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·综 述·

胸椎旁神经阻滞技术的应用进展

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[摘 要] **目的** 对胸椎旁神经阻滞(TPVB)在胸部手术中的应用进行综述,就不同椎旁阻滞技术的适应证及优势、不足进行比较,并对其与传统硬膜外镇痛的并发症进行比较。**方法** 通过文献综述对TPVB的体表标记入路、超声引导技术、压力测量技术、神经刺激技术等入路的适应证及优缺点进行比较,并对TPVB与传统硬膜外镇痛的并发症进行比较。**结果** 体表标记入路、超声引导技术、压力测量技术、神经刺激技术均可安全有效地完成椎旁神经阻滞,其中超声引导下TPVB操作简便,成功率较其他方式更高而并发症发生率更低。TPVB与硬膜外镇痛比较其效果相当,而低血压、呼吸抑制、尿潴留、阻滞不完全或阻滞失败等并发症发生率更低。**结论** 超声引导下TPVB操作简便,成功率高,穿刺并发症少,在胸部及上腹部手术围术期镇痛效果确切,对呼吸循环影响小,术后肺部并发症少,具有较好的临床应用前景。

[关键词] 胸椎旁神经阻滞术;超声引导;神经刺激;手术

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Application progress of thoracic paravertebral nerve block

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Abstract: Objective To review the application of thoracic paravertebal nerve block (TPVB) in thoracic surgery, and compare the indications and advantages and disadvantages of different paravertebral block techniques. The complications of TPVB and traditional epidural analgesia are compared. **Methods** Through literature review, the indications, advantages and disadvantages of TPVB such as body surface marker approach, ultrasound guidance technique, pressure measurement technique, and nerve stimulation technique were

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