

· 临床研究 ·

## 氢氧混合气对肩袖损伤术后早期的影响<sup>△</sup>

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**摘要:** [目的] 探讨氢氧混合气对肩袖损伤术后早期肩关节功能的影响。[方法] 回顾性分析 2020 年 2 月—2021 年 10 月 60 例行单侧肩关节镜下肩袖修补术的患者。依据术前医患沟通结果, 30 例术后吸入氢氧混合气(氢氧组), 30 例术后吸入纯氧气(纯氧组)。比较两组临床结果与检验资料。[结果] 患者均顺利完成手术, 两组手术时间、插管 30 min 后平均动脉压及心率变化差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。所有患者均完成 12 周随访, 随时间推移, 术后两组 VAS 评分、UCLA 和 Constant-Murley 评分均显著改善 ( $P<0.05$ )。术前两组上述评分的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ ), 术后 12 周, 氢氧组 VAS 评分 [(1.7±0.6) vs (2.2±0.7),  $P<0.05$ ]、UCLA [(29.1±0.8) vs (28.3±1.5),  $P<0.05$ ] 以及 Constant-Murley 评分 [(93.7±2.1) vs (91.4±3.9),  $P<0.05$ ] 均显著优于纯氧组。检验方面, 两组患者术后血清 IL-6 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平均显著降低 ( $P<0.05$ )。术后 12 周, 氢氧组的 IL-6 [(1.5±0.8) pg/ml vs (2.2±0.3) pg/ml,  $P=0.040$ ] 和 TNF- $\alpha$  [(2.0±0.9) pg/ml vs (2.6±0.9) pg/ml,  $P=0.026$ ] 均显著低于纯氧组。[结论] 术后吸入氢氧混合气可以缓解肩关节镜术后肩关节疼痛, 改善肩关节功能。

**关键词:** 肩袖损伤, 关节镜术, 炎症因子, 氢氧混合气

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**Effect of hydrogen-oxygen mixture inhalation on early consequences of arthroscopic repair of rotator cuff tear // CHEN Yin-zhong<sup>1,2</sup>, GUO Wei<sup>1</sup>, GUO Xiu-cheng<sup>1</sup>, JIA Qing-wei<sup>1</sup>, CHAO Yu-han<sup>3</sup>, YIN Zong-sheng<sup>2</sup>. 1. The Second Affiliated Hospital, Shandong First Medical University, Taian 271000, China; 2. The First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230022, China; 3. Taishan College, Taian 271000, China**

**Abstract:** [Objective] To explore the effect of hydrogen-oxygen mixture inhalation on early consequences of arthroscopic repair of rotator cuff tear. [Methods] A retrospective study was performed on 60 patients who underwent unilateral arthroscopic rotator cuff repair from February 2020 to October 2021. According to the preoperative doctor-patient communication, 30 patients were inhaled hydrogen and oxygen mixture (the HOM group), while other 30 patients were inhaled pure oxygen (the PO group). The clinical and blood test data of the two groups were compared. [Results] All patients were operated on successfully, without significant differences in the operation time, mean arterial pressure and heart rate 30min after intubation between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). As all patients were followed up for 12-weeks, the VAS score for pain, Constant-Murley and UCLA scores in both groups were significantly improved over time ( $P<0.05$ ). Although there was no statistical significance in the above scores between the two groups before surgery ( $P>0.05$ ), the HOM group proved significantly superior to the PO group 12 weeks after surgery in terms of VAS score [(1.7±0.6) vs (2.2±0.7),  $P<0.05$ ], UCLA [(29.1±0.8) vs (28.3±1.5),  $P<0.05$ ] and Constant-Murley score [(93.7±2.1) vs (91.4±3.9),  $P<0.05$ ]. Regarding blood test, the levels of serum IL-6 and TNF- $\alpha$  in both groups were significantly decreased after surgery ( $P<0.05$ ). The HOM group was significantly lower than the PO group in terms of IL-6 [(1.5±0.8) pg/ml vs (2.2±0.3) pg/ml,  $P=0.040$ ] and TNF- $\alpha$  [(2.0±0.9) pg/ml vs (2.6±0.9) pg/ml,  $P=0.026$ ] 12 weeks postoperatively. [Conclusion] Inhalation of hydrogen and oxygen mixture does relieve pain and improve function after arthroscopic repair of rotator cuff tear.

**Key words:** rotator cuff injury, arthroscopy, inflammatory factors, hydrogen and oxygen mixture

肩袖损伤是导致肩关节疼痛和功能障碍的常见原因, 严重影响患者的生活质量<sup>[1]</sup>。关节镜手术是治疗

肩袖损伤的合理选择, 但术中创伤所致应激反应引起的血清白介素-6 (interleukin 6, IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因

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子- $\alpha$  (tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ ) 等炎性因子水平升高及术后肩关节痛疼、过敏等问题严重影响肩关节早期功能恢复<sup>[2]</sup>。因此,降低炎性应激反应水平、缓解术后痛疼有助于肩关节功能的恢复<sup>[3]</sup>。研究显示,氢气作为选择性抗氧化物质,能清除超氧阴离子,降低炎性因子水平,缓解痛觉过敏,减轻围术期痛疼<sup>[4]</sup>。而且,氢氧混合气可以更加安全有效地发挥氢气的功效<sup>[5]</sup>,但其在肩关节镜术后的早期应用未见报道。因此,本研究以肩关节镜下肩袖修补术患者为研究对象,以氢氧混合气为临床干预方式,观察患者痛疼以及炎性指标变化,记录肩关节功能评分,探讨氢氧混合气对肩袖损伤术后早期的影响。

## 1 临床资料

### 1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2020年2月—2021年10月在山东第一医科大学第二医院接受单侧肩关节镜下肩袖修补术60例患者的临床资料,年龄25~65岁,男31例,女29例。依据术前医患沟通结果,分为两组,分别为氢氧组和纯氧组,每组30例。两组患者年龄、性别、病程等一般资料差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ) (表1)。本研究经过山东第一医科大学第二附属医院生命伦理委员会审查和批准,所有患者均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 治疗方法

气管插管全麻醉,沙滩椅位,单侧肩关节镜下肩袖修补术。术前0.5~1h静滴头孢唑林钠1.5g预防关节感染,切皮之前静滴氨甲环酸1g减少出血。首先探查盂肱关节,清理关节内滑膜,如有盂唇损伤、肱二头肌腱损伤等一并处理。其次探查肩袖,清理肩峰下滑囊,必要时行肩峰下减压成形术。清理肩袖肌腱断端瘢痕,打磨大结节肩袖足印区,采用缝线桥修复损伤肩袖。术后给予肩关节支具固定于肩关节休息位:轻度内旋、肘关节屈曲、手保持与肘部平齐(前屈约15°、外展约30°、外旋约0°),固定10~12周。

氢氧组:术后第1d开始吸入氢氧混合气3.0L/min(氢气:2.0L/min,氧气:1.0L/min),2次/d,1次60min,连续7d。

纯氧组:术后第1d开始吸入氧气3.0L/min,2次/d,1次60min,连续7d。

### 1.3 评价指标

记录手术持续时间,气管插管30min后的平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)和心率(heart

rate, HR),手术切口长度,术后切口愈合情况。采用静息状态疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)评价肩关节术后疼痛。采用美国加州大学肩关节评分系统(University of California at Los Angeles, UCLA)以及Constant-Murley评分评价肩关节功能<sup>[6]</sup>。检测术后血液中IL-6及TNF- $\alpha$ 。

### 1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用独立样本 $t$ 检验,组内各时间点间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用LSD检验;计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。等级资料两组比较采用Mann-Whitney  $U$ 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床结果

60例患者均顺利完成手术,并完成术后12周随访。术后均无肩关节周围血管、神经损伤,无肩袖再撕裂发生。两组患者临床资料见表1。两组手术时间、切口长度、气管插管30min后的MAP和HR的差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。术后随时间推移,两组VAS评分均显著减少( $P<0.05$ ),肩关节UCLA以及Constant-Murley评分显著增加( $P<0.05$ )。术前两组上述评分的差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),术后相应时间点,氢氧组VAS评分、UCLA以及Constant-Murley评分均显著优于纯氧组( $P<0.05$ )。所有患者手术切口均甲级愈合。

### 2.2 检验结果

两组检验结果见表2。随时间推移,两组患者术后血清IL-6及TNF- $\alpha$ 水平均显著降低( $P<0.05$ ),术前两组间上述指标的差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),术后相应时间点,氢氧组均显著优于纯氧组( $P<0.05$ )。

## 3 讨论

肩关节镜术后痛疼是影响肩关节功能恢复的主要因素之一<sup>[7]</sup>。术后痛疼多由局部组织炎性渗出增多引起,导致肩关节粘连,控制不佳可严重影响早期肩关节主被动活动<sup>[8]</sup>。因此,减轻术后痛疼可以改善肩关节功能。研究显示,氢气可以通过激活脊髓背角神经细胞自噬活性、减轻p65亚基表达变化,缓解坐骨神经疼痛,降低术后痛觉过敏<sup>[9,10]</sup>。研究还发现,富

氢气可以降低全髋关节置换术后 VAS 评分，缓解术后疼痛<sup>[4]</sup>，本研究中氢气在肩关节镜术后亦具有这种作用，氢氧组 VAS 评分显著低于纯氧组，肩关节疼痛缓解明显，随着时间的推移，疼痛程度逐渐减轻，UCLA 以及 Constant-Murley 评分逐渐提高。

表 1 两组患者临床资料与比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between the two groups

指标	氢氧组 (n=30)	纯氧组 (n=30)	P 值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	48.9±2.8	49.2±1.8	0.650
性别(例,男/女)	18/12	16/14	0.602
病程(月, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	5.2±7.5	5.2±7.2	0.647
手术时间(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	115.2±9.7	110.0±9.6	0.980
切口长度(cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	2.6±0.6	2.4±0.8	0.366
插管 30 min 后 MAP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	91.3±3.8	92.9±2.5	0.085
插管 30 min 后 HR(次/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	68.1±4.1	69.1±4.3	0.365
住院时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	5.8±0.9	5.9±1.0	0.987
VAS 评分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )			
术前	6.3±0.9	6.3±1.0	0.721
术后 6 周	2.1±0.6	2.7±0.8	<b>0.007</b>
术后 12 周	1.7±0.6	2.2±0.7	<b>0.010</b>
P 值	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	
UCLA 评分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )			
术前	18.5±1.8	19.0±2.8	0.374
术后 6 周	25.6±1.6	24.5±1.7	<b>0.044</b>
术后 12 周	29.1±0.8	28.3±1.5	<b>0.042</b>
P 值	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	
Constant-Murley 评分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )			
术前	55.1±4.1	56.2±4.2	0.385
术后 6 周	88.1±2.7	86.1±2.5	<b>0.020</b>
术后 12 周	93.7±2.1	91.4±3.9	<b>0.023</b>
P 值	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	

炎症应激反应是肩关节术后疼痛的重要基础<sup>[11]</sup>。研究显示，IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$  与肩袖损伤术后肩关节疼痛密切相关，IL-6 能通过趋化白细胞、内皮细胞以及巨噬细胞等促进其他炎症因子释放，加重炎症反应<sup>[12]</sup>；而 TNF- $\alpha$  是炎症反应的启动因子之一，可通过活化核因子- $\kappa$ B (nuclear factor  $\kappa$ B, NF- $\kappa$ B) 信号通路促进 IL-6 生成，进一步加重炎症反应<sup>[13]</sup>。研究发现，氢气能够抑制炎症信号通路的活性，降低 IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$  的上调表达，减少炎症因子的生成，减轻炎症反应程度<sup>[14, 15]</sup>。因此，可以利用氢气调控炎症反应，实现术后疼痛控制的目的。本研结果显示

术后随时间推移，两组血清 IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$  水平均降低，术后各时间点氢氧组各项指标均明显优于纯氧组，差异具有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )；术后随时间推移，两组 VAS 评分减少，而肩关节功能逐步改善，氢氧组改善更明显，提示氢氧混合气可能更有利于肩关节镜术后功能恢复。

表 2 两组患者检验结果 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 与比较

Table 2 Comparison of blood test data between the two groups

指标	氢氧组 (n=30)	纯氧组 (n=30)	P 值
IL-6 (pg/ml)			
术前	6.7±1.2	6.6±1.0	0.886
术后 1 周	2.7±0.8	3.3±0.8	<b>0.035</b>
术后 6 周	1.8±0.8	2.4±1.0	<b>0.037</b>
术后 12 周	1.5±0.8	2.2±0.3	<b>0.040</b>
P 值	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	
TNF- $\alpha$ (pg/ml)			
术前	6.8±1.1	6.6±1.1	0.560
术后 1 周	3.2±0.8	3.7±0.7	<b>0.030</b>
术后 6 周	2.2±1.0	3.0±0.9	<b>0.010</b>
术后 12 周	2.0±0.9	2.6±0.9	<b>0.026</b>
P 值	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	

综上所述，氢氧混合气可以缓解肩关节镜术后肩关节疼痛，改善肩关节功能。

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