

论著

开颅和腹部手术患者苏醒期脑过度灌注现象的比较

杨笑宇 周守静 俞莹芳

复旦大学附属华山医院麻醉科 上海 200040

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摘要

目的 使用颈静脉球部血氧饱和度和经颅多普勒监测, 研究手术苏醒期患者脑血流动力学的变化。方法 随机选择择期在全麻下行开颅脑肿瘤切除术和腹部手术的患者, 分为开颅手术组(I组)(n=50)和腹部手术组(II组)(n=50)。I组患者术前行颈静脉球部置管, 分别测术前, 术后拔管即刻, 拔管后30, 60, 90和120min时大脑中动脉平均血流速度(mean velocity of middle cerebral artery, MCA Vm), 平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)及颈静脉球部血氧饱和度(blood oxygen saturation of jugular vein bulb, SjvO₂)。II组分别测量术前, 术后拔管即刻, 拔管后30, 60, 90和120min时的MCA Vm和MAP。结果 I组患者MCA Vm从术后拔管即刻到拔管后2h间均较术前明显升高(P<0.05), II组患者术后MCA Vm无明显升高, 两组MCA Vm在各时点差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。I组患者术后SjvO₂较术前显著升高, 并维持至拔管后2h(P<0.05)。I组MCA Vm和同时点MAP值均不存在线性相关, 和同时点SjvO₂值在术后各点均存在正相关关系(P<0.05)。结论 仅I组术后发生脑过度灌注, 脑过度灌注程度与血压无线性相关关系。

关键词 [开颅手术](#); [脑过度灌注](#); [大脑中动脉平均血流速度](#); [经颅多普勒](#); [麻醉苏醒期](#)

分类号

Comparison of cerebral hyperemia during emergence from general anesthesia for craniotomy and abdominal surgery

YANG Xiao-yu, ZHOU Shou-jing, YU Ying-fang

Department of Anesthesiology, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai 200040, China

Abstract

Objective To define cerebral blood flow dynamics during postoperative emergence from anesthesia, via blood oxygen saturation of jugular vein bulb (SjvO₂) and transcranial Doppler (TCD). Methods 50 patients undergoing craniotomy and 50 patients undergoing abdominal surgery were grouped to craniotomy group (Group I) and abdominal surgery group (Group II) respectively. Jugular vein bulb was catheterized for all craniotomy patients. Mean velocity of middle cerebral artery (MCA Vm), mean arterial pressure (MAP), SjvO₂ (only measured in Group I) were measured before anesthesia, the moment of tracheal extubation, 30, 60, 90, and 120 min after extubation in both groups. Results There was a significant increase in MCA Vm after extubation compared with the values before anesthesia in Group I (P<0.05), while MCA Vm did not change in Group II. The increase in MCA Vm in Group I was significant at least for 120 min after extubation (P<0.05). There were significant differences in MCA Vm between two groups (P<0.05). SjvO₂ increased significantly after extubation (P<0.05), and maintained for 2 hr. There was correlation between MCA Vm and SjvO₂ after extubation in Group I (P<0.05). However, there was no linear correlation between MCA Vm and MAP observed at one time. Conclusions Cerebral hyperemia occurs exclusively in patients who have craniotomy, its severity has no linear correlation with hypertension.

Key words [craniotomy](#) [cerebral hyperemia](#) [mean velocity of middle cerebral artery \(MCA Vm\)](#) [transcranial Doppler \(TCD\)](#) [emergence from anesthesia](#)

DOI:

通讯作者 杨笑宇 youngxiaoyu@163.com

作者个人主页 杨笑宇 周守静 俞莹芳

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