



## 理事長的話

2024 年台灣心臟胸腔血管麻醉醫學會年會暨學術研討會, 將於 12 月 22 日舉行,在此感謝主辦單位台北榮民總醫院麻醉部的 大力支持。

今年的主題是「永續與創新」。這不僅是一個口號,更是 一種對未來醫療發展的承諾,特別是在我們心胸麻醉這個專業 領域。我們每天面對的挑戰是巨大的,隨著科技的進步和社會的 變遷,我們也必須在維持高品質醫療服務的同時,尋找創新的解決 方案,確保我們的專業能夠永續發展。



首先談到「永續」,我們知道醫療資源有限,如何合理使用這些資源以減少浪費並保護環境,已成為我們不可忽視的課題。在心胸麻醉的實踐中,我們可以推動更具生態意識的做法,從降低耗材的使用,到鼓勵設備的重複利用,以減少手術過程中的碳足跡。除此之外,我們還應考慮如何減少患者的住院時間,並提高術後康復的效率。這樣不僅能減少醫療成本,還能有效利用醫療資源,達到可持續發展的目標。

接下來談到「創新」,不只心胸內外科的治療推陳出新,心胸麻醉領域也陸續地涌現新技術,我們必須擁抱這些新技術,並積極參與相關研究及臨床實踐,從而不斷地提升醫療服務的品質與效率。

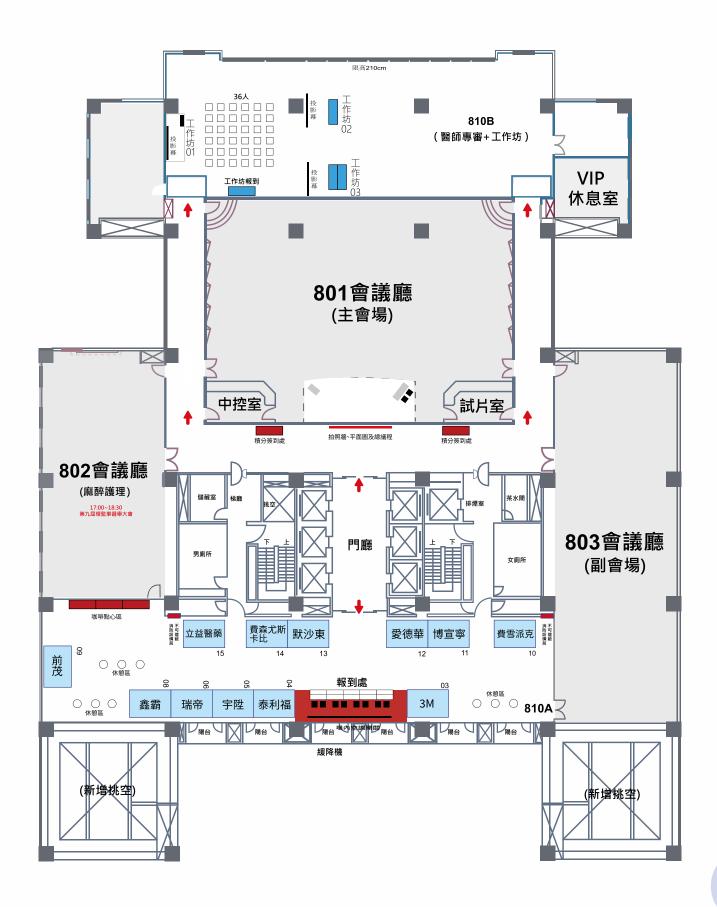
總結來說,永續與創新是相輔相成的。在永續的基礎上,我們需要透過創新來推動心胸麻醉領域的發展,以提供更優質的醫療照護。讓我們一起努力創造心胸麻醉新氣象,為患者帶來更安全、更有效的麻醉服務,為醫學發展注入更多的可能性!

願 大會圓滿成功 全體會員身體健康萬事順心

理事長 林子玉 瓜 敬上



## 大會平面圖





## 大會總議程

TIME	801主會場廳	803會議廳	802會議廳	810B(2024專審+工作坊)
08:30		報	3到	
09:00	開幕式 (主席:大會會長丁乾坤) 致詞嘉賓: 本會理事長林子玉;衛福部醫事司司長劉越萍;台灣麻醉醫學會理事長程廣義及余黃平			
09:30	醫療永續新思維 -手術與麻醉的綠色革命 雙和院長 程毅君 座長 林子玉		麻醉護理再教育課程 Perioperative pain management for patients receiving coronary artery bypass graft surgery 林長麻醉 沈士鈞 座長 許雅惠	
10:00	The Impact of Intraoperative Transesophageal Echocardiography in Predicting Outcomes of Complex Pediatric Congenital Cardiac Surgery 振興麻醉 萘勝國 座長 余黃平 丁乾坤		TCI的過去與未來 北榮麻醉 鄧惟濃 座長 鄒佳珍	2024專科醫師甄審筆試 10:00報到 10:10-11:00筆試時間 (10:30後不得進考場)
10:30		Coffee BreakI		
11:00	New Kids in the Block- Regional analgesia in Cardiac Surgery 中榮麻醉 張鉛婷 座長 沈靜慧 褚錦承	The Lost Ark: Open Surgery for Contemporary Thoracic and Thoracoabdominal Aortic Surgery 北榮心外 陳泰位 座長 林素滿 陳沂名	麻醉專科護理師在心臟麻醉照護中的關鍵角色 亞東麻專師 陳政瑋 座長 楊惠如	2024專科醫師甄審 口試 (11:00後安排口試)
11:30	TEE and hemodynamic evaluation of RV function 台大麻萨王蟾嘉	Anesthetic considerations for open Thoracoabdominal aortic aneurysm repair 北榮麻醉 蔡欣容	Anesthesia for Non- intubated Thoracic Surgery: All about Innovation & Sustainability 台大麻醉 王曼玲	
12:00	座長 黃啟祥 郭書麟	座長 呂志成 周安國 換場 緩衝	座長 吳峻宇	
12:10 Lunch symposium	Experience of Remimazolam usage in Cardiac Anesthesia 演講者:施乃文 座長 林子玉 盧奕丞	Enhancing Patient Safety and Surgical Outcomes: Collaborative Insights into Neuromuscular Blockade Reversal and Perioperative Management 演講者:劉婧揚 林希賢 徐博奎 座長 丁乾坤	"Integrated Brain and Hemodynamic Monitoring in Cardiac Surgery: Balancing Tradition and Innovation for Optimal Outcomes" 演講者:Prof. Suraphong Lorsomradee 座長 余黃平	
12.30		3ケイ物 品を注	麻醉護理再教育課程	
13:00	TAVI手術精準全身麻醉 奇美麻醉 林明忠 座長 邢中熹 李廣釗	區域醫院心臟手術團隊建制之經驗分享 耕莘心外 陳建銘 座長 宋俊松 謝介平	漫談胸腔手術後止痛 高醫麻醉 許弘德 座長 盧奕丞	
13:30	MCS and Perioperative Care in Acute Myocarditis 三總麻醉 陳佳琳 座長 林作舟 吳之芾	Spinal Cord Protection for Thoracoabdominal Aortic Surgery 振興麻醉 歐慶輝 座長 郭文雄 黃昱尹	超音波導引之PICC置放 北榮麻醉 鄭宏煒 座長 陳品堂	
14:00	Unilateral Pulmonary Edema Following Robotic Assisted Cardiac Surgery 高醫麻醉盧奕丞 座長 程廣義 簡維宏	Exploring the Clinical Evolution and Transforming AF Ablation 北榮心內 羅力瑋 座長 丁乾坤 李富榮	肺隔離技術 (Lung isolation techniques) 三總麻醉 賴厚全 座長 呂忠和	113年工作坊
14:30		Coffee Break II		美敦力 13:00-16:00
15:00	Interplay between Anesthesia and Thoracic Surgery 北榮胸外 徐博奎 座長 鄒美勇 吳玉琮	Interventional management of tricuspid valve regurgitation 北榮麻醉 林素滿 座長 曾稼志 鄒樂起	Chest wall blocks for cardiac surgery 亞東麻醉 許惠然 座長 劉靖揚	
15:30	Enhancing Intraoperative Care with Intracardiac Echocardiography: Insights from an Anesthesiologist 亞東麻醉 施乃文 座長 陸正威 陳坤堡	Beating-Heart Mitral Valve Repair with NeoChord Implantation 林長麻醉 張峰誠 座長 左安順 陳俊宇		
16:00	換場緩衝			
16:10	會員大會 (頒獎)			
17:00 - 18:30	第九屆理監事選舉大會開始 (802會議室)			

## 演講者與學術演講摘要





## 程毅君 Yih-Giun Cherng

#### 學歷:

- · 國立政治大學商學院經營管理風險管理學系碩士
- ・台北醫學大學醫學系學士

#### 現職:

- ・TCCS 台灣企業永續研訓中心理事
- · 臺北醫學大學 · 衛生福利部雙和醫院院長
- · 臺北醫學大學醫學系麻醉學科教授
- · 社團法人台灣私立醫療院所協會理事
- ・國際醫療衛生促進協會理事

#### 經歷:

- · 臺北醫學大學管理發展中心主任
- · 臺北醫學大學醫學系麻醉學科主任
- · 臺北醫學大學 · 衛生福利部雙和醫院副院長
- · 臺北醫學大學 · 衛生福利部雙和醫院麻醉科主任
- · 中華民國區域醫院協會理事

#### 專長:

·醫療品質管理、醫院經營管理、臨床麻醉學、生理學、醫院永續發展推動

## 醫療永續新思維 - 手術與麻醉的綠色革命

在全球邁向淨零的過程中,醫療產業也面臨轉型挑戰,而手術與麻醉作為高能耗、高資源消耗的醫療領域,更需積極尋求解決方案。此次演講將探討「醫療永續新思維 - 手術與麻醉的綠色革命」,從綠色醫療流程、麻醉藥物選用、廢棄物管理等,分享雙和醫院在推動醫療永續的實踐成果,並探討如何整合科技創新,達成醫療品質與友善環境之間的平衡。期望能激發醫療同業共同推動行動方案,實現醫療永續的終極目標。





### 蔡勝國 Shen-Kou Tsai

#### 學歷:

- · 美國洛杉磯加州大學醫學院博士後研究
- ·國立陽明醫學院臨床醫學研究所博士
- · 美國田納西大學醫學院小兒麻醉醫師
- ・國防醫學院醫學系畢業

#### 現職:

- ・振興醫療財團法人振興醫院教授级主治醫師
- · 國立台灣大學醫學院兼任教授暨附設醫院麻醉部兼任主治醫師
- · 台灣心臟超音波學會名誉理事長
- · 台灣心臟胸腔暨血管麻醉醫學會名誉理事長

#### 經歷:

- · 台北慈濟醫院院長
- · 振興醫療財團法人振興醫院副院長
- · 台北榮民總醫院麻醉部部主任
- ・國立台灣大學醫學院附設醫院麻醉教授兼部主任
- ・國立陽明大學醫學院教授
- · 沙烏地阿拉伯新吉達醫院麻醉顧問醫師
- ・美國田納西大學醫學院附設醫院麻醉部醫師
- ・中華醫學會秘書長
- · 台灣麻醉醫學會理事長
- · 台灣心臟麻醉醫學會理事長
- · 台灣兒童心臟學會理事、監事
- ・四川大學華西醫院客座教授
- · 中華民國區域醫院協會理事
- · 台灣私立醫療院所協會理事、常務理事
- · 台北市醫師公會理事、常務理事、編輯委員會副召集委員、財務委員會委員

#### 專長:

· 麻醉醫學、心臟麻醉、小兒麻醉 2-D/3-D 立體經食道心臟科學領域之研究



## The Impact of Intraoperative Transesophageal Echocardiography in Predicting Outcomes of Complex Pediatric Congenital Cardiac Surgery

TEE has become a critical tool in cardiac anesthesia, playing a transformative role in surgical decision-making (Eitzschig HK et.al. Ann Thorac Surg 2008;85:854-53) and improving patient outcomes (Mackay EJ et al. JAMA Netw Open 2022;2:e2147820) through continuous real-time monitoring during the perioperative period after adult cardiac surgery. The complexity of congenital cardiac surgery can vary greatly depending on the type, number, and severity of the cardiac defects. Factors contributing to this complexity include the anatomical complexity of the defect, patient-specific characteristics such as age and size, and the chosen surgical technique and staging strategy. Surgical approaches may involve single-stage or multi-stage repairs, ranging from palliative to definitive procedures. Additionally, the presence of coexisting conditions further influences the surgical plan. Pediatric congenital cardiac surgery is highly complex and variable. Obtaining a useful TEE image requires a thorough understanding of the disease, including its imaging modalities, treatment options, and potential complications. Therefore, intraoperative TEE in complex congenital cardiac surgery is essential for both intraoperative monitoring and predicting postoperative outcomes.

Over the past 25 years, we have successfully performed over 3,000 congenital heart disease (CHD) surgeries and 5,000 pediatric catheter interventions with the guidance of TEE. TEE has proven to be an invaluable tool in both diagnostic and intraoperative settings, providing real-time monitoring of pediatric congenital cardiac anatomy and function. Its use has allowed us to promptly detect complications, evaluate the success of surgical repairs, and guide immediate postoperative management, as well as facilitate long-term postoperative outcome follow-up.

In addition, our team has contributed to the field by publishing a comprehensive book. Transesophageal Echocardiography in Pediatric Congenital Cardiac Surgery and Catheter Intervention (SK Tsai, JK Wang, SJ Chen Springer, 2023), which provides in-depth insights into the use of TEE for predicting immediate postoperative complications, guiding surgical decision-making, and assessing long-term outcomes in complex congenital cardiac surgeries and interventions. In a study of 256 newborns and infants undergoing complex congenital heart surgeries with intraoperative TEE monitoring, a 5.1% reoperation rate was reported following CPB (SK Tsai et al. Anesthesia & Analgesia 2001;93:594-597). TEE can also predict early postoperative outcomes in 49 infants who underwent arterial switch operations due to transposition of the great arteries (YS Chen, SK Tsai. Cardiology 2008;109:230-236).



Our extensive experience and research underscore the critical role of TEE in enhancing patient safety and improving surgical success rates. Therefore, TEE is a crucial tool for real-time intraoperative monitoring in complex pediatric congenital cardiac surgeries. It allows surgeons to promptly identify and address complications, assess the surgical repair's effectiveness, and make immediate adjustments as needed. This ensures patient safety, enhances surgical precision, and significantly improves both short- and long-term outcomes.



## 張詒婷 Yi-Ting Chang

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#### 現職:

· 臺中榮總麻醉部主治醫師

#### 經歷:

- ・台中榮總麻醉部住院醫師
- · 台中榮總麻醉部總醫師
- · 台中榮總麻醉部心胸麻醉科主治醫師
- ・台灣麻醉醫學會醫學模擬委員會副主委
- · 台灣術後加速康復學會監事
- · 台灣心臟胸腔暨血管麻醉醫學會會員
- ・台灣醫學教育學會認證一般醫學訓練 (PGY) 教師資格

#### 專長:

・心胸麻醉 區域麻醉



## New Kids in the Block-Regional analgesia in Cardiac Surgery

心臟手術一直被視為神經阻斷術的禁區,而術後的疼痛管理常常只有在血流動力學穩定後才成為關注的焦點。圍術期抗凝血劑的使用、低血壓的風險以及氣胸的可能性,使得麻醉醫師對 Neuroaxial 麻醉的應用望而卻步。然而,隨著多模式止痛技術的興起,我們如何在心臟手術中找到有效的方法,來改善術後疼痛、減少嗎啡類藥物的使用,並促進病患的術後恢復?讓我們一起見證「超音波導引周邊神經阻斷術」的新時代。在超音波技術日益普及的今天,周邊神經阻斷術已成為新一代麻醉醫師的必備技能。然而,在心臟手術這個充滿挑戰的領域,我們仍面臨著「在刀鋒上起舞」的難題:如何在高度緊張、生命徵象劇烈變化的環境中,以最安全的方式實現有效的止痛? ESP、PIFB、SAP 這些周邊神經阻斷術的應用是否能在心臟手術中發揮其潛力?跟你分享臺中榮總的經驗。



## 王憶嘉 Yi-Chia Wang

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- · PhD in Graduate Institute of Anatomy and Cell Biology
- M.D. School of Medicine. National Taiwan University

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右心在心臟手術中是一個常常被忽略掉的部分。但右心室在構造上及手術中都很容易受到 傷害,右心衰竭也會導致病患術後加護病房住院天數增加以及死亡率提高。

要評估右心的功能主要靠超音波及肺動脈導管。

這兩項都是手術室中半侵入性的監測裝置。

了解監測重點與變化可以幫助我們即使掌握右心的狀況與對治療的反應。

在判斷右心衰竭的問題時,我們首先要能發現右心的異常,接著可以從 preload, contractility, afterload 的部份去調整跟找原因,不管是肺動脈導管連續性的監測,或是超音波即時的判斷都可以讓我們在手術中快速得到右心的資訊,並且監測我們給予藥物或調整呼吸器以後的反應,是心臟手術中重要的監測工具。





## 林明忠 Ming-Chung Lin

#### 學歷:

- ·國立成功大學臨床醫學研究所碩士
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- · 教育部部定助理教授

#### 經歷:

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- · 中華醫事科技大學兼任助理教授
- · 台灣心臟胸腔暨血管麻醉醫學會秘書長



## TAVI 手術精準全身麻醉

近年來 TAVI 手術麻醉趨勢走向極簡風 (minimization strategy) — 流行深度鎮靜或靜脈全身麻醉,並宣稱這種不插管麻醉方式可以減少手術時間、住院天數及強心劑使用。雖然確實有許多文獻回顧的結果支持此論點,但因其所引用的資料絕大多數屬於觀察性研究,常會因為個案選擇性偏差 (patient selection bias) 而嚴重影響分析結果。我將在此次演講中詳細解析幾個大型 RCT (randomized controlled trial) 比較 TAVI 手術麻醉方式的研究結果,並分享奇美醫院近年來使用精準全身麻醉來進行 TAVI 手術的實際臨床成效,證明精準全身麻醉確實可以帶給病人安全且良好的麻醉體驗。



### 陳佳琳 Jia-Lin Chen

#### 學歷:

- ・國防醫學院醫科所博士
- · 美國杜克大學進修醫師
- ・國防醫學院醫學系

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- · 三軍總醫院麻醉部心臟麻醉科主任
- · 三軍總醫院外科加護中心主任

#### 經歷:

- · 三軍總醫院外科加護中心主任
- · 三軍總醫院麻醉部主治醫師
- · 三軍總醫院外科加護病房專責主治醫師
- · 三軍總醫院急診加護病房專責主治醫師
- · 三軍總醫院澎湖分院麻醉科主任



急性心肌炎合併心因性休克是心臟功能不全所引起的組織灌注不良的關鍵病症。心因性休克 患者的死亡率極高,為了穩定血流動力學,機械循環支持可以維持終末器官灌注,作為恢復、 移植或目標治療的橋樑。

因為對於此類手術患者的麻醉沒有基於證據的良好建議,仍屬於未知領域,對此類患者採用 麻醉計畫目標如下:

- (1) 诱過維持腦部和冠狀動脈灌注壓來維持生命
- (2) 盡量穩定血流動力學
- (3) 避免 preload 及 afterload 進一步惡化
- (4) 盡量減少可能加重心肌缺血或瓣膜功能障礙的心率變化
- (5) 避免終端器官功能(肺、腎)惡化
- (6) 透過監測麻醉深度,避免麻醉藥物過量或不足
- (7)維持體內平衡(體溫、血紅素、血糖、電解質)
- (8) 預防及矯正止血異常,避免術中失血過多

麻醉醫師和重症監護醫師對這種複雜疾病的了解正在穩步提高,緩解症狀和改善結果的醫療設備也在擴大,新的外科術式和藥物治療以及更先進的醫療設備都有可能延長和改善此類病患的預後。





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#### 研究領域:

· 心臟麻醉、神經監測、呼吸道處理、疼痛控制



## Unilateral Pulmonary Edema Following Robotic Assisted Cardiac Surgery

Robotic-assisted cardiac surgery using the da Vinci Surgical System has emerged as a minimally invasive approach for treating various heart conditions. Compared to openheart surgery, robotic-assisted cardiac procedures offer several potential benefits, including smaller incisions, reduced blood loss, lower risk of infection, shorter hospital stays, and faster recovery times.

Unilateral pulmonary edema (UPE) is a rare but significant complication that may arise following da Vinci robotic-assisted cardiac surgery. This presentation aims to explore the pathophysiology, clinical implications, and management strategies associated with UPE in the context of advanced robotic surgical techniques. UPE can occur due to various factors, including fluid overload, impaired left ventricular function, or complications related to the surgical procedure itself, such as valve manipulation or pulmonary vascular injury. This talk will also present a case study illustrating the onset of UPE following a robotic-assisted mitral valve repair, highlighting the anesthetic considerations and intraoperative monitoring that are crucial for early detection and intervention. Furthermore, the presentation will review current literature on the incidence of UPE in robotic cardiac surgeries and discuss preventive measures that anesthesiologists can implement to mitigate this risk.



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#### 專長:

· 肺癌手術 食道癌手術 胸腔微創手術

# Interplay between Anesthesia and Thoracic Surgery

The relationship between anesthesia and thoracic surgery is critical to ensuring patient safety and successful outcomes. Thoracic surgery involves complex procedures that often challenge respiratory function, necessitating specialized anesthesia techniques. Airway management is a key component, requiring precise control and dynamic ventilation adjustments due to the unique challenges posed by the surgical field. The anesthesiologist's ability to tailor ventilation strategies, manage airway devices like double-lumen tubes and bronchial blockers, and adapt to intraoperative changes is essential for achieving successful surgical outcomes.

The interplay between these disciplines continues to evolve, emphasizing a multidisciplinary approach for optimal care. Innovations such as non-intubated thoracic surgery, preoperative localization in hybrid operating rooms, the use of airway stents for obstructive diseases, and the application of artificial pneumothorax during minimally invasive thoracic procedures are examples of this progress.

Advances in both fields have facilitated minimally invasive thoracic surgeries, while improved anesthetic agents and monitoring techniques further enhance patient outcomes. Clear and continuous communication between the surgeon and anesthesiologist is vital to navigating intraoperative challenges and ensuring the best possible patient care.





### 施乃文 Darrell Shih

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- ・心臓血管麻醉
- ・經食道心臟超音波檢查



## Enhancing Intraoperative Care with Intracardiac Echocardiography : Insights from an Anesthesiologist

In this presentation, the speaker will provide a concise introduction to Intracardiac Echocardiography (ICE), outlining its key benefits and the procedure involved. The session will also include a review of current research and expert recommendations on its intraoperative use. Drawing from both published studies and the speaker's clinical experience, the talk will demonstrate how ICE can enhance patient outcomes during cardiac procedures.



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- · 日本川崎幸醫院大動脈中心臨床研究員進修



## The Lost Ark: Open Surgery for Contemporary Thoracic and Thoracoabdominal Aortic Surgery

Over the past decades, thoracic and thoracoabdominal aortic surgery has evolved from traditional open surgical repair (OSR) to endovascular aortic repair (EVAR). While EVAR initially emerged as a revolutionary minimally invasive alternative, long-term follow-up studies have highlighted significant concerns. Despite the initial advantages of EVAR, OSR continues to demonstrate superior long-term durability and freedom from reintervention, particularly in younger patients and cases with complex anatomy.

Contemporary open surgical techniques, enhanced by modern perioperative care and surgical innovations, have shown improved outcomes compared to historical data. Consequently, for certain aortic dissections and complex thoracoabdominal pathologies, open surgery remains the gold standard in selected patients, offering definitive treatment with acceptable morbidity rates. Furthermore, in the era of endovascular procedures, there has been an increase in open conversions with stent removal to address late complications in the descending aorta and complex thoracoabdominal aortic lesions.

This presentation will outline the advancements in surgical techniques from past to present, discuss complications associated with current thoracic, abdominal, and thoracoabdominal aortic aneurysm surgeries, and share some of our hospital's experiences in managing these cases.



## 蔡欣容 Hsin-Jung Tsai

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・一般麻醉



## Anesthetic considerations for open Thoracoabdominal aortic aneurysm repair

Thoracoabdominal aortic aneurysm (TAAA) repair presents a challenging and complex task for both the surgeon and anesthesiologist, especially extent type II repair. Historically, morbidity and mortality for TAAA repair has been high, and is both surgeon and institution-dependent. The management of this patient population presents unique and complex challenges for the anesthesiologist. This requires an understanding of the disease process, surgical technique, and multiple adjunctive therapies used for organ protection. We should pay specific attention to reduce the risk of spinal cord injury and persistent paraplegia. In addition, renal and respiratory systems are especially vulnerable to major complications. Achieving successful outcomes after TAAA repair requires knowledge about how to prevent complications and the ability to promptly recognize complications to mitigate the extent of the injury. A multidisciplinary team work and clear communications are necessary.



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#### 專長:

- Cardiac Surgery
- · Extracorporeal Circulation
- · Critical care

## 區域醫院心臟手術團隊建制之經驗分享

區域醫院在執行心臟手術方面,面臨多項挑戰和經驗累積的過程。這些醫院往往不像大型醫學中心那樣擁有完備的設備或專科醫師團隊,但隨著醫療技術的進步,許多區域醫院已經能夠提供相對高水準的心臟外科服務。我們分享了耕莘醫院如何透過有限的人力及資源,通過不斷學習與改進,結合各科專業團隊合作和個人化的患者照護,也能夠提供優質的醫療服務,並成功執行多項心臟手術。





## 歐慶輝 Ching-Huei Ou

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- ・胸腔麻醉
- ・神經麻醉
- ・婦幼麻醉
- ・一般臨床麻醉



## Spinal Cord Protection for Thoracoabdominal Aortic Surgery

Spinal cord ischemia (SCI) is a well-known potentially devastating complication of thoracic and thoracoabdominal aortic aneurysm (TAAA) repair. Although rates of after aortic surgery have decreased from a historical 15% to 30% to 4% to 10% in contemporary series for open TAAA repair or in the endovascular (TEVAR) era. SCI persists Achilles' heel of complex aortic repair.1

Avoiding SCI during TAAA repair is essential. A variety of strategies can be implemented to prevent SCI, both surgical and anesthetic approaches. Moreover, the 2022 ACC/AHA guidelines make two new class I recommendations for this issue directly affecting anesthesiologists for both open and TEVAR repair, which was summarized in selected highlights special article of JCVA September 2024. We reviewed the current techniques and clinical dilemma for this theme and share the experience of CHGH.



## TSCVA

## 羅力瑋 Li-Wei Lo

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- · Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Internal Medicine Department Residency
- · Chiayi Veterans General Hospital, Internal Medicine Department Residency



Catheter ablation has progressively become a cornerstone in the treatment of atrial fibrillation (AF), particularly for patients who do not respond to pharmacological therapies. Over the past few decades, the clinical approach to AF ablation has evolved significantly, driven by technological advancements, improved procedural techniques, and a better understanding of arrhythmogenic substrates. High-resolution mapping systems, contact force-sensing catheters, and new energy modalities have enhanced procedural accuracy and safety. Among these, pulsed field ablation (PFA) has recently garnered attention as a promising modality that selectively targets myocardial tissue through non-thermal irreversible electroporation, minimizing collateral damage to surrounding structures such as the esophagus and phrenic nerve. Research into the effects of PFA suggests that it may offer faster, more precise ablation with potentially lower complication rates. This talk will explore the clinical evolution of AF ablation, highlights the role of PFA, and discusses the potential perioperative and anesthetic implications of these technological advancements in AF management.



## TSCVA

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- · 藥物對於大腦缺血再灌注傷害的神經保護作用機轉 Neuroprotective mechanism of compound on brain ischemia and reperfusion injury
- ・經食道心臟超音波 transesophageal echocardiography
- ・兒童心臟麻醉 Anesthesia of Congenital heart disease
- · Anesthesia for intervention cardiology

## Interventional management of tricuspid valve regurgitation

Tricuspid valve regurgitation (TR) is a condition that has historically been understudied and often undertreated compared to other valvular diseases like mitral or aortic valve disorders. For this reason, it is often called by many the "forgotten" valve. Primary TR occurs due to a structural defect in the tricuspid valve (TV), while secondary TR is a more prevalent condition often associated with pulmonary hypertension, heart failure, and atrial fibrillation.

Isolated TV surgery has a high in-hospital mortality rate of 9-10%, which is largely due to delayed intervention in highly symptomatic patients who have multiple comorbidities and right heart dysfunction .

Nowadays, there are percutaneous procedures that imitate surgical approaches. Such alternatives are approved by the EU and include leaflet approximation devices, direct annuloplasty, and heterotopic caval valve implantation. In the contemporary era of interventional cardiology, transcatheter TV interventions (TTVI) have the potential to reduce the acute procedural and in-hospital adverse outcomes associated with traditional cardiac surgery.





## 張峰誠 Feng-Cheng Chang

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## Beating-Heart Mitral Valve Repair with NeoChord Implantation

This session will focus on experiences with the transapical off-pump mitral valve repair using the NeoChord DS1000 system, a minimally invasive option for treating degenerative mitral valve disease. The use of 2D and 3D transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) is critical in guiding the procedure, from mitral valve assessment to the final tensioning of the neochordae.

Practical aspects of the procedure will be discussed, including challenges encountered during leaflet grasping and the role of real-time imaging in achieving optimal outcomes. Additionally, clinical outcomes and insights into the evolution of the procedure will be shared, providing a platform for an open exchange of experiences and perspectives in this advancing field.

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## 沈士鈞 Shih-Jyun Shen

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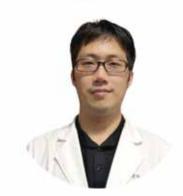
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## Perioperative pain management for patients receiving coronary artery bypass graft surgery

疼痛控制是加速康復外科 (ERAS) 計畫中不可或缺的重要因素。有效的疼痛管理不僅有助於在手術過程中保持病患的血壓穩定,還能顯著減少術後急性疼痛的不適。過去兩年,我們在林口長庚醫院積極探索改進圍術期疼痛管理的方法。通過這些改變,我們不僅有效減輕了病患的圍術期急性疼痛,還加快了手術後拔管的時間,進而縮短了病患在加護病房的住院天數。這些成果顯示,良好的疼痛控制不僅提高了病患的舒適度,還加速了術後康復的進程。



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#### 專長:

· 心血管麻醉, 胸腔麻醉, 慢性與急性疼痛控制, 區域麻醉

## TCI 的過去與未來

TCI (Target-Controlled Infusion) 技術的發展從過去到未來展現了麻醉領域的重大進步,TCI 於 1990 年代問世,通過藥物動力學模型,即時調整麻醉藥物的輸注速率,使麻醉濃度精確達到目標,這技術不僅提升了麻醉的精準性,也減少了藥物過量與副作用的風險。展望未來,TCI 將結合個人化醫療,整合基因資料、腦波監測 (如 EEG) 與即時反饋系統,以進一步提升麻醉安全性與療效。隨著人工智慧與機器學習的應用,TCI 將能預測並調整更複雜的藥物輸注情境,實現真正的個人化麻醉。





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・麻醉照護



## 麻醉專科護理師在心臟麻醉照護中的關鍵角色

隨著心臟手術技術的進步,麻醉照護的複雜性也在不斷增加。麻醉專科護理師在心臟手術中的角色日益重要,特別是在管理高風險患者、減少術後併發症以及促進術後快速康復等方面。演講將探討心臟麻醉照護的最新發展。

心臟手術患者的特徵往往比較複雜,包括多重共病如:高血壓、糖尿病、慢性腎病等,這些因素都可能影響麻醉照護及術後恢復。無論是全身麻醉或是體外循環輔助,對於麻醉照護均是個極大挑戰,對術後結果相當重要。適當的麻醉照護不僅能夠確保手術期間的穩定性,還能減少術後併發症的發生,例如術後譫妄、急性腎損傷以及呼吸衰竭等。

此課程將深入探討心臟麻醉中的幾個關鍵領域:

- 1. 術中麻醉照護的選擇與管理:討論如何根據患者的風險分層來選擇適當的麻醉藥物與技術, 並關注術中維持血流動力學穩定的重要性。麻醉深度的控制與患者體內血流動力學的平衡 是心臟手術麻醉的核心挑戰之一。
- 2.術後併發症的預防與處理:術後併發症如譫妄、神經功能障礙及心血管事件等常與麻醉管理有密切關聯。透過對術後疼痛管理、體溫控制、液體平衡及鎮靜藥物使用等環節的 精確管理,可以有效減少這些併發症的發生率。
- 3. 術後加速康復 (ERAS) 在心臟麻醉中的應用: ERAS 方案旨在縮短住院時間、減少併發症, 並促進患者的早期康復。在心臟手術中,麻醉照護與 ERAS 方案息息相關,優化術前準備、 術中管理與術後照護,對患者的預後影響重大。

本次演講將強調心臟麻醉專科護理師在心臟手術團隊中的關鍵角色,並提供最新的麻醉照護 策略,幫助提高患者的術後存活率與生活品質。通過精準的麻醉照護及多學科合作,我們 能夠更好應對心臟手術中複雜的挑戰,為患者提供最佳的照護。





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# Non-intubated Anesthesia for Thoracoscopic Surgery: All About Innovation and Sustainability!

Non-intubated anesthesia for thoracic surgery represents a transformative shift, prioritizing sustainability and innovation in cardiothoracic anesthesia. This approach exclusively uses intravenous anesthesia without inhalational agents, significantly reducing environmental impact and supporting global sustainability efforts in healthcare. By forgoing intubation, it reduces airway manipulation and associated risks like ventilator-associated lung injury, airway trauma, and complications from residual neuromuscular blockade and nausea.

Since 2009, National Taiwan University Hospital has pioneered this technique, successfully treating thousands of patients, including those needing complex procedures such as lobectomy and segmentectomy for lung cancer. Non-intubated anesthesia eliminates the inherent risks of intubated general anesthesia, lowers postoperative nausea and vomiting, and expedites recovery, leading to greater patient satisfaction. Additionally, high-flow nasal oxygen in these procedures enhances arterial oxygenation, supporting spontaneous breathing and stable sedation, essential components of the non-intubated approach.

Clinical research and retrospective analysis have validated this method, particularly when combined with single-incision or tubeless video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery, making it an optimal choice for early-stage lung cancer patients. Outcomes for non-intubated thoracoscopic lobectomy are comparable to intubated surgeries, providing a viable alternative that aligns with sustainable practices.



The key to non-intubated anesthesia lies not in the absence of a breathing tube but in the careful balance of regional anesthesia, spontaneous breathing, and targeted sedation. This approach redefines patient-centered care, merging clinical efficacy with environmental consciousness and setting a new standard for thoracic surgical practices.



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Enhanced Recovery After Thoracic Surgery (ERATS) protocols provide the evolution of pain management strategies for patients undergoing thoracic surgery. The following points summarize the critical components:

#### 1.ERATS Overview:

- Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS®) principles, initially developed in the early 2000s, have been adapted for thoracic surgeries, creating ERATS.
- ERATS protocols target optimal patient care and recovery for those undergoing thoracotomies or minimally invasive thoracoscopic surgeries (MITS), such as video-assisted or robotic procedures.

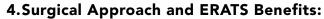
#### 2. Patient Demographics and Challenges:

- Patients undergoing thoracic surgery often include elderly individuals with existing cardiopulmonary and metabolic conditions, making postoperative management challenging.
- Pain and pulmonary impairment post-surgery significantly impact recovery and outcomes.

#### 3. Pain Management Strategies:

- Effective pain control within ERATS employs opioid-sparing strategies, including:
  - Posterior intercostal nerve blocks.
  - Surgical wound infiltration with long-acting local anesthetics like liposomal bupivacaine.
- These approaches help reduce postoperative pain and opioid use, thereby decreasing the risk of complications and shortening hospital length of stay (LOS).





- MITS is highlighted as inherently associated with ERATS due to its less invasive nature, which supports faster recovery and less pain compared to traditional thoracotomies.
- Implementation of ERATS in various medical centers has shown improved outcomes, such as reduced pain scores, lower opioid requirements, fewer complications, and decreased LOS.

#### 5. Systematic Review of Pain Management in MITS:

- A systematic review (covering literature from 2010-2021) identified effective pain management approaches for video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS), recommending:
  - Basic analgesia (paracetamol, NSAIDs, or COX-2 inhibitors) pre-operatively and post-operatively.
  - Intra-operative dexmedetomidine infusion as a supportive option when regional blocks are not feasible.
  - Regional analgesic techniques such as paravertebral or erector spinae plane blocks as first-choice options, with serratus anterior plane blocks as alternatives.
  - Opioids should be reserved for rescue pain relief only.

This information highlights the development and advantages of ERATS, focusing on enhanced pain management protocols that promote recovery and reduce opioid reliance for thoracic surgery patients.



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## 超音波導引之 PICC 置放

超音波導引之 PICC 置放是一種利用超音波導引技術,以進行週邊中心靜脈導管 (Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter, PICC) 插入的醫療技術。該技術通過超音波影像觀察患者的靜脈解剖結構,協助醫療人員選擇合適的靜脈並精確插入導管,通常選擇肱靜脈、貴要靜脈或頭靜脈作為插入點,末端位置放置於上腔靜脈或靠近心房處。這項技術有效提高了置放成功率,並降低了傳統置放可能引起的併發症,如血管穿刺失敗、誤入動脈或神經損傷等風險。利用超音波進行導引,可以幫助臨床人員實時觀測血管的直徑、深度及走向,提升了穿刺的精準度和安全性。超音波導引之 PICC 置放適用於需要長期靜脈輸液、化療、抗生素治療及靜脈營養的患者,對於減少病患痛苦及降低感染風險具有重要意義。





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## 肺隔離技術 (Lung isolation techniques)

肺隔離或單肺通氣 (one lung ventilation, OLV) 技術常用於帮助暴露以下胸外手術過程中的手術視野:涉及肺、食管、氣管、前縱膈腔结構或主動脈的胸腔手術,以及某些骨科脊椎手術。偶爾有其他情况可能也需要使用肺隔離技術,例如單侧肺大出血或存在單侧肺膿瘍時需用此技術防止對侧肺受污染的通氣方式。

本專题將討論用於肺隔離的具體方式 [如雙腔氣管内管 (double-lumen endotracheal tube, DLT) 或支氣管閉鎖裝置 (bronchial blocker)],以及不同臨床情况下如何選擇最適當装置。此外,操作者需要熟練對喉镜和纖维光學支氣管镜 (fiberoptic bronchoscopy, FOB) 的使用,才能確保正確且快速放置 DLT 或支氣管閉鎖裝置。

同時也會討論 OLV 的適應症、生理學、通氣策略、低氧血症處理以及可能併發症處理。

此次將與各位麻醉界之先進與同道分享三軍總醫院肺隔離技術之麻醉臨床經驗,敬請諸位 不吝指教,謝謝!





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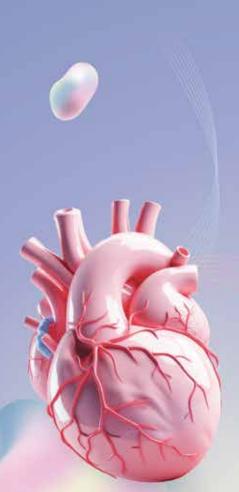


## Chest wall blocks for cardiac surgery

在心臟手術中,神經阻斷的角色越來越顯著。除了術後止痛,也可以減少術中全身性麻醉藥物的使用,更能夠維持術中穩定的血液動力。在這個追求精準醫療及快速康復的時代,這項技術在心臟手術中的應用範圍在不斷擴展中。本演講將探討及分享亞東醫院神經阻斷術在心臟手術中的臨床經驗,包括其操作方法、成效、以及面臨的挑戰。

## 2024 協辦單位

亞東醫院 台灣麻醉醫學會 台灣麻醉專科護理學會 中華民國心臟學會 台灣心臟超音波學會 中華民國醫用超音波學會 台灣心臟外科研究發展協會



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