

Progress in Clinical Anesthesia Application of Esketamine

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Abstract

Esketamine, a right-handed isomer of ketamine, exerts sedative and analgesic effects mainly through non-competitive binding to NMDA receptors. Esketamine is similar to ketamine in pharmacological action, but it has higher anesthetic titer, strong sedative and analgesic effect, slight respiratory inhibition, stable intraoperative hemodynamics, shorter recovery time and fewer adverse reactions. In addition, esketamine also has a rapid antidepressant effect, and has been widely used in the treatment of refractory depression, with safe and reliable effects. As a new anesthetic drug, esketamine has received extensive attention in clinical practice. This paper intends to review the mechanism of action, application in clinical anesthesia and pain management of Esketamine, so as to provide reference for clinical use.

Keywords

Esketamine; mechanism of action; clinical anesthesia; pain management

艾司氯胺酮的临床麻醉应用进展

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摘要

艾司氯胺酮是氯胺酮的右旋异构体, 主要通过非竞争性结合NMDA受体发挥镇静、镇痛作用。艾司氯胺酮在药理作用上与氯胺酮相似, 但麻醉效价更高、镇静镇痛效果强、对呼吸抑制轻微、术中血流动力学平稳、苏醒时间更短, 不良反应少。此外, 艾司氯胺酮兼具有快速抗抑郁作用, 目前已被广泛应用于治疗难治性抑郁症, 效果安全可靠。作为一种新型的麻醉药物, 艾司氯胺酮临床中获得了广泛关注, 论文拟对艾司氯胺酮作用机制、在临床麻醉中的应用及疼痛管理方面进行综述, 为临床用药提供借鉴和参考。

关键词

艾司氯胺酮; 作用机制; 临床麻醉; 疼痛管理

1 引言

艾司氯胺酮(Esketamine)是传统氯胺酮的右旋异构体, 其已在欧美等国家广泛应用, 2019年在中国获批上市后也开始应用于临床。与氯胺酮相比艾司氯胺酮的麻醉镇静镇痛作用更强、用量更少、引起嗜睡和认知功能障碍等精神类不良反应更少及苏醒时间更短^[1,2]。本研究针对艾司氯胺酮作用机制、在临床麻醉中的应用及疼痛管理方面进行综述, 为其在临床中应用提供参考。

2 药理学机制

艾司氯胺酮是氯胺酮的右旋对映体, 通过结合N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(NMDA)受体、 α -氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-

异恶唑丙酸(AMPA)受体、阿片受体、胆碱能受体、超极化激活环核苷酸门控通道(HCN)等多种受体发挥出镇痛、镇静、抗抑郁等作用^[3]。艾司氯胺酮对NMDA受体的内在亲和力是左旋氯胺酮的3~4倍^[4]。有相关报道表明NMDA受体在慢性疼痛和中枢敏感化的发展机制中起到关键作用, 艾司氯胺酮与NMDA受体结合后减弱从脊髓背角到皮层的疼痛回路的信号传递, 达到镇痛效果的同时弱化了中枢致敏^[5,6]。另外, 艾司氯胺酮发挥镇痛作用也与拮抗阿片受体有关^[7]。镇静和麻醉作用主要是通过艾司氯胺酮非竞争性结合NMDA受体和超极化激活HCN1抑制兴奋性神经传导产生的^[8]。艾司氯胺酮有着复杂的抗抑郁机制, 据报道艾司氯胺酮的持续抗抑郁效果可能与AMPA受体激活有关^[9]。氯胺酮表现出对NMDA受体的高亲和力, NMDA受体对 γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)能中间神经元的拮抗作用抑制了中间神经元的强直性放电, 从而导致谷氨酸盐激增。谷氨酸盐的激增激活AMPA受体从而发挥抗抑郁作用^[10]。支持这一途径的间接证据包括观察到AMPA受体拮抗剂预处理可以减弱

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氯胺酮和其他NMDA受体拮抗剂的抗抑郁样行为效应^[11,12]。

3 给药方式

临床中艾司氯胺酮有多种剂型,用药方式更加灵活。药物的生物利用度随着给药途径的不同而有所不同,总的来说其生物利用度的梯度为:静脉注射>肌肉注射>鼻内>直肠>口服^[13]。由于口服艾司氯胺酮的生物利用度较低,目前临床上常用的给药方式为静脉注射或肌肉注射^[14]。静脉注射生物利用度高且起效时间迅速(<1min),临床上推荐麻醉诱导剂量0.5~1.0mg/kg,麻醉维持剂量0.5~3.0mg/kg/h。药物的分布半衰期为8.1~37.5min,消除半衰期为113~203min,血浆清除率约为24mL/kg/min^[15]。难以建立静脉通路的患者可以选择肌肉注射方式给药,由于药物的脂溶性特点肌肉注射的生物利用度可达93%,起效时间约为5~10分钟。对于儿童而言,肌肉注射这种途径会带来疼痛、压力和创伤,鼻内给药是更好的选择。虽生物利用度只有45%,但这种给药方式更简单方便。一项研究表明术前鼻内应用艾司氯胺酮可以有效减轻患儿围术期紧张、焦虑感,从而为父母分离和麻醉诱导创造良好的条件^[16]。对于无法肌肉或静脉给药的患者直肠内给药方式也可作为一种手段发挥镇静镇痛作用^[17]。

4 临床麻醉中的应用

4.1 术前行药

近年来,临床上高龄手术患者的数量不断增加,这些患者往往伴随着高血压、糖尿病和冠心病等疾病,在麻醉诱导期血流动力学容易出现波动,给麻醉和手术的顺利进行带来了挑战。艾司氯胺酮具有拟交感作用,能够兴奋交感神经系统^[14]。在Li等的一项临床研究中表明老年患者使用0.2mg/kg艾司氯胺酮复合依托咪酯进行麻醉,在诱导后至插管后5min时间内患者的血压和心率明显升高,诱导期间发生低血压次数比对照组更少^[18]。在Zhou等指出外周血流灌注异常和诱导后低血压与术后不良后果相关,在随后的实验中证实艾司氯胺酮在麻醉诱导和维持期间可改善外周血流灌注量提供更稳定血流动力学^[19]。在喉部显微手术中,悬挂喉镜的插入是一个强烈的刺激,可能引起血流动力学波动和不良的心血管事件。Zhang等发现全麻患者插入喉镜前给予艾司氯胺酮可有效降低术中插入悬吊喉镜引起的心动过缓、低血压等心血管不良事件的发生率^[20]。艾司氯胺酮具有抑制应激反应和抗炎作用,可减少体内过量促炎细胞因子的产生^[8]。Liu等在接受内镜下等离子全腺样体扁桃体切除术的儿童术前5分钟应用艾司氯胺酮,可以减轻术后疼痛并调节炎症反应^[21]。丙泊酚是一种静脉麻醉药物,广泛用于手术镇静、手术麻醉和重症监护病房(ICU),但输注过程中的疼痛发生率可达28%~90%。诱导前预先给予小剂量艾司氯胺酮可以减轻静脉注射丙泊酚引起的注射痛^[22]。上述研究表明,手术或诱导前给予艾司氯胺酮可使患者获得

不同程度的好处。

4.2 术中使用

目前,艾司氯胺酮的术中应用已被广泛研究。Xu等以患者为中心评估了艾司氯胺酮在腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术后的总体康复结果。研究中表明术中静脉小剂量艾司氯胺酮可提高腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术患者术后早期恢复质量^[23]。在Ma等人的研究中表明小剂量艾司氯胺酮术中输注能在一定程度上缓解术后短期认知功能损伤,降低老年胃肠肿瘤全麻患者延迟神经认知恢复的发生率,同时改善术中血流动力学,减少心血管不良事件的发生率^[24]。Yuan等研究发现在胸腔镜肺手术中持续输注小剂量艾司氯胺酮能够缩短拔管时间和pacu停留时间,术后48小时镇痛的满意程度更高,吗啡的用量更少^[25]。术后睡眠障碍可能导致术后谵妄和认知障碍,加剧术后急性疼痛,延迟术后恢复。在一项实验中证实艾司氯胺酮对接受妇科腹腔镜手术的患者术后睡眠障碍具有预防作用^[26]。手术和应激反应介导炎症因子释放及术后急性疼痛可能会诱发术后抑郁^[27]。Gan等人研究发现术中使用小剂量的艾司氯胺酮可降低胸腔镜肺癌手术后1个月抑郁症状的发生率^[28]。因此,围术期适当应用艾司氯胺酮可以减轻术后患者抑郁和焦虑情绪提高患者的生活质量。

4.3 无痛内镜中的应用

胃肠镜检查具有很高的诊断率和准确率,广泛用于消化道疾病的诊断和治疗。胃肠镜检查期间使用镇静剂有助于缓解焦虑和疼痛,方便消化内科医生进行手术操作。丙泊酚是无痛胃肠镜检查中最常用的麻醉剂,但大剂量使用丙泊酚往往导致心血管和呼吸系统并发症的发生率增加^[29]。一项临床试验表明艾司氯胺酮与丙泊酚联合使用可减少丙泊酚的用量和相关并发症的发生率,其中0.2mg/kg剂量的艾司氯胺酮效果最佳^[30]。肥胖患者更易发生低氧血症,对接受无痛胃镜检查的肥胖患者的呼吸管理是麻醉医生面临的严峻挑战。丙泊酚联合艾司氯胺酮可以提高肥胖患者无痛胃镜检查的安全性并减少不良事件的发生率^[31],可能与艾司氯胺酮的拟交感神经作用,改善呼吸抑制有关。相关实验表明瑞马唑仑和艾司氯胺酮联合使用是一种适合无痛胃肠镜检查的麻醉方法,与丙泊酚麻醉相比具有快速苏醒且对循环和呼吸功能副作用较小的优点^[32]。此外,小剂量艾司氯胺酮联合丙泊酚对老年患者进行无痛纤维支气管镜检查安全有效,呼吸和循环稳定,不良反应发生率^[33]。总体而言,艾司氯胺酮在无痛内镜检查中表现出良好的前景。

5 疼痛管理中的应用

多数患者术后会出现急性疼痛,这可能会影响内分泌功能、免疫功能并导致一些不良事件发生如肺不张、肺炎等。这对于患者的围术期治疗和康复质量是不利的。在处理术后疼痛时阿片类药物常作为首选,但阿片类镇痛药可能引起呼吸抑制、恶心、呕吐和疼痛过敏等副作用^[34]。艾司氯胺酮

具有预防痛觉性过敏的潜力,术中应用可减少围术期阿片类药物用量和术后疼痛,为优化围术期疼痛管理策略提供一定的帮助^[35]。现阶段的研究中艾司氯胺酮也显露出治疗各种慢性疼痛的功效^[36]。在一项病例报告中显示艾司氯胺酮有治疗子宫内膜异位症引起的慢性疼痛的潜力,治疗后疼痛症状显著减轻^[37]。在患有晚期癌症相关疼痛的患者中,氯胺酮已被用作阿片类药物等传统镇痛药的佐剂,并被证明可以改善疼痛控制^[38]。值得注意的是,艾司氯胺酮的药物作用和副作用都是剂量依赖性的,治疗的常见副作用包括解离、焦虑、恶心、血压升高和头痛^[39]。为了确保安全并控制潜在的副作用,有必要密切监测接受艾司氯胺酮治疗的患者。

综上所述,作为一种新型的麻醉药物,艾司氯胺酮在麻醉诱导、术中、无痛内镜和疼痛管理等方面应用都有不错的效果。尽管在中国应用时间尚短,但相信随着科学的实验设计和不断深入的研究,艾司氯胺酮能够收获更大的应用前景,更好地服务于患者。

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