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◇ 药物与临床 ◇

小剂量右美托咪定在重症病人中抗谵妄和降低应激水平的作用

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摘要:目的 探讨小剂量右美托咪定在重症病人中抗谵妄和降低应激水平的作用。方法 连续性纳入 2015 年 10 月至 2016 年 6 月内蒙古自治区人民医院收治的危重病人 112 例,采用随机数字表法分为观察组(56 例)和对照组(56 例)。两组均给予瑞芬太尼镇痛,观察组给予小剂量右美托咪定镇静,对照组给予咪达唑仑镇静,比较两组谵妄发生率、应激反应水平和不良反应发生率。**结果** 相比于对照组,观察组目标镇静所需时间较长[(16.87 ± 4.13)比(18.56 ± 4.39) min, $P = 0.038$],但谵妄发生率更低(30.36% 比 10.71%, $P = 0.010$),首次谵妄出现时间更晚[(4.32 ± 1.42)比(5.83 ± 1.32) d, $P < 0.001$],谵妄持续时间更短[(13.41 ± 8.56)比(5.34 ± 3.23) h, $P < 0.001$],停药后唤醒所需时间更短[(59.65 ± 30.82)比(14.76 ± 6.74) min, $P < 0.001$]。在应激反应比较中,观察组第 18 小时($P = 0.001$)及第 24 小时($P < 0.001$)血清皮质醇浓度明显低于对照组。不良反应比较中,观察组呼吸抑制发生率明显低于对照组($P = 0.018$),其余差异无统计学意义。**结论** 右美托咪定可以有效降低重症病人应激反应水平,减少谵妄发生,且不良反应更少。

关键词:右美托咪定; 咪达唑仑; 应激反应; 谵妄; 不良反应

Effect of small dose of dexmedetomidine on patients' stress reaction and delirium occurrence in intensive care unit

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the effect of small dose of dexmedetomidine on patients' stress reaction and incidence of delirium in intensive care unit. **Methods** 112 cases of critically ill patients were collected from October 2015 to June 2016, randomly divided into the study group (56 cases) and the control group (56 cases). All patients were given Fentanyl for analgesia, small dose of Dexmedetomidine were used in the study group and Midazolam was given in the control group for sedation. Incidence of delirium, stress level and the incidence of adverse reactions were compared between two groups. **Results** Compared with control group, the study group needed more time for goal sedation [(16.87 ± 4.13) vs. (18.56 ± 4.39) min, $P = 0.038$], while the incidence of delirium was lower

(30.36% vs. 10.71%, $P=0.010$), the first appearance of delirium was later [(4.32 ± 1.42) vs. (5.83 ± 1.32) d, $P<0.001$], duration of delirium was shorter [(13.41 ± 8.56) vs. (5.34 ± 3.23) h, $P<0.001$], and awake time after drug withdrawal was shorter [(59.65 ± 30.82) vs. (14.76 ± 6.74) min, $P<0.001$]. In stress reaction comparison, the study group showed significantly lower serum cortisol concentration than the control group at 18h ($P=0.001$) and 24 h ($P<0.001$). In adverse reactions comparison, the study group showed significantly lower incidence of respiratory depression than the control group ($P=0.018$), while the others with no statistical differences. **Conclusion** Dexmedetomidine can effectively reduce the severe stress level, decrease the incidence of delirium in critical ill patients, and with less adverse reaction.

Key words: Dexmedetomidine; Midazolam; Stress reaction; Delirium; Adverse reactions

重症监护病房(ICU)各种侵入性诊疗操作和原发病等引起的身体不适,以及病人对疾病预后或病房环境恐惧的心理负担等往往导致病人常处于长时间高应激状态环境中,严重时可妨碍临床治疗,甚至导致不良预后^[1-2]。因此合理适度的镇静不但能够降低心理负担,消除临床不良事件隐患,还可以降低病人机体应激反应水平,减少谵妄发生,从而改善预后^[3-4]。右美托咪定是一种新型 α_2 受体激动剂,具有高效性和高选择性,在镇静、镇痛、抗焦虑和抑制交感神经兴奋性中均具有良好的效用^[5-6]。且相比于其他镇静药物,右美托咪定具有起效时间短,可唤醒,病人配合度高,临床适用范围广,不良反应少等特点^[7]。本研究通过研究右美托咪定对重症病人机体应激反应的影响以及其对控制谵妄的效果,旨在为临床右美托咪定的推广应用提供一定的理论支持。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 连续性纳入自2015年10月至2016年6月内蒙古自治区人民医院ICU收治的危重病人112例,采用随机、对照、单盲的方法将病人分为观察组(56例)和对照组(56例)。入选标准:①年龄 ≥ 18 周岁;②急性生理与慢性健康(APACHE II)评分 ≥ 15 分;③须接受镇静镇痛治疗,

且预计时间超过24h;④预期生存时间 ≥ 48 h;⑤病人本人或近亲属自愿接受本研究,且签署知情同意书。排除标准:①合并颅内原发病、痴呆或其他严重中枢疾病;②合并精神或心理疾病;③长期服用抗抑郁药物、酗酒或合并严重肝肾功能损伤;④血流动力学不稳;⑤镇静镇痛过程中出现严重药物反应或镇静效果不佳,必须更换镇静药物。观察组和对照组一般临床资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。本研究经过内蒙古自治区人民医院伦理委员会批准通过。

1.2 治疗方法 所有病人入室后均常规建立心电监护,维持血流动力学稳定,积极治疗原发病、并存症和并发症。所有镇静镇痛病人均常规建立深静脉通路,两组均给予瑞芬太尼(宜昌人福药业有限公司,生产批号80A09121)0.5~1 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 静脉泵入作为基础镇痛药。观察组给予右美托咪定1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,生产批号1707111)负荷剂量10 min 静脉泵入后,根据镇静程度给予0.2~0.7 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 小剂量维持泵入。对照组给予咪达唑仑(江苏恩华药业有限公司,生产批号60718)0.01~0.05 mg/kg 负荷剂量5 min 静脉泵入后,根据镇静程度给予0.02~0.1 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 维持泵入。

表1 两组重症病人一般临床资料比较

组别	例数	年龄/ (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	性别/例		BMI/ (kg/m^2 , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	并发症/例(%)				
			男	女		糖尿病	慢性肾病	心功能异常	慢性阻塞性肺疾病	肿瘤
对照组	56	61.12 ± 17.68	38	18	27.17 ± 7.13	12 (21.43)	9 (16.07)	8 (14.29)	27 (48.21)	9 (16.07)
观察组	56	63.24 ± 18.55	35	21	26.47 ± 7.32	15 (26.79)	5 (8.93)	13 (23.21)	23 (41.07)	11 (19.67)
$t(\chi^2)$ 值		0.619	(0.354)		0.513	(10.439)	(1.306)	(1.465)	(0.578)	(0.243)
P 值		0.537	0.551		0.609	0.507	0.253	0.226	0.447	0.622
组别	例数	疾病类型/例(%)					APACHE II 评分/ (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	机械通气/ 例(%)		
		重症肺炎	多发伤	急性胰腺炎	外科术后	其他				
对照组	56	21 (37.50)	2 (3.57)	7 (12.50)	14 (25.00)	12 (21.43)	22.48 ± 7.05	33 (58.93)		
观察组	56	19 (33.93)	4 (7.14)	5 (8.93)	12 (21.43)	16 (28.57)	24.13 ± 5.63	39 (69.64)		
$t(\chi^2)$ 值		(0.155)	(0.176)	(0.373)	(0.200)	(0.762)	1.371	(1.400)		
P 值		0.693	0.675	0.541	0.654	0.383	0.173	0.237		

1.3 观察指标 一般资料比较包括年龄、性别、并存疾病、入ICU原因及APACHE II评分等。镇静效果评估参考 RASS 评分,目标镇静效果为 -2 ~ 0 分。谵妄评估采用 CAM-ICU 评分标准,每隔 4 h 评估一次。镇静开始后每隔 6 h 留取静脉血 4 mL,离心后留取血清检测皮质醇浓度。同时记录镇静过程中不良反应发生率。

1.4 统计学方法 所有资料均采用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件完成分析。连续性变量资料经检测符合正态分布,采用成组 *t* 检验行统计学分析,相关数据采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。计数资料采用 χ^2 检验行统计学分析。 $P < 0.05$ 被认为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组镇静效果比较 相比于对照组,观察组达到目标镇静时间更长($P = 0.038$),但谵妄发生率更低($P = 0.010$),首次谵妄出现时间更晚($P < 0.001$),谵妄持续时间更短($P < 0.001$),停药后唤醒所需时间更短($P < 0.001$)。见表 2。

2.2 两组血清皮质醇浓度比较 镇静开始后前 12 h 两组血清皮质醇浓度差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),但观察组第 18 小时($P = 0.001$)及第 24 小时($P < 0.001$)血清皮质醇浓度低于对照组,差异有统计学意义。见表 3。

2.3 两组重症病人不良反应比较 观察组呼吸抑制发生率低于对照组($P = 0.018$),其余差异无统计学意义。见表 4。

表 4 两组重症病人不良反应比较/例(%)

组别	例数	药物反应	心率过缓	低血压	呼吸抑制	肌张力障碍
对照组	56	12(21.43)	3(5.36)	2(3.57)	11(19.64)	4(7.14)
观察组	56	6(10.71)	9(16.07)	6(10.71)	2(3.57)	1(1.79)
χ^2 值		2.382	2.333	2.212	5.569	0.837
<i>P</i> 值		0.123	0.126	0.271	0.018	0.360

表 2 两组重症病人镇静效果比较

组别	例数	目标镇静/例(%)	目标镇静时间/(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	谵妄/例(%)	谵妄首发时间/(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	谵妄持续时间/(h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	停药唤醒时间/(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
对照组	56	39(69.64)	16.87 ± 4.13	17(30.36)	4.32 ± 1.42	13.41 ± 8.56	59.65 ± 30.82
观察组	56	36(64.29)	18.56 ± 4.39	6(10.71)	5.83 ± 1.32	5.34 ± 3.23	14.76 ± 6.74
<i>t</i> (χ^2) 值		(0.363)	2.098	(6.620)	6.152	6.601	10.647
<i>P</i> 值		0.547	0.038	0.010	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表 3 两组重症病人血清皮质醇浓度比较/(nmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	第 0 小时	第 6 小时	第 12 小时	第 18 小时	第 24 小时
对照组	56	709.16 ± 196.12	697.87 ± 189.13	629.86 ± 176.78	599.73 ± 165.92	568.22 ± 142.93
观察组	56	724.45 ± 201.34	648.56 ± 184.39	571.34 ± 166.51	501.85 ± 128.53	466.72 ± 105.29
<i>t</i> 值		0.000	1.363	1.796	3.511	4.322
<i>P</i> 值		0.690	0.176	0.075	0.001	<0.001

3 讨论

镇静是 ICU 极为重要的组成部分,其不但可以降低病人焦虑、恐惧等不良情绪,合理的镇静还是保证病人舒适度,降低不良事件发生率,确保治疗安全的最基本环节^[7-10]。因此,理想的镇静药物需满足起效快,不良反应少,半衰期短,效应可预测性等特点。目前临床常用的镇静药物主要包括异丙酚和苯二氮草类等,应用异丙酚容易降低脑血流量,降低颅内灌注压力,同时还具有抑制呼吸功能,降低血压,心动过缓等副作用^[11-13];而苯二氮草类的代表药物咪达唑仑虽然具有起效快,镇静效果好,以及顺行性遗忘作用,但大剂量应用时容易导致血压心率下降,对于老年病人等代谢下降或呼吸功能障碍病人还具有呼吸抑制风险,且长时间应用容易导致药物蓄积、耐药性,甚至神经安定药恶性综合征^[14-16]。因此,临床急需在保证镇静效果的同时,最大限度降低药物不良反应的新型镇静药物。

本研究结果提示,相比于咪达唑仑,右美托咪定可以有效降低重症病人谵妄发生率,且谵妄持续时间更短,这主要是由于右美托咪定是一种新型的高效高选择性 α_2 肾上腺受体激动剂,区别于其他药物,右美托咪定镇静具有可唤醒性,从而使病人镇静更加接近生理的睡眠-觉醒周期,避免睡眠周期破坏所导致的谵妄发生^[17-18]。此外,其还可以通过激动 α_2C 受体起到镇痛效果,且与阿片类药物具有协同作用,从而降低病人对阿片类或其它镇静药物的需求量,降低此类药物所导致的谵妄发生^[19-21]。本实验结果发现,相比于咪达唑仑其呼吸抑制发生率更低,这主要是由于不同于苯二氮草类药物,右美托咪定不作用于大脑皮层,不需要激活 GABA 系统,因此对呼吸功能副作用轻微。此外值得注意的是,虽然差异无统计学意义,但右美托咪

定心动过缓和低血压的发生率高于咪达唑仑,其主要机制是右美托咪定具有降低交感神经兴奋性的作用,且尽管其具有高选择性,但仍具有一定的 $\alpha 1$ 受体的激动效应。

在有效镇静的同时,右美托咪定还可以通过抑制肾上腺素的释放,从而起到一定的镇痛效果,同时还可以降低交感神经张力,增加副交感神经传出,抑制儿茶酚胺的释放^[22-24]。以上途径均可以有效降低机体应激反应,皮质醇是反映机体应激反应强弱非常敏感的指标,机体各种不良因素刺激均会引起皮质醇的分泌,且其血清含量与不良刺激强度及维持时间正相关^[25]。本研究结果提示相比于咪达唑仑,右美托咪定可以有效降低血清皮质醇浓度,提示右美托咪定在抑制机体应激反应方面优于咪达唑仑。

综上所述,右美托咪定在减少重症病人谵妄发生和降低机体应激反应方面作用明显,值得进一步研究推广。但本文为单中心小样本的研究,且目前右美托咪定抗谵妄机制尚不是十分明确,仍需进一步深入研究。

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