

治疗急性呼吸窘迫综合征是应该保留自主呼吸还是使用肌松剂消除自主呼吸?

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DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.11.005

【摘要】 目的 探讨在急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)治疗时是应该保留自主呼吸还是使用肌松剂消除自主呼吸?**方法** 采用前瞻性单盲随机对照研究设计方法,选择云南省个旧市人民医院重症医学科2013年7月1日至2015年12月31日收治的所有ARDS患者,均符合ARDS柏林定义诊断标准,排除年龄<15岁、孕妇及终末期疾病患者。按随机数字表法分为保留自主呼吸组和肌松组。保留自主呼吸组仅行联合镇静镇痛治疗,维持Ramsay镇静评分2~4分,若出现人-机协调性差或氧合难以维持则转入肌松组。肌松组患者在联合镇静镇痛治疗基础上给予维库溴铵维持肌松,若使用大剂量血管活性药物仍难以维持血压,则转入保留自主呼吸组。记录患者呼吸机支持治疗后5 d内机械通气指标、血气分析指标及预后指标。**结果** 共入选50例ARDS患者,其中2例未行气管插管、1例重度颅脑损伤、1例后续确诊为急性心肌梗死、5例因经济原因自动出院被排除,最终纳入保留自主呼吸组17例,肌松组24例(其中6例由保留自主呼吸组转入)。与保留自主呼吸组比较,肌松组患者年龄更小(岁:35±16比50±16, $P<0.01$),需要更高的呼气末正压[PEEP(cmH_2O , $1\text{ cmH}_2\text{O}=0.098\text{ kPa}$):8±3比6±2, $P<0.05$],肺复张比例更高(58.3%比23.5%, $P<0.05$);而两组患者性别、急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分系统II(APACHE II)评分、ARDS的病因和分级以及其他呼吸机参数比较差异均无统计学意义。保留自主呼吸组转入肌松组的6例患者均为重症ARDS,均进行了肺复张,且PEEP水平均较高;而肌松组则无一例转入保留自主呼吸组。保留自主呼吸组和肌松组呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)发生率(0比4.2%)、重症加强治疗病房(ICU)未用镇静药时间(d:4.4±4.0比3.7±2.9)、ICU未用升压药时间(d:7.5±5.9比8.1±5.4)、28 d内非机械通气时间(d:17.1±8.2比17.9±7.4)、28 d内非ICU住院时间(d:15.9±7.6比17.2±6.3)、28 d和90 d病死率(11.8%比4.2%, 17.6%比4.2%)比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。**结论** ARDS机械通气患者使用肌松剂是安全的,不会增加病死率、机械通气时间及ICU住院时间;尤其对于重症ARDS患者,使用肌松剂有利于改善氧合。

【关键词】 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; 自主呼吸; 肌松; 病死率

基金项目: 云南省教育厅科学研究基金(2013C255)

To retain spontaneous breathing or eliminate spontaneous breathing with neuromuscular blockers in acute respiratory distress syndrome patients? Rao Zhenyi, Li Junwei, Ma Yan, Li Xingxiang, Xue Jia, Tian Lu, Zhou Wenlei, Kuang Yingxuan

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate whether patients should retain spontaneous breath or eliminate breathing with neuromuscular blocking agent during ventilation treatment for patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). **Methods** A prospective single-blind randomized controlled trial was conducted. All patients with ARDS admitted to Department of Critical Care Medicine of Gejiu People's Hospital from July 1st, 2013 to December 31st, 2015 were enrolled. All cases met the criterion of Berlin definition, and patients with age lower than 15 years, in pregnancy or with end-stage disease were excluded. The subjects were randomly divided into retaining spontaneous breathing group and muscle paralysis group. The patients in retaining spontaneous breathing group were only sedated and analgesia to persist Ramsay sedation score from 2 to 4. Some patients would be transferred to muscle paralysis group who could not cooperate with ventilator or maintain the oxygenation. Spontaneous breathing of patients in muscle paralysis group was eliminated with vecuronium on the basis of sedation and analgesia. If high dose of vasopressor is still difficult to maintain blood pressure in muscle paralysis group, the patients would be transferred to the retaining spontaneous breathing group. The parameters of mechanical ventilation, indexes of arterial blood gas samples analysis and prognostic indexes were collected prospectively from the first day to the fifth day after mechanical ventilation. **Results** Totally 50 ARDS patients were enrolled in this study, 9 patients were excluded (2 patients not intubated, 1 patient with severe traumatic brain injury, 1 patient with confirmed diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction, 5 patients discharged by themselves owing to the short of money). Finally, there were 17 patients in the retaining spontaneous breathing group and 24 in the muscle paralysis group (6 patients were transferred from the retaining spontaneous breathing group).

Patients in muscle paralysis group were significantly younger than those in the retaining spontaneous breathing group (age: 35 ± 16 vs. 50 ± 16 , $P < 0.01$), need higher positive end expiratory pressure [PEEP (cmH_2O , $1 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O} = 0.098 \text{ kPa}$): 8 ± 3 vs. 6 ± 2 , $P < 0.05$] and have a higher percent age of pulmonary rehabilitation (58.3% vs. 23.5%, $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in gender, acute physiology and chronic healthy evaluation II (APACHE II) score, cause of disease and classifications of ARDS, parameters of mechanical ventilation between two groups. Six patients transferred from the retaining spontaneous breathing group were all severe ARDS, who were all treated with a higher PEEP pulmonary rehabilitation therapy. None of patient in the muscle paralysis group was transferred to the retaining spontaneous breathing group. There were no significant differences in the incidence rate of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP, 0 vs. 4.2%), sedative-free days in intensive care unit (ICU, days: 4.4 ± 4.0 vs. 3.7 ± 2.9), vasopressor-free days in ICU (days: 7.5 ± 5.9 vs. 8.1 ± 5.4), ventilator-free days within 28 days (days: 17.1 ± 8.2 vs. 17.9 ± 7.4), days out of ICU within 28 days (days: 15.9 ± 7.6 vs. 17.2 ± 6.3), 28-day and 90-day mortality (11.8% vs. 4.2%, 17.6% vs. 4.2%) between the retaining spontaneous breathing group and muscle paralysis group (all $P > 0.05$).

Conclusions A neuromuscular blocking agent administrated to the ARDS patients on mechanical ventilation was safe, which will not increase mortality, ventilator days and ICU days. Especially, in patients with severe ARDS, administration of a neuromuscular blocking agent improved the oxygenation.

【Key words】 Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Spontaneous breathing; Muscle paralysis; Mortality

Fund program: Science Research Fund of Yunnan Provincial Education Department (2013C255)

急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)在临床危重患者中发生率很高,多种因素均可导致ARDS^[1],且病死率高达40%~60%^[2-6]。1994年由欧美联席会议(AECC)首先明确了急性肺损伤(ALI)/ARDS的诊断标准^[7],并在2012年颁布了ARDS柏林定义诊断标准^[8]。我国《ALI/ARDS诊断与治疗指南(2006)》中推荐^[9]:ARDS患者机械通气时应尽量保留自主呼吸(C级);对进行机械通气的ARDS患者,不推荐常规使用肌松剂(E级)。该指南发布较早,且推荐意见级别较低。虽然早期研究显示,ARDS患者使用肌松剂会延长呼吸机使用时间和重症加强治疗病房(ICU)住院时间,甚至导致病死率增加^[10];但近期研究显示,使用肌松剂不但不会增加重症ARDS患者机械通气时间及肌无力的发生率,而且可以改善90d存活率^[11-12]。国内吕光宇等^[13]研究也显示,早期应用神经肌肉阻滞剂治疗严重脓毒症合并重度ARDS患者,不仅能有效改善病情严重程度,而且能降低21d病死率;一项荟萃分析(Meta分析)也得出早期应用神经肌肉阻滞剂治疗ARDS患者能降低28d病死率、改善预后的结论^[14]。究其原因,可能是由于ARDS患者存在较强自主呼吸时导致跨肺压增加,从而加重肺损伤^[15-16]。根据上述理论基础,本研究旨在探讨保留自主呼吸和使用肌松剂消除自主呼吸对ARDS患者预后的影响,以指导临床工作。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象的纳入和排除标准:采用前瞻性单盲随机对照研究设计方法。为避免选择性偏倚,运用中心网络随机系统进行随机隐藏。选择2013年7月1日至2015年12月31日本院重症医学科收治的

ARDS患者,均符合ARDS柏林定义诊断标准^[8]。排除年龄<15岁、孕妇及终末期疾病患者。剔除未进行有创机械通气或自动出院者。

1.2 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,通过本院伦理委员会审批,所有治疗措施均获得患者或家属的知情同意。

1.3 分组及治疗:按随机数字表法将入选患者分为保留自主呼吸组和肌松组。

1.3.1 治疗方法:保留自主呼吸组仅给予咪达唑仑+吗啡或咪达唑仑+芬太尼联合镇静镇痛治疗,每日进行Ramsay镇静评分并控制在2~4分,患者耐受情况良好则停用镇静镇痛药,始终保留自主呼吸;若出现人-机协调极差、烦躁明显,或镇静镇痛效果差导致氧合下降,或氧合难以维持且需行俯卧位通气的患者则转入肌松组。肌松组在联合镇静镇痛治疗基础上给予维库溴铵 $1 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 维持肌松,消除自主呼吸;若患者血压低且使用大剂量血管活性药物(多巴胺 $\geq 15 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ +去甲肾上腺素/肾上腺素 $\geq 0.5 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$,或同时使用多巴胺、去甲肾上腺素、多巴酚丁胺、肾上腺素中3种以上血管活性药物)仍难以维持血压者则停用肌松剂,转入保留自主呼吸组。

1.3.2 呼吸机参数设置:两组均使用肺保护性通气策略:①使用6 mL/kg小潮气量(VT)通气,保证平台压 $\leq 30 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O}$ ($1 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O} = 0.098 \text{ kPa}$);保留自主呼吸组因存在自主呼吸,在保证平台压 $\leq 30 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O}$ 的情况下,VT可能远大于6 mL/kg。②允许性高碳酸血症:pH值 ≥ 7.20 ,在保证平台压 $\leq 30 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O}$ 的情况下,若pH值 < 7.2 ,可以增加VT。③肺复张:若上述通气仍不能保证脉搏血氧饱和度(SpO_2) \geq

0.88 或动脉血氧分压 (PaO₂) ≥ 55 mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa), 则使用压力控制通气 (PCV) 进行肺复张, 压力控制 (PC) 15 cmH₂O + 呼气末正压 (PEEP) 20 ~ 35 cmH₂O, 吸呼比 (I:E) 为 1:1, 通气频率 (f) 10 次 /min; 若肺复张仍不能保证氧合, 肌松后进行俯卧位通气。④ 适当的 PEEP: 初始 PEEP 均设置为 5 cmH₂O, 在肺复张后使用最小 PEEP 维持氧合。

1.3.3 脱机规则: 每日进行脱机评估, 在保证氧合的情况下, 先降低吸入氧浓度 (FiO₂) 至 0.45, 再降低 PEEP 至 5 cmH₂O, 若氧合仍能维持, 则停用肌松、镇静镇痛药物, 并转换为压力支持通气 (PSV) 模式, 逐渐降低压力支持 (PS) 水平 (气管插管者 PS ≤ 10 cmH₂O, 气管切开者 PS ≤ 8 cmH₂O), 脱机, 改为 T 管吸氧, 氧流量 3 L/min, 超过 0.5 h 拔除气管导管, 则脱机成功; 气管切开患者若脱机超过 72 h, 也认为脱机成功。

1.4 观察指标: 记录患者性别、年龄、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统 II (APACHE II) 评分、ARDS 病因及分级; 呼吸支持治疗后 5 d 内机械通气指标 (PEEP、FiO₂), 血气指标 [pH 值、PaO₂、动脉血二氧化碳分压 (PaCO₂)、氧合指数 (PaO₂/FiO₂)], 肺复张例数, 俯卧位通气例数; 预后指标, 如呼吸机相关性肺炎 (VAP) 发生率、ICU 未用镇静药和升压药时间、28 d 内非 ICU 住院时间和非机械通气时间、28 d 和 90 d 病死率。

1.5 统计学分析: 使用 Microsoft Excel 建立数据库, SPSS 22.0 软件分析数据。计量资料以均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 组间比较采用 *t* 检验; 计数资料采用 χ^2 检验。P < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者入选流程及基线特征 (图 1; 表 1): 50 例

ARDS 患者入选, 其中保留自主呼吸组 1 例未行气管插管、1 例重度颅脑损伤、3 例因经济原因自动出院被排除, 7 例因氧合不能维持转入肌松组; 肌松组 1 例未行气管插管、1 例后续确诊为急性心肌梗死、2 例因经济原因自动出院被排除。最终纳入 41 例患者, 保留自主呼吸组 17 例, 肌松组 24 例。表 1 显示, 与保留自主呼吸组比较, 肌松组患者年龄小、PEEP 高、肺复张比例大 (均 P < 0.05), 而其他指标比较差异均无统计学意义。保留自主呼吸组转入肌松组的 6 例患者均为重症 ARDS, 均进行了肺复张, 且 PEEP 水平均较高; 而肌松组则无一例转入保留自主呼吸组。

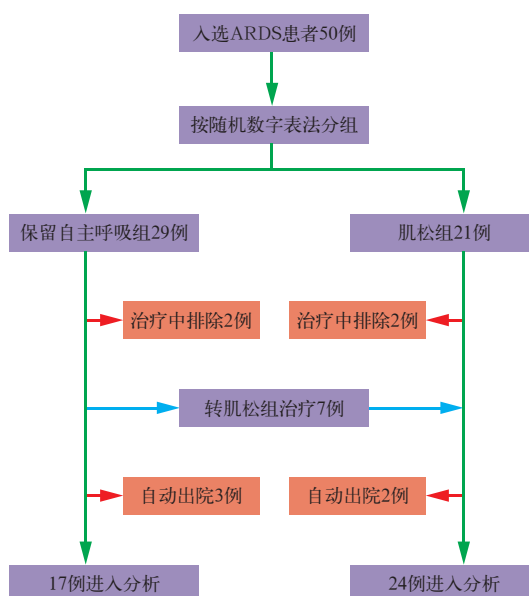


图 1 急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDS) 患者是保留自主呼吸还是使用肌松剂消除自主呼吸研究的纳入流程

2.2 转归 (表 2): 两组 VAP 发生率、ICU 未用镇静药和升压药时间、28 d 内非机械通气时间和非 ICU 住院时间、28 d 和 90 d 病死率比较均无差异。

表 1 保留自主呼吸和肌松剂消除自主呼吸两组 ARDS 机械通气患者一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别 (例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	APACHE II 评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	ARDS 病因 [例 (%)]		ARDS 分级 [例 (%)]		
		男性	女性			肺内源性	肺外源性	轻度	中度	重度
自主呼吸组	17	13	4	50 ± 16	20 ± 8	9 (52.9)	8 (47.1)	3 (17.6)	8 (47.1)	6 (35.3)
肌松组	24	21	3	35 ± 16	21 ± 8	14 (58.3)	10 (41.7)	2 (8.3)	11 (45.8)	11 (45.8)
χ^2 / t 值		0.855		2.919	-0.430	0.117		0.806	0.006	0.455
P 值		0.421		0.006	0.669	0.732		0.369	0.938	0.500
组别	例数 (例)	PEEP (cmH ₂ O, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	FiO ₂ ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	pH 值 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	PaO ₂ (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	PaCO ₂ (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	肺复张 [例 (%)]	俯卧位通气 [例 (%)]	
自主呼吸组	17	6 ± 2	0.57 ± 0.13	165 ± 53	7.40 ± 0.10	87 ± 22	37 ± 6	4 (23.5)	1 (5.9)	
肌松组	24	8 ± 3	0.56 ± 0.09	176 ± 63	7.37 ± 0.08	92 ± 24	39 ± 7	14 (58.3)	1 (4.2)	
<i>t</i> / χ^2 值		-2.236	0.527	-0.559	1.246	-0.588	-0.958	4.894	0.063	
P 值		0.031	0.601	0.553	0.220	0.560	0.344	0.027	0.802	

注: ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征, APACHE II 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统 II, PEEP 为呼气末正压, FiO₂ 为吸入氧浓度, PaO₂/FiO₂ 为氧合指数, PaO₂ 为动脉血氧分压, PaCO₂ 为动脉血二氧化碳分压; 1 cmH₂O = 0.098 kPa, 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa

表2 保留自主呼吸和肌松剂消除自主呼吸两组 ARDS 机械通气患者预后指标比较

组别	例数 (例)	VAP 发生率 [例(%)]	ICU 未用镇静药 时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	ICU 未用升压药 时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	28 d 内非机械通气 时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	28 d 内非 ICU 住院 时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	28 d 病死率 [% (例)]	90 d 病死率 [% (例)]
自主呼吸组	17	0(0)	4.4 ± 4.0	7.5 ± 5.9	17.1 ± 8.2	15.9 ± 7.6	11.8(2)	17.6(3)
肌松组	24	1(4.2)	3.7 ± 2.9	8.1 ± 5.4	17.9 ± 7.4	17.2 ± 6.3	4.2(1)	4.2(1)
χ^2/t 值		0.726	0.652	-0.312	-0.325	-0.610	0.847	2.054
P 值		0.394	0.518	0.757	0.747	0.546	0.357	0.152

注: ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征, VAP 为呼吸机相关性肺炎, ICU 为重症加强治疗病房

3 讨论

ARDS 的治疗始终是一个世界性难题。近几十年来,针对 ARDS 治疗的研究较多,部分药物可以改善某些临床指标,但不能改善 ARDS 预后,如吸入一氧化氮(NO)^[17]和静脉使用阿米三嗪^[18];部分药物取得了一定进展,但是否能改善预后仍存在争议,如糖皮质激素,较早国外研究均提示其不能改善预后^[19-21];近期国内研究显示,早期使用糖皮质激素治疗 ARDS 患者可以改善预后,特别是 28 d 存活率^[22],但此项研究为单中心回顾性分析,不足以证明糖皮质激素的有效性。在呼吸机治疗方面,以往认为有效的高频振荡通气(HFOV)也被证实不能改善临床预后^[23];近期一项荟萃分析也显示,与传统机械通气比较,HFOV 并不能降低 ARDS 患者的病死率^[24]。一直以来,普遍认为小 VT 能够改善 ALI/ARDS 患者预后^[25],且近期研究也证实肺保护性通气策略(小 VT、允许性高碳酸血症、肺复张、合适的 PEEP)中的 2 项及 2 项以上联合治疗可以改善预后^[26-27];但尚未证实单纯高 PEEP 和肺复张能改善病死率^[28-30]。近期几项研究证明,俯卧位通气的改善重症 ARDS 患者的预后^[31-32]。此外,体外膜肺氧合(ECMO)也能提高重症 ARDS 患者病死率^[33],但因费用高昂,操作复杂,不能广泛开展。因此,如何在基层医院提高 ARDS 尤其是重症 ARDS 的抢救成功率仍是难题。

本研究显示,保留自主呼吸组患者年龄更大,而肌松组需要更高的 PEEP 且肺复张比例更大。因随机分组的原因,年龄因素属于不可控制因素。肌松组有更高的 PEEP 水平和肺复张比例,提示可能由于消除了自主呼吸,降低了跨肺压,导致 VT 减小,从而需要更高的 PEEP 和更多的肺复张来维持氧合。从保留自主呼吸组转入肌松组的 6 例患者均为重症 ARDS,均进行了肺复张,且 PEEP 水平均较高,而肌松组无一例转入保留自主呼吸组。说明重症 ARDS 患者保留自主呼吸会导致跨肺压增加,加重肺损伤,难以维持氧合,甚至可能增加病死率^[16]。

使用肌松剂消除自主呼吸可降低跨肺压,减轻肺损伤,进而维持氧合,降低病死率^[34]。

本研究虽未获得阳性结果(即未证实使用肌松剂可以降低 ARDS 患者 28 d 和 90 d 病死率),但结果显示使用肌松剂不会延长 ARDS 患者 ICU 住院时间和机械通气时间,不会增加镇静剂和升压药使用,亦不增加 VAP 发生率,说明 ARDS 患者使用肌松剂是安全的。

本研究不足之处:本研究为单中心研究,样本量过少;未对纳入 ARDS 患者中重症 ARDS 患者分亚组研究,尚需增加病例、延长试验时间,针对重症 ARDS 患者设计试验并进行 Kaplan-Meier 分析以进一步证实上述结论。

综上,当对 ARDS 患者进行小 VT 通气和合适 PEEP 不能维持氧合时,使用肌松剂是安全的,尤其对于重症 ARDS 患者,更有利于维持氧合。

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(收稿日期: 2016-07-28)

(本文编辑: 保健媛, 李银平)