

应用最小漏气法确定人工气道气囊压的临床研究

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【摘要】目的 对比最小漏气法与囊压表法给气管插管气囊注气后的气囊压力和呼吸机漏气量以及患者相关并发症,为临床气管插管患者获得合适的气囊压提供理论依据。**方法** 采用前瞻性随机对照研究,选择2015年12月至2019年6月天津市第五中心医院重症医学科收治的100例需气管插管机械通气的成人患者。按照随机数字表法将患者分为试验组和对照组,每组50例。气管插管成功后,所有患者均取平卧位,床头抬高30°。试验组应用最小漏气法给气囊注气,并应用气囊测压表获得气囊压力值;对照组应用囊压表法注气使气囊压力达到25~30 cmH₂O(1 cmH₂O=0.098 kPa)。比较两组患者初次充气时(0 h)和充气4 h、8 h气囊压力及呼吸机漏气量等参数,以及患者拔除气管导管后呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)及气道并发症的发生情况。**结果** 100例重症患者中男性53例,女性47例;年龄23~87岁,平均(68.53±8.46)岁;气管导管留置时间1~16 d。① 两组患者4 h和8 h时气囊压力均较初次充气时降低,呼吸机漏气量均随时间延长逐渐增加。与对照组比较,试验组各时间点气囊压力均明显高于对照组[mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa):0 h为33.72±9.14比25.68±5.26,4 h为30.54±7.81比24.35±4.93,8 h为26.57±5.64比22.42±4.14,均 $P<0.05$],呼吸机漏气量均小于对照组(mL:0 h为25.57±8.51比34.65±9.47,4 h为40.54±8.51比60.34±7.85,均 $P<0.05$)。② 试验组VAP发生率明显低于对照组(4%比10%, $P<0.05$),其他气道并发症发生率差异均无统计学意义(气道黏膜水肿为14%比12%,溃疡为8%比6%,气管食管瘘为0%比0%,声音嘶哑为4%比6%,咳嗽为30%比34%,咽喉痛为28%比32%,气管软化0%比0%,气囊破裂为10%比8%,均 $P>0.05$)。**结论** 最佳的气囊压对预防VAP及减少气道并发症十分重要,最小漏气法使临床获得的气管插管气囊压更加精准,漏气量少,且安全有效,值得临床推广。

【关键词】 最小漏气法; 气管插管; 气囊压; 呼吸机相关性肺炎

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A clinical study on the determination of cuff pressure in artificial airway by minimum air leakage method

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the cuff pressure and leakage volume and the related complications of filling the tracheal tube cuff by minimum air leakage method and cuff pressure manometer method after endotracheal intubation, so as to provide theoretical basis for patients who was intubated to obtain appropriate cuff pressure. **Methods** A prospective randomized controlled study was conducted. 100 patients admitted to the department of critical care medicine of the Fifth Center Hospital in Tianjin from December 2015 to June 2019 were enrolled. According to the random number table method, the patients were divided into the experimental group and control group, with 50 patients in each group. After successful endotracheal intubation, all patients were placed in a supine position with the head of the bed raised by 30°. The experimental group used the minimum air leakage method, and used the cuff pressure manometer to obtain the cuff pressure. In the control group, cuff pressure was maintained at 25–30 cmH₂O (1 cmH₂O = 0.098 kPa). Parameters such as cuff pressure and ventilator leakage volume at the beginning and 4 hours, 8 hours after the inflation were compared between the two groups, as well as the incidence of ventilation-associated pneumonia (VAP) and airway complications after extubation. **Results** Among the 100 cases, 53 were males and 47 were females. The age ranged from 23 to 87 years old, with an average of (68.53±8.46) years old. The intubation time ranged from 1 to 16 days. ① At 4 hours and 8 hours after inflation, the cuff pressures of the two groups were lower than that of the first time of inflation, and the air leakage of the ventilator increased gradually with the extension of time. Compared with the control group, cuff pressures at each time point in the experimental group were significantly higher than those in the control group [mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa): 33.72±9.14 vs. 25.68±5.26 at 0 hour, 30.54±7.81 vs. 24.35±4.93 at 4 hours, 26.57±5.64 vs. 22.42±4.14 at 8 hours, all $P<0.05$], and ventilator leakage volumes were smaller than those in the control group (mL: 25.57±8.51 vs. 34.65±9.47 at 0 hour, 40.54±8.51 vs. 60.34±7.85 at 4 hours, both $P<0.05$). ② The incidence of VAP in the experimental group was significantly lower than that in the control group (4% vs. 10%, $P<0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in the incidence of other airway complications between the

experimental group and control group (airway mucosal edema: 14% vs. 12%, ulcer: 8% vs. 6%, tracheal esophageal fistula: 0% vs. 0%, hoarseness: 4% vs. 6%, cough: 30% vs. 34%, sore throat: 28% vs. 32%, tracheal softening: 0% vs. 0%, cuff rupture: 10% vs. 8%, all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusions** The optimal cuff pressure is very important for preventing VAP and reducing airway complications. The minimum air leakage method makes the clinical obtained endotracheal intubation cuff pressure more accurately, with less air leakage, safe and effective, and it is worthy of clinical promotion.

【Key words】 Minimal air leakage method; Endotracheal intubation; Cuff pressure; Ventilation-associated pneumonia

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呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)是医院获得性肺炎的重要类型^[1],是重症监护病房(ICU)常见且较严重的机械通气相关并发症,严重者可导致脱机困难。有研究表明,气囊压力与气道并发症有关^[2]。国内外研究结果显示,气囊上滞留物是VAP的重要病源^[3-4]。因此,对于机械通气的患者,人工气道气囊管理技术的意义重大,气囊压力过高可导致气道黏膜受压缺血;气囊压力过低则可出现漏气,导致通气量不足,同时引发吸入性肺炎^[5]。合适的气囊压力可以有效防止胃内容物及口腔分泌物进入气道,减少VAP的发生,并且可以避免机械通气过程中存在漏气及气体反流等情况的发生。但是,目前临床上如何确定合适的气囊压仍无统一标准,压力过大或过低均会给患者带来不良后果。本研究通过对比最小漏气法与囊压表法向气囊内注气后气道并发症的发生情况,为临床获取最适气囊压力提供科学、便捷的方法。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例纳入及排除标准:采用前瞻性随机对照研究,选择2015年12月至2019年6月本院重症医学科收治的100例患者为研究对象。

1.1.1 入选标准:年龄 ≥ 18 周岁,需气管插管机械通气治疗的患者。

1.1.2 排除标准:插管前咳嗽、声音嘶哑、咽喉肿痛者;行双腔气管插管患者;困难插管患者(定义一次插管未成功即为困难插管);行气管切开患者;拒绝参与本试验者。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并获得医院伦理委员会批准(审批号:TJWZXYXEC-201511),所有治疗获得患者或家属的知情同意。

1.2 主要试验材料:能够完成注气、放气及测压功能的气囊测压表(德国VBM医疗技术有限公司,型号:54-05-000),包括压力表、连接管、球囊等;听诊器,10 mL注射器,7.5号高容低压气囊气管导管(浙江伏尔特医疗器械有限公司)。

1.3 分组:按照随机数字表法将入选患者分为试验组和对照组,每组50例。

1.4 研究方法:气管插管成功后,所有患者均取平卧位,床头抬高30°。

1.4.1 试验组:采用最小漏气法。用10 mL注射器向气囊内注气,听诊器于气管处听诊,直到听不到漏气声音为止,然后缓慢抽出气体,从0.1 mL开始,直到吸气时听到少量漏气音为止,此时的气囊压力认为是最佳压力值,应用囊压表获得气囊压力。

1.4.2 对照组:应用囊压表法注气,维持气囊压力在25~30 cmH₂O(1 cmH₂O=0.098 kPa)。

两种方法均由同一位有经验的护士操作。

1.5 观察指标:记录患者基本情况,包括性别、年龄、身高、体重、体温,气管插管时间;记录不同时间点人工气道气囊压力、呼吸机漏气量等参数;拔除气管导管后用纤维支气管镜观察患者气道黏膜水肿、溃疡、气管食管瘘、气囊破裂等并发症发生情况;记录患者拔管后声音嘶哑、咳嗽及咽喉痛等情况。

1.6 统计学方法:使用SPSS 18.0软件分析数据。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验,组内不同时间点间比较采用重复测量方差分析;计数资料以例或百分比表示,采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者一般资料(表1):100例患者中男性53例,女性47例;年龄23~87岁,平均(68.53 \pm 8.46)岁;气管导管留置时间1~16 d。两组患者性别、年龄、身高、体重、体温及气管插管时间比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),说明两组基线资料均衡,有可比性。

2.2 两组患者气囊压力和呼吸机漏气量变化比较(表2):试验组气囊压力在不同时间点均高于对照组,呼吸机漏气量少于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。两组4 h、8 h时气囊压力均较初次充气时降低,呼吸机漏气量随时间延长逐渐增加(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表1 两组ICU气管插管机械通气患者一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	身高 (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
		男性	女性		
试验组	50	27	23	66.54 ± 9.51	173.64 ± 5.22
对照组	50	26	24	68.70 ± 7.14	172.27 ± 7.43
χ^2/t 值		0.125		0.623	0.365
P值		0.732		0.547	0.747

组别	例数 (例)	体重 (kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	体温 ($^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	气管插管时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
对照组	50	69.56 ± 11.47	37.60 ± 0.34	4.92 ± 0.89
t值		0.297	0.375	0.473
P值		0.769	0.697	0.689

注:试验组采用最小漏气法向气囊内注气,对照组采用囊压表法向气囊内注气;ICU为重症监护病房

表2 两组ICU气管插管机械通气患者不同时间点气囊压力及呼吸机漏气量变化比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数 (例)	呼吸机漏气量(mL)		
		0h	4h	8h
试验组	50	25.57 ± 8.51	40.54 ± 8.51 ^a	54.47 ± 9.36 ^{bc}
对照组	50	34.65 ± 9.47	60.34 ± 7.85 ^a	78.71 ± 8.44 ^{bc}
t值		2.210	2.500	1.850
P值		0.037	0.027	0.121

组别	例数 (例)	气囊压力(mmHg)		
		0h	4h	8h
试验组	50	33.72 ± 9.14	30.54 ± 7.81 ^a	26.57 ± 5.64 ^{bc}
对照组	50	25.68 ± 5.26	24.35 ± 4.93 ^a	22.42 ± 4.14 ^{bc}
t值		2.120	2.160	2.230
P值		0.039	0.036	0.031

注:试验组采用最小漏气法向气囊内注气,对照组采用囊压表法向气囊内注气,ICU为重症监护病房;1mmHg=0.133kPa;与本组0h比较,^a $P < 0.05$,^b $P < 0.01$;与本组4h比较,^c $P < 0.05$

2.3 两组患者VAP及气道并发症发生情况比较(表3):试验组VAP发生率明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。两组患者气道并发症,如黏膜水肿、溃疡、气管食管瘘、声音嘶哑、咳嗽、咽喉痛及气管软化、气囊破裂等并发症发生率比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

随着重症医学的发展,目前机械通气已成为抢救危重患者的重要手段之一。然而,由于气管导管的存在,使得原来相对无菌的下呼吸道直接暴露于

外界;同时,口咽部定植菌的大量繁殖,在气囊放气或气囊压力不足的情况下,大量定植菌沿气囊与气管壁的间隙进入下呼吸道,导致VAP的发生。因此,使用带气囊的气管导管对于需要气道保护的患者是必需的^[6]。而气管导管气囊压的管理是气道管理的重要环节,不足的气囊压力可导致口腔内容物误吸;过高的气囊压力可增加拔管后气道并发症的发生^[7-8],因此,对气囊压的监测非常重要,校准的囊压表是目前测量囊压的“金标准”^[9-11]。机械通气患者维持适当的人工气道气囊封闭压,对防止机械通气时气道漏气,避免口腔分泌物、胃内容物误入气道,避免气道黏膜损伤具有重要意义^[12-13]。目前临床指南推荐将气囊压维持在25~30cmH₂O,高于或低于此压力往往会出现相应的并发症。然而在临床护理工作中我们发现,气囊压力在25~30cmH₂O时,部分患者仍存在漏气或相关并发症。因此,如何确定合适的气管导管气囊压力仍然是临床所关注的话题。基于此,我们对比了应用最小漏气法与囊压表法获取气囊压对患者气道并发症的影响。

本研究结果表明,应用最小漏气法给气囊充气获得的气囊压力明显高于囊压表法,患者呼吸机漏气量也显著减少。说明在不同患者之间由于气管内径大小的不同,采用囊压表注气可能使部分患者气管与气囊之间不能有效的封闭,导致呼吸机漏气量增加。因此,采用最小漏气法的个性化气囊充气方法更能保证呼吸机通气量,避免口腔内容物进入下呼吸道,减少VAP的发生风险。本研究显示,应用最小漏气法注气患者VAP的发生率较对照组明显下降。

本研究还显示,随着时间的延长,两组患者气囊压力均较初次充气时降低,且4h、8h时均与初次充气时比较差异有统计学意义,这与张瑞英^[14]的报道结果一致。说明在临床上进行气囊管理时,应定期监测气囊压力,防止由于气囊压力下降导致的气道并发症。中华医学会呼吸病学分会呼吸治疗学

表3 两组ICU气管插管机械通气患者拔除气管导管后VAP及气道并发症发生情况比较

组别	例数 (例)	VAP [例(%)]	黏膜水肿 [例(%)]	溃疡 [例(%)]	气管食管瘘 [例(%)]	声音嘶哑 [例(%)]	咳嗽 [例(%)]	咽喉痛 [例(%)]	气管软化 [例(%)]	气囊破裂 [例(%)]
试验组	50	2(4)	7(14)	4(8)	0(0)	2(4)	15(30)	14(28)	0(0)	5(10)
对照组	50	5(10)	6(12)	3(6)	0(0)	3(6)	17(34)	16(32)	0(0)	4(8)
χ^2 值		5.245	0.689	0.312		0.438	0.409	0.534		0.643
P值		0.011	0.982	0.687		0.734	0.658	0.837		0.874

注:试验组采用最小漏气法向气囊内注气,对照组采用囊压表法向气囊内注气;ICU为重症监护病房,VAP为呼吸机相关性肺炎;空白代表未测

组发布的《人工气道气囊的管理专家共识(草案)》中也推荐,每隔6~8h进行1次气囊压监测^[15]。朱艳萍等^[16]研究表明,采用持续监测气囊压的方法可以保证气囊压力始终处于理想状态,有利于减少VAP的发生。然而也有随机对照研究提示,持续监测气囊压力并不会减少VAP的发生^[17]。

本研究表明,应用最小漏气法给气囊充气较囊压表法并未增加气道并发症的发生。Sanaie等^[18]对比了最小漏气法与固定容量法对囊压表进行充气,结果显示,最小漏气法组测得的气囊压力高于固定容量注气组,且未导致患者气道并发症的增加。分析原因可能为:不同患者气道之间存在个体差异,而最小漏气法正是根据不同患者采用了个体化的气囊充气方案,较固定压力的方法更科学。但是,因最小漏气法对操作者的要求较高,所以临床上需要有经验的护士操作。

由于人工气道气囊压力会受诸多因素影响而发生变化^[19-21],在临床工作中,护理人员要及时评估,根据患者的具体情况制定个性化的气囊管理方案,从而维持理想的人工气道气囊封闭压,减少相关并发症的发生。但如何更加科学地管理人工气道气囊,仍值得今后进一步研究。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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