

• 论著 •

动态扩展创伤超声重点评估技术在多发伤患者中的诊断价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨动态扩展创伤超声重点评估(D-EFAST)在重症医学科(ICU)多发伤患者中的诊断价值。**方法** 采用前瞻性临床研究方法,选择2014年9月1日至2016年12月31日安徽省立医院ICU收治的多发伤患者80例。先对患者进行扩展创伤超声重点评估(E-FAST)检查,结果提示阳性者立即进行CT检查或手术探查以明确诊断;如无异常,则每日进行E-FAST检查,连续7 d(定义为D-EFAST),结果提示阳性者立即进行CT检查或手术探查以明确诊断。以临床明确诊断为“金标准”,计算E-FAST、D-EFAST检查对气胸、胸腔积液、脾脏损伤、肾脏损伤、肝脏损伤、胃肠道损伤、心包积液、膀胱破裂、胰腺损伤的诊断符合率及其敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值、准确率和漏诊率,并进行比较。**结果** 80例患者中因死亡、放弃治疗等原因剔除4例,最终76例患者纳入分析。E-FAST检查技术对气胸、胸腔积液、脾脏损伤、肝脏损伤、肾脏损伤、胃肠道损伤、心包积液、膀胱破裂、胰腺损伤诊断的总体敏感度为75.9%(66/87),特异度为98.3%(587/597),阳性预测值为86.8%(66/76),阴性预测值为96.5%(587/608),准确率为95.5%(653/684),漏诊率为24.1%(21/87)。多发伤患者迟发性损害大多发生在伤后2~7 d,发生率为4.8%(33/684);D-EFAST诊断多发伤患者迟发性损害的敏感度为98.3%(118/120),特异度为99.8%(563/564),阳性预测值为99.2%(118/119),阴性预测值为99.6%(563/565),准确率为99.6%(681/684),漏诊率为1.7%(2/120)。以临床明确诊断为“金标准”,D-EFAST检查对多发伤患者器官损伤的诊断符合率为98.3%(118/120),明显高于E-FAST的75.9%(66/87),差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$),提示D-EFAST在多发伤患者器官损伤检查方面优于E-FAST。**结论** 尽管E-FAST技术可以快速判断多发伤患者的病情,为危急重症患者的初步诊治赢得时间,但多发伤患者于伤后2~7 d易出现迟发性损害且不易被发现,而D-EFAST技术可早期发现迟发性损害,降低漏诊率。

【关键词】 动态扩展创伤超声重点评估技术; 多发伤; 损害,迟发性

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Diagnostic value of dynamic-extended focused assessment with sonography for trauma in patients with multiple trauma Xu Yongsong, Wang Runze, Zhu Mengmeng, Li Xuexue, Pan Xiaodong, Ni Tong, Zhou Shusheng

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the diagnostic value of dynamic-extended focused assessment with sonography for trauma (D-EFAST) in patients with multiple trauma in intensive care unit (ICU). **Methods** A prospective clinical study was conducted. Eighty patients with multiple trauma admitted to ICU of Anhui Provincial Hospital from September 1st, 2014 to December 31st, 2016 were enrolled. Extended focused assessment with sonography for trauma (E-FAST) check was conducted at first, for those who had positive findings diagnosis was confirmed by immediately CT examination or surgical exploration. If it was negative, the patients received E-FAST every morning for 7 days (defined as D-EFAST), for those with positive findings, immediately CT or surgery was performed to clarify the diagnosis. The final clinical diagnosis was used as the “gold standard” to calculate the diagnostic accordance rate of EFAST and D-EFAST examination technique for pneumothorax, pleural effusion, spleen injury, kidney damage, liver damage, gastrointestinal injury, pericardial effusion, bladder rupture, and pancreatic injury, as well as their sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, accuracy rate, and missed diagnosis rate, and the difference between EFAST and D-EFAST was compared. **Results** There were 4 patients excluded because of death and abandoning treatment, and finally 76 patients were included in the study. The total sensitivity of E-FAST examination technique for pneumothorax, pleural effusion, spleen injury, liver damage, gastrointestinal injury, pericardial effusion, and bladder rupture was 75.9% (66/87), and the specificity was 98.3% (587/597), the positive predictive value was 86.8% (66/76), and the negative predictive value was 96.5% (587/608), the accuracy rate was 95.5% (653/684), and the rate of missed diagnosis was 24.1% (21/87). The most of the delayed injury in patients with multiple trauma occurred

at 2–7 days after injury with incidence of 4.8% (33/684). The diagnostic sensitivity of D-EFAST for delayed injury was 98.3% (118/120), the specificity was 99.8% (563/564), the positive predictive value was 99.2% (118/119), the negative predictive value was 99.6% (563/565), the diagnostic accuracy rate was 99.6% (681/684), and rate of missed diagnosis was 1.7% (2/120). When the final clinical diagnosis was set as the "gold standard", D-EFAST technology for the detection rate was 98.3% (118/120) for patients with multiple trauma on organ injury while the detection rate of E-FAST was 75.9% (66/87), with statistical significant difference ($P < 0.01$), indicating that D-EFAST was better than E-FAST in check of multiple trauma patients with organ injury. **Conclusion** Although the E-FAST technology can quickly diagnose the multiple trauma patients and win the rescue time for critical patients, multiple trauma patients injured after 2–7 days prone to delayed damage and are difficult to detect, and D-EFAST can be used to find delayed damage earlier, and reduce the misdiagnosis rate of multiple trauma patients.

【Key words】 Dynamic-extended focused assessment with sonography for trauma; Multiple injury; Delayed injury

Fund program: Anhui Provincial Medical and Health Research Project (13zc044)

近年来,创伤的致病率和致残率已赶超感染性疾病,跃居世界首位^[1]。此类患者往往受伤机制多样,易导致多器官同时损伤,病情相互干扰,不易明确诊断。有文献报道,创伤患者迟发性肝脾破裂、迟发性气胸、迟发性血胸、迟发性心包积液等时有发生,且不易察觉,给临床救治增加了难度,导致临床漏诊率和病死率升高^[2-5]。随着超声医学在突发事件急诊抢救^[6]、患者的容量反应评估^[7]、肺部疾病诊疗^[8-9]中的不断探索和研究,创伤超声重点评估(FAST)^[10]、扩展创伤超声重点评估(E-FAST)^[11]技术得到了广泛应用,提高了临床诊疗水平。本院重症医学科(ICU)自2010年开展床旁超声可视化查房技术(MRBU)以来,在多发伤诊疗技术方面,以E-FAST为基础,提出了动态E-FAST(D-EFAST)技术,在临床诊疗实践中取得了理想效果,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象:采用前瞻性临床研究方法,选择2014年9月1日至2016年12月31日安徽省立医院ICU收治的多发伤患者80例。

1.1.1 纳入标准:①受伤后24 h内入住ICU;②在同一伤因的打击下,患者同时或相继有2个或2个以上解剖部位的组织或器官受到严重创伤,其中之一即使单独存在,也可能危及生命;③年龄14~85岁;④创伤严重度评分(ISS)14~48分。

1.1.2 排除标准:①受伤后未转至ICU即死亡或因病情紧急而未行E-FAST检查,以及未行胸腹部CT检查或开腹探查术以明确诊断;②ISS>50分;③胸部、腹部严重创伤,或对超声检查耦合剂过敏而无法进行超声检查。

1.1.3 剔除标准:①入ICU后7 d内死亡或放弃治疗;②因病情需要转入其他临床科室或自动出院。

1.1.4 伦理学:本研究符合世界医学会《赫尔辛基宣言》、国际医学科学组织理事会《涉及人的生

物医学研究国际伦理准则》、国际临床试验规范(ICH-GCP)等相关法规和准则,并经过本院伦理委员会审批(审批号:2014-5-10),保证患者或其授权委托人的知情同意权。

1.2 超声检测:应用飞利浦IU-22超声诊断仪,配置有C 5~1 MHz、S 5~1 MHz、L 12~5 MHz标准探头。患者入院时由本院急诊科2名经过专业培训的临床医生立即进行床旁E-FAST检查,有手术指征者立即进行手术治疗。术后如需进一步加强生命体征监测则转入ICU,对未接受手术治疗的闭合性损伤患者再次完成床旁E-FAST检查:①双侧胸腔(第2肋间锁骨中线处,腋中线与第6、7肋间):显示双肺有无气胸、胸腔积液存在(图1A);②右上腹:包括右侧胸腔膈上区域、膈下间隙,肝、肾隐窝及肾脏周围区域(图1B~C);③左上腹:包括左侧胸腔膈上区域、膈下间隙,脾、肾间隙及肾脏周围区域(图1D);④剑突下及肋下:显示心包、胆囊窝(图1E);⑤双侧结肠旁沟(图1F~G);⑥盆腔及双侧髂窝:显示盆底膀胱或子宫后方间隙、双侧髂窝(图1H)。如发现异常,即刻进行CT检查或手术探查以明确诊断;暂未发现阳性者,常规每日清晨行E-FAST检查,连续7 d(定义为D-EFAST),如发现异常,立即进行CT检查或手术探查以明确诊断。

1.3 观察指标:①根据B超检查结果,观察患者E-FAST及D-EFAST检查有无气胸、胸腔积液、脾脏损伤、肾脏损伤、肝脏损伤、胃肠道损伤、心包积液、膀胱破裂、胰腺损伤,并统计例数;本研究总样本数为每位患者上述检查损伤部位之和($n=684$)。②E-FAST、D-EFAST或临床明确诊断器官损伤时在四格表中定义为检查结果阳性,无损伤时为阴性。③根据各器官迟发性损害定义,并结合临床明确诊断,观察患者各器官有无迟发性损害,并统计例数。

1.4 统计学分析:以SPSS 16.0软件进行数据分析,

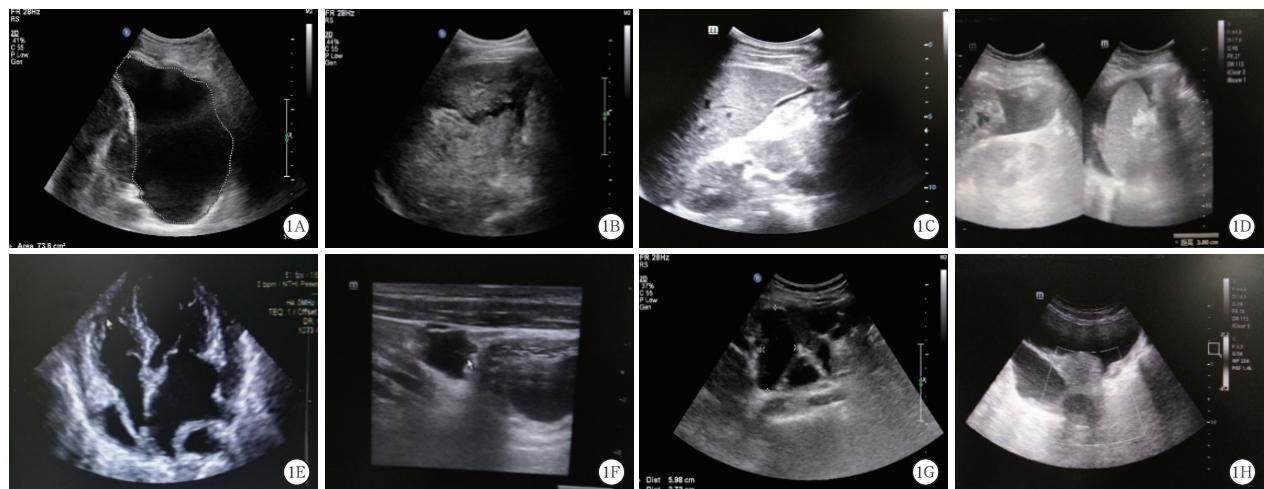


图1 多发伤患者扩展创伤超声重点评估(E-FAST)探查可显示胸腔积液(A)、肝破裂致肝肾间隙积液(B)、肾脏损伤致肝肾间隙积液(C)、脾破裂致脾肾间隙积液(D)、心包积液(E)、肠间隙积液(F)、肠腔内积液(G)、盆腔积液(H)

计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用配对四格表、校正 χ^2 检验。以临床明确诊断为“金标准”,计算E-FAST及D-EFAST检查的总体敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值、假阳性率、假阴性率、准确率和漏诊率,以及二者对不同器官损伤的诊断符合率、漏诊率和迟发性损害的发生率。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 临床资料: 80例患者中因7 d内死亡、家属放弃治疗等原因剔除4例,最终纳入76例,男性43例,女性33例;年龄14~75岁,平均(35.6 ± 10.8)岁;ISS评分14~48分,平均(23.6 ± 10.3)分;急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)评分(23.4 ± 6.7)分。致伤原因:暴力伤15例,高处坠落伤21例,交通伤40例;闭合性损伤31例,开放性损伤45例。经手术探查及CT检查证实所有患者均存在器官损伤,入ICU前已接受手术治疗65例。76例患者中经手术、CT等临床明确诊断为颅脑损伤38例,骨折伤54例,胸腔积液16例,气胸17例,脾脏损伤32例,肾脏损伤3例,肝脏损伤11例,胰腺损伤1例,胃肠道损伤7例。

2.2 E-FAST检查结果(表1~2): 76例患者均接受了E-FAST检查。经手术或CT检查明确诊断后,提示E-FAST对气胸、胸腔积液、脾脏损伤、心包积液、膀胱破裂、胰腺损伤的诊断符合率均较高,但对肝脏损伤的诊断符合率较低,对胃肠道损伤的诊断最不敏感。E-FAST的总体敏感度为75.9%,特异度为98.3%,阳性预测值为86.8%,阴性预测值为96.5%,准确率为95.5%,漏诊率为24.1%。

表1 76例多发伤患者扩展创伤超声重点评估(E-FAST)检查结果

损伤类型	临床明确诊断(例)	E-FAST检出(例)	E-FAST漏诊(例)	E-FAST误诊(例)
气胸	17	16	3	2
胸腔积液	16	13	4	1
心包积液	0	0	0	0
肝脏损伤	11	8	4	1
脾脏损伤	32	29	4	1
肾脏损伤	3	2	1	0
胰腺损伤	1	1	0	0
胃肠道损伤	7	7	5	5
膀胱破裂	0	0	0	0
合计	87	76	21	10

注:检查每位患者9类损伤情况,共得到684个检测结果

表2 76例多发伤患者扩展创伤超声重点评估(E-FAST)检查结果与临床明确诊断比较的四格表

E-FAST检查结果	CT检查、手术探查等明确诊断(处)		
	阳性	阴性	合计
阳性	66	10	76
阴性	21	587	608
合计	87	597	684

注:检查每位患者9类损伤情况,共得到684个检测结果

2.3 D-EFAST检查结果(表3~4;图2): 76例患者转入ICU后均接受了D-EFAST检查。经手术或CT检查证实,迟发性损害发生率为4.8%(33/684);大多迟发性损害发生在伤后2~7 d。对于多器官损伤患者,各器官发生迟发性损害的比例有所不同,其中胸腔积液患者所占比例最大,气胸次之,迟发性肝脏、脾脏损伤比例相仿。D-EFAST的总体敏感度为98.3%,特异度为99.8%,阳性预测值为99.2%,阴性预测值为99.6%,准确率99.6%,漏诊率为1.7%。

表3 76例多发伤患者动态扩展创伤超声重点评估(D-EFAST)检查结果

损伤类型	临床明确诊断(例)	迟发性损害(例)	D-EFAST检出(例)	D-EFAST漏诊(例)	D-EFAST误诊(例)
气胸	23	6	22	1	0
胸腔积液	26	10	26	0	0
心包积液	2	2	2	0	0
肝脏损伤	15	4	15	0	0
脾脏损伤	36	4	36	0	0
肾脏损伤	6	3	6	0	0
胰腺损伤	1	0	1	0	0
胃肠道损伤	10	3	10	1	1
膀胱破裂	1	1	1	0	0
合计	120	33	119	2	1

注: 检查每位患者9类损伤情况, 共得到684个检测结果

表4 76例多发伤患者动态扩展创伤超声重点评估(D-EFAST)检查结果与临床明确诊断比较的四格表

D-EFAST检查结果	CT检查、手术探查等明确诊断(处)		
	阳性	阴性	合计
阳性	118	1	119
阴性	2	563	565
合计	120	564	684

注: 检查每位患者9类损伤情况, 共得到684个检测结果

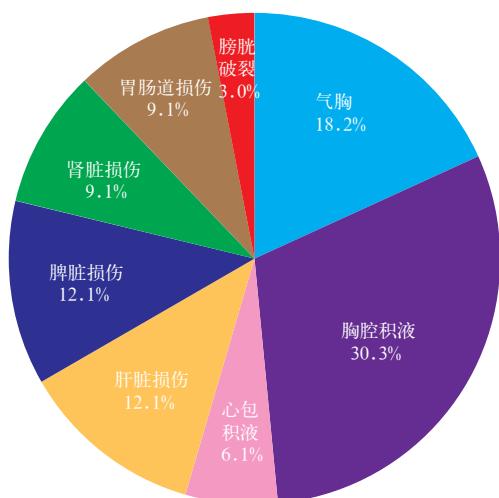
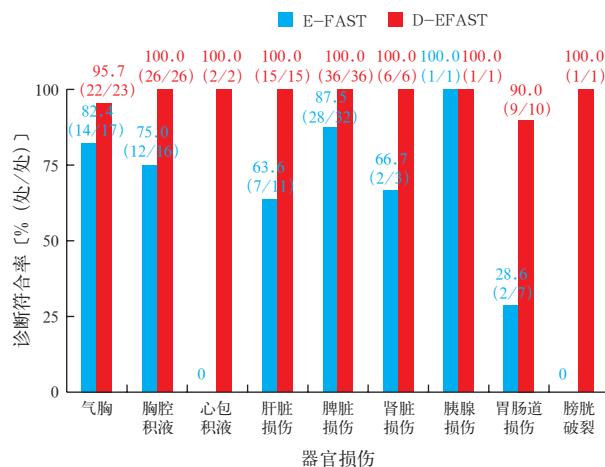


图2 经CT检查或手术探查等临床明确诊断发生迟发性损害的33例多发伤患者各器官迟发性损害分布

2.4 E-FAST与D-EFAST对胸腹腔各器官损伤检查结果的比较(图3;表5~6): D-EFAST与E-FAST检查对多发伤患者气胸、胸腔积液、脾脏损伤、肾脏损伤、肝脏损伤、心包积液、膀胱破裂、胰腺损伤的诊断符合率均较高, 但对胃肠道损伤诊断不敏感。以临床明确诊断为“金标准”, D-EFAST检查对多发伤患者器官损伤的诊断符合率为98.3%(118/120), 高于E-FAST的75.9%(66/87, $P<0.01$), 提示D-EFAST检查在多发伤患者器官损伤检查方面优于E-FAST。



注: 心包积液、膀胱破裂为迟发性损害, 无E-FAST检查结果

图3 扩展创伤超声重点评估(E-FAST)与动态E-FAST(D-EFAST)检查对76例多发伤患者不同器官损伤的诊断符合率

表5 76例多发伤患者扩展创伤超声重点评估(E-FAST)与动态E-FAST(D-EFAST)检查结果的比较

检查方法	敏感度[%(处/处)]	特异度[%(处/处)]	阳性预测值[%(处/处)]	阴性预测值[%(处/处)]
E-FAST	75.9(66/87)	98.3(587/597)	86.8(66/76)	96.5(587/608)
D-EFAST	98.3(118/120)	99.8(563/564)	99.2(118/119)	99.6(563/565)
χ^2 值	25.786	6.932	13.220	14.640
P值	<0.001	0.008	<0.001	<0.001
检查方法	假阳性率[%(处/处)]	假阴性率[%(处/处)]	准确率[%(处/处)]	漏诊率[%(处/处)]
E-FAST	13.2(10/76)	3.5(21/608)	95.5(653/684)	24.1(21/87)
D-EFAST	0.8(1/119)	0.4(2/565)	99.6(681/684)	1.7(2/120)
χ^2 值	13.220	14.640	23.647	25.786
P值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: 检查每位患者9类损伤情况, 共得到684个检测结果

表6 76例多发伤患者扩展创伤超声重点评估(E-FAST)与动态E-FAST(D-EFAST)检查结果比较的 χ^2 检验

检查方法	检出(处)	未检出(处)	合计(处)
E-FAST	66	21	87
D-EFAST	118	2	120
合计	184	23	207

注: 检查每位患者9类损伤情况, 共得到684个检测结果

3 讨论

多发伤患者大多发病突然, 需要快速判断病情, 果断处理。近年来, 超声在心功能检测、心力衰竭领域得到广泛应用, 结合超声检查易反复进行、无射线、无创伤、快速等优点, 使其在急诊及重症医学领域得到快速发展, 为临幊上对多发伤患者的系统诊断及病情评估提供了新方法^[12~16]。

2004年Kirkpatrick等^[11]首次提出了E-FAST的概念, 在FAST的基础上增加了双侧前胸及左右侧胸腔检查。Gregory^[17]研究表明, E-FAST可显著提高腹部闭合性损伤的诊断率。国内Zhang等^[18]

的一项研究显示,床旁超声检查可在几分钟内完成[(2.3±2.9)min],较床旁胸片[(12.4±6.7)min]和CT检查[(16.3±7.8)min]均明显缩短,可快速了解患者病情变化,及时诊治。

本研究中,首先在急诊采用E-FAST检查技术对交通伤、高处坠落伤、暴力伤等有多发伤可能的患者进行检查,结果显示,E-FAST检查气胸的敏感度为82.4%(14/17)、特异度为96.6%(57/59),敏感度较国外报道的92%更低,特异度与国外报道的99.4%无明显差异^[19];但2009年Brook等^[20]报道的敏感度仅为47%,特异度(99%)无明显差异。主要原因考虑与本研究中为多发伤患者,一旦发生气胸即为中重度,易于发现,故敏感度高有关,而Brook等^[20]纳入的患者中轻度气胸比例较大,B超不易发现。本研究中E-FAST检查漏诊3例气胸患者均为少量气胸,肺部未见胸膜滑动征;误诊2例患者既往有肺气肿病史,肺尖部形成肺大泡,故误诊为气胸。因此,超声对于既往有肺部基础疾病[肺气肿、慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)、支气管扩张等]患者的诊断困难较大,在急诊检查时应快速询问患者既往有无肺部疾病史,并结合超声影像学检查结果综合诊断。众所周知,超声对液体比较敏感,但本研究中胸腔积液患者仍有4例漏诊、1例误诊,其中误诊病例有肺不张,误诊为胸腔积液;4例漏诊患者中,3例为进行性血胸,考虑E-FAST检查时积液量尚不明显,1例因胸部皮下气肿影响检查结果。

应用B超检查可以了解肝脏血流情况,尤其是超声弹性成像技术在肝脏疾病诊疗中已得到广泛应用^[21-22]。本研究中E-FAST对脾脏损伤和肝脏损伤诊断敏感度分别为87.5%(28/32)、63.6%(7/11)。国外一项对2693例腹部钝器伤患者进行B超检查后,经手术证实诊断敏感度为89%,对腹腔积血的诊断敏感度约为95%^[10];而另一项研究显示,对于需要紧急手术的胸腹部闭合性损伤患者,其诊断敏感度高达100%^[23]。本研究中E-FAST检查对肝脏损伤漏诊4例、误诊1例,其中漏诊病例中2例患者发生了脾破裂,导致腹腔积血,而肝脏裂伤仅为包膜下小血肿,故超声检查不易看清,后经手术探查发现;另外2例为肝脏挫伤,病情进展后发现。

E-FAST对于胃肠道损伤的敏感度为28.6%(2/7),共漏诊5例、误诊5例,漏诊5例中3例患者为腹型肥胖,腹部脂肪层厚而干扰超声检查,1例患者肝破裂出血、1例患者脾破裂出血而干扰检查;

5例误诊患者中2例为肿瘤患者,因存在腹腔积液外伤,故误诊为胃肠道损伤。

在本研究中,E-FAST对多发伤的诊断漏诊率高达24.1%,其中气胸占14.3%,胸腔积液、肝脏损伤、脾脏损伤各占19.1%,肾脏损伤占4.8%,胃肠道损伤占23.9%,这一结果使我们重新审视E-FAST检查技术。降低闭合性胸腹部创伤患者的漏诊率和阴性探查率一直是临床难题,其原因主要为多发伤患者往往病情呈动态变化,或互相掩盖,不能及时发现所有病情,而CT及X线检查不能动态监测病情变化。对于外伤性气胸的明确诊断,仰卧位胸片的漏诊率高达50%左右^[24]。另外,E-FAST检查技术对腹腔其他部位的漏诊亦较高,应引起临床医生的重点关注。

由于肺部含有大量气体,既往认为B超检查对肺部病变不敏感,但随着临床研究的深入和临床实践,不断证实B超检查对肺部同样具有重要的临床意义^[25-26]。已有研究报道,在肺栓塞患者,早期B超检查的检出率较传统监测手段更高^[27]。本院ICU自2010年开展MRBU技术以来,应用床旁超声对呼吸系统疾病如COPD、心源性肺水肿进行诊断,并取得良好成效^[28]。近年来,在多发伤诊疗技术方面,以E-FAST为基础,提出对多发伤患者进行D-EFAST检查,在特异度、敏感度、阴性预测值、阳性预测值上较E-FAST明显增高。本研究显示,以临床明确诊断为“金标准”,D-EFAST检查技术对多发伤患者器官损伤的诊断符合率高达98.3%,明显高于E-FAST的75.8%,提示D-EFAST检查技术在多发伤患者各器官损伤检查方面优于E-FAST。同时,D-EFAST技术的漏诊率较E-FAST明显降低(1.7%比24.1%),主要是因为D-EFAST技术可以起到“动态”观察的目的,且对患者进行反复检查,可更熟悉患者的病情,也可能提高了诊断符合率。本研究结果显示,超声对胃肠道损伤的诊断符合率较低,尽管D-EFAST检查的诊断符合率较E-FAST检查更高(90.0%比28.6%),但对于胃肠道损伤仍不敏感,这可能与腹部器官复杂、肠管积气积液较多且活动度大有关。故D-EFAST检查技术仍存在一定的缺陷和漏诊率,需要进一步完善及深入研究。

综上所述,对于多发伤患者,超声检查不可或缺,早期识别有利于早期干预。D-EFAST可提高多发伤患者器官损伤诊断符合率,减少漏诊,早期发现迟发性器官功能损害,临床应用价值较高。

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