

# ICU机械通气患者拔管后应用经鼻高流量序贯氧疗的效果分析

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**【摘要】目的** 观察重症监护病房(ICU)机械通气患者拔管后应用经鼻高流量氧疗(HFNC)的效果。**方法** 采用前瞻性研究方法,选择2018年1月至2020年6月皖南医学院弋矶山医院收治的163例机械通气患者作为研究对象。按氧疗方式将患者分为HFNC组(82例)和传统氧疗组(81例)。入组患者均根据病情给予常规治疗, HFNC组使用经鼻高流量湿化治疗仪吸氧,气体流量根据患者耐受情况从35 L/min逐步上调至60 L/min,温度设置在34~37℃,根据患者脉搏血氧饱和度(SpO<sub>2</sub>)设置吸入氧浓度(FiO<sub>2</sub>),维持SpO<sub>2</sub>在0.95~0.98;传统氧疗组使用一次性吸氧面罩或鼻导管吸氧,氧流量5~8 L/min,维持患者SpO<sub>2</sub>在0.95~0.98。比较两组患者拔管前机械通气时间、总机械通气时间、气管导管留置时间、再插管时间、撤机失败率、ICU病死率、ICU住院时间、总住院时间的差异,并分析撤机失败的原因。**结果** HFNC组与传统氧疗组拔管前机械通气时间(d:4.33±3.83比4.15±3.03)、气管导管留置时间(d:4.34±1.87比4.20±3.35)、ICU病死率[4.9%(4/82)比3.7%(3/81)]、总住院时间[d:28.93(15.00, 32.00)比27.69(15.00, 38.00)]比较差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。HFNC组总机械通气时间(d:4.48±2.43比5.67±3.84)和ICU住院时间[d:6.57(4.00, 7.00)比7.74(5.00, 9.00)]均较传统氧疗组明显缩短,再插管时间较传统氧疗组明显延长(h:35.75±10.15比19.92±13.12),撤机失败率较传统氧疗组明显降低[4.9%(4/82)比16.0%(13/81),均P<0.05]。撤机失败的原因中,传统氧疗组气道分泌物清除障碍比例明显高于HFNC组[8.64%(7/81)比0%(0/82),P<0.05],但急性心力衰竭、呼吸肌无力、低氧血症、意识改变的患者比例等比较差异均无统计学意义。**结论** ICU机械通气患者撤机拔管后应用HFNC序贯氧疗可降低患者拔管失败率和不良事件发生率,缩短ICU住院时间。

**【关键词】** 经鼻高流量氧疗; 机械通气; 拔管; 序贯氧疗

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## Analysis of the effect of sequential high-flow nasal canula oxygen therapy in post-extubation mechanically ventilated patients in intensive care unit

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To observe the application effect of high-flow nasal canula oxygen therapy (HFNC) after extubation in patients with mechanical ventilation (MV) in the intensive care unit (ICU). **Methods** A prospective study was conducted. From January 2018 to June 2020, 163 MV patients admitted to Yijishan Hospital of Wannan Medical College were enrolled, and they were divided into HFNC group (82 cases) and traditional oxygen therapy group (81 cases) according to the oxygen therapy model. The patients included in the study were given conventional treatment according to their condition. In the HFNC group, oxygen was inhaled by a nasal high-flow humidification therapy instrument. The gas flow was gradually increased from 35 L/min to 60 L/min according to the patient's tolerance, and the temperature was set at 34–37 °C. The fraction of inspiration oxygen (FiO<sub>2</sub>) was set according to the patient's pulse oxygen saturation (SpO<sub>2</sub>) and SpO<sub>2</sub> was maintained at 0.95–0.98. A disposable oxygen mask or nasal cannula was used to inhale oxygen in the traditional oxygen therapy group, and the oxygen flow was 5–8 L/min, maintaining the patient's SpO<sub>2</sub> at 0.95–0.98. The differences in MV duration before extubation, total MV duration, intubation time, reintubation time, extubation failure rate, ICU mortality, ICU stay, and in-hospital stay were compared between the two groups, and weaning failure were analyzed. **Results** There was no significant differences in MV duration before extubation (days: 4.33±3.83 vs. 4.15±3.03), tracheal intubation duration (days: 4.34±1.87 vs. 4.20±3.35), ICU mortality [4.9% (4/82) vs. 3.7% (3/81)] and in-hospital stay [days: 28.93 (15.00, 32.00) vs. 27.69 (15.00, 38.00)] between HFNC group and traditional oxygen therapy group (all P > 0.05). The total MV duration in the HFNC group (days: 4.48±2.43 vs.

5.67±3.84) and ICU stay [days: 6.57 (4.00, 7.00) vs. 7.74 (5.00, 9.00)] were significantly shorter than those in the traditional oxygen therapy group, the reintubation duration of the HFNC group was significantly longer than that of the traditional oxygen therapy group (hours: 35.75±10.15 vs. 19.92±13.12), and the weaning failure rate was significantly lower than that of the traditional oxygen therapy group [4.9% (4/82) vs. 16.0% (13/81), all  $P < 0.05$ ]. Among the reasons for weaning failure traditional oxygen therapy group had lower ability of airway secretion clearance than that of the HFNC group [8.64% (7/81) vs. 0% (0/82),  $P < 0.05$ ], there was no statistically differences in the morbidity of heart failure, respiratory muscle weakness, hypoxemia, and change of consciousness between the two groups. **Conclusion** For MV patients in the ICU, the sequential application of HFNC after extubation can reduce the rate of weaning failure and the incidence of adverse events, shorten the length of ICU stay.

**【Key words】** High-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy; Mechanical ventilation; Eeaning; Sequential oxygen therapy

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机械通气是危重患者呼吸支持的重要手段之一,而撤机贯穿于患者整个机械通气治疗过程中,是机械通气的重要组成部分。研究表明,部分患者虽然原发病得到缓解,通过撤机筛查,仍会出现撤机拔管失败,其发生率约为20%~30%<sup>[1]</sup>,部分患者反复撤机失败导致呼吸机依赖<sup>[2]</sup>。而人工气道保留时间延长和机械通气的难以撤离均会增加呼吸机相关性肺炎(ventilator associated pneumonia, VAP)的发生率<sup>[3]</sup>和病死率等<sup>[4-5]</sup>,延长患者重症监护病房(intensive care unit, ICU)住院时间<sup>[6]</sup>。研究表明,合适的序贯氧疗可以降低撤机失败的概率<sup>[7]</sup>。因此撤机后选择合适的序贯氧疗方式改善患者氧合功能尤其重要。目前,国内撤机后的氧疗设备包括普通鼻导管、储氧面罩、文丘里面罩、无创正压通气(non-invasive positive ventilation, NIPV)和经鼻高流量氧疗(high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy, HFNC)等<sup>[8]</sup>。传统鼻导管吸氧经济方便易操作,但不能满足患者的吸气流量,同时未经过加温加湿的流量气体会导致患者鼻黏膜干燥、出血,降低了患者的舒适度<sup>[9]</sup>。文丘里面罩作为高流量吸氧装置,虽然可以提供相对稳定的高流速恒定氧浓度的气体,但因为提供的面罩与面部不完全贴合,导致当氧浓度升高时,流量增加,会从面罩缝隙周围卷吸空气,导致无法在保证高流量的同时提供较高浓度的氧气<sup>[10]</sup>。NIPV可有效预防拔管后低氧血症等相关并发症的发生,由于各种因素使患者不耐受NIPV治疗,进而导致NIPV治疗的失败;此外NIPV需要更多的医护人员参与,且患者可能会出现面部不适及压疮、无法有效沟通、在设备使用期间无法进食或饮水、设备噪音的刺激等<sup>[11-12]</sup>。HFNC作为一种新的呼吸支持方式主要用于轻中度低氧血症的治

疗,是通过提供精确的氧浓度,较高流量的加温加湿气体来满足患者对氧气的需求<sup>[13]</sup>,也可以提供适宜温度和湿度的气体,流量依赖的正气道压力,比NIPV更能耐受<sup>[14]</sup>;此外, HFNC高流速的气流可持续冲刷鼻咽部死腔,从而预防重复呼吸,改善患者氧合<sup>[15-17]</sup>。研究表明, HFNC在为婴幼儿及其他外科疾病术后患者拔管提供预防性氧疗支持方面的安全性高于NIPV,并发症发生率明显低于NIPV,但较少应用于ICU机械通气拔管后患者<sup>[18]</sup>。本研究观察HFNC对ICU机械通气拔管患者疗效的影响,以期机械通气患者氧疗模式的选择提供理论依据。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 研究对象:**选择2018年1月至2020年6月入住本院经口气管插管行有创机械通气的163例患者作为研究对象。

**1.1.1 纳入标准:**①年龄≥18岁者;②机械通气时间超过24h者。

**1.1.2 排除标准:**①心肺功能衰竭需行体外膜肺氧合(extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, ECMO)辅助者;②行气管切开者;③无法耐受HFNC及拒绝参加本研究者。

**1.1.3 伦理学:**本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经本院医学伦理委员会批准(审批号:2017-51),并已经在中国临床试验注册中心注册(注册号:ChiCTR 2100045756),治疗和检测均获得患者或家属的知情同意。

**1.2 研究分组和治疗:**将患者按氧疗方式分为HFNC组(82例)和传统氧疗组(81例)。所有入组患者均根据病情给予常规治疗,包括抗感染、营养心肌、液体复苏、纠正酸碱失衡和电解质紊乱、营养支持治疗、镇静镇痛、呼吸支持治疗及维持

循环稳定〔保持平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP) >60 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)]等治疗。呼吸支持采用压力辅助控制通气(pressure assist-control ventilation, P-A/C)模式,潮气量 6~8 mL/kg,每分通气量(minute ventilation volume, MVV)能维持患者的正常通气功能,呼气末正压(positive end-expiratory pressure, PEEP) 5~8 cmH<sub>2</sub>O(1 cmH<sub>2</sub>O=0.098 kPa)或根据患者脉搏血氧饱和度(pulse oxygen saturation, SpO<sub>2</sub>)设置,并根据患者 SpO<sub>2</sub> 设置吸入氧浓度(fraction of inspiration oxygen, FiO<sub>2</sub>),维持 SpO<sub>2</sub> 0.95~0.98。生命体征稳定后停止镇静治疗,当患者意识清楚,肌力恢复通过自主呼吸试验时拔除气管导管。HFNC 组使用费雪派克 AIRVO<sub>2</sub> 经鼻高流量湿化治疗仪吸氧,气体流量根据患者耐受情况从 35 L/min 逐步上调至 60 L/min,温度设置在 34~37 °C,根据患者 SpO<sub>2</sub> 设置 FiO<sub>2</sub>,维持 SpO<sub>2</sub> 在 0.95~0.98;传统氧疗组使用一次性吸氧面罩或鼻导管吸氧,氧流量 5~8 L/min,维持患者 SpO<sub>2</sub> 在 0.95~0.98。

**1.3 观察指标:**记录两组患者一般资料,包括性别、年龄、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II (acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II)、心率(heart rate, HR)、MAP、pH 值、血乳酸(blood lactic acid, Lac)、氧合指数(PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>)等。比较两组拔管前机械通气时间、总机械通气时

间、气管插管留置时间、再插管时间、撤机失败率、ICU 住院时间、总住院时间、撤机失败的原因和 ICU 病死率等的差异。撤机失败是指在无呼吸机辅助通气下(包括无创呼吸机辅助通气),至少 48 h 内不能保持自主呼吸的能力。

**1.4 统计学方法:**使用 SPSS 26.0 统计软件分析数据。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 ± 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用独立样本 *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,组间比较采用 Mann-Whitney *U* 检验。计数资料以频数(百分比)表示,采用  $\chi^2$  检验。*P* < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

**2 结果**

**2.1 不同氧疗方式两组 ICU 机械通气患者一般资料比较(表 1):**两组患者性别、年龄、HR、MAP、pH 值、Lac、PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>、疾病信息等一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义(均 *P* > 0.05),说明两组资料均衡,有可比性。HFNC 组 APACHE II 评分明显高于传统氧疗组(*P* < 0.05)。

**2.2 不同氧疗方式两组 ICU 机械通气患者临床指标比较(表 2):**两组拔管前机械通气时间、气管导管留置时间、ICU 病死率和总住院时间比较差异均无统计学意义(均 *P* > 0.05)。HFNC 组总机械通气时间、ICU 住院时间均较传统氧疗组明显缩短,再插

表 1 不同氧疗方式两组 ICU 机械通气患者一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	疾病信息[例(%)]								
		肺部感染	外科术后	ARDS	急性心肌梗死	创伤	AECOPD	急性心力衰竭	消化道出血	中毒
HFNC 组	82	20(24.4)	14(17.1)	14(17.1)	10(12.2)	6(7.3)	6(7.3)	6(7.3)	4(4.9)	2(2.4)
传统氧疗组	81	15(18.5)	19(23.5)	13(16.0)	6(7.4)	11(13.6)	6(7.4)	5(6.2)	6(7.4)	0(0)
$\chi^2$ 值		6.465								
<i>P</i> 值		0.595								

注:ICU 为重症监护病房, HFNC 为经鼻高流量氧疗, APACHE II 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II, HR 为心率, MAP 为平均动脉压, Lac 为血乳酸, PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> 为氧合指数, ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征, AECOPD 为慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重; 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa

表 2 不同氧疗方式两组 ICU 机械通气患者临床指标比较

组别	例数 (例)	临床指标							
		拔管前机械通 气时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	总机械通气时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	气管导管留置 时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	再插管时间 (h, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	撤机失败率 [% (例)]	ICU 病死率 [% (例)]	ICU 住院时间 [d, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]	总住院时间 [d, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]
HFNC 组	82	4.33 ± 3.83	4.48 ± 2.43	4.34 ± 1.87	35.75 ± 10.15	4.9(4)	4.9(4)	6.57(4.00, 7.00)	28.93(15.00, 32.00)
传统氧疗组	81	4.15 ± 3.03	5.67 ± 3.84	4.20 ± 3.35	19.92 ± 13.12	16.0(13)	3.7(3)	7.74(5.00, 9.00)	27.69(15.00, 38.00)
<i>t</i> / $\chi^2$ / <i>U</i> 值		0.326	-2.374	0.327	2.200	5.444	0.137	-2.537	-0.915
<i>P</i> 值		0.745	0.019	0.744	0.044	0.020	0.712	0.011	0.360

注:ICU 为重症监护病房, HFNC 为经鼻高流量氧疗

管时间较传统氧疗组明显延长,撤机失败率较传统氧疗组明显降低(均 $P < 0.05$ )。

**2.3 不同氧疗方式两组患者撤机失败的原因比较**(表3):传统氧疗组气道分泌物清除障碍明显高于HFNC组( $P < 0.05$ );HFNC组与传统氧疗组急性心力衰竭(心衰)、呼吸肌无力、低氧血症、意识改变比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ )。

表3 不同氧疗方式两组ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的原因比较

指标	例数(例)	气道分泌物清除障碍[例(%)]	急性心力衰竭[例(%)]	呼吸肌无力[例(%)]
HFNC组	82	0(0)	1(1.22)	1(1.22)
传统氧疗组	81	7(8.64)	5(6.17)	0(0)
$\chi^2$ 值		5.451	1.596	0.000
P值		0.020	>0.050	>0.050

  

指标	例数(例)	低氧血症[例(%)]	意识改变[例(%)]
HFNC组	82	1(1.22)	1(1.22)
传统氧疗组	81	1(1.23)	0(0)
$\chi^2$ 值		0.000	0.000
P值		>0.050	>0.050

注:ICU为重症监护病房, HFNC为经鼻高流量氧疗

### 3 讨论

撤机是由机械支持通气过渡到患者自主呼吸的过程,多数患者在原发性疾病得到控制、生命体征平稳、意识清楚后可及时撤机拔管。机械通气的及时撤离可以降低机械通气相关并发症的发生率。在首次尝试机械通气撤机过程中有约20%的患者需要重新插管<sup>[19]</sup>,再插管导致的病死率高达25%~50%<sup>[5,20]</sup>,机械通气的延迟撤离也会增加气压伤、气道损伤及VAP等机械通气并发症的发生,还会增加医疗治疗费用,加重家庭负担<sup>[3]</sup>。撤机失败的原因一方面是患者本身疾病导致呼吸肌做功增加;另一方面是呼吸肌作功能力降低,如膈肌功能障碍等。研究表明,随着机械通气时间的延长,膈肌功能障碍发生率明显升高,ICU机械通气患者膈肌功能障碍发生率约为65%,是撤机失败的重要原因,而且心功能障碍、心肺交互作用<sup>[21]</sup>、拔管后痰液难以及时排出和咳痰无力也是撤机失败的重要原因<sup>[22]</sup>。本研究传统氧疗组撤机失败的原因中气道分泌物清除障碍占53.8%(7/13),也印证了这一说法。

HFNC最高可以为患者提供60 L/min的吸氧流量,1.00的 $FiO_2$ ,37℃的气体温度,相对湿度为100%的等温饱和气体,并可改善呼吸力学,产生低水平气道正压<sup>[23-24]</sup>。气道分泌物清除障碍是

HFNC撤机失败的主要原因,说明HFNC提供了等温饱和的温湿化气体,有利于气道黏膜和黏液纤毛系统维持最佳功能,使患者可以自主顺利地咳出痰液,有效减少了痰痂的形成,降低了患者气道阻力,进而提高临床疗效<sup>[25]</sup>;同时HFNC可降低支气管反应,等温饱和气体也可有效防止冰冷气体对气道的刺激,从而防止支气管痉挛导致气道阻力的增加<sup>[26-27]</sup>。研究表明,HFNC以流量和时间依赖性的方式减少鼻咽部死腔,使重复呼吸减少,提高了肺泡通气的效果,降低了呼吸功耗<sup>[28]</sup>;此外,HFNC提供的高流速气流可以达到甚至超过患者的吸气峰流速,因此能维持稳定的氧浓度,改善氧合<sup>[29]</sup>。本研究HFNC组因心衰导致撤机失败1例,而传统氧疗组因心衰导致撤机失败5例,说明HFNC可降低患者的心脏负荷。研究表明,HFNC流速在30~60 L/min时可以提供3~5 cmH<sub>2</sub>O的气道正压,这可能在一定程度上减轻肺不张程度,降低肺间质水肿和肺泡渗出<sup>[16]</sup>;同时也抵消了部分内源性呼吸末正压,降低呼吸肌做功和呼吸功耗<sup>[28]</sup>;一定量的气道正压可能会增加胸腔内压,降低心脏负荷,改善心脏功能<sup>[30]</sup>,预防低氧血症和高碳酸血症,同时改善呼吸力学,不仅可降低肺部相关并发症的发生率,而且还可通过降低心肌氧耗量和预防缺氧导致的肺血管收缩甚至痉挛造成的通气/血流比例失调来改善心功能。

本研究显示, HFNC组APACHE II高于传统氧疗组,说明HFNC组患者病情较传统氧疗组重,从另一方面也证实, HFNC组拔管前机械通气时间较传统氧疗组延长。研究表明,膈肌功能随着机械通气时间的延长而降低,说明HFNC组患者的膈肌功能可能低于传统氧疗组<sup>[31]</sup>。本研究也显示, HFNC组ICU住院时间、撤机失败率均低于传统氧疗组,这样可使患者更安全及较低并发症的发生转出ICU,促进患者恢复。两组气管插管留置时间、总住院时间比较差异无统计学意义,这可能与患者原发病有关。

综上所述, HFNC可以为患者提供等温饱和的高流速气体,恒定的吸氧浓度,低水平的气道正压,促进肺泡开放,改善氧合,缩短机械通气时间和ICU住院时间,降低撤机失败率,延缓再插管时间。相对传统面罩吸氧方式, HFNC对于预防机械通气撤机后患者低氧血症是一种安全、舒适、有效的治疗方式。

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