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· 临床研究 ·

短时正念身体扫描控制肝癌患者局麻下射频消融术中 高血压和疼痛的临床观察

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摘要

背景与目的: 肝癌患者在接受局麻下射频消融 (RAF) 治疗过程中, 不可避免地会产生焦虑和紧张情绪, 使得患者对疼痛更加敏感, 进而导致血压升高和耐受能力下降, 甚至迫使治疗中止。因此, 维持生命体征稳定和减轻疼痛是肝癌患者局麻下 RAF 成功实施的保证, 临床通常使用降压及止痛药物缓解上述症状, 但药物有其固有的副作用且加重了患者的经济负担。正念减压 (MBSR) 治疗已被证实有多种不良情绪和慢性疼痛控制方面具有积极作用, 然而其在肝癌治疗领域的价值却鲜见报道。因此, 本研究探讨短时正念身体扫描 (BMBS) 在肝癌患者局麻下 RAF 治疗术中控制高血压和疼痛的疗效, 为其临床推广应用提供数据支持。

方法: 回顾性分析 2018 年 1 月—2019 年 6 月在中南大学湘雅医院肝脏外科接受局麻下 RAF 治疗的 67 例肝癌患者资料。其中, 32 例在 RAF 治疗全程仅接受 BMBS, 不用降压药 (BMBS 组), 另 35 例采用舌下含服氨氯地平片控制血压在正常范围左右 (对照组)。所有患者在 RAF 前后测量血压 4 次 (BMBS 或口服降压药前 10 min、即将给予 BMBS 或口服降压药前、RAF 开始时、RAF 结束时)。比较两组的基线特征, 以及 RAF 过程中血压变化、止痛药使用次数和疼痛评分等疗效评价指标。

结果: 两组患者的基线情况无明显差异 (均 $P>0.05$)。组内比较显示, BMBS 组与对照组患者收缩压和舒张压经各自处理后均明显降低 (均 $P<0.05$)。组间比较发现, BMBS 组各时间点收缩压和舒张压差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P>0.05$)。BMBS 组患者的止痛药需求量和疼痛评分明显低于对照组 ($P=0.044$ 、 $P=0.003$)。

结论: BMBS 作为一种简单的 MBSR 方法, 对肝癌患者行局麻下 RAF 治疗术中的高血压及疼痛有较好的控制效果, 具有良好的临床应用前景。唯因其实施有赖于医护人员接受心理干预方面的专业训练, 将来有必要在这一方面加强培训, 以使得更多患者从中获益。

关键词

肝肿瘤; 射频消融术; 正念; 高血压; 疼痛

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Clinical observation of efficacy of brief mindfulness-based body scan in control of intraoperative hypertension and pain in patients undergoing radiofrequency ablation for liver cancer under local anesthesia

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Abstract

Background and Aims: During the radiofrequency ablation (RAF) treatment under local anesthesia for liver cancer, anxiety and stress are inevitable reactions in patients, which will make the patients more sensitive to pain, and thereby lead to increased blood pressure and decreased tolerance, even forced discontinuation of treatment. Therefore, maintaining the stability of vital signs and relieving pain are the guarantees of the successful implementation of RAF under local anesthesia for patients with liver cancer. Conventionally, antihypertensive and analgesic medications are often used to relieve the above symptoms in clinical practice. Still, these drugs possess inherent side effects and increase the patients' economic burden. Mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR) therapy has been proven to positively impact the control of various adverse emotions and chronic pain. However, its value in the treatment of liver cancer is rarely reported. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the efficacy of a brief mindfulness-based body scan (BMBS) in controlling intraoperative hypertension and pain in patients receiving RAF under local anesthesia for liver cancer and provide data support for its clinical application.

Methods: The data of 67 patients who underwent RAF for liver cancer from January 2018 to June 2019 in the Department of Liver Surgery, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, were retrospectively analyzed. Of the patients, 32 cases received BMBS only without administering antihypertensive drugs throughout RAF (BMBS group), and the other 35 cases received sublingual administration of amlodipine sublingual amlodipine tablets to control the blood pressure and keep it around the normal level (control group). All patients underwent blood pressure measurement 4 times before and after RAF (10 min before the initiation of BMBS or oral administration of antihypertensive drugs, immediately before the initiation of BMBS or oral administration of antihypertensive medications, at the initiation of RAF, and the completion of RAF). The baseline characteristics and efficacy evaluation variables, such as changes in blood pressure, the frequency of analgesic drug use, and scores for pain assessment during the RAF process, were compared between the two groups.

Results: There were no significant differences in the baseline conditions between the two groups of patients (all $P>0.05$). The results of the intra-group comparison showed that the systolic and diastolic pressure were significantly reduced in both the BMBS group and control group after the complementary treatment (all $P<0.05$). The results of the inter-group comparison showed that there were no significant differences in both systolic pressure and diastolic pressure at each predefined time point between the two groups (all $P>0.05$). The number of analgesic requirements and pain scores was significantly lower in the BMBS group than that in the control group ($P=0.044$, $P=0.003$).

Conclusion: As a simple MBSR method, BMBS has a good control effect on intraoperative hypertension and pain in patients with liver cancer undergoing RAF under local anesthesia and has a reasonable prospect of clinical application. Since its implementation depends on professional training of

medical staff in psychological intervention, it is necessary to strengthen the training in this aspect in the future so that it can provide benefits to more patients.

Key words Liver Neoplasms; Radiofrequency Ablation; Mindfulness; Hypertension; Pain

CLC number: R735.7

肝癌是发病率和致死率极高的恶性肿瘤，亚洲肝癌患者占全球的75%，其中尤以中国最高^[1-3]。射频消融（radiofrequency ablation, RAF）是常见的肝癌微创治疗手段，主要用于不超过3个病灶（每个肿块直径不超过3 cm）的患者^[4-7]。通常，RAF可以在局麻下经超声引导实施，具有经济、易于实施的优势。但是，局麻下RAF有一定风险，因为从针式电极发出的热能在导致肿瘤坏死的同时也会让患者感到剧烈疼痛和恐惧等精神压力，从而导致血压（blood pressure, BP）升高，或心率减慢（通过胆一心反射）甚至心脏停搏等并发症。文献^[8-9]报道RAF并发症和死亡的发生率分别为7.9%和1.5%。因此，维持生命体征稳定和减轻疼痛是肝癌患者局麻下RAF成功实施的保证。考虑到目前医疗控费的大趋势以及临床上常用的降压药和止痛药价格较高和可能出现的副作用（如过敏，恶心呕吐，呼吸抑制等），需要更加经济和有效的替代医疗方案来处理这一棘手情况。

正念减压（mindfulness-based stress reduction, MBSR）于1979年被首次报道^[10]，通常包含通过每周2.5 h持续8周的课程，教会学员正念冥想、应对压力和其他日常正念练习^[11]。MBSR作为一种身心疗法，被证实可有效缓解抑郁、焦虑、免疫紊乱、癌症、疼痛和高血压等多种慢性疾病^[12-21]。“正念”可帮助人们了解情绪和思想如何影响健康和生活质量。如今，世界各地的许多医疗中心为患者提供MBSR作为辅助治疗手段。短时正念身体扫描（brief mindfulness-based body scan, BMBS）是MBSR的一个重要组成部分，目前还没有关于BMBS对接受局麻下RAF治疗的肝癌患者即时影响的研究报道，本研究的目的即是解决这个问题。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2018年1月—2019年6月，中南大学湘雅医院肝脏外科67例接受局麻下RAF治疗的肝癌患

者，中位年龄为56（34~72）岁，有高血压病史的患者入院后每日服用降压药。患者纳入标准为：（1）原发性或转移性肝癌；（2）病灶不超过3个（直径均在3 cm以内）；（3）肝功能为Child-Pugh A或B级。排除标准为：（1）病灶>3个或直径>3 cm；（2）血小板计数 $<50 \times 10^9/L$ 或国际标准化比值 >1.5 ；（3）术前有明显黄疸（总胆红素 $>34.2 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ）或腹水；（4）有其他器官感染或功能障碍。所有患者都被告知了RAF和（或）BMBS的必要性和可能的并发症，签署知情同意书。研究方案经医院伦理委员会批准（编号：2017121134）。

患者的BP通过心电监护仪测量。如果在RAF治疗前的BP超过140/90 mmHg（1 mmHg=0.133 kPa），即给患者口服10 mg氨氯地平片（对照组， $n=35$ ）或BMBS（治疗组， $n=32$ ）。待BP接近正常后再实施RAF。RAF治疗过程中，治疗组患者继续BMBS，对照组患者在必要时重复使用氨氯地平片以维持BP在140/90 mmHg左右。BMBS的具体措施见表1。

1.2 观察指标

两组患者均记录4次BP：给予BMBS或口服降压药前10 min（BP1）；即将给予BMBS或口服降压药前（BP2）；RAF开始时（BP3）及RAF结束时（BP4）。RAF过程中两组患者常规给予地佐辛（10 mg，静脉滴注）镇痛，必要时再应患者要求加用盐酸哌替啶（50 mg，肌肉注射）缓解疼痛。RAF后请两组患者用视觉模拟评分法（visual analogue scale, VAS）评定疼痛程度。整个研究设计见图1。

1.3 统计学处理

BP及疼痛评分数据分别采用均数 \pm 标准差（ $\bar{x} \pm s$ ）或中位数（范围） $[M (IQR)]$ 表示。用SPSS 16.0进行 χ^2 检验（分类数据）、 t 检验/Mann-Whitney U 检验（参数数据）和重复测量方差分析（用于重复测量数据：两组患者的BP1、BP2、BP3和BP4）。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

表1 BMBS引导语
Table 1 Instructions for BMBS

阶段	引导语
射频前	<p>请舒服地躺在床上,双手放在身体两侧,盖上被子,保暖身体。鼻导管吸氧,轻柔地闭上双眼。</p> <p>开始注意觉知您的身体感觉,感受您后脑、背部、臀部、双侧大腿、小腿和脚后跟与床垫子接触的感觉。随着每次呼吸,感受自己一点点往下沉、放松,沉到床垫子里的感觉(反复几次,达到患者身体完全放松处于状态)。</p> <p>接下来尽最大可能,按顺序在身体不同部位转移注意力时,对您体验到的身体感觉加以觉察。而不是去感受任何与当下不同的经验或放松。</p> <p>现在将注意力放在下腹部的躯体感觉上,觉知小腹随着吸气和呼气的感觉变化。也可以感觉氧气吸入鼻腔的感觉。花几分钟来体验这些感受。</p>
射频中	<p>将注意力聚焦在您的右上腹部肝脏区域,针刺入皮肤的感觉,您只去感受它,是痛、是胀或者别的感受。试着将“呼吸”带到此处,吸气时轻柔地将觉察带到这个感觉上,呼气时尽量去体会释放的感觉。</p> <p>当您肝区没有强烈的感觉时,将注意力身体其他部位,去感受您头部、背部、臀部、双腿和脚后跟与床垫子接触的感觉,感受自己一点点往下沉、放松,沉到床垫子里的感觉。</p> <p>也许您的肝区又有强烈的感觉时,试着将“呼吸”带到此处,吸入时轻柔地将觉察带到这个感觉上,呼气时尽量去体会释放的感觉。</p> <p>或许您的脑海里会有担心手术持续时间、自己能否坚持配合完手术或接下来会不会更加痛苦等等。我们的心智会不时游离到身体之外,这很正常。当你注意到这种情况时,注意到了心智的走向,然后,温柔地把注意力转回到正在扫描的部位上来(反复几次后,治疗结束)。</p>
射频后	<p>治疗已经顺利完成,您非常棒!如果身体没有强烈的感觉,扫描一下全身,头部、双肩、胳膊、双手、胸部、腹部、臀部、大腿、小腿和脚后,如果某一部位感受到紧张,试着将“呼吸”带到此处,吸入氧气轻柔地将觉察带到这个感觉上,呼气时尽量去体会释放的感觉。反复几次,身体放松,如果没有放松也不要紧。体察一下整个身体的感觉,看看呼吸如何自由地出入我们的身体。</p>

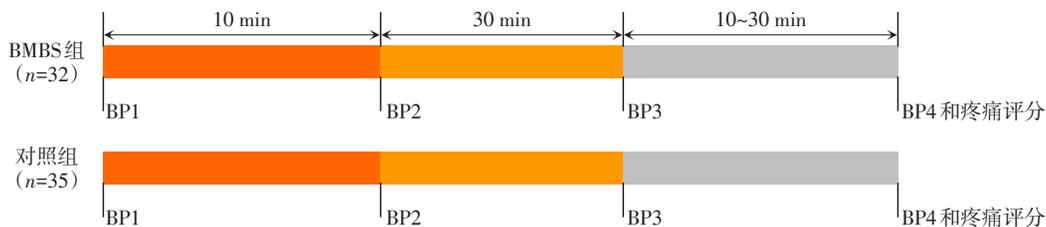


图1 研究设计示意图
Figure 1 Schematic diagram of the study design

2 结果

2.1 两组患者一般资料及手术情况

两组患者的年龄,性别,伴发疾病,肿块数目,肿块大小,肝功能情况差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$);手术相关指标显示,BMBS组患者对RAF耐受性更好,其在RAF治疗中对盐酸哌替啶的额外需求量 ($P=0.044$) 以及RAF治疗后的疼痛评分均明显低于对照组 ($P=0.003$) (表2)。本组未出现治疗相关并发症或死亡病例。

2.2 两组患者血压变化情况

组间比较发现,BMBS组各时间点的BP,包括收缩压(systolic pressure, SP)和舒张压(diastolic pressure, DP)与对照组差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$) (表3)。组内比较发现,两组患者的SP和DP经相应处理后均明显下降(均 $P<0.05$) (表4)。

表2 两组患者的基线资料与手术相关指标

Table 2 The baseline data and surgical variables of the two groups of patients

项目	BMBS组 (n=32)	对照组 (n=35)	P
年龄[岁, $M(IQR)$]	56.5(34~72)	54(36~69)	0.581
性别[n(%)]			
男	18(56.25)	25(71.43)	0.196
女	14(43.75)	10(28.57)	
病灶类型[n(%)]			
乙肝相关肝癌	20(62.50)	25(71.43)	0.437
转移性结直肠癌	12(37.50)	10(28.57)	
肿瘤数目[个, $M(IQR)$]	1(1~4)	1(1~3)	0.130
肿瘤大小[cm, $M(IQR)$]	2.1(0.8~3)	2.3(0.6~3.2)	0.271
Child-Pugh评分[n(%)]			
A	26(81.25)	24(68.57)	0.234
B	6(18.75)	11(31.43)	
RAF耗时[$min, M(IQR)$]	9(7~38)	10(8~29)	0.619
RAF过程中盐酸哌替啶使用[次, $M(IQR)$]	0(0~1)	1(0~2)	0.044
疼痛评分[$M(IQR)$]	6(4~7)	7(5~9)	0.003

表3 两组患者血压组间比较 (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Inter-group comparison of blood pressure of the two groups of patients (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

BP	BMBS组(n=32)	对照组(n=35)	P
BP1			
SP	154.75±9.46	157.37±10.75	0.303
DP	96.31±6.65	97.54±6.66	0.402
BP2			
SP	153.34±8.57	154.86±7.37	0.427
DP	94.13±7.16	95.83±5.11	0.235
BP3			
SP	142.41±6.75	140.49±5.59	0.192
DP	85.41±6.48	83.09±6.47	0.146
BP4			
SP	144.66±6.23	142±5.91	0.070
DP	87.06±5.63	84.26±6.23	0.060

表4 两组患者血压组内比较的P值

Table 4 The P values of intra-group comparison of blood pressure of the two groups of patients

比较	BMBS组(n=32)	对照组(n=35)
BP1 vs. BP2		
SP	0.440	0.058
DP	0.162	0.130
BP1 vs. BP3		
SP	0.000	0.000
DP	0.000	0.000
BP1 vs. BP4		
SP	0.000	0.000
DP	0.000	0.000
BP2 vs. BP3		
SP	0.000	0.000
DP	0.000	0.000
BP2 vs. BP4		
SP	0.000	0.000
DP	0.000	0.000
BP3 vs. BP4		
SP	0.680	0.219
DP	0.226	0.369

3 讨论

RAF是肝癌消融治疗的首选,具有微创、经济、可重复性佳等特点^[4-7, 22]。RAF可在局麻下实施,然而,由于治疗过程中患者始终保持清醒,不可避免地会产生紧张、焦虑、恐惧等不良情绪,导致BP升高,对疼痛更加敏感,降低了对治疗的耐受性。另外,如果肿块距离胆囊较近,由于胆一心反射的存在,也会导致患者心率变慢,甚

至有心脏停搏的风险,常迫使治疗中止。因此,维持生命体征稳定和减轻疼痛是肝癌患者局麻下RAF成功实施及减少术后并发症的保证。在过去的临床实践中,本研究团队使用过抗高血压药如氨氯地平和/或硝酸甘油,止痛药如盐酸曲马多或盐酸哌替啶来控制RAF治疗过程中患者的高血压和疼痛。但这些药物也带来了许多副作用,如过敏、头痛、头晕、恶心、呕吐和呼吸抑制,影响了RAF的实施。因此,有必要寻找一种替代方法来控制RAF期间患者的BP和疼痛。

“正念”近年来在临床上的应用逐渐被重视,其可帮助患者积极处理困难的想法和感受,并且不加判断地接受它们。MBSR是一种非药理学方法,已经被广泛应用于治疗抑郁症、焦虑症、免疫紊乱、癌症、疼痛和高血压等多种慢性疾病^[12-21, 23-24]。多项研究报道MBSR能显著降低高血压患者的收缩压和舒张压,Nejati等^[23]发现MBSR和有意识瑜伽接受组的高血压患者收缩压和舒张压明显低于单纯瑜伽训练组。两项Meta分析^[16, 24]也发现MBSR对于降低办公室BP是有益处的。最近, Brenner等^[18]报道正念联合节奏呼吸能够降低BP,甚至可能减少心血管事件发生率。此外,有报道^[25]MBSR能够减轻慢性腰痛患者的疼痛严重程度,这可能是由于治疗后皮质醇释放增加所致。因此,基于正念的干预已经成为控制高血压和疼痛的有希望的辅助或替代治疗方法。然而,完整的MBSR需要长达8周的连续干预,使得其在住院患者中的应用受到局限。

MBSR通常包括一个持续5~30 min的BMBS,它通过观察呼吸和身体感觉,帮助患者集中注意力于当前时刻,同时不加判断的识别和接受任何产生的想法和感觉。已经有不少学者探索了BMBS在情绪管理和疼痛方面的干预效果。例如:Ussher等^[26]报道10 min的BMBS可以减少戒烟者的烟瘾和戒断症状。Argento等^[27]发现BMBS能有效地降低有自伤行为患者的心理压力水平。此外,Ussher等^[28]和Howarth等^[29]都发现BMBS能够迅速缓解慢性疼痛患者的症状。以上研究提示有可能将BMBS用于肝癌患者局麻下RAF过程中不良情绪和疼痛以及BP的控制。目前国内还没有此类报道,遂针对这一问题开展探索性研究。

2018年1月,本研究团队首次对1例有高血压的男性肝癌患者进行BMBS治疗。在RAF实施之

前,患者自诉很紧张,担心治疗过程中的疼痛无法忍受。虽然告诉他尽量放松,但RAF开始前其血压仍达到了160/100 mmHg。为了缓解患者的紧张情绪,本研究团队在RAF开始前和治疗期间花30 min指导患者如何进行BMBS。令人惊讶的是,在没有使用任何降压药物的情况下,患者的血压恢复到140/90 mmHg,并顺利完成RAF,他反映在治疗期间没有不可耐受的疼痛。这个成功的病例鼓励了笔者对更多的此类患者应用BMBS。令人欣喜的是,本研究发现对于肝癌患者,BMBS具有与舌下含服氨氯地平片相当的降压效果,同时也提高了患者对RAF治疗过程中疼痛的耐受性。提示BMBS在临床不良情绪和疼痛以及BP控制领域是一项很有前景的药物替代疗法,值得临床进一步研究及推广应用。当然,本研究存在一定的局限性,首先,它仅基于单一医院的数据,仍需进一步精心设计大规模的前瞻性研究来验证结论;此外,本研究仅针对肝癌患者,BMBS是否对其他癌症患者有益,尚需进一步研究;最后,BMBS临床作用的内在机制,也有待进一步阐明。

综上所述,本研究结果表明,BMBS可显著降低肝癌患者接受局麻下RAF治疗过程中的高血压和疼痛评分,提高对治疗的耐受性。BMBS的优势在于可以提高患者控制紧张情绪和躯体疼痛的能力,而且所需要的正念训练较少,医疗费用较低。局限在于许多医疗中心目前尚无合格的BMBS实施者,这需要加强该领域的专业训练和培训。另外,上述结论还需要多中心大样本量研究的证实,预计研究结果将促进BMBS在临床中的应用。

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