

## 右美托咪定在神经介入手术中的应用研究进展

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**【摘要】** 随着神经介入技术的发展, 急性大血管闭塞取栓术、动脉瘤栓塞术、脑动静脉畸形栓塞术及脑血管支架成形术等手段已成为急性卒中及复杂脑血管病的重要治疗方式, 同时也对围术期镇静、脑灌注管理及神经保护提出更高要求。而右美托咪定凭借其独特的“可唤醒镇静”、稳定的血流动力学特性及潜在的抗炎、抗凋亡和保护血脑屏障作用, 逐渐成为神经介入麻醉管理中的重要药物。本综述旨在总结右美托咪定的神经保护机制、在神经介入手术中的应用价值及其在围术期管理中的优势, 并探讨其局限性与未来研究方向。

**【关键词】** 右美托咪定; 神经介入; 神经保护; 镇静

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### Research progress on the application of dexmedetomidine in neurointerventional procedures

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**【Abstract】** With the rapid development of neurointerventional techniques, procedures such as endovascular thrombectomy, aneurysm coiling, arteriovenous malformation embolization and intracranial stenting have become essential treatment strategies for acute stroke and complex cerebrovascular disorders. These advances, however, place greater demands on perioperative sedation, cerebral perfusion management, and neuroprotection. Dexmedetomidine, characterized by its arousable sedation, hemodynamic stability, and potential anti-inflammatory, anti-apoptotic and blood-brain barrier-preserving effects, has emerged as a valuable anesthetic agent in neurointerventional procedures. This review summarizes the neuroprotective mechanisms of dexmedetomidine, its clinical applications in neurointerventional procedures, and its advantages in perioperative management, while also discusses its current limitations and future research directions.

**【Keywords】** Dexmedetomidine; Neurointerventional procedures; Neuroprotection; Sedation

在卒中中心和神经外科实践中, 神经介入手术已成为多种脑血管疾病的重要治疗手段<sup>[1]</sup>, 然而其对血流动力学、脑代谢和神经系统稳定性的高要求促使麻醉医生寻求一种更加理想化的麻醉方案, 右美托咪定 (dexmedetomidine, DEX) 因其高选择性激活  $\alpha_2$  受体

所产生的“可唤醒的生理性镇静”, 在神经介入麻醉中受到广泛关注<sup>[2]</sup>. 其对呼吸的影响轻微, 便于术中神经功能监测, 并较传统镇静药更能兼顾镇静深度与神经评估需求。除镇静与镇痛协同外, DEX 在动物与初步临床研究中还表现出神经保护潜力, 包括降低脑代

谢、抑制缺血相关炎症与凋亡及减轻再灌注损伤,这些机制在动脉瘤或动静脉畸形栓塞、血管内取栓等操作中尤其意义。因此,本文从神经保护机制与临床应用相结合的角度出发,系统梳理了右美托咪定在神经介入手术中的作用特点,重点探讨了其在优化神经介入个体化镇静策略、改善患者神经功能预后方面的应用前景<sup>[3]</sup>。

## 1 神经介入手术的特点和麻醉挑战

神经介入是指通过血管内路径对颅内血管病变进行诊断与治疗,包括脑动脉瘤栓塞<sup>[4]</sup>、急性缺血性卒中的血管内取栓<sup>[5-6]</sup>等。相比传统开放手术,神经介入具有创伤小<sup>[7]</sup>、恢复快、能在极短时间内恢复血流或阻断病变血管的优势<sup>[8]</sup>,因此已成为卒中中心与神经外科的重要组成部分,并在许多疾病中成为一线治疗方案。然而,神经介入手术是一项对血流动力学、脑代谢和神经系统稳定性要求极高的手术,一方面需避免患者躁动、体动影响介入操作,另一方面又需尽量保留神经功能评估条件。术中血管再通、造影剂注射及球囊扩张等操作可引发显著的血流动力学波动,短暂的低血压或过度镇静均可能影响脑灌注,具有一定的潜在风险和并发症<sup>[9-11]</sup>,尤其涉及炎症反应与神经系统损伤等方面<sup>[12]</sup>。此外,一些需要神经介入手术治疗的(如急性卒中患者)常合并高血压及心血管疾病,使围术期循环管理更加复杂,这些均为麻醉管理带来挑战。

基于上述特点,神经介入手术对麻醉药物的需求不仅限于镇静与镇痛本身,更强调在维持血流动力学和呼吸稳定的前提下,尽量减少对脑灌注的影响和神经功能评估的干扰。而传统镇静药物如丙泊酚、咪达唑仑及阿片类药物在提供镇静的同时,可能增加呼吸抑制、血压波动或过度镇静的风险。相比之下,DEX可产生接近生理睡眠的“可唤醒镇静”<sup>[13]</sup>,对呼吸影响较小,并具有稳定循环及潜在神经保护作用,因而逐渐成为神经介入手术麻醉中备受关注的选择。

## 2 右美托咪定的药理学特性与神经保护机制

### 2.1 $\alpha_2$ -肾上腺素受体激动作用的分子基础

DEX为高选择性 $\alpha_2$ -肾上腺素能受体激动剂,其神经保护效应主要依赖于对该受体的特异性作用<sup>[14-15]</sup>。研究表明,右美托咪定通过激活中枢和外周 $\alpha_2$ 受体,抑制去甲肾上腺素释放,从而调节交感神经活性<sup>[15]</sup>。在脑缺血模型中, $\alpha_2$ 受体激活可减少谷氨酸能神经元过度兴奋,减轻兴奋性毒性损

伤<sup>[16]</sup>。分子层面上,右美托咪定作用于神经元突触前膜 $\alpha_2A$ 亚型受体,启动Gi/o蛋白相关信号通路,抑制腺苷酸环化酶活性,降低细胞内cAMP水平,进而减少钙离子内流和神经递质异常释放<sup>[14]</sup>。值得注意的是, $\alpha_2$ 受体拮抗剂可削弱或逆转这些效应,提示其神经保护作用具有明确的受体依赖性。

### 2.2 脑血流自动调节的改善机制

DEX可通过多途径改善脑血流动力学。一方面,其 $\alpha_2$ 受体激动作用引起轻度脑血管收缩,可在不增加脑氧代谢负荷的情况下调控脑血流量,减少过度灌注可能带来的损伤<sup>[15]</sup>。另一方面,DEX能够增强脑血流自动调节,使脑灌注在血压波动时更为稳定<sup>[17]</sup>。在大脑中动脉闭塞(middle cerebral artery occlusion, MCAO)模型中,DEX预处理可保护血脑屏障完整性,减轻缺血再灌注后出现的血管源性脑水肿,这与其抑制基质金属蛋白酶-9(matrix metalloproteinase 9, MMP-9)表达、维持咬合蛋白(Occludin)和闭合蛋白-5(claudin-5)等紧密连接蛋白稳定性密切相关<sup>[17]</sup>。

### 2.3 抗炎与抗凋亡通路调控

DEX的神经保护涉及多条炎症及细胞凋亡相关通路的调控。

(1)抗炎作用:该药物可抑制小胶质细胞活化,降低肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ )、白细胞介素 $1\beta$ (interleukin- $1\beta$ , IL- $1\beta$ )等促炎因子水平;在缺血再灌注模型中,炎症因子水平较对照组明显下降<sup>[18]</sup>。

(2)抗氧化应激:右美托咪定可增强超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(glutathione peroxidase, GSH-PX)等抗氧化酶活性,提高对氧自由基的清除能力<sup>[19]</sup>。

(3)抗凋亡机制:其通过激活磷脂酰肌醇3激酶/蛋白激酶B(PI3K/Akt)通路,提高Bcl-2表达、降低Bcl-2相关X蛋白(BAX)水平,并减少胱天蛋白酶3(caspase-3)活化<sup>[19-21]</sup>,从而抑制细胞凋亡。相关试验结果显示,给予右美托咪定后,缺血区域凋亡细胞数量较对照组减少约一半<sup>[21]</sup>。

### 2.4 神经炎症级联反应抑制及下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴调控

脑卒中及缺血再灌注损伤后,过度的神经炎症反应是导致继发性脑损伤和神经功能恶化的重要机制。其特征包括小胶质细胞和星形胶质细胞过度激活、炎症信号通路持续放大以及大量促炎细胞因子的释放。研究表明,DEX在卒中模型中可显著抑制神经炎症级联反应,减少促炎细胞因子释放,减轻缺血区域炎症负荷,从而改善神经功能结局<sup>[22]</sup>。该抗炎效应为其在神经介入手术中减轻围术期脑损伤提供了潜在的病理生

理基础。

此外,急性脑损伤及手术刺激常伴随应激反应增强和下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal, HPA)轴过度激活。表现为HPA轴持续亢进、糖皮质激素水平升高,进而加重神经炎症和神经元损伤<sup>[23-24]</sup>。DEX通过激活中枢 $\alpha 2$ -肾上腺素能受体,抑制蓝斑核去甲肾上腺素释放,降低交感神经张力,从而间接减弱HPA轴的过度激活<sup>[25]</sup>。相关研究发现,DEX可降低血浆皮质酮/皮质醇水平,改善应激相关的神经内分泌紊乱<sup>[26]</sup>,进而减轻炎症介导的继发性脑损伤。这种中枢镇静与应激调控相结合的作用模式,有助于DEX在维持镇静效果的同时减轻围术期炎症和神经损伤风险。

总体而言,DEX通过同步调控神经炎症反应和中枢应激轴功能,可能在神经介入手术围术期发挥超越传统镇静的神经保护效应,这也为其在高风险脑血管病患者中的临床应用提供了合理依据。

### 2.5 兴奋性毒性抑制与突触可塑性保护

在兴奋性毒性方面,DEX能够减少谷氨酸释放并降低N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(N-methyl-D-aspartic acid receptor, NMDA)受体活性,从源头阻断钙离子超载所导致的神经元损伤<sup>[16]</sup>。在MCAO模型中,DEX使谷氨酸水平明显降低,伴随神经行为学评分的改善<sup>[16]</sup>。

此外,DEX还参与突触可塑性的维持。通过调节脑源性神经营养因子(brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)/酪氨酸激酶受体B(TrkB)信号通路,促进突触后密度蛋白95(postsynaptic density-95, PSD-95)、突触素1(synapsin-1)等突触相关蛋白表达,支持突触重建。动物实验提示,右美托咪定有助于维持海马长时程增强效应,从而改善缺血后学习和记忆能力<sup>[18]</sup>。

## 3 右美托咪定在神经介入手术中的具体临床应用及疗效评价

### 3.1 右美托咪定在不同神经介入手术中的临床应用

**3.1.1 急性缺血性卒中血管内取栓(endovascular thrombectomy, EVT)** 在缺血性脑卒中的治疗中,“时间就是大脑”始终是其核心原则,这对围术期麻醉与镇静策略提出了更高要求。围术期镇静需在保证患者配合与安全的同时,尽量避免血流动力学波动和呼吸抑制;过深镇静可能延误术中神经评估,而镇静不足则易导致体动,影响器械操作。DEX可提供可唤醒镇静,便于术中进行言语及简单神经功能评估,尤其适用于在局麻或清醒镇静下完成的EVT。现有多项临床研究显示,DEX用于EVT可维持相对稳定的血压与心率,在减少围术期应激反应的同时,还能降低

颅内压<sup>[27]</sup>,改善脑内代谢<sup>[28]</sup>,并可能降低缺血再灌注相关的炎症反应。动物模型证实其可降低脑缺血后神经元死亡,改善神经功能恢复<sup>[29]</sup>。

**3.1.2 脑动脉瘤介入栓塞术** 脑动脉瘤介入治疗对血流动力学稳定性要求较高,术中血压波动可能增加动脉瘤破裂或再出血风险,尤其在蛛网膜下腔出血(subarachnoid hemorrhage, SAH)患者中更为敏感。DEX通过降低交感神经张力,有助于维持平稳的血压和心率,减少插管刺激、造影及器械操作引起的应激反应。研究表明,DEX可减少围术期镇痛药物及阿片类药物用量,降低术后躁动和谵妄发生率<sup>[29]</sup>,还具有潜在的抗炎和血脑屏障保护作用<sup>[30]</sup>,可能对减轻SAH相关继发性脑损伤具有一定临床意义。

**3.1.3 脑动静脉畸形(arteriovenous malformation, AVM)介入治疗** AVM介入栓塞通常操作时间较长,术中需让患者保持较深的镇静深度,同时避免显著血压波动,以防止异常血管破裂或灌注改变引发出血。DEX可作为长时间镇静的的基础用药与局麻或其他镇静药物联合使用,从而有助于维持镇静深度稳定并减少体动。目前针对DEX在AVM中的直接研究较少,多数证据来自其在神经外科或血管手术中的应用。未来需进一步探索其对AVM血管生物学特性的直接影响,尤其是与PI3K/AKT/mTOR通路(涉及血管畸形<sup>[31]</sup>)的潜在交互作用。

**3.1.4 围术期辅助应用及多器官保护潜力** 除术中镇静外,DEX在神经介入手术围术期还具有多方面的辅助应用价值。研究显示,术前预给予右美托咪定( $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )可减少气管插管时阿片类药物用量,减轻插管相关的应激反应,从而有助于维持血流动力学稳定,为神经介入操作提供更理想的起始条件<sup>[32]</sup>。术后阶段的血压管理同样是影响神经介入患者预后的关键因素。既往研究提示,术后血压过高可增加出血性转化及不良神经功能结局风险<sup>[33]</sup>,而过度降压亦可能在脑自动调节受损时加重脑低灌注<sup>[34]</sup>。患者苏醒期躁动及拔管时呛咳常引发剧烈血压波动,而DEX的镇静镇痛特性恰好能降低术后躁动和呛咳的发生率,维持循环稳定。

此外,DEX还显示出一定的多脏器保护潜力。多项临床研究表明,其围术期应用可降低心脏手术后器官功能障碍发生率,减少心肌损伤标志物释放<sup>[35]</sup>,并可能通过改善肾血流动力学、减轻缺血再灌注损伤和炎症反应,降低急性肾损伤发生率<sup>[36]</sup>。除心、肾保护外,DEX在肺<sup>[37]</sup>、肝及胃肠道<sup>[38]</sup>保护方面亦显示出一定的抗炎和抗凋亡作用。尽管上述研究主要来源于非神经介入领域,但其系统保护效应为DEX在高风险脑血管病患者围术期的应用同样提供了重要的理论支持。

### 3.2 右美托咪定的临床疗效与结局影响

**3.2.1 镇静深度与神经功能监测的平衡** DEX 通过  $\alpha_2$ -肾上腺素受体激动作用提供独特的“可唤醒镇静”状态,便于术中神经功能监测。其镇静深度可通过脑电图 (electroencephalogram, EEG) 特征进行客观评估,功率谱与双相干谱分析显示剂量依赖性 EEG 变化,有助于精准调控镇静水平<sup>[39-40]</sup>。在神经介入手术中,DEX 能保留静息态网络功能连接,减少对神经电生理监测(如运动诱发电位)的干扰,为术中进行实时神经功能评估创造有利条件<sup>[41]</sup>。与丙泊酚相比,DEX 诱导的镇静状态下患者更易被言语指令唤醒,且术中血流动力学波动更小,有利于维持脑灌注压稳定<sup>[42]</sup>。

**3.2.2 术后神经功能恢复的循证证据** 多项临床研究证实 DEX 可改善神经介入术后神经功能结局。在慢性脑血管狭窄患者的血管内介入治疗中,术中输注 DEX 显著降低术后 24 h 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表 (National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS) 评分,且出院时改良 Rankin (Modified Rankin Scale, mRS) 量表评分改善更显著<sup>[43-44]</sup>。针对脑肿瘤切除术患者的随机对照试验显示,DEX 组术后 5 d 内谵妄发生率较对照组降低 50% ( $P < 0.001$ )。此外,DEX 通过抑制神经炎症反应和凋亡通路,降低术后认知功能障碍发生率<sup>[45-47]</sup>。与其他镇静剂(如丙泊酚、咪达唑仑)相比,DEX 在预防术后认知障碍方面表现出更优的临床效果。其机制涉及维持血脑屏障完整性、稳定血流动力学及抑制神经炎症通路<sup>[39, 48]</sup>。

## 4 当前争议与未解问题

### 4.1 血流动力学影响及应对策略

DEX 常见血流动力学不良反应为低血压和心动过缓<sup>[49-50]</sup>。与丙泊酚相比,DEX 导致严重心动过缓(心率  $< 50$  次/min)的风险比为 1.62 (95% CI: 1.36~1.93)<sup>[51]</sup>。类似地,另一项研究报道其风险比为 2.39 (95% CI: 1.82~3.13)<sup>[52]</sup>。低血压风险同样升高,但证据强度较低。与丙泊酚相比,DEX 的低血压风险比为 1.32 (95% CI: 1.07~1.63)<sup>[52]</sup>。另一项研究报道其发生率明显高于对照组 (18.3% 比 9.5%,  $P < 0.05$ )<sup>[53]</sup>。部分研究未发现低血压风险显著增加 ( $OR = 1.37$ , 95% CI: 0.57~3.27)<sup>[54]</sup>,可能与研究人群或剂量差异有关。血流动力学变化通常呈剂量依赖性,维持输注速率超过  $0.7 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{h}$  时低血压风险显著增加<sup>[35, 55]</sup>。对于接受神经介入手术的患者,建议采用有创动脉压监测,尤其在合并心血管疾病或高龄人群中<sup>[56]</sup>。

DEX 导致心动过缓的风险明确且较高,低血压

风险相对较低但需警惕,临床使用时需权衡其镇静益处与血流动力学风险<sup>[57]</sup>。预防策略包括:(1)药物联用预防:研究显示,联用格隆溴铵可预防 DEX 联合低温疗法时的心动过缓。一项随机对照试验证实,格隆溴铵预处理能有效抵消 DEX 的心率降低作用<sup>[58]</sup>。(2)患者筛选与监测:老年患者、合并心血管基础疾病或合并低基础心率的患者更易发生心动过缓,需谨慎评估用药指征<sup>[57]</sup>。同时建议持续监测心率,尤其在血浆药物浓度峰值期(口服 DEX 可导致浓度依赖性心率下降)<sup>[59]</sup>。(3)替代方案选择:对于心动过缓高风险患者,可考虑使用丙泊酚替代 DEX<sup>[52]</sup>。

### 4.2 最佳给药剂量争议

DEX 的最佳给药方案(包括负荷剂量、维持剂量及输注时长)尚未达成共识。现有研究采用的剂量差异显著,需根据给药途径(静脉/神经周围/黏膜)、患者人群(年龄、手术类型)及联合用药情况个体化调整。这种差异导致临床效果不一致,部分研究观察到神经保护作用<sup>[60]</sup>,作为神经轴突损伤的标志物,神经丝轻链蛋白(neurofilament light chain, NfL)在术后神经炎症或损伤(如实验性自身免疫性脑炎)中显著升高。然而,其他研究则提示常规剂量(如  $0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{h}$ )对老年患者术后神经损伤标志物(如 NfL)的改善作用有限<sup>[61]</sup>。剂量依赖性效应亦不明确:动物实验显示高剂量可能增强抗凋亡和抗炎效果<sup>[62]</sup>,但临床缺乏系统剂量-效应研究。综上,关于 DEX 的核心争议在于疗效与心动过缓风险的平衡,未来需更多针对特定场景的剂量探索性研究<sup>[63]</sup>。

### 4.3 长期神经保护效应的不确定性

尽管大量动物实验证实 DEX 可减轻脑缺血、创伤性脑损伤等模型的急性神经损伤<sup>[64-65]</sup>,但其长期神经保护效应(如术后 30 d 以上的认知功能改善)缺乏充分临床证据。临床研究主要聚焦于短期结局(如术后谵妄发生率),而长期神经认知结局数据有限<sup>[66]</sup>。例如,在颅脑手术中,DEX 虽可降低早期炎症因子(如 IL-6)水平<sup>[67]</sup>,但尚无研究证实其对患者远期认知功能(如术后 6 个月记忆或执行功能)的持续益处<sup>[68-69]</sup>。此外,发育期大脑的神经保护效应存在争议:仍缺乏大规模研究验证其对神经发育的长期影响<sup>[70]</sup>。

### 4.4 不同神经介入术式的差异化需求

神经介入手术类型多样(如动脉瘤栓塞、卒中取栓),其病理生理环境差异导致 DEX 应用需求不同,但针对性研究匮乏。在血管内卒中治疗中,需平衡镇静深度与神经功能监测,但右美托咪定对脑血流自动调节的影响可能因缺血区域而异<sup>[71]</sup>,目前缺乏对于特定术式的剂量指南。

## 5 总结与未来展望

当前 DEX 的给药方案存在剂量争议。未来研究仍需通过大样本临床试验寻找最优给药剂量与策略,尤其要明确不同手术类型及患者特征(如年龄、合并症)对药效动力学的影响。此外,生物标志物监测技术(如脑电双频指数、血清炎症因子)也可指导术中给药调整,减少血流动力学波动等不良反应。DEX 通过多靶点机制为介入治疗提供围术期保护,但其应用需个体化权衡获益与风险。

综上,DEX 作为一种高选择性  $\alpha_2$ -肾上腺素能受体激动剂,在脑保护方面的作用不可小觑,为麻醉药物的选择注入了新的希望。随着对其脑保护机制的深入探索和临床应用的不断优化,DEX 的远期神经保护作用已成为当下研究热点,相信在不远的将来,DEX 有望成为针对特定患者群体围术期脑保护策略的重要一环。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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