

• 论著 •

连续性静脉 - 静脉血液滤过对重症患者经肺热稀释法测量心排血量的影响

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DOI : 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.08.008

【摘要】目的 探讨重症患者进行连续性静脉 - 静脉血液滤过(CVVH)时对经肺热稀释法监测心排血量(CO)值及血流动力学指标的影响。**方法** 采用前瞻性队列研究方法,选择2011年1月至2015年10月遵义医学院附属医院重症加强治疗病房(ICU)收治的62例重症患者。所有患者经股静脉穿刺置管成功后进行CVVH,分别在CVVH运行前、运行后即刻(动脉端泵出血后立即注射8℃生理盐水)、运行后5 min、突然中断即刻(运行10 min按暂停键),以及重新恢复运行后即刻、15 min、30 min应用脉搏指示连续心排血量(PiCCO)监测仪监测CO值,同时观察各时间点心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)、中心静脉压(CVP)及中心血温的变化。**结果** 从CVVH运行前至运行后5 min,患者的CO值均未出现明显变化,波动在6.96(7.33, 8.67)~6.98(6.43, 7.45)L/min;直至CVVH突然中断即刻,CO值突然升高并达峰值8.04(7.36, 8.77)L/min,且与其他时间点比较差异有统计学意义(均P<0.01);CVVH重新恢复运行后即刻,CO值骤降至4.71(4.14, 7.26)L/min,且明显低于其他时间点(均P<0.01);随着CVVH恢复运行,患者CO值逐渐恢复到中断前的稳定运行水平[4.71(4.14, 7.26)~6.85(6.08, 7.26)L/min]。CO监测期间,患者HR、MAP、CVP等其他血流动力学指标以及中心血温均处于稳定水平,未见明显变化。**结论** CVVH中断即刻PiCCO监测的CO值明显升高,CVVH恢复运行后即刻CO值明显降低,而CVVH正常运行时不影响CO值的监测;CVVH正常运行对HR、MAP、CVP等其他血流动力学及中心血温均无明显影响。

【关键词】 连续性静脉 - 静脉血液滤过; 脉搏指示连续心排血量监测; 热稀释法; 心排血量

基金项目:国家自然科学基金面上项目(81560308)

The influence of continuous veno-venous hemofiltration on cardiac output value monitored by transpulmonary thermodilution technique in critical patients Mei Hong, Chen Miao, Fu Xiaoyun, Li Kang, Liu Guoyue, Qin Song
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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the influence of continuous veno-venous hemofiltration (CVVH) on cardiac output (CO) value and parameters of hemodynamics monitored by transpulmonary thermodilution technique in critical patients. **Methods** A prospective cohort study was conducted. Sixty-two critical patients admitted to intensive care unit (ICU) of Zunyi Medical College Affiliated Hospital from January 2011 to October 2015 were enrolled. All of the patients received CVVH through femoral vein puncture catheter. The CO value was monitored before CVVH operation, immediately after CVVH operation (8 °C normal saline was injected immediately after the output of blood from the arterial end), 5 minutes after operation, the time at the sudden interruption (press pause key after 10 minutes of operation) and resumed immediately, 15 minutes and 30 minutes after operation by pulse-indicated continuous cardiac output (PiCCO) with transpulmonary thermodilution method. The changes in heart rate (HR), mean arterial pressure (MAP), central venous pressure (CVP), and blood temperature were observed at all time points. **Results** From CVVH before start to 5 minutes thereafter, CO values were not significantly changed in patients, fluctuating in 6.96 (7.33, 8.67)–6.98 (6.43, 7.45) L/min. When CVVH was suddenly interrupted, CO value was immediately increased to the peak 8.04 (7.36, 8.77) L/min, which showed statistically significant difference as compared with other time points (all P < 0.01). Immediately after the CVVH recovery from interruption, the CO value dropped to 4.71 (4.14, 7.26) L/min, and it was significantly lower than those at other time points (all P < 0.01). With the CVVH recovery, the patients' CO value was gradually restored to the stable operation ahead of interruption [4.71 (4.14, 7.26)–6.85 (6.08, 7.26) L/min]. During CO monitoring, HR, MAP, CVP and blood temperature of the patients were at the same level, and no significant changes were founded. **Conclusions** CVVH interruption of immediate PiCCO monitoring CO value were significantly increased,

immediately after the CVVH recovery the CO value were significantly reduced, and the normal operation of CVVH did not affect the CO value monitoring. Hemodynamics and blood temperature of all patients were stable during CVVH.

【Key words】 Continuous veno-venous hemofiltration; Pulse-indicated continuous cardiac output; Thermodilution; Cardiac output

Fund program: National Natural Science Foundation of China (General Program) (81560308)

脉搏指示连续心排血量监测技术(PiCCO)具有创伤与危险性小、简便、精确、可连续监测心排血量(CO)^[1],并能提供容量状态及肺水肿信息^[2]的特点,已广泛用于重症患者的血流动力学监测^[3-4]。连续性静脉-静脉血液滤过(CVVH)除用于肾脏替代治疗外,其适应证已扩展到急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)^[5]、多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)^[6]、心力衰竭^[7]、腹腔高压^[8]等非肾脏疾病,成为重症加强治疗病房(ICU)危重病患者重要的救治支持措施之一。危重病患者常并发容量过负荷或内环境失衡,需应用CVVH进行超滤及内环境调节,而评估容量状态是治疗的关键所在^[9]。对于既需要CVVH又需要PiCCO监测血流动力学的患者,CVVH是否会影响经肺热稀释测量的CO结果,迄今相关研究结果有限,且存在争议^[10-15]。基于热稀释法的CO监测技术对容量和血温的变化非常敏感,CVVH在运行过程中会出现突然中止及再运行等意外情况,此时中心血温的变化可能对CO监测结果产生影响。本研究旨在探讨CVVH对重症患者PiCCO监测CO结果及血流动力学指标的影响,为临床评估CO的可靠性提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象的选择:采用前瞻性队列研究方法,选择2011年1月至2015年10月遵义医学院附属医院ICU收治的需要进行CVVH同时采用PiCCO监测CO的重症患者。

1.1.1 纳入标准:明确诊断急性肾衰竭(ARF)、尿毒症引起的严重容量负荷过重、重症急性胰腺炎(SAP)、感染性休克合并高乳酸血症,并伴有血流动力学不稳定,且有CVVH及PiCCO监测的指征。

1.1.2 排除标准:严重低体温、主动脉瘤、心内分流、严重心脏瓣膜疾病、心腔肿瘤、肥胖者[体质指数(BMI)>30 kg/m²]。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究通过遵义医学院附属医院伦理委员会批准,所有治疗、监测及检查均获得患者或家属的知情同意。

1.2 观察指标及方法:应用PiCCO监测仪(德国

Pulsion公司),采用经肺热稀释法分别于CVVH运行前、运行后即刻(动脉端泵出血后立即注射8℃生理盐水)、运行后5 min、突然中断即刻(运行10 min按暂停键)及重新恢复运行后即刻、15 min、30 min检测CO值,并测定心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)、中心静脉压(CVP)及中心血温。

1.3 CO监测方法:经股静脉穿刺置管成功后,由中心静脉导管在4 s内匀速注入20 mL 8℃的生理盐水;CVVH时设置血流量130~150 mL/min,脱水量150~200 mL/h,置换液速度35~40 mL·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹。

1.4 统计学处理:采用SPSS 17.0软件处理数据,正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用一般线性模型、单组重复测量方差分析;非正态分布的计量资料以中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示,采用Wilcoxon秩和检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 患者一般情况:共入选64例患者,其中2例在CRRT突然中断即刻测量的CO值缺失,予以剔除,最终有62例重症患者的数据纳入本研究。其中男性38例,女性24例;平均年龄(49±5)岁;急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)评分(18±3)分;入院时血肌酐(356±15)μmol/L,尿素氮(17.8±4.6)mmol/L,血乳酸(3.3±1.8)mmol/L,BMI(24.1±3.2)kg/m²。原发病:SAP 15例,尿毒症18例,ARF 17例,感染性休克12例。所有患者均完成了相应治疗。

2.2 CVVH不同时间点CO值及HR、MAP、CVP、中心血温的变化(表1):从CVVH运行前至运行后5 min,患者CO值均未出现较大波动;直至CVVH突然中断即刻,CO值突然升高并达峰值,且与其他时间点比较差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.01$);CVVH重新恢复运行后即刻,CO值骤降,且明显低于其他时间点(均 $P<0.01$);随CVVH恢复运行,患者CO值逐渐恢复到中断前的稳定运行水平。CO监测期间,患者HR、MAP、CVP及中心血温均处于稳定水平,各时间点间差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

表1 62例重症患者CVVH不同时间点PiCCO监测CO值及HR、MAP、CVP、中心血温的变化

观察时间点	例数 (例)	CO [L/min, M(Q _L , Q _U)]	HR (次/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	MAP (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	CVP (cmH ₂ O, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	中心血温 (℃, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
T1(CVVH运行前)	62	6.98(6.43, 7.45) ^{ab}	97±8	72±8	16±2	36.4±0.4
T2(运行后即刻)	62	6.96(7.33, 8.67) ^{ab}	96±9	73±9	15±4	36.4±0.5
T3(运行后5 min)	62	6.97(6.43, 7.42) ^{ab}	95±8	75±7	15±6	36.3±0.5
T4(突然中断即刻)	62	8.04(7.36, 8.77)	96±7	75±8	15±5	36.4±0.4
T5(重新恢复运行后即刻)	62	4.71(4.14, 7.26) ^a	95±7	76±9	15±4	36.4±0.4
T6(重新恢复运行后15 min)	62	6.85(6.08, 7.26) ^{ab}	96±8	76±8	16±5	36.3±0.5
T7(重新恢复运行后30 min)	62	6.83(6.21, 7.34) ^{ab}	97±9	76±6	17±4	36.4±0.4

注: CVVH 为连续性静脉-静脉血液滤过, PiCCO 为脉搏指示连续心排血量监测, CO 为心排血量, HR 为心率, MAP 为平均动脉压, CVP 为中心静脉压; 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa, 1 cmH₂O=0.098 kPa; 与 T4 比较, ^aP<0.01; 与 T5 比较, ^bP<0.01

3 讨论

PiCCO 是一项全新的脉搏轮廓连续 CO 监测与经肺热稀释法 CO 监测联合应用技术, 其创伤性及危险性小, 通过热稀释法测量 CO 的准确性与经肺动脉导管测量的 CO 相当, 同时能监测血管外肺水(EVLW)、全心舒张期末容积(GEDV)、肺血管通透性指数(PVPI)等多个参数, 目前已经广泛应用于临床^[16]。PiCCO 监测时, 如果患者在进行 CVVH, 其容量及中心血温的变化是否对 PiCCO 监测的 CO 值有影响, 目前研究较少。

从理论上推断, CVVH 突然中断或再运行、体外血流突然中断或重新运行, 都有可能引起中心血温的快速变化, 从而导致 PiCCO 监测 CO 值出现偏差。本研究表明: 在 CVVH 稳定运行期间, 经肺热稀释法测定的 CO 值处于稳定水平, 与 CVVH 运行前比较无明显差异; 而在 CVVH 突然中断即刻, CO 值会出现一过性增高, 与 CVVH 运行前及平稳运行期间出现了统计学差异; CVVH 再次恢复运行即刻, CO 值又出现一过性降低, 随后恢复至 CVVH 运行前及平稳运行期间的水平。由此可知, 在 CVVH 运行中断和中断后再运行转换即刻测量的 CO 值存在较大误差, 可能原因是 CVVH 运行中断及中断后再运行转换的瞬间引起温度基线变化, 但血温在短时间内(约 1 min)能重新建立稳态^[12]。

既往也有研究描述了在快速输液时用热稀释法测量 CO 有明显变化^[17], 在大量液体通过心肺通路的过程中, 体温下降速率为 0.14 ℃/min, 虽然下降幅度很小, 但此时监测 CO 数据偏低, 说明快速输液对热稀释法监测的 CO 值会产生影响^[18]。由热稀释法 CO 测量公式 $CO = [(Tb - Ti) Vi K] / \int \Delta Tb dt$ (Tb 为注射冷溶液前血温, Ti 为溶液温度, Vi 为溶

液容积, $\Delta Tb dt$ 为热稀释曲线下面积, K 为校正常数)可以看出, CVVH 突然中断时 $\Delta Tb dt$ 变小, 即使 $(Tb - Ti) Vi K$ 不变, CO 值仍会增高; 而 CVVH 再启动时, 机器中的血液进入体循环使 $\Delta Tb dt$ 增加, CO 值则降低。有研究发现, PiCCO 热稀释技术监测过程中自身血温发生微小改变对 CO 的影响比注射冰盐水更敏感^[19]。

Sakka 等^[14]研究表明, 低血流速度下进行肾脏替代治疗对脓毒症患者 PiCCO 监测的心排血指数(CI)、胸腔内血容量指数(ITBVI)、血管外肺水指数(EVLWI)没有影响, 与本研究结果相似。而王志勇等^[20]研究表明, CVVH 运行 30 min 后进行 PiCCO 监测, CI 会显著下降, 本研究结果与之不一致。分析其原因可能为实验时基线血温波动过大导致测量误差, 且纳入患者本身可能存在心肌功能潜在损伤, 轻微的容量改变可能导致 CO 的巨大变化, 但具体原因还需进一步研究探讨。

综上所述, CVVH 中断即刻 PiCCO 监测 CO 值明显增高, CVVH 中断后再运行即刻 PiCCO 监测 CO 值明显降低; CVVH 正常运行时不影响 CO 值检测, 同时对 HR、MAP、CVP 等其他血流动力学指标及中心血温均无明显影响。

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(收稿日期: 2015-12-22)

(本文编辑: 孙茜, 李银平)