

·疼痛诊疗与研究·

蛛网膜下腔输注舒芬太尼用于分娩镇痛的临床效果

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【摘要】目的 通过与脊椎-硬膜外联合镇痛和硬膜外镇痛比较,评价蛛网膜下腔输注舒芬太尼用于分娩镇痛的临床效果。**方法** 选择足月孕妇 120 例,ASA 分级 I 或 II 级,自愿要求自然分娩镇痛。采用随机数字表法,将产妇随机分为 3 组($n = 40$),蛛网膜下腔镇痛组(S 组)、脊椎-硬膜外联合镇痛组(C 组)和硬膜外镇痛组(E 组)。产妇宫口开大 2~3 cm 时,S 组行 L_{3,4} 间隙蛛网膜下腔镇痛,先经导管注射舒芬太尼 8 μg(5 ml),然后连接电子镇痛泵,配方:舒芬太尼 100 μg 溶于 100 ml 生理盐水中,背景输注速率 2 ml/h,PCA 2 ml/次,锁定时间 10 min,限量 14 ml/h。C 组行 L_{2,3} 间隙脊椎-硬膜外联合镇痛,蛛网膜下腔注射舒芬太尼 8 μg(5 ml),硬膜外导管连接电子镇痛泵,配方:0.1% 罗哌卡因 200 mg + 0.5 μg/ml 舒芬太尼 100 μg 混合液 200 ml,背景输注速率 6 ml/h,PCA 6 ml/次,锁定时间 10 min,限量 40 ml/h。E 组行 L_{2,3} 间隙硬膜外镇痛,硬膜外导管连接电子镇痛泵,配方同 C 组。于镇痛前、镇痛开始后 5、10、15、30、60、120 min、宫口开大 7~8 cm、宫口开全(T_{0-8})时记录收缩压、舒张压、心率、基线胎心率和宫缩强度。记录不良反应的发生情况。于镇痛 10 min 时行改良 Bromage 分级。行新生儿 1、5、10 min Apgar 评分。产后 24 h 行产妇镇痛满意度评价。**结果** S 组血流动力学各指标、基线胎心率和宫缩强度均在正常范围,产妇镇痛满意度为优良、Bromage 分级 0 级,2 例产妇在产后发生了硬脊膜穿刺后头痛,自行缓解,瘙痒发生率 42%,均为轻度瘙痒,新生儿 1、5、10 min Apgar 评分分别为 9.1 ± 0.4 、 9.6 ± 0.4 、10 分,未见心血管事件发生,上述指标 S 组与 C 组和 E 组比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 蛛网膜下腔输注舒芬太尼镇痛效果确切,适用于分娩镇痛,与脊椎-硬膜外联合镇痛和硬膜外镇痛效果无差异。

【关键词】 蛛网膜下腔; 舒芬太尼; 分娩; 镇痛

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【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the clinical effects of continuous spinal anesthesia (CSA) with sufentanil for labor analgesia when compared with the effects of combined spinal-epidural analgesia (CSEA) and continuous epidural analgesia (CEA). **Methods** One hundred ASA I or II nulliparous patients who were at full term and who requested labor epidural analgesia, were randomly divided into 3 groups ($n = 40$ each): continuous spinal analgesia group (group S), combined spinal-epidural analgesia group (group C) and continuous epidural analgesia group (group E). Labor analgesia was performed when the cervical dilation was 2-3 cm. In group S, the spinal catheter was placed at L_{3,4} interspace, and patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) with sufentanil was performed after a loading dose of sufentanil 8 μg. PCA solution contained sufentanil 100 μg in 100 ml of normal saline. The PCA pump was set up with a 2 ml bolus dose, a 10 min lockout interval (volume was limited to 14 ml/h) and background infusion at a rate of 2 ml/h. In group C, CSEA was performed at L_{2,3} interspace, the patients received intrathecal sufentanil 8 μg via a spinal needle, the PCA solution contained 0.1% ropivacaine 200 mg and 0.5 μg/ml

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sufentanil 100 μg in 200 ml of normal saline. The CSEA pump was set up with a 6 ml bolus dose, a 10 min lockout interval (volume was limited to 40 ml/h) and background infusion at a rate of 6 ml/h. In group E, CEA was performed at L_{2,3} interspace and the method was the same as in group C. The systolic pressure, diastolic pressure, HR, fetal heart rate (FHR) and intensity of uterine contraction were recorded before analgesia and 5, 10, 15, 30, 60 and 120 min after beginning of analgesia, when the cervical dilation was 7~8 cm, and when the uterine cervix dilated absolutely. The side effects were recorded. Bromage scale was assessed at 10 min of analgesia. Apgar scores of the neonates were recorded at 1, 5 and 10 min after birth. The analgesic effect was evaluated 24 h after birth. **Results** In group S, the hemodynamic parameters, FHR and intensity of uterine contraction were within the normal range, the analgesic effect was excellent or good, Bromage scale was 0, two cases had post-dural puncture headache, the incidence of pruritus was 42% and pruritus was mild, Apgar scores of the neonates were 9.1 ± 0.4 , 9.6 ± 0.4 and 10 at 1, 5 and 10 min after birth, respectively, no cardiovascular events occurred. There was no significant difference in the parameters mentioned above between groups C and S and between groups E and S ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** CSA with sufentanil is effective and suitable for labor analgesia and the efficacy is comparable with that of CSEA and CEA.

【Key words】 Subarachnoid space; Sufentanil; Parturition; Analgesia

分娩时宫缩痛可对产妇和胎儿造成不利的影响。传统的分娩镇痛方法虽能减轻宫缩疼痛,降低应激反应,但对宫缩、产程和产力有一定的影响,且用药量大、血流动力学影响大。蛛网膜下腔阻滞可直接作用于脊神经,小剂量的麻醉和镇痛药物即可产生麻醉镇痛作用,可控性好。舒芬太尼是 μ 受体激动剂,脂溶性高,与阿片受体亲和力强,镇痛效能强,作用持久。本研究拟通过与脊椎-硬膜外联合镇痛和硬膜外镇痛比较,评价蛛网膜下腔输注舒芬太尼用于分娩镇痛的临床效果。

资料与方法

本研究已获本院医学伦理委员会批准,患者或其家属均签署知情同意书。选择足月孕妇120例,ASA分级I或II级,年龄23~35岁,体重65~80 kg,初产头位,单胎,胎心监护正常,自愿要求自然分娩镇痛,无病理产科因素、椎管麻醉史、椎管内麻醉禁忌证,产妇宫口开大2~3 cm行分娩镇痛。采用随机数字表法,将产妇随机分为3组($n=40$),蛛网膜下腔镇痛组(S组)、脊椎-硬膜外联合镇痛组(C组)和硬膜外镇痛组(E组)。

入室后常规开放上肢静脉液路,输注乳酸钠林格氏液250 ml,在产妇宫口开大2~3 cm时,取左侧卧位,S组选择L_{3,4}间隙,将21GSprotte^{*}腰麻针(Pajunk公司,德国)垂直正中穿刺至蛛网膜下腔,见脑脊液溢出后,头向置入25 G微导管3 cm,妥善固定后改平卧位,首次经导管注射舒芬太尼(批号020219,协和药业有限公司)8 μg (5 ml),连接AP-II型电子镇痛泵(Baxter公司,美国),配方:舒芬太尼

100 μg 溶于100 ml生理盐水中(舒芬太尼1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$),背景输注速率2 ml/h,PCA 2 ml/次,锁定时间10 min,限量40 ml/h。C组选择L_{2,3}间隙,用17 G改良Tuohy针行垂直正中硬膜外穿刺,确认硬膜外腔,将25 G腰麻针穿刺至蛛网膜下腔见脑脊液溢出,注射舒芬太尼8 μg (5 ml),硬膜外导管置入3~4 cm妥善固定后改平卧位,连接AP-II型电子镇痛泵,配方:0.1%罗哌卡因200 mg+0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 舒芬太尼100 μg 混合液200 ml,背景输注速率6 ml/h,PCA 6 ml/次,锁定时间10 min,限量40 ml/h。E组选择L_{2,3}间隙,用17 G改良Tuohy针行垂直正中硬膜外穿刺,确认硬膜外腔,硬膜外导管置入3~4 cm妥善固定后改平卧位,连接AP-II型电子镇痛泵,配方:0.1%罗哌卡因200 mg+0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 舒芬太尼100 μg 混合液200 ml,背景输注速率6 ml/h,PCA 6 ml/次,预充量6 ml,锁定时间10 min,限量40 ml/h。维持VAS评分≤3分。3组均待宫口开全时停药。

测定指标:(1)于镇痛前、镇痛开始后5、10、15、30、60、120 min、宫口开大7~8 cm、宫口开全(T_{0~8})时记录收缩压、舒张压和心率。(2)记录各时点基线胎心率(FHR)和宫缩强度。(3)记录瘙痒、恶心、呕吐及产后24、48 h硬脊膜穿刺后头痛(PDPH)的发生情况。(4)于镇痛10 min时行改良Bromage分级:0级即无运动神经阻滞,1级即不能抬腿,2级即不能弯曲膝部,3级即不能弯曲踝关节。询问产妇是否有下肢麻木感。(5)行新生儿1、5、10 min Apgar评分。(6)产后24 h行患者镇痛满意度评价(优、良、一般、差)。

采用SPSS 11.5统计学软件进行分析,计量资料

以均数 \pm 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 组间比较采用成组 *t* 检验, 组内比较采用重复测量设计资料的方差分析, 计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验, 等级资料比较采用秩和检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

S 组 4 例、C 组 5 例、E 组 6 例改为剖宫产术, 剔除本研究。3 组产妇一般情况各指标比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 三组产妇一般情况各指标的比较 ($n = 40$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	<i>n</i>	年龄(岁)	身高(cm)	体重(kg)	孕周(周)
S 组	36	28 ± 5	163 ± 10	70 ± 15	39.0 ± 1.2
C 组	35	26 ± 5	164 ± 11	75 ± 13	38.1 ± 2.0
E 组	34	27 ± 5	163 ± 9	78 ± 17	39.0 ± 1.8

3 组各时点血流动力学各指标波动在正常范围

表 2 三组产妇不同时点血流动力学各指标的比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	<i>n</i>	收缩压(mm Hg)								
		T ₀	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄	T ₅	T ₆	T ₇	T ₈
S 组	36	130 ± 20	125 ± 10	120 ± 11	129 ± 15	131 ± 17	128 ± 19	125 ± 12	128 ± 13	126 ± 15
C 组	35	125 ± 16	123 ± 12	130 ± 15	132 ± 6	138 ± 12	129 ± 17	127 ± 13	121 ± 16	131 ± 9
E 组	34	128 ± 15	125 ± 9	123 ± 12	120 ± 13	125 ± 15	129 ± 16	126 ± 18	121 ± 12	132 ± 13
组别	<i>n</i>	舒张压(mm Hg)								
		T ₀	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄	T ₅	T ₆	T ₇	T ₈
S 组	36	70 ± 15	65 ± 15	72 ± 11	78 ± 20	78 ± 15	77 ± 15	69 ± 9	79 ± 12	80 ± 10
C 组	35	72 ± 21	63 ± 18	79 ± 16	81 ± 23	76 ± 17	83 ± 16	73 ± 19	80 ± 13	75 ± 15
E 组	34	80 ± 19	70 ± 11	78 ± 19	75 ± 16	82 ± 17	85 ± 10	81 ± 20	83 ± 18	81 ± 16
组别	<i>n</i>	心率(次/min)								
		T ₀	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄	T ₅	T ₆	T ₇	T ₈
S 组	36	87 ± 12	76 ± 12	71 ± 10	79 ± 12	81 ± 11	78 ± 14	88 ± 10	73 ± 15	72 ± 19
C 组	35	78 ± 17	72 ± 11	79 ± 21	71 ± 17	75 ± 19	80 ± 11	81 ± 11	79 ± 11	82 ± 23
E 组	34	75 ± 15	69 ± 10	69 ± 17	78 ± 16	71 ± 21	81 ± 18	78 ± 14	70 ± 21	71 ± 19

表 3 三组产妇不同时点 FHR 及宫缩强度的比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	<i>n</i>	FHR(次/min)								
		T ₀	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄	T ₅	T ₆	T ₇	T ₈
S 组	36	141 ± 7	139 ± 8	138 ± 7	144 ± 8	142 ± 9	143 ± 3	140 ± 7	145 ± 8	144 ± 7
C 组	35	140 ± 7	141 ± 7	141 ± 4	144 ± 5	141 ± 7	141 ± 3	143 ± 8	141 ± 10	142 ± 6
E 组	34	145 ± 8	140 ± 7	142 ± 5	143 ± 6	142 ± 8	142 ± 3	142 ± 7	144 ± 9	143 ± 8
组别	<i>n</i>	宫缩强度(mm Hg)								
		T ₀	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄	T ₅	T ₆	T ₇	T ₈
S 组	36	85 ± 9	67 ± 11	63 ± 13	62 ± 11	60 ± 9	58 ± 10	67 ± 10	72 ± 11	79 ± 6
C 组	35	88 ± 8	70 ± 13	64 ± 11	59 ± 13	58 ± 10	55 ± 8	55 ± 7	69 ± 13	78 ± 7
E 组	34	87 ± 9	68 ± 12	65 ± 12	58 ± 12	59 ± 9	56 ± 8	65 ± 7	70 ± 12	77 ± 7

表4 三组产妇不良反应发生情况的比较(例)

组别	n	瘙痒			恶心	呕吐	PDPH	
		轻度	中度	重度			产后24 h	产后48 h
S组	36	15	0	0	0	2	2	2
C组	35	18	1	0	2	2	0	3
E组	34	13	1	0	1	2	0	0

表5 三组产妇镇痛满意度的比较(例)

组别	n	优	良	一般	差
S组	36	32	4	0	0
C组	35	29	6	0	0
E组	34	28	6	0	0

表6 三组新生儿1、5、10 min Apgar评分的比较(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	1 min	5 min	10 min
S组	36	9.1 ± 0.4	9.6 ± 0.4	10
C组	35	9.3 ± 0.6	9.7 ± 0.3	10
E组	34	9.1 ± 0.7	9.5 ± 0.5	10

讨 论

本研究所应用的分娩镇痛方法,其中连续硬膜外镇痛和脊椎-硬膜外联合镇痛是经典方法,已应用多年,参照文献[1]并根据临床经验选择药物种类和药物浓度。连续蛛网膜下腔镇痛是通过放置于蛛网膜下腔的微导管向其间断或持续注入局麻药或镇痛药产生和维持脊髓麻醉与镇痛的方法。本研究参照文献[2-3]确定舒芬太尼浓度和剂量。

本研究中,S组镇痛满意度较高,瘙痒的发生率较高,但程度较轻,镇痛期间未见心血管事件发生,FHR和宫缩强度均在正常范围,无运动神经阻滞,新生儿1、5、10 min Apgar评分较高,与C组和E组比较差异无显著性,提示蛛网膜下腔输注舒芬太尼镇痛效果确切,适用于分娩镇痛,与脊椎-硬膜外联合镇痛和硬膜外镇痛效果无差异。

蛛网膜下腔输注舒芬太尼后出现类似注射局麻药的节段性阻滞效应,有的产妇具有下肢麻木感,分析原因与蛛网膜下腔注入麻醉性镇痛药后直接与脊髓背角阿片受体结合迅速产生镇痛作用,部分产妇有自主麻木感,但并无运动神经阻滞。PDPH是连续蛛网膜下腔麻醉的常见并发症,S组有2例产妇在产后发生了PDPH,C组亦出现了PDPH,但程度较轻均自行缓解。

研究表明,阿片类药物尤其是舒芬太尼 $\geq 7.5 \mu\text{g}$ 可能会引起子宫过度兴奋和胎心率的异常^[4]。但在本研究中,S组和C组使用首次蛛网膜下腔输注舒芬太尼 $8 \mu\text{g}$ 均未发现胎心异常、宫缩持续时间及强度的显著性变化,其原因可能由于本研究是小样本试验,而其安全性仍需要后期大样本多中心试验进行研究。

综上所述,蛛网膜下腔输注舒芬太尼镇痛效果确切,适用于分娩镇痛,与脊椎-硬膜外联合镇痛和硬膜外镇痛效果无差异。

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