

地诺前列酮栓用于足月妊娠产妇引产的临床观察

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摘要 目的:观察地诺前列酮栓用于足月妊娠产妇引产的临床疗效和安全性。方法:选择111例足月妊娠初产妇,按随机数字表法分为对照组(50例)和观察组(61例)。两组产妇均排尿后行外阴消毒,观察组产妇于阴道后穹隆处放置地诺前列酮栓1枚,卧床2h后可自由活动;对照组产妇给予催产素2.5 u加入5%葡萄糖溶液500 ml中静脉滴注,以8滴/min开始,根据宫颈收缩情况调节滴速至有效宫颈收缩(2~3次/10 min),每次持续30 s。观察两组产妇引产效果,分娩情况,产后出血量及分娩结果;记录所有新生儿情况;观察两组产妇不良反应发生情况。结果:观察组产妇总有效率显著高于对照组,两组比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$);观察组产妇引产时间、总产程较对照组显著缩短,两组比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$),但两组产妇产后出血量比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);观察组产妇阴道分娩率显著高于对照组,剖宫产率显著低于对照组,两组比较差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$);两组新生儿情况和产妇不良反应发生率比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论:地诺前列酮栓可安全用于足月妊娠产妇引产,不仅可以提高阴道分娩率,而且安全性较好。

关键词 地诺前列酮栓;足月妊娠;引产

Clinical Observation of Dinoprostone Suppository for Induction of Term Pregnancy

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe clinical efficacy and safety of Dinoprostone suppository for induction of term pregnancy. METHODS: 111 premiere were randomly divided into observation group (61 cases) and control group (50 cases). 2 groups received vulvar disinfection after urinating. Observation group were treated with one piece of Dinoprostone suppository on posterior vaginal fornix; delivery woman could move freely after remaining in bed for 2 h. Control group was given intravenous dripping of oxytocin 2.5 u added into 5% glucose 500 ml at initial rate of 8 drops/min. The dripping speed should be adjusted to effective value (2-3 times/10 min, lasting for 30 s each time) according to the situation of uterine contraction. The situation and results of labor induction and delivery were observed in 2 groups; The situation of neonate was recorded; the occurrence of ADR was observed in 2 groups. RESULTS: Total effective rate of observation group was significantly higher than that of control group; there was statistical significance ($P < 0.01$). The induction time and delivery time of observation group were shortened significantly, compared with control group; there was statistical significance ($P < 0.01$). There was no significant difference in postpartum hemorrhage between 2 groups ($P > 0.05$). Compared with control group, normal labor rate of observation group was higher but cesarean section rate was significantly (lower than control group); there was statistical significance ($P < 0.01$). There were no statistical significance in the incidence of ADR and new born between 2 groups ($P > 0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Dinoprostone suppository is safe and effective for induction of term pregnancy and can improve normal labor rate and shows good safety.

KEY WORDS Dinoprostone suppository; Term pregnancy; Labor induction

宫颈成熟是妊娠晚期引产成功的前提,对引产成功率有重要影响^[1]。许多高危妊娠产妇为了安全考虑需要适时引产,终止妊娠。而宫颈成熟程度是引产成功的关键因素,由于临床缺少有效、安全的促宫颈成熟药,导致剖宫产率较高。有研究报道,地诺前列酮栓能诱发宫颈收缩(以下简称宫缩),促使宫颈成熟,可提高引产率^[2]。因此,笔者采用地诺前列酮栓用于61例足月妊娠产妇引产,取得较好的临床效果,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择我院2009年1月—2011年12月收治的111例足月妊娠初产妇,年龄24~36岁,孕周38~41⁺⁵周。纳入标准:①所

有产妇均为单胎;②胎心监护呈无应激试验(NST)反应型;③无明显头盆不称、胎位异常、胎儿宫内窘迫、疤痕子宫等阴道分娩禁忌证;④用药前宫颈 Bishop 评分^[3]3~6分,平均为(3.2±0.5)分。排除标准:①有规律宫缩、已临产或有胎心异常等妊娠产妇;②妊高症、疤痕子宫、有前列腺素过敏、哮喘及青光眼史妊娠产妇。按随机数字表法分为对照组(50例)和观察组(61例)。其中,对照组产妇年龄21~35岁,孕周37⁺⁶~41⁺⁵周,宫颈 Bishop 评分平均为(3.1±0.3)分;观察组产妇年龄21~36岁,孕周38⁺²~41⁺⁵周,宫颈 Bishop 评分平均为(3.2±0.6)分。两组产妇年龄、孕周、宫颈 Bishop 评分等一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。所有妊娠产妇均知情同意且签署了知情同意书。

1.2 用药方法

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两组产妇均排尿后行外阴消毒,用药前宫颈 Bishop 评分为 3~6 分,观察组产妇于阴道后穹隆处放置地诺前列酮栓(北京美华美容咨询有限公司)1 枚,留 2~3 cm 尾带于产妇阴道口,卧床 2 h 后可自由活动;对照组产妇给予催产素(安徽宏业药业有限公司)2.5 u 加入 5% 葡萄糖 500 ml 中,静脉滴注,以 8 滴/min 开始,根据宫缩情况调节滴速至有效宫缩(2~3 次/10 min,每次持续 30 s)。

1.3 观察指标

观察两组产妇引产效果、分娩情况、产后出血量及分娩结果;记录所有新生儿情况;观察两组产妇不良反应发生情况。

1.4 疗效判定标准^[4-6]

①显效:宫颈 Bishop 评分提高 ≥ 3 分;②有效:宫颈 Bishop 评分提高 ≥ 2 分且 < 3 分;③无效:宫颈 Bishop 评分提高 < 2 分。总有效率=(显效例数+有效例数)/总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.5 统计学方法

采用 SAS 6.12 统计学软件对所得数据进行分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用 *t* 检验;计数资料以率表示,采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组产妇引产效果比较

观察组产妇总有效率显著高于对照组,两组比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$),详见表 1。

表 1 两组产妇引产效果比较[例(%)]

Tab 1 Comparison of induction effect between 2 groups [case(%)]

组别	<i>n</i>	显效	有效	无效	总有效率, %
观察组	61	47(77.0)	9(14.8)	5(8.2)	91.8*
对照组	50	17(34.0)	6(12.0)	27(54.0)	46.0

与对照组比较: * $P < 0.01$

vs. control group: * $P < 0.01$

2.2 两组产妇分娩情况和产后出血量比较

观察组产妇引产时间、总产程较对照组产妇显著缩短,两组比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$);两组产妇产后出血量比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。两组产妇分娩情况和产后出血量比较详见表 2。

表 2 两组产妇分娩情况和产后出血量比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 2 Comparison of maternal delivery and postpartum hemorrhage between 2 groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	<i>n</i>	引产时间, h	总产程, h	产后出血量, ml
观察组	61	10.6 \pm 3.5*	10.7 \pm 4.1*	158.8 \pm 30.1
对照组	50	21.3 \pm 5.2	15.2 \pm 4.3	169.3 \pm 37.5

与对照组比较: * $P < 0.01$

vs. control group: * $P < 0.01$

2.3 两组产妇分娩结果比较

观察组产妇阴道分娩率显著高于对照组,剖宫产率显著低于对照组,两组比较差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$),详见表 3。

2.4 两组新生儿情况比较

观察组新生儿 Apgar 评分为(9.3 \pm 1.7)分,羊水污染 II 度 1 例, III 度 1 例,新生儿轻度窒息 1 例;对照组新生儿 Apgar 评分为(9.1 \pm 2.3)分,羊水污染 II 度 2 例, III 度 1 例,新生儿轻度窒息 2 例。两组新生儿情况比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

2.5 不良反应

表 3 两组产妇分娩结果比较[例(%)]

Tab 3 Comparison of the results of delivery between 2 groups [case(%)]

组别	<i>n</i>	阴道分娩	剖宫产
观察组	61	53(86.9)*	8(13.1)*
对照组	50	19(38.0)	31(62.0)

与对照组比较: * $P < 0.01$

vs. control group: * $P < 0.01$

观察组产妇出现 5 例过强宫缩,地诺前列酮栓取出后产程继续进展至顺产;6 例发生恶心、呕吐,经对症治疗后好转;1 例胎心音增快,给予吸氧后好转。对照组产妇出现 4 例过强宫缩,减少催产素后好转;2 例胎心异常,胎心监护提示晚期减速,改为剖宫产。两组产妇不良反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

地诺前列酮栓是带尾线的阴道栓剂,其化学成分为控释型地诺前列酮,并以 0.3 mg/h 的速度在产妇体内释放。其促宫颈成熟机制为:(1)增加产妇体内胶原酶、弹性蛋白酶的活性,使宫颈胶原纤维、细胞外基质逐渐降解,达到宫颈软化成熟的作用;(2)释放外源性前列腺素 E₂(PGE₂)松弛宫颈平滑肌,促进宫颈扩张,从而收缩子宫平滑肌,诱发宫缩,达到引产的目的;(3)增加子宫肌细胞间连接机构的数量,提高子宫对催产素的敏感性^[7]。

本研究结果显示,观察组产妇引产总有效率显著高于对照组,引产时间、总产程较对照组产妇显著缩短,阴道分娩率显著高于对照组,剖宫产率显著低于对照组,两组比较差异均有统计学意义;两组产妇产后出血量、新生儿情况、不良反应发生率比较差异均无统计学意义,说明地诺前列酮栓用于足月妊娠引产可以显著提高宫颈的成熟程度,提高阴道分娩率,降低剖宫产的发生率。此外,地诺前列酮栓为具有回复系统的控释性阴道栓剂,使地诺前列酮能够持续、稳定地释放,不会导致药物倾泻^[8-9]。一旦发生不良反应可以迅速撤出,保证了地诺前列酮栓在临床应用上的安全性^[10]。

综上所述,地诺前列酮栓用于足月妊娠产妇引产,不仅可以提高阴道分娩率,而且安全性较好。

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咪达唑仑和丙泊酚对儿童七氟烷麻醉苏醒期躁动的影响

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摘要 目的: 观察咪达唑仑和丙泊酚对儿童七氟烷麻醉苏醒期躁动(EA)的影响。方法: 选择120例行先天性斜视矫正手术的患儿, 按随机数字表法均分为氯化钠注射液组(S组)、咪达唑仑组(M组)和丙泊酚组(P组)。所有患儿静脉麻醉后, M组给予咪达唑仑0.05 mg/kg, 静脉注射; P组给予丙泊酚1 mg/kg, 静脉注射; S组给予0.9%氯化钠注射液2 ml, 静脉注射。记录3组患儿诱导时间、麻醉维持时间、术中平均动脉压(MAP)、心率(HR)及呼吸频率(RR); 记录3组患儿苏醒和出麻醉后恢复室(PACU)时间及患儿苏醒期躁动(PAED)评分; 记录所有患儿镇痛评分(CHIPPs)及EA发生率; 观察3组患儿不良反应发生情况。结果: 3组患儿术中诱导时间、麻醉维持时间、MAP、HR、RR、苏醒时间、出PACU时间、CHIPPs比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。M组患儿和P组患儿EA发生率及PAED评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$), 但较S组患儿EA发生率和PAED评分均显著降低, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。3组患儿治疗期间均未见明显不良反应发生。结论: 咪达唑仑和丙泊酚可降低七氟烷麻醉患儿EA发生率和PAED评分, 提高患儿复苏质量和安全, 且不延长苏醒和出PACU时间, 具有较好的临床疗效。

关键词 丙泊酚; 咪达唑仑; 七氟烷; 苏醒期躁动

Effects of Midazolam and Propofol on Sevoflurane-induced Emergence Agitation in Children

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the effects of midazolam and propofol on emergence agitation (EA) in children who received sevoflurane anesthesia. METHODS: 120 children received orthopia surgery and randomly divided into Sodium chloride injection group (S group), midazolam group (M group) and propofol group (P group). After intravenous anesthesia, M group was given midazolam 0.05 mg/kg intravenously; P group was given propofol 1 mg/kg intravenously; S group was given 0.9% Sodium chloride injection 2 ml intravenously. The time of induction, maintain, MAP, HR and RR were recorded in 3 groups; the time of anaesthesia and discharging from post anesthetic unit (PACU) were recorded as well as PAED scale. CHIPPs and the incidence of EA were recorded; the occurrence of ADR was observed in 3 groups. RESULTS: There was no statistical significance in time of induction and maintain, MAP, HR, RR, the time of awaking up and discharging from PACU to the ward, CHIPP score among 3 groups ($P>0.05$). There was no statistical significance in the incidence of EA and PAED score between M group and P group ($P>0.05$); the incidence of EA and PAED score were decreased significantly in S group; there was statistical significance ($P<0.05$). No obvious ADR was found in 3 groups during treatment. CONCLUSIONS: Midazolam and propofol can decrease the incidence of EA and PAED score in children underwent sevoflurane anesthesia, improve the quality and safety of emergence periods and doesn't prolong time of awaking up and discharging from PACU.

KEY WORDS Propofol; Midazolam; Sevoflurane; Emergence agitation

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