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小肝细胞癌经皮射频消融术中麻醉方法对肿瘤复发的影响
(The Effects of Anesthetic Technique on Cancer Recurrence in Percutaneous Radiofrequency Ablation of Small Hepatocellular Carcinoma)
Renchun Lai, MD*, Zhenwei Peng, MD†, Dongtai Chen, MD*, Xudong Wang, MD*, Wei Xing, MD*, Weian Zeng, PhD* and Minshan Chen, PhD†
From the Departments of *Anesthesiology and †Hepatobiliary Surgery, State Key Laboratory of Oncology in South China, Sun Yat-Sen University Cancer Center, Guangzhou, China
Anesth Analg February 2012 114:290-296

**Background:** Retrospective studies report that the benefit of regional anesthesia on cancer recurrence may depend on the specific tumor type. We compared the association between anesthetic technique and cancer recurrence in patients undergoing percutaneous radiofrequency ablation (RFA) of small hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

**Methods:** We retrospectively reviewed medical records of patients with small HCC treated with RFA between August 1999 and December 2008. Patients receiving epidural anesthesia were compared with a group given general anesthesia. The end points were recurrence-free survival and overall survival, which were assessed using the Kaplan-Meier technique and compared using a multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression model and an alternative model with inverse probability weights to adjust for propensity score.

**Results:** The hazard ratio for recurrence-free survival in the epidural anesthesia group compared with the general anesthesia group was 3.66 (95% confidence interval [CI], 2.59–5.15; \( P < 0.001 \)) in the Cox regression model and 4.31 (95% CI, 2.24–8.29; \( P < 0.001 \)) in the analysis adjusted for propensity score with inverse probability weights. The hazard ratio for overall survival in the epidural anesthesia group compared with the general anesthesia group was 0.77 (95% CI, 0.50–1.18; \( P = 0.232 \)) in the Cox regression model and 1.26 (95% CI, 0.81–1.97; \( P = 0.312 \)) in the analysis adjusted for propensity score with inverse probability weights.

**Conclusions:** This retrospective analysis suggests that treatment of small HCC by RFA under general anesthesia is associated with reduced risk of cancer recurrence. No effect of anesthetic technique on overall survival is detected. Prospective, randomized trials to evaluate this association are warranted.
R(+)-, Rac-, and S(−)-Bupivacaine Stereostructure-Specifically Interact with Membrane Lipids at Cardiotoxically Relevant Concentrations
Hironori Tsuchiya, PhD* and Maki Mizogami, MD, PhD†
From the *Department of Dental Basic Education, and †Department of Anesthesiology, Asahi University School of Dentistry, Gifu, Japan.
Anesth Analg February 2012 114:310-312

It remains questionable whether local anesthetics can interact with membrane lipids at clinically relevant concentrations to show the difference between enantiomers. We compared the effects of bupivacaine stereoisomers on biomimetic membranes containing cardiolipin and cholesterol. Bupivacaine interacted with the membranes at cardiotoxic 5 μM with the potency being S(−)-enantiomer < racemate < R(+) -enantiomer, which agreed with the rank order of their cardiotoxicity. Such differences became greater with decreasing drug concentrations, possibly explaining the inconsistent cardiotoxic potencies of bupivacaine stereoisomers reported previously. The interactivity with biomembranes may in part contribute to the mode of toxic action of local anesthetics.

The Impact on Drug Mass Flow Rate of Interrupting and Resuming Carrier Fluid Flow: An In Vitro Study on a Very Low Dead-Space Volume Infusion Set
Damien Lannoy, PhD*†, Bertrand Decaudin, PhD*†, Nicolas Simon, PhD*†, Christine Barthelemy, PhD*, Bertrand Debaene, PhD‡ and Pascal Odou, PhD*†
From the *Department of Biopharmacy, Galenic and Hospital Pharmacy, Université Lille Nord de France, Lille; †Department of Pharmacy, Lille University Hospital, Lille; and ‡Anesthesia and Intensive Care Department, University Hospital, Poitiers, France.
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Background: Stopping and resuming of fluid flow might lead to short-term fluctuations in the drug mass flow rate. We compared two sets of infusion devices, one with a very low dead space and one with a standard dead space, in terms of stopping and resuming fluid flow.

Method: Two infusion devices were used, both with antireflux valves and connected to tubing sets. The dead space was 6.185 ml and 0.071 ml. Two experimental protocols were used: (1) Flow rate of 90 ml/h with a parallel to the artery tubing and 7 ml/hr, and (2) Flow rate of 350 ml/h with a parallel to the artery tubing and 65 mL/hr. Both protocols were repeated after stopping for half an hour and restarting. A dual-wavelength spectrophotometer was used to measure the drug concentration.
甲肾上腺素浓度。从实验的质量流率曲线下面积与理论的瞬时质量流率曲线下面积比计算流动变化效率。

结果：在两种流速条件下，两套输液器的流动变化效率在停止载液流动后10分钟和重新开启后10分钟的过程中有明显差别。主要的现象是停止载体流动后药物浓度突然下降和重新开启后药物浓度暂时性的突然升高。死腔很小的输液装置给药的变化明显比标准装置要小，即使在流速较高时。

结论：使用非常小死腔的输液装置减少了停止和恢复载液流动造成的给药波动。

（安光惠 译 马皓琳 李士通 校）

BACKGROUND: Stopping and resuming carrier fluid flow can lead to potentially dangerous transient disturbances in drug mass flow rate. We compared the impact of 2 infusion sets, one with very low dead-space volume and the other with greater dead-space volume, on the amount of drug delivered during stop-and-go carrier fluid flows.

METHODS: Two infusion sets, both with antireflux, connected to an angiocatheter and with dead-space volumes of 6.185 mL and 0.071 mL, respectively, were assessed. Two protocols were studied: carrier fluid flow of 90 mL/h associated with noradrenaline infused at 7 mL/h and carrier fluid flow of 350 mL/h with a noradrenaline infusion flow of 65 mL/h. During both protocols, the carrier fluid was stopped and resumed at the same rate 30 minutes later. Effluent noradrenaline concentration was measured using UV spectrophotometry. Flow change efficiency was calculated from the ratio of the area under the experimental mass flow rate curve to the area under the theoretical instantaneous mass flow rate curve.

RESULTS: For both flow rate conditions, flow change efficiency was significantly different for the 2 infusion sets during the 10-minute period after stopping carrier fluid flow and the 10-minute period after restarting it. The major phenomena were sudden decreases in drug delivery after stopping carrier flow and sudden, temporary increases when it was resumed. The very low dead-space volume infusion set resulted in significant reduction in changes in drug delivery compared with the standard set, even at high flow rates.

CONCLUSION: The use of a very low dead-space volume set attenuates disturbances in drug delivery caused by interrupting and resuming carrier fluid flow.

声门外通气道的发展：关于其历史、应用和成功实践技巧的综述


Michael R. Hernandez, MD*, P. Allan Klock Jr., MD* and Adranik Ovassapian, MD*†

From the *Department of Anesthesia and Critical Care, University of Chicago Hospitals, Chicago, IL. †Deceased.

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1981年，喉罩导气管的发展是声门外通气道（EGA）获得普及和认可的重要第一步。本综述中的术语“声门外”指不涉及喉的通气道，包括声门上方的通气道。虽然术语“声门外”较为宽泛，包括气管切开插管等通气道，但是术语“声门上”则不包括众多含声门下部件的装置，且对于现代装置的讨论而言范围过于狭窄。EGA在实践中应用广泛，现有多种装置以满足日渐扩大的应用需求。本综述旨在阐明新老EGA装置的当前状态，并举例说明各种装置的用途。特别强调特殊情况下EGA的应用，比如产科、儿科、院前和非传统的“手术室外”装置。探讨了EGA在处理困难气道中的作用。EGA装置可在无法进
The development of the laryngeal mask airway in 1981 was an important first step toward widespread use and acceptance of the extraglottic airway (EGA). The term extraglottic is used in this review to encompass those airways that do not violate the larynx, in addition to those with a supraglottic position. Although the term extraglottic may be broad and include airways such as tracheostomy tubes, the term supraglottic does not describe a large number of devices with subglottic components and is too narrow for a discussion of modern devices. EGAs have flourished in practice, and now a wide variety of devices are available for an ever-expanding array of applications. In this review we attempt to clarify the current state of EGA devices new and old, and to illustrate their use in numerous settings. Particular attention is paid to the use of EGAs in special situations such as obstetric, pediatric, prehospital, and nontraditional “out of the operating room” settings. The role of the EGA in difficult airway management is discussed. EGA devices have saved countless lives because they facilitate ventilation when facemask ventilation and tracheal intubation were not possible. Traditionally, difficult airway management focused on successful tracheal intubation. The EGA has allowed a paradigm shift, changing the emphasis of difficult airway management from tracheal intubation to ventilation and oxygenation. EGA devices have proved to be useful adjuncts to tracheal intubation; in particular, the combination of EGA devices and fiberoptic guidance is a powerful technique for difficult airway management. Despite their utility, EGAs do have disadvantages. For example, they typically do not provide the same protection from pulmonary aspiration of regurgitated gastric material as a cuffed tracheal tube. The risk of aspiration of gastric contents persists despite advances in EGA design that have sought to address the issue. The association between excessive EGA cuff pressure and potential morbidity is becoming increasingly recognized. The widespread success and adoption of the EGA into clinical practice has revolutionized airway management and anesthetic care. Although the role of EGAs is well established, the user must know each device's particular strengths and limitations and understand that limited data are available for guidance until a new device has been well studied.

A Meta-Analysis of the Use of Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs for Pediatric Postoperative Pain
Daphne Michelet, MD, Juliette Andreu-Gallien, MD, PhD, Tarik Bensalah, MD, Julie Hilly, MD, Chantal Wood, MD, Yves Nivoche, MD, PhD, Jean Mantz, MD, PhD and Souhayl Dahmani, MD, PhD
背景：阿片类药物在小儿术后应用的副作用已被广泛关注。已有研究显示非甾体类抗炎药能够有效地降低术后疼痛，然而，它们在阿片类药物用量的节约效应上仍存在争议。在本次荟萃分析中，我们研究了小儿术后应用非甾体类抗炎药对阿片类药物的节约效益。

方法：综合检索使用非甾体抗炎药和阿片类药物作为婴幼儿围手术期镇痛药物临床试验的文献。评价阿片类用量、疼痛程度、术后恶心、呕吐、尿潴留的发生情况。研究患者在麻醉后监护室和术后24小时的上述情况。结合每个试验的数据汇总后计算混合比值比（ORs）或标准化平均差（SMD）和95%置信区间。

结果：分析27个随机对照试验，围术期使用非甾体类抗炎药可以减少术后麻醉后监护室及24小时内阿片类药物的用量，（SMD 分别= -0.66 [-0.84, -0.48]和-0.83 [-1.11, -0.55]），降低在麻醉后监护室中的疼痛程度 (SMD = -0.85 [-1.24, -0.47])，并减少术后24小时恶心呕吐情况 (OR = 0.75 [0.57–0.99])。非甾体类抗炎药不能降低术后24小时疼痛程度 (OR = 0.56 [0.26–1.2])和麻醉后监护室内恶心呕吐的发生率 (OR = 1.02 [0.73–1.44])。根据非甾体类抗炎药应用的时机（术中或术后）、手术的类型，或者合并使用对乙酰氨基酚进行亚组分析，除了发现术后24小时的疼痛程度和恶心呕吐的发生率分别受合并使用对乙酰氨基酚和手术类型的类型的影响，未显示这些因素对研究的预后有任何其他影响。

结论：本荟萃分析表明围术期使用非甾体类药物可以减少儿童术后阿片类的用量和恶心呕吐。

（许辛 译 马皓琳 李士通 校）

BACKGROUND: Opioid side effects are a great concern during the postoperative period in children. Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) have been shown to effectively decrease postoperative pain, but their opioid-sparing effect is still controversial. In this present meta-analysis, we investigated the postoperative opioid-sparing effect of NSAIDs in children. 

METHODS: A comprehensive literature search was conducted to identify clinical trials using NSAIDs and opioids as perioperative analgesic compounds in children and infants. Outcomes measured were opioid consumption, pain intensity, postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV), and urinary retention. All outcomes were studied during postanesthesia care unit (PACU) stay and the first 24 postoperative hours. Data from each trial were combined to calculate the pooled odds ratios (ORs) or standardized mean difference (SMD) and their 95% confidence interval.

RESULTS: Twenty-seven randomized controlled studies were analyzed. Perioperative administration of NSAIDs decreased postoperative opioid requirement (both in the PACU and during the first 24 postoperative hours; SMD = -0.66 [-0.84, -0.48] and -0.83 [-1.11, -0.55], respectively), pain intensity in the PACU (SMD = -0.85 [-1.24, -0.47]), and PONV during the first 24 postoperative hours (OR = 0.75 [0.57–0.99]). NSAIDs did not decrease pain intensity during the first 24 postoperative hours (OR = 0.56 [0.26–1.2]) and PONV during PACU stay (OR = 1.02 [0.73–1.44]). Subgroup analysis according to the timing of NSAID administration (intraoperative versus postoperative), type of surgery, or coadministration of paracetamol did not show any influence of these factors on the studied outcomes except the reduction of pain intensity and the incidence of PONV during the first 24 postoperative hours, which were influenced by the coadministration of paracetamol and the type of surgery, respectively.
CONCLUSION: This meta-analysis shows that perioperative NSAID administration reduces opioid consumption and PONV during the postoperative period in children.

Perioperative Single Dose Ketorolac to Prevent Postoperative Pain: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Trials
Gildasio S. De Oliveira Jr., MD, MSCI, Deepti Agarwal, MD and Honorio T. Benzon, MD
From the Department of Anesthesiology, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois.
Anesth Analg February 2012 114:424-433

BACKGROUND: Preventive analgesia using non-opioid analgesic strategies is recognized as a pathway to improve postoperative pain control while minimizing opioid-related side effects. Ketorolac is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug frequently used to treat postoperative pain. However, the optimal dose and route of administration for systemic single dose ketorolac to prevent postoperative pain is not well defined. We performed a quantitative systematic review to evaluate the efficacy of a single dose of perioperative ketorolac on postoperative analgesia.

METHODS: We followed the PRISMA statement guidelines. A wide search was performed to identify randomized controlled trials that evaluated the effects of a single dose of systemic ketorolac on postoperative pain and opioid consumption. Meta-analysis was performed using a random-effects model. Effects of ketorolac dose were evaluated by pooling studies into 30- and...
60-mg dosage groups. Asymmetry of funnel plots was examined using Egger regression. The presence of heterogeneity was assessed by subgroup analysis according to the route of systemic administration (IV versus IM) and the time of drug administration (preincision versus postincision).

RESULTS: Thirteen randomized clinical trials with 782 subjects were included. The weighted mean difference (95% confidence interval [CI]) of combined effects showed a difference for ketorolac over placebo for early pain at rest of −0.64 (−1.11 to −0.18) but not at late pain at rest, −0.29 (−0.88 to 0.29) summary point (0–10 scale). Opioid consumption was decreased by the 60-mg dose, with a mean (95% CI) IV morphine equivalent consumption of −1.64 mg (−2.90 to −0.37 mg). The opioid-sparing effects of ketorolac compared with placebo were greater when the drug was administered IM compared with when the drug was administered IV, with a mean difference (95% CI) IV morphine equivalent consumption of −2.13 mg (−4.1 to −0.21 mg).

Postoperative nausea and vomiting were reduced by the 60-mg dose, with an odds ratio (95% CI) of 0.49 (0.29–0.81).

CONCLUSIONS: Single dose systemic ketorolac is an effective adjunct in multimodal regimens to reduce postoperative pain. Improved postoperative analgesia achieved with ketorolac was also accompanied by a reduction in postoperative nausea and vomiting. The 60-mg dose offers significant benefits but there is a lack of current evidence that the 30-mg dose offers significant benefits on postoperative pain outcomes.

The Effects of Subarachnoid Administration of Preservative-Free S(+)-Ketamine on Spinal Cord and Meninges in Dogs
Alfredo Cury Rojas, MD*, Juliana Gaiotto Alves, MD*, Rodrigo Moreira e Lima, PhD*, Mariângela Esther Alencar Marques, PhD†, Guilherme Antônio Moreira de Barros, PhD*, Fernanda Bono Fukushima, PhD*, Norma Sueli Pinheiro Modolo, PhD* and Eliana Marisa Ganem, PhD*

From the *Anesthesiology Department, and †Pathology Department, São Paulo State University–UNESP, Botucatu/SP, Brazil.

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CONCLUSION: A single intrathecal injection of preservative-free S(+)-ketamine, at 1 mg/kg dosage, over a concentration range of 6 to 15 mg/mL injected in the subarachnoid space in a single puncture, did not produce histological alterations in this experimental model.

**Background:** The N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor antagonist ketamine and its active enantiomer, S(+)-ketamine, have been injected in the epidural and subarachnoid spaces to treat acute postoperative pain and relieve neuropathic pain syndrome. In this study we evaluated the effects of a single dose of preservative-free S(+)-ketamine, in doses usually used in clinical practice, in the spinal cord and meninges of dogs.

**Methods:** Under anesthesia (IV etomidate (2 mg/kg) and fentanyl (0.005 mg/kg), 16 dogs (6 to 15 kg) were randomized to receive a lumbar intrathecal injection (L5/6) of saline solution of 0.9% (control group) or S(+)-ketamine 1 mg/kg (ketamine group). All doses were administered in a volume of 1 mL over a 10-second interval. Accordingly, injection solution ranged from 0.6% to 1.5%. After 21 days of clinical observation, the animals were killed; spinal cord, cauda equina root, and meninges were removed for histological examination with light microscopy. Tissues were examined for demyelination (Masson trichrome), neuronal death (hematoxylin and eosin) and astrocyte activation (glial fibrillary acidic protein).

**Results:** No clinical or histological alterations of spinal tissue or meninges were found in animals from either control or ketamine groups.

**Conclusion:** A single intrathecal injection of preservative-free S(+)-ketamine, at 1 mg/kg dosage, over a concentration range of 6 to 15 mg/mL injected in the subarachnoid space in a single puncture, did not produce histological alterations in this experimental model.

**A Rare Anatomical Variation of the Brachial Plexus: Single Cord Anomaly**

Anjali Aggarwal, MD*, Daisy Sahni, PhD, MAMS*, Harjeet Kaur, PhD, MAMS*, Yatindra Kumar Batra, MD, MNAMS, FAMS† and Rakesh V. Sondekoppam, MD†

From the Departments of *Anatomy and †Anaesthesia and Intensive Care, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India.

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臂丛的解剖学变异对于区域麻醉及上肢手术操作可能有重要作用。虽然罕见，但在90名印度男性尸体的臂丛解剖中发现了4例臂丛的融合的单一神经束。该4例均表现为与通常的从神经干分成股再合成各神经束的模式相背离。这些单一的神经束不是典型的围血管排列而是处于腋动脉的一侧。臂丛的融合的单一神经束可能比先前所认为的要多，但对于神经阻滞的操作或成功的影响仍为未知。

（毛祖旻译 马皓琳 李士通校）
common than previously thought. The impact on the performance or success of blockade remains unknown.

**Propofol Protects Against High Glucose–Induced Endothelial Dysfunction in Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells**

Minnmin Zhu, MD, Jiawei Chen, MD, PhD, Zhiming Tan, MD, PhD and Jing Wang, MD
From the Department of Anaesthesiology, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Centre, Shanghai; and Department of Oncology, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China
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**BACKGROUND:** Hyperglycemia, via peroxynitrite-mediated endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) enzymatic uncoupling, induced endothelial dysfunction. Propofol has been reported to improve high glucose-induced endothelial dysfunction. However, its mechanisms of action remain unclear. We hypothesized that propofol could improve hyperglycemia-induced endothelial dysfunction by decreasing the peroxynitrite level and thus restoring eNOS coupling.
METHODS: At the end of 3 days of incubation in medium with 30 mM glucose, human umbilical vein endothelial cells were treated with different concentrations (0.2, 1, 5, and 25 μM) of propofol for different times (0.5, 1, 2, and 4 hours). In parallel experiments, cells were cultured in 5 mM glucose for 3 days as a control. Nitric oxide (NO) production was measured with a nitrate reductase assay. Superoxide anion (O$_2^-$) accumulation was measured with the reduction of ferricytochrome c and dihydroethidine fluorescence assay. The treatment that had maximal effect on 30 mM glucose–induced NO production and O$_2^-$ accumulation was applied in the following studies to examine the underlying signaling pathways. eNOS total protein, eNOS dimer and monomer expression, eNOS phosphorylation at Ser$^{1177}$, inducible NO synthase total protein, inducible NO synthase dimer and monomer expression, peroxynitrite, and guanosine triphosphate cyclohydrolase I expression were measured by Western blot. Tetrahydrobiopterin (BH$_4$) level was measured with liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry.

RESULTS: Compared with 5 mM glucose treatment, 30 mM glucose significantly decreased NO production by 60% ($P < 0.001$) and increased O$_2^-$ accumulation by 175% ($P = 0.0026$), which were both attenuated by propofol in a concentration- and time-dependent manner. Compared with 5 mM glucose treatment, total eNOS protein expression was increased by 30 mM glucose ($P < 0.001$), whereas the ratio of eNOS dimer/monomer ($P = 0.0001$) and eNOS phosphorylation ($P < 0.001$) were decreased by 30 mM glucose. Propofol did not affect 30 mM glucose–induced total eNOS protein expression, but restored the ratio of eNOS dimer/monomer ($P = 0.0005$) and increased eNOS phosphorylation ($P < 0.001$). 30 mM glucose–induced O$_2^-$ accumulation was inhibited by the eNOS inhibitor hydrochloride. Furthermore, compared with 5 mM glucose treatment, 30 mM glucose decreased the BH$_4$ level ($P = 0.0001$) and guanosine triphosphate cyclohydrolase I expression ($P < 0.001$), whereas it increased peroxynitrite level ($P = 0.0003$), which could all be reversed by propofol ($P = 0.0045$, $P < 0.001$, $P = 0.0001$ vs 30 mM glucose treatment, respectively).

CONCLUSIONS: Propofol has beneficial effects on 30 mM glucose–induced NO reduction and O$_2^-$ accumulation in human umbilical vein endothelial cells. This may be mediated through inhibiting peroxynitrite-mediated BH$_4$ reduction, and restoring eNOS coupling.

非接触式心电检测系统的可靠性和准确性
The Reliability and Accuracy of a Noncontact Electrocardiograph System for Screening Purposes
Michael Czaplik, MD*, Benjamin Eilebrecht†, Rafael Walocha, MD*, Marian Walter, PhD†, Patrick Schauerte, MD‡, Steffen Leonhardt, MD, PhD† and Rolf Rossaint, MD*
From the *Department of Anesthesiology, University Hospital, RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Germany; †Philips Chair for Medical Information Technology, RWTH University Aachen, Aachen, Germany; ‡Department of Cardiology, University Hospital, RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Germany.
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背景：心电图（ECG）需要电极片接触到皮肤，并且经常必须脱掉衣服。对心电检测来说在普通的椅子中装入电容耦合式电极是一个合理的选择。我们针对在椅垫中嵌入电极的心电图进行了可靠性和准确性的评估。
方法：在一间麻醉诱导室，一间心内科门诊病房，和一间心内科日间病房，两位独立的临床医生就来自皮肤电极的心电记录和来自椅垫嵌入的电容耦合式电极的心电记录进行了对照。我们分析了数据来比较对于心律失常诊断的敏感性和特异性。

结果：心电记录结果来自于107位病人。电容耦合式电极对心率的测定是准确的，但是人为移动使得P波和T波的辨别不是非常可靠。对于体重较轻的病人，衣服中含有混合纤维的病人，以及衣着潮湿的病人，信号质量是很差的。

结论：用电容耦合式电极心电图来检测心率及一些心律失常是准确的。对于术前检测，在检查椅中嵌入电容耦合式电极是一种很有前景的手段。若想使电容耦合式电极取代皮肤电极，还必须改进人为因素造成的问题。

（方昕译 薛张纲校）

BACKGROUND: Electrocardiography (ECG) requires the application of electrodes to the skin and often necessitates undressing. Capacitively coupled electrodes embedded in a normal chair would be a rational alternative for ECG screening. We evaluated the reliability and accuracy of ECG electrodes imbedded in a chair cushion.

METHODS: Two independent clinicians compared ECG recordings obtained using skin electrodes with recordings obtained using capacitively coupled electrodes that were embedded in a chair cushion in an anesthesiology premedication room, a cardiology outpatient ward, and a cardiology day ward. We analyzed the data to compare the sensitivity and specificity for the diagnosis of cardiac arrhythmias.

RESULTS: ECG recordings were obtained from 107 patients. Heart rate was accurately measured using the capacitively coupled electrodes, but motion artifacts made the identification of P and T waves unreliable. Signal quality was poor for patients with low body weight, patients wearing clothing containing mixed fibers, and patients wearing sweaty shirts.

CONCLUSIONS: Heart rate was accurately measured, and some cardiac arrhythmias were correctly diagnosed using capacitive ECG electrodes. Capacitive electrodes embedded into an examination chair are a promising tool for preoperative screening. Improved artifact reduction algorithms are needed before capacitive electrodes will replace skin electrodes.

背景：几乎所有进行腹部手术病人都有置入胃管（NGT）的指征，目的是为了术中和术后的小肠减压以及术后的经胃管营养。胃管由非强化的聚合塑料材料制成，置入的时候非常容易弯曲打卷。这往往造成我们盲插胃管或是用各种技术辅助置入胃管时的置管困难。我们假定对于全麻插管的患者置管时，相比于头颈部屈曲、侧颈部加压的置管手法，在喉部手动向前推进胃管的手法能够显著的提高一次置管成功率。

对全麻插管患者在导丝引导下鼻胃管置入：一项前瞻性随机对照研究
Esophageal guidewire-assisted nasogastric tube insertion in anesthetized and intubated patients: a prospective randomized controlled study.
Jyotirmay Kirtania, MD*, Tapas Ghose, MD*, Dibyendu Garai, MD* and Shreyasi Ray, MD†
From the *School of Digestive and Liver Diseases, The Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Kolkata; and †Department of Anesthesiology, Medical College Hospital, Kolkata, India.
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**METHODS:** We randomly allocated 480 patients undergoing general anesthesia with neuromuscular relaxation to the experimental group using esophageal guidewire-assisted laryngeal advancement (group 1) or the control group using head flexion and lateral neck pressure (group 2). The success rates (and failure rate) of the first and second attempts (and overall) were assessed along with the incidence of coiling and kinking of the NGT, procedure-related nasal bleeding and pharyngeal bleeding, and the incidence of moderate and life-threatening complications.

**RESULTS:** The first-attempt success rate was 99.2% in group 1 compared with 56.7% in group 2 (P < 0.001). Thus, the first-attempt failure rate was 0.8% in group 1 compared with 43.3% in group 2 (P < 0.001, absolute risk reduction of first-attempt failure rate = 42.5%, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 36.0%-49.9%; numbers needed to treat = 2, 95% CI = 2-3; relative risk reduction of first-attempt failure rate = 98.1%, 95% CI = 92.3%-99.5%). The median time required to insert the NGT was significantly shorter in group 1 (55 vs 60 seconds); P < 0.001, 95% CI for the difference in means = 3.2 to 6.8 seconds. The incidences of kinking/coiling, bleeding, and moderate injuries were significantly lower in group 1.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Esophageal guidewire-assisted insertion with manual forward laryngeal displacement technique most frequently resulted in correct positioning of the NGT in anesthetized and tracheally intubated patients after the first attempt. This technique is also associated with a lower incidence of procedure-related injuries and is less time-consuming than conventional insertion techniques.

**BACKGROUND:** Nasogastric tube (NGT) insertion is indicated almost routinely in patients undergoing abdominal surgery to decompress the stomach intraoperatively and postoperatively, and to allow postoperative tube feeding. NGTs are made of nonreinforced polymer plastic materials and are prone to kinking and coiling during insertion. This often poses difficulty in blind NGT placement or placement assisted by variously described techniques. We hypothesized that esophageal guidewire-assisted NGT insertion with manual forward laryngeal displacement can significantly improve the first-attempt success rate over the technique of head flexion and lateral neck pressure during its insertion in anesthetized and tracheally intubated patients.
Phenylephrine is effective for the management of spinal anesthesia-induced hypotension in parturients undergoing cesarean delivery under spinal anesthesia. While ephedrine was previously considered the vasopressor of choice in obstetric patients, phenylephrine is increasingly being used. This is largely due to studies suggesting improved fetal acid-base status with the use of phenylephrine as well as the low incidence of hypotension and its related side effects with prophylactic phenylephrine regimens. This review highlights the effects of phenylephrine compared with ephedrine on maternal hemodynamics (arterial blood pressure, heart rate, and cardiac output), and occurrence of intraoperative nausea and vomiting. The impact of the administration of phenylephrine as a bolus for the treatment of established hypotension compared with its administration as a prophylactic infusion is discussed. This article also reviews the impact of phenylephrine compared with ephedrine on uteroplacental perfusion, and fetal outcomes such as neonatal acid-base status and Apgar scores. The optimum dosing regimen for phenylephrine administration is also discussed.

The efficacy of intravenous patient-controlled analgesia after intracranial surgery of the posterior fossa: a prospective, randomized controlled trial.

Athir Morad, MD, Bradford Winters, MD, PhD, Robert Stevens, MD, Elizabeth White, RN, Jon Weingart, MD, Myron Yaster, MD and Allan Gottschalk, MD, PhD
From the Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland.
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BACKGROUND: Surgery of the posterior fossa often produces intense postoperative pain. However, this pain is infrequently treated because of concern that opioid administration may mask the postoperative neurologic examination and/or produce hypercarbia. In this prospective, randomized controlled trial, we sought to determine whether IV patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) would lead to reductions in postoperative pain after neurosurgical procedures of the posterior fossa compared with conventional IV nurse-administered as-needed (PRN) therapy.

METHODS: Eighty patients (age range, 18-82 years) undergoing elective posterior fossa surgery were randomized to receive postoperative IV fentanyl PRN 25 to 50 μg every 30 minutes or via PCA 0.5 μg/kg/dose, with a maximal dose limit of 50 μg, and 15-minute lockout (4 doses/hour). We measured pain (Numerical Rating Scale, 0-10), analgesic use, sedation (Ramsay Sedation Scale and Glasgow Coma Scale), respiration, hemodynamics, and adverse events hourly.

RESULTS: Sixty-five patients completed the study. Thirty-one patients received IV PCA and 34 received PRN analgesia. Patient demographics did not differ between groups. Patients in the PCA group reported less pain at rest (mean [95% confidence interval]: 3.7 [3.0, 4.4] vs 5.2 [4.5, 5.8], P = 0.003) and received more fentanyl (mean [95% confidence interval]: 54.8 [42.1, 67.6] vs 29.9 [24.2, 35.7] μg/h, P = 0.002). There were no differences in side effects and no adverse events related to analgesic therapy.

CONCLUSIONS: IV PCA use resulted in reduction in postoperative pain compared with PRN analgesic therapy after surgery of the posterior fossa. Larger studies will be required to determine the safety of IV PCA in this patient population.

Oxytocin Inhibits the Membrane Depolarization-Induced Increase in Intracellular Calcium
in Capsaicin Sensitive Sensory Neurons: A Peripheral Mechanism of Analgesic Action
Shotaro Hobo, MD, Ken-ichiro Hayashida, DVM, PhD and James C. Eisenach, MD
From the Department of Anesthesiology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.
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BACKGROUND: Lumbar intrathecal injection of oxytocin produces antinociception in rats and analgesia in humans. Classically, oxytocin receptors couple to stimulatory G proteins, increase inositol-3-phosphate production, and result in neuronal excitation. Most work to date has focused on a spinal site of oxytocin to excite γ-aminobutyric acid interneurons to produce analgesia. Here we ask whether oxytocin might also affect primary sensory afferents by modulating high voltage-gated calcium channels, such as it does in the brain.

METHODS: Dorsal root ganglion cells from adult rats were acutely dissociated and cultured, and changes in intracellular calcium determined by fluorescent microscopy using an indicator dye. The effects of oxytocin alone and in the presence of transient depolarization from increased extracellular KCl concentration were determined, and the pharmacology of these effects were studied. Cells from injured dorsal root ganglion cells after spinal nerve ligation were also studied.

RESULTS: Oxytocin produced a concentration-dependent inhibition of the increase in intracellular calcium from membrane depolarization, an effect blocked more efficiently by oxytocin-than vasopressin-receptor selective antagonists. Oxytocin-induced inhibition was present in cells responding to capsaicin, and when internal stores of calcium were depleted with thapsigargin. Oxytocin produced similar inhibition in cells from animals with spinal nerve ligation.

CONCLUSIONS: These data suggest that oxytocin produces antinociception after intrathecal delivery in part by reducing excitatory neurotransmitter release from the central terminals of nociceptors.
BACKGROUND: Determining the superior cervical ganglion's precise anatomical location for local anesthetic block, when stellate block is not feasible or is contraindicated, is difficult.

METHODS: We dissected the superior cervical ganglion in 60 embalmed cadaveric specimens. Multiple regressions determined whether subject characteristics predicted the distance between the superior cervical ganglion and common carotid artery bifurcation and the superior cervical ganglion dimensional width and area. Based on these regressions, we mapped the ganglion and common carotid artery bifurcation using a pseudocolor statistical heat map.

RESULTS: The statistical model significantly predicted the superior cervical ganglion–common carotid artery bifurcation distance (P = 0.01), and the superior cervical ganglion dimensional width (P = 0.02).

CONCLUSION: This study determined that the common carotid artery bifurcation is a good landmark for localizing the superior cervical ganglion for anesthetic block.

Determination of Minimum Alveolar Concentration for Isoflurane and Sevoflurane in a Rodent Model of Human Metabolic Syndrome
Dinesh Pal, PhD, Meredith E. Walton, BA, William J. Lipinski, MS, Lauren G. Koch, PhD, Ralph Lydic, PhD, Steve L. Britton, PhD and George A. Mashour, MD, PhD
From the Department of Anesthesiology, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Dinesh Pal and Meredith E. Walton contributed equally to this study.

BACKGROUND: Obese rodents may affect inhalation anesthetic pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, possibly leading to incorrect dosing. This study hypothesized that obesity significantly affects the minimum alveolar concentration (MAC) of isoflurane and sevoflurane. To test this hypothesis, we created a rodent model of human metabolic syndrome. LCR rats became obese, resembling human metabolic syndrome and having low endurance. In contrast, HCR rats demonstrated high endurance, better cardiovascular function, and overall health characteristics.
方法：对雄性和雌性LCR（n = 10）和HCR（n = 10）大鼠行气管内插管，机械通气并以异氟醚或七氟醚维持麻醉。采用交叉法测定MAC；通过夹尾进行感觉刺激。在连续夹尾之前和之间存在一个30分钟的平衡期。双尾参数检验（非配对t检验）和非参数检验（Mann-Whitney检验）用于比较LCR和HCR大鼠之间的MAC。数据记录为平均值±标准差，并提供95％置信区间。P值<0.05被认为有统计学意义。

结果：
LCR大鼠的异氟醚MAC值（1.52%±0.13%），与之前报道正常大鼠异氟醚MAC值（1.51%±0.12%）相似。HCR大鼠的异氟醚MAC值（1.90%±0.19%）显著高于LCR大鼠（1.52%±0.13%）（P = 0.0001）。LCR和HCR大鼠之间的七氟醚MAC值没有显著不同，并且与之前报道的正常大鼠的七氟醚MAC值（2.4%±0.30%）相似。性别对异氟醚或七氟醚的MAC值没有影响。

结论：通过对啮齿动物的代谢综合征模型MAC测量发现，肥胖以及相关的合并症不影响吸入麻醉药的需求。相反，高有氧能力与异氟醚较高的MAC有关，且可能是给药过少的一个危险因素。

（龚寅 译 陈杰 校）

BACKGROUND: Morbid obesity affects the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of anesthetics, which may result in inappropriate dosing. We hypothesized that obesity significantly alters the minimum alveolar concentration (MAC) for isoflurane and sevoflurane. To test this hypothesis, we used a rodent model of human metabolic syndrome developed through artificial selection for inherent low aerobic capacity runners (LCR) and high aerobic capacity runners (HCR). The LCR rats are obese, display phenotypes homologous to those characteristic of human metabolic syndrome, and exhibit low running endurance. In contrast, HCR rats have high running endurance and are characterized by improved cardiovascular performance and overall health.

METHODS: Male and female LCR (n = 10) and HCR (n = 10) rats were endotracheally intubated and maintained on mechanical ventilation with either isoflurane or sevoflurane. A bracketing design was used to determine MAC; sensory stimulation was induced by tail clamping. An equilibration period of 30 minutes was provided before and between the consecutive tail clamps. Two-tailed parametric (unpaired t test) and nonparametric (Mann–Whitney test) statistics were used for the comparison of MAC between LCR and HCR rats. The data are reported as mean ± SD along with the 95% confidence interval. A P value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS: The MAC for isoflurane in LCR rats (1.52% ± 0.13%) was similar to previously reported isoflurane-MAC for normal rats (1.51% ± 0.12%). The HCR rats showed a significantly higher isoflurane-MAC (1.90% ± 0.19%) than did the LCR rats (1.52% ± 0.13%) (P = 0.0001). The MAC for sevoflurane was not significantly different between LCR and HCR rats and was similar to the previously published sevoflurane-MAC for normal rats (2.4% ± 0.30%). There was no influence of sex on the MAC of either isoflurane or sevoflurane.

CONCLUSION: Obesity and associated comorbidities do not affect anesthetic requirements as measured by MAC in a rodent model of metabolic syndrome. By contrast, high aerobic capacity is associated with a higher MAC for isoflurane and may be a risk factor for subtherapeutic dosing.
静脉补液可引起基于导电率的红细胞压积即时检验仪的系统偏倚

**Intravenous Fluids Cause Systemic Bias in a Conductivity-Based Point-of-Care Hematocrit Meter**

Patrick Wu, BS*, Timothy E. Morey, MD†, Neil S. Harris, MB, ChB, MD‡, Nikolaus Gravenstein, MD† and Mark J. Rice, MD†

From the Department of Anesthesiology, University of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville, Virginia; and Departments of Anesthesiology and Pathology, University of Florida College of Medicine, Gainesville, Florida.

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**背景:**
即时检验设备(POC)依靠测定全血的电导率来测量红细胞压积。本研究假设常用的静脉输液可独立改变血液导电率，并干扰红细胞压积的测定。

**方法:**
用生理盐水、乳酸林格氏液、羟乙基淀粉、或血浆将人类全血稀释到预定的红细胞压积值。每次稀释都测量导电率和红细胞压积(i-STAT®法和spun法)。在另外的试验中测定异丙酚和肝素在这些变量上的影响。

**结果:**
无论何种稀释液，导电率随着稀释量的增加而增加。导电率斜率大小从小到大依次为血浆，羟乙基淀粉，乳酸林格氏液和生理盐水。此外斜率各不相同(所有P＜0.0001)，而使用i-STAT法测得的94.2%红细胞压积值(n=211 of 224)，较spun法更低。用血浆、生理盐水、乳酸林格氏液以及羟乙基淀粉稀释分别引起-2.7% (-6.9/-1.4)、-4.6% (-7.3/-2.0)、-4.8% (-7.8/-1.7)以及-2.0% (-5.6/1.9)的偏倚(Bland-Altman协议限制)。对于输血界限为30%时的Cohen κ协议值(第5-第95置信区间)为0.90(所有值，0.85–0.95)，0.25(红细胞压积<30%, 0.02–0.48)以及0.21(红细胞压积18%–30%, 0.01–0.42)。临床相关浓度的异丙酚和肝素对于导电率和红细胞压积影响很小。

**结论:**
使用常用静脉补液进行血液稀释后，全血导电率的测量受到影响，且使用基于此原理的POC装置测得红细胞压积较spun法测得的数值更低。故当存在血液稀释时，应谨慎对待基于导电率的红细胞压积即时检验仪的结果。

（俞劼晶 译 陈杰 校）

**BACKGROUND:** Point-of-care (POC) devices measuring hematocrit rely on determination of electrical conductivity of whole blood. We hypothesized that some frequently administered IV fluids independently alter blood conductivity and confound hematocrit determination.

**METHODS:** Whole human blood was diluted to predetermined hematocrit values with normal saline, lactated Ringer solution, hetastarch, or plasma. Electrical conductivity and hematocrit (i-STAT® and spun methods) were measured at each dilution. In separate experiments, the effects of propofol and heparin were noted on these variables.

**RESULTS:** Greater dilution significantly increased conductivity irrespective of diluent type. The magnitude of the conductivity slopes increased in order for plasma, hetastarch, lactated Ringer solution, and normal saline dilution. Moreover, each slope varied from every other slope (all P < 0.0001), and 94.2% of hematocrit values measured by i-STAT (n = 211 of 224) were less than those for the spun method. Dilution with plasma, normal saline, lactated Ringer solution,
and hetastarch caused bias (Bland-Altman limits of agreement) of −2.7% (−6.9/−1.4), −4.6% (−7.3/−2.0), −4.8% (−7.8/−1.7), and −2.0% (−5.6/−1.9), respectively. The Cohen κ agreement values (5th–95th confidence interval) for a transfusion trigger of 30% were 0.90 (all values, 0.85–0.95), 0.25 (hematocrit <30%, 0.02–0.48), and 0.21 (hematocrit 18%–30%, 0.01–0.42).

Clinically relevant concentrations of propofol and heparin had minimal effects on electrical conductivity or hematocrit determination.

CONCLUSIONS: Dilution of blood with frequently used IV solutions affects whole blood conductivity determinations and thereby decreases hematocrits measured by a POC device relying on this method as compared with spun hematocrit. Conductivity-based hematocrit POC devices should be cautiously interpreted when hemodilution is present.

围术期吸入高氧在降低手术部位感染中的作用：Meta分析

The Role of Perioperative High Inspired Oxygen Therapy in Reducing Surgical Site Infection: A Meta-Analysis

Brandon Togioka, MD, Samuel Galvagno, DO, Shawn Sumida, MD, Jamie Murphy, MD, Jean-Pierre Ouanes, DO and Christopher Wu, MD

From the Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

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背景：由于随机对照研究所报导的结果大相径庭，用高氧血症来预防外科手术部位感染其效果不明。这次系统性回顾的目的是决定围术期高氧血症是否能降低手术部位的感染。

方法：本研究使用National Library of Medicine's MEDLINE, Cochrane Collaboration's CENTRAL, 和EMBASE数据库进行数据搜索。所纳入的研究限于对成人进行的随机对照实验，内容明确包含了高氧和低氧或对照之间的比较以及对于围术期感染的评估。使用Cochrane Collaboration's RevMan 5.0.25版本 (Cochrane Collaboration, Oxford, UK)得出主要结果（手术部位感染）的汇集估计相对危险度和其95%信任区间。通过随机效应模型计算相对危险度。

结果：此次研究分成7个试验，共纳入2728位病人，其中有1585位患者被随机分配至高氧血症组，另1370位患者至对照组。高氧血症组的汇集感染率为15.5%，而对照组为17.5%。高氧血症对于手术部位感染的优势比为0.85（95%可信区间：0.52，1.38）（P=0.51），但是2个亚组分析（全身麻醉和结直肠手术）结果显示出了高氧疗法对于降低术后感染的益处。

结论：根据此次Meta分析，未发现围术期高氧疗法对预防手术部位感染有益。研究组实验（全身麻醉和结直肠手术）出现了阳性结果即高氧血症降低术后感染。需要对这一结果作进一步的研究。

（范逸卓 译 陈杰 校）

BACKGROUND: The clinical role of hyperoxia for preventing surgical site infection remains uncertain because randomized controlled trials on this topic have reported disparate results. Our objective in this systematic review was to determine whether perioperative hyperoxia reduces surgical site infection.

METHODS: An electronic search was conducted using the National Library of Medicine's MEDLINE, Cochrane Collaboration's CENTRAL, and EMBASE databases. Included studies
RESULTS: The literature search ultimately yielded 7 trials, enrolling 2728 patients, that were included in the analysis. There were 1358 patients randomly assigned to hyperoxia and 1370 to control. The pooled infection rate in the hyperoxia group was 15.5% versus 17.5% in the control group. Hyperoxia resulted in an OR of 0.85 for surgical site infection (95% confidence interval: 0.52, 1.38) \((P = 0.51).\) However, 2 subgroup analyses (general anesthesia and colorectal surgery trials) showed a benefit for high inspired oxygen therapy of decreasing surgical site infection.

CONCLUSIONS: Perioperative high inspired oxygen therapy overall was not found to be beneficial for preventing surgical site infection based on this meta-analysis. The positive results of 2 subgroup analyses (general anesthesia and colorectal surgery trials) suggest a benefit for hyperoxia in decreasing surgical site infection. Additional studies are needed to further investigate this intervention.

简报: 胶体液对离体肾近端小管上皮细胞的影响

**Brief Report: The Effects of Colloid Solutions on Renal Proximal Tubular Cells In Vitro**

Winfried Neuhaus, PhD*†, Martin A. Schick, MD*, Raphael R. Bruno*, Bianca Schneiker*, Carola Y. Förster, PhD, Prof.*‡, Norbert Roewer, MD, Prof.* and Christian Wunder, MD, Prof.*

From the *Department of Anaesthesia and Critical Care, University Hospital Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany; †Department of Medicinal Chemistry, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; and ‡Comprehensive Heart Failure Center (CHFC) Würzburg, University Hospital Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany.

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肾功能衰竭是危重病人常见的并发症。胶体，如羟乙基淀粉（HES）、明胶或白蛋白等常用于血容量的复苏，但越来越多报导认为脓毒症患者应用胶体可引起肾毒性副作用。因此，本试验研究胶体（HES130/0.4, Voluven®）、明胶（Gelafundin®）、人血白蛋白和晶体液（Sterofundin® ISO）对人肾小管细胞（HK-2）活力的影响。使用胶体液（0.1%—4%）和相同容量的晶体液（Sterofundin® ISO）培养HK-2细胞。21小时后，EZ4U法（染料XTT法）测量HK-2细胞的活力。应用HES130/0.4可使细胞活力呈现浓度依赖性下降（0.5%HES时86.80% ± 10.79%，4%HES时下降为24.02% ± 4.27%）。人血白蛋白（>1.25%）及明胶（>1%）也呈现对HK-2细胞的不良影响。有趣的是，相对于氯化钠对照组，低浓度人血白蛋白和晶体液Sterofundin ISO有细胞保护作用。综上所述，高浓度的人工和天然胶体对事先无炎症刺激的HK-2细胞呈现有害的影响，HES130/0.4呈现出的有害影响最大，而晶体Sterofundin ISO对细胞有保护作用。

（滕凌雅 译 陈杰 校）
Renal failure is a common complication of critically ill patients. Colloids such as hydroxyethyl starch (HES), gelatin, or albumin are regularly used for intravascular volume resuscitation, but there are increasing reports about the nephrotoxic side effects of synthetic colloids in septic patients. Therefore, we investigated the influence of colloids (HES130/0.4 (Voluven®), gelatin (Gelafundin®), human albumin, and the crystalloid Sterofundin® ISO on cell viability of human proximal tubular (HK-2) cells. HK-2 cells were incubated with colloids (0.1%–4%) and with equivalent volumes of the crystalloid solution Sterofundin ISO. After 21 hours, cell viability of HK-2 cells was measured by EZ4U assay (dye XTT). Application of HES130/0.4 decreased cell viability significantly in a concentration-dependent manner (86.80% ± 10.79% by 0.5% HES down to 24.02% ± 4.27% by 4% HES). Human albumin (>1.25%) as well as gelatin (>1%) also showed deleterious effects on HK-2 cells. Interestingly, in lower concentrations, human albumin and the crystalloid solution Sterofundin ISO were cytoprotective in comparison with the NaCl control. In conclusion, synthetic and natural colloids showed a harmful impact on HK-2 cells in higher concentrations without any prior proinflammatory stimulus. HES130/0.4 exhibited the most distinctive harmful impact, whereas the application of crystalloid Sterofundin ISO revealed cytoprotective effects.

异氟醚与地氟醚对人认知功能的影响
The Effects of Isoflurane and Desflurane on Cognitive Function in Humans
Bin Zhang, MD, MS*, Ming Tian, MD, PhD*, Yu Zhen, MD, PhD*, Yun Yue, MD, MS#, Janet Sherman, PhD†, Hui Zheng, PhD‡, Shuren Li, MD*, Rudolph E. Tanzi, PhD§, Edward R. Marcatonio, MD, MS‖ and Zhongcong Xie, MD, PhD¶
From the *Department of Anesthesia, Beijing Friendship Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, P.R. China; †Psychology Assessment Center, ‡Biostatistics Center, and §Genetics and Aging Research Unit, Department of Neurology, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Charlestown, MA; ‖Divisions of General Medicine and Primary Care and Gerontology, Department of Medicine, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts; ¶Geriatric Anesthesia Research Unit, Department of Anesthesia, Critical Care and Pain Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Charlestown, MA; #Department of Anesthesia, Beijing Chaoyang Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, P.R. China.
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背景：术后认知功能障碍（POCD）的病因仍有待明确。异氟醚，而非地氟醚可导致神经毒性。然而，这些效应带来的功能性后果尚未评估。本队列研究目的在于确定异氟醚与地氟醚对人类认知功能的影响。

方法：本研究对象分为腰麻下行下肢或腹部手术组（S，N = 15），腰麻复合地氟醚麻醉组（SD，N = 15），腰麻复合异氟醚麻醉组（SI，N = 15）。一名对麻醉方案未知的观察者在术前、术后1周对每例患者进行认知测试。由这些测试得出的评分来判定是否为POCD。

结果：研究对象共45例，24例男性和21例女性。受试者平均年龄为69.0±1.9岁。年龄等其他特征无显著差异。认知功能减退的平均数在S, SD, 和SI组分别为1.
13, 1.07和1.40。SI组术后POCD发生率为27%，明显高于S组(0%) \( P = 0.028 \)（三者间比较），SD组术后发生率为0%。

讨论：本队列研究结果表明，异氟醚与地氟醚对术后认知功能的影响可能不同，需进行更大样本量和更长随访时间的后续研究。

（陈毓雯 译 陈杰 校）

BACKGROUND: The etiology of postoperative cognitive decline (POCD) remains to be determined. Anesthetic isoflurane, but not desflurane, may induce neurotoxicity. However, the functional consequences of these effects have not been assessed. We therefore performed a pilot study to determine the effects of isoflurane and desflurane on cognitive function in humans.

METHODS: The subjects included patients who had lower extremity or abdominal surgery under spinal anesthesia alone (S, \( n = 15 \)), spinal plus desflurane anesthesia (SD, \( n = 15 \)), or spinal plus isoflurane anesthesia (SI, \( n = 15 \)) by randomization. Each of the subjects received cognitive tests immediately before and 1 week after anesthesia and surgery administered by an investigator who was blinded to the anesthesia regimen. POCD was defined using the scores from each of these tests.

RESULTS: We studied 45 subjects, 24 males and 21 females. The mean age of the subjects was 69.0 ± 1.9 years. There was no significant difference in age and other characteristics among the treatment arms. The mean number of cognitive function declines in the S, SD, and SI groups was 1.13, 1.07, and 1.40, respectively. POCD incidence after SI (27%), but not SD (0%), anesthesia was higher than that after S (0%), \( P = 0.028 \) (3-way comparison).

CONCLUSION: These findings from our pilot study suggest that isoflurane and desflurane may have different effects on postoperative cognitive function, and additional studies with a larger sample size and longer times of follow-up testing are needed.
BACKGROUND: Total knee replacement (TKR) is of enormous benefit to patients with osteoarthritis of the knee; however, the acute postoperative pain can be severe and difficult to manage. The role of major spinal cord neurotransmitters in this acute postoperative period is not clear, although there are a few studies in humans. We performed the first prospective clinical study undertaken to delineate the changes in the spinal neurotransmitters after a surgery such as TKR. Furthermore, we also determined whether antihyperalgesic drugs at clinically acceptable doses modulate spinal neurotransmitter concentrations in patients during the perioperative period.

METHODS: All patients had a spinal needle placed in the lumbar region and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) obtained for baseline measurement of the neurotransmitters. An intrathecal catheter was then placed for spinal anesthesia for standard TKR and for continuous spinal postoperative analgesia. The spinal catheter was also used postoperatively to sample CSF at 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, and 32 hours after catheter placement. CSF samples were assayed for norepinephrine, substance P, calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP), and glutamate concentrations. SF-36 (36-item Short Form Health Survey) was measured preoperatively. Numerical rating scale (NRS) pain scores and intrathecal analgesic consumption were recorded postsurgery at 4-hour intervals for 32 hours. We performed a randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind trial with 3 drug groups (n = 16 per group): placebo; single-dose pregabalin (150 mg administered before surgery); and multidose pregabalin (150 mg administered presurgery and 12 and 24 hours later), to determine the effect of an antihyperalgesic drug such as pregabalin on spinal neurotransmitters.

RESULTS: Forty-eight patients were randomly assigned to the 3 perioperative treatment groups, and multiple CSF samples were successfully obtained from 44 patients. Before surgery, increased bodily pain (from preoperative SF-36 measure) was correlated with increased CSF norepinephrine concentration (P = 0.044). Compared with presurgery values, norepinephrine levels were lower in the placebo group at the 2- and 4-hour time points (P < 0.005) whereas in the single and multidose groups, the reduction (P < 0.001) continued until 12 and 24 hours,
respectively. Substance P CSF levels had an early peak value (at 2 hours) in all 3 groups, and then returned to baseline. Compared with baseline value, the CGRP CSF levels only decreased at the 32-hour time point in the placebo group, but in both pregabalin groups, CGRP levels decreased over the 4- to 32-hour period. In the placebo group only, CSF glutamate decreased over 4 to 32 hours compared with presurgery values. However, there was no difference in the CSF neurotransmitter concentrations among the 3 treatment groups over the 32-hour sampling period. In the placebo group, the early NRS pain score area under the curve, AUC [0–12 hours], was positively correlated (R = 0.67, P = 0.0088) with the CSF norepinephrine concentration AUC [12–24 hours], but none of the other neurotransmitters was correlated with the NRS. None of the CSF neurotransmitter concentrations correlated with postoperative analgesic consumption.

CONCLUSION: In the perioperative period, the concentration changes of the 4 spinal neurotransmitters have a distinct time course. CSF substance P seems to increase very rapidly with surgical intervention, whereas the CSF norepinephrine concentration tends to decrease. At clinical doses, pregabalin does not seem to modulate these spinal neurotransmitter concentrations.
术后3个月内，两组髋关节疼痛和镇痛药的消耗量相似，但R组经观察在伤口触摸不适（31.2; 95% CI为27.7%-34.7%）和加压不适（24; 95% CI为20.1-27.9%）方面的发生率显著减少（P<0.0001）。

结论：微创髋关节置换术后连续囊外伤口输注0.3%罗哌卡因有效减少吗啡消耗量和改善术后镇痛质量。这项技术的益处可持续至术后三个月。

（孙晓琼 译 陈杰 校）

BACKGROUND: In this study, we investigated the impact of a continuous wound infusion with ropivacaine 0.3% on pain and morphine consumption after minimally invasive hip arthroplasty.

METHODS: Seventy-six consecutive patients scheduled for elective minimally invasive hip replacement using spinal anesthesia were prospectively included in this double-blind study. Epicapsular placement of a 15-cm fenestrated catheter was performed by the surgeon. Patients were randomized to receive either 20 mL ropivacaine 0.3% (R-group) or 20 mL NaCl 0.9% (P-group) applied into the wound as a bolus before wound closure. A continuous infusion of either ropivacaine 0.3% or placebo was then infused at 8 mL/h for 48 hours after surgery with an elastomeric pump. Morphine IV-patient-controlled analgesia was offered to all patients. Morphine consumption, pain at rest and with motion, and total and unbound ropivacaine plasma concentration were recorded during the 48-hour study period. Postoperative follow-up was performed at 3 months.

RESULTS: Demographic and surgical data were similar in both groups. Mean morphine consumption was significantly lower in the R-group than in the P-group during the first 48 postoperative hours: 45.4 ± 9.5 vs 69.7 ± 9.6 (P < 0.0001). There was a mean reduction of 14.4 mg for the first 24 postoperative hours (95% confidence interval [CI] 12.6 to 16.1) and 20.8 mg for the next 24 hours (95% CI 19.1 to 22.4). Pain scores at rest and with motion were lower in the R-group (P < 0.0001). Mean patient satisfaction increased 22.7% from baseline (CI 95% 15.9 to 29.6) in the R-group. Total and unbound ropivacaine plasma concentrations were below toxic levels in the R-group. The free ropivacaine concentration was 0.14 and 0.11 μgmol/L at T24 and T48, respectively, in the R-group. At 3 months postoperatively, hip pain and analgesic consumption were similar, but a significant reduction in wound discomfort to touch (31.2; 95% CI 27.7 to 34.7) and pressure (24; 95% CI 20.1 to 27.9) was observed in the R-group (P < 0.0001).

CONCLUSIONS: Continuous epicapsular wound infusion with ropivacaine 0.3% after minimally invasive hip replacement is an efficient technique for reducing morphine consumption and improving the quality of postoperative analgesia. The beneficial effects of this technique are still present 3 months after surgery.