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不同吸入氧浓度联合 PCV-VG 模式对行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的老年患者氧合及肺损伤的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨不同吸入氧浓度联合压力控制容量保证通气模式(PCV-VG)对行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的老年患者氧合及肺损伤的影响。**方法:**选择2022年3月至2023年3月在我院拟行全身麻醉下腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的90例老年膀胱癌患者为研究对象,随机分为A组、B组和C组,各30例。所有患者在PCV-VG模式维持机械通气,其中A组、B组、C组的吸入氧浓度分别为40%、50%、60%。检测所有患者通气前(T0)、通气后1h、2h和3h(T1-3)及撤管后0.5h(T4)时心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)、右心房压(RAP)、动脉血氧分压(PaO₂),计算氧合指数(PaO₂/FiO₂)、呼吸指数(RI),记录术后24h临床肺部感染评分(CPIS)、PACU停留时间、术后住院时间,比较三组手术前及手术结束后血清肺表面活性蛋白A(SP-A)、Clara细胞分泌蛋白(CC16)表达水平及术后肺部并发症发生率。**结果:**三组在T0、T1、T2、T3和T4时HR、MAP、RAP比较无差异($P>0.05$);在T1、T2、T3和T4时,A组PaO₂、PaO₂/FiO₂均小于B组和C组,RI均大于B组和C组($P<0.05$);而B组与C组在各时间点PaO₂、PaO₂/FiO₂、RI比较无差异($P>0.05$);三组PACU停留时间比较无差异($P>0.05$);B组术后CPIS评分低于A组和C组,术后住院时间短于A组和C组($P<0.05$);C组术后血清SP-A、CC16表达水平平均高于A组和B组($P<0.05$);B组术后肺部并发症发生率低于A组和C组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**50%的吸入氧浓度联合PCV-VG模式可有效改善行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的老年患者的氧合功能,减轻肺损伤,对于减少术后并发症发生和促进康复具有积极作用,值得临床予以重视。

关键词:膀胱癌;老年;吸入氧浓度;压力控制容量保证通气模式;氧合;肺损伤

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Effects of Different Inhalation Oxygen Concentrations Combined with PCV-VG Mode on Oxygenation and Lung Injury in Elderly Patients with Laparoscopic Bladder Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of different inhalation oxygen concentrations combined with pressure-controlled volume-assured ventilation mode(PCV-VG) on oxygenation and lung injury in elderly patients with laparoscopic bladder cancer. **Methods:** 90 elderly patients with bladder cancer who planned to undergo laparoscopic radical surgery for bladder cancer under general anesthesia in our hospital from March 2022 to March 2023 were selected as research objects and randomly divided into group A, group B and group C, with 30 cases in each group. All patients maintained mechanical ventilation in PCV-VG mode, and the inhaled oxygen concentrations in groups A, B, and C were 40%, 50%, and 60%, respectively. Heart rate (HR), mean arterial pressure (MAP), right atrial pressure(RAP) and partial arterial oxygen pressure (PaO₂) were detected before ventilation (T0), 1 h, 2 h and 3 h after ventilation (T1-3) and 0.5 h after catheter removal (T4). Oxygenation index (PaO₂/FiO₂) and respiratory index (RI) were calculated. Clinical pulmonary infection score (CPIS), residence time of PACU and postoperative hospital stay were recorded 24 hours after surgery. The expression levels of serum pulmonary surface active protein A(SP-A) and Clara cell secreted protein(CC16) before and after surgery and the incidence of postoperative pulmonary complications were compared among the three groups. **Results:** There was no difference in HR, MAP and RAP among the three groups at T0, T1, T2, T3 and T4 ($P>0.05$). At T1, T2, T3 and T4, PaO₂ and PaO₂/FiO₂ in group A were lower than those in group B and C, and RI was higher than those in group B and C ($P<0.05$). There were no significant differences in PaO₂, PaO₂/FiO₂ and RI between group B and group C at each time point ($P>0.05$). There was no significant difference in PACU residence time among the three groups ($P>0.05$). The postoperative CPIS score of group B was lower than that of group A and C, and the postoperative hospitalization time was shorter than that of group A and C ($P<0.05$). The expression levels of SP-A and CC16 in group B were lower than those in group A and group C ($P<0.05$). The incidence of postoperative pulmonary complications in group B was lower than that in group A and group C ($P<0.05$).

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05). **Conclusion:** 50% inhalation oxygen concentration combined with PCV-VG mode can effectively improve the oxygenation function and reduce lung injury in elderly patients with laparoscopic bladder cancer, and has a positive effect on reducing postoperative complications and promoting rehabilitation, which is worthy of clinical attention.

Key words: Bladder cancer; Old age; Inhaled oxygen concentration; Pressure control capacity guaranteed ventilation mode; Oxygenation; Lung injury

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前言

腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术是治疗膀胱癌的重要方法之一,对于行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的老年患者而言,需要全身麻醉下进行手术,而机械通气对保证麻醉有效性和安全性均极其重要^[1]。近年来,压力控制容量保证通气模式(PCV-VG)这一新型的通气模式逐渐用于老年腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术中,综合了容量控制通气模式和压力控制通气模式的优点,能够为患者提供减速气流,并根据患者的呼吸动力学,智能地调整,在采取最小正压的基础上,提供设定的潮气量^[2,3]。然而临床学者发现,在术中,若采取 PCV-VG 模式进行通气,吸入氧浓度成为影响通气质量及安全的重要因素,原因在于吸入氧浓度过高,可能导致患者出现急性肺萎陷,增大肺损伤程度,影响术后呼吸功能的恢复;与此同时,若吸入氧浓度过低,亦可导致患者发生低氧血症,影响氧合功能^[4,5]。由此可见,选择理想的吸入氧浓度联合 PCV-VG 模式对行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的老年患者极其重要,对于改善氧合功能、减轻肺损伤和减少术后并发症均具有重要意义^[6]。国内外研究显示,在老年腹腔镜手术中 PCV-VG 模式通气期间,患者的吸入氧浓度介于 40%-60%,然而选择何种吸入氧浓度尚未形成统一论^[7,8]。对此,本研究目的在于探讨不同吸入氧浓度联合压力控制容量保证通气模式(PCV-VG)对行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的老年患者氧合及肺损伤的影响,期望为寻找理想的吸入氧浓度提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2022 年 3 月至 2023 年 3 月在我院拟行全身麻醉下腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的 90 例老年膀胱癌患者为研究对象。随机分为 A 组、B 组和 C 组,各 30 例。其中 A 组男 22 例、女 8 例;年龄 65~80 岁,平均(72.84±3.21)岁;体质指数 19~28 kg/m²,平均(22.58±1.25)kg/m²;ASA 分级: I 级 12 例、II 级 18 例;肿瘤直径 0.8-7 cm,平均(3.98±1.46)cm;B 组男 23 例、女 7 例;年龄 66~80 岁,平均(71.96±3.36)岁;体质指数 18~27 kg/m²,平均(21.95±1.31)kg/m²;ASA 分级: I 级 13 例、II 级 17 例;肿瘤直径 1-7 cm,平均(3.86±1.51)cm;C 组男 21 例、女 9 例;年龄 65~78 岁,平均(71.76±3.05)岁;体质指数 20~27 kg/m²,平均(22.63±1.34)kg/m²;ASA 分级: I 级 14 例、II 级 16 例;肿瘤直径 0.9-7 cm,平均(4.01±1.27)cm。三组上述一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

纳入标准:(1)年龄 65-80 岁;(2)经膀胱镜检查、病理活检及其他影像学检查,确诊为膀胱癌;(3)拟在全身麻醉下行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术,无手术禁忌证;(4)患者知悉研究内容,配合

研究、治疗和检查。

排除标准:(1)合并严重的高血压、糖尿病、心脑血管疾病等基础性疾病者;(2)美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)分级>II 级;(3)患有肺部疾病或近期内发生肺损伤者;(4)估计术后需要继续行呼吸支持者或行二次手术者。

1.2 麻醉方法

所有患者进入手术室后建立静脉通路,予以各项生命体征监测,在局部麻醉下穿刺桡动脉并置管监测动脉血压,使用舒芬太尼、依托咪酯和顺式阿曲库铵进行麻醉诱导,剂量分别为 0.4 μg/kg、0.3 mg/kg、0.15 mg/kg,在肌松效果达到理想时进行气管插管,均予以 PCV-VG 模式维持机械通气,潮气量为 8-10 mL/kg,呼吸频率为 10-12 次/min,吸呼比为 1:2,在建立人工气腹后将潮气量减小至 6-8 mL/kg,呼吸频率增大至 12-18 次/min,维持 SpO₂ 不小于 90%,PetCO₂ 介于 35-45 mmHg,气道峰压小于 30 mmHg,平台压小于 25 mmHg,在吸入氧浓度的选择上,A 组、B 组、C 组的吸入氧浓度分别为 40%、50%、60%;通过静脉泵注顺式阿曲库铵维持肌松效果,丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼维持麻醉效果,根据患者的实际情况,如血流动力学、生命体征的波动情况,调整丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼的使用剂量,确保心率、血压等波动幅度小于 20%,直至手术结束。

1.3 观察指标

检测所有患者通气前(T₀)、通气后 1 h、2 h 和 3 h(T₁₋₃)及撤管后 0.5 h(T₄)时心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)、右心房压(RAP)、动脉血氧分压(PaO₂),计算氧合指数(PaO₂/FiO₂)、呼吸指数(RI),记录术后 24 h 临床肺部感染评分(CPIS)、PACU 停留时间、术后住院时间。在 T₀ 及 T₄ 时,抽取患者静脉血 8 mL,离心分离血清,使用酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清肺表面活性蛋白 A(SP-A)、Clara 细胞分泌蛋白(CC16)表达水平,检测试剂盒分别来源于上海雅吉生物科技有限公司、上海康朗生物科技有限公司,比较三组手术前及手术结束后血清肺表面活性蛋白 A(SP-A)、Clara 细胞分泌蛋白(CC16)表达水平及术后肺部并发症发生率。

1.4 数据处理

采用 SPSS22.0 软件处理实验数据,符合正态分布且方差齐性的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表达,两组间使用 t 检验,三组间使用方差分析;计数资料以率表达,使用 χ^2 检验;以 $P<0.05$ 说明差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三组不同时间点 HR、MAP、RAP 比较

三组在 T₀、T₁、T₂、T₃ 和 T₄ 时 HR、MAP、RAP 比较无差异($P>0.05$)。数据见表 1。

表 1 三组不同时间点 HR、MAP、RAP 比较

Table 1 Comparison of HR, MAP and RAP in three groups at different time points

Indexs	Group	T0	T1	T2	T3	T4
HR(Secondary / min)	Group A	71.52± 8.98	69.42± 10.47	71.42± 9.85	70.43± 10.12	74.12± 12.47
	Group B	70.46± 9.12	72.03± 9.76	71.34± 9.84	71.43± 10.05	75.16± 11.53
	Group C	69.76± 9.56	70.12± 10.45	71.43± 10.32	70.54± 9.76	73.48± 10.46
MAP(mmHg)	Group A	85.42± 7.41	89.71± 8.76	91.42± 9.07	92.05± 9.45	91.76± 10.42
	Group B	86.13± 8.04	90.42± 8.64	91.85± 9.71	91.87± 10.46	92.03± 9.71
	Group C	87.01± 6.43	89.81± 7.97	90.84± 8.96	91.30± 10.47	92.14± 9.85
RAP(cmH ₂ O)	Group A	7.36± 0.85	7.46± 0.91	7.68± 0.95	7.96± 1.12	8.12± 1.20
	Group B	7.29± 0.79	7.51± 0.89	7.75± 0.96	8.01± 1.13	8.09± 1.23
	Group C	7.31± 0.82	7.60± 0.90	7.78± 0.99	8.05± 0.97	8.16± 1.14

2.2 三组不同时间点 PaO₂、PaO₂/FiO₂、RI 比较 和 C 组,RI 均大于 B 组和 C 组 ($P<0.05$);而 B 组与 C 组在各
在 T1、T2、T3 和 T4 时,A 组 PaO₂、PaO₂/FiO₂ 均小于 B 组 时间点 PaO₂、PaO₂/FiO₂、RI 比较无差异 ($P>0.05$)。数据见表 2。

表 2 三组不同时间点 PaO₂、PaO₂/FiO₂、RI 比较

Table 2 Comparison of PaO₂, PaO₂/FiO₂ and RI in three groups at different time points

Indexs	Group	T0	T1	T2	T3	T4
PaO ₂ (mmHg)	Group A	181.42± 15.62	136.42± 16.53	138.72± 15.94	140.42± 16.82	159.40± 14.26
	Group B	179.43± 16.08	156.48± 15.98	152.07± 16.72	156.79± 18.47	170.12± 16.98
	Group C	182.56± 15.97	157.48± 17.04	153.62± 17.38	160.08± 17.56	171.43± 17.05
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ (mmHg)	Group A	382.42± 15.42	260.42± 21.47	265.53± 19.85	269.53± 20.42	339.74± 25.81
	Group B	380.16± 16.59	300.23± 25.38	312.42± 24.46	307.41± 23.65	391.25± 30.66
	Group C	381.43± 17.05	306.32± 26.12	315.47± 26.08	315.74± 25.86	400.12± 28.97
RI	Group A	0.68± 0.12	1.82± 0.28	1.79± 0.30	1.81± 0.26	1.13± 0.20
	Group B	0.70± 0.11	1.23± 0.16	1.15± 0.14	1.21± 0.15	0.89± 0.14
	Group C	0.69± 0.13	1.19± 0.15	1.13± 0.11	1.20± 0.16	0.85± 0.15

2.3 三组 PACU 停留时间、术后 CPIS 评分、住院时间比较 CPIS 评分低于 A 组和 C 组, 术后住院时间短于 A 组和 C 组
三组 PACU 停留时间比较无差异 ($P>0.05$);B 组术后 ($P<0.05$)。数据见表 3。

表 3 三组 PACU 停留时间、术后 CPIS 评分、住院时间比较

Table 3 Comparison of PACU stay, postoperative CPIS score and length of stay among the three groups

Groups	n	PACU residence time (h)	Postoperative CPIS score (score)	Postoperative length of hospital stay (d)
Group A	30	1.31± 0.45	2.56± 0.59	15.89± 4.06
Group B	30	1.26± 0.42	1.61± 0.43	13.52± 1.25
Group C	30	1.28± 0.39	3.14± 0.67	15.91± 3.74
F		0.369	12.458	13.789
P		0.627	0.000	0.000

2.4 三组血清 SP-A、CC16 表达水平比较 据见表 5。

C 组术后血清 SP-A、CC16 表达水平平均高于 A 组和 B 组 ($P<0.05$)。数据见表 4。

2.5 三组术后肺部并发症发生率比较 B 组术后肺部并发症发生率低于 A 组和 C 组 ($P<0.05$)。数

据见表 5。 对于行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的老年患者,在麻醉诱导及维持期间进行机械通气,若吸入氧浓度过高,可能引起急性肺萎

3 讨论

表 4 三组血清 SP-A、CC16 表达水平比较(ng/mL)

Table 4 Comparison of serum SP-A and CC16 expression levels among the three groups (ng/mL)

Groups	n	SP-A		CC16	
		Preoperative	Postoperative	Preoperative	Postoperative
Group A	30	10.12± 1.26	28.74± 5.67	8.02± 1.45	10.58± 1.63
Group B	30	10.83± 1.05	16.53± 2.48	8.10± 1.51	9.12± 1.48
Group C	30	10.46± 1.14	30.16± 4.73	8.09± 1.37	11.17± 2.06
F		0.426	8.745	0.369	9.046
P		0.571	0.000	0.630	0.000

表 5 三组术后肺部并发症发生率比较[n(%)]

Table 5 Comparison of the incidence of postoperative pulmonary complications among the three groups [n (%)]

Groups	n	Pulmonary infection	Acute respiratory				Hyoxemia	Summation
			Atelectasis	distress syndrome	Pleural effusion	Failure of respiration		
Group A	30	2(6.67)	1(3.33)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	2(6.67)	16.67
Group B	30	0(0)	0(0)	1(3.33)	1(3.33)	0(0)	0(0)	6.67
Group C	30	1(3.33)	2(6.67)	1(3.33)	1(3.33)	1(3.33)	0(0)	20.00
χ^2								12.045
P								0.000

陷,影响术后呼吸功能的恢复,而吸入氧浓度过低,亦可导致低氧血症^[9,10]。相关的文献报道,腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术全身麻醉老年患者可吸入 40%-60%FiO₂^[11,12]。也有研究显示,全身麻醉机械通气期间,患者的吸入氧浓度越低,发生低氧血症的风险越大,尤其在血流动力学明显改变时更易发生^[13,14]。然而在行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的老年患者中,需高度警惕肺部相关并发症发生,在机械通气中吸入高浓度的氧气,可能加剧肺损伤,影响预后^[15,16]。对此,不同吸入氧浓度可影响行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的老年患者氧合功能及肺损伤程度。在本研究中,A组、B组、C组的吸入氧浓度分别为 40%、50%、60%,且从本研究表 1 结果显示:三组在 T₀、T₁、T₂、T₃ 和 T₄ 时 HR、MAP、RAP 比较比较无差异($P>0.05$);提示不同吸入氧浓度联合 PCV-VG 模式对患者的 HR、MAP、RAP 影响较小,与 Biliskov^[17]等的研究结果相符。由于 PCV-VG 模式能够进一步调整呼吸力学参数,在减小气道压力的同时,给予设定的潮气量,有助于改善氧合功能,减轻肺损伤程度,若能选择合适的吸入氧浓度,具有重要的临床意义^[18]。

由于老年膀胱癌患者往往存在糖尿病、高血压等基础性疾病,可能存在不同程度的肺功能障碍,腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术中过低的吸入氧浓度很可能难以满足其手术需求,而过高吸入氧浓度亦可能出现急性肺损伤^[19,21]。对此,在本研究中,选择 40%为最低吸入氧浓度,60%为最高吸入氧浓度,并依次选择的吸入氧浓度分别为 40%、50%、60%,结果显示:本研究发现,在 T₁、T₂、T₃ 和 T₄ 时,A组 PaO₂、PaO₂/FiO₂ 均小于 B 组和 C 组,RI 均大于 B 组和 C 组($P<0.05$);提示 40%的吸入氧浓度联合 PCV-VG 模式难以满足行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的老年患者术中的氧供需求。也有研究显示,在老年腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术中,

50%的吸入氧浓度即可满足患者术中的手术需求,维持氧合功能,不必提高吸入氧浓度^[22,23]。本研究中 B 组与 C 组在各时间点,PaO₂、PaO₂/FiO₂、RI 比较无差异($P>0.05$);提示 50%与 60%的吸入氧浓度对维持行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的老年患者氧合功能的效果相当,与 Leminski^[24]等的研究结果相符。基于本研究结果,结合笔者的临床实践,认为行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的老年患者术中氧合功能并不必然与吸入氧浓度呈正性关联,原因在于吸入氧浓度过高可能损害患者的肺弥散功能,进而触发氧化应激,降低肺换气功能,最终影响氧合功能。

在本研究中,三组 PACU 停留时间比较无差异($P>0.05$);B 组术后 CPIS 评分低于 A 组和 C 组,术后住院时间短于 A 组和 C 组,提示 50%的吸入氧浓度能使患者术后发生肺部感染的风险减小,促进术后康复。分析原因,考虑在于 50%的吸入氧浓度在满足患者术中氧供需求的基础上,对肺损伤程度较小^[25]。近年来,国内外研究显示,机械通气过程中过低的吸入氧浓度难以满足患者的氧供需求,导致氧自由基产生增多,引起肺损伤,而过高的吸入氧浓度均会对患者造成肺损伤,很可能与高氧刺激导致肺表皮细胞损伤有关^[26,27]。从本研究表 5 结果可知,B 组术后肺部并发症发生率低于 A 组和 C 组,亦佐证了上述观点,提示 50%的吸入氧浓度联合 PCV-VG 模式可有效减轻行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的老年患者的肺损伤,对于减少术后并发症发生和促进康复具有积极作用。鉴于 SP-A、CC16 均是反映肺损伤程度的重要指标,行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的老年患者术中血清 SP-A、CC16 表达水平明显升高,与其存在肺损伤有关^[28-30]。在本研究中,C 组术后血清 SP-A、CC16 表达水平平均高于 A 组和 B 组,提示 60%的吸入氧浓度较 40%和 50%的吸入氧浓度可进一步增大对患者的肺损伤程度,适当降低吸入氧浓度很可

能是理想的选择,究其原因,考虑在于60%的吸入氧浓度会增强氧化应激反应,促进炎症因子分泌,导致肺损伤程度增大。

综上所述,50%的吸入氧浓度联合PCV-VG模式可有效改善行腹腔镜膀胱癌根治术的老年患者的氧合功能,减轻肺损伤,对于减少术后并发症发生和促进康复具有积极作用,值得临床予以重视。当然,本研究也存在局限之一,如仍停留在单中心研究阶段,未分析不同吸入氧浓度对患者远期预后的影响,仍需采取大规模研究不同吸入氧浓度联合PCV-VG模式对全身麻醉患者术后远期预后的影响机制,为选择最佳的吸入氧浓度提供高级别的证据支持。

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