

## 亚低温治疗在心肺脑复苏中的应用与研究进展

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**【摘要】** 脑复苏是高级心肺脑复苏(CPCR)中的关键目标。保护心搏骤停(CA)后的脑功能,对于提高患者生存率和出院存活率有着至关重要的意义。亚低温治疗是目前唯一可能改善CA患者复苏后神经功能的有效方法,2010年心肺复苏(CPR)和心血管急救指南已明确推荐亚低温治疗作为成功复苏后昏迷患者的治疗策略之一。尽管目前已有多种实施亚低温的方法,但各有长短,选择上仍存有大量争议,需要进一步研究探讨。现通过对亚低温治疗的作用机制、亚低温治疗不同阶段可能发生的并发症以及亚低温的临床应用,如亚低温治疗前评估、治疗方案选择、降温方法等方面进行总结分析,为临床亚低温治疗提供指导。

**【关键词】** 心搏骤停; 心肺脑复苏; 亚低温; 神经系统预后

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**Application and research progress of mild hypothermia in cardiopulmonary cerebral resuscitation** Yuan Wei, Li Chunsheng

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**【Abstract】** The cerebral resuscitation is the most important aim in advanced cardiopulmonary cerebral resuscitation (CPCR). Cerebral function protection after cardiac arrest (CA) is important to improve survival rates including those after the discharge. Therapeutic mild hypothermia maybe the only method that can improve neurological function of patients following resuscitation after CA, which was recommended as one of treatment strategies for unconscious patients after successful resuscitation in 2010 American Heart Association Guidelines for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care. Although there are many cooling methods of inducing hypothermia, each has some advantages or shortcomings. There were many controversies on the choice, which need further research. We make a summary and analysis about the mechanism of therapeutic mild hypothermia, the possible complications at different stages and the clinical application of mild hypothermia, such as the evaluation before therapeutic mild hypothermia and the choice of hypothermia protocol and cooling methods, to provide guidance for clinical mild hypothermia therapy.

**【Key words】** Cardiac arrest; Cardiopulmonary cerebral resuscitation; Mild hypothermia; Neurological outcome

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据统计,美国每年约有25万人发生院外心搏骤停(OHCA),而出院存活率仅有6%<sup>[1]</sup>;在英国心搏骤停(CA)复苏成功的患者中,每年仅有1/20可以康复出院<sup>[2]</sup>;在中国,每年约有54万人发生心源性猝死,出院存活率仅为1.4%~14.0%<sup>[3]</sup>。有研究发现,影响CA患者出院存活率的关键因素是严重的神经功能损伤<sup>[4-5]</sup>。因此,传统的心肺复苏(CPR)概念如今已被更为全面的心肺脑复苏(CPCR)所取代。根据2010年美国心脏协会(AHA)CPR指南的建议,脑复苏是CPCR中的关键目标<sup>[6]</sup>。保护CA后的脑功能,对于提高患者院内存活率和出院存活率都有着至关重要的意义。有研究显示,持续12~24h的亚低温(32~34℃)治疗可提高CA患者的存活率并改善神经功能<sup>[7-8]</sup>,现已被AHA推荐使用。而临床中存在诸多的亚低温治疗方法,如全身亚低温,包括降温毯、通过外周静脉注入低温生理盐水<sup>[9-11]</sup>等;局部亚低温,包括冰帽降温、硬膜下腔注入低温生理盐水、冰袋降温等<sup>[12]</sup>。现将亚低温治疗在CPCR中的研究进展与临床应用进行综述。

### 1 亚低温的作用机制

在亚低温应用早期,其作用机制仅被理解为通过降低机体代谢率,减少脑细胞氧耗和糖耗起到治疗作用,体温每降低1℃,可使脑代谢率降低5%~8%,因此被称为“人工冬眠”<sup>[13-15]</sup>。但经过长时间的研究发现,亚低温能改善复苏后的神经功能不仅是由于上述原因,还可通过多种复杂机制的综合作用而发挥疗效<sup>[16-17]</sup>。充分理解亚低温的多种作用机制对于达到理想的治疗目标、减少并发症有着重要意义。

**1.1 亚低温治疗减少神经细胞凋亡:** 伴随CA患者复苏后的缺血/再灌注(I/R),脑细胞出现坏死,细胞功能部分或全部改变<sup>[16-17]</sup>;亚低温能够减少细胞凋亡通路,避免导致细胞凋亡的损伤<sup>[7, 18]</sup>。国内研究发现,亚低温可以通过抑制脑缺血后天冬氨酸特异性半胱氨酸蛋白酶3(caspase-3)mRNA转录,抑制脑组织中细胞凋亡诱导因子、Fas凋亡基因表达<sup>[19]</sup>及蛋白激酶C裂解、胞质细胞色素C释放和caspase-3的裂解<sup>[20]</sup>,从而减少神经细胞的凋亡。

**1.2 亚低温治疗改善I/R后脑组织的能量代谢:** 亚低温能

阻断 I/R 中对脑组织有害、破坏性的病理进程。缺血使脑细胞供氧中断,迅速减少细胞内高能代谢物,如三磷酸腺苷(ATP)等,使细胞能量代谢由有氧代谢转为无氧酵解,细胞内无机磷酸盐、乳酸、氢离子和钙离子水平明显升高<sup>[21-22]</sup>。如果在 CA 引发的神经兴奋早期实施亚低温治疗,就能阻断或逆转神经功能恶化的病理进程。亚低温能显著降低 I/R 后脑组织中的乳酸水平,促进脑细胞对葡萄糖的利用<sup>[17]</sup>。亚低温预处理能降低体外培养环境下 I/R 后谷氨酸对大鼠大脑皮质神经细胞的损伤<sup>[23]</sup>。再灌注期或之后诱导低温可促进 ATP 的储存,改善脑代谢率,减少毒性产物的蓄积<sup>[17]</sup>。

**1.3 亚低温治疗减轻 I/R 后脑组织的炎症反应:**各种原因所致脑损伤在 I/R 后 1 h 内都会发生特殊的炎症反应。星型胶质细胞、小神经胶质细胞、内皮细胞等可大量分泌肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) 和白细胞介素-2 (IL-2) 等促炎因子,这些促炎因子水平于再灌注后 1 h 明显升高,并可持续 5 d<sup>[24]</sup>。这种改变刺激了免疫系统,使激活的白细胞通过血脑屏障在脑组织中大量蓄积,同时产生大量的自由基<sup>[25]</sup>,这些自由基决定了细胞是进入凋亡进程还是保留功能。实验证明,虽然亚低温治疗不能完全阻断自由基的生成,但能够明显减少它们的产生与蓄积<sup>[26]</sup>;亚低温还可降低脂多糖刺激下的巨噬细胞 Toll 样受体 4 (TLR4) mRNA 的转录水平,进而使炎症平衡向抗炎方向发展<sup>[27]</sup>。另外, I/R 引发的免疫反应虽然有害,却能够延迟细胞的坏死(超过 1 h),为诱导低温赢得充足的时间<sup>[28]</sup>。

**1.4 亚低温治疗保护脑损伤后的血脑屏障:**亚低温治疗可以降低再灌注时血管的通透性,保护血脑屏障,减轻脑水肿。更重要的是,诱导低温减少了脑损伤后血管内血红蛋白的渗漏<sup>[28-29]</sup>,降低了颅内压,从而提高生存率,改善神经功能<sup>[30]</sup>。

**1.5 亚低温治疗对凝血系统的影响:**实验表明,CA 及复苏过程均可能导致凝血活性增加,在脑组织和心脏组织生成纤维蛋白,形成微血管内血栓。亚低温能够影响血小板的数量、功能与凝血系统的级联反应,诱发轻微出血倾向<sup>[31]</sup>;这种抗凝作用可以减少 CA 后中枢神经系统和心血管系统的微血管内血栓的形成<sup>[17,32]</sup>。

**1.6 亚低温治疗有助于改善脑缺血后的血流紊乱:**当脑缺血发生后,局部组织与大脑之间的血流平衡被打破,轻度增加的血栓素 A<sub>2</sub> (TXA<sub>2</sub>) 可引起血管收缩、血栓形成,并导致受损脑组织的血流灌注不足。研究表明,亚低温能够影响内皮素、TXA<sub>2</sub>、前列腺素 E<sub>2</sub> (PGE<sub>2</sub>) 的生成,进而纠正血流平衡的紊乱<sup>[33]</sup>。

## 2 亚低温治疗的并发症

虽然亚低温对 CA 患者复苏后神经功能具有重要的保护作用,但同时也会引起全身生理改变,包括影响循环系统、呼吸系统和凝血系统的功能,以及多种酶的活性<sup>[16]</sup>。尽管这种改变是生理性的,但对于重症患者应加以重视。因此,在实施亚低温治疗时,应尽量避免低温对全身的影响或者对并发症给予及时恰当的处理。在亚低温治疗的 3 个阶段,即诱导低温、维持低温和复温阶段中都有不同的并发症<sup>[17]</sup>。

**2.1 诱导低温阶段:**在达到目标温度前,可能发生电解质紊乱、糖代谢异常等并发症。这些短期并发症常引起患者状态的不稳定,需要针对性的治疗。例如,在诱导低温时联合多种方法降温,如体表降温结合静脉滴注低温液体,迅速降低患者体温,以求减少并发症。当体温达到约 33.5 °C 时,患者会停止或大幅减少寒战,状态趋于稳定<sup>[17]</sup>。同时,在诱导低温阶段需要频繁调整通气参数,改变麻醉药物的剂量,减少低温对呼吸系统的影响<sup>[34-35]</sup>。另外,诱导低温时对患者内环境的调整也极为重要, Kim 等<sup>[36]</sup>发现,亚低温治疗时患者达到目标血糖的时间与出院时神经功能的恢复显著相关,4 h 内达到目标血糖可以获得更好的生存率和神经系统预后。

**2.2 维持低温阶段:**在维持低温阶段,电解质紊乱的风险会逐渐减小,肺炎、伤口感染和褥疮成为更重要的问题,需要密切监控,及时发现并给予恰当处理,才能使治疗得以有效维持。

**2.3 复温阶段:**复温方式包括主动方式和被动方式。被动方式是指移除降温因素(如冰袋、冷却液)后,患者自动恢复体温。在复温阶段,无论何种方式,复温速率都不应超过 0.25 °C/h<sup>[16-17]</sup>,缓慢、可控地复温可以减少电解质从细胞内向细胞外的转移,复温过快可导致细胞凋亡进程的重启<sup>[37-41]</sup>,引起复发性休克、反跳性高血压等并发症,加重神经损伤。

## 3 亚低温的临床应用

**3.1 亚低温治疗前的评估:**CA 复苏成功后,在实施亚低温治疗前 15 min 需要对患者进行全面评估,其中包括:心肺功能状态必须稳定;保持平均动脉压(MAP) > 75 mmHg (1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),必要时可使用血管加压素,动脉血氧饱和度(SaO<sub>2</sub>) 保持在 > 0.98;对患者进行初始神经功能检查,如瞳孔、角膜反射、眼脑反射、强烈刺激后的自主反应以及格拉斯哥昏迷评分(GCS);监控重要生命体征和体温;为使患者放松,可以使用麻醉药和肌松剂,如咪达唑仑、丙泊酚等<sup>[42-49]</sup>。

**3.2 亚低温治疗方案的选择:**复苏后亚低温的实施方案各国有所不同。澳大利亚的医疗机构建议在自主循环恢复(ROSC)后 2 h 内将核心温度降至 33 °C,并维持 12 h<sup>[8]</sup>。在欧洲则推荐在复苏后 4 h 内将核心温度降至 32~34 °C,并维持 24 h<sup>[50]</sup>。

**3.2.1 降温时间窗:**关于复苏后开始降温的时间目前尚无统一论,临床上大多选择在 ROSC 后 30 min~6 h 以内开始降温<sup>[17]</sup>。但也有学者通过实验研究发现,在 CA 期间 ROSC 前开始降温组的存活率和神经功能恢复率明显高于 ROSC 后开始降温组<sup>[51]</sup>。国内也有研究支持这一结果,分别在复苏同时或 ROSC 后使用颅脑降温治疗仪进行亚低温治疗,前者的脑复苏成功率更高<sup>[52]</sup>。但韩国最近的临床研究发现,虽然 OHCA 患者的神经功能恢复结果与亚低温治疗有显著相关性,但院外 ROSC 患者治疗是神经功能预后却较院内 ROSC 患者更差<sup>[53]</sup>。

**3.2.2 目标温度:**2012年西班牙学者应用不同目标温度对CA患者进行治疗,研究发现32℃较34℃能更明显地改善CA患者的预后<sup>[54]</sup>。但在2013年,瑞典Nielsen等<sup>[44]</sup>将ROSC后无意识患者的目标温度分别设定在33℃和36℃,结果发现两组180d病死率差异无统计学意义,神经功能评分(CPC)和改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分大致相同,但33℃组严重不良事件发生率有增多趋势。2015年后续的临床研究进一步证实了这一结果,通过电话随访对患者进行简单神经状况检查和老年认知能力下降的知情者问卷调查发现,治疗温度33℃和36℃两组患者认知能力基本相同<sup>[55]</sup>。由此可见,亚低温治疗的最终目标温度仍有待探索。

**3.2.3 治疗持续时间:**由于已有的实验研究所用模型不同,模拟疾病种类也有差异,因此最佳治疗持续时间说法不一。Ohta等<sup>[56]</sup>研究发现,持续4h的亚低温治疗对大鼠中动脉闭塞小鼠可起到最明显的脑保护作用。而国内学者通过研究不同亚低温维持时间对大鼠脑缺血后脑损伤的影响发现,亚低温治疗持续1h以上对脑组织保护效果更佳<sup>[57]</sup>。虽然也有国家推荐进行长达数天的亚低温治疗,但公认低温持续时间过长,并发症发生率也会增加。目前国际上推荐对ROSC后患者进行12~24h的持续亚低温治疗<sup>[58]</sup>。

### 3.3 亚低温治疗的降温方法

**3.3.1 体表降温:**目前临床上常用的方法有降温毯、冷水浸泡以及局部使用冰袋、冰帽等。其中应用较多的是冰毯降温仪,4~12h即可达到目标温度,降温速率可达2.9℃/h,具有降温效果好、温度控制方便等优点<sup>[59-60]</sup>,但其缺点是热交换效率低,核心体温下降速度慢,达到治疗温度所需时间长。而且,体表降温受接触面积影响,难以维持稳定的温度,目前仅作为亚低温治疗的辅助方法。

**3.3.2 低温液体静脉灌注降温:**通过静脉灌注大量4℃冰生理盐水或乳酸林格液是一种快速、廉价的CA后低温疗法<sup>[61-62]</sup>。该方法为条件有限的院前CPR环境提供了低温治疗的可能,其有效性已经动物实验证实<sup>[60]</sup>。但最近的临床研究显示,院前对CA患者实施冷晶体液灌注对神经功能恢复并无益处,并且由于大量液体灌注,可导致肺水肿发生风险明显上升<sup>[63]</sup>。

**3.3.3 血管内降温:**血管内热交换降温具有降温速度快、准确维持既定温度、波动性小以及复温速度容易控制等特点<sup>[64]</sup>。美国Alsius公司生产的Cool Gard™系列血管内降温仪在国内临床上已广泛使用,该设备采用一根尖端带有3个球囊的导管,通常放置于患者的静脉系统,利用低温生理盐水在球囊内产生的涡流带走中央静脉血中的热量,从而降低机体的核心温度<sup>[65-66]</sup>。但血管通路建立相对费时,难以在院外急救环境中实施,而且在降温过程中易出现肌肉颤动,影响呼吸功能及降温效果。

**3.3.4 使用体外膜肺或体外循环设备降温:**体外膜肺或体外循环系统包括血管内导管、血泵以及能够快速、准确降低核心温度的热交换系统。然而,这套系统造价昂贵,并需要由受过培训的经验丰富的专家操作;而且在实施这种方法

时,患者在连接设备前需要接受充分的抗凝治疗,在急诊科、重症监护中使用较少<sup>[16]</sup>。

**3.3.5 体腔降温:**可以用于降温治疗的体腔有鼻腔、胃腔、膀胱、腹腔等。腹腔冷灌注法是采用封闭套管插入腹腔,向腹腔内灌注10℃林格液2L,5min后利用重力排出<sup>[67]</sup>。这种方法虽然降温迅速,但常易导致致命性的腹腔感染。发明于2008年的鼻咽部喷射制冷诱导低温技术目前讨论较多,这套设备包括1根一次性的鼻导管、1个控制单元、1个包含2L冷却剂的水槽以及1个氧仓。经鼻孔将鼻导管放置在鼻腔底部,向鼻腔内喷射氧气与冷却剂的混合物<sup>[16]</sup>,能够有效降低脑实质温度,并减少全身并发症,但不适用于颅骨骨折的患者。

**3.3.6 其他方法:**近期研究发现,通过静脉注射神经降压肽能够在数分钟内快速诱导产生低温,且不需要麻醉药物辅助;在24h后,随着神经降压肽在体内的清除,核心温度不需要借助外界热量即可升高。遗憾的是,这种药物对于人类的安全性还未得到证实<sup>[68]</sup>。向肺中缓慢注射大量冷却的全氟化碳,并给予适当的氧供与通气,可以快速降低温度,但目前仅应用于动物实验<sup>[16,18]</sup>。

## 4 结论

亚低温治疗是目前唯一可能改善CA患者复苏后神经功能的有效方法,2010年CPR和心血管急救指南已明确将亚低温治疗作为成功复苏后昏迷患者的推荐治疗策略之一,但关于降温方法的选择与实施治疗方案的具体细节,仍需大量的动物实验与临床观察去探讨。

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