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三維超聲與二維超聲心動圖對功能性二尖瓣返流近端等速表面積評估的比較

Three-Dimensional Versus Two-Dimensional Echocardiographic Assessment of Functional Mitral Regurgitation Proximal Isovelocity Surface Area

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Anesthesia & Analgesia 2015 120 534–542

背景：二尖瓣返流近端等速面（PISA）的幾何形狀常被假設為一個半球面。然而，對於功能性二尖瓣返流（MR），PISA 既不是半球面也不是半橢圓，常常為非對稱且呈新月形。我們利用三維經食管超聲（3D TEE）採集全容積資料去測量 PISA，並且對所計算出的有效返流孔面積（EROA）與傳統 2D TEE 資料對應比較。從 PISA 計算得到的 EROA 資料，最終與縮流面積比較，這是反映功能性二尖瓣返流面積公認的參照面。

方法：24 例功能性二尖瓣返流擬行心臟外科手術患者入組，術中行常規 TEE（含 3D 矩陣排列探針）行功能二尖瓣返流檢查（X7-2t; IE33; Philips Healthcare, Inc., Andover, MA）。對 2D 和 3D TEE 對二尖瓣返流嚴重程度的評價進行回顧性分析。傳統 2D TEE 測量 PISA 建立在假設面是半球形和半橢圓基礎上。然而，3D TEE 對 PISA 的直接測量來自相應全容積及彩色血流多普勒資料。對基於半球形和半橢圓資料計算得到的 EROAs 與 3D TEE PISAs 相應的資料進行比較。對於計算得到 EROAs 三組 PISA 資料均與縮流面積進行比較。

結果：3D PISA 計算結果均比 HS-PISA 和 HE-PISA 計算值大（平均值±標準差：4.65 ± 2.03 cm² vs 2.10 ± 1.58 cm² and 2.75 ± 1.42 cm²; both P < 0.0001）。其中 HE-PISA 所得值比 HS-PISA 大（P = 0.042）。此外，3D EROA 均比 HS/HE-EROAs 值大（均數±標準差：0.44 ± 0.21 vs 0.19 ± 0.12 cm² and 0.26 ± 0.14; both P < 0.0001）。其中 HE-EROA 亦比 HS-EROA 大（P = 0.024）。血流緊縮期縮流面積與 3D EROA（Spearman r = 0.865）、HS-EROA（Spearman r = 0.820; P < 0.001）、HE-EROA（Spearman r = 0.819）面積相關。但是縮流面積與 3D EROA 的差異要明顯小於縮流面積與 2D HS- 或者 2D HE-EROA 的差異（P < 0.0001）。

結論：利用 3D TEE 直接對患者 PISA 進行測量來評價功能性二尖瓣返流嚴重程度可能比傳統二維要具有優越性。由於 2D TEE 建立在半球形或者半橢圓基礎上進行計算，因而評價二尖瓣返流嚴重程度時可能低估 EROA，原因在於沒有對幾何面積的非對稱性進行全面考慮。

（王嘉興譯 薛張綱校）

BACKGROUND: The geometric shape of the mitral regurgitation (MR) proximal isovelocity surface area (PISA) is conventionally assumed to be a hemisphere (HS). However, in functional MR, PISA is frequently neither an HS nor a hemiellipse (HE) but is often asymmetric and
crescent shaped. We used 3-dimensional transesophageal echocardiographic (3D TEE), full-volume data sets to directly measure the PISA and subsequently compared calculated values of effective regurgitant orifice area (EROA) with conventional 2D TEE techniques. EROA calculations from all PISA measurements were finally compared with the cross-sectional area at the vena contracta, a well-validated reference measure of the functional MR orifice area.

METHODS: Twenty-four cardiac surgical patients with functional MR, who underwent routine intraoperative TEE examinations with a 3D matrix array probe (X7-2t; IE33; Philips Healthcare, Inc., Andover, MA) were retrospectively evaluated for MR severity using quantitative 2D and 3D TEE-derived techniques. Conventional 2D TEE methods were used to estimate PISA assuming an HS shape and an HE shape. In addition, direct measurement of the 3D PISA was obtained (QLab, Philips Healthcare, Inc.) from corresponding full-volume, color-flow Doppler data sets. EROAs calculated from HS- and HE-PISA techniques were compared with the same values obtained from 3D TEE PISAs. EROAs obtained from all 3 PISA techniques were subsequently compared with vena contracta area.

RESULTS: Three-dimensional PISA was significantly larger than both HS-PISA and HE-PISA (mean ± SD: 4.65 ± 2.03 cm2 vs 2.10 ± 1.58 cm2 and 2.75 ± 1.42 cm2; both P < 0.0001), respectively. HE-PISA was also larger than HS-PISA (P = 0.042). In addition, 3D EROA was larger than both HS- and HE-acquired EROAs (mean ± SD: 0.44 ± 0.21 vs 0.19 ± 0.12 cm2 and 0.26 ± 0.14; both P < 0.0001), respectively, while HE-EROA was larger than HS-EROA (P = 0.024). Vena contracta area correlated well with 3D EROA (Spearman r = 0.865), HS-EROA (Spearman r = 0.820; P < 0.001) and HE-EROA (Spearman r = 0.819). However, the difference between vena contracta area and 3D EROA was significantly less than the differences between vena contracta area and either 2D HS- or 2D HE-EROA (P < 0.0001).

CONCLUSIONS: Quantitative assessment of functional MR severity by 3D TEE may be superior to 2D methods by permitting more direct measures of PISA. Two-dimensional TEE techniques for assessing functional MR severity that rely on an HS- or HE-PISA shape may underestimate the EROA due to geometric assumptions that do not account for asymmetry.
conundrum that balances the potential of aspirin for decreasing thrombotic risk with its possibility for increasing perioperative blood loss. In this focused review, we describe the role of aspirin in treating and preventing cardiovascular disease, summarize the most important literature on the perioperative use of aspirin (including the recently published Perioperative ISchemic Evaluation [POISE]-2 trial), and offer current recommendations for managing aspirin during the perioperative period. POISE-2 suggests that aspirin administration during the perioperative period does not change the risk of a cardiovascular event and may result in increased bleeding. However, these findings are tempered by a number of methodological issues related to the study. On the basis of currently available literature, including POISE-2, aspirin should not be administered to patients undergoing surgery unless there is a definitive guideline-based primary or secondary prevention indication. Aside from closed-space procedures, intramedullary spine surgery, or possibly prostate surgery, moderate-risk patients taking lifelong aspirin for a guideline-based primary or secondary indication may warrant continuation of their aspirin throughout the perioperative period.

利多卡因优先抑制蟾蜍卵母细胞中 P2X7 嘌呤受体的功能

Lidocaine Preferentially Inhibits the Function of Purinergic P2X7 Receptors Expressed in Xenopus Oocytes

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BACKGROUND: Lidocaine has been widely used to relieve acute pain and chronic refractory pain effectively by both systemic and local administration. Numerous studies reported that lidocaine affects several pain signaling pathways as well as voltage-gated sodium channels, suggesting the existence of multiple mechanisms underlying pain relief by lidocaine. Some extracellular adenosine triphosphate (ATP) receptor subunits are thought to play a role in chronic pain mechanisms, but there have been few studies on the effects of lidocaine on ATP receptors.
We studied the effects of lidocaine on purinergic P2X3, P2X4, and P2X7 receptors to explore the mechanisms underlying pain-relieving effects of lidocaine.

**METHODS:** We investigated the effects of lidocaine on ATP-induced currents in ATP receptor subunits, P2X3, P2X4, and P2X7 expressed in Xenopus oocytes, by using whole-cell, two-electrode, voltage-clamp techniques.

**RESULTS:** Lidocaine inhibited ATP-induced currents in P2X7, but not in P2X3 or P2X4 subunits, in a concentration-dependent manner. The half maximal inhibitory concentration for lidocaine inhibition was $282 \pm 45 \, \mu\text{mol/L}$. By contrast, mepivacaine, ropivacaine, and bupivacaine exerted only limited effects on the P2X7 receptor. Lidocaine inhibited the ATP concentration-response curve for the P2X7 receptor via noncompetitive inhibition. Intracellular and extracellular N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl carbamoylmethyl)triethylammonium bromide (QX-314) and benzocaine suppressed ATP-induced currents in the P2X7 receptor in a concentration-dependent manner. In addition, repetitive ATP treatments at 5-minute intervals in the continuous presence of lidocaine revealed that lidocaine inhibition was use-dependent. Finally, the selective P2X7 receptor antagonists Brilliant Blue G and AZ11645373 did not affect the inhibitory actions of lidocaine on the P2X7 receptor.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Lidocaine selectively inhibited the function of the P2X7 receptor expressed in Xenopus oocytes. This effect may be caused by acting on sites in the ion channel pore both extracellularly and intracellularly. These results help to understand the mechanisms underlying the analgesic effects of lidocaine when it is administered locally at least.

利用實驗室檢查和旋轉血栓彈力描記術對比創傷患者在受傷現場與到達急診科時凝血的變化

Changes in Coagulation in Standard Laboratory Tests and ROTEM in Trauma Patients Between On-Scene and Arrival in the Emergency Department

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Anesthesia & Analgesia 2015 120 627–635

**背景：**當創傷患者到達急診科（ED）時，常常已經發生了凝血功能障礙。但是，創傷發生至到達急診這段時間，凝血功能的變化情況知之甚少。至今還沒有研究對從創傷現場到醫院這段時間的凝血狀態充分評估，包括血栓彈力圖。本研究假設，在創傷現場和到達ED時測得的凝血指標可能發生了變化。

**方法：**本研究是一項前瞻性、單中心、觀察性研究，調查50名外傷患者在現場及抵達ED時的凝血情況。測量內容包括動脈血氣，ROTEM®, 蛋白質 S100，蛋白質 C 活性，蛋白 S，Quick 值，國際標準化比值，活化部分凝血酶時間，D-二聚體，凝血因數 V（FV），凝血因數 XIII（FXIII），纖維蛋白原，血紅蛋白，血細胞比容，血小板以及體積，以及在第一個 24 小時內使用血液製品。

**結果：**以下觀察指標在現場與 ED 之間有顯著改變：局部靜脈氧分壓增加，鈉、葡萄糖和乳酸鹽下降。EXTEM、INTEM 和 APTEM 中，凝血時間和血塊形成時間顯著增加，而最大血凝塊硬度和 α 角度顯著下降（P≤0.004）。對於 FIBTEM，凝血時間顯示增加，最大血凝塊硬度顯著下降。實驗室檢查中，血紅蛋白、血細胞比容、血小板、活化部分凝血酶時間、纖維蛋白原、FV、FXIII、C 蛋白活性、蛋白 S 和蛋白 S100 均顯著減少（P≤0.001）。

**結論：**儘管在現場與 ED 中大部分實驗室檢查和旋轉血栓凝血試驗指標均提示凝血功能惡化，但是在現場監測創傷患者的凝血情況並不能為大多數患者提供臨床重要資訊。在創傷
BACKGROUND: When trauma patients arrive in the emergency department (ED), coagulopathy frequently is present. The time course, however, in which this coagulopathy develops is poorly understood. No study has fully evaluated the coagulation status, including thromboelastometry on-scene and at hospital arrival. We hypothesized that measured coagulation variables might change when measured at the scene of injury and upon arrival to the ED.

METHODS: We performed a prospective, single-center, observational study investigating coagulation status in 50 trauma patients on-scene and at arrival in the ED. Measurements included arterial blood gases, ROTEM®, protein S100, protein C activity, protein S, Quick value, international normalized ratio, activated partial thromboplastin time, D-dimer, coagulation factor V (FV), coagulation factor XIII (FXIII), fibrinogen, hemoglobin, hematocrit, platelets, and volume and blood products being administered during the first 24 hours.

RESULTS: Significant changes between on-scene and the ED were observed for the following values: partial venous oxygen pressure increased and sodium, glucose, and lactate decreased. For EXTEM, INTEM, and APTEM, clotting time and clot formation time increased significantly, whereas maximal clot firmness and angle α decreased significantly (all P ≤ 0.004). For FIBTEM, clotting time increased significantly and maximal clot firmness decreased significantly. In the laboratory, significant reductions in hemoglobin, hematocrit, platelets, activated partial thromboplastin time, fibrinogen, FV, FXIII, protein C activity, protein S, and protein S100 were observed (all P ≤ 0.001).

CONCLUSIONS: Although most all laboratory and rotational thromboelastometry coagulation tests worsened over time when measured on-scene and in the ED, monitoring coagulation at the scene of trauma does not provide clinically important information in a majority of trauma patients. One hour after injury, significant activation and consumption of fibrinogen, FV, FXIII, protein C activity, and protein S were observed.

Perioperative Neurotoxicity in the Elderly: Summary of the 4th International Workshop
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Anesthesia & Analgesia 2015 120 649–652

To learn the latest developments in the various forms of postoperative cognitive dysfunction, a group of scientists and physicians met in Stockholm for a full day of presentations and interactive discussions. This article summarizes the discussion; highlighting progress, challenges, and new directions in the area of perioperative neurotoxicity in our aging population.
The Reliability of the Current Perception Threshold in Volunteers and Its Applicability in a Clinical Setting

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Anesthesia & Analgesia 2015 120 678–683

BACKGROUND: Even though current perception threshold (CPT) has been used for evaluating the effectiveness of sensory block in patients before surgery, its reliability under controlled conditions has not been investigated. Two independent investigations were performed. The primary objective of the first study was to determine the test-retest reliability of CPT measures after repeated stimulations in a group of healthy volunteers. The primary objective of the second study was to evaluate the clinical applicability of this technique to assess the sensory onset of a femoral nerve block in patients undergoing knee surgery.

METHODS: Thirty healthy subjects participated in 2 identical sessions, separated by at least 24 hours, in which CPTs were measured after 5 consecutive stimulations over the anteromedial aspect of the thigh. Similar measures were obtained in 15 orthopedic patients receiving a femoral nerve block with 20 mL of ropivacaine 0.5%. Test-retest reliability was assessed using intraclass correlation (ICC) and standard error of measurement (expressed as coefficient of variation [CVSEM]), whereas Student t test (P < 0.05) compared the increase in CPTs over baseline.

RESULTS: Within-day ICC values ranged (% confidence interval [CI]) from 0.66 to 0.95 with a CVSEM of approximately 39% (% CI: 17%-58%). Between-day ICC values, ranging from 0.57 to 0.94 (CVSEM: approximately 45%, % CI: 13%-71%), indicated that day-to-day CPT measurements are also variable. The current intensity needed for sensory perception in orthopedic patients significantly increased, varying from a mean CPT value of 82.5 ± 66.5 μA (SD) at time zero to an average of 481 ± 338 μA, 22 ± 8 minutes after the administration of the local anesthetic.

CONCLUSIONS: CPT proved to be a reliable assessment tool for within-day sensory perception in healthy volunteers. Our study also suggests that CPT can be applied to characterize, in a quantitative manner, the sensory onset of a peripheral nerve block in a clinical setting, thereby supporting its use in future studies comparing different regional anesthetic modalities or approaches.
麻醉醫師對冠狀動脈搭橋手術預後的影響

The Impact of Anesthesiologists on Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery Outcomes

Glance, Laurent G. MD*†; Kellermann, Arthur L. MD, MPH‡; Hannan, Edward L. PhD, MS§; Fleisher, Lee A. MD; Eaton, Michael P. MD; Dutton, Richard P. MD, MBA‖; Lustik, Stewart J. MD, MBA; Li, Yue PhD#; Dick, Andrew W. PhD‡

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背景: 每 150 名住院患者中就有一人會經歷一次致命的不良事件; 幾乎有一半的此類事件涉及外科病人。雖然已有文獻報導外科醫生的技術水準和品質存在差異，但關於麻醉醫師對重大手術預後的影響還知之甚少。此研究目標是在控制病例組合和醫院品質前提下，確定不同麻醉醫師之間手術預後是否存在顯著差異。

方法: 臨床資料來源於紐約州心臟手術報告系統，對 7920 名行孤立的冠狀動脈搭橋手術患者進行了此項回顧性觀察研究。採用多變數邏輯回歸模型，通過控制患者人口學、疾病嚴重程度、合併症以及醫院品質參數，研究麻醉醫師之間患者死亡或重大併發症(Q 波性心肌梗死、腎功能衰竭、中風)的差異。

結果: 通過固定效應模型對麻醉醫師的技能水準進行量化。麻醉醫師間技能存在顯著差異 (P < 0.001)。由低水準麻醉醫師管理的患者(對應麻醉醫師風險校正預後分佈的第 25 百分位)，其死亡率或嚴重併發症發生率 (修正率 3.33%; 95% 可信區間 [CI], 3.09%–3.58%) 是高水準麻醉醫師 (對應第 75 百分位) (修正率 1.82%; 95% 置信區間, 1.58%–2.10%) 管理患者的近兩倍。在所有患者風險分組中都觀察到存在這種差異。

結論: 接受冠狀動脈搭橋手術的患者的死亡率或重大併發症發生率在不同麻醉醫師之間存在顯著差異。這些發現表明，可能有機會通過提高圍手術期管理水準改變高危手術患者預後。

（殷文譯 陳傑校）

BACKGROUND: One of every 150 hospitalized patients experiences a lethal adverse event; nearly half of these events involves surgical patients. Although variations in surgeon performance and quality have been reported in the literature, less is known about the influence of anesthesiologists on outcomes after major surgery. Our goal of this study was to determine whether there is significant variation in outcomes between anesthesiologists after controlling for patient case mix and hospital quality.

METHODS: Using clinical data from the New York State Cardiac Surgery Reporting System, we conducted a retrospective observational study of 7920 patients undergoing isolated coronary artery bypass graft surgery. Multivariable logistic regression modeling was used to examine the variation in death or major complications (Q-wave myocardial infarction, renal failure, stroke) across anesthesiologists, controlling for patient demographics, severity of disease, comorbidities, and hospital quality.

RESULTS: Anesthesiologist performance was quantified using fixed-effects modeling. The variability across anesthesiologists was highly significant (P < 0.001). Patients managed by low-performance anesthesiologists (corresponding to the 25th percentile of the distribution of anesthesiologist risk-adjusted outcomes) experienced nearly twice the rate of death or serious complications (adjusted rate 3.33%; 95% confidence interval [CI], 3.09%–3.58%) as patients managed by high-performance anesthesiologists (corresponding to the 75th percentile) (adjusted rate 1.82%; 95% CI, 1.58%–2.10%). This performance gap was observed across all patient risk groups.

CONCLUSIONS: The rate of death or major complications among patients undergoing coronary artery bypass graft surgery varies markedly across anesthesiologists. These findings suggest that
there may be opportunities to improve perioperative management to improve outcomes among high-risk surgical patients.

Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy: A Review
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Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is a relatively common disorder that anesthesiologists encounter among patients in the perioperative period. Fifty years ago, HCM was thought to be an obscure disease. Today, however, our understanding and ability to diagnose patients with HCM have improved dramatically. Patients with HCM have genotypic and phenotypic variability. Indeed, a subgroup of these patients exhibits the HCM genotype but not the phenotype (left ventricular hypertrophy). There are a number of treatment modalities for these patients, including pharmacotherapy to control symptoms, implantable cardiac defibrillators to manage malignant arrhythmias, and surgical myectomy and septal ablation to decrease the left ventricular outflow obstruction. Accurate diagnosis is vital for the perioperative management of these patients. Diagnosis is most often made using echocardiographic assessment of left ventricular hypertrophy, left ventricular outflow tract gradients, systolic and diastolic function, and mitral valve anatomy and function. Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging also has a diagnostic role by determining the extent and location of left ventricular hypertrophy and the anatomic abnormalities of the mitral valve and papillary muscles. In this review on hypertrophic cardiomyopathy for the noncardiac anesthesiologist, we discuss the clinical presentation and genetic mutations associated with HCM, the critical role of echocardiography in the diagnosis and the assessment of surgical interventions, and the perioperative management of patients with HCM undergoing noncardiac surgery and management of the parturient with HCM.
背景：局麻藥物（LAS）通常被認為是安全的，但有研究認爲所有局麻藥都可能引起神經元損傷。因此，在本研究中比較了不同局麻藥對人神經母細胞瘤的 50% 致死率（LD50），這些局麻藥包括：阿替卡因，利多卡因，甲呱卡因，布比卡因，普魯卡因和羅呱卡因。

方法：每種局麻藥用不同劑量處理未分化 SH-SY5Y 細胞各 20min。應用四唑染色（WST-1）並光密度定量檢測法評估細胞活性。通過反應曲線計算 LD50。

結果：如同預期，所有局麻藥都以濃度依賴性方式引起細胞死亡。20min 局麻藥處理 SH-SY5Y 細胞株後，布比卡因，利多卡因，普魯卡因，甲呱卡因，阿替卡因，羅呱卡因的 LD50 分別為：0.95 ± 0.08, 3.35 ± 0.33, 4.32 ± 0.39, 4.84 ± 1.28, 8.98 ± 2.07, 13.43 ± 0.61 mM。羅呱卡因的 LD50 與布比卡因，利多卡因，甲呱卡因和普魯卡因的 LD50 有顯著差異（所有 P≤0.009）。羅呱卡因與阿替卡因之間及普魯卡因，利多卡因和甲呱卡因之間的 LD50 沒有顯著差異。阿替卡因與利多卡因的 LD50 有顯著差異（p=0.03）。布比卡因的 LD50 顯著低於其他局麻藥的 LD50（所有 P ≤ 0.003）。

結論：局麻藥神經毒性是在經過認證的體外模型，即人神經母細胞瘤細胞系 SH-SY5Y 上檢測的。根據其神經毒性將局麻藥分為三類：(1) 低度毒性（羅呱卡因，阿替卡因）；(2) 中度毒性（甲呱卡因，普魯卡因，利多卡因）；(3) 高度毒性（布比卡因）。在口腔麻醉藥物中：阿替卡因對於 SH-SY5Y 細胞的神經毒性最小。

(隋永恆 譯 陳傑 校)
背景：急性腎損傷 (AKI) 是原位肝移植術 (OLT) 的一個常見併發症。肝衰竭的病理生理改變及術中事件與 OLT 後 AKI 相關。OLT 術中膠體常規用於維持血管內容量。近期證據顯示在危重病人中 6％ 羥乙基澱粉 (HES) (130/0.4) 與 AKI 相關。

方法：研究者對電子麻醉記錄、手術記錄和圍術期實驗室檢查結果進行了一個回顧性橫斷面分析。術後 AKI 根據 RIFLE 標準進行診斷。AKI 根據血清肌酐從術前基線至術後第七天峰水準的改變被分為危急、損傷和衰竭三個階段。單變數和多變數分析用於評估術中使用的膠體種類和 AKI 的關係。

結果：174 例接受 OLT 並獲取完整資訊的成人患者被納入了研究。其中，50 例僅使用了 5％白蛋白，25 例同時使用了 5％白蛋白和 HES，另外 99 例僅使用了 HES。白蛋白組、白蛋白及 HES 組和 HES 組在患者個人情況和術中情況中沒有差異。使用膠體種類和 AKI（Rifle 標準-損傷階段）之間存在顯著的線性統計學差異。與使用白蛋白的患者相比，使用 HES 的患者 OLT 術後發生 AKI 的可能性增加了 3 倍（調整後的比值比 2.94，95％可信區間 1.13-7.7，P = 0.027）。膠體使用種類（5％白蛋白組、白蛋白/HES 組和 HES 組對比，排名順序）和“損傷”之間的線性關係在統計學上顯著相關（P = 0.049）。傾向性匹配分析也顯示接受白蛋白患者和 HES 患者的 AKI 發病率存在顯著差異（P = 0.044）。

結論：在 OLT 術中輸注 6％HES (130/0.4) 的患者相較輸注 5％白蛋白的患者更有可能發生 AKI。這些回顧性結論與近期關於 6％HES (130/0.4) 與腎損害在危重病人中存在相關性的臨床試驗相吻合。

（張帆 譯 陳傑 校）

BACKGROUND: Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a frequent complication of orthotopic liver transplantation (OLT). Hepatic failure pathophysiology and intraoperative events contribute to AKI after OLT. Colloids are routinely used to maintain intravascular volume during OLT. Recent evidence has implicated 6% hydroxyethyl starch (HES) (130/0.4) with AKI in critically ill patients.

METHODS: We performed a retrospective cross-sectional analysis of electronic anesthesia records, surgical dictations, and perioperative laboratory results. Postoperative AKI incidence was determined by RIFLE (Risk Injury Failure Loss End-Stage) criteria. AKI was staged into Risk, Injury, and Failure based on change in serum creatinine from preoperative baseline to peak level by postoperative day 7. Uni- and multivariate analysis was used to evaluate the association between type of intraoperative colloid administered and AKI.

RESULTS: One hundred seventy-four adult patients underwent OLT and had complete records for review. Of these, 50 received only 5% albumin, 25 received both 5% albumin and HES, and 99 received only HES. Albumin-only, albumin and HES, and HES-only groups were otherwise homogeneous based on patient characteristics and intraoperative variables. There was a statistically significant linear-by-linear association between type of colloid(s) administered and AKI (Rifle Criteria—Injury Stage). Patients administered HES were 3 times more likely to develop AKI within 7 days after OLT compared with albumin (adjusted odds ratio 2.94, 95% confidence interval 1.13–7.7, P = 0.027). The linear trend between colloidal use (5% albumin only versus albumin/HES only, ranked ordering) and “injury” was statistically significant (P = 0.049). A propensity-matched analysis also showed a significant difference in the incidence of AKI between the patients receiving albumin compared with HES (P = 0.044).

CONCLUSIONS: Patients receiving 6% HES (130/0.4) likely had an increased odds of AKI compared with patients receiving 5% albumin during OLT. These retrospective findings are consistent with recent clinical trials that found an association between 6% HES (130/0.4) and renal injury in critically ill patients.
硬脊膜-蛛網膜穿刺後第六顱神經麻痹
Cranial Nerve VI Palsy After Dural-Arachnoid Puncture
Hofer, Jennifer E. MD; Scavone, Barbara M. MD
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本文對硬脊膜-蛛網膜穿刺後第六顱神經（CN VI）損傷相關文獻進行了回顧。CN VI損傷是罕見的，嚴重程度範圍從複視至完全外直肌麻痹伴傾斜凝視不等。提出的損傷機制是腦脊液滲漏引起內壓降低和腦幹向下位移。這導致了CN VI受牽拉引起神經伸展和脱髓鞘。症狀可能出現在硬脊膜穿刺後1天到3周，典型症狀還伴隨硬脊膜穿刺後頭痛。症狀的緩解可能需要數周到數月。使用小號的，非斜面穿刺針可能減少內壓降低和隨後的CN VI損傷。當眼部症狀出現時，早期實施硬膜外血補墊可能會降低發病率或預防眼部症狀的進展。

鞘內注射RGS4抑制劑CCG50014可減少小鼠福馬林實驗中傷害性反應並增強阿片類藥物介導的鎮痛效果
Intrathecal RGS4 Inhibitor, CCG50014, Reduces Nociceptive Responses and Enhances Opioid-Mediated Analgesic Effects in the Mouse Formalin Test
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背景：G蛋白信號轉導調節蛋白4（regulator of G-protein signaling protein type 4，RGS4）加速Gai和Gao的鳥苷三磷酸酶活性，導致G蛋白偶聯受體信號轉導失活。阿片受體（opioid receptor，OR）和一種Gai耦聯受體在中樞神經系統的痛覺調節中發揮重要作用。本研究驗證（1）脊髓RGS4是否影響福馬林疼痛試驗中的傷害性反應；(2)這種RGS4介導的效應是否參與OR啓動；(3)µ-OR誘導激動劑誘導的鎮痛效應是否由RGS4調節。

方法：皮下注射福馬林（1%，20µL）到雄性129s4/svjaexC57BL/6J（RGS4+/+或RGS4−/−）小鼠右後爪，計數40min內的舔爪反應。分別計時在0-10min（早期）及10-40min（晚期）舔爪後所花費的時間（秒）作爲急性傷害性疼痛和炎症性疼痛反應指標。注入福馬林5min前於鞘內注射RGS4抑制劑CCG50014和（或）µ-OR誘導激動劑[D-Ala2,N-MePhe4,Gly-ol]-腦啡肽（DAMGO）。在注射CCG50014前30min，腹腔內注射非選擇性OR拮抗劑納洛酮。

結果：福馬林注射的小鼠表現出典型的雙相傷害刺激行為。在晚期而非早期，RGS4基因敲除小鼠疼痛反應有明顯下降。同樣鞘內注射CCG50014（10,30或100nmol）能劑量
依賴性地減弱晚期傷害性反應。納洛酮 (5 mg/kg) 可完全阻斷 RGS4 抑制劑的抗傷害效應。相比之下，鞘內注射 DAMGO 能同時剝除依賴性地減弱早晚期傷害性反應。RGS4 基因缺失或合用 CCG 50014 (10 nmol) 顯著增強 DAMGO 的這種鎮痛效果。

結論：這些研究結果表明，脊髄 RGS4 抑制福馬林疼痛試驗中內源性或外源性 OR 介導的抗傷害作用。因此，抑制 RGS4 活動可以增強 OR 受體激動劑的鎮痛效應。通過合用 RGS4 抑制劑可增強 OR 激動劑的鎮痛作用，此現象啓發了炎症性疼痛管理的一種新治療策略。
（柳韶華 譯 陳傑 校）

BACKGROUND: The regulator of G-protein signaling protein type 4 (RGS4) accelerates the guanosine triphosphatase activity of Gαi and Gαo, resulting in the inactivation of G-protein–coupled receptor signaling. An opioid receptor (OR), a Gαi-coupled receptor, plays an important role in pain modulation in the central nervous system. In this study, we examined whether (1) spinal RGS4 affected nociceptive responses in the formalin pain test, (2) this RGS4-mediated effect was involved in OR activation, and (3) the µ-OR agonist–induced antinociceptive effect was modified by RGS4 modulation.

METHODS: Formalin (1%, 20 µL) was injected subcutaneously into the right hindpaws of male 129S4/SvJae×C57BL/6J (RGS4+/+ or RGS4−/−) mice, and the licking responses were counted for 40 minutes. The time periods (seconds) spent licking the injected paw during 0 to 10 minutes (early phase) and 10 to 40 minutes (late phase) were measured as indicators of acute nociception and inflammatory pain response, respectively. An RGS4 inhibitor, CCG50014, and/or a µ-OR agonist, [D-Ala2, N-MePhe4, Gly-ol]-enkephalin (DAMGO), were intrathecally injected 5 minutes before the formalin injection. A nonselective OR antagonist, naloxone, was intraperitoneally injected 30 minutes before the CCG50014 injection.

RESULTS: Mice that received the formalin injection exhibited typical biphasic nociceptive behaviors. The nociceptive responses in RGS4-knockout mice were significantly decreased during the late phase but not during the early phase. Similarly, intrathecally administered CCG50014 (10, 30, or 100 nmol) attenuated the nociceptive responses during the late phase in a dose-dependent manner. The antinociceptive effect of the RGS4 inhibitor was totally blocked by naloxone (5 mg/kg). In contrast, intrathecal injection of DAMGO achieved a dose-dependent reduction of the nociceptive responses at the early and late phases. This analgesic effect of DAMGO was significantly enhanced by the genetic depletion of RGS4 or by coadministration of CCG50014 (10 nmol).

CONCLUSIONS: These findings demonstrated that spinal RGS4 inhibited the endogenous or exogenous OR-mediated antinociceptive effect in the formalin pain test. Thus, the inhibition of RGS4 activity can enhance OR agonist–induced analgesia. The enhancement of OR agonist–induced analgesia by coadministration of the RGS4 inhibitor suggests a new therapeutic strategy for the management of inflammatory pain.

關於新的心臟風險指數的研究計畫提出
Proposed Research Plan for the Derivation of a New Cardiac Risk Index
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修訂後的心臟風險指數 (RCRI) 被收錄到美國心臟病學會/美國心臟協會 (ACC/AHA) 關於心臟病人非心臟手術的術前評估的推薦中。這篇綜述的目的在於分析研究比對在臨床心血管風險預測中的“最佳標準”模型和 RCRI。本文宗旨在於對比 RCRI，修改現有的風險因素或者採納其他風險因素或風險指數是否能夠提高心臟風險預測的評估力。這是必要
The Revised Cardiac Risk Index (RCRI) was incorporated into the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association (ACC/AHA) recommendations for the preoperative evaluation of the cardiac patient for noncardiac surgery. The purpose of this review was to analyze studies on cardiovascular clinical risk prediction that had used the previous "standard best" model, the RCRI, as a comparator. This review aims to determine whether modification of the current risk factors or adoption of other risk factors or other risk indices would improve upon the discrimination of cardiac risk prediction when compared with the RCRI. This is necessary because recent risk prediction models have shown better discrimination for major adverse cardiac events, and the pre-eminence of the RCRI is now in question. There is now a need for a new "best standard" cardiovascular risk prediction model to supersede the RCRI. This is desirable because it would: (1) allow for a global standard of cardiovascular risk assessment; (2) provide a standard comparator in all risk prediction research; (3) result in comparable data collection; and (4) allow for individual patient data meta-analyses. This should lead to continued progress in cardiovascular clinical risk prediction. A review of the current evidence suggests that to improve the preoperative clinical risk stratification for adverse cardiac events, a new risk stratification model be built that maintains the clinical risk factors identified in the RCRI, with the following modifications: (1) additional glomerular filtration rate cut points (as opposed to a single creatinine cut point); (2) age; (3) a history of peripheral vascular disease; (4) functional capacity; and (5) a specific surgical procedural category. One would expect a substantial improvement in the discrimination of the RCRI with this approach. Although most noncardiac surgeries will benefit from a standard "generic" cardiovascular risk prediction model, there are data to suggest that patients with human immunodeficiency virus disease who are undergoing vascular surgery may benefit from specific cardiovascular risk prediction models.

背景：我們知道手術及圍手術期的戒煙干預措施可能促使患者在短期戒煙，但是不知道它轉變為永久戒煙的概率是多少。在這項研究中，我們試圖找出在圍術期戒煙介入及成功戒煙一年後的永久戒煙率。

Long-Term Quit Rates After a Perioperative Smoking Cessation Randomized Controlled Trial

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BACKGROUND: While surgery and perioperative smoking cessation interventions may motivate patients to quit smoking in the short term, it is unknown how often this translates into permanent cessation. In this study, we sought to determine the rates of long-term smoking cessation after a perioperative smoking cessation intervention and predictors of successful cessation at 1 year.

METHODS: We previously reported short-term results from a perioperative randomized controlled trial comparing usual care with an intervention involving (1) brief counseling by the preadmission nurse, (2) smoking cessation brochures, (3) referral to a telephone quitline, and (4) a free 6-week supply of transdermal nicotine replacement. We now report our 1-year follow-up outcomes. RESULTS: Between October 2010 and April 2012, 168 patients were randomized. At 1 year, 127 patients (76%) were available for follow-up telephone interview. Smoking cessation occurred in 8% of control patients compared with 25% of patients in the intervention group (relative risk, 3.0; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.2-7.8; P = 0.018). The number needed-to-treat to achieve smoking cessation for 1 patient at 1 year postoperatively was 5.9 (95% CI, 3.4-25.9). Multivariable logistic regression modeling found that the intervention (P = 0.020) and lower nicotine dependency at baseline (P < 0.001) were predictive of success at smoking cessation at 1 year. Poisson regression showed that adjusted for nicotine dependency, those randomized to the intervention group were 2.7 times (95% CI, 1.1-6.7; P = 0.028) more likely to achieve long-term cessation than those in the control group. Adjusted for randomization group, a low level of nicotine dependency resulted in a relative risk of quitting of 5.1 (95% CI, 2.0-12.8; P = 0.001).

CONCLUSIONS: This study demonstrates that an intervention designed for a busy preadmission clinic results in decreased smoking rates not only around the time of surgery but also continued benefit in smoking cessation at 1 year. Perioperative care providers have a unique opportunity to assist patients in smoking cessation and achieve long-lasting results.
BACKGROUND: Although hydroxyethyl starch (HES) is commonly used as an intravascular volume expander in surgical patients, recent studies suggest that it may increase the risk of renal failure in critically ill patients. We hypothesized that patients undergoing radical prostatectomy and receiving HES would be more likely to develop markers of renal failure, such as increasing urinary neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (u-NGAL), creatinine clearance (Ccrea), and decreasing urine output (UO).

METHODS: In a randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled study, 40 patients referred for radical prostatectomy received either 6% HES 130/0.4 or saline 0.9%; 7.5 mL/kg during the first hour of surgery and 5 mL/kg in the following hours; u-NGAL, urine albumin, Ccrea, UO, arterial blood pressure, and plasma concentrations of creatinine, renin, angiotensin II, aldosterone, and vasopressin were measured before, during, and after surgery.

RESULTS: Thirty-six patients completed the study. u-NGAL, Ccrea, UO, plasma neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin, p-creatinine, urine albumin, and arterial blood pressure were the same in both groups. Blood loss was higher in the HES group (HES 1250 vs saline 750 mL), while p-albumin was reduced to a significantly lower level. P-renin and p-angiotensin-II increased in both groups, whereas p-aldosterone and p-vasopressin increased significantly in the saline Group.

CONCLUSIONS: We found no evidence of nephrotoxicity after infusion of 6% HES 130/0.4 in patients undergoing prostatectomy with normal preoperative renal function. Hemodynamic stability and infused fluid volume were the same in both groups. We observed an increased blood loss in the group given 6% HES 130/0.4.
Peripartum cardiomyopathy is a rare but important cause of maternal morbidity and mortality. Women with peripartum cardiomyopathy often present with symptoms and signs of heart failure. The diagnosis of peripartum cardiomyopathy is made after all other causes of heart failure are excluded. Emphasis is on the immediate recognition of an unwell pregnant or recently pregnant woman, early diagnosis with the use of echocardiography, and the correct treatment of heart failure.

To meet the need for qualified anesthetists, American surgeons recruited nurses to practice anesthesia during the Civil War and in the latter half of the 19th century. The success of this decision led them to collaborate with nurses more formally at the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota. During the 1890s, Alice Magaw refined the safe administration of ether. Florence Henderson continued her work improving the safety of ether administration during the first decade of the 20th century. Safe anesthesia enabled the Mayo surgeons to turn the St. Mary’s Hospital into a surgical powerhouse. The prominent surgeon George Crile collaborated with Agatha Hodgins at the Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland to introduce nitrous oxide/oxygen anesthesia. Nitrous oxide/oxygen caused less cardiovascular depression than ether and thus saved the lives of countless trauma victims during World War I. Crile devised “anoci-association,” an outgrowth of nitrous oxide/oxygen anesthesia. Hodgins’ use of anoci-association made Crile’s thyroid operations safer. Pioneering East Coast surgeons followed the lead of the surgeons at Mayo. William Halsted worked closely with Margaret Boise, and Harvey Cushing worked closely with Gertrude Gerard. As medicine became more complex, collaboration between surgeons and nurse...
anesthetists became routine and necessary. Teams of surgeons and nurse anesthetists advanced thoracic, cardiovascular, and pediatric surgery. The team of Evarts Graham and Helen Lamb performed the world's first pneumonectomy. Surgeon-nurse anesthetist collaboration seems to have been a uniquely American phenomenon. This collaboration facilitated both the "Golden Age of Surgery" and the profession we know today as nurse anesthesia.