

### 3种分泌型垂体瘤切除术术后躁动及恢复质量的比较

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**摘要:**目的 评估3种垂体瘤患者经鼻蝶切除术后苏醒期躁动及恢复质量。方法 选择2016年3月至11月全麻下行择期切除垂体瘤患者,分为3组:生长激素组(GH)、促肾上腺皮质激素组(ACTH)和无功能组(control)。在恢复室应用Riker镇静躁动评分(RSAS)记录苏醒期患者的躁动情况,患者带管呛咳的严重程度,头痛评分(VAS评分)。术后24h随访记录40项恢复质量评分量表(QoR-40),患者头痛(VAS评分),恶心呕吐(VRS评分),是否有咽喉疼痛及患者麻醉满意度。结果 GH组共纳入51例,ACTH组44例,control组68例。苏醒期及术后24h各组患者躁动无显著差异。术后24h VRS评分提示CT组高于control组( $P<0.01$ ),VAS评分提示ACTH组高于control组( $P<0.001$ )。术后咽喉疼痛中ACTH组发生率高于control组( $P<0.05$ )。术后24h QoR-40评分,ACTH组显著低于control组( $P<0.01$ )。结论 分泌促肾上腺皮质激素的患者术后恶心、头痛、咽喉痛的发生率显著升高、QoR-40的评分显著减低。

**关键词:** 垂体瘤切除术;苏醒期躁动;40项恢复质量评分量表

中图分类号:R614.2 文献标志码:A

### Comparison of emergence agitation and recovery quality after hypophysectomy of 3 endocrine types of pituitary tumors

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**Abstract: Objective** To evaluate the emergence agitation and recovery quality of patients with 3 endocrine types of pituitary tumor after transnasal transsphenoidal hypophysectomy. **Methods** Patients who received pituitary adenoma resection under general anesthesia were enrolled and categorized into three groups: growth hormone group (GH), adrenocorticotrophic hormone group (ACTH) and non-functional group (control). Riker Sedation-Agitation Scale (RSAS), the severity of the emergence coughing, headache (by VAS), medical staff satisfaction were recorded in the post-anesthesia care unit. QoR-40 score, headache (by VAS), nausea score (by VRS) and vomiting score, and patient satisfaction were recorded at 24 h postoperatively. **Results** 163 cases were enrolled in the analysis, including 51 in GH group, 44 in ACTH group and 68 in control group. No significant difference was found regarding the emergence agitation among 3 groups. The ACTH group showed significantly higher nausea VRS score at 24 h after surgery than control group ( $P<0.01$ ). The headache VAS score of ACTH group was significantly higher than that in control group ( $P<0.001$ ). The incidence of postoperative sore throat in ACTH group was significantly higher than

that in control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The postoperative QoR-40 score of ACTH group was significantly lower than that of control group ( $P < 0.01$ ). **Conclusions** The incidences of postoperative nausea, headache and sore throat are significantly increased and the score of QoR-40 is significantly reduced in patients with ACTH pituitary adenoma.

**Key words:** hypophysectomy; emergence agitation; Quality of Recovery-40

经鼻蝶(transnasal transsphenoidal, TNS)垂体瘤切除术对术后苏醒期躁动的管理有较高的要求,需要平稳快速地苏醒,避免躁动和呛咳,以减少出血并尽早评估神经系统功能。术后恶心呕吐和疼痛也是严重影响患者恢复质量的因素,可引起一系列严重的并发症如脱水、电解质紊乱、碱中毒、血压和颅内压增高致颅内血肿等。不同内分泌型的垂体瘤导致的病理生理变化是不同的,为围术期管理带来的挑战也可能不同。本研究拟对比不同内分泌型的垂体瘤患者在接受经鼻蝶垂体瘤切除术后的躁动及恢复质量。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 资料

选择2016年3至11月在北京协和医院拟全麻下行择期垂体瘤切除术患者,性别不限,年龄18~65岁,ASA I或II级,签署知情同意书。排除标准: BMI  $\geq 35$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>,正在应用单胺氧化酶抑制剂或肾上腺素能受体阻断药,难以控制的高血压,2度及以上心脏传导阻滞,肝肾疾病(相关标志物升高2倍),无法配合试验,服用抗精神病药,病例数不足15例的内分泌型垂体瘤。根据入组标准及排除标准筛选后,根据不同内分泌型分为生长激素组(growth hormone, GH)(血GH  $> 2.0$  ng/mL)、促肾上腺皮质激素组(adrenocorticotrophic hormone, ACTH)(血ACTH  $> 46$  pg/mL)、无功能组(control)。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 麻醉方法:患者入室后常规监测3导联心电图、无创袖带血压和脉氧饱和度。建立外周静脉通路后输注乳酸钠林格注射液(天津百特医疗用品有限公司)。全部病例的麻醉方式均为气管内插管全身麻醉。麻醉诱导采用羟考酮0.15 mg/kg、地塞米松5 mg,昂丹司琼4 mg,丙泊酚2 mg/kg和罗库溴铵0.6 mg/kg。气管插管后以七氟醚、氧气和笑气吸入维持麻醉。手术开始时静脉推注瑞芬太尼1  $\mu$ g/kg,续以瑞芬太尼0.1  $\mu$ g/(kg·min)维持。手术全程维持血压和心率波动不大于术前的20%。

手术结束后停止瑞芬太尼,带气管插管送返麻醉后恢复室(postanesthesia care unit, PACU),在恢复室给予新斯的明0.04 mg/kg+阿托品0.02 mg/kg,继续纯氧通气至患者苏醒。

1.2.2 观察指标:在恢复室记录的数据:苏醒期患者的躁动情况,用Riker镇静躁动评分(Riker Sedation-Agitation Scale, RSAS)来评估。RSAS评分1分为不能唤醒,2分为非常镇静,3分为镇静,4分为安静配合,5分为轻度躁动,6分为中度躁动,7分为重度躁动。患者的苏醒时间。恢复室呛咳程度,1分为轻度,2分为中度,3分为重度。医护人员满意度(0~10分)。离开PACU时头痛评分(0~10分)。术后24 h随访记录:头痛(用Visual Analogue Scale, VAS评分)(0~10分),恶心(用Verbal Rating Scales, VRS评分)(0~10分),是否有声音嘶哑,是否有呕吐,是否有咽喉疼痛,RSAS评分(同前),患者满意度(0~100分),40项恢复质量评估表(Quality of Recovery-40, QoR-40评分)(40~200分)<sup>[1]</sup>。

### 1.3 统计学分析

应用SPSS for Windows 20.0和Microsoft Excel进行统计分析。计量资料用均值 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )以及例数(百分比)( $n, \%$ )表示。二分类变量比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验和Fisher确切概率法。等级变量采用Kruskal-Wallis  $H$ 检验。

## 2 结果

3组患者性别、年龄、BMI、麻醉持续时间数据见表1)。ACTH组患者女性显著多于男性。GH组与ACTH组年龄低于control组( $P < 0.001$ )。ACTH组的麻醉持续时间显著大于control组和GH组( $P < 0.001$ )。

患者在PACU时的RSAS评分、呛咳程度、头痛评分及医护人员满意度均无差异(表2)。

ACTH组术后24 h VRS高于control组( $P < 0.01$ )。ACTH组术后24 h VAS高于control组( $P < 0.001$ )。ACTH组咽喉疼痛发生率显著高于control组( $P < 0.05$ )(表3)。

表1 一般资料的描述性分析

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the patients enrolled ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

group	sample size	male/female( <i>n</i> )	age/year	BMI/(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	length of anesthesia/min
control	68	33/35	51.0±14.6	24.6±3.6	80±35
GH	51	24/27	41.9±12.8*	25.6±3.4	76±20
ACTH	44	4/40*	38.1±11.8*	26.2±3.7	124±40*

\**P*<0.05 compared with control group.

表2 PACU内RSAS、呛咳程度、头痛评分及医务满意度评分

Table 2 RSAS, emergence coughing, headache VAS and medical staff satisfaction in PACU ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

group	RSAS	PACU cough percentage( <i>n</i> ,%)				VAS	medical staff satisfaction
		grade 0	grade 1	grade 2	grade 3		
control	4.2±0.5	14(20.9)	26(32.5)	54(67.5)	0(0.0)	0.38±0.74	8.2±1.3
GH	4.4±0.8	10(19.6)	22(35.5)	34(54.8)	6(9.7)	0.69±1.00	7.8±1.8
ACTH	4.3±1.0	9(20.9)	18(33.3)	24(44.4)	12(22.2)	1.02±2.03	7.7±2.0

表3 术后不良反应

Table 3 Postoperative side effects ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

group	VRS	VAS	sore throat/ <i>n</i> (%)	hoarseness/ <i>n</i> (%)	vomiting/ <i>n</i> (%)
control	0.56±1.30	1.85±1.99	22(28.2)	19(24.4)	4(5.2)
GH	0.82±1.41	2.65±2.31	27(43.5)	19(30.6)	12(19.4)
ACTH	1.62±2.12*	3.98±2.67*	34(63.0)*	15(27.8)	19(36.5)

\**P*<0.05 compared with control group.

GH组术后24 h QoR-40评分与control组无差异,ACTH组术后24 h QoR-40评分显著低于control组(*P*<0.001)(表4)。

表4 患者RSAS、QoR-40和患者满意度的术后随访指标

Table 4 RASA, QoR-40 and patients' satisfaction on follow-up ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

group	RSAS	QoR40	patients' satisfaction(score)
control	3.96±0.21	193±6	97.1±5.6
GH	4.00±0.00	193±6	97.9±4.7
ACTH	3.88±0.33	189±7*	98.6±3.5

\**P*<0.05 compared with control group.

### 3 讨论

本研究发现苏醒期及术后24 h各组患者躁动无显著差异。分泌ACTH的垂体瘤患者术后恶心、

头痛、咽喉痛的发生率显著升高、QoR-40的评分显著减低。其余指标无显著差异。

麻醉苏醒期躁动的影响因素较多。气管插管是导致苏醒期躁动的重要因素,躁动风险可升高5倍<sup>[2]</sup>。使用Flexible喉罩行经鼻垂体瘤切除术后呛咳及咽喉疼痛发生率降低<sup>[3]</sup>。故改变麻醉气道管理的方法,可降低垂体瘤术后苏醒期躁动等其他不良反应。与平衡麻醉(七氟醚-瑞芬太尼)患者相比较,全静脉麻醉(TIVA)的患者术后ACTH水平下降,手术应激下降<sup>[4]</sup>。垂体瘤苏醒期泵注效应室浓度2.51 ng/mL的瑞芬太尼可减少苏醒期呛咳等不良反应<sup>[5]</sup>。术中予右美托咪定可使术中血流动力学更平稳,提高术后患者对气管导管的耐受性,降低术后恶心呕吐的发生率<sup>[6-7]</sup>。故全静脉麻醉辅以右美托咪定镇静可降低垂体瘤术后应激水平,降低苏醒期躁动,改善术后恢复质量。

本研究纳入的分泌ACTH型垂体瘤患者以女性为主,且手术时间更长。有研究发现年龄不影响垂

体瘤手术的预后<sup>[8]</sup>。尚未有研究表明性别差异对麻醉预后有影响,分泌 ACTH 型垂体瘤患者以女性多见,这可能与不同性别的基因调控相关<sup>[9]</sup>。本研究手术时间偏长可能与 ACTH 组的手术操作复杂有关。在头颈部手术当中,随着麻醉时间的延长,术后并发症也增加<sup>[10]</sup>。故分泌 ACTH 垂体瘤患者术后 24 h VRS 及 VAS 的评分升高,咽喉疼痛发生率增加,QoR-40 评分降低。

本研究的样本量偏小,而且因为是回顾性研究,

促甲状腺素垂体瘤、泌乳素垂体瘤和生殖激素垂体瘤的病例数较少,故未纳入分析。

综上所述,与无功能腺瘤相比较,分泌 ACTH 的垂体瘤患者术后恶心、头痛评分增加,咽喉痛的发生率升高、QoR-40 的评分减低。对这类患者术前病情评估、麻醉管理及围术期生命体征的监护要更加严密细致。关于不同内分泌型垂体瘤患者术后躁动和恢复质量还需要更大样本量的研究。

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