



常向阳, 王立中, 张引法, 王磊, 汤蓓蕾. 顺式阿曲库铵和阿曲库铵对全麻剖宫较[J]. 中国现代应用药理学, 2014, 31(4): 482-486

顺式阿曲库铵和阿曲库铵对全麻剖宫产产妇血流动力学

Comparative Study on Hemodynamic Effects of Cistracurium  
Cesarean Section under General Anesthesia

投稿时间: 2013-08-28 最后修改时间: 2014-

DOI:

中文关键词: [阿曲库铵](#), [顺式阿曲库铵](#) [剖宫产术](#) [全身麻醉](#) [血流动力学](#)

英文关键词: [cisatracurium](#) [atracurium](#) [cesarean section](#) [general anesthesia](#) [hemodynamic](#)

基金项目: 浙江省医学会临床科研基金 (2011ZYC- A75)

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨顺式阿曲库铵和阿曲库铵对全麻剖宫产产妇血流动力学的40例, ASA I 或 II 级。随机均分为2组, A组和C组 (n=20)。采用静脉注射丙泊酚1.5 mg · kg<sup>-1</sup>快诱导。气管插管后1 min, A组静注阿曲库铵0.4 mg · kg<sup>-1</sup> 0.1 mg · kg<sup>-1</sup>维持肌松。分别记录诱导前基础值(T<sub>0</sub>)、注射非去极化肌松剂(T<sub>2</sub>)、用缩宫素后2 min(T<sub>3</sub>)、手术结束时(T<sub>4</sub>)的血压、心率、心输出量数(SVRI)、新生儿脐动脉血气和Apgar评分等指标。结果 2组产妇术中肌松相近。注射非去极化肌松剂后, A组血压下降、心率增快、SVRI下降, T<sub>1</sub>、P、HR及各时间点SVRI与基础值T<sub>0</sub>比较, 差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05或P<0.01); 与T<sub>0</sub>值比较, 差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。组间比较, T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>、T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>时AP值A组较C组低; T<sub>1</sub>时间点心率A组较C组快; 在T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>和T<sub>3</sub>时间点SVRI值A组较C组低, 差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05或P<0.01); 组内及组间CI差异均不具有统计学意义。结论 顺式阿曲库铵对剖宫产全麻均可提供良好的肌松条件, 术后能快速恢复; 与阿曲库铵比较, 血流动力学影响更小。

## 英文摘要:

**OBJECTIVE** To investigate effects of cisatracurium and at in cesarean section under general anesthesia. **METHODS** A total acceptance cesarean section under general anesthesia, ASA I-I divided into two groups: group A and group C (n=20 respectively intubation was accomplished by intravenous propofol  $2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$   $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ . Maintenance of muscle relaxation was achieved through  $0.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  (group A), or intravenous cisatracurium  $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}$  pressure, heart rate (HR) and cardiac output index (CI), system index (SVRI), neonatal Apgar scores and umbilical arterial blood parameter were recorded at baseline values before induction ( $T_0$  of non-depolarizing muscle relaxant ( $T_1$ ), the fetus removed immediately after using oxytocin ( $T_3$ ), the end of surgery ( $T_4$ ), respectively maternal intraoperative muscle relaxants were satisfied, with extubation time. After injection of non-depolarizing muscle relaxant, the HR increased and SVRI declined in group A. value  $T_0$ , the differences of the SBP, DBP, MAP, HR at  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$ ,  $T_4$  were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$  or  $P < 0.01$ ) in group A. At baseline value  $T_0$ , the difference of the DBP and MAP decreased at significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) in group C. The SBP, DBP, MAP values in group A at  $T_2$  and  $T_3$  time points were faster than in group C. The HR was faster in group A; SVRI values of group A at  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$  time points were faster than in group C and the difference were statistically significant ( $P < 0.$