

加速康复外科在心脏大血管外科的应用及展望

温姝钰¹ 乔韡华¹ 董念国¹

[摘要] 加速康复外科(enhanced recovery after surgery,ERAS)旨在通过一系列多模式、跨学科围手术期治疗方案优化治疗模式,促进患者康复,已在多个外科领域取得显著成绩。鉴于心脏大血管外科的特殊性,ERAS在心脏大血管外科的研究仍处于起步阶段,但心脏大血管外科开展 ERAS 是一大发展趋势,这一前沿理念值得进一步推广和探索。

[关键词] 加速康复外科;心脏手术;围手术期管理

DOI:10.13201/j.issn.1001-1439.2021.09.002

[中图分类号] R654 **[文献标志码]** A

Applications of enhanced recovery after surgery in cardiovascular surgery

WEN Shuyu QIAO Weihua DONG Nianguo

(Department of Cardiac Surgery, Union Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, 430022, China)

Corresponding author: DONG Nianguo, E-mail: dongnianguo@hotmail.com

Summary Enhanced recovery after surgery(ERAS) aims to optimize the treatment mode and promote the recovery of patients through a series of multi-modal, interdisciplinary perioperative treatment plans, and has achieved remarkable results in many surgical fields. Due to the unique nature of cardiovascular surgery, the research of ERAS in cardiovascular surgery(ERAS-C) was very limited. The development of ERAS-C is a general trend, and this frontier concept is worthy of further promotion and exploration.

Key words enhanced recovery after surgery; cardiovascular surgery; perioperative management

加速康复外科(enhanced recovery after surgery,ERAS)是一项多模式、跨学科围手术期治疗方案,包括一系列基于循证医学证据的优化干预措施,强调由外科、麻醉、护理、康复、营养等多学科团队协同合作,贯穿门诊到随访整个治疗阶段,旨在优化患者预后、缩短住院时间和节约医疗成本^[1]。ERAS自2001年首次提出以来发展迅速,如今已在结肠外科、头颈外科、胸外科等诸多外科领域得到实践^[2-4],是未来外科领域重要发展方向之一。

相较于其他外科领域,心脏大血管外科患者病情危急,心脏手术风险高难度大,围手术期并发症多,体外循环引发炎症反应并导致体内多种生理条件改变。自2017年ERAS心脏协会(ERAS Cardiac Society)成立以来,心脏大血管外科相关ERAS逐渐增多。基于现有研究,2019年国际心脏加速康复学会基于系统综述和多学科共识发布了全球首个《心脏围手术期监护指南:心脏手术后加速康复推荐规范》^[5](下称《指南》),表明心脏手术后ERAS(ERAS-C)已取得一定成果,但目前ERAS-C的应用仍处于萌芽探索阶段。本文对当前ERAS-C的主要措施、其优势和局限性、研究进

展以及未来发展方向作一综述。

1 ERAS-C的主要措施

ERAS的核心在于优化患者术前状态,减少围手术期风险,维持术后生理功能,加快术后恢复时间。完整的ERAS囊括多学科在术前、术中和术后3个阶段的管理措施,术前的管理侧重优化患者术前状态,提高患者依从性;术中管理鼓励减少创伤、尽可能降低生理功能紊乱;术后管理注重早期功能恢复。《指南》中推荐了22项潜在干预措施,推荐级别和证据水平评分见表1。

1.1 术前管理

术前控制血HbA1c水平低于6.5%与胸骨深部伤口感染、缺血事件和其他并发症的风险显著降低相关^[6-7]。低白蛋白血症是术前风险的预测因素,与呼吸机的使用时间增加、急性肾损伤、术后并发症发生率和病死率的风险增加有关^[8-9],因此指南推荐术前检测白蛋白水平以对手术风险进行分级。术前血清白蛋白过低患者补充7~10d的强化营养治疗以及术前1个月戒烟酒可改善预后^[10-11],但目前尚无针对高风险心脏手术的患者术前启动营养治疗的临床试验。非心脏手术ERAS策略推荐缩短术前禁饮禁食时间^[12-13],目前缺乏针对心脏手术的大规模临床研究,同时该策略是否会增加心脏手术术中经食管超声心动图引起的吸入

¹华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院心脏大血管外科(武汉,430022)

通信作者:董念国,E-mail:dongnianguo@hotmail.com

性肺炎风险有待进一步研究。术前宣教和预康复可减少围手术期恐惧和疲劳并促进术后恢复,指南推荐采用电子医疗平台增强术前宣教效果。但针对心脏急诊手术,诸如术前营养支持、戒烟戒酒和预康复等措施并不适用。

表1 《心脏围手术期护理指南:心脏手术后加速康复推荐规范》推荐级别和证据水平

Table 1 Recommendation and evidence level

推荐措施	推荐级别, 证据水平
术前	
术前糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)检测用于危险分级	II a, C-LD
术前白蛋白检测用于危险分层	II a, C-LD
纠正术前营养不良	II a, C-LD
全身麻醉前2~4 h可适量饮用清水	II b, C-LD
术前2 h口服碳水化合物饮品	II b, C-LD
术前宣教	II a, C-LD
预康复	II a, B-NR
戒烟戒酒	I, C-LD
术中	
减少手术部位感染	I, B-R
避免体外循环复温过程中体温过高	III, B-R
钢板固定胸骨	II a, B-R
使用氨甲环酸和6-氨基己酸	I, A
术后	
围手术期血糖控制	I, B-R
血糖>8.88~9.9 mmol/L,采用胰岛素治疗	II a, B-NR
疼痛管理	I, B-NR
系统性谵妄筛查	I, B-NR
避免术后低体温	I, B-NR
不破坏无菌区的条件下保持胸腔引流管通畅	I, B-NR
破坏无菌区以清除胸腔引流管内血凝块	III a, B-R
药物预防血栓	II a, C-LD
术后6 h气管插管拔管	II a, B-NR
使用生物标记物早期识别干预肾损伤	II a, B-R
目标导向液体治疗	I, B-R

1.2 术中管理

指南推荐采用一系列措施以减少伤口感染,包括术前鼻内局部去除定植菌、术前60 min预防性使用抗生素、手术时间超过4 h再次使用抗生素、术前备皮以及术后每48 h更换1次敷料。体外循环复温时,体温过高与认知缺陷、感染和功能障碍有关,因此推荐体外循环复温时避免过热^[14]。钢丝环扎法无法良好固定胸骨,使用钢板固定胸骨可以加速胸骨愈合并减少纵隔伤口并发症^[15-16]。使用氨甲环酸可减少冠状动脉旁路移植术输血量、再次手术、大出血或心包填塞风险^[17-18],但高剂量与癫痫发作相关,因此指南推荐术中最大使用剂量不应超过100 mg/kg的氨甲环酸或氨基己酸进行血液保护。指南中未推荐其他血液保护措施,但多

模式的血液保护策略对体外循环下的心脏手术尤为重要,值得进一步探索。

1.3 术后管理

术后疼痛管理是ERAS的重要组成部分。阿片类药物仍是心脏手术术后疼痛管理的主要手段,但阿片类药物与多种不良反应有关,包括镇静、呼吸抑制、恶心、呕吐和肠梗阻。多模式镇痛有助于增加镇痛效果,减少阿片类药物使用,因此指南推荐使用对乙酰氨基酚、曲马多、右美托咪定和普瑞巴林^[19-20]。

谵妄和急性肾损伤是心脏手术术后常见并发症,发病率分别约为50%和34%^[21-22],早期筛查对于确定病因并给予适当治疗至关重要^[23]。每个护理班次应至少进行1次谵妄筛查可识别高危患者并进行积极干预。金属蛋白酶组织抑制物-2和胰岛素样生长因子结合蛋白-7等生物标志物的检测有助于早期识别术后急性肾损伤。

胸腔引流管堵塞会导致心包填塞或血胸,胸腔内遗留的血液促进氧化炎症过程引发心房颤动(房颤)^[24]。建议在不破坏无菌区域的情况下保持胸腔管通畅,以防止留置血液并发症,但不推荐剥离或破坏胸管的无菌区域以去除凝块。

目标导向液体疗法(Goal-Directed Fluid Therapy, GDT)通过监测血压、心脏指数、全身静脉血氧饱和度和尿量等指标,个体化静脉输注血管升压药和正性肌力药^[25],在血流动力学不稳定或心肺功能不全情况下优化供氧及器官灌注^[26-27]。但在心脏手术中,失血量和血容量的变化很难用现有技术进行实时监测,GDT在ERAS-C中的临床应用尚需更多工作。

围手术期血糖控制、预防术后体温过低、术后达到止血要求后进行药物预防血栓和术后6 h内拔管等措施,可以有效降低术后并发症及病死率。

2 ERAS-C 研究进展

2.1 ERAS-C 干预后评估

近年已有多个外科领域通过实践ERAS减少手术并发症,改善临床结果,缩短住院时间^[28-30],《指南》对ERAS-C具有重要参考价值,但大部分干预措施的临床证据不足,推荐级别偏低,缺乏长期研究结果^[31],ERAS-C仍需更多研究验证和完善。多项研究表明,ERAS-C可显著缩短通气时间、重症监护室(Intensive Care Unit, ICU)停留时间和住院时间^[32-35]。我国一项随机对照试验结果表明ERAS可减少术后房颤发生率^[32],但ERAS能否降低其他术后并发症发生率及病死率仍有较大争议。各研究中心ERAS执行及评估存在差异导致研究结果参差不一。已有研究团队就ERAS-C研究数据报告的基本元素撰写专家共识^[36],旨在将ERAS-C研究标准化,其具体内容详见表2。

表 2 ERAS-C 研究数据报告基本元素

Table 2 Fundamental element

	基本元素
术前	白蛋白水平
	HbA1c 水平
	术前禁饮禁食是否 < 4 h
	5 米步行时间测定
	营养、精神、运动耐受状态
术中	预康复内容
	胸骨固定方式
	吗啡用量
	抗纤溶药物用量
	血糖
术后	为减少手术部位感染所采取的措施
	采用何种多模式镇痛方式
	是否术后 6 h 气管插管拔管
	术后患者下床移动时间
	ICU 内每轮谵妄筛查结果
	目标导向液体治疗
	药物预防血栓
抗纤溶药物使用情况	
	术后采用何种多模式镇痛方式

2.2 不同心脏手术 ERAS-C 策略

《指南》研究证据多基于冠状动脉旁路移植术相关研究,近些年增加了儿童心脏手术、微创瓣膜手术、经导管主动脉瓣植入术(transcatheter aortic valve implantation, TAVI) 相关研究,明确了 ERAS-C 的适应证及有效性。美国胸外科协会先天性心脏外科工作组发表共识,儿童 ERAS-C 应在现有 ERAS-C 策略上进行修改以适应小儿心脏手术特点,特别是具有肺高压、系统性高血压和血流动力学不稳定等危险因素的儿童患者不能完全照搬现有 ERAS-C 策略,建议使用镇痛和镇静药物及适合年龄的营养方案,以减少谵妄,促进小儿心脏手术后恢复^[37]。多项研究表明,在小切口微创瓣膜手术、TAVI 手术中实施 ERAS-C 策略可减少术后并发症,降低住院费用,促进术后恢复^[38-40]。

3 ERAS-C 挑战与发展方向

近些年 ERAS-C 在临床中有了更广泛的应用和研究,但仍有巨大提升空间。作者认为,未来 ERAS-C 的发展方向包括:①开展更多临床研究,将更多更有效的干预措施纳入 ERAS-C 策略中,建立更适用于心脏外科的标准化 ERAS 路径;②建立并完善 ERAS 数据收集指标和评价指标,增加不同机构研究结果可比性,明确现有 ERAS 策略有效性;③扩大临床研究纳入标准或根据手术进行分类研究,以评估更复杂的的心脏手术病例中 ERAS 的有效性,最大限度地增加高风险患者的收益;④开发基于移动设备的应用程序,提高患者参与度和其对心脏大血管外科的认识,同时有助于收集患者随访

结果、生活质量报告和患者满意度等;⑤将 ERAS 策略标准化流程化,促进 ERAS-C 在临床的应用,提高医疗服务效率;⑥基础科研与临床实践相结合,研发更有效的生物标记物,对疾病进行早期监测与干预。

心血管疾病是我国居民的首要死因,外科治疗是心血管疾病的主要治疗手段之一。然而由于术前病情严重、手术创伤大等原因,心脏大血管外科手术患者住院时间长、围手术期病死率高。ERAS-C 策略通过多学科协同合作,制定多模式围手术期治疗方案,促进患者康复。尽管 ERAS-C 在中国心脏大血管外科的应用有限,但这一前沿理念值得推广和探索,ERAS-C 策略也需要更多高质量研究进一步修改完善。

参考文献

- [1] Ljungqvist O, Scott M, Fearon KC. Enhanced recovery after surgery: a review [J]. *JAMA Surg*, 2017, 152(3):292-298.
- [2] Gustafsson UO. Guidelines for perioperative care in elective colorectal surgery: enhanced recovery after surgery society recommendations: 2018 [J]. *World J Surg*, 2019, 43(3):659-695.
- [3] Dort JC. Optimal perioperative care in major head and neck cancer surgery with free flap reconstruction: a consensus review and recommendations from the enhanced recovery after surgery society [J]. *JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*, 2017, 143(3):292-303.
- [4] Low DE. Guidelines for Perioperative Care in Esophagectomy: Enhanced Recovery After Surgery Society Recommendations [J]. *World J Surg*, 2019, 43(2):299-330.
- [5] Engelman DT, Ben Ali W, Williams JB, et al. Guidelines for perioperative care in cardiac surgery: enhanced recovery after surgery society recommendations [J]. *JAMA Surg*, 2019, 154(8):755-766.
- [6] Robich MP, Iribarne A, Leavitt BJ, et al. Intensity of glycemic control affects long-term survival after coronary artery bypass graft surgery [J]. *Ann Thorac Surg*, 2019, 107(2):477-484.
- [7] Narayan P, Kshirsagar SN, Mandal CK, et al. Preoperative glycosylated hemoglobin: a risk factor for patients undergoing coronary artery bypass [J]. *Ann Thorac Surg*, 2017, 104(2):606-612.
- [8] Karas PL, Goh SL, Dhital K. Is low serum albumin associated with postoperative complications in patients undergoing cardiac surgery? [J]. *Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg*, 2015, 21(6):777-786.
- [9] Lee EH. Effect of exogenous albumin on the incidence of postoperative acute kidney injury in patients undergoing off-pump coronary artery bypass surgery with a preoperative albumin level of less than 4.0 g/dl [J]. *Anesthesiology*, 2016, 124(5):1001-1011.
- [10] Jie B. Impact of preoperative nutritional support on clinical outcome in abdominal surgical patients at nutritional risk [J]. *Nutrition*, 2012, 28(10):1022-1027.

- [11] Stoppe C, Goetzenich A, Whitman G, et al. Role of nutrition support in adult cardiac surgery: a consensus statement from an International Multidisciplinary Expert Group on Nutrition in Cardiac Surgery[J]. *Crit Care*, 2017, 21(1):131.
- [12] Mortensen K, Nilsson M, Slim K, et al. Consensus guidelines for enhanced recovery after gastrectomy; Enhanced Recovery After Surgery(ERAS[®]) Society recommendations[J]. *Br J Surg*, 2014, 101(10):1209-1229.
- [13] Wilson RD. Guidelines for antenatal and preoperative care in cesarean delivery: enhanced recovery after surgery society recommendations(part 1)[J]. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*, 2018, 219(6):523 e1-523 e15.
- [14] Newland RF, Baker RA, Mazzone AL, et al. Rewarming Temperature During Cardiopulmonary Bypass and Acute Kidney Injury: A Multicenter Analysis[J]. *Ann Thorac Surg*, 2016, 101(5):1655-1662.
- [15] Park JS. Rigid sternal fixation versus modified wire technique for poststernotomy closures: a retrospective cost analysis[J]. *Ann Plast Surg*, 2017, 78(5):537-542.
- [16] Venkatalaxmi A, Padmavathi BS, Amaranath T. A general solution of unsteady Stokes equations[J]. *Fluid Dynamics Research*, 2004, 35(3):229-236.
- [17] Myles PS. Tranexamic acid in patients undergoing coronary-artery surgery[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2017, 376(2):136-148.
- [18] Tengborn L, Blombäck M, Berntorp E. Tranexamic acid—an old drug still going strong and making a revival[J]. *Thromb Res*, 2015, 135(2):231-242.
- [19] Wick EC, Grant MC, Wu CL. Postoperative multimodal analgesia pain management with nonopioid analgesics and techniques: a review[J]. *JAMA Surg*, 2017, 152(7):691-697.
- [20] White PF, Kehlet H, Neal JM, et al. The role of the anesthesiologist in fast-track surgery: from multimodal analgesia to perioperative medical care[J]. *Anesth Analg*, 2007, 104(6):1380-1396.
- [21] Rudolph JL, Inouye SK, Jones RN, et al. Delirium: an independent predictor of functional decline after cardiac surgery[J]. *J Am Geriatr Soc*, 2010, 58(4):643-649.
- [22] Hu J. Global incidence and outcomes of adult patients with acute kidney injury after cardiac surgery: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Anesth*, 2016, 30(1):82-89.
- [23] Bergeron N, Dubois MJ, Dumont M, et al. Intensive Care Delirium Screening Checklist: evaluation of a new screening tool[J]. *Intensive Care Med*, 2001, 27(5):859-864.
- [24] St-Onge S, Perrault LP, Demers P, et al. Pericardial Blood as a Trigger for Postoperative Atrial Fibrillation After Cardiac Surgery[J]. *Ann Thorac Surg*, 2018, 105(1):321-328.
- [25] Thomson R, Meeran H, Valencia O, et al. Goal-directed therapy after cardiac surgery and the incidence of acute kidney injury[J]. *J Crit Care*, 2014, 29(6):997-1000.
- [26] Osawa EA, Rhodes A, Landoni G, et al. Effect of perioperative goal-directed hemodynamic resuscitation therapy on outcomes following cardiac surgery: a randomized clinical trial and systematic review[J]. *Crit Care Med*, 2016, 44(4):724-733.
- [27] Sun Y. Effect of perioperative goal-directed hemodynamic therapy on postoperative recovery following major abdominal surgery—a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials[J]. *Crit Care*, 2017, 21(1):141.
- [28] Cui H, Sun Z, Ruan J, et al. Effect of enhanced recovery after surgery(ERAS) pathway on the postoperative outcomes of elbow arthrolysis: A randomized controlled trial[J]. *Int J Surg*, 2019, 68:78-84.
- [29] Medbery RL, Fernandez FG, Khullar OV. ERAS and patient reported outcomes in thoracic surgery: a review of current data[J]. *J Thorac Dis*, 2019, 11(Suppl 7):S976-S986.
- [30] Greco M, Capretti G, Beretta L, et al. Enhanced recovery program in colorectal surgery: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials[J]. *World J Surg*, 2014, 38(6):1531-1541.
- [31] Zhang Y, Chong JH, Harky A. Enhanced recovery after cardiac surgery and its impact on outcomes: A systematic review[J]. *Perfusion*, 2021:267659121988957.
- [32] Li M. Enhanced recovery after surgery pathway for patients undergoing cardiac surgery: a randomized clinical trial[J]. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg*, 2018, 54(3):491-497.
- [33] Williams JB, McConnell G, Allender JE, et al. One-year results from the first US-based enhanced recovery after cardiac surgery(ERAS Cardiac) program[J]. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*, 2019, 157(5):1881-1888.
- [34] Yazdchi F, Hirji S, Harloff M, et al. Enhanced recovery after cardiac surgery: a propensity-matched analysis[J]. *Semin Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*, 2021, 22:111.
- [35] Grant MC. Results from an enhanced recovery program for cardiac surgery[J]. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*, 2020, 159(4):1393-1402.
- [36] Hirji SA, Salenger R, Boyle EM, et al. Expert consensus of data elements for collection for enhanced recovery after cardiac surgery[J]. *World J Surg*, 2021, 45(4):917-925.
- [37] Fuller S. The American Association for Thoracic Surgery Congenital Cardiac Surgery Working Group 2021 consensus document on a comprehensive perioperative approach to enhanced recovery after pediatric cardiac surgery[J]. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*, 2021, 22:111.
- [38] Petersen J, Kloth B, Konertz J, et al. Economic impact of enhanced recovery after surgery protocol in minimally invasive cardiac surgery[J]. *BMC Health Serv Res*, 2021, 21(1):254.
- [39] Sola M. Application of a multidisciplinary enhanced recovery after surgery pathway to improve patient outcomes after transcatheter aortic valve implantation[J]. *Am J Cardiol*, 2016, 118(3):418-423.
- [40] Kubitz JC, Schulte-Uentrop L, Zoellner C, et al. Establishment of an enhanced recovery after surgery protocol in minimally invasive heart valve surgery[J]. *PLoS One*, 2020, 15(4):e0231378.