

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2020.14.035

丙泊酚用于颅脑损伤手术患者的麻醉效果及对血清 SOD、颅内压的影响*

方存贵¹ 陈美银^{1Δ} 经俊¹ 张蓓¹ 徐朴¹ 陆星¹ 宗志军²

(1 马鞍山市人民医院麻醉科 安徽 马鞍山 243000; 2 安徽医科大学第一附属医院麻醉科 安徽 合肥 230000)

摘要 目的:分析丙泊酚用于颅脑损伤手术患者的麻醉效果及对血清超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、颅内压的影响。**方法:**选择 2017 年 3 月-2019 年 3 月我院收治的颅脑损伤手术患者 100 例纳入本次研究,根据麻醉方式分为观察组(n=51)和对照组(n=49)。对照组使用七氟烷进行麻醉诱导,观察组采用丙泊酚进行麻醉诱导。比较两组患者呼吸恢复时间、睁眼时间、拔管时间、术中心率,麻醉前(T0)、手术中(T1)、手术结束时(T2)时 SOD、颅内压、心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)、视觉模拟(VAS)评分、简易智能量表(MMSE)水平的变化情况及不良反应的发生情况。**结果:**观察组呼吸恢复时间、睁眼时间、拔管时间及术中心率均显著短于对照组,差异显著($P<0.05$);T0 时,两组 SOD、颅内压水平比较无显著差异;T1、T2 时,两组 SOD、颅内压水平均较 T0 时下降,且观察组 SOD 水平显著高于对照组,颅内压低于对照组($P<0.05$);T0 时,两组 HR、MAP 水平比较无显著差异;T1、T2 时,两组 HR、MAP 水平均较 T0 时升高,且观察组低于对照组($P<0.05$);术前,两组 VAS、MMSE 评分比较无明显差异;术后,两组 VAS、MMSE 评分水平均较 T0 时下降,且观察组 MMSE 评分水平均显著高于对照组,VAS 评分水平显著低于对照组($P<0.05$);两组不良反应总发生率分别为 5.88%、16.33%,组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**丙泊酚用于急性颅脑手术患者具有较好的麻醉效果,能明显降低患者血清 SOD、颅内压水平,减轻颅脑损伤。

关键词:丙泊酚;颅脑损伤;麻醉效果;脑内超氧化物歧化酶;颅内压

中图分类号:R651.1;R614 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2020)14-2758-04

Effects of Propofol on the Anesthesia, SOD and Intracranial Pressure in Patients with Craniocerebral Injury*

FANG Cun-gui¹, CHEN Mei-yin^{1Δ}, JING Jun¹, ZHANG Bei¹, XU Pu¹, LU Xing¹, ZONG Zhi-jun²

(1 Department of Anesthesiology, The People's Hospital of Maanshan, Maanshan, Anhui, 243000, China;

2 Department of Anesthesiology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Hefei, Anhui, 230000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To study the effects of propofol on anesthesia, superoxide dismutase (SOD) and intracranial pressure in patients with craniocerebral injury. **Methods:** 100 patients with craniocerebral injury who admitted to our hospital from March 2017 to March 2019 were included in this study. According to the anesthesia method, they were divided into the observation group (n=51) and the control group (n=49). The control group was treated by isoflurane, while the observation group was treated by propofol. The respiratory recovery time, eye-opening time, extubation time, operative center rate, SOD, intracranial pressure, heart rate (HR), mean arterial pressure (MAP), visual analogue scale (VAS) score, simple intelligence scale (MMSE) level and adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The respiratory recovery time, eye opening time, extubation time and operative center rate of observation group were significantly shorter than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). At T0, there was no significant difference in SOD and intracranial pressure between the two groups. At T1 and T2, the level of SOD and intracranial pressure in both groups decreased compared with that at T0, and the SOD level in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group, and the intracranial pressure was lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). At T0, there was no significant difference in HR and MAP levels between the two groups. At T1 and T2, the HR and MAP levels in both groups were higher than those in T0, and the observation group was lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in VAS and MMSE scores between the two groups before operation. After operation, VAS and MMSE scores in the two groups decreased compared with those in T0, and MMSE scores in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group, while VAS scores were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). The total incidence of adverse reactions in the two groups was 5.88% and 16.33%, respectively, and no significant difference was found between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Propofol has a good anesthetic effect on patients with acute craniocerebral surgery, it can significantly reduce serum SOD and intracranial pressure, and craniocerebral injury.

Key words: Propofol; Craniocerebral injury; Anesthetic effect; Brain superoxide dismutase; Intracranial pressure

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R651.1; R614 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2020)14-2758-04

* 基金项目:安徽省科技厅自然科学基金项目(11040606M169)

作者简介:方存贵(1964-),男,大学专科,主治医师,研究方向:困难气道的处理,电话:0555-8222326, E-mail: yanliangyisheng006@163.com

Δ 通讯作者:陈美银(1970-),男,硕士生导师,教授,研究方向:困难气道的处理,电话:13855519182

(收稿日期:2020-02-25 接受日期:2020-03-22)

前言

颅脑损伤是一种常见外伤,发生率仅次于四肢创伤性骨折,且病死率及致残率较高,是目前发达国家青少年病死的首要原因^[1]。颅脑损伤的临床表现为头痛、呕吐,部分患者还会出现意识障碍,严重影响患者的生活。颅脑损伤过程中,神经功能损伤是由暴力所造成的创伤导致的继发性损伤,开颅手术是常用的治疗手段,能有效清除血肿,降低颅内压,但手术会造成脑组织损伤,故手术中需合理的麻醉来保护脑组织^[2,3]。

丙泊酚是临床常用麻醉药物,是一类短效的烷基酚类静脉麻醉药物,具有起效快、药效强、可控性高等优势,且有良好的脑保护作用,已被广泛运用于外科手术中^[4,5]。有研究显示,脑缺血时机体的氧自由基防御系统被破坏,引起脂肪酸发生脂质过氧化反应^[6]。超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)是机体主要的氧自由基清除剂,可催化超氧自由基发生歧化反应,其水平变化可反映氧化反应的程度^[7,8]。本研究通过探讨丙泊酚用于颅脑损伤手术患者的麻醉效果,观察其对血清 SOD、颅内压的影响,旨在为阐明丙泊酚脑保护作用提供依据,现将结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2017 年 3 月-2019 年 3 月我院收治的颅脑损伤手术患者 100 例纳入本次研究,根据麻醉方式分为 2 组。观察组 51 例,包括男 29 例,女 22 例;年龄 25~72 岁,平均(58.25±4.23)岁,其中打击伤 12 例、高处坠落伤 24 例,车祸 9 例,其他 6 例,美国麻醉师协会(ASA)分级:Ⅲ级 36 例,Ⅳ级 15 例。对照组 49 例,包括男 28 例,女 21 例,年龄 26~71 岁,平均(58.19±4.18)岁,其中打击伤 11 例、高处坠落伤 26 例,车祸 8 例,其他 4 例,ASA 分级:Ⅲ级 32 例,Ⅳ级 17 例。两组基线资料无显著差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。颅脑损伤的诊断标准参照《重型颅脑损伤救治指南》^[9],(1)明确的颅脑外伤;(2)脑挫裂伤、出血等占位明显;(3)有意识障碍、恶心、呕吐等临床症状;(4)头颅 CT 检查证实。

纳入标准:(1)符合上述诊断标准;(2)年龄≥18 岁;(3)创伤

后及时入院进行治疗;(4)患者及家属签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)先天性颅脑疾病;(2)严重慢性疾病者;(3)对研究药物成分过敏;(4)妊娠、围产、哺乳期妇女的患者;(5)药物、酒精滥用史;(6)伴有血气胸、心脏挫伤者;(7)伤后心脏停止搏动者;(8)参与其他研究者。

1.2 治疗方法

两组患者均行去骨瓣开颅血肿清除术,均给予麻醉诱导以 2%依托咪酯(规格 20 mg:10 mL;生产厂家:江苏恩华药业股份有限公司;国药准字:H20020511)0.3 mg/kg、芬太尼(规格:2 mL:0.1 mg;生产厂家:宜昌人福药业有限责任公司;国药准字:H20003688)3-5 μg/kg、罗库溴铵(规格:50 mg;生产厂家:浙江仙琚制药股份有限公司;国药准字:H20093186)0.6 mg/kg;对照组采用七氟烷(规格:120 mL;生产厂家:上海恒瑞医药有限公司;国药准字:H20070172)1-1.5%吸入进行麻醉。观察组给予丙泊酚(规格:50 mL:500 mg;生产厂家:Fresenius kabi;国药准字:H20170310)2 mg/kg 进行麻醉诱导,以 4 mg/kg/h 维持麻醉。

1.3 观察指标

采集麻醉前(T0)、手术中(T1)、手术结束时(T2)空腹静脉血 5 mL,以 3000 r·min⁻¹ 的速度进行离心,时间 10 min,提取上层血清后,置于零下 20℃ 的冷冻箱内存储以备检测,采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附法测 SOD;MMSE 量表:最高 30 分,正常:27~30 分;认知功能障碍:<27 分;疼痛评分均采用视觉模拟评分法进行:0 分表示无痛;分值越高,疼痛感越强;记录各时点颅内压、手术情况及不良反应发生情况。

1.4 统计学分析

以 spss18.0 软件包处理实验数据,计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较使用独立样本 t 检验,计数资料以率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组麻醉效果的比较

观察组呼吸恢复时间、睁眼时间、拔管时间及术中心率均显著短于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 两组麻醉效果的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the anesthesia effects between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Respiratory recovery time(h)	Eye opening time(h)	Extubation time(h)	Operation center rate (Sub/min)
Observation group	51	4.21±0.33	7.24±0.42	8.51±0.62	89.36±2.47
Control group	49	5.69±0.42	8.93±0.52	9.87±0.67	94.29±3.64
t value		19.636	17.913	10.541	7.905
P value		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.2 两组不同时间点血清 SOD、颅内压水平比较

T0 时,两组血清 SOD、颅内压水平比较无显著差异;T1、T2 时,两组血清 SOD、颅内压水平均较 T0 下降,且观察组血清 SOD 水平显著高于对照组,而颅内压明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 2。

2.3 两组不同时间点 HR、MAP 的比较

T0 时,两组 HR、MAP 水平比较无显著差异;T1、T2 时,两组 HR、MAP 水平较 T0 均升高,且观察组 HR、MAP 水平显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 3。

3 讨论

颅脑损伤是脑外科常见疾病,是指由暴力直接或者间接造

成头部颅脑损伤,若得不到及时有效治疗,则会引起患者永久性残疾和后遗症^[10]。近年来,颅脑损伤发生率呈逐年上升趋势,调查显示我国每年发生颅脑损伤的人群约为 60 万人,给社会及家庭造成巨大经济损失^[11]。目前,临床常采用开颅去骨瓣减压

术治疗颅脑损伤,能减轻脑组织受到的压迫性损伤,但术中可能会造成脑组织的二次损伤,使患者颅脑压增高,造成颅脑低氧,加重颅脑损伤,因此需通过术中合理麻醉来保护脑组织^[12,13]。

表 2 两组不同时点血清 SOD、颅内压水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the serum SOD and intracranial pressure between the two groups at different time points($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	SOD(U/mL)			Intracranial pressure(mmHg)		
		T0	T1	T2	T0	T1	T2
Observation group	51	133.21± 21.25	124.24± 18.12	113.31± 16.24	27.47± 4.21	17.15± 2.14	18.04± 3.56
Control group	49	133.95± 21.47	116.27± 17.23	100.74± 12.35	27.39± 4.35	19.28± 3.32	22.97± 4.13
t value		0.173	2.252	4.344	0.093	3.828	6.402
P value		0.863	0.027	0.000	0.926	0.000	0.000

表 3 两组不同时点 HR、MAP 的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of HR and MAP between the two groups at different time points($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	HR(second/min)			MAP(mmHg)		
		T0	T1	T2	T0	T1	T2
Observation group	51	72.54± 10.42	74.56± 11.14	73.45± 11.04	82.51± 10.25	85.79± 12.21	86.37± 12.94
Control group	49	72.68± 9.89	79.98± 11.82	79.09± 11.31	82.34± 10.63	93.07± 12.67	92.37± 13.71
t value		0.069	2.361	2.523	0.081	2.926	2.251
P value		0.945	0.020	0.013	0.935	0.004	0.027

颅脑是人体重要部位,生理结构较为复杂,因此对手术时麻醉要求高^[14]。丙泊酚是一种快速强效新型全身麻醉药物,具有一定的抗氧化作用,可减轻氧化应激反应及炎症反应等作用,同时还能降低患者的血流量和代谢率^[15-17]。有研究显示丙泊酚该药起效迅速,麻醉诱导平稳,并且苏醒较快且对脑组织具有一定保护作用^[18]。本研究结果显示采用丙泊酚麻醉的患者呼吸恢复时间、睁眼时间、拔管时间及术中心率均显著低于对照组,提示丙泊酚在颅脑损伤手术中具有较高的安全性,能提高麻醉效果,降低不良反应发生率。分析其原因可能是因为颅脑损伤,导致血脑屏障被破坏,造成脑内血液的循环障碍,使得氧自由基增加,产生 Ca^{2+} 超载,而丙泊酚可降低血流量和代谢率,发挥抗氧化作用,减少高活性的氧自由基,抑制磷脂酶 C 活性和细胞内钙离子超载,从而提高麻醉效果,保护患者脑组织神经^[19]。

颅脑手术会损伤患者周围正常脑组织,而脑缺血可导致机体氧自由基防御系统被破坏,使氧化应激反应激活,脑组织持续压迫可引起缺氧,造成氧自由基大生成,导致细胞膜结构破坏,加重脑部的损害^[20,21]。SOD 是机体超氧阴离子清除剂,为机体内重要的抗氧化酶,可催化超氧自由基发生歧化反应,清除氧自由基,引起抗氧化酶含量减少及抗氧化力减弱,保护生物膜免受自由基的伤害^[22-25]。有研究显示颅脑手术后血脑屏障被破坏,增加微血管通透性,减少脑血流量,造成脑内血液循环障碍,导致部分神经递质产生毒性,从而促发脑水肿,进一步加重颅脑损伤^[26,27]。本研究结果显示采用丙泊酚麻醉的患者 SOD 水平显著高于对照组,颅内压低于对照组。Chalermkitpanit P^[28]等研究也显示丙泊酚可减少 SOD 消耗,提高颅脑损伤患者自由基清除能力,从而发挥脑保护作用。以上结果提示丙泊酚在颅脑损伤手术中有较好的麻醉效果,可改善患者氧化应激反应及

颅内压。分析其原因可能是因为七氟烷可增加颅脑手术引起的氧自由基,加重患者脑细胞损伤,造成患者颅内压增高,不利于患者康复;而丙泊酚能够跟氧自由基直接发生反应,取代活性较高的自由基,抑制由氧自由基造成的脂质过氧化,稳定细胞膜结构;同时还能抑制炎症反应及凋亡,保护细胞内钠泵的完整性,防止细胞内水钠滞留,从而减轻患者脑细胞水肿,最终改善 SOD、颅内压水平。

此外,本研究结果还显示两组 T1、T2 时 HR、MAP 水平均升高,且观察组低于对照组,提示丙泊酚麻醉可稳定机体血流动力学,使患者生命体征相对稳定,因应激反应而出现血压过大波动,降低麻醉及手术的风险性。VAS 是临床常用的疼痛评分,术后疼痛可导致神经损伤及炎症反应,从而降低中枢及周围神经疼痛值,使机体对同等刺激产生更强的痛觉。有研究显示颅脑损伤患者术后常出现躁动不安等并发症,使机体耗氧量增高,导致患者出现氧化应激反应,从而诱发脏器组织与细胞等出现缺氧、坏死,不利于术后恢复,而术后镇静镇痛可降低患者耗氧量,使患者处于休眠状态,降低患者应激反应,而颅脑损伤后镇痛镇静可保护患者脑组织,改善患者预后。MMSE 量表是目前应用较为广泛的认知功能评价量表,使用方便,其用于颅脑损伤患者可了解患者受伤后认知功能及智力障碍程度,当患者术中发生脑缺血性损害时,可造成认知功能障碍,脑缺血越严重,认知功能障碍越重,轻度认知功能障碍患者术后很快恢复,严重者术后半年仍有存在的可能。本研究结果显示采用丙泊酚麻醉的患者 MMSE 评分水平均显著高于对照组,VAS 评分水平显著低于对照组,提示丙泊酚麻醉可降低颅脑损伤患者的疼痛感,稳定患者机体血流动力学,使患者生命体征保持稳定,避免在气管插管时因应激反应而出现的波动,改善患者认知功能障碍。Hajjafari M^[29]等研究结果也显示丙泊酚在颅脑损

伤中具有较好的麻醉效果,具有较强的镇痛作用,分析其原因可能是因为丙泊酚可降低血流量和代谢率,防止钙离子发生内流,降低细胞内钙浓度,从而对脑组织起到了很好的保护作用。

综上所述,丙泊酚用于急性颅脑手术患者具有较好的麻醉效果,能明显降低患者血清 SOD、颅内压水平,减轻颅脑损伤。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Shevchenko KV, Balandina IA, Zolotovskaya EA. Value of computer tomographic characteristics of the ventricles of the brain and cerebral hemocirculation in forensic medical examination of mild traumatic brain injury[J]. *Sud Med Ekspert*, 2020, 63(2): 10-13
- [2] Dequinze M, Collignon N, Rakic JM. Post-traumatic aniridia long after cataract surgery [J]. *Rev Med Liege*, 2020, 75(4): 210-212
- [3] Singh R, Konark, Singh A, et al. Comparative evaluation of 2D miniplates and 3D miniplates fixation in mandibular angle fracture - A clinical study[J]. *Indian J Dent Res*, 2020, 31(1): 134-137
- [4] Ruiz C, Vega E, Barrera G, et al. Features of patients with trauma admitted to an emergency room of a general hospital [J]. *Rev Med Chil*, 2019, 147(10): 1256-1265
- [5] Meng E, Duan Y, Wang X. Therapeutic mechanism of intracranial infection in patients with hydrocephalus after craniocerebral injury based on decompressive craniectomy [J]. *Saudi J Biol Sci*, 2020, 27(3): 873-880
- [6] Wang Y, Wang H, Chang X, et al. Clinical study of transnasal endoscopic anterior lacrimal recess approach in the treatment of infraorbital fracture [J]. *Lin Chung Er Bi Yan Hou Tou Jing Wai Ke Za Zhi*, 2020, 34(2): 181-182
- [7] Baehner T, Kiefer N, Ghamari S, et al. A National Survey: Current Clinical Practice in Pediatric Anesthesia for Congenital Heart Surgery [J]. *World J Pediatr Congenit Heart Surg*, 2020, 11(3): 257-264
- [8] Ermer SC, Farney RJ, Johnson KB, et al. An Automated Algorithm Incorporating Poincaré Analysis Can Quantify the Severity of Opioid-Induced Ataxic Breathing [J]. *Anesth Analg*, 2020, 130(5): 1147-1156
- [9] Gao Liang. Interpretation of the fourth edition of the US guidelines for the treatment of severe brain injury [J]. *Chinese Journal of Neurosurgery*, 2017, 3(6): 321-324
- [10] Park HS, Kim YS, Kim SH, et al. Comparison of electroencephalogram between propofol- and thiopental-induced anesthesia for awareness risk in pregnant women[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2020, 10(1): 6192
- [11] Elgebaly AS, Fathy SM, Sallam AA, et al. Cardioprotective effects of propofol-dexmedetomidine in open-heart surgery: A prospective double-blind study[J]. *Ann Card Anaesth*, 2020, 23(2): 134-141
- [12] Mathew PJ, Rimal A, Gupta A, et al. Total Intravenous Anaesthesia for Fibre Optic-Aided Nasal Endotracheal Intubation in a Toddler with Anticipated Difficult Mask Ventilation [J]. *Turk J Anaesthesiol Reanim*, 2020, 48(2): 165-167
- [13] Aghadavoudi O, Shetabi H, Dezfouli ZS. Comparison of the Analgesic and Sedative Effects of Midazolam-Ketamine and Propofol-Sufentanil Combinations in Painful Procedures of Children with Haematologic Malignancy [J]. *Turk J Anaesthesiol Reanim*, 2020, 48(2): 120-126
- [14] Wang Y, Zhang K, Qi X, et al. Effects of propofol on LC3II and mTOR/p-mTOR expression during ischemia-reperfusion myocardium injury in rats with type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. *Exp Ther Med*, 2020, 19(4): 2441-2448
- [15] Di Bella C, Skouropoulou D, Stabile M, et al. Respiratory and hemodynamic effects of 2 protocols of low-dose infusion of dexmedetomidine in dogs under isoflurane anesthesia [J]. *Can J Vet Res*, 2020, 84(2): 96-107
- [16] Su Y, Pu Y, Zhao Z, et al. Influence of combined epidural anesthesia on cognitive function, inflammation and stress response in elderly liver cancer patients undergoing surgery [J]. *Oncol Lett*, 2020, 19(4): 2733-2738
- [17] Sun M, Yuan R, Liu H, et al. The effects of repeated propofol anesthesia on spatial memory and long-term potentiation in infant rats under hypoxic conditions[J]. *Genes Dis*, 2019, 7(2): 245-252
- [18] Seeley EJ. Patient-controlled Anesthesia With Propofol During Bronchoscopy[J]. *J Bronchology Interv Pulmonol*, 2020, 27(2): 73-74
- [19] Bawazeer M, Amer M, Maghrabi K, et al. Adjunct low-dose ketamine infusion vs standard of care in mechanically ventilated critically ill patients at a Tertiary Saudi Hospital (ATTAINMENT Trial): study protocol for a randomized, prospective, pilot, feasibility trial [J]. *Trials*, 2020, 21(1): 288
- [20] Xu CS, Qu XD, Qu ZJ, et al. Effect of subarachnoid anesthesia combined with propofol target-controlled infusion on blood loss and transfusion for posterior total hip arthroplasty in elderly patients[J]. *Chin Med J (Engl)*, 2020, 20(6): 650-656
- [21] Ilyas M, Iqbal J, Ahmad S, et al. Hypnosis regulation in propofol anaesthesia employing super-twisting sliding mode control to compensate variability dynamics[J]. *IET Syst Biol*, 2020, 14(2): 59-67
- [22] Yamagata K, Hirose Y, Tanaka K, et al. Anesthetic Management of a Patient With a Vagal Nerve Stimulator [J]. *Anesth Prog*, 2020, 67(1): 16-22
- [23] Tasargol O. A Prospective Study on the Predictability of Propofol Injection Pain[J]. *Cureus*, 2020, 12(2): e6945
- [24] Hayat M, Afshan G, Nasir M, et al. Efficacy of Intravenous Paracetamol in Combination with Lidocaine Pretreatment for Reducing Pain During Injection of Propofol[J]. *Cureus*, 2020, 12(2): e6926
- [25] Weinberg L, Grover H, Cowie D, et al. Attitudes of anesthetists towards an anesthesia-led nurse practitioner model for low-risk colonoscopy procedures: a cross-sectional survey [J]. *Hum Resour Health*, 2020, 18(1): 20
- [26] Kim NY, Jang WS, Choi YD, et al. Comparison of Biochemical Recurrence After Robot-assisted Laparoscopic Radical Prostatectomy with Volatile and Total Intravenous Anesthesia [J]. *Int J Med Sci*, 2020, 17(4): 449-456
- [27] Park HJ, Piao L, Seo EH, et al. The effect of repetitive exposure to intravenous anesthetic agents on the immunity in mice[J]. *Int J Med Sci*, 2020, 17(4): 428-436
- [28] Chalermkitpanit P, Rodanant O, Thaveepunsan W, et al. Determination of dose and efficacy of atracurium for rapid sequence induction of anesthesia: A randomised prospective study[J]. *J Anaesthesiol Clin Pharmacol*, 2020, 36(1): 37-42
- [29] Hajijafari M, Mehrzad L, Asgarian FS, et al. Effect of Intravenous Propofol and Inhaled Sevoflurane Anesthesia on Postoperative Spirometric Indices: A Randomized Controlled Trial[J]. *Anesth Pain Med*, 2019, 9(6): e96559