

## • 论著 •

# COPD 合并轻度高碳酸血症患者 高流量氧疗的效果观察 ——一项基于 MIMIC-IV 数据库的回顾性队列研究

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**【摘要】目的** 观察经鼻高流量氧疗(HFNC)对慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)合并高碳酸血症患者的临床疗效, 并评估生理参数指标对COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症患者疗效的早期预测价值。**方法** 采用回顾性队列研究方法, 选择美国重症监护医学信息数据库-IV(MIMIC-IV)截至2020年9月发布的2008至2019年COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症患者的相关记录[45 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)<动脉血二氧化碳分压(PaCO<sub>2</sub>)≤60 mmHg]。根据接受HFNC或无创呼吸机分为HFNC组和无创通气(NIV)组。收集入选患者的性别、年龄、体质量指数(BMI)、简化急性生理学评分Ⅱ(SAPSⅡ)、查尔森合并症指数(CCI)评分、生理参数等基线数据。根据HFNC组基线数据进行倾向评分匹配, 比较两组患者治疗48 h和28 d插管率、28 d病死率、重症监护病房(ICU)住院时间、总住院时间, 以及治疗48 h内各时间段的生理参数的差异。绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线), 分析治疗4 h心率/脉搏血氧饱和度(HR/SPO<sub>2</sub>)比值及ROX指数[SPO<sub>2</sub>/(吸入氧浓度, FiO<sub>2</sub>×呼吸频率, RR)]预测24 h与48 h插管的准确性。**结果** 共筛查524 520份住院记录, 纳入患者153例, 其中HFNC组37例, NIV组116例。根据基线数据进行倾向性评分匹配后HFNC组患者31例, NIV组患者84例。两组患者性别、年龄、BMI、SAPSⅡ、CCI评分、生理参数等基线数据以及除ICU住院时间外的预后指标比较差异均无统计学意义。HFNC组ICU住院时间较NIV组明显延长[d: 4.6(3.1, 10.0)比3.1(1.6, 5.8), P<0.05]。与0~8 h比较, 治疗40~48 h HR、RR仅HFNC组明显降低[HR(次/min): 84.1±12.2比91.1±16.4, RR(次/min): 19.8±4.9比21.6±4.1, 均P<0.05];而HFNC组和NIV组pH值均明显升高(7.42±0.08比7.36±0.05, 7.41±0.06比7.36±0.05, 均P<0.05), PaCO<sub>2</sub>均明显降低[mmHg: 46.3(39.5, 51.0)比49.8(45.5, 54.0), 46.0(40.5, 51.5)比49.5(46.5, 55.3), 均P<0.05]。与HFNC组同期比较, 治疗40~48 h NIV组HR、PaO<sub>2</sub>均升高[HR(次/min): 91.1±15.4比84.1±12.2, PaO<sub>2</sub>(mmHg): 99.5(86.0, 132.3)比85.8(76.5, 118.0), 均P<0.05], PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>降低[mmHg: 223.8(216.5, 285.0)比278.0(212.3, 306.0), P<0.05]。HFNC组治疗4 h HR/SPO<sub>2</sub>和ROX指数对24 h与48 h插管均有一定的预测价值, 其中4 h HR/SPO<sub>2</sub>预测24 h和48 h插管的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)均高于ROX指数(24 h为0.649比0.574, 48 h为0.692比0.581, 均P<0.01);4 h HR/SPO<sub>2</sub>和ROX指数预测24 h与48 h插管的95%可信区间(95%CI)分别为0.497~0.780、0.567~0.799, 0.450~0.694、0.454~0.716。HR/SPO<sub>2</sub>和ROX指数预测24 h与48 h插管的敏感度均较高, 分别为84.6%、92.9%、88.2%、94.4%, 特异度均较低, 分别为52.3%、23.7%、54.7%、29.6%。**结论** HFNC可用于COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症患者, 但不能完全替代NIV。HFNC治疗4 h ROX指数预测COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症患者插管的准确性不高。

**【关键词】** 经鼻高流量氧疗; 慢性阻塞性肺疾病; 无创机械通气; 重症监护医学信息数据库-IV

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**Effect of high-flow nasal cannula oxygen on patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and mild hypercapnia: a retrospective cohort study based on the Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care-IV database**

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To observe the effect of high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy (HFNC) in patients

with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and mild hypercapnia, and to evaluate the early predictive ability of physiological parameters in these patients. **Methods** A retrospective cohort study was conducted based on Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care- IV (MIMIC-IV) updated in September 2020 and the data of adult patients with COPD and mild hypercapnia [ $45 \text{ mmHg}$  ( $1 \text{ mmHg} = 0.133 \text{ kPa}$ )  $<$  arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide ( $\text{PaCO}_2$ )  $\leqslant 60 \text{ mmHg}$ ] from 2008 to 2019 were collected. These patients were assigned to the HFNC group or non-invasive ventilation (NIV) group according to whether they received HFNC or NIV. Baseline data such as gender, age, body mass index (BMI), simplified acute physiology score II (SAPS II), Charlson comorbidity index (CCI) and physiological parameters were collected. A propensity score matching was conducted according to the baseline data of the HFNC group patients. The 48-hour and 28-day intubation rates, 28-day mortality, length of intensive care unit (ICU) stay, the length of hospital stay, and the changes in physiological parameters within 48 hours after treatment were compared between the two groups. The receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC curve) was drawn and the ratio of heart rate over pulse oxygen saturation (HR/ $\text{SpO}_2$ ) and ROX index [ $\text{SpO}_2 / (\text{inhaled oxygen concentration, FiO}_2 \times \text{respiratory rate, RR})$ ] were analyzed to predict the 24-hour and 48-hour intubation rates. **Results** A total of 524 520 inpatient records were screened and 153 patients were included, while 37 patients in the HFNC group and 116 patients in NIV group. There were 31 patients in the HFNC group and 84 patients in the NIV group remained after propensity score matching according to the baseline data. There were no significant differences in the baseline data of gender, age, BMI, SAPS II, CCI score, physiological parameters and prognosis data except the length of ICU stay. The length of ICU stay in HFNC group was significant longer than that of the NIV group [days: 4.6 (3.1, 10.0) vs. 3.1 (1.6, 5.8),  $P < 0.05$ ]. HR and RR at 40–48 hours were significantly lower than those at 0–8 hours after treatment only in the HFNC group [HR (bpm):  $84.1 \pm 12.2$  vs.  $91.1 \pm 16.4$ , RR (times/min):  $19.8 \pm 4.9$  vs.  $21.6 \pm 4.1$ , both  $P < 0.05$ ]. Both in the HFNC group and NIV group the pH increased ( $7.42 \pm 0.08$  vs.  $7.36 \pm 0.05$  and  $7.41 \pm 0.06$  vs.  $7.36 \pm 0.05$ , both  $P < 0.05$ ) and  $\text{PaCO}_2$  decreased significantly [ $\text{mmHg}$ : 46.3 (39.5, 51.0) vs. 49.8 (45.5, 54.0) and 46.0 (40.5, 51.5) vs. 49.5 (45.5, 55.3), both  $P < 0.05$ ]. The HR,  $\text{PaO}_2$  were higher in the HFNC group than those in the NIV group at 40–48 hours after treatment [HR (bpm):  $91.1 \pm 15.4$  vs.  $84.1 \pm 12.2$ ,  $\text{PaO}_2$  ( $\text{mmHg}$ ): 99.5 (86.0, 132.3) vs. 85.8 (76.5, 118.0), both  $P < 0.05$ ],  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$  were lower in the HFNC group than that in the NIV group at 40–48 hours after treatment [ $\text{mmHg}$ : 223.8 (216.5, 285.0) vs. 278.0 (212.3, 306.0),  $P < 0.05$ ]. Both HR/ $\text{SpO}_2$  and ROX index at 4 hours after treatment had predictive value for 24-hour and 48-hour intubation in the HFNC group. The areas under ROC curve (AUC) of HR/ $\text{SpO}_2$  at 4 hours after treatment in the HFNC group were larger than those of ROX index for predicting 24-hour and 48-hour intubation (24-hour: 0.649 vs. 0.574, 48-hour: 0.692 vs. 0.581, both  $P < 0.01$ ); the 95% confidence interval (95%CI) of 4 hours HR/ $\text{SpO}_2$  and for ROX index predicting 24 hours and 48 hours intubation were 0.497–0.780, 0.567–0.799, 0.450–0.694 and 0.454–0.716, respectively. The high sensitivity of HR/ $\text{SpO}_2$  and ROX index in predicting 24-hour and 48-hour intubation were 84.6%, 92.9%, 88.2% and 94.4%, respectively, and the low specificity were 52.3%, 23.7%, 54.7% and 29.6%, respectively. **Conclusions** HFNC can be used in COPD patients with mild hypercapnia, but it cannot replace NIV. The accuracy of ROX index at 4 hours after HFNC treatment in predicting intubation in COPD patients with mild hypercapnia is poor.

**【Key words】** High-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy; Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Noninvasive mechanical ventilation; Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care-IV

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多项研究结果表明,慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)患者接受无创通气(non-invasive ventilation, NIV)治疗可降低气管插管风险和病死率,改善患者预后<sup>[1-2]</sup>。近年来,经鼻高流量氧疗(high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy, HFNC)已在临幊上广泛应用<sup>[3-6]</sup>。与鼻导管吸氧和面罩吸氧等传统氧疗方式相比,HFNC能提供主动温湿化的空气和氧气混合气体及更高的吸入气体流量,产生更好的生理学效应:提供更加准确恒定的吸入氧浓度;冲刷上气道可以减少上气道死腔,提高通气效率和减少呼吸作功;产生低水平的气道正压,进一步改善氧合;充分的温湿化气体使患者更舒适耐受。也有临幊研究报告,HFNC对COPD患者亦有一定疗效,且优于常规氧疗<sup>[7-9]</sup>。对COPD患者,HFNC是否可以替代无创呼吸机,且具体适应证目前尚未明确<sup>[10-11]</sup>。本研究从美国重症

监护医学信息数据库-IV(Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care-IV, MIMIC-IV)中选择COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症患者,分析HFNC对于COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症患者的适应证,并与NIV的疗效进行比较,评估生理参数指标对COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症患者疗效的早期预测价值。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 研究对象:** 本研究纳入美国公共数据库MIMIC-IV中2008至2019年重症监护病房(intensive care unit, ICU)患者的数<sup>[12]</sup>,数据库中所有患者相关信息均为匿名,无需获得知情同意;本研究作者已获得数据授权(2020-04-29),并经北京医院伦理委员会审查符合免除审查条件(审批号:2021BJYYEC-111-01)。

**1.1.1 纳入标准:** ①COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症 [ $45 \text{ mmHg}$  ( $1 \text{ mmHg} = 0.133 \text{ kPa}$ )  $<$  动脉血二氧化碳

分压(arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide,  $\text{PaCO}_2$ ) $\leqslant$ 60 mmHg;②年龄 $\geqslant$ 18岁;③接受HFNC或NIV治疗。

**1.1.2 排除标准:**①气管切开;②无插管计划;③接受HFNC和NIV联合治疗。

**1.2 研究分组:**根据是否接受HFNC或NIV治疗将患者分为HFNC组(接受持续或间断HFNC)和NIV组(接受持续或间断NIV治疗)。

**1.3 研究方法:**①基线特征和预后:利用结构化查询语言对所需数据进行提取,提取变量包括:患者性别、年龄、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、简化急性生理学评分Ⅱ(simplified acute physiology score Ⅱ, SAPS Ⅱ)、查尔森合并症指数(Charlson comorbidity index, CCI)评分、治疗48 h内生理参数及血气分析指标。根据HFNC组基线数据进行倾向评分匹配后,比较两组患者48 h和28 d插管率、28 d病死率、距插管时间、总住院时间、ICU住院时间,以及从开始治疗到48 h(0~8、16~24、40~48 h)各时间段生理参数变化的差异。②各因素预测插管效能的评估:将心率(heart rate, HR)与脉搏血氧饱和度(pulse oxygen saturation,  $\text{SpO}_2$ )的比值HR/ $\text{SpO}_2$ 作为HFNC治疗失败的预测指标,ROX指数= $\text{SpO}_2 / [\text{吸入氧浓度}(\text{fraction of inspiration oxygen}, \text{FiO}_2) \times \text{呼吸频率}(\text{respiratory rate}, \text{RR})]$ <sup>[13]</sup>,绘制受

试者工作特征曲线(receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC曲线),分析治疗4 h HR/ $\text{SpO}_2$ 比值和ROX指数对预测24 h与48 h插管的准确性。

**1.4 统计学分析:**采用R3.6.1统计软件进行数据的提取和分析。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;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,采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料以例(率)表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。绘制Kaplan-Meier生存曲线,分析患者28 d累积生存率;绘制ROC曲线,分析治疗4 h HR/ $\text{SpO}_2$ 比值和ROX指数对预测24 h与48 h插管的准确性。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

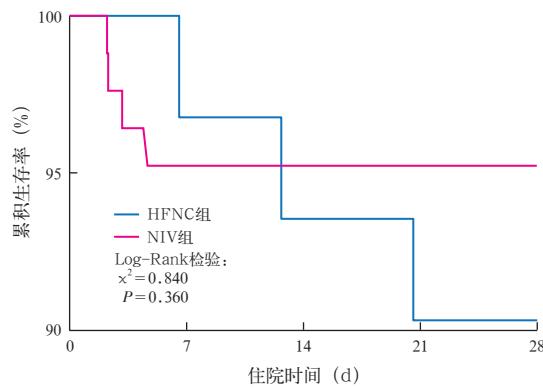
**2.1 不同氧疗模式两组患者基线资料比较(表1):**共筛查524 520份住院记录,纳入患者153例,其中HFNC组37例,NIV组116例。根据基线数据倾向性评分匹配后纳入HFNC组31例,NIV组84例。两组性别、年龄、BMI、SAPS Ⅱ、CCI评分、生理参数等基线数据比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ )。

**2.2 不同氧疗模式两组患者预后指标比较(表1;图1~2):**与HFNC组比较,NIV组28 d病死率、48 h和28 d插管率、距插管时间、总住院时间均降低,但差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ )。HFNC组

表1 不同氧疗模式下两组COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症患者倾向评分匹配后基线数据及预后比较

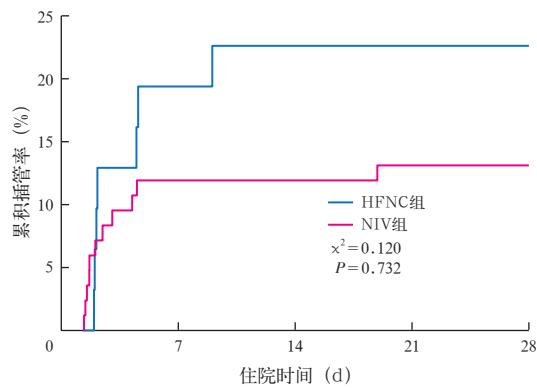
组别	例数	男性	年龄[岁, (例)(%)]	BMI( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ , $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ )	预后					SAPS Ⅱ评分 [(分, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ )]	
					$\bar{x} \pm s$	48 h 插管率 [% (例)]	28 d 插管率 [% (例)]	28 d 病死率 [% (例)]	距插管时间 [h, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]		
全体	115	73(63.5) (59.2, 74.1)	67.9 (59.2, 74.1)	32.3 $\pm$ 7.5	10.4(12)	15.7(18)	6.1(7)	21.8 (9.1, 39.1)	8.7 (5.6, 13.8)	3.4 (1.9, 6.1)	37.0 (27.0, 45.5)
HFNC组	31	20(64.5) (59.9, 70.8)	65.7 (59.9, 70.8)	32.0 $\pm$ 6.2	12.9(4)	22.6(7)	9.7(3)	28.0 (15.3, 96.9)	9.8 (7.5, 16.6)	4.6 (3.1, 10.0)	37.0 (27.5, 45.5)
NIV组	84	53(63.1) (57.7, 74.2)	65.8 (57.7, 74.2)	32.5 $\pm$ 8.0	9.5(8)	13.1(11)	4.8(4)	18.8 (7.7, 34.0)	8.3 (5.3, 12.5)	3.1 (1.6, 5.8)	36.5 (27.0, 45.2)
$\chi^2/F/t$ 值		0.010	0.190	0.350	0.120	1.390	0.840	1.580	1.580	2.000	0.290
P值		0.938	0.850	0.733	0.732	0.240	0.360	0.118	0.119	0.048	0.779
组别	例数	CCI评分 (例)[分, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]		基线生理参数							
		HR (次/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	RR (次/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	MAP (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	pH 值 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	$\text{PaO}_2$ [mmHg, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]	$\text{PaCO}_2$ [mmHg, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]	$\text{SpO}_2$ [ $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]	$\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ [mmHg, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]		
全体	115	6.0(4.5, 8.0)	88.8 $\pm$ 16.8	20.1 $\pm$ 4.5	79.1 $\pm$ 13.8 7.36 $\pm$ 0.05	98.5 (80.5, 139.7)	49.3 (46.8, 56.5)	0.965 (0.945, 0.985)	227.5 (173.8, 278.3)		
HFNC组	31	6.0(5.0, 8.0)	88.5 $\pm$ 17.1	20.0 $\pm$ 3.9	77.4 $\pm$ 12.7 7.36 $\pm$ 0.05	97.0 (83.2, 134.5)	48.8 (46.5, 56.0)	0.970 (0.945, 0.993)	245.5 (196.3, 277.0)		
NIV组	84	6.0(4.0, 8.0)	89.0 $\pm$ 16.8	20.2 $\pm$ 4.8	79.7 $\pm$ 14.1 7.36 $\pm$ 0.05	100.5 (79.0, 139.7)	49.5 (47.0, 57.5)	0.962 (0.945, 0.984)	215.0 (173.3, 279.0)		
$F/t$ 值		0.560	0.140	0.210	0.760	0.630	0.200	0.860	0.730	0.940	
P值		0.582	0.893	0.839	0.449	0.535	0.847	0.394	0.468	0.354	

注:COPD为慢性阻塞性肺疾病,HFNC为经鼻高流量氧疗,NIV为无创通气,BMI为体质量指数,ICU为重症监护病房,SAPS Ⅱ为简化急性生理学评分Ⅱ,CCI为查尔森合并症指数,HR为心率,RR为呼吸频率,MAP为平均动脉压, $\text{PaO}_2$ 为动脉血氧分压, $\text{PaCO}_2$ 为动脉血二氧化碳分压, $\text{SpO}_2$ 为脉搏血氧饱和度, $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 为氧合指数;1 mmHg=0.133 kPa



注：HFNC为经鼻高流量氧疗，NIV为无创通气

图1 倾向评分匹配后不同氧疗模式下两组COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症患者28 d Kaplan-Meier生存曲线



注：HFNC为经鼻高流量氧疗，NIV为无创通气

图2 倾向评分匹配后不同氧疗模式下两组COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症患者28 d插管曲线

表2 倾向评分匹配后不同氧疗模式下两组COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症患者治疗不同时间段生理参数的变化比较

组别	时间	例数	HR(次/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	RR(次/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	MAP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	pH值( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	$\text{PaO}_2$ [mmHg, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]	$\text{PaCO}_2$ [mmHg, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]	$\text{SpO}_2$ [ $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]	$\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ [mmHg, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]
HFNC组	0~8 h	31	$91.1 \pm 16.4$	$21.6 \pm 4.1$	$79.1 \pm 14.4$	$7.36 \pm 0.05$	87.5 (73.3, 134.5)	49.8 (45.5, 54.0)	0.955 (0.945, 0.993)	245.5 (196.0, 277.3)
	16~24 h	31	$85.4 \pm 13.4^a$	$20.8 \pm 4.2$	$77.1 \pm 14.4$	$7.39 \pm 0.07$	97.8 (78.8, 128.5)	47.8 (42.0, 52.5)	0.960 (0.938, 0.975)	269.0 (212.8, 289.8)
	40~48 h	31	$84.1 \pm 12.2^a$	$19.8 \pm 4.9^a$	$83.9 \pm 14.3$	$7.42 \pm 0.08^a$	85.8 (76.5, 118.0)	46.3 (39.5, 51.0) <sup>a</sup>	0.958 (0.943, 0.980)	278.0 (212.3, 306.0)
NIV组	0~8 h	84	$91.1 \pm 15.5$	$20.0 \pm 4.8$	$79.3 \pm 14.1$	$7.36 \pm 0.05$	90.5 (79.0, 139.8)	49.5 (46.5, 55.3)	0.953 (0.945, 0.983)	225.5 (173.3, 279.8)
	16~24 h	84	$88.9 \pm 16.3$	$20.8 \pm 4.1$	$80.7 \pm 14.3$	$7.37 \pm 0.08$	105.3 (87.5, 143.5) <sup>b</sup>	46.3 (41.8, 50.5)	0.958 (0.938, 0.975)	257.0 (223.0, 294.8)
	40~48 h	84	$91.1 \pm 15.4^b$	$20.2 \pm 4.0$	$80.7 \pm 14.2$	$7.41 \pm 0.06^a$	99.5 (86.0, 132.3) <sup>b</sup>	46.0 (40.5, 51.5) <sup>a</sup>	0.955 (0.953, 0.980)	223.8 (216.5, 285.0) <sup>b</sup>

注：COPD为慢性阻塞性肺疾病，HFNC为经鼻高流量氧疗，NIV为无创通气。HR为心率，RR为呼吸频率，MAP为平均动脉压， $\text{PaO}_2$ 为动脉血氧分压， $\text{PaCO}_2$ 为动脉血二氧化碳分压， $\text{SpO}_2$ 为脉搏血氧饱和度， $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 为氧合指数；1 mmHg=0.133 kPa；与本组0~8 h比较，<sup>a</sup>P<0.05；与HFNC组同期比较，<sup>b</sup>P<0.05。

表3 HFNC治疗4 h各因素对COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症患者插管的预测价值

指标	预测24 h插管								
	AUC	95%CI	P值	最佳截断值	约登指数	敏感度(%)	特异度(%)	阳性预测值(%)	阴性预测值(%)
HR/ $\text{SpO}_2$	0.649	0.497~0.780	<0.01	0.90	0.369	84.6	52.3	15.1	97.1
ROX指数	0.574 <sup>a</sup>	0.450~0.694	<0.01	5.36	0.166	92.9	23.7	10.9	97.1
指标	预测48 h插管								
	AUC	95%CI	P值	截断值	约登指数	敏感度(%)	特异度(%)	阳性预测值(%)	阴性预测值(%)
HR/ $\text{SpO}_2$	0.692	0.567~0.799	<0.01	0.90	0.422	88.2	54.7	20.5	97.1
ROX指数	0.581 <sup>a</sup>	0.454~0.716	<0.01	2.95	0.241	94.4	29.6	15.2	97.6

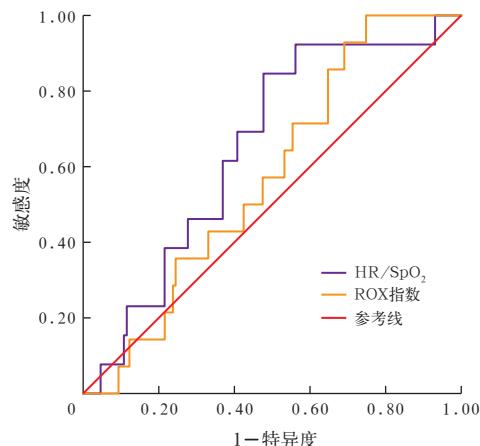
注：HFNC为经鼻高流量氧疗，COPD为慢性阻塞性肺疾病，HR/ $\text{SpO}_2$ 为心率与脉搏血氧饱和度比值，ROX指数为脉搏血氧饱和度与吸入氧浓度之比除以呼吸频率，AUC为受试者工作特征曲线下面积，95%CI为95%可信区间；与HR/ $\text{SpO}_2$ 比较，<sup>a</sup>P<0.05。

ICU住院时间较NIV组明显缩短(P<0.05)。

**2.3 不同氧疗模式两组患者开始治疗后48 h生理参数指标的比较(表2)：**随时间延长，HFNC组HR、RR、 $\text{PaCO}_2$ 均逐渐降低，40~48 h达谷值；pH值和氧合指数( $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ )均逐渐升高，于40~48 h达峰值。NIV组HR呈先降低后升高趋势，RR、 $\text{PaO}_2$ 、 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 呈先升高后降低趋势，pH值持续升高。与0~8 h比较，治疗40~48 h HR、RR仅

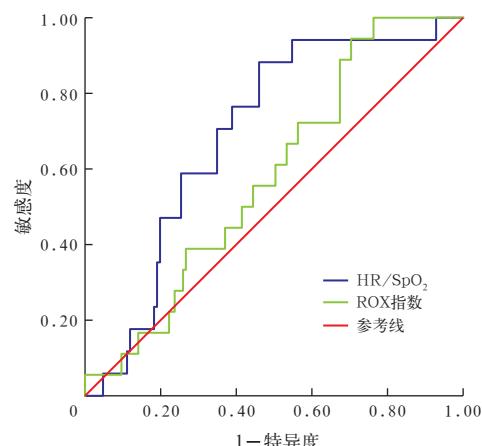
HFNC组明显降低，而HFNC组和NIV组pH值均明显升高， $\text{PaCO}_2$ 均明显降低(均P<0.05)。与HFNC组同期比较，治疗40~48 h NIV组HR、 $\text{PaO}_2$ 和 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 均明显升高(均P<0.05)。两组各时间点平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)和 $\text{SpO}_2$ 比较差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。

**2.4 ROC曲线分析(表3；图3~4)：**HFNC组患者治疗4 h HR/ $\text{SpO}_2$ 和ROX指数对24 h与48 h插管均



注: HFNC 为经鼻高流量氧疗, HR/SpO<sub>2</sub> 为心率与脉搏血氧饱和度比值, ROX 指数为脉搏血氧饱和度与吸入氧浓度之比除以呼吸频率, ROC 曲线为受试者工作特征曲线

图3 HFNC治疗4 h HR/SpO<sub>2</sub>与ROX指数预测COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症患者24 h插管准确性ROC曲线



注: HFNC 为经鼻高流量氧疗, HR/SpO<sub>2</sub> 为心率与脉搏血氧饱和度比值, ROX 指数为脉搏血氧饱和度与吸入氧浓度之比除以呼吸频率, ROC 曲线为受试者工作特征曲线

图4 HFNC治疗48 h HR/SpO<sub>2</sub>与ROX指数预测COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症患者48 h插管准确性ROC曲线

有一定的预测价值,且ROC曲线下面积(area under ROC curve, AUC)>ROX指数;HR/SpO<sub>2</sub>与ROX指数预测24 h和48 h插管的敏感度较高,特异度较低。

### 3 讨论

研究显示,HFNC可以为患者提供相对恒定的气流和FiO<sub>2</sub>,因此通常认为HFNC的疗效优于包括鼻导管、文丘里面罩和储氧面罩在内的常规氧疗<sup>[14-16]</sup>。对于轻中度低氧血症患者,HFNC的治疗效果与NIV相当<sup>[17-18]</sup>。生理学研究表明,高流量气流可以冲刷鼻咽部死腔,并产生3~6 cmH<sub>2</sub>O(1 cmH<sub>2</sub>O=0.098 kPa)低水平呼气末正压(positive end-expiratory pressure, PEEP)<sup>[19-21]</sup>,这为HFNC治疗轻度高碳酸血症的COPD患者提供了理论基础。已有研究表明,对于高碳酸血症患者,HFNC的效果优于常规氧疗<sup>[7-8]</sup>。但由于HFNC提供的压力水平远低于无创呼吸机,因此一般认为,HFNC不适用于较严重的2型呼吸衰竭(呼衰)。对于HFNC治疗高碳酸血症COPD患者的具体适应证还需要更多研究加以证实。尽管有少数研究者认为轻度2型呼衰患者采用HFNC的效果与NIV相当,但由于样本量均较小,其结果仍有待进一步证实<sup>[10-11]</sup>。本研究筛选了MIMIC-IV中超过524 520份病例,最终纳入153例COPD合并轻度高碳酸血症患者,分别接受HFNC或NIV作为初始治疗。通过基线数据倾向性匹配后发现,HFNC组患者48 h和28 d插管率与28 d病死率均高于NIV组,虽然两组比较差异均无统计学意义,但考虑到本研究HFNC组患者样本量偏小,以上差异可能会随着HFNC组患者样本量的增

加而出现统计学差异。对于次要研究目标,结果表明,HFNC组患者ICU住院时间较NIV组显著延长。总体来讲,对于COPD患者存在45~60 mmHg的轻度高碳酸血症时,HFNC治疗的效果尚不及NIV。但考虑到HFNC具有更好的耐受性与舒适性<sup>[17, 22]</sup>,对于NIV耐受不佳的患者,HFNC是一个可行的备选方案。HFNC失败患者中约有50%插管时间发生在治疗48 h内<sup>[17-18]</sup>。而一项回顾性研究表明,HFNC治疗失败导致延迟插管患者的病死率增加<sup>[23]</sup>。因此对于HFNC疗效需要进行早期评估。本研究表明,HFNC组患者接受HFNC治疗数小时至48 h,HR与RR均下降,提示HFNC治疗可降低患者呼吸作功<sup>[24-25]</sup>,而两组在该时间段内PaCO<sub>2</sub>均降低。提示监测患者生理参数改变,有助于早期判断HFNC的疗效从而避免延误插管,进而改善预后。

ROX指数是近年提出的用于预测HFNC失败的指标,由SpO<sub>2</sub>、FiO<sub>2</sub>和RR组成<sup>[26]</sup>。这3个指标都易于获得,其动态改变亦有助于评估HFNC治疗是否成功。一般认为,ROX指数>4.88时,提示HFNC疗效较好,而<3.85时,提示有治疗失败的风险<sup>[27]</sup>。但ROX指数没有纳入患者HR改变,在呼衰早期HR是一个敏感的生理参数。有研究表明,联合HR改变对ROX指数进行修正,其预测HFNC失败的准确性更佳<sup>[28]</sup>。对于合并高碳酸血症的COPD患者,ROX指数的预测价值如何,国内外尚无研究对其进行验证。

本研究中考虑到监测无创生理参数的便捷性,纳入较为敏感的HR和呼吸系统的生理参数SpO<sub>2</sub>,

制定了 HR/SpO<sub>2</sub> 这一预测指标。通过治疗 4 h 的生理参数预测 48 h 插管率,结果显示,HR/SpO<sub>2</sub> 与 ROX 指数其特异度较高,而敏感度较低。ROX 指数预测 24 h 与 48 h 插管率的 AUC<0.6。而 HR/SpO<sub>2</sub> 的预测准确性较好,其 AUC>ROX 指数,但仍<0.7。总之,单纯依靠患者早期简单的生理指标改变来评估 HFNC 的效果,其预测准确性还不够理想。期望后续的研究可以通过纳入患者更多的基本信息和动态生理参数来制作算法模型,以提高评估和预测疗效的准确性。

本研究存在的局限:①由于 2 型呼衰不是 HFNC 的主要适应证,导致本研究纳入的 HFNC 组患者较少;②回顾性研究的数据资料亦不全面,因此,本研究通过治疗 48 h 内各时间段的平均值来反映患者生理参数改变。本研究结果仍需要后续进行大样本量的前瞻性研究来验证。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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