

肾移植术中全麻患者的体温变化☆

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Body temperature changes of patients during renal transplantation under general anesthesia

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: With advances of anesthetic techniques, the use of general anesthesia gradually increased in renal transplantation, however, the changes of body temperature during surgery has rarely reported.

OBJECTIVE: To investigate body temperature changes of patients during renal transplantation under general anesthesia.

METHODS: A total of 20 cases that underwent renal transplantation under general anesthesia with remifentanyl-propofol were selected. The body temperature was recorded at 6 points, namely, after anesthesia induction, before anastomosis of transplanted renal vascular, before transplanted renal artery opening, at minutes 5, 30 and 60 after transplant renal artery opening.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION: Compared with after anesthesia induction, the body temperature had no obviously changes at before anastomosis of transplanted renal vascular and before transplanted renal artery opening, which dramatically decreased at minutes 5 and 30 after transplant renal artery opening, but recovered at minutes 60 after transplant renal artery opening. It demonstrated that the body temperature indeed depressed during renal transplantation. However, by observing the whole process, it found that there was no significant drop in body temperature from after induction of anesthesia to before transplant renal artery opening, which revealed anesthesia drugs and the surgery process was not the main reason for low body temperature. While, at 5 minutes after transplant renal artery opening, the body temperature rapidly decreased, it indicating cold irrigation fluid into patient's blood circulation after the opening of transplant renal artery was the main reason for the low body temperature, and this could continue for a very long time, even could not recovered at 30 minutes and 60 minutes after transplant renal artery opening. Result suggests that patients underwent renal transplantation with general anesthesia prone to hypothermia, the cold irrigation fluid into the patient's blood circulation after the opening of transplant renal artery is the main reason for hypothermia.

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摘要

背景: 随着麻醉技术的进步, 全麻在肾移植手术中的应用比例逐渐增多, 但手术中患者体温的变化情况却鲜有报道。

目的: 观察全麻肾移植手术中患者体温的变化。

方法: 选择中末期肾功能衰竭行肾移植患者 20 例, 以瑞芬太尼-丙泊酚全凭静脉麻醉。分别于麻醉诱导后、移植肾血管吻合前、移植肾血管开放前、移植肾血管开放后 5, 30, 60 min 6 个时间点记录患者体温。

结果与结论: 与麻醉诱导后相比, 移植肾血管吻合前、开放前患者体温变化不明显; 移植肾血管开放后 5, 30 min 体温明显降低; 移植肾血管开放后 60 min 体温有所回升。说明全麻肾移植手术中确实有体温降低的现象。但观察整个变化过程可以发现, 从麻醉诱导至移植肾血管开放前患者体温并没有明显下降, 说明术中使用的全麻药物以及移植肾血管开放前的手术过程并不是造成患者体温降低的主要原因。而移植肾血管开放后 5 min 内患者体温迅速降低, 说明移植肾血管开放后冷灌液进入患者血液循环才是患者体温下降的主要原因, 而且这种体温下降可以持续很长时间, 以至于移植肾血管开放后 30, 60 min 患者体温仍难以恢复至移植肾血管开放前的水平。提示全麻肾移植手术中患者容易出现体温降低, 移植肾血管开放后冷灌液进入患者血液循环是体温下降的主要原因。

关键词: 全麻; 肾移植; 体温; 麻醉; 移植

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0 引言

中国肾移植手术的麻醉方法主要是椎管内麻醉,但近年来随着麻醉技术的进步,全麻在肾移植手术中的应用比例逐渐增多^[1-3]。全麻可以保证术野安静,腹肌充分松弛,有利于血管吻合等精细操作的顺利进行,更能消除患者的恐惧和痛苦。但全麻对患者生理干扰较大,特别是全麻术中低体温近年来备受关注。低体温可以使麻醉药物的作用时限延长、心肌缺血、心功能抑制、凝血障碍和增加术后感染,严重影响患者的预后,应注意预防^[4-8]。肾移植患者身体状况一般较差,手术过程中是否也会出现低体温现象却鲜有报道。本实验应用瑞芬太尼-丙泊酚全凭静脉麻醉行肾移植手术20例,观察了手术中患者的体温变化,现将观察结果汇报如下。

1 对象和方法

设计: 观察性实验。

时间及地点: 于2009-03/05在解放军济南军区总医院泌尿外科完成。

对象: 选择解放军济南军区总医院泌尿外科终末期肾功能衰竭患者20例,其中男12例,女8例,年龄18~53岁,体质量45~96 kg, ASA II~III级,无严重心、肺、脑等重要脏器疾患,经医院医学伦理委员会批准拟行肾移植手术。术前患者签署知情同意书。

麻醉方法: 术前1 d常规行血液透析治疗1次。选择瑞芬太尼-丙泊酚全凭静脉麻醉。进入手术室后开放外周静脉。使用惠普监测仪行心电图及脉氧饱和度监测,然后行桡动脉穿刺监测动脉血压。麻醉诱导: 静脉注射咪唑安定0.04 mg/kg、芬太尼2 μg/kg、丙泊酚1.5 mg/kg、顺式阿曲库铵0.2 mg/kg后气管插管接麻醉机行机械通气,调整呼吸参数使呼气末二氧化碳分压(PetCO₂)维持在4.0~4.6 kPa。然后经鼻腔置入体温探头至咽后壁行体温监测。

麻醉维持: 使用瑞芬太尼-丙泊酚微量泵泵注,间断静脉注射顺式阿曲库铵或阿曲库铵维持肌松。术中输液以平衡液、血浆和洗涤红细胞为主,维持血压在160 mm Hg (1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa)以上。移植肾血管开放前快速静滴甲基泼尼松龙6~8 mg/kg,静脉注射速尿80 mg。移植肾血管开放后如血压低于160 mm Hg,则适当加快补液速度,并根据情况给予多巴胺2~5 mg维持血压在160 mm Hg以上,使移植肾有足够的灌注压^[9-11]。手术结束后停用瑞芬太尼和丙泊酚,待患者清醒、呼吸恢复良好后常规吸痰拔除气管导管,患者生命体征稳定后送回病房。

主要观察指标: 分别于以下6个时间点记录患者体

温: 麻醉诱导后、移植肾血管吻合前、移植肾血管开放前、移植肾血管开放后5, 30, 60 min。

设计、实施、评估者: 由第一、二作者设计,由第一作者实施,由第三作者予以评估,未采用盲法评估。

统计学分析: 应用SPSS 10.0软件进行统计学分析。所有时间点的数据均以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。各时间点的数据行方差分析(One-way ANOVA), $P < 0.05$ 为差异有显著性意义。统计学处理由第二作者完成。

2 结果

各时间点患者体温数据差异有显著性意义($P < 0.05$)。与麻醉诱导后相比,移植肾血管吻合前、开放前体温变化不明显,差异无显著性意义($P > 0.05$);移植肾血管开放后5, 30 min体温明显降低,差异有显著性意义($P < 0.05$)。移植肾血管开放后60 min体温有所回升,与麻醉诱导后比较差异无显著性意义($P > 0.05$)。见表1。

表1 肾移植手术中患者体温的变化
Table 1 Changes of body temperature during renal transplantation

Time	Body temperature ($\bar{x} \pm s$, °C)
After anesthesia induction	36.66±0.50
Before anastomosis of transplanted renal vascular	36.64±0.53
Before transplanted renal artery opening	36.61±0.51
At 5 min after transplant renal artery opening	36.21±0.50 ^a
At 30 min after transplant renal artery opening	36.27±0.53 ^a
At 60 min after transplant renal artery opening	36.37±0.52

^a $P < 0.05$, vs. after anesthesia induction

3 讨论

近年来,手术中的低体温现象逐渐受到人们的重视^[12-13]。全麻时体温调节中枢受抑制;麻醉药物使外周血管舒张,散热增加;肌松药使肌张力降低,寒战反应受抑制,机体代谢减慢,机体产热减少。这些因素导致全麻患者容易出现低体温的现象^[14-15]。手术中的低体温可以给患者造成一系列的危害,包括凝血功能障碍^[16-17]、心血管功能抑制^[18]、代谢紊乱^[19]、各脏器功能减退^[20]、术后苏醒延迟、术后感染增加等^[21-22]。因此,全麻手术中应注意预防低体温的发生。

以往国内大多选择椎管内麻醉(硬膜外麻醉或腰-硬联合麻醉)行肾移植手术^[23-24],但随着麻醉技术的进步,全麻在肾移植手术中的应用比例逐渐增多^[25-26]。然而手术中患者是否也出现体温降低的现象却鲜有报道。有文献认为,肾移植创面暴露较大,移植肾经冷灌液灌注以

及吻合血管阶段移植肾外包裹的保护性冰屑均可使患者体温下降, 术中及术后易出现低体温现象^[27]。从本实验观察的20例患者中可以发现, 全麻肾移植手术中确实有体温降低的现象。但观察整个变化过程可以发现, 从麻醉诱导至移植肾血管开放前患者体温并没有明显下降, 说明术中使用的全麻药物以及移植肾血管开放前的手术过程并不是造成患者体温降低的主要原因。移植肾外包裹的保护性冰屑也不会使患者的体温有明显降低。而移植肾血管开放后5 min内患者体温迅速降低, 说明移植肾血管开放后冷灌液进入患者血液循环才是患者体温下降的主要原因。而且这种体温下降可以持续很长时间, 以至于移植肾血管开放后30 min及移植肾血管开放后60 min患者体温仍难以恢复至移植肾血管开放前的水平。考虑其原因除了冷灌液的温度较低以外, 全麻药物对寒战反应的抑制也降低了患者机体代谢率, 使机体产热减少, 不利于患者体温的恢复^[28-29]。另外, 长期肾功能衰竭的患者往往合并有各脏器功能减退, 产热能力降低, 也不利于患者体温的恢复^[30]。因此, 综合以上因素, 全麻行肾移植手术中可能更容易出现体温降低的现象。虽然本实验观察的20例患者中并没有因为低体温而出现严重的并发症, 但仍提醒医生肾移植手术中应加强体温监测及低体温的防治护理工作, 特别是移植肾血管开放后更应做好患者的保温工作。

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