

目标温度管理在成人心脏停搏患者中的应用

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【摘要】 心脏停搏(CA)复苏成功率低,病死率高,且存活患者多遗留神经功能障碍,严重影响患者生活质量。诸多证据表明,目标温度管理(TTM)可提高CA患者存活率,改善CA患者的神经功能,故被国际复苏委员会(ILCOR)推荐用于CA复苏成功后仍然昏迷的成年患者。本文就近年来成人CA后脑损伤的病理机制及TTM在CA患者临床管理中的应用进展进行综述,以期TTM的临床应用提供一定的参考依据。

【关键词】 心脏停搏; 脑缺血/再灌注损伤; 目标温度管理; 临床应用

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【Abstract】 Cardiac arrest (CA) is a fatal condition with low resuscitation rate and high mortality rate. Most of the survivors have neurological sequelae affecting their quality of life. Targeted temperature management (TTM) has been suggested by a number of studies to increase the survival rate and improve neurological outcome of CA. It is highly recommended by the International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation (ILCOR) for unconscious patients after resuscitation. In this review, we discuss the pathological mechanism of brain injury in CA and applications of TTM in adults with CA, with the aim of providing valuable information for clinical application.

【Key words】 Cardiac arrest; Cerebral ischemic/reperfusion injury; Targeted temperature management; Clinical application

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2016年一项调查显示:美国每年有34.75万成年患者发生院外心脏停搏(OHCA),存活率仅为10%;院内心脏停搏(IHCA)每年近20万例,存活率为26%^[1]。心脏停搏(CA)导致的神经系统损伤是患者死亡的主要原因之一。目标温度管理(TTM)可提高患者存活率,改善神经功能预后,其治疗效果已得到初步肯定^[2]。但有研究结果显示,TTM的临床使用率仍较低,其原因与缺乏TTM具体实施方法及相关并发症处理经验有关^[3-4]。了解CA后脑损伤的病理生理机制以及TTM的作用机制、实施方法和并发症处理,有利于提高TTM的临床使用率,使更多的CA患者受益。现将成人CA患者心肺复苏(CPR)成功后脑损伤和TTM治疗的相关机制及其临床应用进行综述,以期对相关研究与临床应用提供参考。

1 CA后脑损伤的机制

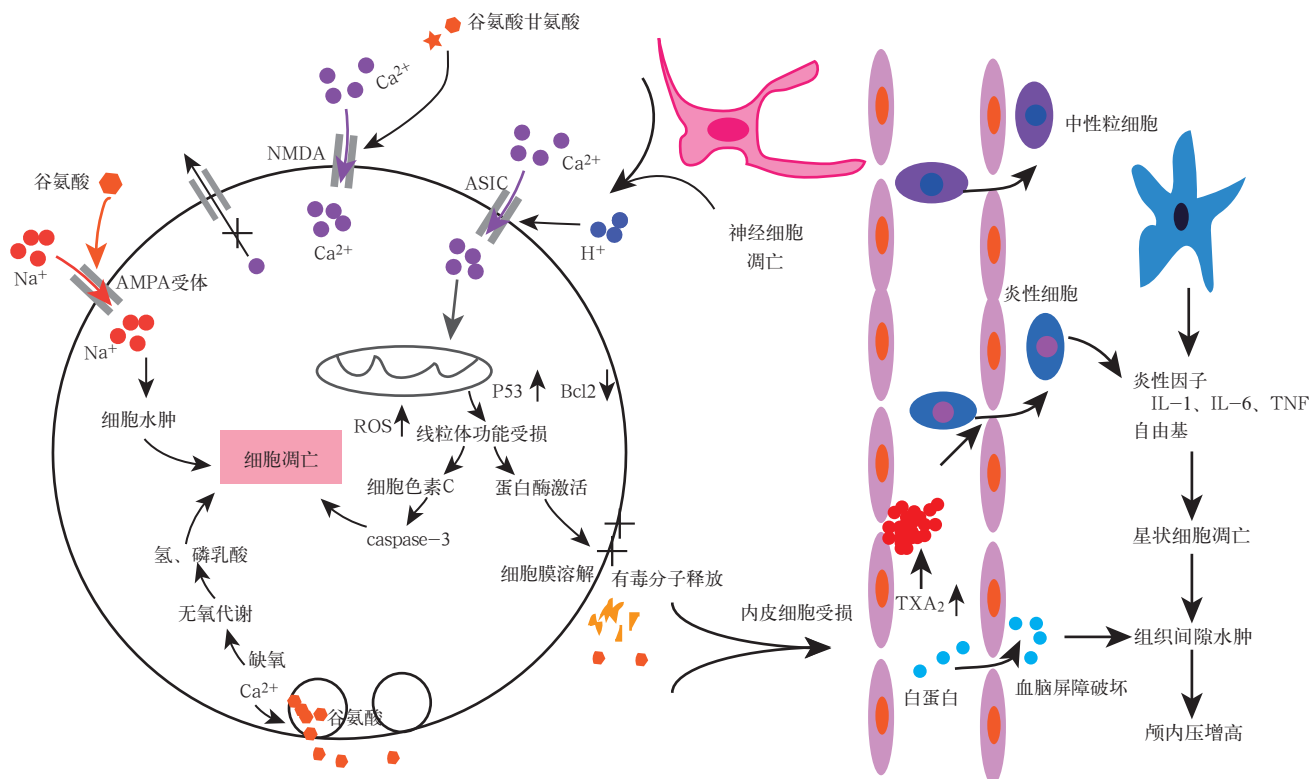
脑耗氧量大,CA后血液中氧气迅速耗竭^[5]。神经元和神经胶质细胞因无氧代谢产生大量乳酸,最终导致能量三磷酸腺苷(ATP)依赖性钠钾泵和钙泵失活、酸敏感离子通道(ASIC)激活。细胞内钙、钠离子增加^[6]提高了细胞膜兴奋性,同时大量释放谷氨酸^[7],随后激活突触后膜N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(NMDA)受体和 α -氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异恶唑(AMPA)受体。激活的NMDA受体和AMPA受体引发钙、钠、氯离子内流,进一步激活NMDA受体,形成正反馈^[8]。

钠、氯离子内流可诱发突触后细胞高渗性水肿、死亡^[9]。

随着循环血流的恢复,氧化应激伴随着氧自由基、磷脂酶、ATP酶、脂质过氧化物酶等大量有毒物质的产生。细胞内有毒物质集聚并损伤线粒体,引起细胞膜破裂,导致神经细胞凋亡^[10]。同时,炎性细胞释放白细胞介素(IL-1、IL-6)和肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)等炎性因子进一步加重组织缺氧及细胞损伤^[11-12]。随后损伤细胞释放谷氨酸等毒性物质,对临近细胞造成损伤。此外,内皮细胞坏死导致血脑屏障受损,继而引起脑组织水肿、颅内压升高、脑血流灌注降低。CA后脑损伤的分子机制见图1。

2 TTM与CA后脑保护

2.1 TTM: TTM既往称“亚低温治疗”,指控制性降低患者体温达目标温度32~36℃,稳定维持一段时间后缓慢复温,并持续预防发热(接近36℃)72h的过程^[13]。2002年在《新英格兰医学杂志》(NEJM)上发表的2项具有“里程碑”意义的随机对照临床试验(RCT)研究结果显示,针对可电复律性OHCA自主循环恢复(ROSC)后仍然昏迷的患者,给予32~34℃、持续12~24h的全身性低温治疗,可在一定程度上提高患者存活率^[14-15]。然而2013年, Nielsen等^[16]纳入939例患者进行随机对照研究,结果显示,36℃组和33℃组的存活率并无差异。但该研究存在一定的局限性:其受试者存在选择偏倚,降温方案制定不够合理,且CPR成功率高



注: AMPA受体为 α -氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异恶唑受体, NMDA受体为N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体, ASIC为酸敏感离子通道, ROS为活性氧, caspase-3为天冬氨酸特异性半胱氨酸蛋白酶3, TXA₂为血栓素A₂, IL-1、IL-6为白细胞介素-1、-6, TNF为肿瘤坏死因子

图1 心脏停搏后脑损伤的分子机制

于其他研究^[17]。此外, Vargass^[18]及 Hörburger^[19]等进行的一系列观察性研究及2016年在Cochrane循证数据库上更新的Meta分析^[20]表明, 34℃及更低温度能够使成人OHCA患者获益。至此, 国际复苏委员会(ILCOR)^[21]、美国心脏协会(AHA)^[22]和加拿大神经重症协会(CNCCS)^[22]指南均推荐, 针对可电复律性〔心室纤颤(室颤)或室性心动过速(室速)〕成人OHCA患者, 应及早进行32~36℃的低温治疗, 并稳定维持至少24h, 复温后预防发热72h以上。综合现有研究证据, 尽管TTM的临床应用效果尚存在争议, 但32~36℃的TTM可使部分患者获益。

2.2 TTM的保护机制: 低温介导多条途径减少神经细胞坏死、凋亡。主要包括以下几个方面: ①降低脑氧耗, 减少脑组织损伤^[23-24]; ②减少线粒体损伤和神经细胞凋亡^[25-26]; ③改善血脑屏障通透性, 降低颅内压^[27]; ④使氧自由基、兴奋性神经递质释放减少^[23], 诱导“冷休克蛋白”的表达^[28]; ⑤抗凝, 改善脑血流; ⑥稳定膜电位, 降低癫痫发生率。

3 TTM的实施

TTM主要包括低温诱导、维持和复温3个阶段。应针对特定患者选择个体化降温设备、目标靶向温度、低温诱导时间、持续时间、复温速率、镇静镇痛神经肌肉阻滞剂的选择等, 同时建立并发症处理预案。

3.1 TTM的适应证和禁忌证

3.1.1 TTM的适应证: ①院外或院内初始CA节律为室颤或室速, ROSC后仍昏迷的成人患者〔格拉斯哥昏迷评分(GCS)<8分、对语言指令无反应〕; ②CA、无脉性电活动

的CA患者。

3.1.2 TTM的禁忌证: ①严重低血容量休克患者; ②CA前处于昏迷状态或CA时间超过12h的患者; ③患者处于疾病终末期; ④遗传性凝血功能异常^[29]; ⑤患者家属放弃治疗。

3.2 TTM的方法: 目前TTM的设备主要包括体表降温、血管内降温、外周冷盐水输注、体外循环系统及自动腹腔灌洗和食管传热装置等(表1)。体表降温系统包括冰袋、水循环毯、水循环凝胶垫、空气循环毯、鼻咽冷却、经鼻蒸发冷却、冷却头盔等。外周冷盐水输注是指经外周静脉输注4℃生理盐水或乳酸林格液30~40 mL/kg^[27]。体表降温系统是最为简便、经济、有效的TTM设备, 其联合血管内降温系统已被部分医疗机构采用。

表1 目标温度管理(TTM)各种降温方法的优缺点^[30-31]

降温设备	优点	缺点
体表降温系统	简便、有效, 适用于维持阶段; 可避免诱导时过度降温的风险	皮肤损伤, 寒战发生率增加; 耗费人力
血管内降温系统	诱导迅速、稳定复温; 可自动反馈温度调节系统, 使温度维持稳定	需要中心静脉置管; 增加血栓形成和感染的风险
外周冷盐水输注	低温诱导简单快速, 适用于诱导阶段; 不受地点的限制	温度难以维持
体外循环系统	诱导快速	创伤大、需要抗凝

注: 体外循环系统包括体外膜肺氧合(ECMO)、血液透析等

3.3 TTM的开始时间:目前针对低温诱导开始时间和降温速度尚存在争议。有研究表明,在CA期间就开始低温诱导治疗并无益于神经功能预后^[32];而其他研究却得出了与之相反的结论^[33-34]。但较为一致的是,上述研究均不支持入院前输注冷盐水,因其可增加患者肺水肿和再次CA的发生风险^[27, 35-38]。此外,低温诱导速度过快也可能影响患者预后。一项观察性研究结果显示,低温诱导时间<120 min与患者的不良预后有关^[39]。

3.4 TTM的持续时间:2015年指南推荐TTM应持续至少24 h,但过度延长低温持续时间有增加并发症的风险。TTM治疗持续48 h、72 h组对比24 h组的病死率和神经功能结局并无差异^[40]。2017年发表在《美国医学会杂志》(JAMA)上的一项RCT研究结果也得出同样的结论^[41]。

3.5 TTM的复温速度:复温是TTM的关键阶段,复温速度过快可增加患者颅内压,提高低血压、低血糖、高钾血症的发生率^[27]。因此,推荐以0.25~0.50℃/h的速度复温,如怀疑颅内压升高,应减速至0.1℃/h或暂停复温,同时严密监测,及时处理并发症。

4 TTM的并发症及处理

4.1 寒战:寒战为机体防御性调节机制。研究表明,体温降至35~36℃时容易发生寒战^[27]。寒战可干扰降温过程,增加脑氧耗^[27]。临床上可通过床旁寒战评估表或脑电双频指数(BIS)对寒战进行监测和评估。治疗药物可选用乙酰氨基酚、丁螺环酮、镁剂、丙泊酚、阿片类和神经肌肉阻滞剂等,同时对患者的手、脚、脸部等部位皮肤给予加温治疗。值得注意的是,药物在低温治疗患者体内代谢缓慢,可能影响对患者临床预后的判断,因此应少量分次给予。

4.2 发热:复温后的发热与神经功能恶化有关^[42-43]。Leary等^[44]研究显示,41%的患者复温后体温超过38℃,且体温超过38.7℃与神经功能恶化有关,其原因包括反跳性发热、感染等,积极控制发热有利于改善患者的远期预后。

4.3 内环境紊乱:TTM降温期,由于电解质向细胞内转移,常发生低钾血症、低镁血症、低磷血症^[4]。因此,TTM期间应严密监测内环境,不宜过度纠正低钾血症,以避免复温后发生高钾血症。

4.4 循环系统并发症:循环系统并发症以心动过缓最为常见^[4]。体温低于32℃可引起恶性心律失常,外周血管收缩,使血压、中心静脉压升高。在复温阶段,因血管扩张、血容量相对不足,常出现低血压,若处理不及时,可导致脑灌注不足,进一步加重脑损伤。

4.5 血液系统并发症:低温可导致凝血时间延长和血小板数量、功能异常等。但研究表明,35℃以上的低温治疗并不增加出血风险^[45]。

4.6 免疫系统并发症:低温使细胞免疫和体液免疫功能受到抑制,感染风险增加。已有的回顾性研究表明,在TTM治疗过程中使用抗菌药物可降低肺炎发生率^[46]。

4.7 内分泌系统并发症:低温可减少胰岛素分泌、增加胰岛素抵抗,引起高糖血症,而复温阶段因胰岛素敏感性增高,

使血糖水平骤降,因此应严密监测血糖变化,及时处理^[47]。

4.8 其他并发症:肾小管功能障碍;应激性溃疡;肝功能异常;药物代谢半衰期延长;体表降温设备使用不当致皮肤损伤等。

5 结语

TTM是成人CA复苏成功后综合治疗的重要组成部分,可以改善患者神经功能预后,提高存活率。但目前临床上TTM使用率仍较低,考虑有以下几个方面原因:一是TTM改善不可电复律性CA患者的转归尚缺乏前瞻性RCT研究结果论证;二是个体化TTM诱导时间、降温速度、目标温度、持续时间尚不明确;三是TTM的仪器设备并未普及,同时缺乏具有TTM应用相关知识和经验的临床医生。未来应致力于研究CA后脑损伤机制和TTM治疗机制以及解决上述问题的前瞻性临床研究,使TTM的理念被广泛接受,将TTM更好地应用于临床,进而改善CA患者的近期和远期预后。

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