

· 论 著 ·

# 两种药物的术后镇痛效果比较及对血清 SOD、CAT、外周血免疫细胞水平的影响<sup>\*</sup>

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**摘要:**目的 比较纳布啡、舒芬太尼的术后镇痛效果,以及对血清超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)、外周血免疫细胞水平的影响。**方法** 选取 2017 年 5 月至 2019 年 12 月于该院手术室进行全身麻醉手术的 140 例患者,随机分为观察组及对照组,每组 70 例。术后两组患者均采用静脉自控镇痛方式进行镇痛,观察组给予纳布啡,对照组给予舒芬太尼,通过镇静评分(Ramsay 评分)量表及 Wong-Baker 面部表情量表评分比较两组患者的镇静、镇痛效果,采集患者手术前后外周血分析两组患者的免疫功能,以及检测血清 SOD、CAT 水平。**结果** 两组患者术后 1、3 h 的 Ramsay 评分比较,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),观察组患者术后 6、9、12、24、36 h 的 Ramsay 评分明显高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ )。术后 1、3 h,患者的 Wong-Baker 面部表情量表评分差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),术后 6、9、12、24、36 h,观察组患者的 Wong-Baker 面部表情量表评分明显低于对照组( $P < 0.05$ )。术后观察组患者的 CD3<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>、CD8<sup>+</sup>、CD14<sup>+</sup>、CD25<sup>+</sup> T 细胞比例明显高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ )。与对照组相比,术后观察组患者的 SOD、CAT 水平明显下降( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论** 相较于舒芬太尼,患者全身麻醉术后应用纳布啡,可降低 SOD、CAT 水平,改善免疫功能,镇痛效果显著,建议临床推广、应用。

**关键词:**纳布啡; 舒芬太尼; 镇痛; 镇静

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## Comparison of postoperative analgesic effect between two drugs and their effects on serum SOD, CAT and peripheral blood immune cells levels<sup>\*</sup>

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**Abstract: Objective** To compare the postoperative analgesic effects of nalbuphine and sufentanil and their effects on the levels of serum superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT) and peripheral blood immune cells levels. **Methods** One hundred and forty patients undergoing general anesthesia operation in the operating room of this hospital from May 2017 to December 2019 were selected and randomly divided into the observation group and control group, 70 cases in each group. After the operation, the patients in both groups adopted the intravenous self controlled analgesia for conducting analgesia. The observation group was given nalbuphine, and the control group was given sufentanil. The analgesic and sedative effects were compared between the two groups by adopting the Ramsay scale and Wong-Baker facial expression scale. The immune function was analyzed by collecting peripheral blood and the serum SOD, CAT levels before and after operation were detected. **Results** The Ramsay scores at postoperative 1, 3 h had no statistically significant difference between the two groups ( $P > 0.05$ ). The Ramsay scores at postoperative 6, 9, 12, 24, 36 h in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ); the Wong Baker facial expression scale scores at postoperative 1, 3 h had no statistical difference between the two groups ( $P > 0.05$ ); the Wong Baker facial expression scale scores at postoperative 6, 9, 12, 24, 36 h in the observation were significantly lower than those in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The postoperative CD3<sup>+</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8<sup>+</sup>, CD14<sup>+</sup>, CD25<sup>+</sup> T cell propor-

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