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· 麻醉神经科学 ·

全身麻醉转化对急性脑卒中患者机械取栓术后神经功能的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨急性缺血性脑卒中(acute ischemic stroke, AIS)患者机械取栓术时,紧急全身麻醉转化(emergency conversion to general anesthesia, EC-GA)对术后神经功能预后的影响及术中 EC-GA 的预测因素。**方法** 本研究对 2017 年 11 月至 2021 年 5 月就诊于首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院行机械取栓的 422 例 AIS 患者进行回顾性分析,其中全身麻醉组(general anesthesia, GA)203 例、非全身麻醉组(non-general anesthesia, non-GA)173 例,EC-GA 组 46 例。主要观察指标为患者术后 90 d 神经功能良好预后比例,即 90 d 改良 Rankin 量表(Modified Rankin Scale, mRS)评分 ≤ 2 的患者比例(mRS 分 0~2 表示神经功能预后良好, mRS 分 3~6 预后不良)。次要观察指标为时间指标[发病-入室时间(T1),入室-动脉穿刺时间(T2),动脉穿刺-血流再通时间(T3)],改良脑梗死溶栓分级(modified thrombolysis in cerebral infarction, mTICI)的良好比例(mTICI:0~2a 再通不良;2b~3 再通良好),病死率(出院病死率和 90 d 病死率),术后并发症(肺炎发生率和颅内出血发生率)及 EC-GA 的危险因素。**结果** 46 例患者进行 EC-GA,总体转化率为 21.0%,其中前循环转化率约为 19.0%,后循环转化率约为 28.9%。3 组患者在神经功能预后评分(90 d mRS)及良好预后比例(90 d mRS ≤ 2)差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);EC-GA 未显著增加不良预后风险;与 non-GA 组比较, $OR=1.538$ (95% CI :0.792~2.984);与 GA 组比较, $OR=1.315$ (95% CI :0.684~2.528)。多因素回归分析显示:入室美国国立卫生研究院脑卒中量表(National Institute of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)评分 >15 分时,术中 EC-GA 的风险显著增加,调整比值比(adjusted odds ratio, aOR)=2.005(95% CI :1.035~3.881)。**结论** 急性脑卒中患者行机械取栓治疗中,紧急全身麻醉转化未显著增加不良预后风险;入室 NIHSS 评分大于 15 分,与术中紧急全身麻醉转化风险相关。

【关键词】 麻醉;紧急全身麻醉转化;急性脑卒中;机械取栓;神经功能预后

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Effects of emergency conversion to general anesthesia on neurological outcomes of patients with acute ischemic stroke undergoing mechanical thrombectomy

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effects of emergency conversion to general anesthesia (EC-GA) on the neurological outcomes of patients with acute ischemic stroke (AIS) undergoing mechanical thrombectomy (MT) and predictors of EC-GA. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was conducted on 422 patients with AIS who underwent mechanical thrombectomy in Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Capital Medical University from November 2017 to May 2021, including 203 cases in general anesthesia (GA), 173 cases in non-general anesthesia (non-GA), and 46 cases in EC-GA. The primary outcome was the proportion of patients with Modified Rankin Scale (mRS) ≤ 2 (mRS ≤ 2 means good outcomes of neurological function) at 90 d after the operation. The secondary outcomes included time index [onset-entry angiographic room time (T1), entry angiographic room-arterial puncture time (T2), arterial puncture-blood flow reperfusion time (T3)], modified thrombolysis in cerebral infarction (mTICI): (0-2a indicating poor recanalization; 2b-3 indicating good recanalization), mortality (mortality at discharge and 90 d), postoperative complications (incidence of pneumonia and intracranial hemorrhage) and the predictors of EC-GA. **Results** Forty-six patients were encountered EA-GA with an overall conversion rate of 21.0%. The conversion rate of AIS patients with anterior circulation occlusion was approximately 19.0%, and that of posterior circulation was approximately 28.9%. There was no statistically significant difference in 90 d mRS and the proportion of good outcome (90 d mRS ≤ 2) among the three groups ($P>0.05$), and the EC-GA group did not have significantly worse outcome with odds ratios; $OR=1.538$

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(95% *CI* 0.792–2.984), compared with the non-GA group; *OR* = 1.315 (95% *CI*: 0.684–2.528), compared with the GA group. National Institute of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) > 15 (entry into angiographic room) was a predictor for EC-GA with an adjusted odds ratio (*aOR*) = 2.005 (95% *CI*: 1.035–3.881). **Conclusion** Emergency conversion to general anesthesia did not significantly increase the poor outcome compared with the non-GA group and GA group. Admission NIHSS > 15 is a predictor for EC-GA.

【Key words】 anesthesia; emergency conversion to general anesthesia; acute ischemic stroke; mechanical thrombectomy; neurological outcome

急性缺血性脑卒中 (acute ischemic stroke, AIS) 后机械取栓 (mechanical thrombectomy, MT) 或静脉溶栓桥接机械取栓 (intravenous thrombolysis bridge mechanical thrombectomy, IVT-MT) 是治疗大血管闭塞引起 AIS 的有效方法^[1-7]。MT/IVT-MT 常在局部麻醉、清醒镇静或全身麻醉 (general anesthesia, GA) 下进行。然而, 手术过程中最佳的麻醉方法或管理策略尚无充分证据支持^[8-12]。非全身麻醉 MT/IVT-MT 患者约 16%~18% 术中因严重躁动、气道保护性反射消失或颅内病情变化等原因需要进行紧急全身麻醉转化 (emergency conversion to GA, EC-GA)^[13-14], 然而, 其对患者术后神经功能预后影响及探讨术中 EC-GA 风险因素的研究较少。本研究回顾分析行 MT/IVT-MT 的 AIS 患者, 阐明术中 EC-GA 对 AIS 患者 MT/IVT-MT 术后神经功能的影响及术中 EC-GA 的风险因素, 为临床工作提供更多的参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究选择经首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院伦理委员会批准 (KY2017-048-01) 于 2017 年 11 月至 2021 年 5 月在本院行血管内治疗的急性缺血性脑卒中患者的数据库进行回顾性分析。纳入标准: 年龄 > 18 岁; 发病时间 < 24 h。排除标准: 术前格拉斯哥昏迷评分 (Glasgow Coma Scale, GCS) ≤ 8 分) 或美国国立卫生研究院脑卒中量表 (National Institute of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS) 评分 < 6 分; 数据缺失; 既往改良 Rankin 量表 (Modified Rankin Scale, mRS) 评分 > 3 分; 术前合并颅内出血。所有研究对象均签署知情同意书。

1.2 麻醉方法

患者急诊入室后行标准监测, 包括心电图、无创血压、脉搏血氧饱和度 (percutaneous arterial oxygen saturation, SpO₂)、呼气末二氧化碳分压 (end-tidal carbon dioxide partial pressure, ETCO₂)、体温和脑电双频谱指数 (bispectral index, BIS)。依据研究方案分为非全身麻醉组 (non-GA 组)、全身麻醉组 (GA 组) 及

紧急全身麻醉转化组 (EC-GA 组)。

non-GA 组: 1% (质量分数) 利多卡因股动脉穿刺点及周围进行局部浸润麻醉, 根据患者配合情况, 静脉辅助舒芬太尼 5~10 μg 或者持续泵注瑞芬太尼 0.02~0.06 μg·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹^[15], 必要时联合静脉丙泊酚 1~2 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹^[16]。患者术中面罩吸氧, 保持自主呼吸, 新鲜气体流量 4~6 L/min, 维持 SpO₂ ≥ 94%; 经鼻导管监测 ETCO₂, 保持在 35~45 mmHg (1 mmHg ≈ 133.32 Pa) 之间, 指导术中呼吸管理。

GA 组: 1 g/100 mL 利多卡因股动脉穿刺点及周围进行局部浸润麻醉。诱导采用瑞芬太尼 0.5~1 μg/kg 或舒芬太尼 0.2~0.5 μg/kg, 丙泊酚 1~2 mg/kg, 罗库溴铵 0.6~1 mg/kg 或顺式阿曲库铵 0.1~0.2 mg/kg, 置入气管导管或喉罩后进行机械通气。参数设置如下: 潮气量 6~8 mL/kg; 呼吸频率 12~15/min; 吸呼比 1:(1.5~2), 依据 ETCO₂ 调节呼吸参数设定, 维持 ETCO₂ 35~45 mmHg; 新鲜气体流量 1~2 L/min。术中麻醉维持采用丙泊酚 (4~6 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹) 和瑞芬太尼 (0.05~0.1 μg·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹), 必要时再次加用肌肉松弛剂。

EC-GA 组: 局部麻醉/清醒镇静下取栓手术患者, 当出现以下情况时, 紧急转化为全身麻醉^[17-18]: 各种原因引起的颅内出血或蛛网膜下腔出血; 持续恶心或呕吐者; 呼气末 CO₂ (经鼻导管监测) 超过 60 mmHg 或 SpO₂ < 94%, 经治疗后 5 min 内仍无改善者; 术中意识恶化 (BIS < 70); 气道保护性反射消失; 其他干扰手术进程的事件如严重躁动、体动或癫痫发作。麻醉管理方法同 GA 组。

1.3 观察指标

主要观察指标为术后 90 d 神经功能良好预后比例, 即 90 d 改 mRS 分 ≤ 2 的患者比例。mRS 分 0~2 表示神经功能预后良好, mRS 分 3~6 预后不良。

次要观察指标包括: 发病-入室时间 (T1)、入室-动脉穿刺时间 (T2)、动脉穿刺-血流再通时间 (T3); 改良脑梗死溶栓 (modified thrombolysis in cerebral infarction, mTICI 分级: 0~2a 再通不良; 2b~3 再通良

好;出院病死率和90 d病死率;术后肺炎发生率和颅内出血发生率及EC-GA的危险因素。

1.4 统计学方法

应用SPSS22.0统计学软件进行数据分析。正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示;非正态分布的计量资料以中位数及四分位区间表示;计数资料以频数(百分比)表示。应用单因素方差分析进行正态分布数据组间比较,组间两两比较应用LSD方法;应用Kruskal-Wallis单因素ANOVA进行非正态分布数据组间比较,组间两两比较所采用Mann-Whitney U检验;计数资料组间比较采用卡方检验,并应用Bonferroni校正 P 值。应用Logistic回归进一步评估麻醉方式与预后之间的关系。将年龄、性别、不良生活史、合并症、卒中部位、卒中严重程度(NIHSS评分)、发病-入室时间等因素纳入单因素Logistic回归分析, $P<0.2$ 的风险因素纳入多因素回归方程,探索EC-GA预测因素。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

本研究共纳入422例患者,其中前循环纳入统计分析332例,其中GA组158例,non-GA组141例,EC-GA组33例(躁动28例、躁动并呕吐2例、躁动并病情恶化2例、呕吐误吸伴血氧降低1例),转化比例为19.0%;后循环纳入统计分析90例,GA组45例,non-GA组32例,EC-GA组13例(躁动6例、躁动并误吸2例、躁动并病情恶化3例、血氧降低2例),转化比例为28.9%。本研究中,总体转化率21.0%(46/219)。

2.1 一般情况比较

3组患者的一般资料,年龄、性别、不良生活史、合并症及发病前mRS评分差异无统计学意义。临床特征包括入室mRS评分、NIHSS评分、GCS评分、溶栓比例、发病至入室时间、阻塞位置差异无统计学意义。GA组入室至动脉穿刺时间大于non-GA组[(24 \pm 13)min vs (16 \pm 10)min, $P=0.000$];EC-GA组用时与两组差异无统计学意义。动脉穿刺至血流再通时间:全身麻醉转化组显著延长[(125 \pm 63)min vs (98 \pm 41)min, vs (92 \pm 48)min, $P=0.000$],GA组与non-GA组差异无统计学意义;3组患者入室收缩压差异无统计学意义,术毕时,non-GA组收缩压显著高于其他两组[(138 \pm 22)mmHg vs (127 \pm 30)mmHg, vs (127 \pm 22)mmHg, $P=0.000$];EC-GA患者再通良好比例显著低于GA组(73.9% vs 88.7%, $P=0.016$),与

non-GA比较差异无统计学意义(表1)。

2.2 患者预后情况

3组患者术后90 d患者神经功能预后评分及预后良好比例比较,差异无统计学意义;出院病死率及90 d病死率比较差异无统计学意义;术后并发症中,non-GA组患者肺部感染的比例显著低于GA组($P=0.000$);术后颅内出血发生率未见组间差异(表2)。

2.3 预后影响因素分析

麻醉方法与神经功能预后不良(90 d mRS >2)进行单因素回归,结果表明EC-GA组患者与其他两组比较,神经功能预后不良风险未见显著差异,但具有一定增加不良预后趋势;non-GA与GA比较,降低神经功能预后不良风险无显著差异(表3)。

对可能影响EC-GA的风险因素:年龄、性别、不良生活史、合并症、卒中部位、卒中严重程度(NIHSS评分)、发病-入室时间进行单因素Logistic回归显示:入室NIHSS >15 及后循环梗死两项指标满足 $P<0.2$,纳入多因素Logistic回归显示:入室NIHSS >15 时, $aOR=2.005$ (95% CI : 1.035~3.881), $P=0.039$,可能是EC-GA预测因素。

3 讨论

本研究结果显示,本组MT/IVT-MT的AIS患者EC-GA总体转化率为21.0%,EC-GA未显著增加不良预后风险。当入室NIHSS >15 时,可能增加术中EC-GA风险。

EC-GA对预后影响因不同研究类型存在差异。Simonsen等^[19]基于对SIESTA, ANSTROKE及GOLIATH三项随机对照试验的研究显示:EC-GA组患者90 d mRS评分显著高于其他两组,且潜在显著增加患者的不良预后趋势。另一项回顾性研究^[20]显示,EC-GA对预后影响无显著差异。以上研究结果与本研究不尽相同。基于随机对照研究,导致EC-GA对预后影响结果的外推性欠佳。另外,回顾性研究基线不齐及不同研究的纳入人群的组成不同可能是导致上述研究结果不一致的原因。

AIS患者在非全身麻醉下行MT治疗过程中,紧急全身麻醉转化似乎是一种不可避免的现象,但缺乏EC-GA风险预测因素的相关数据,既往研究^[19-21]显示年龄、性别、合并症、不良生活习惯(吸烟和饮酒)、梗死部位、梗死侧别、卒中严重程度等风险因素不具有EC-GA的预测价值,然而,无合并高脂血症却可能

表1 3组患者基本资料
Tab.1 Baseline characteristics of three groups

$[\bar{x} \pm s, n(\%), M(P_{25}, P_{75})]$

Item	GA(<i>n</i> =203)	non-GA(<i>n</i> =173)	EC-GA(<i>n</i> =46)	<i>P</i>
Age/a	63±12	62±13	62±13	0.499
Gender(male)	139(68.5)	108(62.4)	31(67.4)	0.456
Smoking	112(55.2)	81(46.8)	25(54.3)	0.252
Drinking	94(46.3)	77(44.5)	18(39.1)	0.674
Pre-mRS	0.2±0.6	0.4±0.9	0.2±0.4	0.149
Pre-mRS	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0.409
Comorbidities				
Diabetes	43(21.2)	44(25.4)	10(21.7)	0.607
Hypertension	117(57.6)	107(61.8)	25(54.3)	0.563
CAD	38(18.7)	35(20.2)	6(13)	0.540
AF	43(21.2)	45(26)	8(17.4)	0.353
HLP	48(23.6)	39(22.5)	14(30.4)	0.532
HCI	48(23.6)	32(18.5)	9(19.6)	0.458
TIA	13(6.4)	18(10.4)	4(8.7)	0.372
Clinical features				
in-mRS	4.1±1.0	4.1±1.0	3.9±1.2	0.264
in-mRS	4(4,4)	4(4,4)	4(4,5)	0.904
in-NIHSS	1(12,18)	14(12,17)	16(12,18)	0.158
in-GCS	12(10,13)	12(10,14)	12(10,14)	0.187
Thrombolysis	65(32.0)	54(31.2)	12(26.1)	0.733
T1/min	460±260	417±279	455±366	0.700
T1/min	347(265,476)	355(250,495)	332(220,635)	0.793
Obstructive site				0.783
ICA	54(26.6)	38(22)	9(19.6)	
M1	78(38.4)	72(41.6)	20(40.3)	
M2	20(9.9)	23(13.3)	4(8.7)	
AC-TL	6(3.0)	8(4.6)	0(0)	
BA	28(13.8)	17(9.8)	7(15.2)	
V4	10(4.9)	9(5.2)	4(8.7)	
PC-TL	7(3.4)	6(3.5)	2(4.3)	
Intra-procedural items				
T2/min	24±13	16±10 ^a	20±12	0.000
T2/min	22(15,30)	15(10,20) ^a	20(15,25)	0.000
T3/min	98±41	92±48	125±63 ^b	0.000
T3/min	99(70,118)	82(60,112)	123(81,160) ^b	0.001
in-SBP/mmHg [△]	158±24	157±27	153±30	0.589
en-SBP/mmHg [△]	127±30	138±22 ^c	127±22	0.000
mTICI≥2b	180(88.7)	139(80.3)	34(73.9) ^a	0.016

GA: general anesthesia; non-GA: non-general anesthesia; EC-GA: emergency conversion to general anesthesia; pre-mRS: pre-onset Modified Rankin Scale(mRS); CAD: coronary artery disease; AF: atrial fibrillation; HLP: hyperlipidemia; HCI: history of cerebral infarction; TIA: transient ischemic attacks; in-mRS: entry angiographic room mRS; in-NIHSS: entry angiographic room National Institute of Health Stroke Scale; in-GCS: entry operation room Glasgow coma scale; ICA: internal carotid artery; M1: M1 segment of middle cerebral artery; M2: M2 segment of middle cerebral artery; AC-TL: tandem lesion in anterior circulation; BA: basilar artery; V4: segment of vertebral artery; PC-TL: tandem lesion in posterior circulation; T1: onset-entry angiographic room time; T2: entry angiographic room-arterial puncture time; T3: arterial puncture-blood flow reperfusion time; in-SBP: entry angiographic room systolic blood pressure; en-SBP: end-procedural systolic blood pressure; mTICI: modified Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction; compare with GA, ^a: $P < 0.05$; compare with GA and non-GA, ^b: $P < 0.05$; compare with GA and EC-GA; ^c: $P < 0.05$; [△] 1 mmHg \approx 133.32 Pa.

是EC-GA风险预测因素。本研究结果显示上述可能的风险因素也不具有EC-GA风险预测价值,仅当入室时NIHSS评分大于15分时,可能具有预测EC-GA风险的意义。鉴于AIS患者在非全身麻醉行MT治疗

时,不可避免地出现紧急全身麻醉转化,且转化率较高、手术进程平顺性受阻,术程延长^[10],基于目前数据,尤其是入室NIHSS评分大于15分的人群,在真实世界中应用全身麻醉可能是一种更加合理的选择。

表2 3组患者预后情况和并发症

Tab. 2 Prognosis and postoperative complications of three groups [n(%), $\bar{x} \pm s$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]

Item	GA (n=203)	non-GA (n=173)	EC-GA (n=46)	P
90 d mRS	3.0±2.0	2.9±2.0	3.4±2.0	0.256
90 d mRS	3(1.5)	3(1.4)	4(2.6)	0.219
90 d mRS≤2	93(45.8)	86(49.7)	18(39.1)	0.416
Discharge mortality	17(8.4)	16(9.2)	7(15.2)	0.356
90 d mortality	43(21.2)	34(19.7)	12(26.1)	0.636
Pneumonia	111(54.7)	57(32.9) ^a	22(47.8)	0.000
ICH	11(5.4)	6(3.5)	3(6.5)	0.563

GA: general anesthesia; non-GA: non-general anesthesia; EC-GA: emergency conversion to general anesthesia; mRS: Modified Rankin Scale; ICH: intracranial hemorrhage; compare with GA, ^a: $P < 0.017$.

表3 麻醉方法与神经功能不良预后
(90 d mRS>2)的关系

Tab. 3 Relationship between anesthetic method and poor neurological outcome (90 d mRS>2)

Item	OR	95% CI	P
EC-GA vs GA	1.315	0.684-2.528	0.411
EC-GA vs non-GA	1.538	0.792-2.984	0.203
non-GA vs GA	0.855	0.570-1.284	0.451

mRS: Modified Rankin Scale; GA: general anesthesia; non-GA: non-general anesthesia; EC-GA: emergency conversion to general anesthesia.

AIS患者行MT/IV-MT期间躁动/体动是EC-GA的主要原因之一^[18, 22-27]。本研究中,躁动/体动发生率约为15.5%(34例),是EC-GA的主要原因,高于SIESTA研究数据(9.1%)^[28]。躁动/体动可能与血管内操作引起的疼痛^[23]或者情绪紧张有关^[27],其会导致脑血管造影路径模糊不清,增加手术操作难度和引起并发症的风险,如血管穿孔和脑内出血及蛛网膜下腔出血等^[23],因此一些介入医生更倾向实施GA。一项2010年对68名神经病学介入分会的会员调查^[23]显示,超过一半的受访者首选GA,因为non-GA下患者的躁动/体动可能降低MT/IVT-MT的安全性,因此,除躁动/体动,神经介入医生对non-GA较低的接受程度可能也是术中EC-GA的原因之一。

入室-动脉穿刺及动脉穿刺-血流再通的时间是MT治疗中主要关注的问题。本研究显示EC-GA组动脉穿刺-血流再通时间显著延长,时间延迟可能是麻醉方法转化引起的^[19]。然而,这种时间延迟似乎未对神经功能预后产生影响^[20]。非全身麻醉组患者躁动/体动发生导致脑血管造影的质量较低^[13],其可能是血管再通率降低的原因之一。本研究中,EC-GA组血管再通良好率(mTICI≥2b)显著低于GA组。EC-GA血管再通良好率较低可能与躁动/体动无本质关系。EC-GA操作环境与GA完全一致;控

制通气与完全抑制体动,因此再通良好率较低可能与其疾病本身病变特点相关:部位、侧别、责任血管原位狭窄程度、血栓形成或栓子脱落及血栓性质等因素,但以上因素却不能预测EC-GA转化风险^[20-21]。

本研究存在以下的不足:第一,未记录入选患者的梗死体积大小,3组间可能存在差异,对预后及术中麻醉管理可能具有潜在影响。第二,缺少术中麻醉管理数据,无法阐明麻醉管理(血压、血糖、二氧化碳等)对预后的影响。因此,尚需后续研究进一步探讨和优化麻醉策略。

综上所述,在急性脑卒中患者行机械取栓治疗中,紧急全身麻醉转化未显著增加不良预后风险,但具有一定程度的潜在增加预后不良的趋势;入室NIHSS评分大于15分,与增加术中紧急全身麻醉转化风险相关。在真实世界中,紧急全身麻醉转化是麻醉管理、手术平顺进行及不良预后风险需要慎重考虑的问题。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明 梁发:提出研究思路、撰写论文;梁发、吴侑煊、王鑫焱、管敏钰:采集整理数据,分析及统计数据;刘海洋、韩如泉:总体把关,审定论文。

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