

## • 论著 •

# 选择适宜导管 / 静脉比对预防 ICU 患者经外周置入中心静脉导管并发上肢深静脉血栓的价值

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**【摘要】目的** 分析重症加强治疗病房(ICU)经外周置入中心静脉导管(PICC)患者导管 / 静脉比与 PICC 相关上肢深静脉血栓(PICC-UEDVT)形成的关系,探讨减少 PICC-UEDVT 的最佳导管 / 静脉比。**方法** 采用回顾性研究方法,选择 2013 年 8 月至 2016 年 12 月南昌大学第一附属医院重症医学科收治的资料完整且年龄>18岁、导管留置时间>1周的 69 例 PICC 患者,收集患者的基本情况、疾病相关实验室检查数据、置管情况。依据 PICC-UEDVT 发生情况将患者分为 PICC-UEDVT 组与非 PICC-UEDVT 组;绘制导管 / 静脉比对 PICC-UEDVT 发生的受试者工作特征曲线(ROC 曲线),探讨减少 PICC-UEDVT 的最佳导管 / 静脉比。**结果** 69 例患者中, PICC-UEDVT 组 7 例,非 PICC-UEDVT 组 62 例, PICC-UEDVT 发生率为 10.14%。置入 4 Fr 导管者 43 例, 5 Fr 者 23 例, 6 Fr 者 3 例, 导管 / 静脉比 20% ~ 67%。PICC-UEDVT 组既往 DVT 发生率 [42.9% (3/7) 比 6.5% (4/62)]、升压药物应用率 [57.14% (4/7) 比 17.74% (11/62)]、D- 二聚体水平 [mg/L: 9.0 (3.0, 12.3) 比 1.8 (1.0, 3.6)]、5Fr 导管使用率 [71.4% (5/7) 比 29.0% (18/62)] 及 45% ~ 67% 导管 / 静脉比患者比例 [57.14% (4/7) 比 17.74% (11/62)] 均明显高于非 PICC-UEDVT 组, 差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.05$ )。ROC 曲线分析显示:44% 的导管 / 静脉比是最佳临界点,该点的 ROC 曲线下面积(AUC)=0.755, 95% 可信区间(95%CI)=0.554 ~ 0.955, 敏感度=71.4%, 特异度=79.0%。使用 45% ~ 67% 导管 / 静脉比的患者发生 PICC-UEDVT 的危险性为 20% ~ 44% 者的 6.182 倍[优势比(OR)=6.182, 95%CI=1.208 ~ 31.634,  $P=0.036$ ];而 0% ~ 32% 的 PICC-UEDVT 发生率与 33% ~ 44% 比较差异无统计学意义( $P=1.000$ )。**结论** 44% 的导管 / 静脉比是减少 PICC-UEDVT 的最佳临界点,具有较高的特异度和敏感度;导管 / 静脉比<44% 可以降低 ICU 患者发生 PICC-UEDVT 的危险性。

**【关键词】** 重症加强治疗病房; 导管 / 静脉比; 外周置入中心静脉导管; 上肢深静脉血栓形成

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**The value of selection of appropriate catheter to vein ratio to prevent development of complication of upper extremity deep vein thrombosis related to peripherally inserted central venous catheter in patients at intensive care unit** Zhang Jiale, Jiang Ting, Ma Yingchun, Shao Qiang, Chen Xia, Tang Rui, Qian Kejian, Liu Fen, Jiang Rong  
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**【Abstract】Objective** To analyze the relationship between the catheter to vein ratio and the formation of peripheral insertion of central venous catheter (PICC) related upper extremity deep venous thrombosis (PICC-UEDVT) in cases having undergone PICC in patients at intensive care unit (ICU) and further identify the best optimal ratio cut-off point to reduce the incidence of PICC-UEDVT. **Methods** A retrospective study was conducted, including 69 patients having undergone PICC with complete clinical data admitted to the Department of Critical Care Medicine of the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University from August 2013 to December 2016; their ages were > 18 years old and catheter indwelling times were > 1 week; the patients' basic information, disease related laboratory parameters and catheter insertion situation were collected. According to the occurrence of PICC-UEDVT, they were divided into PICC-UEDVT group and non PICC-UEDVT group; the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve of the catheter to vein ratio versus the incidence of PICC-UEDVT was plotted to assess the optimal ratio to reduce the incidence of PICC-UEDVT. **Results** In the 69 patients, there were 7 patients in the PICC-UEDVT group and 62 patients in the non PICC-UEDVT group, the incidence of PICC-UEDVT being 10.14%. Four, 5 and 6 French (Fr) catheters were indwelled in 43, 23 and 3 cases respectively, and the range of catheter to vein ratio was 20% - 67%. The comparisons between PICC-UEDVT group and non PICC-UEDVT group in various aspects were as follows: the incidence of DVT in the PICC-UEDVT group was significantly higher than that in non PICC-UEDVT group [42.9% (3/7) vs. 6.5% (4/62)], the rate of using vasopressor drugs [57.14% (4/7) vs. 17.74% (11/62)], D-dimer level [mg/L: 9.0 (3.0, 12.3) vs. 1.8 (1.0, 3.6)], patients of indwelling 5Fr catheter [71.4% (5/7) vs. 29.0% (18/62)] and the percentage of patients

applying catheter to vein ratio 45%–67% [57.14% (4/7) vs. 17.74% (11/62)] in PICC–UEDVT group were all higher than those in the non PICC–UEDVT group, the differences being statistically significant (all  $P < 0.05$ ). ROC analysis showed that the catheter to vein ratio 44% was the optimal cut off or critical point, the area under the ROC curve (AUC) at that point was 0.755, 95% confidence interval (95%CI) = 0.554–0.955, sensitivity = 71.4% and specificity = 79.0%; compared with the patients using 45%–67% catheter to vein ratio, the incidence of PICC–UEDVT was 6.182 times higher than those using the ratio 20%–44% [odds ratio (OR) = 6.182, 95%CI = 1.208–31.634,  $P = 0.036$ ]; however, there was no significant difference in incidence of PICC–UEDVT between 20%–32% and 33%–44% ( $P = 1.000$ ). **Conclusion** It is found that the 44% catheter to vein ratio was the optimal critical point to reduce the incidence of PICC–UEDVT, possessing relatively high sensitivity and specificity; applying <44% catheter to vein ratio can decrease the risk of PICC–UEDVT occurrence in patients at ICU.

**【Key words】** Intensive care unit; Catheter to vein ratio; Peripherally inserted central venous catheter; Upper extremity deep venous thrombosis

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经外周置入中心静脉导管(PICC)因具有留置时间长,血流感染率低,且可借助超声直观显示血管解剖,实时引导导管置入的优点,已广泛应用于重症加强治疗病房(ICU)患者<sup>[1]</sup>,解决了ICU患者血管条件差、置管难的问题。但PICC相关上肢深静脉血栓(PICC–UEDVT)的发生却不容忽视,一方面可导致患者治疗和住院时间延长,增加经济负担;另一方面因PICC–UEDVT症状隐匿,若得不到有效救治,栓子的脱落可造成生命危险<sup>[2]</sup>。已有研究证实,静脉内径<sup>[3]</sup>和导管外径<sup>[4]</sup>与PICC–UEDVT的发生相关,且本课题组前期的研究发现,ICU患者导管型号是PICC–UEDVT发生的独立危险因素<sup>[5]</sup>。此外,导管/静脉比被认为是减少PICC–UEDVT发生的可控因素<sup>[6]</sup>;但对病情危重且复杂的ICU患者,并未见针对导管/静脉比的相关报道。因此本研究根据ICU患者PICC导管/静脉比与PICC–UEDVT的关系,探讨最佳导管/静脉比值,用以指导临床选择适合患者自身的、恰当的PICC导管和静脉,减少PICC–UEDVT的发生。

## 1 对象与方法

**1.1 研究对象:** 收集2013年8月至2016年12月在本院重症医学科接受PICC患者的临床资料。

**1.1.1 纳入标准:** 患者年龄>18岁且导管留置时间>1周者。

**1.1.2 排除标准:** 相关研究资料不全、意外拔管者。

**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,所有患者或家属均签署PICC知情同意书。

**1.2 研究分组:** 依据PICC–UEDVT的发生情况,将69例患者分为PICC–UEDVT组(7例)以及非PICC–UEDVT组(62例),PICC–UEDVT发生率为10.14%。

**1.3 观察指标:** ①基本情况:性别、年龄、深静

脉血栓形成(DVT)史、PICC置管史;②疾病相关资料:急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)评分、是否应用升压药、机械通气时间;③实验室检查:D-二聚体、血小板计数(PLT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT);④置管情况:导管型号、置管静脉、穿刺静脉内径、导管/静脉比值、是否发生PICC–UEDVT。

**1.4 统计学方法:** 使用SPSS 20.0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,两组间比较采用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,两组间比较用秩和检验;计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher确切概率法。绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线)分析各导管/静脉比值的敏感度和特异度,计算约登指数,确定降低PICC–UEDVT发生率的最佳导管/静脉比。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

**2.1 临床资料(表1):** 患者中男性44例,女性25例;平均年龄( $60.10 \pm 18.57$ )岁。两组性别、年龄、PICC置管史、APACHEⅡ评分、机械通气时间、PLT、APTT、置管静脉比例、静脉内径、导管/静脉比等比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ );而PICC–UEDVT组DVT史、应用升压药比例、D-二聚体水平及使用各型号导管患者比例与非PICC–UEDVT组比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$ )。

**2.2 PICC患者UEDVT组与非UEDVT组的导管/静脉比比较(表1):** 置入贵要静脉54例,内径为2.1~6.5 mm,平均( $4.2 \pm 1.2$ )mm;置入肱静脉10例,内径为2.8~4.5 mm,平均( $3.6 \pm 0.7$ )mm;置入头静脉5例,内径为2.1~4.0 mm,平均( $3.1 \pm 0.6$ )mm。两组静脉内径比较差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。PICC–UEDVT组患者导管/静脉比明显高于非PICC–UEDVT组,差异有统计学意义( $P = 0.047$ )。

表1 PICC患者UEDVT组与非UEDVT组临床资料比较

项目	所有患者(69例)	PICC-UEDVT组(7例)	非PICC-UEDVT组(62例)	P值
性别[例(%)]				
男性	44(63.8)	5(71.4)	39(62.9)	0.976
女性	25(36.2)	2(28.6)	23(37.1)	
年龄[岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ ]	60.10 $\pm$ 18.57	67.86 $\pm$ 15.63	59.29 $\pm$ 18.78	0.250
DVT史[例(%)]	7(10.1)	3(42.9)	4(6.5)	0.025
PICC置管史[例(%)]	9(13.0)	2(28.6)	7(11.3)	0.224
APACHE II评分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	15.38 $\pm$ 5.31	16.29 $\pm$ 3.99	15.27 $\pm$ 5.45	0.636
应用升压药[%例)]	21.74(15)	57.14(4)	17.74(11)	0.017
机械通气时间[d, M(Q <sub>L</sub> , Q <sub>U</sub> )]	11.0(4.0, 27.0)	31.0(7.0, 80.0)	10.5(4.0, 23.3)	0.511
D-二聚体[mg/L, M(Q <sub>L</sub> , Q <sub>U</sub> )]	2.1(1.0, 5.0)	9.0(3.0, 12.3)	1.84(1.0, 3.6)	0.019
PLT[ $\times 10^9/L$ , M(Q <sub>L</sub> , Q <sub>U</sub> )]	187.0(154.5, 252.5)	202.0(167.0, 316.0)	187.0(152.5, 246.8)	0.525
APTT(s, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	31.51 $\pm$ 8.49	34.14 $\pm$ 6.90	31.21 $\pm$ 8.65	0.391
导管型号[Fr, 例(%)]				
4	43(62.3)	1(14.3)	42(67.8)	
5	23(33.3)	5(71.4)	18(29.0)	0.018
6	3(4.4)	1(14.3)	2(3.2)	
置管静脉[例(%)]				
贵要静脉	54(78.3)	4(57.1)	50(80.7)	
肱静脉	10(14.5)	1(14.3)	9(14.5)	0.097
头静脉	5(7.2)	2(28.6)	3(4.8)	
静脉内径(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	4.08 $\pm$ 1.18	3.77 $\pm$ 1.04	4.15 $\pm$ 1.20	0.468
导管/静脉比(%)	39 $\pm$ 11	46 $\pm$ 12	38 $\pm$ 10	0.047
导管/静脉比分层[例, (%)]				
一层 20~44		3(42.86)	51(82.26)	
45~67		4(57.14)	11(17.74)	0.036
二层 20~32		1(33.33)	19(37.25)	
33~44		2(66.67)	32(62.75)	1.000

**2.3 ROC曲线分析降低PICC-UEDVT发生率的最佳导管/静脉比(图1):**将69例患者的导管/静脉比与PICC-UEDVT发生情况进行ROC曲线分析,其约登指数最大值为0.504,对应的导管/静脉比为44%,ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.755,敏感度为71.4%,特异度为79.0%,95%可信区间(95%CI)为0.554~0.955,P=0.028。因此,44%导管静脉比是减少PICC-UEDVT的最佳临界点。

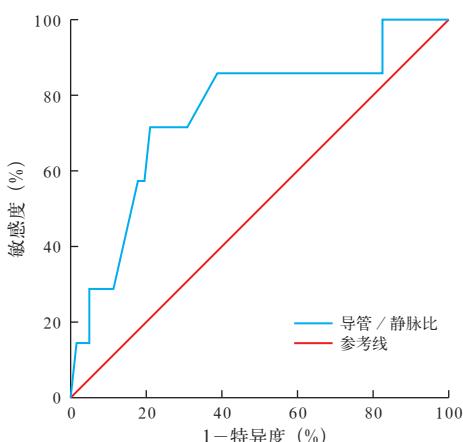


图1 减少PICC-UEDVT发生最佳导管/静脉比的ROC曲线

**2.4 导管/静脉比分层与PICC-UEDVT发生的危险性分析(表2):**将导管/静脉比以44%为临界点,分成两层即20%~44%和45%~67%,结果显示,导管/静脉比45%~67%为PICC-UEDVT发生的危险因素,发生PICC-UEDVT的危险性是导管/静脉比20%~44%的6.128倍[优势比(OR)=6.182,95%CI=1.208~31.634,P=0.036];将导管静脉比以32%为临界点,分两层即20%~32%和33%~44%,结果显示,20%~32%导管/静脉比发生PICC-UEDVT的危险性与33%~44%导管/静脉比差异无统计学意义(P=1.000)。

表2 导管/静脉比分层与PICC-UEDVT发生的危险性分析

危险因素	分层	比例(%)	OR值	95%CI	$\chi^2$ 值	P值
导管/静脉比	一层	20~44	6.182	1.208~31.634	5.739	0.036
	45~67					
二层	20~32		0.842	0.071~9.923	0.019	1.000
	33~44					

### 3 讨论

PICC-UEDVT是指PICC后,肱静脉、腋静脉、锁骨下静脉及颈内静脉纤维蛋白块的形成<sup>[7~8]</sup>,与

置管因素、患者自身状态及日常护理等相关。多项研究已表明, PICC 导管型号是 PICC-UEDVT 发生的危险因素<sup>[9-10]</sup>。由泊肃叶定律可知:流阻  $R$  与静脉内径  $r^4$  成反比,即导管的置入占静脉较大空间,致血流速度减慢,加之导管在静脉内留滞时间较长易致血栓形成<sup>[11]</sup>。有指南建议,在满足患者治疗需要的情况下,选择外径最小的导管置入内径最大的静脉<sup>[12]</sup>。而对于两者之间保持何种比例为最佳,并未明确指出。导管/静脉比是指 PICC 导管外径占置入静脉内径的比例,可以综合评估导管外径和静脉内径的关系。目前国内外多关注于导管型号和静脉类型与 PICC-UEDVT 的研究,而对导管/静脉比这一综合性指标的深入探究较少。在 4 Fr(1.332 mm)、5 Fr(1.665 mm)、6 Fr(1.998 mm) 导管外径固定的前提下,静脉内径的识别尤为重要。而在临床实际操作中,静脉的选择一部分是由操作者或患者的偏好所决定<sup>[13]</sup>,另一部分则依据机构指南的建议决定<sup>[14]</sup>。但由于静脉内径的个体差异性,因此选择的静脉内径并非是最大的。此外,ICU 患者一方面因常期输注血管活性药物且液体种类繁多、输液量大,静脉内膜损伤严重<sup>[15-16]</sup>;另一方面 ICU 患者病情危重,涉及机体各系统的病理生理变化,使之内径差异性更大,评估出内径最大的穿刺静脉更加困难。导管/静脉比作为减少 PICC-UEDVT 的可控因素,若依据最佳的导管/静脉比,找到合适的导管型号和静脉,可降低 ICU 患者发生 PICC-UEDVT 的风险。

本研究借助超声测量穿刺静脉的内径,是置管前静脉评估的部分内容,需注意的是在测量过程中不使用止血带,以使静脉保持自然状态。一项可信度研究表明,与超声科医生测量的静脉内径结果相比, PICC 操作者经过超声知识培训后,测量的静脉内径可信度较高且可接受<sup>[17]</sup>。在国内外的 PICC 研究中,均将超声作为测量置管静脉内径的有效工具<sup>[18-19]</sup>。

在本研究 69 例患者中, PICC-UEDVT 组 7 例,非 PICC-UEDVT 组 62 例,两组静脉内径分别为  $(3.77 \pm 1.04)$  mm 和  $(4.15 \pm 1.20)$  mm。其中置入贵要静脉者 54 例,肱静脉者 10 例,头静脉者 5 例;置入 4 Fr 导管者 43 例,5 Fr 者 23 例,6 Fr 者 3 例,导管/静脉比为 20%~67%。两组 DVT 史、D-二聚体、导管型号方面比较差异均有统计学意义,与本课题组前期对 ICU 患者 PICC-UEDVT 发生相关危险因素的研究结果<sup>[5]</sup>一致。此外,本研究纳入应

用升压药指标,结果显示两组间比较差异有统计学意义。Dörffler-Melly 等<sup>[20]</sup>研究表明,在使用升压药的情况下,血浆中凝血因子 Xa 活力降低,从而使低分子肝素钠不能起到较好的预防血栓形成的作用。虽然两组静脉内径比较差异无统计学意义,但 PICC-UEDVT 组静脉内径略小于非 PICC-UEDVT 组。进一步分析显示, PICC-UEDVT 组导管/静脉比明显高于非 PICC-UEDVT 组。导管/静脉比与 PICC-UEDVT 的 ROC 曲线分析表明,44% 的导管/静脉比是减少 PICC-UEDVT 的最佳界点。若导管/静脉比  $>44\%$ ,发生 PICC-UEDVT 的危险性是导管/静脉比  $<44\%$  的 6.128 倍;20%~32% 和 33%~44% 的导管/静脉比 PICC-UEDVT 发生率比较差异无统计学意义。换言之,导管静脉比  $<44\%$  可以减少 PICC-UEDVT 的发生,但并非一味的要求更小的导管/静脉比(如  $<32\%$ ),所以应结合临床实际,尽量将导管/静脉比控制在  $<44\%$  之内。本研究结果显示,导管/静脉比  $<44\%$  者 54 例,占 78%,这可能是由于临床,尽可能用小号导管来满足患者治疗需要。Marnejon 等<sup>[21]</sup>及 Cotogni 等<sup>[22]</sup>在其研究的纳入标准中规定静脉直径  $>3 \sim 4$  mm,若置入 4 Fr 导管,计算出的导管/静脉比是 33%~44%。因此,导管/静脉比的最小值也需限定。Meyer<sup>[23]</sup>在其研究中默认导管在静脉内的占据空间应  $<50\%$ ,但并未进行研究性分析,只是经验性结论。而 Sharp 等<sup>[24]</sup>对综合医院 136 例 PICC 患者的研究表明,45% 导管/静脉比值是最佳界点。国内一项对肿瘤患者的研究中同样证实导管/静脉比应  $<45\%$ <sup>[25]</sup>。本研究结果与以上研究均相似。在对患儿进行超声引导下 PICC 时,王申<sup>[26]</sup>选择内径  $>$  导管直径 3 倍的静脉置入,即导管/静脉比  $>33\%$ ,而对导管/静脉比的上限未进行限定。所以针对不同年龄段患者静脉的特点,导管/静脉比的范围仍需进一步探讨。

ICU 患者 PICC-UEDVT 的高发生率不容忽视,导管/静脉比作为减少 PICC-UEDVT 的可控因素,其最佳导管/静脉比应  $<44\%$ 。临床应用中,应根据患者实际穿刺静脉内径,选择合适的导管来降低 PICC-UEDVT 的发生率。对于如何规范测量静脉内径,其与 PICC 导管型号如何匹配,还需要进一步大样本的临床研究证实。

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