

## · 临床研究 ·

# 不同麻醉方式对老年髋部骨折患者术中生命体征和术后恢复的影响

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**【摘要】目的** 比较全身麻醉、周围神经阻滞联合喉罩全麻和周围神经阻滞联合基础麻醉 3 种不同麻醉方式对老年髋部骨折患者术中生命体征和术后恢复的影响。**方法** 选取在解放军总医院海南医院骨科择期行髋部骨折手术的老年患者 60 例, 根据麻醉方式不同, 分为 3 组: 全身麻醉组 (G 组)、周围神经阻滞联合喉罩全麻组 (NL 组) 和周围神经阻滞联合基础麻醉组 (NS 组)。记录基本生命体征及麻醉药物用量, 应用 Ramsay 评分评定苏醒即刻、苏醒后 5 min 和出手术室时的镇静水平。疼痛视觉模拟评分 (VAS) 评定苏醒即刻、苏醒后 5 min、出手术室和术后 24 h 的镇痛水平。应用简易精神状态量表 (MMSE) 和蒙特利尔认知评估量表 (MoCA) 评定患者术前 1 天和术后第 5 天的认知功能, 并记录术后进食时间 (h) 及下床活动时间 (d)。**结果** G 组患者术中舒芬太尼用量显著高于 NL 组 ( $P<0.001$ ), NL 组显著多于 NS 组 ( $P<0.001$ )。麻醉完成后 10 min, G 组 ( $P=0.003$ ) 和 NL 组 ( $P=0.007$ ) 的平均动脉压 (MAP) 显著低于 NS 组, 而苏醒即刻和苏醒后 5 min, G 组的 MAP 显著高于 NL 组和 NS 组 ( $P=0.005$ ;  $P=0.016$ )。苏醒即刻, G 组的心率 (HR) 显著高于 NS 组 ( $P=0.015$ )。麻醉完成后 5 min、10 min、手术开始、手术结束和出手术室 5 个时间点, G 组和 NL 组的脑电双频指数 (BIS) 显著低于 NS 组 ( $P<0.05$ )。苏醒即刻, G 组的 Ramsay 评分显著高于 NS 组 ( $P<0.05$ ), 而 VAS 评分显著高于 NS 组 ( $P<0.05$ )。术前 1 天和术后第 5 天, 3 组间 MMSE 和 MoCA 评分均没有显著差异 (均  $P>0.05$ )。G 组术后进食时间 (h) 显著长于 NS 组 ( $P=0.048$ ) 和 NL 组 ( $P=0.012$ )。**结论** 针对老年患者髋部手术, 神经阻滞联合基础麻醉可以获得更好的镇痛效果, 同时对患者意识影响轻微, 明显提早了患者术后进食时间, 促进了患者术后早期的临床恢复。

**【关键词】** 老年人; 髋部骨折; 联合麻醉; 围手术期康复

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## Effects of different anesthesia methods on intraoperative vital signs and post-operative recovery in elderly patients undergoing hip fracture surgery

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To compare the effects of 3 different anesthesia methods (general anesthesia, peripheral nerve block combined with laryngeal mask general anesthesia, and peripheral nerve block combined with basal anesthesia) on intraoperative vital signs and postoperative recovery in elderly patients with hip fracture. **Methods** A total of 60 elderly patients undergoing elective hip fracture surgery admitted in Hainan Hospital of Chinese PLA General Hospital were subjected, and divided into 3 groups according to different anesthesia methods: general anesthesia group (G group), peripheral nerve block combined with laryngeal mask general anesthesia group (NL group) and peripheral nerve block combined with basal anesthesia group (NS group). Vital signs and dosages of anesthetic agents were observed and recorded during the surgery. Ramsay grade was used to evaluate the sedation levels at the time of awakening, 5 min after awakening and out of operating room. Visual analogue scale (VAS) was applied to evaluate analgesia levels at the above time points and 24 h postoperatively. Mini-mental state examination (MMSE) and Montreal cognitive assessment (MoCA) were employed to evaluate cognitive function in 1 d before and 5 d after the surgery. Postoperative feeding time (h) and time of getting out of bed (d) were also recorded. **Results** There were no significant differences in general data of patients among the 3 groups. The consumption of sufentanilin G group was significantly higher than that in NL group ( $P<0.001$ ), and that in NL group was obviously higher than that in NS group ( $P<0.001$ ). After 10 min of anesthesia, MAP in G group ( $P=0.003$ ) and NL group ( $P=0.007$ ) was significantly lower than that in NS group, while MAP in G group was significantly higher than that in NL group and NS group ( $P=0.005$ ;  $P=0.016$ ) immediately after resuscitation and 5 min after resuscitation. Immediately after resuscitation, HR in G group was significantly

higher than that in NS group ( $P=0.015$ ) . BIS in G group and NL group was significantly lower than that in NS group ( $P<0.05$ ) at 5 min and 10 min after completion of anesthesia, at the beginning and the end of operation and after leaving the operating room. At the moment of awakening, Ramsay grade was significantly higher in G group than NS group ( $P<0.05$ ), and VAS grade was significantly higher than NS group ( $P<0.05$ ). There were no differences in MMSE and MoCA points in 1 d before and 5 d after surgery among the 3 groups (all  $P>0.05$ ). Postoperative feeding time (h) in G group was significantly longer than that in NS group ( $P=0.048$ ) and NL group ( $P=0.012$ ). **Conclusion** Peripheral nerve block combined with basal anesthesia can achieve better analgesic effectiveness, has light effect on the patient's cognition, shortens postoperative feeding time significantly and promotes early postoperative clinical recovery in elderly patients under going hip fracture surgery.

**[Key words]** aged; hip fracture; combined anesthesia; perioperative recovery

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随着中国社会人口老龄化程度的不断加深,老年人口占总人口的比例5年间由5.57%上升为9.12%,老年创伤患者占住院患者的比例也逐年增加<sup>[1]</sup>。创伤患者中发生率和致残率最高的是骨科创伤,占全部创伤的75%~90%。老年患者多伴有合并症,其术前合并症显著增加麻醉意外和手术并发症的风险,严重时甚至危及患者生命<sup>[2]</sup>。随着老年髋部骨折手术越来越普及,如何选择麻醉方法、降低麻醉风险、以及加强围术期管理,对于促进老年髋部骨折患者围术期快速康复具有十分重要的临床意义<sup>[3,4]</sup>。

本研究旨在通过对比全身麻醉、周围神经阻滞联合喉罩全麻和周围神经阻滞联合基础麻醉3种麻醉方式对老年髋部骨折手术患者术中和术后的影响,分析联合麻醉对老年髋部骨折患者围术期的影响。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

本研究入选解放军总医院海南医院骨科择期行髋部创伤手术的老年患者60例,包括人工股骨头置换和股骨粗隆间骨折闭合复位髓内钉内固定术。入选标准:(1)患者年龄≥65岁,美国麻醉医师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA)分级<sup>[5]</sup>I~Ⅲ级;(2)纽约心脏协会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)心功能分级<sup>[6]</sup>I~Ⅱ级;(3)无严重心、肺、肝、肾疾病;(4)无精神药物服用史;(5)神志清楚,自愿签署知情同意书,愿意配合心理测试者。排除标准:(1)患者高血压诊断3级以上,既往有糖尿病周围神经病变及术前存在凝血功能异常;(2)患者有中枢系统疾病、神经系统手术史、精神病和心理疾病及家族史。剔除标准:(1)周围神经阻滞失败,更改麻醉方案者;(2)术中发生局麻药中毒、发生严重过敏者;(3)术后无法配合心理测试者。

### 1.2 麻醉方法

所有患者根据不同麻醉方式分为3组,每组20例:全身麻醉组(G组)、周围神经阻滞联合喉罩全麻组(NL组)和周围神经阻滞联合基础麻醉组(NS组)。患者均无麻醉前用药,术前常规禁食8 h。入手术室后,监测基本生命体征及脑电双频指数(bispectral index, BIS),建立静脉通道后,给予静脉持续输注右美托咪定0.5 μg/(kg·h)。

G组采用气管插管全麻,步骤如下:(1)麻醉诱导。给予丙泊酚1 mg/kg,舒芬太尼0.2 μg/kg,罗库溴铵0.6 mg/kg,气管内插管进行机械通气,新鲜气体流量2 L/min,潮气量6~8 ml/kg,吸入氧浓度60%,呼吸频率12~14次/min;(2)麻醉维持。术中采用静吸复合麻醉维持。其中,七氟醚吸入浓度为1%~2%,新鲜氧流量2 L/min;同时,静脉持续输注右美托咪定0.5 μg/(kg·h)、丙泊酚0.5~1.5 mg/(kg·h)和瑞芬太尼0.1~0.3 μg/(kg·min),维持BIS 40~60,呼吸末二氧化碳分压35~45 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa);(3)术毕在手术室待患者苏醒后拔除气管内导管。

NL组采用神经刺激仪引导下周围神经阻滞配合喉罩全麻,步骤如下:(1)预先给予患者舒芬太尼5~10 μg静滴,根据患者病情选择合适体位,在神经刺激仪引导下完成腰丛、坐骨神经阻滞,给予0.4%罗哌卡因,腰丛30 ml、坐骨神经20 ml;(2)神经阻滞完成后,给予丙泊酚1 mg/kg,保留自主呼吸置入喉罩行机械通气。机械通气参数如下:新鲜气体流量2 L/min,潮气量6~8 ml/kg,吸入氧浓度60%,呼吸频率12~14次/min,维持呼吸末二氧化碳分压35~45 mmHg;(3)术中静脉持续输注右美托咪定0.5 μg/(kg·h),根据BIS调整七氟醚及丙泊酚用量,维持BIS 40~60;术毕在手术室待患者苏醒后拔除喉罩。

NS组采用神经刺激仪引导下周围神经阻滞联合基础麻醉。周围神经阻滞方法同上,静脉输注右美托咪定0.5 μg/(kg·h),使患者处于基础镇静状态。

3组患者均在手术结束前30 min停用右美托咪定,其他术中维持用药于术毕停止。所有患者均安装静脉自控镇痛泵,配方如下:舒芬太尼2 μg/kg及托烷司琼10 mg用0.9%氯化钠注射液配至80 ml,设置为背景速度1 ml/h,患者自控静脉镇痛(patient-controlled intravenous analgesia, PCIA)0.5 ml/次、锁定时间15 min,嘱患者疼痛明显时可按压镇痛泵。

### 1.3 术中监测

研究人员接受了统一培训。除采集患者一般信息外,监护仪实时监测并记录术中患者生命体征。记录术中右美托咪定和舒芬太尼用量(μg)。分别记录患者麻醉前,麻醉完成后5、10 min,手术开始,手术结束,苏醒即刻,苏醒后5 min和出手术室的心率(heart rate, HR)、收缩压(systolic blood pressure, SBP)、舒张压(diastolic blood pressure, DBP)、脉氧饱和度(pulse oxygen saturation, SpO<sub>2</sub>)和BIS,并计算平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)。记录术后进食时间(h)和术后下床活动时间(d)。

Ramsay 镇静评分<sup>[7]</sup>分别于苏醒即刻、苏醒后5 min 和出手术室进行评定。疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)分别于苏醒即刻、苏醒后5 min、出手术室和术后24 h进行评定。术后24 h的VAS评分包括运动和静止两种状态下的VAS评分<sup>[8]</sup>。分别于术前1天和术后第5天,对所有患者

进行简易精神状态量表(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)<sup>[9]</sup>和蒙特利尔认知评估量表(Montreal Cognitive Assessment, MoCA)<sup>[10]</sup>评定。研究过程中未发生研究对象及其观察数据的丢失情况。

### 1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 21.0统计软件进行数据分析。连续变量采用均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示。单时间点连续变量的3组比较应用单因素方差分析,若3组间存有差异再应用LSD法进行两两比较。多时间点连续变量的3组比较先应用重复测量方差分析,然后在各个时间点再采用单因素方差分析,若有差异者再应用LSD法进行两两比较。分类变量采用例数(百分率)表示。分类变量的3组比较应用 $\chi^2$ 检验,差异显著者再应用Bonferroni法进行两两比较。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 3组患者的基线资料比较

3组患者的年龄、性别、教育年限、体质质量指数、高血压、糖尿病、手术类型、ASA分级和NYHA分级没有显著差异(均 $P>0.05$ )。3组患者术中使用的右美托咪定用量没有显著差异,而G组患者术中使用的舒芬太尼用量显著高于NL组( $P<0.001$ ),NL组又显著多于NS组( $P<0.001$ ;表1)。

表1 3组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data among three groups

(n=20)

Item	G group	NL group	NS group	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	73.9±5.1	72.7±7.2	76.1±6.9	0.192
Male[ n (%) ]	6(30.0)	4(20.0)	6(30.0)	0.711
Female[ n (%) ]	14(70.0)	16(80.0)	14(70.0)	
Education duration( years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	9.5±2.4	10.1±2.6	11.7±4.5	0.115
Body mass index(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	24.6±2.8	24.4±3.0	23.3±3.2	0.320
Hypertension[ n (%) ]				0.621
Grade 1	8(40.0)	7(35.0)	5(25.0)	
Grade 2	4(20.0)	3(15.0)	7(35.0)	
Diabetes mellitus[ n (%) ]	8(40.0)	4(20.0)	5(25.0)	0.344
ASA grade[ n (%) ]				0.439
I	1(5.0)	4(20.0)	2(10.0)	
II	17(85.0)	13(65.0)	13(65.0)	
III	2(10.0)	3(15.0)	5(25.0)	
NYHA grade[ n (%) ]				0.788
I	7(35.0)	6(30.0)	5(25.0)	
II	13(65.0)	14(70.0)	15(75.0)	
Operation type[ n (%) ]				0.817
Artificial femoral head arthroplasty	12(60.0)	11(55.0)	10(50.0)	
Closed reduction of intertrochanteric fractures with intramedullary nail fixation	8(40.0)	9(45.0)	10(50.0)	
Usage amount of dexametomidine( μg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	49.9±22.4	49.3±23.1	54.3±23.8	0.760
Usage amount of sufentanil( μg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	46.5±6.7	16.6±6.3	9.5±3.5	<0.001

G group: general anesthesia group; NL group: peripheral nerve block combined with laryngeal mask general anesthesia group; NS group: peripheral nerve block combined with basal anesthesia group.

## 2.2 3组患者术中监测指标比较

麻醉后10 min, G组( $P=0.003$ )和NL组( $P=0.007$ )的MAP显著低于NS组,而苏醒即刻和苏醒后5 min,G组的MAP显著高于NL组( $P=0.005$ ; $P=0.016$ )和NS组( $P<0.001$ ; $P<0.001$ );苏醒即刻,G组的HR显著高于NS组( $P=0.015$ );3组患者麻醉前、苏醒即刻和苏醒后5 min等时点的BIS没有显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),而在麻醉后5、10 min,手术开始,手术结束和出手术室5个时间点,G组和NL组的BIS显著低于NS组( $P<0.05$ ;见表2)。

## 2.3 3组患者Ramsay镇静评分等级和VAS镇痛评分等级比较

苏醒即刻,G组的Ramsay评分等级显著高于NS组( $P<0.05$ ;表3),而苏醒后5 min和出手术室时,3组患者的Ramsay评分等级没有显著差异( $P>0.05$ )。3组患者苏醒后5 min和出手术室时的VAS评分等级及术后24 h静态和动态VAS评分等级均无显著差异(均 $P>0.05$ ),而苏醒即刻G组的VAS评分等级显著高于NS组和NL组( $P<0.05$ ;表4)。

## 2.4 3组患者术后恢复和认知评分比较

3组患者的术后下床时间(d)没有显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),而G组的术后进食时间(h)显著长于

NS组( $P=0.048$ )和NL组( $P=0.012$ )。3组患者MMSE评分和MoCA评分均无显著差异( $P=0.183$ ; $P=0.425$ )。术前1 d和术后5 d的MMSE和MoCA评分均无显著差异(均 $P>0.05$ ;表5)。

## 3 讨论

本研究以全身麻醉为参照,观察了周围神经阻滞联合喉罩全麻和周围神经阻滞联合基础麻醉2种联合麻醉方式对接受人工股骨头置换术和股骨粗隆间骨折闭合复位髓内钉内固定术老年髋部骨折患者术中生命体征和术后恢复的影响。研究发现,应用周围神经阻滞技术减少了术中阿片类镇痛药物的用量,即NL组及NS组术中舒芬太尼用量明显少于G组。说明神经阻滞因其镇痛效果确切,降低了患者对镇痛药物的需求,有利于降低与阿片类药物使用相关的不良反应及并发症。在术中生命体征的比较上,全身麻醉对机体循环指标的影响更大,表现为麻醉完成后10 min,G组( $P=0.003$ )和NL组( $P=0.007$ )的MAP显著低于NS组,而苏醒即刻和苏醒后5 min,G组的MAP显著高于NL组( $P=0.005$ ; $P=0.016$ )和NS组( $P<0.001$ ; $P<0.001$ );苏醒即刻,G组的HR显著高于NS组( $P=0.015$ )。

表2 3组患者术中监测指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of intraoperative monitoring indices among three groups ( $n=20$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Item	G group	NL group	NS group	<i>P</i> value
MAP(mmHg)				
Before anesthesia	101.3±12.6	100.6±20.6	98.8±13.8	0.874
At 5 min after anesthesia	86.6±14.5	84.8±20.6	94.0±17.4	0.230
At 10 min after anesthesia	79.3±10.8	80.4±14.5	92.6±15.4	0.005
At the beginning of operation	83.9±9.0	82.3±13.4	86.1±11.9	0.583
At the end of operation	82.0±12.7	83.4±13.9	78.9±16.1	0.596
At patient awakening	102.4±15.2	90.0±9.4	82.3±14.7	<0.001
At 5 min after awakening	98.4±15.0	88.6±10.8	82.3±11.3	0.001
Out of operating room	96.0±13.5	90.0±13.6	85.3±13.8	0.067
HR(beats/min)				
Before anesthesia	83.6±13.1	81.9±12.1	82.9±11.5	0.913
At 5 min after anesthesia	74.3±14.3	75.7±11.5	78.5±9.4	0.525
At 10 min after anesthesia	67.4±12.7	72.4±13.9	75.3±10.5	0.133
At the beginning of operation	66.0±9.3	68.2±12.7	68.8±11.4	0.728
At the end of operation	70.6±11.6	71.1±14.9	71.1±12.9	0.991
At patient awakening	86.4±18.8	79.9±12.3	75.9±10.4	0.049
At 5 min after awakening	83.3±17.9	79.0±14.5	73.3±8.6	0.101
Out of operating room	82.4±14.8	80.5±11.7	76.1±11.5	0.267
BIS				
Before anesthesia	93.2±3.8	92.7±4.4	94.7±2.3	0.198
At 5 min after anesthesia	49.1±7.2	56.7±12.5	87.7±7.2	<0.001
At 10 min after anesthesia	50.6±7.2	53.7±10.4	82.4±7.5	<0.001
At the beginning of operation	47.4±5.4	51.9±8.8	75.9±8.2	<0.001
At the end of operation	54.5±10.6	58.7±15.6	78.9±10.5	<0.001
At patient awakening	86.8±7.2	89.4±3.6	87.3±7.3	0.375
At 5 min after awakening	88.1±4.8	90.5±2.9	90.8±4.5	0.099
Out of operating room	90.4±3.7	92.9±2.0	92.8±3.5	0.024

G group: general anesthesia group; NL group: peripheral nerve block combined with laryngeal mask general anesthesia group; NS group: peripheral nerve block combined with basal anesthesia group; MAP: mean arterial pressure; HR: heart rate; BIS: bispectral index. 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa.

表3 3组患者 Ramsay 镇静评分等级比较

Table 3 Comparison of Ramsay grade among three groups

[ n=20, n(%) ]

Ramsay grade	G group	NL group	NS group	P value
At patient awakening				0.006
Grade 2	8(40.0)	13(65.0)	18(90.0)	
Grade 3	11(55.0)	7(35.0)	2(10.0)	
Grade 4	1(5.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	
5 min after awakening				0.081
Grade 2	15(75.0)	17(85.0)	20(100.0)	
Grade 3	5(25.0)	3(15.0)	0(0.0)	
Out of operating room				0.353
Grade 2	17(85.0)	18(90.0)	20(100.0)	
Grade 3	3(15.0)	2(10.0)	0(0.0)	

G group: general anesthesia group; NL group: peripheral nerve block combined with laryngeal mask general anesthesia group; NS group: peripheral nerve block combined with basal anesthesia group.

表4 3组患者 VAS 镇痛评分等级比较

Table 4 Comparison of VAS grade among three groups

[ n=20, n(%) ]

Item	G group	NL group	NS group	P value
VAS grade at patient awakening				0.034
Grade 0	7(35.0)	9(45.0)	7(35.0)	
Grade 1	1(5.0)	7(35.0)	8(40.0)	
Grade 2	8(40.0)	4(20.0)	3(15.0)	
Grade 3	4(20.0)	0(0.0)	2(10.0)	
VAS grade 5 min after awakening				0.184
Grade 0	6(30.0)	9(45.0)	8(40.0)	
Grade 1	2(10.0)	7(35.0)	5(25.0)	
Grade 2	6(30.0)	3(15.0)	3(20.0)	
Grade 3	5(25.0)	0(0.0)	1(5.0)	
Grade 4	1(5.0)	1(5.0)	2(10.0)	
VAS grade out of operating room				0.384
Grade 0	5(25.0)	9(45.0)	8(40.0)	
Grade 1	3(15.0)	7(35.0)	4(20.0)	
Grade 2	7(35.0)	2(10.0)	3(15.0)	
Grade 3	4(20.0)	1(5.0)	3(15.0)	
Grade 4	1(5.0)	1(5.0)	2(10.0)	
Static VAS grade 24 h after operation				0.776
Grade 0	5(25.0)	2(10.0)	4(20.0)	
Grade 1	3(15.0)	7(35.0)	4(20.0)	
Grade 2	5(25.0)	7(35.0)	6(30.0)	
Grade 3	5(25.0)	2(10.0)	3(15.0)	
Grade 4	2(10.0)	2(10.0)	3(15.0)	
Dynamic VAS grade 24 h after operation				0.556
Grade 1	1(5.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	
Grade 2	3(15.0)	3(15.0)	6(30.0)	
Grade 3	5(25.0)	10(50.0)	5(25.0)	
Grade 4	6(30.0)	2(10.0)	5(25.0)	
Grade 5	3(15.0)	3(15.0)	1(5.0)	
Grade 6	2(10.0)	1(5.0)	2(10.0)	
Grade 7	0(0.0)	1(5.0)	1(5.0)	

G group: general anesthesia group; NL group: peripheral nerve block combined with laryngeal mask general anesthesia group; NS group: peripheral nerve block combined with basal anesthesia group; VAS: visual analogue scale.

表5 3组患者术后恢复和认知评分比较

Table 5 Comparison of postoperative recovery and cognitive scores among three groups ( $n=20$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Item	G group	NL group	NS group	P value
Postoperative feeding time(h)	10.9±2.8	9.0±2.4	8.4±3.6	0.030
Time to get out of bed postoperatively(d)	3.9±0.7	4.1±1.0	4.1±0.6	0.522
MMSE (points)				
1 d before operation	28.0±2.3	28.8±1.4	28.6±1.8	0.377
5 d after operation	27.8±2.2	29.0±1.3	28.6±1.5	0.102
MoCA (points)				
1 d before operation	25.7±2.7	25.9±1.9	25.0±2.8	0.326
5 d after operation	25.3±3.2	26.5±1.9	27.8±3.2	0.361

G group: general anesthesia group; NL group: peripheral nerve block combined with laryngeal mask general anesthesia group; NS group: peripheral nerve block combined with basal anesthesia group; MMSE: mini-mental state examination; MoCA: Montreal cognitive assessment.

3组患者在麻醉完成后5 min、麻醉完成后10 min、手术开始、手术结束和出手术室5个时间点,G组和NL组的BIS显著低于NS组(均 $P<0.05$ );苏醒即刻,G组的Ramsay评分显著高于NS组( $P<0.05$ ),G组的VAS评分显著高于NS组( $P<0.05$ )。说明相对于全身麻醉,周围神经阻滞联合基础麻醉以较低的镇静水平实现了较高的镇痛效果。更为重要的是,G组的术后进食时间(h)显著长于NS组( $P=0.048$ )和NL组( $P=0.012$ )。所以,周围神经阻滞联合基础麻醉方式术后无需长时间禁食水,促进了术后患者早期的恢复。

麻醉学的发展推动了医学的巨大进步,产生了巨大的社会效益<sup>[11]</sup>。联合麻醉是指术中采用≥2种麻醉技术,通过不同方法取长补短以最大限度发挥各自的优势,实现最佳的麻醉效果。联合麻醉主要适用于大型手术,可能具有的优点包括:(1)减少术中麻醉药物的用量,降低麻醉药物的毒副作用;(2)缩短麻醉时长,给予适度镇静,减少不良记忆;(3)稳定生命体征和维持生理功能,改善镇痛效果并提高安全性。联合麻醉不仅可以保证患者机体的疼痛消减,确保患者术中肌肉松弛,为手术顺利进行创造条件,而且可以合理控制机体的应激反应,在消除患者心理应激的前提下,促进患者术后的早期恢复<sup>[12]</sup>。

本研究发现针对老年患者髋部手术,神经阻滞联合基础麻醉不仅减少了老年患者髋部骨折术中镇痛镇静药物的用量和生命体征的波动,而且可以获得更好的镇痛效果,同时对患者意识影响轻微。在提高患者对麻醉和手术的满意度同时,促进了老年患者围术期的早期临床恢复,具有一定的临床推广价值。

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