数反映产妇麻醉后容量状态,腰麻后即刻脉搏灌注变异指数升高是腰麻后低血压独立的危险因素。但是也有研究否认脉搏灌注变异指数的预测价值^[7, 18]。②超声测定下腔静脉塌陷指数可快速评估其压缩程度、容量状态。KUNDRRA等^[22]研究指出仰卧位下腔静脉塌陷指数 $>11.5\%$ 可预测剖宫产术中低血压。郭敏等^[23]发现超声下不同体位下腔静脉塌陷指数的差值 $\geq 3.59\%$ 对

腰麻后低血压有较好的预测价值。CERUTI等^[24]研究则提示下腔静脉塌陷指数不能作为预测指标。脉搏灌注变异指数、下腔静脉塌陷指数受呼吸影响③通过超声监测动脉峰流速,如主动脉、肱动脉,可反映左心室每搏量的变化,可对容量反应性进行有效判断。瞿敏等^[25]通过超声测量产妇不同体位下肱动脉峰流速,发现动脉峰流速差值 $\geq 17.8 \text{ cm/s}$ 能较好地预测仰卧位低血压综合征。ZIELESKIEWICZ等^[26]监测被动抬腿试验时主动脉峰流速来评估容量反应,主动脉峰值血流速变异率越小,腰麻后低血压发生率越低。④血浆脑钠肽(brain natriuretic peptide, BNP)是评定心衰进程和判断预后的指标。孕期产妇BNP增加,约为非孕期的2倍。BIRTAY等^[27]指出术前低水平BNP可能与剖宫产术中低血压存在相关性,推测可能术前低水平BNP反映了容量不足,较高的基线BNP水平可能在健康足月孕妇剖宫产时的低血压发展中起保护作用。

1.4 麻醉相关预测方法

麻醉药物剂量、给药方式、阻滞平面均可影响腰麻后低血压的发生率、严重程度。

1.4.1 感觉阻滞平面 影响血管张力的神经纤维产生于 $T_5 \sim L_1$,心脏交感神经纤维产生于 $T_1 \sim T_4$ 。在最近一项多因素回归分析中发现,感觉阻滞平面 $\geq T_4$ 是最强的预测因子^[2]。麻醉平面过高阻滞心交感神经、心脏泵功能受抑制,发生低血压风险越高。ZHANG等^[28]指出腰麻后感觉阻滞平面上升的速度可作为预测腰麻后低血压的预测指标,上升速度越慢,生理性补偿时间越多,发生低血压的风险越低,腰麻后3 min感觉阻滞平面 $\geq T_8$ 可作为产妇低血压的预测指标。

1.4.2 麻醉药物剂量 低剂量麻醉药物可提供良好的血流动力学稳定性,降低腰麻后低血压的发生率、严重程度^[29]。

1.4.3 给药方式 腰麻液的给药方式与单次给药相比,分次给药更有利于血流动力学的稳定,并且延长镇痛时间,但是在妊高症患者中这种优势不明显^[30-31]。

1.5 其他指标预测

有研究显示在北美人群中, β_2 肾上腺素受体基因型影响产妇血管活性药物(麻黄素或去氧肾上腺素)的需要量。可能由于 β_2 肾上腺素受体某些特定的基因型影响血压的调节及对腰麻的反应,某个基因型的产妇可能不会发生腰麻后低血压,或者需要较少的血管活性药物^[32]。然而,LANDAU等^[33]指出在中国人群

中, 母体 β_2 肾上腺素受体和一氧化氮合成酶的基因型并不影响维持产妇血压所需的麻黄素或去氧肾上腺素总剂量。GRATZ 等^[34]指出通过连续无创血压监测获得的动脉硬化变异性有可能成为腰麻后低血压的有效预测因子。

2 监测方法

临床上常规监测产妇的间歇无创血压、血氧饱和度、心电图, 根据心率、血压的变化及产妇头晕、恶心等不适症状来评估产妇血流动力学, 做出相应处理。近些年来, 随着医学科技的发展及对腰麻后低血压研究的不断深入, 一些新的监测方法相继在产科麻醉中广泛应用, 如连续无创血压监测仪、局部脑氧饱和度、血流动力学监测等。

2.1 连续无创血压监测

间歇血压监测根据振荡法原理进行测量, 需要一定时间, 易受到体位和外界的干扰。有研究显示, 在不影响测量可靠性的前提下, 连续无创血压监测比传统的血压监测能更快地检测到低血压, 及时发现低血压并早期治疗, 更能有效预防母亲和胎儿有关不良事件^[35-37]。

2.2 局部脑血氧饱和度监测

产妇腰麻后急性低血压降低脑灌注, 通过近红外光谱监测发现血压下降伴随产妇局部脑血容量、局部脑血氧饱和度的降低, 且与这种下降呈正相关。通过近红外光谱监测局部脑血氧饱和度可提供低血压的早期预警, 可考虑将局部脑血氧饱和度作为监测低血压的指标之一^[38-39]。

2.3 血流动力学监测

理想的产科麻醉管理是维持血流动力学稳定, 血压只是反映血流动力学的一个替代指标。血压是心输出量和外周血管阻力的乘积, 心输出量是每搏输出量和心率的乘积。现在更关注心输出量、全身血管阻力对产妇、胎儿的影响。持续心输出量监测能直接反映子宫胎盘的灌注变化, 比血压更准确地评估产妇、胎儿的氧合状态。

有创监测存在创伤和风险, 无法普及应用。无创监测设备如多普勒超声心动图、胸阻抗心电图等, 使持续心输出量、外周血管阻力监测指导腰麻后低血压治疗措施更受欢迎, 尤其是合并心脏病或严重子痫的产妇^[40-41]。有研究通过持续血流动力学监测来评估相关的血管活性药物对产妇、胎儿的影响^[42]。充分了解

血流动力学改变, 制订最佳治疗方案, 减少对产妇、胎儿的不良反应。

如何预防和治疗剖宫产腰麻后低血压是产科麻醉的难题, 目前没有任何一种策略能够完全消除低血压的发生。麻醉前根据预测指标对患者进行评估发现高危人群, 采取相应预防性治疗, 麻醉中通过精准的监测及时发现低血压, 进行快速反应性治疗, 缩短低血压事件时间。结合预测和精准监测可为产妇提供更理想、更优化的个体化麻醉管理。

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