

经鼻高流量氧疗对 AECOPD 患者预后的影响

—— 基于 MIMIC-III 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急性加重(AECOPD)患者预后的影响。**方法** 采用回顾性队列研究。从美国重症监护医学信息数据库-III(MIMIC-III)中提取首次入住重症监护病房(ICU)且ICU住院时间>24h的成年AECOPD患者,收集患者的基本信息、合并症、疾病严重程度评分、24h内生命体征平均值、24h内实验室指标平均值、ICU住院期间血管活性药物使用情况等基线数据。按接受HFNC或无创机械通气(NIV)治疗将患者分为HFNC组和NIV组。将两组患者的基本资料进行倾向性评分匹配(PSM),绘制Kaplan-Meier生存曲线,比较PSM前后两组患者气管插管/气管切开率、全因ICU病死率、全因院内病死率、全因28d病死率的差异。**结果** 最终筛选出符合纳入标准的AECOPD患者246例,其中HFNC组102例,NIV组144例。与HFNC组比较,NIV组女性占比较高($P<0.05$),序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)、血乳酸(Lac)、离子间隙(AG)、血小板计数(PLT)、白细胞计数(WBC)和ICU住院期间血管活性药物的使用率均明显降低(均 $P<0.05$),动脉血二氧化碳分压(PaCO_2)和碳酸氢根(HCO_3^-)水平均明显升高(均 $P<0.05$)。Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析显示:两组患者气管插管/气管切开率、全因ICU住院病死率比较差异均无统计学意义(Log-Rank检验: χ^2 值分别为2.450和1.210, P 值分别为0.117和0.271),HFNC组全因住院病死率和全因28d病死率均明显高于NIV组(Log-Rank检验: χ^2 值分别为4.970和3.990, P 值分别为0.026和0.046)。纳入氧疗方式和单因素分析差异有统计学意义的性别、SOFA评分、Lac、AG、 PaCO_2 、 HCO_3^- 、PLT、WBC、血管加压素使用、去氧肾上腺素使用、去甲肾上腺素使用变量,构建Cox比例风险模型,结果显示,HFNC组气管插管/气管切开风险较NIV组降低72.6%〔风险比(HR)=0.274,95%可信区间(95%CI)为0.112~0.669, $P=0.004$ 〕;而HFNC组和NIV组全因ICU病死率(11.76%比7.64%)、全因住院病死率(20.59%比10.42%)、全因28d病死率(24.51%比14.58%)比较差异均无统计学意义(HR分别为1.141、1.352、1.415,95%CI分别为0.452~2.879、0.641~2.853、0.726~2.757, P 分别为0.780、0.428、0.307)。PSM匹配后得到HFNC组患者与NIV组各73例。两组基线特征数据比较差异均无统计学意义。Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析显示:HFNC组气管插管/气管切开率明显低于NIV组(Log-Rank检验: $\chi^2=7.640$, $P=0.006$);两组全因ICU住院病死率、全因住院病死率、全因28d病死率比较差异均无统计学意义。PSM匹配后Cox比例风险模型结果与PSM匹配前一致:HFNC组患者气管插管/气管切开风险比NIV组降低76.1%(HR=0.239,95%CI为0.079~0.721, $P=0.011$);而HFNC组全因ICU病死率、全因住院病死率、全因28d病死率与NIV组比较差异无统计学意义(HR分别为0.996、1.358、1.505,95%CI分别为0.321~3.090、0.572~3.223、0.699~3.244, P 值分别为0.995、0.488、0.296)。**结论** HFNC治疗可降低AECOPD患者气管插管/气管切开率的同时也不会增加病死率,可以考虑作为NIV的替代方案。但仍需要开展更高质量、更全面的研究来验证HFNC的确切疗效。

【关键词】 经鼻高流量氧疗; 慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重; 预后; 重症监护医学信息数据库-III

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The impact of high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy on the prognosis of exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients: a retrospective cohort study based on the Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care-III database

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the effect of high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy (HFNC) on the prognosis of patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD). **Methods** A retrospective cohort study was conducted. Adult AECOPD patients who were admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) for the first time and had an ICU stay of more than 24 hours were extracted from the US Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care-III (MIMIC-III) database. Baseline data, including patients' basic information, comorbidities, disease severity scores, average vital signs and laboratory indicators within 24 hours, and use of vasoactive drugs during ICU hospitalization were

collected. Patients were divided into HFNC group and the non-invasive mechanical ventilation (NIV) group according to whether they received HFNC or NIV treatment. The baseline data of the two groups of patients were subjected to propensity score matching (PSM), and the difference of the tracheal intubation/tracheotomy rate, all-cause ICU mortality, all-cause in-hospital mortality, and all-cause 28-day mortality of the two groups were compared before and after PSM by drawing Kaplan-Meier survival curve. **Results** A total of 246 adult AECOPD patients were included in the study, with 102 in the HFNC group and 144 in the NIV group. Compared with HFNC group, the NIV group had a higher proportion of female patients ($P < 0.05$) and showed significant improvements in various clinical indicators such as sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA), blood lactate (Lac), ion gap (AG), platelet count (PLT), white blood cell count (WBC), and vasopressor use during ICU stay (all $P < 0.05$), as well as significant increases in arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide and HCO_3^- levels (all $P < 0.05$). The Kaplan-Meier survival curve analysis showed that there was no statistically significant difference in the tracheal intubation/tracheotomy rate and all-cause ICU mortality between the two groups (Log-Rank test: χ^2 values were 2.450 and 1.210, P values were 0.117 and 0.271, respectively), the all-cause hospital mortality and all-cause 28-day mortality were significantly higher in the HFNC group than those in the NIV group (Log-Rank test: χ^2 values were 4.970 and 3.990, P values were 0.026 and 0.046, respectively). Cox proportional hazards model was used to construct a model including variables with statistically significant differences in the univariate analysis, such as gender, SOFA score, Lac, AG, PaCO_2 , HCO_3^- , PLT, WBC, vasopressor use, norepinephrine use, and epinephrine use. The results showed that the risk of tracheal intubation/tracheotomy was 72.6% lower in the HFNC group than that in the NIV group [hazard ratio (HR) = 0.274, 95% confidence interval (95%CI) was 0.112–0.669, $P = 0.004$]. However, there was no statistically significant difference in all-cause ICU mortality (11.76% vs. 7.64%), all-cause hospital mortality (20.59% vs. 10.42%), and all-cause 28-day mortality (24.51% vs. 14.58%) between the two groups (HR were 1.141, 1.352, and 1.415, 95%CI were 0.452–2.879, 0.641–2.853, and 0.726–2.757, P values were 0.780, 0.428, and 0.307, respectively). After PSM matching, there were 73 patients in both the HFNC group and the NIV group, and there were no significant differences in baseline characteristics between the two groups. Kaplan-Meier survival curve analysis showed that the incidence of tracheal intubation/tracheotomy was significantly lower in the HFNC group than that in the NIV group (Log-Rank test: $\chi^2 = 7.640$, $P = 0.006$). There were no statistically significant differences in all-cause ICU mortality, all-cause in-hospital mortality, and all-cause 28-day mortality between the two groups. The results of the Cox proportional hazards model after PSM matching were consistent with those before PSM matching: the risk of tracheal intubation/tracheotomy in the HFNC group was 76.1% lower than that in the NIV group (HR = 0.239, 95%CI was 0.079–0.721, $P = 0.011$), while there were no statistically significant differences in all-cause ICU, hospital, or 28-day mortality between the HFNC group and the NIV group (HR were 0.996, 1.358, and 1.505, 95%CI were 0.321–3.090, 0.572–3.223, and 0.699–3.244, P values were 0.995, 0.488, and 0.296, respectively). **Conclusion** HFNC treatment can reduce the need for endotracheal intubation or tracheotomy in AECOPD patients without increasing mortality, and can be considered as an alternative to NIV. However, further high-quality and comprehensive studies are needed to verify the exact efficacy of HFNC.

【Key words】 High-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy; Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Prognosis; Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care-III

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重 (acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, AECOPD) 是呼吸道症状的恶化超出了日常变异范围, 导致需要额外治疗的疾病^[1-2]。AECOPD 是慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 临床过程中的重要事件, 严重影响到患者的健康状况与预后情况^[2], 是导致 COPD 患者病死率增加的主要原因^[3-4]。AECOPD 患者关键治疗措施之一就是氧疗^[2]。无创通气 (non-invasive ventilation, NIV) 是 AECOPD 是重要的氧疗策略之一, 可有效降低呼吸频率, 减轻急性呼吸性酸中毒和呼吸困难的严重程度, 减少呼吸做功, 进而降低气管插管率和患者病死率^[5-7]; 但 NIV 也存在一定的局限性, 如呼吸同

步困难、面罩漏气导致的睡眠中断、通气减少、眼睛刺激、面罩相关压力性损伤、呼吸道干燥、鼻充血和鼻出血、胃肠胀气、腹部不适等并发症^[8-10], 且呼吸道分泌物清除较为困难^[11], 部分患者对 NIV 的耐受性差, 甚至感到恐惧^[12]。目前除有创机械通气外尚无针对不能耐受 NIV 的呼吸支持方法^[13]。经鼻高流量氧疗 (high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy, HFNC) 是一种通过特殊设备经鼻塞导管为患者提供 21% ~ 100% 的恒定氧浓度、37℃ 左右温度、100% 相对湿度且流量高达 60 L/min 的空气氧气混合气体的一种氧疗方式^[14]。高流量气体输入可以维持一定的吸气呼气压力达到正压通气的效果, 在呼吸力学和气体交换方面与 NIV 作用相似, 而且兼

顾了普通鼻塞和面罩的优点^[15],理论上可以弥补 NIV 的不足^[16],可被考虑作为 NIV 的替代方法,但现有临床实践证据有限。因此,本研究旨在通过回顾性分析公共数据库重症监护医学信息数据库-III (Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care-III, MIMIC-III) 中接受 HFNC 或 NIV 的 AECOPD 患者的预后,为 AECOPD 患者选择 HFNC 提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 数据来源:本研究所有数据均来源于美国麻省理工学院与波士顿贝斯以色列女执事医疗中心联合研发的 MIMIC-III^[17],版本为 MIMIC-III v1.4。MIMIC-III v1.4 中所有患者数据均采用去标识化处理^[17],因此不需要患者知情同意,本研究作者已获得数据库授权(编号:41858005)。

1.2 研究对象:以 ICD-9-CM 代码“49121”作为 AECOPD 诊断依据,从数据库中选取首次入住重症监护病房(intensive care unit, ICU)的 AECOPD 患者。

1.2.1 纳入标准:① 年龄 ≥ 18 岁;② 首次入住 ICU;③ 间断或持续接受 HFNC 或 NIV 治疗。

1.2.2 排除标准:① ICU 住院时间 < 24 h;② 实施 HFNC 或 NIV 前已行有创机械通气治疗;③ 联合使用 HFNC 或 NIV。

1.3 研究分组:以间断或持续接受 HFNC 的患者为 HFNC 组;间断或持续接受 NIV 治疗者为 NIV 组。

1.4 数据提取:用结构化查询语言从 MIMIC-III v1.4 数据库中提取数据,包括基本信息〔性别、年龄、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、合并症(冠心病、高血压、糖尿病、呼吸衰竭等)、疾病严重程度评分〔序贯器官衰竭评分(sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)、24 h 内生命体征平均值〔心率(heart rate, HR)、平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)、呼吸频率(respiratory rate, RR)、体温〕、24 h 内实验室指标〔动脉血氧分压(arterial partial pressure of oxygen, PaO₂)、动脉血二氧化碳分压(arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide, PaCO₂)、pH 值、血乳酸(lactate, Lac)、血清阴离子间隙(anion gap, AG)、碳酸氢根(bicarbonate, HCO₃⁻)、血小板计数(platelet count, PLT)、血清钾(potassium, K⁺)、血尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、白血细胞计数(white blood cell, WBC)〕和 ICU 住院期间血管活性药物使用情况(去氧肾上腺素、去甲肾上腺素、血管加压素)。其中年龄超过 300 岁是去标识化处理的结果,这些患者年龄统一替换为中位年龄 91.5 岁^[18]。

1.5 观察指标:主要结局为全因 ICU 病死率。次要结局指标包括气管插管/气管切开率、全因院内病死率、全因 28 d 病死率。死亡时间为社会保障局登记的死亡时间。

1.6 统计学分析:使用 Stata MP 17.0 统计软件进行处理数据。连续变量资料以中位数(四分位数)($M(Q_L, Q_U)$)表示,组间比较采用非参数 Mann-Whitney U 检验;计数资料以例(率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。以氧疗方式和单因素分析中差异有统计学意义的因素作为自变量,采用 Logistic 回归模型估算倾向性评分,不同氧疗方式治疗的患者采用最邻近匹配法进行 1:1 的倾向性评分匹配(propensity score matching, PSM),匹配时卡钳值即概率上允许的误差值设为 0.02^[19]。PSM 前后生存数据资料根据氧疗方式绘制 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线,组间比较采用 Log-Rank 检验;将单因素分析中差异有统计学意义的变量作为混杂因素纳入 Cox 比例风险模型中进行多因素回归分析不同氧疗方式对患者预后的影响。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者基本特征数据比较(表 1):最终 246 例患者纳入研究,其中 HFNC 组 102 例, NIV 组 144 例。与 HFNC 组比较, NIV 组女性占比较高, SOFA 评分、Lac、AG、PLT、WBC 和血管加压素使用率、去甲肾上腺素使用率、去氧肾上腺素使用率均明显降低, PaCO₂、HCO₃⁻ 均明显升高(均 $P < 0.05$)。两组其余基线特征比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

2.2 两组患者预后结局情况比较(图 1; 表 2): Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线显示,两组患者气管插管/气管切开率、全因 ICU 住院病死率比较差异无统计学意义(Log-Rank 检验: χ^2 值分别为 2.450、1.210, P 值分别为 0.117、0.271); HFNC 组全因住院病死率、全因 28 d 病死率均明显高于 NIV 组(Log-Rank 检验: χ^2 值分别为 4.970、3.990, P 值分别为 0.026、0.046)。纳入氧疗方式和单因素分析差异有统计学意义的性别、SOFA 评分、PaCO₂、Lac、AG、HCO₃⁻、PLT、WBC、血管加压素使用、去氧肾上腺素使用、去甲肾上腺素使用为变量,构建 Cox 比例风险模型,结果显示: HFNC 组患者气管插管/气管切开风险较 NIV 组患者降低 72.6% ($HR = 0.274$, 95% CI 为 0.112 ~ 0.669, $P = 0.004$); 而 HFNC 组全因 ICU 病死率、全因住院病死率、全因 28 d 病死率与 NIV 组比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

2.3 PSM 匹配结果(表 1):以单因素分析中差异有统计学意义的性别、SOFA 评分、PaCO₂、Lac、AG、HCO₃⁻、PLT、WBC、血管加压素使用、去甲肾上腺素使用、去氧肾上腺素使用为自变量,经 PSM 后得到 HFNC 组与 NIV 组,每组 73 例患者。PSM 后两组患者基线特征数据比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

2.4 PSM 匹配后两组患者预后情况比较(表 3; 图 2):PSM 匹配后 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线显示:HFNC 组气管插管/气管切开率明显低于 NIV 组

(Log-Rank 检验: $\chi^2=7.640, P=0.006$); 两组全因 ICU 住院病死率、全因住院病死率、全因 28 d 病死率比较差异无统计学意义(Log-Rank 检验: χ^2 值分别为 0.000、0.490、1.110, P 值分别为 0.995、0.486、0.293)。PSM 匹配后 Cox 比例风险模型结果与 PSM 匹配前一致:HFNC 组气管插管/气管切开风险较 NIV 组降低 76.1% ($HR=0.239, 95\%CI$ 为 0.079 ~ 0.721, $P=0.011$); 而 HFNC 组全因 ICU 病死率、全因住院病死率、全因 28 d 病死率与 NIV 组比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

表 1 PSM 前后两组患者基线特征比较

| 项目 | PSM 前 | | | | PSM 后 | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | NIV 组 (n=144) | HFNC 组 (n=102) | χ^2 / Z 值 | P 值 | NIV 组 (n=73) | HFNC 组 (n=73) | χ^2 / Z 值 | P 值 |
| 性别 [例(%)] | | | 6.548 | 0.011 | | | 0.114 | 0.735 |
| 女性 | 76 (52.8) | 37 (36.3) | | | 28 (38.4) | 30 (41.1) | | |
| 男性 | 68 (47.2) | 65 (63.7) | | | 45 (61.6) | 43 (58.9) | | |
| 年龄 [岁, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 71.0 (64.0, 78.5) | 74.0 (65.0, 81.0) | -1.168 | 0.243 | 71.0 (66.0, 77.0) | 75.0 (67.0, 81.0) | -1.569 | 0.117 |
| BMI [kg/m ² , $M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 29.9 (25.1, 38.0) | 29.0 (23.9, 34.3) | 1.708 | 0.088 | 29.4 (25.3, 36.3) | 28.1 (23.7, 34.3) | 1.286 | 0.199 |
| 合并症 [例(%)] | | | | | | | | |
| 冠心病 | 35 (24.3) | 17 (16.7) | 2.090 | 0.148 | 21 (28.8) | 12 (16.4) | 3.171 | 0.075 |
| 高血压 | 61 (42.4) | 46 (45.1) | 0.182 | 0.670 | 27 (37.0) | 35 (48.0) | 1.794 | 0.180 |
| 糖尿病 | 47 (32.6) | 27 (26.5) | 1.080 | 0.299 | 21 (28.8) | 18 (24.7) | 0.315 | 0.575 |
| 呼吸衰竭 | 89 (61.8) | 65 (63.7) | 0.094 | 0.759 | 43 (58.9) | 46 (63.0) | 0.259 | 0.611 |
| SOFA 评分 [分, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 3 (2, 5) | 4 (3, 6) | -3.275 | 0.001 | 3 (2, 5) | 4 (2, 5) | -0.922 | 0.356 |
| HR [次/min, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 91.4 (82.3, 101.5) | 91.6 (80.2, 101.0) | -0.383 | 0.702 | 94.8 (82.5, 102.9) | 92.0 (81.0, 100.0) | 0.517 | 0.605 |
| MAP [mmHg, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 75.6 (71.0, 82.3) | 74.8 (68.3, 81.6) | 0.829 | 0.407 | 77.1 (72.0, 82.2) | 75.0 (70.8, 83.3) | 0.569 | 0.569 |
| RR [次/min, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 21.2 (18.4, 23.5) | 21.4 (18.8, 23.6) | -0.587 | 0.558 | 21.2 (17.9, 23.7) | 20.9 (19.2, 23.5) | -0.730 | 0.465 |
| 体温 [°C, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 36.6 (36.3, 36.9) | 36.5 (36.2, 37.1) | 0.046 | 0.963 | 36.6 (36.2, 36.8) | 36.6 (36.1, 36.9) | -0.022 | 0.983 |
| PaO ₂ [mmHg, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 97.3 (74.5, 134.5) | 100.6 (76.1, 124.6) | 0.434 | 0.664 | 100.0 (78.0, 148.7) | 101.7 (78.0, 111.0) | 0.846 | 0.398 |
| PaCO ₂ [mmHg, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 58.3 (48.5, 72.5) | 49.5 (42.0, 53.9) | 5.257 | <0.001 | 50.0 (43.0, 56.7) | 50.0 (46.3, 58.0) | -0.695 | 0.487 |
| pH 值 [$M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 7.3 (7.3, 7.4) | 7.4 (7.3, 7.4) | -1.658 | 0.097 | 7.4 (7.3, 7.4) | 7.4 (7.3, 7.4) | 0.243 | 0.808 |
| Lac [mmol/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 1.4 (1.1, 1.7) | 1.9 (1.4, 2.1) | -3.701 | <0.001 | 1.6 (1.2, 1.9) | 1.9 (1.3, 2.1) | -1.493 | 0.135 |
| AG [mmol/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 13.5 (11.0, 15.2) | 14.1 (12.5, 16.0) | -2.614 | 0.009 | 14.0 (12.3, 15.5) | 14.3 (13.0, 16.0) | -1.027 | 0.305 |
| HCO ₃ ⁻ [mmol/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 30.2 (26.0, 34.0) | 26.2 (23.8, 29.0) | 4.598 | <0.001 | 27.0 (25.0, 30.5) | 27.0 (24.0, 30.5) | 0.386 | 0.700 |
| PLT [$\times 10^9/L, M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 237.9 (184.5, 292.2) | 275.3 (193.5, 344.7) | -2.139 | 0.033 | 255.0 (207.0, 329.0) | 268.5 (186.7, 330.5) | 0.319 | 0.750 |
| K ⁺ [mmol/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 4.4 (4.0, 4.7) | 4.3 (3.94, 4.8) | 0.627 | 0.531 | 4.4 (4.0, 4.9) | 4.4 (4.0, 4.8) | 0.808 | 0.419 |
| BUN [mmol/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 24.5 (16.7, 33.2) | 26.1 (17.0, 38.0) | -0.750 | 0.453 | 24.3 (16.3, 35.0) | 24.3 (18.0, 34.0) | -0.523 | 0.601 |
| WBC [$\times 10^9/L, M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | 10.4 (7.9, 14.4) | 13.6 (9.9, 17.4) | -3.059 | 0.002 | 10.9 (8.3, 15.1) | 12.4 (9.2, 16.9) | -1.276 | 0.202 |
| 血管活性药物的使用 [例(%)] | | | | | | | | |
| 血管加压素 | 7 (4.9) | 13 (12.8) | 4.969 | 0.026 | 4 (5.5) | 4 (5.5) | 0.000 | 1.000 |
| 去甲肾上腺素 | 38 (26.4) | 39 (38.2) | 3.897 | 0.048 | 22 (30.1) | 20 (27.4) | 0.134 | 0.715 |
| 去氧肾上腺素 | 24 (16.7) | 31 (30.4) | 6.480 | 0.011 | 15 (20.6) | 17 (23.3) | 0.160 | 0.689 |

注: 1 mmHg ≈ 0.133 kPa

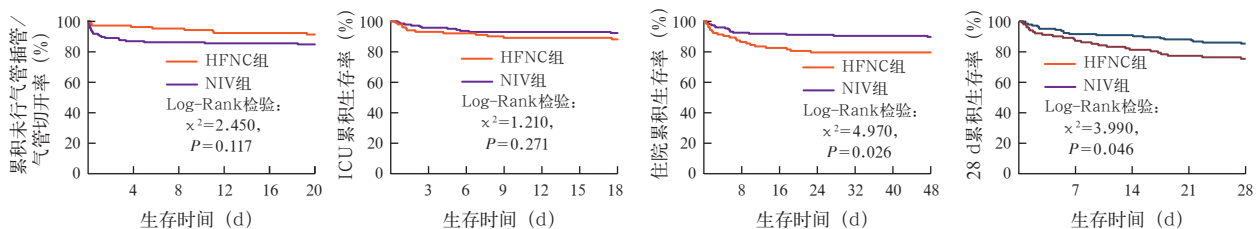


图 1 PSM 前两组患者预后的 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线

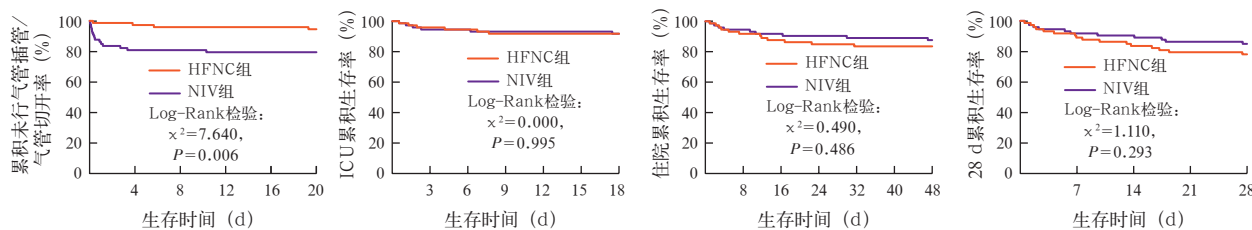


图 2 PSM 后两组患者预后的 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线

表 2 不同氧疗方式两组 AECOPD 患者预后指标比较

| 组别 | 例数 (例) | 气管插管 / 气管切开率 [% (例)] | 全因 ICU 病死率 [% (例)] | 全因住院病死率 [% (例)] | 全因 28 d 病死率 [% (例)] |
|--------|--------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| NIV 组 | 144 | 15.28 (22) | 7.64 (11) | 10.42 (15) | 14.58 (21) |
| HFNC 组 | 102 | 8.82 (9) | 11.76 (12) | 20.59 (21) | 24.51 (25) |
| 模型 1 | | | | | |
| HR | | 0.544 | 1.577 | 2.088 | 1.791 |
| 95%CI | | 0.250 ~ 1.181 | 0.696 ~ 3.574 | 1.077 ~ 4.052 | 1.003 ~ 3.200 |
| P 值 | | 0.123 | 0.275 | 0.029 | 0.049 |
| 模型 2 | | | | | |
| HR | | 0.274 | 1.141 | 1.352 | 1.415 |
| 95%CI | | 0.112 ~ 0.669 | 0.452 ~ 2.879 | 0.641 ~ 2.853 | 0.726 ~ 2.757 |
| P 值 | | 0.004 | 0.780 | 0.428 | 0.307 |

注：模型 1 未校正；模型 2 为校正性别、SOFA 评分、PaCO₂、Lac、AG、HCO₃⁻、PLT、WBC、血管加压素使用、去甲肾上腺素使用、去氧肾上腺素使用

表 3 PSM 后两组患者预后结局比较

| 组别 | 例数 (%) | 气管插管 / 气管切开率 [% (例)] | 全因 ICU 病死率 [% (例)] | 全因住院病死率 [% (例)] | 全因 28 d 病死率 [% (例)] |
|--------|--------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| NIV 组 | 73 | 20.55 (15) | 8.22 (6) | 12.33 (9) | 15.07 (11) |
| HFNC 组 | 73 | 5.48 (4) | 8.22 (6) | 16.44 (12) | 21.92 (16) |
| HR | | 0.239 | 0.996 | 1.358 | 1.505 |
| 95%CI | | 0.079 ~ 0.721 | 0.321 ~ 3.090 | 0.572 ~ 3.223 | 0.699 ~ 3.244 |
| P 值 | | 0.011 | 0.995 | 0.488 | 0.296 |

3 讨论

HFNC 和 NIV 的治疗原理相似,均是通过电动涡轮机驱动形成高流量的空气氧气混合气流,再经过电磁阀控制气流流量,并可对气体加温加湿的正压通气方式,能使气道保持一定水平的正压,从而实现开放气道,减少死腔,改善通气的目的^[14]。最近的一项系统评价数据表明, HFNC 可能在 AECOPD 患者的管理方面发挥重要作用^[20]。意大利的一项多中心随机对照试验以及一项系统评价结果显示, HFNC 不会增加 AECOPD 患者的院内病死率^[21-22]。Pisani 等^[20]的系统评价也显示, HFNC 与 NIV 治疗 AECOPD 患者的 30 d 病死率比较差异无统计学意义。本研究初步分析显示, HFNC 组与 NIV 组全因 ICU 病死率比较差异无统计学意义, HFNC 组全因院内病死率、全因 28 d 病死率均明显高于 NIV 组。但校正影响因素后分析显示: 两组患者全因 ICU 病

死率、全因院内病死率、全因 28 d 病死率比较差异均无统计学意义。可见, HFNC 并不会增加 AECOPD 患者的病死率。可能因为 HFNC 的高流量气体能提供符合或超过患者所需的吸气峰流速^[15],减少了吸气时空气的稀释作用,使得吸入氧气的浓度不会受到患者呼吸频率、吸气流速、呼吸形态等因素的影响,为患者提供精确稳定的吸氧浓度,有利于改善氧合^[23-25]。此外, HFNC 高流量气体也能产生一定的呼气末正压(end-expiratory positive pressure, PEEP)^[26],冲刷呼吸道生理死腔^[27],产生与 NIV 治疗相同的作用。

一项关于 ICU 治疗 AECOPD 合并 II 型呼吸衰竭的回顾性队列研究以及一项关于严重 AECOPD 中度高碳酸血症急性呼吸衰竭患者的前瞻性观察性研究结果均显示, HFNC 治疗并不会增加气管插管 / 气管切开率^[28-29]。本研究两组患者气管插管 / 气管切开率初步分析显示差异无统计学意义,但校正影响因素后以及 PSM 匹配后的结果均显示: HFNC 组 AECOPD 患者气管插管 / 气管切开风险较 NIV 组显著降低。分析可能的原因在于: 一方面, HFNC 能达到改善 AECOPD 患者氧合目的^[23]; 另一方面, HFNC 相比 NIV 允许开放气道发生漏气,基本不需要人机配合,不需要吸呼切换^[14],能提供较为精确的恒湿、恒温的高流量空气氧气混合气体,更加符合人体生理情况下的呼吸道温度及湿度,并降低了医用干冷氧气对呼吸道黏液纤毛系统功能和黏膜的影响^[30],也有助于稀释患者痰液,促进排痰,维持和修复呼道上皮细胞与纤毛结构与功能,从而提高患者舒适度^[20-21, 31],患者可能更容易接受,从而提高疗效。国内学者谈定玉等^[32]的队列研究结果表明,对于 COPD 合并急性中度 II

型呼吸衰竭的患者, HFNC 与 NIV 具有相似的疗效, 且 HFNC 有更好的耐受性。最近的欧洲呼吸学会指南也指出: HFNC 具有改善氧合、维持气道正压、减少呼吸道生理死腔等作用, 且舒适性、可接受性和可行性也较高, 如果患者不能耐受 NIV 并且气体交换和(或)临床状况没有恶化, HFNC 可以考虑作为 NIV 的替代方案^[33]。

4 结论

本研究结果显示, HFNC 治疗可降低 AECOPD 患者气管插管率的同时也不会增加病死率, 可以考虑作为 NIV 的替代方案。但由于本研究是回顾性分析, 资料收集不全面, 且样本量较小, 可能存在一定程度的偏倚, 并且只关注了 HFNC 对 AECOPD 患者预后的影响, 缺乏对生理指标的分析。今后仍需开展更高质量、更全面的研究来验证 HFNC 治疗的确切疗效。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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