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机械通气与乌司他丁治疗急性呼吸窘迫综合症的疗效观察

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摘要 目的:观察机械通气与乌司他丁治疗急性呼吸窘迫综合症的临床疗效。方法:回顾性分析 60 例急性呼吸窘迫综合症患者的资料,治疗组(30 例)采取机械通气与乌司他丁治疗,对照组(30 例)采取机械通气治疗,观察两组的呼吸频率、 PaO_2 、 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 、 PCO_2 、APACHEII 评分、胸片变化、VAP 发生率及病死率。结果:治疗组的呼吸频率、 PaO_2 、 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 、 PCO_2 指标均优于对照组($t=6.39, 6.27, 24.07, 9.82, P<0.05$);治疗组的 VAP 发生率 20.0%明显小于对照组的 36.7%($X^2=5.84, P=0.016<0.05$);治疗组的病死率 3.3%明显小于对照组的 16.7%($X^2=5.71, P=0.017<0.05$)。两组之间的 APACHEII 评分及胸片变化均有明显差异($t=7.14, 6.33, P<0.05$)。结论:机械通气与乌司他丁治疗急性呼吸窘迫综合症的临床疗效较好,能够较好地改善肺功能,缓解 ARDS 患者症状,提高安全可靠,控制死亡率。

关键词:机械通气;乌司他丁;急性呼吸窘迫综合症

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Clinical Effect Observation of Mechanical Ventilation Combined with Ulinastatin in Treatment of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the clinical effect of mechanical ventilation combined with ulinastatin in treatment of acute respiratory distress syndrome. **Methods:** Data of Sixty patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome were retrospectively analyzed, treatment group (30 cases) were treated using mechanical ventilation combined with ulinastatin; control group (30 cases) were treated using mechanical ventilation, then the respiratory frequency, PaO_2 , $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$, PCO_2 , APACHEII scores, chest radiograph change, VAP incidence and mortality in the two groups were observed. **Results:** Respiratory frequency, PaO_2 , $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ and PCO_2 in treatment group were better than those in control group ($t=6.39, 6.27, 24.07, 9.82, P<0.05$); VAP incidence was 20.0% in treatment group, and was less than 36.7% in control group ($X^2=5.84, P=0.016<0.05$); mortality (3.3%) in treatment group was less than 16.7% in control group ($X^2=5.71, P=0.017<0.05$). APACHEII scores and chest X-ray changes between the two groups had obvious difference ($t=7.14, 6.33, P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The clinical effect of mechanical ventilation combined with ulinastatin in treatment of acute respiratory distress syndrome is good; the treatment can improve lung function, alleviates the symptoms, improves the safety and reliability and controls the mortality.

Key words: Mechanical ventilation; Ulinastatin; Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

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前言

急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS) 是由严重疾病引起肺毛细血管弥漫性损伤及通透性增强,肺泡受损,导致进行性呼吸窘迫和难治性低氧血症出现^[1-3]。ARDS 是急性肺损伤后期的表现,具有起病急骤、发展快、预后极差及病死率高等特点,如何及时、有效地治疗 ARDS 患者成为研究的重点^[4-6]。机械通气是借助呼吸机装置来代替、控制或改变自主呼吸运动的一种通气方式,是目前治疗 ARDS 的有效措施。乌司他丁能有效地抑制纤溶酶、胃蛋白酶及激肽

释放酶等酶的活性,进而抑制多种炎症介质的释放,保护组织器官功能^[7,8]。本院采用机械通气与乌司他丁联合治疗 ARDS,取得了较好的临床疗效,现将工作总结如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

研究对象为 2009 年 2 月至 2012 年 11 月在我院住院治疗的 ARDS 患者 60 例,经血生化检查、临床表现、B 超及 CT 等检查,均符合 2006 年中国 ARDS 治疗指南中 ARDS 的诊断标准,排除急性慢性肺部和心功能不全疾病。其男 41 例,女 29 例,年龄 18~51 岁之间,平均年龄 38.4 岁。致病原因为多发伤 17 例,重症胰腺炎 13 例,重症肺炎 15 例,心肺复苏后 7 例,腹腔感染 6 例,其他 2 例。采取 EXCEL 随机函数(RAND)生成约

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130个随机数,均乘以2后再以EXCEL简单取整函数(INT)取整,得0或1的随机数各约65个。参试患者顺序取随机数,为1者入观察组(30例),为0者入对照组(30例)。经统计分析显示,两组在性别、年龄及致病原因等一般资料无显著性差异, $P>0.05$,具有可比性。

1.2 治疗方法

所有患者治疗前进食6h,调节体内水、酸碱、电解质等平衡的稳定,对照组采用机械通气治疗,使用德国产西门子Servoi呼吸机,呼吸模式采用SIMV+PSV+PEEP,参数设定为:VT为6~10 mL/kg,呼吸频率为12~18次/min,FiO₂为0.40~0.60,I:E为1:1.5~2.0,PSV为5~15 cm H₂O,PEEP为5~12 cm。在对照组的基础上,治疗组静脉滴注5%葡萄糖500 mL(含有20万U乌司他丁),一天2次,治疗一周。

1.3 观察方法

观察所有患者治疗前后的呼吸频率、PaO₂、PaO₂/FiO₂、PCO₂。并观察呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)发生率、病死率。胸片变化及其评分标准及APACHEII评分均参考2006版急性肺损伤

/急性呼吸窘迫综合征诊断与治疗指南^[9]进行评价。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS17.0统计软件统计处理及分析,两组一般资料比较:一般计数资料的组间比较为卡方或精确概率检验,计量资料的组间比较行成组t检验;两组观测结果比较:均为计量资料,其组间比较比较采用成组t检验,组内检查前中后的比较采用配对t检验。并根据多次比较的实际情况,适当调整检验的显著性水准,以降低I类统计风险。 $P<0.05$,差异显著,认为具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组治疗前后肺功能情况

治疗前治疗组的呼吸频率、PaO₂、PaO₂/FiO₂、PCO₂均无明显差异($t=0.94, 1.89, 1.54, 1.11, P>0.05$);治疗后,治疗组的呼吸频率、PaO₂、PaO₂/FiO₂、PCO₂指标均优于对照组,差异显著($t=6.39, 6.27, 24.07, 9.82, P<0.05$),详见表1。

表1 两组治疗前后肺功能比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the lung function results between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 Groups	例数(n) Case(n)	呼吸频率(次/min) Respiratory frequency (times / min)		PaO ₂ (mmHg)		PaCO ₂ (mmHg)		PaO ₂ / FiO ₂	
		治疗前 Before treatment	治疗后 After treatment	治疗前 Before treatment	治疗后 After treatment	治疗前 Before treatment	治疗后 After treatment	治疗前 Before treatment	治疗后 After treatment
对照组 Control group	30	29.5± 11.1	26.3± 6.0	55.7± 24.5	81.7± 13.0	62.3± 9.0	50.0± 9.5	199.0± 20.5	273.7± 49.5
治疗组 Treatment group	30	28.3± 9.0	21.0± 4.0	56.8± 26.0	89.3± 16.0	61.7± 9.7	44.3± 10.0	197.7± 14.3	335.3± 34.1
t		0.94	6.39	1.89	6.27	1.54	24.07	1.11	9.82
P		0.45	0.024	0.20	0.025	0.26	0.002	0.38	0.010

2.2 APACHEII评分和胸片变化情况

治疗前两组的APACHEII评分无明显变化(19.83± 6.01 vs 20.16± 5.14, $t=0.88, P>0.05$),但是治疗后的两组之间差异发

生显著性变化(12.54± 3.61 vs 17.02± 2.91, $t=7.14, P<0.05$);治疗后治疗组胸片变化程度大于对照组(3.22± 0.57 vs 2.13± 0.38),差异显著($t=6.33, P<0.05$)。详见表2。

表2 APACHEII评分和胸片变化情况($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 APACHEII score and the changes of chest X-ray ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 Groups	例数(n) Case(n)	APACHEII 评分 APACHEII score		胸片变化 Chest X-ray changes
		治疗前 Before treatment	治疗后 After treatment	
对照组 Control group	30	20.16± 5.14	17.02± 2.91	2.13± 0.38
治疗组 Treatment group	30	19.83± 6.01	12.54± 3.61	3.22± 0.57
t		0.88	7.14	6.33
P		0.49	0.017	0.024

2.3 呼吸机相关性肺炎发生率及病死率情况 (1/30) 明显小于对照组的 16.7% (5/30), $X^2=5.71$, $P=0.017<0.05$, 详见表 3。
治疗组的 VAP 发生率 20.0%(6/30) 明显小于对照组的 36.7%(11/30), $X^2=5.84$, $P=0.016<0.05$; 治疗组的病死率 3.3%

表 3 两组的呼吸机相关性肺炎发生率及病死率比较

Table 3 Comparisons of Ventilator-associated pneumonia incidence and mortality rate between two groups

组别 Groups	例数(n) Case(n)	VAP 发生率(%) VAP incidence (%)	病死率(%) Mortality rate (%)
对照组 Control group	30	36.7(11/30)	16.7(5/30)
治疗组 Treatment group	30	20.0(6/30)	3.3(1/30)
t		5.84	5.71
P		0.016	0.017

3 讨论

ARDS 的发病机制较为复杂,其病理特征主要是富含蛋白质的液体从肺泡渗出,形成透明膜,肺出现水肿,伴肺间质纤维化,肺容积缩减,通气/血流比例严重失调^[10-12]。ARDS 临床症状主要为呼吸窘迫、顽固性低氧血症和非心源性肺水肿,如果不能及时治疗,直接导致患者死亡^[12,13]。尽早的控制和纠正 ARDS 所致的低氧血症、通气和换气功能障碍,成为治疗 ARDS 的关键,也直接影响到预后的恢复情况。

有相关文献报道,机械通气治疗 ARDS 效果甚佳,它能较好地改善改善 ARDS 患者的缺氧症状,减少患者减少呼吸肌做功,可使增大气道压力和胸腔内压力的效果显著提高,抑制肺泡逐渐萎缩,调节 SpO_2 水平到正常,减少耗氧量,缓解组织缺氧,这就使氧气相对的充足,进而有利于减慢心率,降低升高的血压,改善血流通气比值,进一步降低心肌耗氧量,挽救患者的生命,提高治愈率^[14,15]。大量报道证实,机械通气中呼吸力学变化及肺组织的氧化应激能改善低氧血症,为进一步治疗争取了宝贵的时间,所以说机械通气治疗 ARDS 有一定的效果。但机械通气治疗 ARDS 有个致命的缺点,就是容易引发患者产生呼吸机依赖及呼吸机相关性肺炎等并发症的发生^[16-18]。

乌司他丁是一种广谱的蛋白水解酶抑制剂,过度地将抑制炎症介质释放出来,阻止细胞炎症因子与白细胞之间的相互作用,防止白细胞过度激活,从而改善微循环、组织灌注,保护肺器官功能^[19]。另外能抑制中性粒细胞弹力蛋白酶活性,阻止其抗氧化过程,减轻白细胞对组织的损伤,将肺损伤程度降到最低,降低肺功能损害的程度^[20]。

本文研究表明,经过治疗后,治疗组患者的呼吸频率明显降低, PaO_2/FiO_2 明显增高,与对照组相比, $P<0.05$, 显著性差异,这就表明,乌司他丁能减轻了肺炎症程度,减轻渗出程度及肺水肿程度,改善呼吸力学状态,减轻其氧化应激水平,有保护肺组织。从呼吸机相关性肺炎发生率及病死率情况分析,治疗组的情况明显优于对照组的,说明乌司他丁能有效地降低机械通气导致的并发症发生率,提高了安全性能,通过本次研究结果表明:机械通气联合乌司他丁的治疗组在肺功能改善、呼吸

机相关性肺炎发生率和病死率上都优于对照组。

综上所述,机械通气与乌司他丁治疗急性呼吸窘迫综合征的临床疗效较好,能够较好地改善肺功能,缓解 ARDS 患者症状,提高安全可靠,控制死亡率,值得在急性呼吸窘迫综合征的治疗中更广泛地应用与推广。

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