

基于ERAS理念的膝关节置换围术期麻醉管理策略研究进展

张丁虎¹, 张二飞², 兰忠平^{2*}

¹延安大学医学院, 陕西 延安

²延安大学附属医院麻醉科, 陕西 延安

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摘要

加速康复外科(ERAS)是指采用有循证医学证据的围术期处理的一系列优化措施,其核心是减少在围术期各个阶段对患者的创伤和应激,优化手术安全性和患者满意度,实现快速康复的目标。围手术期麻醉管理是ERAS重要的组成部分,对围手术期患者的术后疼痛管理、早期康复、预防术后并发症都有重要作用。本文从ERAS理念角度总结膝关节置换围术期麻醉管理研究的进展,包括术前评估及优化、麻醉方式选择、麻醉镇痛特别是神经阻滞和多模式镇痛、围术期血液管理、围手术期快速康复等方面总结了研究进展,阐明目前全身麻醉和区域麻醉长期预后差异。期望能够给围术期麻醉管理建立标准化、高质量膝关节置换麻醉方案提供循证基础及实践指导。

关键词

加速康复外科, 膝关节置换术, 围术期, 麻醉管理, 多模式镇痛, 神经阻滞

Research Progress in Perioperative Anesthesia Management Strategies for Knee Arthroplasty Based on ERAS Concept

Dinghu Zhang¹, Erfei Zhang², Zhongping Lan^{2*}

¹Medical College of Yan'an University, Yan'an Shaanxi

²Department of Anesthesiology, The Affiliated Hospital of Yan'an University, Yan'an Shaanxi

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*通讯作者。

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Abstract

Enhanced Recovery after Surgery (ERAS) refers to a series of evidence-based optimized perioperative interventions. Its core lies in minimizing perioperative trauma and stress at all stages, improving surgical safety and patient satisfaction, and ultimately achieving the goal of rapid postoperative recovery. Perioperative anesthetic management constitutes a critical component of Enhanced Recovery after Surgery (ERAS), and exerts a pivotal role in postoperative pain control, early rehabilitation, and the prevention of postoperative complications. From the perspective of the ERAS paradigm, this review summarizes the recent advances in perioperative anesthetic strategies for knee arthroplasty, covering preoperative evaluation and optimization, anesthetic technique selection, analgesic management with emphasis on nerve blocks and multimodal analgesia, perioperative blood management, and perioperative enhanced recovery protocols. Differences in long-term outcomes between general anesthesia and regional anesthesia are also elucidated. This review aims to provide an evidence-based foundation and practical guidance for establishing standardized, high-quality anesthetic regimens in perioperative care for knee arthroplasty.

Keywords

Enhanced Recovery after Surgery (ERAS), Total Knee Arthroplasty (TKA), Perioperative Period, Anesthesia Management, Multimodal Analgesia, Nerve Block

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1. 引言

膝关节关节炎(KOA)一种慢性退行性关节病, 常见于中老年人群。伴随人口老龄化, KOA 患者数目在急剧增加。膝关节置换术(TKA)作为最有效的治疗终末期膝关节炎的手段, 其全球年手术数目巨大[1][2]。且随着人口老龄化趋势的加强, 膝关节置换术中老年患者占比在逐渐增加。而老年患者的往往合并症多、脏器功能储备较差, 其围手术期风险增高, 使麻醉医生在膝关节置换术的临床麻醉工作备受挑战[3][4]。与此同时临床实践还存在着一些其它问题: 例如膝关节置换术后中度、重度疼痛率高, 一方面影响病人的满意度, 另一方面也影响患者术后早期功能锻炼, 对病人的出院时间和术后远期恢复都不利, 传统镇痛方案以静脉自控镇痛和硬膜外镇痛为主, 但阿片类药物相关不良反应(如恶心呕吐、呼吸抑制等)及硬膜外穿刺并发症(如低血压、运动阻滞等)限制了其在临床中的应用[5][6]。另外新的手术方式出现(如单髁置换术, 占膝关节置换术 19%)也对精细化的麻醉提出了新要求[7]。对膝关节置换来说 ERAS 中的标准化流程有助于缩短住院时间减少并发症。其重要价值体现在 3 个方面: (1) 多学科共性的“通病”治疗模式突破学科临床的分割状态, 改变诊疗操作步骤; (2) 以患者为中心的个体化对策实现“康复”获得较好的结果; (3) 优化和利用医疗服务资源降低医疗费用[5]。

2. 围术期麻醉管理在 ERAS 体系中的关键作用

围术期的麻醉管理是 ERAS 路径的关键环节之一。围术期的麻醉管理和术后镇痛方式的选择会直接影响到患者的术后恢复情况[8][9]。其主导作用有 3 方面: (1) 麻醉方式的选择(如椎管内麻醉)影响围术期情况, 减少阿片类药物的使用[1][2][10]; (2) 多模式镇痛, 如神经阻滞的优化或联合应用 PCIA 和术

后非甾体类止痛药的镇痛,可以改善术后早期的疼痛控制[10],减少术后药物不良反应发生率,促进患者术后早期恢复;(3)围术期干预优化,如减少输血等侵入性辅助支持治疗。有研究发现,麻醉的方案可以影响术后3 d早期活动的功能,是术后早期下地活动的重要影响因素[5][11]。目前来看,探索麻醉方法对远期预后、远期慢性痛发生率以及关节功能恢复的研究方向,将会是未来关注的热点[6][12]。

3. 术前评估与优化策略研究进展

3.1. 术前贫血

术前贫血(在大多数研究中定义为血红蛋白女性 $<12\text{ g/dL}$,男性 $<13\text{ g/dL}$),已被证实与术后不良结局密切相关。首先,术前贫血是围手术期红细胞输注的重要预测因素。有研究表明,在择期行膝关节置换术的手术患者中,术前血红蛋白水平低下会显著增加术后的输血率[13]。此外还有研究显示,术前贫血还可能干扰慢性假体周围关节感染(PJI)的炎症标志物诊断的准确性,因此需建立贫血校正后的诊断阈值[14]。此外,即使未达到贫血标准,单纯的铁缺乏也可能影响术后恢复,但其确切影响尚不明确,有待进一步研究[15]。

3.2. 术前禁饮食时间的优化

ERAS 理念下的禁饮食时间对比以前变化很大,以前的观念认为长时间禁饮食可以降低麻醉期间反流的误吸风险,近些年证据表明,过长的禁饮时间反而可能导致脱水、低血糖及患者不适。因此国际指南推荐成人术前2小时可摄入清液体[16]。但一项欧洲多中心研究显示,患者的中位禁饮时间为12小时,仅极少数患者在术前2~4小时内饮水[16]。为改善这一现状,部分国家已调整指南,如瑞士儿科麻醉学会自2018年起推荐清液体禁食时间缩短至1小时[17]。另外有研究支持允许患者在麻醉诱导前1小时饮用清液体,认为此举安全且有助于提升患者舒适度[18]。

4. 麻醉前干预

1) 术前单次高剂量糖皮质激素(如地塞米松或甲泼尼龙)可减轻术后炎症反应和疼痛。有几项临床试验表明,术前使用地塞米松可改善TKA术后镇痛效果,同时还有起到预防术后恶心呕吐的作用[19][20][21];同时另一项前瞻性数据库研究则支持术前甲泼尼龙在快速康复路径中的应用[22]。

2) 术前焦虑的缓解。手术患者在进入手术室后常会有不同程度的紧张、焦虑、恐惧,这些情绪成为患者的特异性应激源。使患者处于应激状态,这不仅会增加患者围术期心血管不良事件风险[23],也可能导致患者术中麻醉药物产生抵抗,增加术中所需麻醉药物的剂量[24],同时术前焦虑状态与术后并发症的发生有着密切关系。研究表明术前焦虑程度与术后疼痛程度呈正相关,可作为术后疼痛程度的独立预测因子[25][26]。目前对术前焦虑的干预策略包括药物治疗和非药物治疗两方面。非药物干预主要为早期使用苯二氮卓类药物,非药物干预措施以术前沟通教育和音乐治疗为主,有一项随机对照试验探索了术中结合虚拟现实(VR)的催眠疗法,发现其可减少镇静药物使用并改善术后恢复质量,提示非药物干预在ERAS中的潜力[27]。

3) 非甾体抗炎药(NSAIDs)和选择性COX-2抑制剂:非甾体类抗炎药(如塞来昔布 celecoxib),常在术前给予,被广泛应用与消炎止痛,它主要通过抑制环氧化酶(COX)活性,减少前列腺素合成,阻断炎症反应、降低痛觉敏感来发挥镇痛作用,有研究将术前和术后使用塞来昔布作为多模式镇痛方案的一部分,与加巴喷丁等药物联用,显著减少术后阿片类药物消耗[28]。

4) 止吐药的应用

在膝关节置换术(Total Knee Arthroplasty, TKA)中,术后恶心呕吐(Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting, PONV)是常见的不良反应,不仅影响患者舒适度,还可能延长住院时间并增加医疗成本[29]。减少 PONV

的发生对于患者术后康复非常重要。一项纳入 23,333 例接受包括 TKA 在内的大手术患者的回顾性队列研究发现, 未按共识指南接受预防性止吐药的患者, 其术后及出院后恶心呕吐(PDNV)的发生率显著更高[30]。有指南推荐对 PONV 高风险患者联合使用来自不同药理机制类别的止吐药物进行预防[31]。常用的止吐药物类别包括: 5-HT₃ 受体拮抗剂(如昂丹司琼)、D₂ 受体拮抗剂(如甲氧氯普胺、阿米舒必利)、NK₁ 受体拮抗剂(如阿瑞匹坦)、糖皮质激素(如地塞米松)、抗组胺药和抗胆碱药等[29]。

5. 术中管理措施

5.1. 麻醉方式的选择

1) 全身麻醉和椎管内麻醉的比较

之前的一些研究提示椎管内麻醉能够改善髋关节或膝关节手术(THA/TKA)后患者的预后[2]。然而, 随着麻醉实践的进行, 近期的一项基于国家健康保险数据库的大样本回顾性研究(2016~2021 年)提示 RA 与全身麻醉的死亡率、术后并发症的比较无统计学意义[1]。随后一项的长期预后研究认为全身麻醉与椎管内麻醉对术后 1 年临床结局、利用卫生资源的影响亦无统计学差异[12]。此外, 对止血带及麻醉方式交互影响的探讨证明, 麻醉方式(神经阻滞或全身麻醉)对膝关节置换术后慢性疼痛发生率无临床意义影响[6]。这种“无差异”的现象可能由以下几个关键因素解释, 首先是围术期管理整体相较于过去进行了优化, 当前的围术期管理已高度标准化和多模式化, 包括快速康复外科(ERAS)路径、预防性抗生素使用、血栓预防、疼痛管理和早期活动等措施的广泛应用, 显著降低了各类严重并发症的发生率。在这种背景下, 麻醉方式对整体预后的独立影响被稀释, 使得 GA 与 NA 之间的相对优势不再明显[12]。其次患者选择偏倚的减弱, 早期研究中, 接受椎管内麻醉的患者通常身体状况更好、合并症更少, 因此其良好预后部分归因于患者基线特征而非麻醉本身。而近期基于大样本数据库(如国家健康保险数据)的研究通过倾向性评分匹配或大规模调整混杂因素, 有效控制了选择偏倚, 从而揭示出在相似基线条件下, 两种麻醉方式的实际效果相近。与此同时麻醉技术本身的进步, 比如全身麻醉的安全性的提高, 包括短效吸入/静脉药物的应用、精准的气道管理、目标导向液体治疗以及对老年患者生理变化的更好理解, 减少了 GA 相关的呼吸、循环及认知并发症。综上所述, 全身麻醉与椎管内麻醉在 THA/TKA 中预后差异不再显著, 主要反映了现代围术期医学的整体进步、研究方法的严谨化以及麻醉技术的安全性提升。

2) 局麻药物的选择

神经阻滞是多模式镇痛的一个重要组成部分, 然而目前有很多不同选择。首先, 在药物选择上, 有研究提示脊髓麻醉, 甲哌卡因(Mepivacaine)比比卡因(Bupivacaine)脊髓阻滞时间缩短运动阻滞时间快, 膝关节置换术后早期便于床内功能锻炼, 便于下地活动的时间越早[11]。而与传统罗哌卡因(Ropivacaine)相比, 新型药物“药物脂质体布比卡因”(Liposomal bupivacaine)收肌管阻滞(Adductor canal block)可使应用 24 h 内阿片类药物用量减少, 但 2 种药物在 48 h 疼痛控制程度的比较无差异[32]。

3) 靶神经阻滞技术的临床应用进展

膝神经阻滞作为一种新型神经阻滞方法, 近年来在临床上的使用逐渐增多。该技术根据术中体表解剖标志定位实施, 有研究显示, 其在术后镇痛效果方面与关节周围浸润相比没有差异[33]。一项随机对照试验结果表明, 对膝上外侧神经、膝上内侧神经及膝下内侧神经进行单次阻滞, 可显著减少患者术后 24 小时内的阿片类药物消耗量[34]。此外, 在全身麻醉患者中, 近端神经阻滞(如股神经阻滞)相较于远端神经阻滞(如收肌管阻滞), 在改善术后 12 小时疼痛评分及减少术后 24 小时阿片类药物用量方面表现出更优效果[10]。

5.2. 氨甲环酸应用与输血策略优化

氨甲环酸在减少全膝关节置换术围术期失血及降低异体输血发生率方面, 已积累足够的循证医学证

据。多项大样本观察性研究提示,氨甲环酸的应用与输血率下降密切相关。以一项纳入 2728 例全膝关节置换术患者的分析为例,接受氨甲环酸治疗者术后输血风险较未使用者降低 64% (校正后 OR=0.36; 95% CI 0.25~0.53) [35]。另一项基于台湾地区健康数据库的大规模回顾性研究(n = 226,719)进一步显示,当氨甲环酸应用覆盖率达 42.9%时,总体输血率可下降约 50% [36]。从围术期血液管理视角看,减少失血不仅降低输血需求,亦对患者术后康复产生积极影响。

5.3. 术中液体管理策略

ERAS 强调术中根据患者情况进行个体化补液。目标导向液体治疗在此背景下得到广泛推荐,其核心在于通过动态监测血流动力学指标(如每搏量、心输出量等),指导液体输注及血管活性药物的使用,以实现氧输送优化并维持正常血容量[37][38]。以俯卧位脊柱手术为例,采用食管多普勒监测指导的目标导向液体治疗已被证实有助于改善术中血流动力学稳定性,并促进术后恢复进程[39]。

6. 术后疼痛管理

有研究显示 TKA 术后急性疼痛发生率达 60%~80%,其中 25%的患者术后持续疼痛超过 3 个月[40],而剧烈疼痛引发的应激反应可增加心肺负荷[41],显著影响患者预后及膝关节功能恢复[42]。因此,在整个围术期麻醉的镇痛管理是非常重要的。近年来,多模式镇痛理念逐步取代单一镇痛模式,成为围术期疼痛管理的主流策略。当前全膝关节置换术围术期常用的镇痛方案主要包括以下几类:

6.1. 局部浸润镇痛

局部浸润镇痛指术中于手术区域周围注射由局麻药(如罗哌卡因)联合辅助药物(如肾上腺素、酮咯酸等)组成的混合液,以有效缓解术后早期疼痛,有助于患者尽早开展功能锻炼[43]。该技术因其操作简便、靶向性强,已成为多模式镇痛中的基础组成部分。

6.2. 周围神经阻滞技术

周围神经阻滞在全膝关节置换术后镇痛中应用广泛,根据阻滞部位及对运动功能的影响,具体方式有所区别:

1) 股神经阻滞(FNB): 股神经位于股三角内,它与股动脉、股静脉伴行,超声下位于髂腰肌与髂筋膜之间,可清晰识别为高回声神经束带[44],它是腰丛的最大分支,由 L2~4 脊神经前支组成,支配着股四头肌运动及膝关节前内侧皮肤感觉。FNB 可以有效减轻膝关节前内侧区域的疼痛,但是单纯 FNB 对后膝关节及胫骨区域的镇痛效果有限,因此常联合其他神经阻滞。有研究表明,FNB 与关节周围局部浸润结合能有效减轻术后疼痛,在促进膝关节功能的早期恢复和活动能力的提升方面优 FNB 单用[45]。近年来,由于其对股四头肌肌力的影响增加了术后跌倒风险,现需结合患者解剖特征及手术需求,联合新兴阻滞策略以实现其最优疗效。

2) 收肌管阻滞(ACB): 收肌管阻滞是一种运动保留型区域麻醉技术,主要通过阻滞隐神经(股神经的感觉分支)及收肌管内其他感觉神经(如闭孔神经前支)实现膝关节区域镇痛,同时最大程度保留股四头肌运动功能,促进术后早期活动与康复[46]。收肌管近端起自股三角顶点,远端止于收肌腱裂孔。它是位于大腿中段前内侧,为股三角向腠窝延伸的肌性管道。由于收肌管内神经解剖结构的变异、患者个体差异及麻醉医生的操作熟练度等因素影响,ACB 的最佳局部麻醉(局麻)药容量、理想阻滞部位及单次与连续阻滞的优劣等问题仍存在较大争议[47],未来需要进一步研究与探讨。

3) IPACK 阻滞: 近年来,IPACK 作为多模式镇痛的重要组成部分,被广泛用于 TKA 的围手术期管理,其靶点位于腠动脉与膝关节后囊之间的间隙,该区域包含膝关节后方的感觉神经分支,主要包括胫

神经的终末支和隐神经的关节分支[48]。超声引导下，局麻药通过精准注射至腘动脉后外侧与股骨后髁之间的筋膜平面，可阻断支配膝关节后侧区域的神经末梢，从而有效缓解后膝疼痛，弥补了传统 FNB 及 ACB 仅阻滞前内侧膝部疼痛的不足。IPACK 阻滞凭借其精准的后膝镇痛和运动保留特性，已成为 TKA 多模式镇痛的核心技术之一，但其临床应用中需优化操作流程并解决解剖变异带来的挑战。

6.3. 静脉镇痛

静脉镇痛具有实施便捷、起效迅速、适用范围广及对肌力影响小等优点，因而在全膝关节置换术后镇痛中应用广泛。然而，该方式往往难以完全避免阿片类药物的使用，后者可能引起恶心、呕吐、呼吸抑制、嗜睡及便秘等不良反应，在一定程度上限制了其长期应用的安全性。因此，临床实践中需权衡镇痛效果与不良反应，结合患者个体情况合理选择。

6.4. 非药物干预策略

随着阿片类药物滥用风险的日益凸显，以及部分患者对传统镇痛药物反应欠佳，非药物干预逐渐引起临床关注。然而，目前关于此类干预措施的疗效仍缺乏广泛共识[49]。已有研究探索的策略包括：疼痛应对技能训练，该训练通过心理干预改善患者对疼痛的认知及应对策略，有望降低术后长期医疗资源使用[50]；此外，术前患者教育通过提升患者对阿片类药物合理使用与储存的认识，可能在优化术后镇痛效果及用药行为方面发挥积极作用[51]。

7. 全文总结与未来展望

综上所述，基于加速康复外科理念的全膝关节置换术围术期麻醉管理，已由过去的关注手术室期间的麻醉，逐步拓展至整个围手术期，涵盖术前贫血筛查、营养状态评估、个体化禁食策略及术后多模式镇痛等多环节整合路径。这些措施旨在降低术后并发症发生率、促进功能恢复，降低住院时间，控制医疗成本。然而，未来仍有必要开展更多高质量的临床研究，进一步明确在铁缺乏但未达贫血标准的潜在影响、具体营养干预方案优化，禁食时间个体化标准，及不同麻醉方式对术后关节功能恢复、慢性疼痛发生及假体远期生存率的影响。

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