

## • 论著 •

# 早期目标导向镇静对急性脑损伤患者脑氧代谢的影响

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**【摘要】目的** 观察早期目标导向镇静(EGDS)对急性脑损伤患者脑氧代谢的影响。**方法** 采用前瞻性队列研究,选择2015年1月至2019年12月解放军总医院第三医学中心重症医学科收治的108例急性脑损伤患者作为研究对象,根据患者病情、右美托咪定禁忌及耐受情况,并结合家属意愿将患者分为EGDS组和按需镇静组。两组患者均根据病情进行外科手术、机械通气、甘露醇脱水降颅压、止血或抗血小板等常规综合治疗,均持续泵入舒芬太尼镇痛。EGDS组给予以右美托咪定为基础的连续72 h镇静,输注速度0.2~0.7 μg·kg<sup>-1</sup>·min<sup>-1</sup>;按需镇静组仅在患者出现躁动而影响治疗时静脉推注0.5~1.0 mg/kg丙泊酚镇静。比较两组患者镇静前及镇静24、48、72 h血流动力学指标[心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)、脑灌注压(CPP)、颅内压(ICP)]、镇静指标[脑电双频指数(BIS)]、病情严重程度指标[急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)、格拉斯哥昏迷评分(GCS)]和脑氧代谢指标[颈内静脉血乳酸(Lac)、颈内静脉血氧饱和度(SjvO<sub>2</sub>)、脑动脉血氧含量(CaO<sub>2</sub>)、脑氧摄取率(CERO<sub>2</sub>)、脑动脉-静脉血氧含量差(a-vDO<sub>2</sub>)]的差异。**结果** ①108例患者中,因脑出血行二次手术或脑疝剔除3例,最终共105例完成研究过程,其中EGDS组54例,按需镇静组51例。两组患者性别、年龄、颅脑损伤类型、GCS评分、机械通气比例、手术治疗比例差异均无统计学意义。②与镇静前相比,两组患者Lac、CERO<sub>2</sub>和a-vDO<sub>2</sub>均随镇静时间延长呈降低趋势,而SjvO<sub>2</sub>和CaO<sub>2</sub>逐渐升高;以EGDS组起效更快,Lac、SjvO<sub>2</sub>、CERO<sub>2</sub>和a-vDO<sub>2</sub>均于镇静24 h即较镇静前明显改善,且EGDS组镇静72 h时上述指标均明显优于按需镇静组[Lac(mmol/L):1.81±0.31比2.19±0.12,SjvO<sub>2</sub>:0.714±0.125比0.683±0.132,CaO<sub>2</sub>(mL/L):201.21±15.25比179.65±14.07,CERO<sub>2</sub>:(27.87±3.66)%比(33.00±2.58)%,a-vDO<sub>2</sub>(mL/L):44.32±5.68比48.57±8.22,均P<0.05]。③与镇静前相比,两组患者HR、MAP和ICP均随镇静时间延长呈下降趋势,而CPP、BIS和GCS评分均呈升高趋势;以EGDS组起效更快,镇静24 h时HR以及镇静48 h时MAP、CPP、BIS和GCS评分均较镇静前明显改善,且EGDS组镇静72 h时上述血流动力学指标、镇静指标和GCS评分均明显优于按需镇静组[HR(次/min):70.69±7.80比79.85±9.77,MAP(mmHg,1 mmHg=0.133 kPa):84.23±8.76比89.97±9.48,ICP(mmHg):14.23±8.76比15.97±9.48,BIS:60.56±24.58比56.86±33.44,GCS评分(分):8.06±3.63比7.86±2.98,均P<0.05]。两组患者APACHEⅡ评分均于镇静72 h时较镇静前明显降低,但两组间比较差异无统计学意义。**结论** 与按需镇静相比,EGDS能降低急性脑损伤患者脑氧代谢,改善昏迷程度,减轻病情严重程度。

**【关键词】** 早期目标导向镇静; 脑损伤, 急性; 脑氧代谢; 右美托咪定

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**Effect of early goal directed sedation on cerebral oxygen metabolism in patients with acute brain injury**Yang Guirong<sup>1</sup>, Yang Changchun<sup>2</sup>, Mao Gengsheng<sup>3</sup>, Zhang Jie<sup>1</sup>, Hou Huiya<sup>1</sup>, Zhu Haiyan<sup>4</sup><sup>1</sup>Department of Critical Care Medicine, the Third Medical Center of the PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100039, China;<sup>2</sup>Department of Geriatrics, the Third Medical Center of the PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100039, China; <sup>3</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, the Third Medical Center of the PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100039, China; <sup>4</sup>Department of Emergency, the First Medical Center of the PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100853, China

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**【Abstract】Objective** To observe the effect of early goal directed sedation (EGDS) on cerebral oxygen metabolism in patients with acute brain injury. **Methods** A prospective cohort study was conducted. A total of 108 patients with acute brain injury admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) of the Third Medical Center of the PLA General Hospital from January 2015 to December 2019 were enrolled. According to the patient's condition, dexmedetomidine contraindication and tolerance, and combined with the wishes of patients' families, they were divided into EGDS group and on-demand sedation group. Routine treatments such as surgery, mechanical ventilation, dehydration and reduction of intracranial pressure with mannitol, hemostasis or antiplatelets therapy were given according to the patient's condition. All patients were continuously given sufentanil by intravenous infusion for analgesia. Patients in the EGDS group were sedated

by continuously intravenous infusion of dexmedetomidine ( $0.2\text{--}0.7 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ ) for 72 consecutive hours. Patients in the on-demand sedation group received intravenous bolus of propofol (0.5–1.0 mg/kg) when treatments were interfered due to agitation. Hemodynamic indexes [heart rate (HR), mean arterial pressure (MAP), cerebral perfusion pressure (CPP), intracranial pressure (ICP)], sedation indexes [bispectral index (BIS)], severity indexes [acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) score, Glasgow coma score (GCS)] and cerebral oxygen metabolism indexes [jugular venous blood lactate (Lac), jugular venous oxygen saturation ( $\text{SjvO}_2$ ), cerebral arterial oxygen content ( $\text{CaO}_2$ ), cerebral extraction rate of oxygen ( $\text{CERO}_2$ ), cerebral arteriovenous blood oxygen content difference ( $\text{a-vDO}_2$ )] were compared between the two groups before sedation and at 24, 48 and 72 hours of sedation. **Results** ① Among the 108 patients, 3 patients with cerebral hemorrhage received secondary surgery or had worsening of cerebral hernia were excluded. 105 patients were enrolled in the study, including 54 patients in the EGDS group and 51 patients in the on-demand sedation group. There were no statistically significant differences in gender, age, type of craniocerebral injury, GCS score, proportion of mechanical ventilation and operation ratio between the two groups. ② Compared with before sedation, Lac,  $\text{CERO}_2$  and  $\text{a-vDO}_2$  of both groups gradually reduced over time of sedation while  $\text{SjvO}_2$  and  $\text{CaO}_2$  were gradually higher. Those changes were more quickly in the EGDS group, Lac,  $\text{SjvO}_2$ ,  $\text{CERO}_2$  and  $\text{a-vDO}_2$  significantly improved at 24 hours of sedation compared with those before sedation. Above indexes at 72 hours of sedation in the EGDS group were obviously better than those in the on-demand sedation group [Lac (mmol/L):  $1.81 \pm 0.31$  vs.  $2.19 \pm 0.12$ ,  $\text{SjvO}_2$ :  $0.714 \pm 0.125$  vs.  $0.683 \pm 0.132$ ,  $\text{CaO}_2$  (mL/L):  $201.21 \pm 15.25$  vs.  $179.65 \pm 14.07$ ,  $\text{CERO}_2$ :  $(27.87 \pm 3.66)\%$  vs.  $(33.00 \pm 2.58)\%$ ,  $\text{a-vDO}_2$  (mL/L):  $44.32 \pm 5.68$  vs.  $48.57 \pm 8.22$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ]. ③ Compared with before sedation, HR, MAP and ICP decreased in the two groups over time while CPP, BIS and GCS score showed increasing trend, especially more quickly in the EGDS group, HR at 24 hours of sedation, MAP, CPP, BIS and GCS score at 48 hours significantly improved as compared with those before sedation. Hemodynamics and sedation related parameters and GCS score at 72 hours of sedation in the EGDS group were significantly better than those in the on-demand sedation group [HR (bpm):  $70.69 \pm 7.80$  vs.  $79.85 \pm 9.77$ , MAP (mmHg, 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa):  $84.23 \pm 8.76$  vs.  $89.97 \pm 9.48$ , ICP (mmHg):  $14.23 \pm 8.76$  vs.  $15.97 \pm 9.48$ , BIS:  $60.56 \pm 24.58$  vs.  $56.86 \pm 33.44$ , GCS score:  $8.06 \pm 3.63$  vs.  $7.86 \pm 2.98$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ]. The APACHE II scores were significantly reduced at 72 hours of sedation in both groups as compared with those before sedation, while there was no statistical difference between the two groups. **Conclusion** Compared with the on-demand sedation, EGDS could reduce cerebral oxygen metabolism, improve the coma degree, and reduce the severity of the disease in patients with acute brain injury.

**【Key words】** Early goal directed sedation; Acute brain injury; Oxygen metabolism; Dexmedetomidine

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原发损害以及由此导致的继发性缺血缺氧是影响急性脑损伤患者预后的决定性因素,因此脑损伤后临床治疗的核心在于维持脑氧供需平衡。镇静可减轻脑损伤后疼痛、躁动,抑制交感神经兴奋性和机械通气造成的不适<sup>[1]</sup>。按需镇静有利于意识状态评估,是临床常用的镇静模式。近年来,以镇痛为基础,早期应用镇静药物,并在一段时间内维持浅镇静的早期目标导向镇静(early goal directed sedation, EGDS)模式,在机械通气患者中显示出一定优势<sup>[2-3]</sup>。然而,有关镇静对脑损伤患者脑氧代谢影响的研究较少,亦鲜见不同镇静策略之间的比较研究。本研究拟观察镇静对脑损伤患者脑氧代谢的影响,并探讨是按需镇静还是EGDS策略对患者更为有益,从而为临床提供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 研究对象:**采用前瞻性队列研究,选择2015年1月至2019年12月在解放军总医院第三医学中心重症医学科确诊为急性脑损伤的108例患者作为研究对象。

**1.1.1 纳入标准:**发病24 h内入院,经临床、头颅

CT或磁共振成像诊断为急性脑梗死、脑出血、蛛网膜下腔出血、脑外伤,或确诊为颅内肿瘤行外科手术后即刻入科的患者。同时满足以下条件:①年龄16~65岁;②格拉斯哥昏迷评分(Glasgow coma scale, GCS)3~12分;③无痴呆或认知障碍史;④脑外伤但不合并严重胸、腹及其他器官损伤。

**1.1.2 排除标准:**①严重肝、肾功能异常;②血压低于90/60 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa);③目前因精神类疾病服药;④心电图显示有窦性心动过缓或高度房室传导阻滞;⑤有酗酒史;⑥观察期间因癫痫大发作需应用苯二氮卓类药物。

**1.2 伦理学:**本研究符合医学伦理学标准,已通过解放军总医院第三医学中心(原武警总医院)科研伦理委员会批准(审批号:2015031),所有检测及治疗策略均取得患者本人或家属的知情同意,并签署知情同意书。

## 1.3 研究方法

**1.3.1 颈内静脉置管:**选择患者颅脑损伤侧颈内静脉,取环状软骨水平,沿胸锁乳突肌锁骨头内侧,针尖指向头侧穿刺置管,根据X线检查结果调整导管

尖端位于颈静脉球部。经桡动脉置管,监测有创动脉压。用术中脑室引流管或脑室穿刺置管,固定压力传感器监测颅内压(intracranial pressure, ICP)。采集颈内静脉血和桡动脉血进行血气分析,并测定颈内静脉血乳酸(lactic acid, Lac)水平。颈静脉采血速度<2 mL/min。应用床旁多功能心电监护仪监测心率(heart rate, HR)、血压等生理参数。根据患者病情输血,维持血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)>110 g/L。

**1.3.2 治疗方法及镇静策略:**所有患者均根据病情行外科手术、机械通气、甘露醇脱水降颅压、止血或抗血小板等常规综合治疗,均持续泵入舒芬太尼镇痛。根据患者病情、右美托咪定禁忌及耐受情况,并结合家属意愿将患者分为EGDS组和按需镇静组。EGDS组患者给予右美托咪定为基础的连续72 h镇静,调节输注速度为0.2~0.7 μg·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹。按需镇静组仅在患者出现躁动而影响治疗时静脉推注0.5~1.0 mg/kg丙泊酚镇静。镇静过程中持续监测脑电双频指数(bispectral index, BIS);每4 h进行Richmond躁动-镇静评分(Richmond agitation-sedation scale, RASS),维持镇静深度为-2~1分。

**1.4 观察指标及方法:**记录镇静前及镇静24、48、72 h血流动力学指标[HR、平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)、脑灌注压(cerebral perfusion pressure, CPP)、ICP]、镇静指标(BIS)、病情严重程度指标[急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分Ⅱ(acute physiology and

chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II)、GCS评分]及脑氧代谢指标[颈内静脉Lac和血氧饱和度(jugular venous oxygen saturation, SjvO₂)],应用Fick公式<sup>[4]</sup>计算脑动脉血氧含量(cerebral arterial oxygen content, CaO₂)、脑氧摄取率(cerebral extraction rate of oxygen, CERO₂)和脑动脉-静脉血氧含量差(cerebral arterio-venous blood oxygen content difference, a-vDO₂)。

**1.5 统计学分析:**应用SPSS 21.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料均呈正态分布,以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用t检验或单因素方差分析;计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 两组患者临床资料比较(表1):**108例患者中2例因脑出血再次手术、1例因脑疝形成而被剔除,最终共105例患者完成研究过程,其中按需镇静组51例,EGDS组54例;两组患者性别、年龄、颅脑损伤类型、GCS评分、机械通气比例和手术治疗比例差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ )。

**2.2 两组患者镇静前后脑氧代谢指标比较(表2):**与镇静前相比,两组Lac、CERO₂和a-vDO₂均随镇静时间延长呈降低趋势,而SjvO₂和CaO₂逐渐升高;以EGDS组起效更快,Lac、SjvO₂、CERO₂和a-vDO₂均于镇静24 h即较镇静前明显改善,且EGDS组镇静72 h时的脑氧代谢指标均明显优于按需镇静组(均 $P < 0.05$ )。

表1 不同镇静策略两组急性脑损伤患者临床资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	颅脑损伤类型[例(%)]				GCS评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	机械通气比例 [% (例)]	手术治疗比例 [% (例)]
		男性	女性		脑梗死	脑出血	蛛网膜下腔出血	脑外伤			
按需镇静组	51	30	21	56.51±12.50	13(25.49)	22(43.14)	7(13.73)	3(5.88)	6(11.76)	6.58±2.51	80.39(41)
EGDS组	54	34	20	55.18±14.61	11(20.37)	24(44.45)	8(14.81)	3(5.56)	8(14.81)	6.28±2.22	83.33(45)

注:EGDS为早期目标导向镇静,GCS为格拉斯哥昏迷评分

表2 不同镇静策略两组急性脑损伤患者镇静前后各时间点脑氧代谢指标及ICP的变化比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	例数 (例)	Lac (mmol/L)				SjvO₂			
		镇静前	镇静 24 h	镇静 48 h	镇静 72 h	镇静前	镇静 24 h	镇静 48 h	镇静 72 h
按需镇静组	51	3.72±0.55	3.11±0.75	2.68±0.17 <sup>a</sup>	2.19±0.12 <sup>a</sup>	0.542±0.046	0.615±0.157	0.635±0.126 <sup>a</sup>	0.683±0.132 <sup>a</sup>
EGDS组	54	3.84±0.48	2.92±0.23 <sup>ac</sup>	2.43±0.20 <sup>ac</sup>	1.81±0.31 <sup>bd</sup>	0.538±0.040	0.691±0.115 <sup>ac</sup>	0.702±0.135 <sup>ac</sup>	0.714±0.125 <sup>bd</sup>
组别									
组别	例数 (例)	CaO₂ (mL/L)				CERO₂ (%)			
		镇静前	镇静 24 h	镇静 48 h	镇静 72 h	镇静前	镇静 24 h	镇静 48 h	镇静 72 h
按需镇静组	51	155.63±12.42	169.63±12.73	175.88±13.64 <sup>a</sup>	179.65±14.07 <sup>a</sup>	41.31±0.02	34.41±4.11	36.52±5.01	33.00±2.58 <sup>a</sup>
EGDS组	54	156.83±11.96	182.56±12.04	193.07±14.14 <sup>a</sup>	201.21±15.25 <sup>ac</sup>	41.39±0.01	28.87±4.21 <sup>ac</sup>	31.67±4.32 <sup>ac</sup>	27.87±3.66 <sup>bd</sup>
组别									
组别	例数 (例)	a-vDO₂ (mL/L)				ICP (mmHg)			
		镇静前	镇静 24 h	镇静 48 h	镇静 72 h	镇静前	镇静 24 h	镇静 48 h	镇静 72 h
按需镇静组	51	64.57±9.49	58.69±6.99	54.86±7.01 <sup>a</sup>	48.57±8.22 <sup>a</sup>	18.56±8.23	17.45±7.64	16.99±9.01	15.97±9.48 <sup>a</sup>
EGDS组	54	65.67±8.05	44.55±9.86 <sup>ac</sup>	47.93±8.49 <sup>ac</sup>	44.32±5.68 <sup>bd</sup>	18.79±9.04	17.43±6.97	15.43±8.79 <sup>ac</sup>	14.23±8.76 <sup>ac</sup>

注:EGDS为早期目标导向镇静,ICP为颅内压,Lac为颈内静脉血乳酸,SjvO₂为颈内静脉血氧饱和度,CaO₂为脑动脉血氧含量,CERO₂为脑氧摄取率,a-vDO₂为脑动脉-静脉血氧含量差;1 mmHg=0.133 kPa;与本组镇静前比较,<sup>a</sup> $P < 0.05$ ,<sup>b</sup> $P < 0.01$ ;与按需镇静组比较,<sup>c</sup> $P < 0.05$ ,<sup>d</sup> $P < 0.01$

表3 不同镇静策略两组急性脑损伤患者镇静前后血流动力学、镇静及病情严重程度指标比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	例数 (例)	HR(次/min)				MAP(mmHg)			
		镇静前	镇静24 h	镇静48 h	镇静72 h	镇静前	镇静24 h	镇静48 h	镇静72 h
按需镇静组	51	91.35±14.53	74.32±7.36 <sup>a</sup>	80.76±10.21 <sup>a</sup>	79.85±9.77 <sup>a</sup>	93.56±10.88	87.62±9.64	89.95±11.09	89.97±9.48
EGDS组	54	93.61±12.34	69.27±9.86 <sup>ac</sup>	66.38±9.89 <sup>bd</sup>	70.69±7.80 <sup>ac</sup>	95.01±9.74	87.43±10.00	85.62±9.79 <sup>ac</sup>	84.23±8.76 <sup>ac</sup>
组别	例数 (例)	CPP(mmHg)				BIS			
		镇静前	镇静24 h	镇静48 h	镇静72 h	镇静前	镇静24 h	镇静48 h	镇静72 h
按需镇静组	51	75.04±8.84	70.34±8.65	73.25±5.43	74.89±9.28	48.72±22.10	57.00±16.21	55.65±25.65	56.86±33.44
EGDS组	54	77.87±8.75	71.98±7.69	70.65±9.48 <sup>a</sup>	71.36±9.54 <sup>a</sup>	45.64±19.95	55.38±21.02	59.77±32.33 <sup>ac</sup>	60.56±24.58 <sup>ac</sup>
组别	例数 (例)	APACHE II评分(分)				GCS评分(分)			
		镇静前	镇静24 h	镇静48 h	镇静72 h	镇静前	镇静24 h	镇静48 h	镇静72 h
按需镇静组	51	25.55±10.02	20.03±8.76	19.84±9.66	18.93±3.49 <sup>a</sup>	6.54±2.50	7.53±2.74	7.11±3.97	7.86±2.98 <sup>a</sup>
EGDS组	54	24.89±11.31	21.11±10.00	18.27±6.92	17.18±7.35 <sup>a</sup>	6.31±2.12	7.43±3.12	7.71±2.11 <sup>ac</sup>	8.06±3.63 <sup>ac</sup>

注: EGDS 为早期目标导向镇静, HR 为心率, MAP 为平均动脉压, CPP 为脑灌注压, BIS 为脑电双频指数, APACHE II 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II, GCS 为格拉斯哥昏迷评分; 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa; 与本组镇静前比较, <sup>a</sup>P<0.05, <sup>b</sup>P<0.01; 与按需镇静组比较, <sup>c</sup>P<0.05, <sup>d</sup>P<0.01

**2.3 两组患者镇静前后血流动力学、镇静及病情严重程度指标比较(表2~3):**与镇静前相比,两组患者HR、MAP和ICP均随镇静时间延长呈下降趋势,而CPP、BIS和GCS评分均呈升高趋势;以EGDS组起效更快,HR于镇静24 h,MAP、CPP、BIS和GCS评分均于镇静48 h即较镇静前明显改善,且EGDS组镇静72 h时上述指标均明显优于按需镇静组(均P<0.05)。两组APACHE II评分均于镇静72 h时较镇静前明显降低(均P<0.05),但两组间比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。

### 3 讨论

近年来,随着监测手段的进步,根据检测结果进行目标性治疗,使颅脑损伤患者的预后得到了明显改善,但仍不够理想。急性脑损伤后继发的缺血缺氧是影响患者预后的重要因素<sup>[5]</sup>,因此,有必要对脑氧代谢进行监测,并根据脑氧代谢情况进行目标性治疗,进一步改善预后。人脑部血液回流主要通过颈内静脉,所以颈内静脉血气指标能够代表脑氧代谢水平,也能够间接反映脑循环状态<sup>[4]</sup>。脑氧代谢指标是判断急性脑损伤患者出现脑组织缺血缺氧的常用指标<sup>[6]</sup>,包括SjvO<sub>2</sub>、CaO<sub>2</sub>、CREO<sub>2</sub>和a-vDO<sub>2</sub>等。有文献报道,重症蛛网膜下腔出血患者SjvO<sub>2</sub>和a-vDO<sub>2</sub>等脑氧代谢指标异常程度与预后显著相关<sup>[7]</sup>。Lac是反映组织代谢和无氧酵解的指标,不仅对脑损伤患者的预后有重要影响<sup>[8]</sup>,乳酸堆积造成的酸效应也是导致神经元损伤的重要因素<sup>[9]</sup>。

镇静可以使脑损伤患者获益这一观点已经得到临床研究的验证<sup>[10]</sup>。然而,镇静的脑保护作用尚缺乏高质量临床研究证据支持,亦少见EGDS对脑损伤患者临床转归和神经系统影响的研究。本研究通

过测定脑氧代谢相关指标及颈内静脉Lac,比较了按需镇静与EGDS对脑氧代谢的影响。结果显示,与镇静前相比,两组患者SjvO<sub>2</sub>均随镇静时间延长而升高,CREO<sub>2</sub>和a-vDO<sub>2</sub>均下降,提示镇静可使脑损伤患者脑组织氧摄取降低,与国内宋贺等<sup>[11]</sup>的研究结果一致。与按需镇静组比较,EGDS组SjvO<sub>2</sub>升高、CREO<sub>2</sub>和a-vDO<sub>2</sub>下降更早,且下降程度更为显著,提示EGDS较按需镇静能进一步降低脑组织耗氧,脑氧供需关系更佳。Schoon等<sup>[12]</sup>分析了135例重型颅脑损伤患者的临床资料,发现SjvO<sub>2</sub>异常患者颅内高压的发生率为SjvO<sub>2</sub>正常者的4.5倍,考虑SjvO<sub>2</sub>异常导致脑组织氧供需异常,从而促使颅内高压发生,并认为合适的镇静能改善氧供需平衡,有利于减轻颅内高压,改善预后。Tyrak等<sup>[13]</sup>使用光纤导管持续测量了17例GCS评分<8分的重型颅脑损伤患者的SjvO<sub>2</sub>和Lac,结果提示SjvO<sub>2</sub>异常与Lac升高相互依赖,并且SjvO<sub>2</sub>异常发生在颅内高压之前。本研究提示,镇静可使ICP下降,且EGDS组较按需镇静组下降更为显著,ICP下降可能与脑氧供需改善有关。Okonkwo等<sup>[14]</sup>研究提示,脑氧代谢联合ICP监测较单独ICP监测有更好的临床结局,证明了脑氧代谢监测的必要性和重要性。

乳酸作为无氧酵解的产物在局部堆积,形成的酸性环境不但不利于脑细胞的生存,而且会加剧局部代谢障碍。Makoroff等<sup>[15]</sup>应用磁共振波谱测定儿童颅脑外伤患者的Lac水平,发现Lac水平升高是缺血缺氧损伤导致的结果。外伤性脑损伤并有缺血缺氧性损伤迹象的患者早期神经系统状态往往较差,Lac水平可能会预测外伤性脑损伤的早期临床结果。本研究选择较动脉Lac能更能精准反映脑

组织局部代谢状况的颈内静脉 Lac 为观察指标,结果显示,镇静后颈内静脉 Lac 较镇静前显著降低,且 EGDS 组 Lac 的降低程度较按需镇静组更为显著。提示镇静能降低脑损伤患者脑组织氧耗,使脑组织无氧酵解减少,氧供与氧需之间的矛盾得以改善。GCS 评分是临床应用广泛的脑损伤主观评分<sup>[16]</sup>,而 BIS 是应用非线性相位锁定原理对原始脑电图波形进行处理、量化,并进行数学运算,最后形成以 0~100 数值表示的双频指数,由小到大代表相应深度意识抑制到清醒,反映大脑皮质功能状态<sup>[17]</sup>。本研究显示,与镇静前相比,两组患者 GCS 评分和 BIS 均随镇静时间延长显著升高,而 APACHE II 评分显著下降,提示镇静不仅能降低脑氧代谢,而且可以改善神经系统功能及病情严重程度。

脑损伤后高灌注是导致 ICP 升高和脑水肿的影响因素<sup>[18]</sup>。本研究表明,两组患者镇静后 HR、MAP、CPP 和 ICP 均较镇静前显著下降,且 EGDS 组较按需镇静组下降更为显著,提示镇静可以改善脑损伤患者脑灌注,EGDS 可以获得更理想的血流动力学效应。对于脑损伤急性期患者而言,稳定的血流动力学、合适的灌注压是脑组织获得充足氧供的保障。本研究中 EGDS 组患者脑氧供需平衡改善可能与 CPP、ICP 下降和血流动力学稳定有关。

综上所述,本研究表明,给予急性脑损伤患者镇静后,在 HR 和 MAP 下降的情况下,SjvO<sub>2</sub> 显著升高,CREO<sub>2</sub>、a-vDO<sub>2</sub> 和 ICP 均显著下降,GCS 评分和 BIS 亦显著升高,提示镇静可能是通过降低脑组织氧耗,而非增加氧供的方式,改善脑损伤患者脑氧供需平衡的矛盾,从而改善神经系统功能。EGDS 较按需镇静能更好地改善脑氧供与氧需之间的矛盾,更好地改善急性脑损伤患者早期神经系统功能和病情严重程度。由于本研究设计的原因,EGDS 对脑损伤患者远期神经系统功能和预后的影响尚未明确,需要在以后的试验中进一步验证。

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