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新进展综述

腹腔镜术后肩痛的研究进展

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[摘要] 腹腔镜术后患者常出现肩痛, 大多数学者认为其发生机制是气腹或气腹使用的二氧化碳(carbon dioxide, CO₂)形成碳酸刺激膈神经导致的。气腹压力过高、残留膈下CO₂过多、维持气腹的CO₂充气速度过快等都可能引发术后肩痛。腹腔镜术后肩痛(post-laparoscopic shoulder pain, PLSP)以钝痛为主, 没有明显的位点, 多为轻到中度的疼痛。预防及降低腹腔镜术后肩痛的措施很多, 包括外科、药物及护理等方面的措施, 但效果各异, 目前仍没有一个公认且效果确切的方法。该文就PLSP的发生机制、危险因素及降低术后肩痛方法的研究进展进行综述。

[关键词] 腹腔镜手术; 术后肩痛

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Research progress of shoulder pain after laparoscopic surgery LI Jia-xin, ZHAO Zhao, HAN Ya-kun, et al.

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[Abstract] Some patients receiving laparoscopic surgery often experience shoulder pain after the surgery. Most scholars believe that the shoulder pain is caused by pneumoperitoneum or carbon dioxide(CO₂) which is used to build up pneumoperitoneum forming carbonic acid to stimulate the phrenic nerve. Too high pneumoperitoneum pressure, too much CO₂ left under the diaphragm and too fast CO₂ inflation rate maintaining pneumoperitoneum may cause postoperative shoulder pain. A variety of post-laparoscopic shoulder pain(PLSP) are mainly dull pain, without obvious sites, most of which are mild to moderate pain. There are many measures to prevent and relieve the shoulder pain after laparoscopic surgery, including surgical, pharmaceutical and nursing measures, but the effects of various methods are different. At present, there is not an accepted method with definite effect. In this paper, the occurrence mechanisms, risk factors and methods of relieving PLSP are reviewed.

[Key words] Laparoscopic surgery; Postoperative shoulder pain

腹腔镜手术具有创伤小、术后并发症少、患者日常活动恢复快及住院时间相对缩短等优点,因而广泛应用于妇科、肝胆外科等^[1]。但腹腔镜手术亦可诱发术后肩痛、血管损伤、肠管损伤、泌尿系损伤、空气栓塞等相关并发症。其中腹腔镜术后肩痛(post-laparoscopic shoulder pain, PLSP)是腹腔镜手术较常见的并发症之一。随着加速术后康复(enhanced recovery after surgery, ERAS)理念的提出,降低患者PLSP的发生率及减轻PLSP的程度越来越受重视。本文就PLSP的研究进展作一综述。

1 PLSP 的发生机制

PLSP 的诊断主要依据患者的症状:腹腔镜手术后数小时内出现肩部疼痛,呈酸胀感等不适或牵扯样疼痛,排除术前肩痛及肩周炎等肩部病史即可诊断为PLSP。解剖学上,“肩部”没有明确的界限,因而目前仍没有相关研究对术后肩痛进行明确的定义,有的研究限制其疼痛的范围为肩部顶端(shoulder-tip pain, STP),但肩部顶端的范围也不十分明确。PLSP主要是钝痛,没有明显的位点。手术后24 h内发生肩痛的概率为41%~90%^[2~4],程度多为轻到中度,有的达到重度,常于术后1~6 h内出现,术后24 h肩痛最为明显,48 h后基本缓解^[5],很少超过1周,部分患者住院时间因此延长。体位变动、行走、咳嗽及深呼吸均可加重肩痛,而休息可减轻肩痛^[4]。目前研究仍未阐明PLSP的确切机制。目前较认可的机制主要有2种:(1)气腹时腹腔压力增大,膈肌上抬,膈下穹隆被动扩张,牵拉膈神经,受牵拉刺激的膈神经发生损伤,通过脊髓后角向中枢神经系统传递信号。被动扩张作为一种伤害性刺激引起中枢神经元的敏化或超敏,这种现象被称为发条现象,这种自我放大、过度活跃的神经反应导致了PLSP的发生^[6]。(2)气腹残留的CO₂吸收入血形成碳酸刺激膈神经,膈神经由第三、四、五对颈神经前支组成,受刺激后出现反射性肩痛。Jackson等^[7]、Song等^[8]先后运用公式计算出腹腔镜手术患者术后胸片膈下残留的CO₂量,证明PLSP与气腹后残留的CO₂量相关。

2 PLSP 的危险因素

目前研究表明PLSP的危险因素主要包括:气腹压力过高^[3]、维持气腹的CO₂流量过高^[5]、残留膈下CO₂过多^[7,8]等。气腹压力越高,膈肌扩张的程度越大,受到的刺激越强,术后肩痛的发生率越高,这与PLSP的发生机制相一致。同样,为了建立与维持一定的气腹压,CO₂被快速充入腹腔,这时腹

腔压力瞬间增大,膈肌受到被动扩张的刺激增强,术后更易发生肩痛。残留膈下CO₂过多容易引起PLSP的发生,这与PLSP的发生机制也是相一致的。另外,有研究^[5]提出女性更易在腹腔镜手术后发生肩痛。这可能与女性膈肌较男性薄弱,气腹更容易引起膈神经刺激及损伤有关。

3 预防及降低PLSP的措施

3.1 外科策略 外科策略主要基于PLSP的发生机制通过不同的方式减小气腹压力或减少腹腔内CO₂的残留,以达到减轻PLSP的程度或降低PLSP的发生率。前者包括减小气腹压力等,后者包括膈下温热生理盐水冲洗、肺复张、使用引流管排出腹腔残留CO₂、关腹前腹部按压等。减小气腹压力是预防PLSP可能有效的方法,有研究^[3,9]表明该方法是最有效的干预手段。但这种方法不利于手术操作空间的建立和维持,增加外科医师手术时的不适感,甚至延长手术时间,增加发生腹腔镜手术相关并发症的风险及转向开腹手术的可能性。因而,小气腹压力(气腹压力维持在6~8 mmHg之间)并没有成为常规预防PLSP的手段。最近,肌肉松弛药合理使用的专家共识建议使全麻腹腔镜手术患者的腹部肌群达到深度肌松状态,同时CO₂气腹压维持在10 mmHg以下,这样既能获得良好的手术窥视和操作空间,又能明显降低PLSP的发生率。但这种深肌松麻醉会带来术后肌松残留的衍生问题,如患者呼吸、吞咽功能恢复延迟造成反流误吸的发生、在恢复室(postanesthesia care unit, PACU)的复苏时间延长等。随着罗库溴铵特异拮抗药——舒更葡糖钠的出现,深肌松的快速逆转成为可能。既能维持深肌松状态又不延长患者自主呼吸的恢复时间不再是难题。深度神经肌肉阻滞结合小气腹压力可提供良好的手术视野与操作空间,可能是减少PLSP发生的又一有效方法。Madsen等^[10]最早研究了深肌松结合小气腹压力对PLSP的影响。研究结果表明深肌松结合小气腹压力降低PLSP的发生率达31%,但这项研究在选样、实验设计、统计分析方面存在不足及局限性。深度肌肉松弛结合小气腹压力是否有效减低PLSP的发生有待进一步探讨。此外,舒更葡糖钠价格昂贵,从药物经济学角度出发,所取得的效益是否大于耗费的资金仍存在争议。膈下温热生理盐水冲洗和肺复张这两种方法是研究较多的减轻PLSP的干预措施。这两种方法均通过减少CO₂的残留达到预防PLSP的效果。前者直接减少膈下残留的CO₂量^[11];后者通过加强肺通气、肺换气间接地减少CO₂的残

留^[12]。多研究^[2,8,11,13]表明膈下温热生理盐水冲洗可降低 PLSP 的发生率,但也有研究得出截然相反的结论^[14]。这种方法的缺点是操作复杂、费时,且增加腹腔感染的可能性。肺复张虽然操作简单,但在肺大泡或其他严重肺部疾病的患者中施行存在风险;且肺复张对减少 PLSP 的效果有争议。Güngördeük 等^[15]研究表明肺复张可明显减轻 PLSP 的程度,但另外一些研究表明这种肺复张对 PLSP 的发生率及程度减轻并没有明显效果^[2,12,13,16]。使用腹腔引流管减少膈下 CO₂ 的残留,可能降低 PLSP 的发生率,但没有充足的研究证明可以减轻 PLSP 的程度^[9],而 Haghgoor 等^[17]研究却表明使用引流管可以减轻 PLSP 的程度。因此,使用腹腔引流管减少膈下 CO₂ 的残留是否有效减轻 PLSP 程度,仍需大样本、多中心的研究来确证。手术结束前充分吸引腹腔内的 CO₂ 以减少腹腔内 CO₂ 的残留似乎可预防 PLSP 的发生^[18]。关腹前按压腹部促进腹腔内 CO₂ 排出可能减轻 PLSP 的程度^[19]。有研究^[5]表明小流量建立气腹可减轻 PLSP 的程度,尽管这种方法不能降低 PLSP 的发生率。使用 N₂O 取代 CO₂ 建立气腹也有与小流量建立气腹类似的效果^[9,20]。

3.2 药物策略

使用镇痛药物,如帕瑞昔布钠,可提高患者的压力性疼痛阈值,从而减轻 PLSP,但镇痛药物对 PLSP 的镇痛效果远小于对手术切口的镇痛效果,所以镇痛药对 PLSP 的防治效果也有待进一步研究^[4,5,21,22]。另外,术前服用抗癫痫药,如加巴喷丁、普瑞巴林等可改善 PLSP 患者的睡眠质量,同时对 PLSP 也具有缓解作用^[23]。Joe-Ikechebelu 等^[24]在手术结束前使用利多卡因在 Trocar 孔做逐层浸润麻醉,结果发现利多卡因逐层浸润麻醉的实验组较空白对照组 PLSP 的程度更轻,但组间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。此外,腹腔内喷洒罗哌卡因降低 PLSP 发生率及缓解 PLSP 的相关研究也很多,但研究得出的结论截然相反。研究^[25,26]表明腹腔内喷洒罗哌卡因及 Trocar 孔使用罗哌卡因局麻对不同部位腹腔镜手术 PLSP 有不同的缓解效果,其中,对妇科附件手术缓解的效果优于子宫手术,而对子宫内膜异位的腹腔镜手术则无效。Kaufman 等^[27]也做了类似的研究,结果显示对 PLSP 的预防没有明显的积极作用,更有研究提示不同浓度的罗哌卡因对 PLSP 缓解的效果也存在差别。

3.3 护理策略

国外护理学科关于预防或缓解 PLSP 的研究较少。值得一提的是,当腹腔镜手术患者术后出现肩痛时摆过度截石位可缓解肩痛,其机制可

能是体位的改变可促进血液循环、防止肌肉过度牵拉及痉挛,从而缓解 PLSP^[28]。但这种观点却与加重肩痛的因素——体位变动相悖。我国护理学科对 PLSP 的研究较多,干预手段多样,贯穿于术前、术中、术后。术前注重个体化的心理护理;术中关注手术体位及垫肩、密切配合术者以缩短手术时间;术后氧疗、鼓励患者做呼吸训练及尽早活动、体位干预和其他的物理及中医疗法^[29,30]。这些措施在不同程度上降低 PLSP 的发生率或缓解肩痛,但未能从根本上解决 PLSP。

4 结语

PLSP 发生的机制尚不十分明确,虽然已有较多关于预防和减轻 PLSP 的探索研究,但效果各异。单一的预防和减轻 PLSP 策略的效果可能并不十分显著,在临床工作中针对各种危险因素可结合多种方法减轻和预防 PLSP。期望更多医务工作者及研究人员关注 PLSP,寻找更科学合理的方法,从根本上解决 PLSP,从而有利于患者快速康复。

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