

论著·临床研究 doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-8348.2022.02.016

网络首发 <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/50.1097.R.20220104.1514.006.html>(2022-01-04)

胸横肌平面阻滞用于女性经乳腔镜甲状腺术的镇痛效果分析*

吴钿洁,林泽鑫,马楚洲,郑良杰,陈俊衡
(中山大学附属汕头医院,广东汕头 515000)

[摘要] 目的 探讨超声引导下胸横肌平面(TTMP)阻滞对经乳腔镜甲状腺术麻醉及术后镇痛的应用价值。方法 选择2019年1月至2020年5月该院择期行经乳腔镜甲状腺术的女性患者60例,分为对照组(C组)与试验组(S组),每组30例。两组均给予双侧颈浅丛神经阻滞,0.33%罗哌卡因10 mL。S组行超声引导下双侧TTMP阻滞,在每一侧胸横肌表面注入0.33%罗哌卡因10 mL,C组不进行TTMP阻滞。阻滞完成后进行全身麻醉气管插管,记录两组切皮前(T_0)、切皮时(T_1)、术中(T_2)、术毕(T_3)的平均动脉压(MAP)、心率(HR),手术时间、术中瑞芬太尼及丙泊酚用量,术后恶心呕吐发生情况,舒芬太尼追加例数,术后24 h总体满意度评分。结果 T_1 、 T_3 时S组HR比C组明显降低($P<0.05$), T_1 、 T_3 时S组MAP比C组明显降低($P<0.05$)。S组各个时间点HR、MAP均较稳定,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。与C组 T_0 比较, T_1 、 T_3 时HR明显增高($P<0.05$), T_1 、 T_3 时MAP相对增高($P<0.05$)。与C组比较,S组瑞芬太尼用量明显减少($P<0.05$),需追加舒芬太尼例数明显减少($P<0.05$),术后恶心呕吐例数明显减少($P<0.05$),24 h总体满意度评分明显提高($P<0.05$)。术后入PACU时、2 h、6 h,S组视觉模拟评分(VAS评分)明显低于C组($P<0.05$),术后12 h两组VAS评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论 TTMP阻滞用于经乳腔镜甲状腺术安全有效。

[关键词] 胸横筋膜阻滞;经乳腔镜甲状腺术;术后镇痛;超声引导

[中图法分类号] R614 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1671-8348(2022)02-0256-04

Analysis on analgesic effect of ultrasound-guided transverse thoracic muscle plane block in female breast endoscopic thyroidectomy*

WU Tianjie, LIN Zexin, MA Chuzhou, ZHENG Liangjie, CHEN Junheng

(Affiliated Shantou Hospital, Zhongshan University, Shantou, Guangdong 515000, China)

[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the application value of ultrasound-guided transverse thoracic muscle plane (TTMP) block in the operative anesthesia and perioperative analgesia for breast endoscopic thyroidectomy. **Methods** A total of 60 patients undergoing elective breast endoscopic thyroidectomy in this hospital from January 2019 to May 2020 were selected and divided into the control group (group C) and experimental group (group S), 30 cases in each group. The two groups were given the bilateral superficial cervical plexus nerve block, 10 mL of 0.33% ropivacaine. The group S conducted the ultrasound-guided bilateral TT-MP block, the surface of transverse thoracic muscle in each side was injected by 10 mL of 0.33% ropivacaine, and the group C did not conduct TTMP block. Then the general anesthesia tracheal intubation was performed after completing the block. MAP and HR were recorded before skin incision (T_0), at cutting the skin (T_1), intraoperation (T_2) and postoperation (T_3). The operation time, intraoperative dosages of remifentanil and propofol, occurrence situation of postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) were recorded. The cases of additionally adding sufentanil and overall satisfactory scores at postoperative 24 h were also recorded. **Results** HR at T_1 and T_3 in the group S were significantly decreased compared with that in the group C ($P<0.05$). MAP at T_1 , T_3 in the group S were significantly decreased compared with that in the group C ($P<0.05$). HR and MAP at each time point in the group S were more stable, and the differences were not statistically significant ($P>0.05$). Compared with HR at T_0 in the group C, HR at T_1 and T_3 was increased significantly ($P<0.05$), MAP at T_1 and T_3 was relatively increased ($P<0.05$). Compared with the group C, the dosage of

* 基金项目:广东省医学科研基金项目(B2021151);汕头市科技计划医疗卫生类别项目(190811145260402)。作者简介:吴钿洁(1988—),主治医师,硕士,主要从事临床麻醉研究。

remifentanil in the group S was significantly decreased, the number of cases requiring additional sufentanil and the cases number of PONV were significantly reduced ($P < 0.05$), and the overall satisfaction score within 24 h was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$). The VAS scores at postoperative entering PACU, 2, 6 h (all $P < 0.05$), the VAS score in the group S was significantly lower than those in the group C ($P < 0.05$). The VAS score at postoperative 12 h had no statistical difference between the two groups. **Conclusion** TTMP block is safe and effective in the breast endoscopic thyroidectomy

[Key words] transversus thoracic muscle plane block; breast endoscopic thyroidectomy; postoperative analgesia; ultrasound-guided

经乳腔镜甲状腺术创伤小,恢复快,不影响美观^[1],但手术路径长,从胸前部到颈部,术后出现中重度疼痛,70%患者胸前区不适持续4 d,部分前胸壁麻木持续3个月,甚至成为慢性疼痛,影响生活质量^[2]。既往常采用术区喷洒0.25%布比卡因^[3],术中静脉使用氯胺酮^[4]、奈福泮^[5]等方式减少术后急性疼痛,降低发展成慢性疼痛的发生率。超声引导神经阻滞是目前研究的重点跟热点,区域阻滞作为一种多模式镇痛方式,能在术中、术后提供良好镇痛,减少阿片类药物使用,降低术后不良反应的发生^[6]。经乳腔镜甲状腺术由颈浅丛神经及T₂~T₄神经支配。颈浅丛神经支配颈部及胸上部皮肤;胸横肌平面(transversus thoracic muscle plane, TTMP)阻滞主要阻滞肋间神经前皮支T₂~T₆,有研究发现其能有效减轻双侧乳腺切除术、正中胸骨切开术后疼痛,在小儿漏斗胸整形术后镇痛也取得良好效果,该操作创伤小,应激反应小^[3-5]。本研究探讨TTMP阻滞对经乳腔镜甲状腺术的镇痛效果,为临床提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2019年1月至2020年5月本院择期全身麻醉下行经乳腔镜甲状腺术的女性患者60例,ASA I~Ⅲ级,年龄20~60岁,BMI 18~25 kg/m²。纳入标准:所有患者无麻醉区域感染、周围神经病变,止凝血功能、严重肝肾功能及精神障碍,局部麻醉药过敏及慢性疼痛病史、阿片类药物成瘾史。剔除标准:手术时间过长,超过4 h;手术出血过多,超过200 mL;甲状腺功能亢进患者;术后检测TTMP阻滞效果不满意。所有患者分为对照组(C组)和试验组(S组),每组30例。两组患者年龄、BMI、ASA分级和手术时间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表1。

1.2 方法

术前禁饮4 h,禁食8 h,未予用药。入室后常规监护心电图(ECG)、血压(BP)、心率(HR)、血氧饱和度(SpO₂)并建立静脉通路。两组均给予双侧颈浅丛神经阻滞,0.33%罗哌卡因10 mL。S组患者行超声引导(Sonosite线阵10~15 MHz高频探头)双侧TTMP阻滞,将探头横向定位于胸骨旁第3~4肋间隙之

间,采用平面内进针法,超声引导下穿刺针避开胸廓内动静脉及胸膜,到达肋间内肌与胸横肌之间,将0.33%罗哌卡因10 mL注射于两肋间隙之间,本研究严格遵照操作步骤进行,同时密切关注生命体征的变化。C组不进行TTMP阻滞操作。阻滞完成后进行全身麻醉气管插管,静脉注射瑞芬太尼1 μg/kg、丙泊酚2 mg/kg和注射用苯磺酸阿曲库铵0.5 mg/kg进行全身麻醉诱导,面罩给氧3 min后行气管插管,丙泊酚4~10 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹、瑞芬太尼0.1~1.0 μg·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹,维持麻醉,脑电双频指数(BIS)在40~60,血压波动幅度不超过基础值的20%,按需追加苯磺酸阿曲库铵。20 min后开始手术,术毕拔除气管导管转入复苏室,待患者完全清醒,检测TTMP阻滞效果(检测方法使用针刺法,评分标准:2分,感觉正常;1分,痛觉减退;0分,痛觉消失。针刺法评分≤1分则阻滞成功)。若阻滞不成功,则剔除试验。

表1 两组患者年龄、BMI、ASA分级和手术时间比较

组别 n	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)	BMI ($\bar{x} \pm s$,kg/m ²)	ASA		手术时间 ($\bar{x} \pm s$,min)
			I/II/III级 (n/n/n)		
S组 30	32.62±6.33	21.21±2.13	5/20/5	145.84±15.95	
C组 30	33.33±5.54	20.94±3.84	6/18/6	142.36±17.63	
P	0.324	0.647	0.866	0.789	

1.3 观察指标

切皮前(T₀)、切皮时(T₁)、术中(腔镜分离至甲状腺时、分离甲状腺完成时两个时间点的平均值,T₂)、术毕时(T₃)的平均动脉压(MAP)、HR;手术时间、术中瑞芬太尼和丙泊酚消耗量,术后入PACU时、2 h、6 h、12 h视觉模拟评分(VAS评分)、术后恶心呕吐发生情况;若患者术后出现疼痛,VAS评分>5分,给予镇痛药舒芬太尼5 μg,记录术后给予舒芬太尼药物情况;术后24 h患者总体满意度评分(0分,非常不满意;1分,基本满意;2分,满意;3分,非常满意)。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS25.0统计软件进行分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用独立样本t检验,组内不同时间点比较采用重复测量数据方差分析;计数资料以

例数或率表示,采用 χ^2 检验或秩和检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 两组患者各时间点 HR 和 MAP 比较

T_1, T_3 时S组HR较C组明显降低($P < 0.05$),

表2 两组患者各时间点 HR 和 MAP 的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标	组别	n	T_0	T_1	T_2	T_3
HR(次/分钟)	S组	30	73.23±7.55	65.35±5.66	71.86±8.13	68.02±6.79
	C组	30	70.54±5.93	80.04±11.44	75.53±6.45	81.37±6.96
MAP(mm Hg)	S组	30	88.64±10.23	83.52±9.04	84.34±4.57	84.26±7.57
	C组	30	90.82±6.12	92.73±4.86	86.75±8.36	94.54±6.73

2.2 两组患者围术期用药量比较

与C组比较,S组瑞芬太尼用量明显减少($P < 0.05$),丙泊酚用量相近($P > 0.05$),见表3。

表3 两组患者围术期用药量的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	瑞芬太尼(mg)	丙泊酚(mg)
S组	30	1.5±0.5	615.5±210.5
C组	30	2.2±0.7	602.9±219.2
P		<0.001	0.591

2.3 两组患者术后不良反应和满意度比较

与C组比较,S组需追加舒芬太尼例数、术后恶心呕吐例数明显减少($P < 0.05$),24 h总体满意度评分明显提高($P < 0.05$),见表4。

表4 两组患者术后不良反应和满意度比较

组别	n	术后追加舒芬太尼 [n(%)]	恶心呕吐 [n(%)]	24 h 满意度评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$,分)
S组	30	7(23.33)	2(6.67)	2.73±0.41
C组	30	26(86.67)	11(36.67)	1.96±0.92
P		<0.001	0.012	<0.001

2.4 两组患者术后不同时间点 VAS 评分比较

与C组比较,术后入PACU时、2 h、6 h S组VAS评分明显降低($P < 0.05$);术后12 h,两组VAS评分比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表5。

表5 两组患者术后不同时间点 VAS 评分($\bar{x} \pm s$,分)

组别	n	入 PACU 时	术后 2 h	术后 6 h	术后 12 h
S组	30	0.32±0.43	2.55±0.37	2.15±0.29	4.12±0.27
C组	30	2.35±0.26	6.68±0.25	5.54±0.77	4.87±0.45
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.051

3 讨 论

随着对围术期医学和加快康复外科理念的重视,提高患者围术期舒适度及促进正常活动能力恢复,区

T_1, T_3 时S组MAP较C组明显降低($P < 0.05$)。S组各个时间点HR、MAP均较稳定,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);与C组 T_0 比较, T_1, T_3 时HR明显增高($P < 0.05$), T_1, T_3 时MAP相对增高($P < 0.05$),见表2。

域麻醉与全身麻醉的联合使用是快速康复的手段^[7]。TTMP阻滞是通过B超引导下在胸骨旁行胸横筋膜阻滞,支配乳腺内侧区域的 $T_2 \sim T_6$ 肋间神经前皮支,是一项新颖的浅表的神经阻滞,能为患者术中及术后提供完善镇痛效果^[8-10]。经乳腔镜甲状腺术从乳晕到甲状腺,在前胸壁的路径是位于乳腺内上象限,主要受到肋间神经前皮支 $T_2 \sim T_4$ 支配。研究表明,将染色剂注入在第3~4肋胸横筋膜间隙,在尸体解剖上可见 $T_2 \sim T_5$ 肋间神经前皮支被浸润,此节段的神经支配基本覆盖该手术前胸壁区域^[11]。再加上颈浅丛分支支配颈部及上胸部,行颈浅丛神经阻滞,该手术的全部区域基本都被覆盖。

在胸骨旁,从皮肤表面的肌肉层解剖结构包括胸大肌、肋间外膜、肋间内肌和胸横肌,超声下识别胸横肌的结构有一定难度,临幊上常以确定胸横肌的一个重要标志是胸内动静脉。在第3与第4肋间放置线阵探头,识别前胸壁解剖结构,特别是胸内动静脉,确定TTMP的位置,采用平面内进针,超声图像可清楚显示穿刺针,判断针尖达到TTMP时,注射局部麻醉药0.33%罗哌卡因10 mL。可以观察到局部麻醉药在胸骨旁矢状面上的肋软骨上方扩散或可见胸膜下移^[12-13]。

本研究显示,术中丙泊酚用量两组间无差异,而S组瑞芬太尼的用量明显减少,证明TTMP阻滞能够为该手术提供完善的镇痛。术后入PACU时、2 h、6 h时S组VAS评分明显低于C组,进一步说明TTMP阻滞能提供有效的术后镇痛效果,而术后12 h评分两组比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),可能与罗哌卡因的药物代谢有关系。S组术后追加舒芬太尼例数、恶心呕吐例数明显少于C组,24 h总体满意度评分明显优于C组,表明TTMP阻滞能够有效减少围术期阿片类镇痛的用量,减轻术后切口疼痛,减少恶心呕吐的发生率,增加患者围术期的舒适度和满意

度。预防性镇痛能够抑制中枢和外周感觉过敏,降低术中及术后疼痛程度^[14]。本研究只探讨罗哌卡因单个浓度单个剂量的效果,对于罗哌卡因的适宜浓度、剂量及效果将进一步探讨,且样本量相对较小,其安全性和有效性尚需进一步研究。

综上所述,TTMP 阻滞用于女性经乳腔镜甲状腺术具有可行性,给女性患者提供良好的围术期镇痛效果,减少围术期镇痛药物的使用,减少恶心呕吐的发生率,提高患者满意度。

参考文献

- [1] 李思佳,张亚坤,罗倩文,等.经胸乳入路腔镜甲状腺微小乳头状癌切除术与传统开放手术的对比研究[J].腹腔镜外科杂志,2021,26(4):241-245,260.
- [2] SONG C M, JI Y B, SUNG E S, et al. Comparison of robotic versus conventional selective neck dissection and total thyroidectomy for papillary thyroid carcinoma[J]. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 2016, 154(6):1005-1013.
- [3] RYU J H, YOM C K, KWON H, et al. A prospective, randomized, controlled trial of the postoperative analgesic effects of spraying 0.25% levobupivacaine after bilateral axillo-breast approach robotic thyroidectomy [J]. Surg Endosc, 2015, 29(1):163-169.
- [4] KIM D H, CHOI J Y, KIM B G, et al. Prospective, randomized, and controlled trial on ketamine infusion during bilateral axillo-breast approach (BABA) robotic or endoscopic thyroidectomy: effects on postoperative pain and recovery profiles: a consort compliant article [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2016, 95(49):e5485.
- [5] KIM B G, MOON J Y, CHOI J Y, et al. The effect of intraoperative nefopam administration on acute postoperative pain and chronic discomfort after robotic or endoscopic assisted thyroidectomy: a randomized clinical trial [J]. World J Surg, 2018, 42(7):2094-2101.
- [6] KIM D H, OH Y J, LEE J G, et al. Efficacy of ultrasound-guided serratus plane block on post-operative quality of recovery and analgesia after video-assisted thoracic surgery: a randomized, triple-blind, placebo-controlled study [J]. Anesth Analg, 2018, 126(4):1353-1361.
- [7] YAO Y, LI J, HU H, et al. Ultrasound-guided serratus plane block enhances pain relief and quality of recovery after breast cancer surgery: a randomised controlled trial [J]. Eur J Anaesthesiol, 2019, 36(6):436-441.
- [8] UESHIMA H, KITAMURA A. Blocking of multiple anterior branches of intercostal nerves (Th2-6) using a transversus thoracic muscle plane block [J]. Reg Anesth Pain Med, 2015, 40(4):388.
- [9] UESHIMA H, OTAKE H. A combination of an erector spinae plane block and a transversus thoracic muscle plane block for partial mastectomy [J]. J Clin Anesth, 2019, 54:1.
- [10] UESHIMA H, KITAMURA A. Clinical experiences of ultrasound-guided transversus thoracic muscle plane block: a clinical experience [J]. J Clin Anesth, 2015, 27(5):428-429.
- [11] UESHIMA H, TAKEDA Y, ISHIKAWA S, et al. Ultrasound-guided transversus thoracic muscle plane block: a cadaveric study of the spread of injectate [J]. J Clin Anesth, 2015, 27(8):696.
- [12] MURATA H, HIDAKA K, HARA T. Transverse thoracic muscle plane block: tricks and tips to accomplish the block [J]. Reg Anesth Pain Med, 2016, 41(3):411-412.
- [13] FUJII S, VISSA D, GANAPATHY S, et al. Transversus thoracic muscle plane block on a cadaver with history of coronary artery bypass grafting [J]. Reg Anesth Pain Med, 2017, 42(4):535-537.
- [14] POGATZKI-ZAHN E M, ZAHN P K. From preemptive to preventive analgesia [J]. Curr Opin Anaesthesiol, 2006, 19(5):551-555.

(收稿日期:2021-06-02 修回日期:2021-09-01)