

胸肺物理治疗用于机械通气患者的疗效： 一项前瞻性随机对照研究

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨胸肺物理治疗(CPT)对机械通气(MV)患者的疗效。**方法** 采用前瞻性随机对照研究(RCT)方法,选择2014年12月至2016年10月遵义医学院附属医院综合重症加强治疗病房(ICU)收治的68例有创MV时间 ≥ 48 h的成人重症患者,按随机数字表法分为CPT组(37例)和对照组(31例)。对照组实施常规物理治疗;CPT组在对照组的基础上实施手法膨肺、振动排痰、早期功能锻炼等综合CPT。观察两组患者治疗前后急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分系统II(APACHE II)评分、氧合指数($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$),以及CPT治疗前后呼吸功能和生命体征的变化;并记录两组治疗后实验室指标、并发症发生情况及MV时间和ICU住院时间。**结果** CPT组呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)发生率明显低于对照组(5.4%比25.8%, $P < 0.05$);对照组患者还存在肺不张、下肢深静脉血栓形成等并发症,而CPT组无上述并发症发生。CPT组MV时间(h: 77.4 ± 41.0 比 133.9 ± 117.2)和ICU住院时间(h: 134.4 ± 71.4 比 207.4 ± 177.7)均较对照组明显缩短(均 $P < 0.05$)。两组患者治疗前APACHE II评分及 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 无明显差异。两组治疗2 d起APACHE II评分呈降低趋势,以CPT组降低更为显著,治疗4 d已显著低于对照组(分: 8.6 ± 3.9 比 12.5 ± 5.3 , $P < 0.05$)。两组治疗后 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 呈升高趋势;CPT组治疗3 d $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 即较治疗前显著升高[mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa): 278.1 ± 79.0 比 224.2 ± 98.9 , $P < 0.05$],而对照组治疗4 d才出现显著升高(mmHg: 302.3 ± 93.1 比 232.3 ± 116.7 , $P < 0.05$)。CPT组治疗后除脉搏血氧饱和度(SpO_2)较治疗前显著升高外(0.985 ± 0.016 比 0.978 ± 0.018 , $P < 0.05$),其余生命体征及潮气量(VT)、呼吸频率(RR)、气道峰压(Ppeak)、平均气道压(Pmean)等呼吸功能指标均无明显变化,说明CPT治疗不会对患者呼吸功能和生命体征造成波动。CPT组治疗后血乳酸明显低于对照组(mmol/L: 1.10 ± 0.79 比 1.32 ± 1.09 , $P < 0.05$),说明CPT治疗,尤其是早期功能锻炼,能改善患者氧供和四肢循环情况。**结论** CPT治疗对预防MV患者发生VAP等并发症有一定作用,可以缩短MV时间和ICU住院时间,促进患者早日康复。

【关键词】 胸肺物理治疗; 机械通气; 并发症

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Effect of chest physiotherapy in patients undergoing mechanical ventilation: a prospective randomized controlled trial Zeng Hui, Zhang Zhen, Gong Yuan, Chen Miao

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the effect of chest physiotherapy (CPT) on patients undergoing mechanical ventilation (MV). **Methods** A prospective randomized controlled trial (RCT) was conducted. Sixty-eight adult patients undergoing invasive MV over 48 hours admitted to intensive care unit (ICU) of Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical College from December 2014 to October 2016 were enrolled, and they were divided into CPT group ($n = 37$) and control group ($n = 31$) by random number table. The patients in control group received routine physical therapy; while those in the CPT group received comprehensive CPT including manual lung inflation, vibration expectoration and early functional exercise etc. on the basis of the treatment in control group. Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) score and oxygenation index ($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$) before and after the treatment in both two groups were observed as well as the respiratory function and vital signs before and after CPT. The laboratory indicators after treatment, incidence of complications, duration of MV and the length of ICU stay in the two groups were recorded. **Results** The incidence of ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) in the CPT group was significantly lower than that of control group (5.4% vs. 25.8%, $P < 0.05$), the patients in control group also had atelectasis, deep vein thrombosis and other complications, while no such complications were found in the CPT group. The duration of MV (hours: 77.4 ± 41.0 vs. 133.9 ± 117.2) and the length of ICU stay (hours: 134.4 ± 71.4 vs. 207.4 ± 177.7) in CPT group were significantly shorter than those of the control group (both $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in APACHE II score and $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ before treatment between the two groups. After treatment for 2 days, the APACHE II score in both groups was gradually decreased, and that in CPT group was more significantly, it was significantly lower than that of control group after treatment for 4 days (8.6 ± 3.9 vs. 12.5 ± 5.3 , $P < 0.05$). The $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ in the two groups was gradually increased

after treatment. $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ in CPT group was significantly increased at 3 days after treatment as compared with that before treatment [mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa): 278.1 ± 79.0 vs. 224.2 ± 98.9], while $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ in the control group did not appear significantly increased until after 4-day treatment (mmHg: 302.3 ± 93.1 vs. 232.3 ± 116.7 , both $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in vital signs and respiratory function parameters including tidal volume (VT), respiratory rate (RR), peak airway pressure (Ppeak) and mean airway pressure (Pmean) before and after treatment in CPT group excepting pulse oxygen saturation (SpO_2) was significantly higher than that before treatment (0.985 ± 0.016 vs. 0.978 ± 0.018 , $P < 0.05$), indicating that CPT treatment did not cause fluctuations in respiratory function and vital signs. Blood lactate in CPT group was significantly lower than that of control group (mmol/L: 1.10 ± 0.79 vs. 1.32 ± 1.09 , $P < 0.05$), indicating that CPT treatment, especially early functional exercise, could improve the oxygen supply and limb circulation. **Conclusion** CPT treatment has some effect on prevention of VAP and other complications in patients undergoing MV, which could shorten the duration of MV and the length of ICU stay, and promote the recovery of patients.

【Key words】 Chest physiotherapy; Mechanical ventilation; Complication

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有创机械通气(MV)在重症加强治疗病房(ICU)应用非常广泛,是危重患者抢救治疗的一项重要技术,但容易导致呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)、肺不张等并发症,且长期活动受限易发生下肢深静脉血栓形成(DVT)等。胸肺物理治疗(CPT)可促使下呼吸道分泌物清除,增加肺的顺应性,促进肺扩张^[1-2]。为促进MV患者早日康复,本研究将CPT应用于该类患者,以期为更好地应用CPT提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料:采用前瞻性随机对照研究(RCT)方法,选择2014年12月至2016年10月遵义医学院附属医院综合ICU收治的68例重症患者,按随机数字表法分为CPT组(37例)和对照组(31例)。

1.1.1 纳入标准:①经口留置气管导管;②有创MV时间 ≥ 48 h;③年龄 ≥ 18 岁;④无CPT禁忌证,即心功能良好,无肋骨骨折、胸骨骨折、肺大疱、出血凝血障碍、体位要求等;⑤患者或家属知情同意。

1.1.2 排除标准:①MV不足48h即拔管、撤机、死亡或放弃治疗;②有CPT禁忌证。

1.1.3 剔除标准:中途放弃治疗、退出研究或失访。

1.1.4 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,经医院医学伦理委员会批准(2013-07-03),所有治疗均获得患者或家属的知情同意。

1.2 治疗方法:对照组在MV期间给予常规气道管理,即翻身、叩背、体位引流。CPT组在对照组基础上,于入ICU 24h内由专业康复治疗师、康复护士、医生组成的团队共同评估患者的病情、适应证及禁忌证后,实施CPT。①手法膨肺^[3]:在评估患者需要吸痰时给予手法膨肺,每日2次。将带有储氧装置的人工呼吸囊连接氧气,流量为8~10 L/min,膨肺潮气量(VT)控制为患者平时VT的1.5倍,挤压频率控制在10~12次/min,人工呼吸囊送完气后暂停屏气2s;呼气时将人工呼吸囊以较快的速度放

开,使气道内部与外部之间产生压力差,以利于将气道内的分泌物向外排出。②震颤^[4]:使用振动排痰机,频率20~30 cps,每次15~20 min,每日2次。③早期功能锻炼^[5]:包括肢体的被动活动和主动运动,主要有举臂运动、握拳运动、踝泵运动、下肢膝关节髋关节伸屈运动;呼吸锻炼、有效咳嗽、排痰,每次15~30 min,每日早上1次。以上操作均在患者呼吸循环稳定、脉搏血氧饱和度(SpO_2) ≥ 0.90 时进行。

1.3 观察指标:CPT组有创MV期间CPT治疗前后呼吸功能和生命体征的变化;两组治疗前及治疗后2、3、4、7d急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统II(APACHE II)评分和氧合指数($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$)的变化;两组治疗后实验室指标,VAP、肺不张和下肢DVT发生率,以及MV时间、ICU住院时间。

1.4 统计学处理:应用SPSS 17.0软件进行统计分析,采用Kolmogorov-Smirnov法对计量资料进行正态性检验,正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较方差齐时采用LSD法检验,方差不齐时采用Tamhane T_2 法检验;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,多组间比较采用非参数Kruskal-Wallis H 检验,两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。计数资料以率表示,采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料(表1):68例重症患者无中途放弃治疗或退出,均纳入最终分析;其中男性47例,女性21例;年龄27~86岁,平均(64.09 ± 14.56)岁;原发病主要为复杂性腹腔感染、重症肺炎、慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)和急性有机磷中毒(APP)等;无死亡病例。两组患者性别、年龄、治疗前APACHE II评分和 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 及原发病差异均

表1 是否采用胸肺物理治疗(CPT)两组有创MV ≥ 48 h患者一般临床资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	男性 〔例(%)〕	年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	APACHE II评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	原发病〔例(%)〕			
						腹腔感染	重症肺炎	AECOPD	APP
对照组	31	25(80.65)	65.58 ± 14.13	18.19 ± 4.82	232.26 ± 116.71	16(51.61)	6(19.35)	2(6.45)	2(6.45)
CPT组	37	22(59.46)	62.89 ± 15.19	18.49 ± 6.43	224.23 ± 98.92	19(51.35)	6(16.22)	5(13.51)	1(2.70)
χ ² /t值		3.547	-0.750	0.209	-0.307	0.000	0.114	0.307	0.562
P值		0.060	0.456	0.835	0.760	0.983	0.735	0.340	0.453

注: MV为机械通气, APACHE II为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统II, PaO₂/FiO₂为氧合指数, AECOPD为慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期, APP为急性有机磷中毒; 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa

无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$), 说明两组一般资料均衡, 具有可比性。

2.2 两组并发症比较(表2): CPT组VAP发生率明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$); 对照组还存在肺不张、下肢DVT等并发症, 而CPT组无上述并发症发生。

2.3 两组MV时间和ICU住院时间比较(表2): CPT组患者MV时间和ICU住院时间均较对照组明显缩短, 差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表2 是否采用胸肺物理治疗(CPT)两组有创MV ≥ 48 h患者并发症及MV时间和ICU住院时间比较

组别	例数 (例)	并发症〔例(%)〕			MV时间 (h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	ICU住院时间 (h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
		VAP	肺不张	下肢DVT		
对照组	31	8(25.8)	3(9.7)	1(3.2)	133.9 ± 117.2	207.4 ± 177.7
CPT组	37	2(5.4)	0(0)	0(0)	77.4 ± 41.0	134.4 ± 71.4
χ ² /t值		4.089	1.803	0.008	-2.558	-2.146
P值		0.043	0.179	0.929	0.015	0.038

注: MV为机械通气, ICU为重症加强治疗病房, VAP为呼吸机相关性肺炎, DVT为深静脉血栓形成

2.4 两组治疗前后APACHE II评分及PaO₂/FiO₂比较(表3): 两组患者治疗前APACHE II评分及PaO₂/FiO₂差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。两组治疗2 d起APACHE II评分呈降低趋势, 以CPT组降低更为显著, 4 d后显著低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。两组治疗后PaO₂/FiO₂呈升高趋势, 组间各时间点差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$); 但CPT组治疗3 d PaO₂/FiO₂即较治疗前显著升高, 而对照组则于治疗4 d才出现显著升高(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表3 是否采用胸肺物理治疗(CPT)两组有创MV ≥ 48 h患者治疗前后APACHE II及PaO₂/FiO₂变化比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数 (例)	APACHE II评分(分)				
		治疗前	治疗2 d	治疗3 d	治疗4 d	治疗7 d
对照组	31	18.2 ± 4.8	13.9 ± 4.6 ^a	12.3 ± 4.8 ^a	12.5 ± 5.3 ^a	14.5 ± 4.9
CPT组	37	18.5 ± 6.4	14.3 ± 5.7 ^a	11.0 ± 4.3 ^a	8.6 ± 3.9 ^{ab}	7.9 ± 5.2 ^{ab}

组别	例数 (例)	PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ (mmHg)				
		治疗前	治疗2 d	治疗3 d	治疗4 d	治疗7 d
对照组	31	232.3 ± 116.7	256.7 ± 63.9	270.7 ± 68.2	302.3 ± 93.1 ^a	246.3 ± 108.7
CPT组	37	224.2 ± 98.9	263.1 ± 77.7	278.1 ± 79.0 ^a	303.8 ± 75.7 ^a	311.4 ± 84.7 ^a

注: MV为机械通气, APACHE II为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统II, PaO₂/FiO₂为氧合指数; 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa; 与本组治疗前比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与对照组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$

2.5 CPT组治疗前后呼吸功能和生命体征的变化(表4): 37例CPT患者治疗后除SpO₂较治疗前显著升高外($P < 0.05$), 其余生命体征及VT、呼吸频率(RR)、气道峰压(Ppeak)、平均气道压(Pmean)等呼吸功能指标均无明显变化。

表4 37例有创MV ≥ 48 h患者胸肺物理治疗(CPT)前后呼吸功能和生命体征指标的变化($\bar{x} \pm s$)

时间	例数 (例)	VT (mL)	RR (次/min)	Ppeak (cmH ₂ O)	Pmean (cmH ₂ O)
治疗前	37	479.7 ± 81.9	16.3 ± 2.8	18.3 ± 3.7	9.1 ± 1.7
治疗后	37	493.1 ± 100.0	16.9 ± 3.3	17.9 ± 3.3	9.1 ± 1.9

时间	例数 (例)	HR (次/min)	SBP (mmHg)	DBP (mmHg)	SpO ₂
治疗前	37	92.9 ± 17.1	122.8 ± 19.8	60.4 ± 10.6	0.978 ± 0.018
治疗后	37	93.7 ± 15.9	122.9 ± 15.6	60.9 ± 9.3	0.985 ± 0.016 ^a

注: MV为机械通气, VT为潮气量, RR为呼吸频率, Ppeak为气道峰压, Pmean为平均气道压, HR为心率, SBP为收缩压, DBP为舒张压, SpO₂为脉搏血氧饱和度; 1 cmH₂O=0.098 kPa, 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa; 与治疗前比较, ^a $P < 0.05$

2.6 两组治疗后实验室指标比较(表5): CPT组患者治疗后血乳酸较对照组明显降低($P < 0.05$); 而两组治疗后白细胞计数(WBC)、血糖差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

表5 是否采用胸肺物理治疗(CPT)两组有创MV ≥ 48 h患者治疗后实验室指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数(例)	WBC($\times 10^9/L$)	乳酸(mmol/L)	血糖(mmol/L)
对照组	31	11.04 ± 7.51	1.32 ± 1.09	7.73 ± 2.24
CPT组	37	10.34 ± 4.13	1.10 ± 0.79	8.30 ± 5.05
t值		-1.233	-2.111	1.326
P值		0.218	0.036	0.186

注: MV为机械通气, WBC为白细胞计数

3 讨论

有创MV在ICU应用非常广泛, 但其带来的并发症已日趋成为临床医务人员关注的焦点。CPT是指通过胸肺评估, 应用呼吸训练、体位引流、振动叩击、肺扩张技术、气道吸引、运动疗法等手段, 促使肺泡及小支气管内的分泌物移到大气管, 从而利于分泌物清除, 改善通气及氧合, 增加肺的顺应性, 促进肺膨胀的一种手段^[1-2, 6]。石泽亚等^[7]研究表

明,振动排痰有助于改善患者呼吸功能,促进痰液排出,提高疗效。研究表明,坚持肺部物理治疗可缩短MV患儿撤机时间,提高撤机成功率,降低并发症发生率和病死率^[8],还可以通过诱导排痰提高患儿肺结核确诊率^[9]。喻鹏铭等^[10]报道,运动耐受不良是导致AECOPD患者日常生活活动受限的主要因素之一,而CPT有助于患者肺康复,是提高AECOPD患者运动耐受的最佳方法;该研究组进一步研究表明,CPT有利于双肺移植术后患者尽快撤机,随患者病情逐渐改善,CPT强度可逐渐加大,促使患者早日康复,效果满意^[11]。张春素和赵军山^[12]研究表明,胸部物理治疗可明显改善MV患者各项肺功能指标,缩短MV时间和ICU住院时间,对减少MV患者肺部并发症有较好的疗效。但也有研究报道,物理治疗对血流动力学和颅内压有不利影响^[13-14]。

本研究通过对ICU有创MV患者实施CPT,观察其并发症发生率、MV时间、ICU住院时间和呼吸循环等系统的变化。结果显示,CPT组患者VAP发生率明显低于对照组,提示CPT对预防VAP有一定作用,与景继勇等^[15]报道结果一致;两组肺不张发生率差异无统计学意义,但CPT组1例患者入科时表现为部分肺不张,经CPT治疗后好转,表明对MV患者实施CPT可能对肺不张的发生有一定预防作用;两组下肢DVT发生率无明显差异,可能与病例数少,患者住院病程较短有关,但可以看出,CPT组无下肢DVT发生。

本研究结果还显示,CPT组患者MV时间、ICU住院时间较对照组明显缩短,提示对MV患者实施CPT可以缩短MV时间和ICU住院时间,促进患者早日康复。

从呼吸循环的监测指标来看,两组患者治疗2 d起APACHE II评分较治疗前显著降低,治疗4 d后CPT组明显低于对照组;且CPT组治疗3 d后PaO₂/FiO₂即较治疗前显著升高,而对照组治疗4 d才出现显著升高,提示CPT对MV患者的治疗效果有积极作用。另外,CPT组治疗前后仅SpO₂出现波动,其他生命体征均稳定,与毛玉蓉等^[16]研究结果基本相似。早期功能锻炼可预防ICU的MV患者肌力衰竭,促进肢体血液循环,提高患者日常生活自理能力^[17]。研究表明,血乳酸是反映外周组织灌注的敏感标志物^[18]。本研究中无一例患者发生下肢DVT,且CPT组治疗后血乳酸水平显著低于对照组,表明CPT治疗,尤其是早期功能锻炼,能改善患

者氧供及四肢循环情况。

综上所述,CPT对预防MV相关并发症有一定作用,可缩短MV时间、ICU住院时间,促进患者早日康复。

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