

超声诊断臂丛神经阻滞下肩关节松解术中膈神经麻痹1例

蓝意歆, 唐杰珂, 李雅兰*

暨南大学附属第一医院麻醉科, 广东 广州

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摘 要

目的: 报告一例右锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞术后并发膈神经麻痹的病例, 探讨其诊断流程与治疗方法, 并强调床旁超声在快速鉴别诊断中的关键价值。方法: 详细描述一例48岁男性患者在接受0.33%罗哌卡因 + 0.67%利多卡因共30 ml右锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞及肩关节松解术后, 出现急性呼吸困难、SpO₂下降至91%的诊疗经过。通过床旁肺部超声初步排除气胸后, 利用膈肌超声确诊右侧膈肌运动消失, 明确诊断为右侧膈神经麻痹。结果: 确诊后立即予患者吸氧、咪达唑仑镇静及严密生命体征监测。患者症状于6小时内缓解, 48小时后完全恢复, 膈肌运动及上肢功能均恢复正常, 胸片检查未见异常。结论: 锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞是膈神经麻痹的高危因素。当患者术后出现急性呼吸困难时, 床旁膈肌超声是一种无创、快速、精准的诊断工具, 能有效鉴别膈神经麻痹与其他并发症(如气胸), 对指导临床处理、避免误诊具有重要意义。

关键词

臂丛神经阻滞, 膈神经麻痹, 超声诊断, 锁骨上入路, 呼吸困难, 病例报告

One Case of Phrenic Nerve Palsy Diagnosed by Ultrasound during Shoulder Joint Release under Brachial Plexus Nerve Block

Yixin Lan, Jieke Tang, Yalan Li*

Department of Anesthesiology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Jinan University, Guangzhou Guangdong

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*通讯作者。

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Abstract

Objective: To report a case of phrenic nerve palsy after right supraclavicular brachial plexus block surgery, explore its diagnostic process and treatment methods, and emphasize the key value of bedside ultrasound in rapid differential diagnosis. **Methods:** A detailed description of the diagnosis and treatment process of a 48-year-old male patient who developed acute dyspnea and SpO₂ decreased to 91% after receiving a total of 30 ml of 0.33% ropivacaine + 0.67% lidocaine right supraclavicular brachial plexus nerve block and shoulder joint release. After initially ruling out pneumothorax through bedside lung ultrasound, diaphragmatic ultrasound was used to confirm the disappearance of right diaphragmatic movement, and the diagnosis was clearly right phrenic nerve palsy. **Result:** Immediately after diagnosis, the patient was given oxygen, sedated with midazolam and closely monitored for vital signs. The patient's symptoms were relieved within 6 hours and fully recovered after 48 hours. The diaphragm movement and upper limb function both returned to normal, and no abnormalities were found in the chest X-ray examination. **Conclusion:** Supraclavicular brachial plexus block is a high-risk factor for phrenic nerve palsy. When patients experience acute dyspnea after surgery, bedside diaphragmatic ultrasound is a non-invasive, rapid and accurate diagnostic tool, which can effectively distinguish phrenic nerve palsy from other complications (such as pneumothorax), and is of great significance for guiding clinical management and avoiding misdiagnosis.

Keywords

Brachial Plexus Nerve Block, Phrenic Nerve Palsy, Ultrasound Diagnosis, Supraclavicular Approach, Difficulty in Breathing, Case Report

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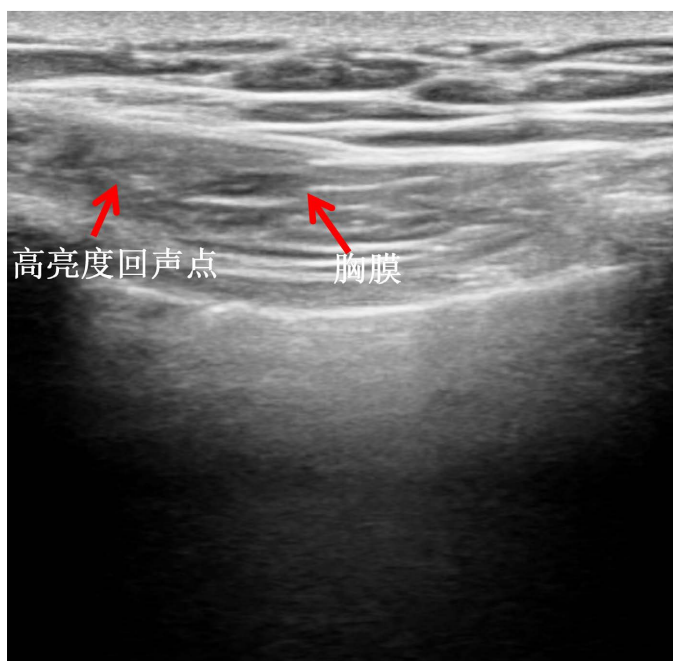


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1. 患者资料

患者男性，48岁，身高165 cm，体重82 kg。因“右肩关节疼痛7月余”入院，入院诊断：右肩周炎。既往史：患者既往高血压，规律服用降压药，血压控制可，拟行右肩关节松解术。

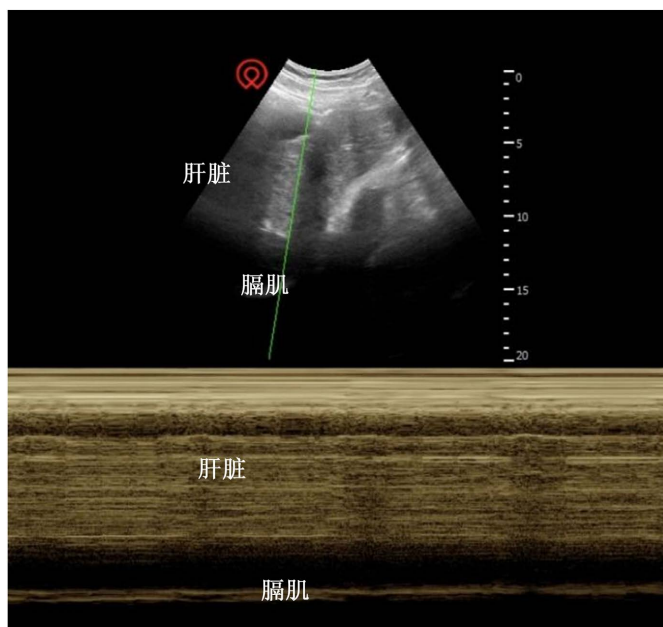
患者入室后连接心电监护，于左上肢建立静脉通道，在B超引导下定位右锁骨上臂丛神经，予以0.33%罗哌卡因 + 0.67%利多卡因共30 ml行右锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞，注射药液前回抽未见空气及血液，每推注5 ml回抽一次。麻醉后10分钟，患者右手及右肩痛觉消失，运动功能丧失，阻滞效果满意。开始行右肩关节松解术，术程约10分钟，术中未诉不适，术后关节腔注射复方倍他米松注射液(得宝松)5 mg。术后约10分钟患者诉胸部不适，右侧胸痛，呼吸困难，SpO₂ 91%，Bp 146/83 mmHg，HR 89次/分，予以吸氧后症状未见缓解，伴烦躁不安，SpO₂ 94%，Bp 145/88 mmHg，HR 95次/分，体格检查：双侧胸廓对称，右侧呼吸音消失，左侧呼吸音清晰，未闻及干湿性啰音，怀疑右侧气胸，遂行床旁肺部超声检查。超声下右侧胸膜线上可见数个散在高回声亮点，不随呼吸滑动，右肺未见肺点，左侧胸膜滑动征存在，双侧肺部未见B线，双侧胸腔未见胸腔积液(图1)。肺部超声检查右肺未见胸膜滑动征，但不是典型气胸超声表现，仍需与气胸鉴别诊断。行膈肌超声检查，超声下见右侧膈肌运动消失，左侧膈肌运动正常，双侧膈肌厚度正常(图2)，遂考虑为右膈神经麻痹。治疗上对患者进行心理疏导，予以咪达唑仑3 mg静脉注射，患者入睡，严密监测患者生命体征，30分钟后患者清醒，清醒后患者诉仍有胸部不适及呼吸困难，但较前有缓解，右侧胸痛症状消失。吸空气状态下SpO₂ 94%、Bp 133/83 mmHg、HR 68次/分，此时患者安返病房。



注：右侧胸膜线上可见数个散在高回声亮点，不随呼吸来回滑动，右肺未见肺点。

Figure 1. Ultrasound image of the right lung of the patient

图 1. 患者右侧肺部超声图像



注：患者右侧膈肌不随呼吸而运动，M 型超声下见膈肌运动消失。

Figure 2. Ultrasound of the right diaphragm of the patient

图 2. 患者右侧膈肌超声图

术后 6 小时访视，患者诉呼吸呼吸困难及不适症状消失，右上肢可活动、肌力 4 级、仍有麻木感。予患者行床旁膈肌超声检查，右侧膈肌运动恢复，膈肌厚度正常。术后 48 h 访视，患者右上肢肌力完全恢复、麻木感消失，无呼吸困难及不适。行胸片检查提示心肺未见异常。

2. 讨论

臂丛神经由 C5 至 T1 的腹侧支形成,支配骨骼、关节、肌肉和上肢皮肤。肩关节的神经支配主要来自腋神经和肩胛上神经[1]。锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞常用于肩部手术[2]。膈神经由第 3、4、5 对颈神经的前支组成,在解剖上与臂丛神经毗邻。在臂丛神经阻滞(锁骨上入路及肌间沟入路)中,局麻药可能扩散至膈神经,导致膈肌麻痹[3],进而引起呼吸困难[4]。膈神经麻痹的临床表现为单侧膈肌运动减弱或消失,临床症状包括呼吸困难、SpO₂ 下降、麻痹侧呼吸音减弱等[4]。引起膈神经麻痹的原因包括阻滞部位靠近膈神经[5]、局麻药用量过大或浓度过高、直接针刺伤膈神经、患者存在基础肺部疾病(如慢性阻塞性肺疾病)等。

X 线在我国医院的普及率和直观程度占有一定优势,临床上常通过胸部 X 线检查提示患侧膈肌抬高来诊断膈神经麻痹,但有研究显示,其敏感性及特异性不及膈肌超声(Diaphragmatic Ultrasound, DU) [6],且 X 线具有辐射,设备较大,在手术室使用具有一定的局限性。膈肌麻痹的患者,DU 下可见麻痹侧膈肌厚度及运动幅度相较于健侧明显减小,因此可通过观察 DU 下膈肌厚度和平静呼吸以及深呼吸时膈肌的运动幅度来诊断膈神经麻痹[7]。

除阻滞部位与药物因素外,患者的个体特征如肥胖也可能在临床症状的严重程度中扮演重要角色。本例患者体重 82 kg,身高 165 cm,体重指数(BMI)约为 30.1 kg/m²,属于肥胖范畴(中国标准: BMI ≥ 28 kg/m²)。肥胖本身即对呼吸生理构成显著负担,尤其在膈神经麻痹发生时,其影响更为突出:对于非肥胖患者,单侧膈神经麻痹可能仅表现为轻度气短或无症状;但在肥胖个体中,同样的病理生理改变往往被放大,表现为明显的呼吸困难、SpO₂ 显著下降及烦躁不安,正如本例中所观察到的临床表现[10]。

因此,在评估臂丛神经阻滞呼吸并发症风险时,应高度重视肥胖等合并因素。对于 BMI 较高的患者,可考虑采用更低容量或更低浓度的局麻药方案,或优先选择腋路、锁骨下等远端阻滞入路以降低膈神经受累风险[9]。此外,术前呼吸功能评估与术后密切监测对这类患者尤为重要。

本例患者在行右侧锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞后出现呼吸困难及胸痛症状后,SpO₂ 低至 91%,伴烦躁不安,肺部超声未见明确肺点(气胸的特异性标志)、胸膜滑动征为(±)(不完全消失,不符合典型气胸表现)、无 B 线或胸腔积液(排除肺水肿或胸腔积液导致的呼吸困难),可初步排除气胸,行膈肌超声检查提示右侧膈肌运动消失,故该患者最后考虑为单侧膈神经麻痹(右侧)。针对膈神经麻痹患者,麻醉医生应快速评估呼吸功能受损程度,及时予以对症治疗及呼吸支持治疗[10],结合手术进度与外科医生协作考虑是否中止手术,评估膈肌运动功能,避免患者呼吸功能受损进一步加重。做好生命体征持续监测,根据情况决定是否吸氧治疗。

本病例提示,床旁超声可为术中膈神经麻痹快速鉴别诊断提供重要依据,本研究为单一病例报告,其证据强度有限,结论主要基于个体临床表现与诊疗经验,无法直接推广至所有患者群体。未来有必要开展更大样本的前瞻性研究或多中心病例汇总分析,确立更具普适性的风险评估与防治策略。

声 明

该病例报道已获得病人的知情同意。

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