

DOI: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.02.038

## 早期光疗对早产儿黄疸的影响

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**摘要 目的:**探讨在经皮胆红素监测下早期蓝光干预对早产儿高胆红素血症的防治作用。**方法:**选择2009年10月-2011年10月我院新生儿科收治的86例出生体重≤2000g,无出生窒息史的早产儿,按住院号单双号分为观察组46例和对照组40例。对照组按照我国2000年制定的新生儿黄疸干预推荐方案的干预标准进行光疗。观察组于出现黄疸和/或经皮胆红素>85.50 μmol/L,但尚未达方案的干预标准就进行光疗,监测经皮胆红素至黄疸消失。经皮胆红素值达187.5 μmol/L以上时同时查静脉血监测血清总胆红素。比较2组早产儿经皮胆红素峰值及恢复正常时间。**结果:**观察组与对照组比较经皮胆红素峰值较低,黄疸持续时间较短,两组比较P均<0.05,有统计学差异。**结论:**早产儿在经皮胆红素监测下进行早期蓝光干预有利于降低早产儿胆红素峰值,缩短黄疸持续时间,有效预防早产儿胆红素脑病。

**关键词:**早产儿;黄疸;光化学疗法;新生儿胆红素脑病

中图分类号:R722 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2014)02-340-03

## Effect of Early Phototherapy on Premature Infant' Jaundice\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To discuss the preventive and therapeutic effects of early blu-ray intervention on premature infant with hyperbilirubinemia under transcutaneous bilirubin monitoring. **Methods:** 86 cases of premature infants of birth weight below 2000 g and no birth asphyxia received by Department of Neonatology of our hospital from October, 2009 to October, 2011 were selected and divided into observation group (46 cases) and control group (40 cases) according to the parity of the hospitalized number. The control group was treated with phototherapy in accordance with the intervention standard of neonatal jaundice intervention recommendation scheme which was developed in China, 2000. When jaundice and / or percutaneous bilirubin was >85.50 μmol / L and the intervention standard of scheme was not reached, the observation group was treated with phototherapy to monitor the transcutaneous bilirubin until the jaundice disappeared. When the value of transcutaneous bilirubin reached over 187.5 μmol / L, vein blood was checked and serum total bilirubin was monitored. The peak value of transcutaneous bilirubin and recovery time of preterm infants between these 2 groups was compared. **Results:** Compared with the control group, percutaneous bilirubin has lower peak and jaundice duration is short in the observation group, there were significant differences (P < 0.05). **Conclusion:** Early blu-ray intervention for preterm infants under transcutaneous bilirubin monitoring can effectively decrease the peak value of preterm infant's bilirubin, shorten the duration of jaundice and prevent preterm infant's bilirubin encephalopathy.

**Key Words:** Premature infant; Jaundice; Photodynamic therapy; Bilirubin encephalopathy

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R722 Document code: A**

Article ID:1673-6273(2014)02-340-03

### 前言

近年来,随着围生医学的发展,早产儿的存活率明显提高。早产儿胆红素增长速度快,且由于其胎龄小、体重低、血脑屏障及肝脏发育不成熟、低蛋白血症及酸中毒的影响,更易发生胆红素脑病。国内外多项研究也表明胎龄与新生儿高胆红素血症的发生明显相关<sup>[1-4]</sup>。2004年美国儿科学会推荐评估新生儿黄疸使用按小时计的胆红素百分位<sup>[5]</sup>,该指标已被证实是高胆红素血症发生风险的强预测指标。但对于出生体质量≤2000g的早产儿黄疸干预标准尚不统一<sup>[6]</sup>。本研究通过对早产儿经皮胆红素水平进行动态监测,回顾性地比较了按不同标准干预的

早产儿黄疸病例,以探讨早期光疗对防控早产儿高胆红素血症的作用。

### 1 资料与方法

#### 1.1 临床资料

选择2009年10月-2011年10月我院新生儿病房收治的后由我院产科转入的早产儿共86例。入选标准:(1)出生体重≤2000g的早产儿;(2)生后1分钟Apgar评分>7分。排除标准:(1)住院时间不足7日者;(2)未出现黄疸者;(3)先天畸形;(4)死亡。其中男48例、女38例,胎龄28~36周,日龄0.5~24h。将2组患儿按住院号单双号分成观察组46例,对照组40例,两组患儿的性别、胎龄、体质量、及Apgar评分经检验均无统计学差异(P>0.05),见表1。

#### 1.2 数据采集及治疗方法

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(收稿日期:2013-06-22 接受日期:2013-07-20)

表 1 观察组和对照组早产儿基本资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of basic data of preterm infant between observation group and the control group

Group	Cases	Gender (Male/Female)	Gestational age (w)	Birth weight (g)	Apgar Score of 1 min (score)
Observation group	46	26/20	33.1± 1.6	1618± 247	9.1± 0.4
Control group	40	21/19	32.8± 1.9	1596± 235	9.0± 0.3
X <sup>2/t</sup>		0.140	0.792	0.420	1.299
P		>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

表 2 观察组和对照组早产儿经皮胆红素峰值及出现时间、黄疸持续时间比较

Table 2 Comparison of peak value of transcutaneous bilirubin, its occurrence time and duration of jaundice of preterm infant between the observation group and the control group

Group	Cases	Peak value of transcutaneous bilirubin	Occurrence time of peak value of transcutaneous bilirubin (d)	Duration of jaundice (d)
Observation group	46	168± 34	5.8± 0.8	10.2± 2.8
Control group	40	187± 42	6.9± 1.7	15.8± 4.4
t		2.311	3.901	7.107
P		<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

**1.2.1 胆红素测定** 两组患儿从出生第1天开始,每天使用南京理工大学科技咨询开发公司生产的JH20-1A经皮黄疸检测仪定时测定经皮胆红素值,直至黄疸消退。经皮胆红素值达187.5 μmol/L以上时同时查静脉血监测血清总胆红素(TSB),至TSB下降。早产儿高胆的诊断标准为TSB>256.50 μmol/L。黄疸消退标准:经皮胆红素<85.5 μmol/L。

**1.2.2 光疗方法** 采用双面、单面蓝光照射(双面蓝光箱型号XHZ,单面蓝光箱型XHZ-90,宁波戴维医疗器械有限公司)。观察组:出现黄疸和/或经皮胆红素>85.50 μmol/L,但尚未达方案的干预标准就进行光疗。对照组:按照我国2000年制定的新生儿黄疸干预推荐方案<sup>[7]</sup>的干预标准进行光疗。分别统计各组经皮胆红素峰值、高胆发生率、黄疸持续时间、黄疸峰值出现时间等指标。

### 1.3 统计学处理

所得数据采用SPSS 11.5统计学软件进行处理,计量资料用均值±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较用t检验;计数资料用例数、百分率表示,作四格表资料的卡方检验。 $P<0.05$ 差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

观察组的经皮胆红素峰值低于对照组,胆红素峰值出现的时间早于对照组,黄疸持续时间小于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。其中观察组需抽血监测静脉胆红素者8例,仅3例发生高胆(6.5%),TSB最高278.50 μmol/L;对照组需抽血监测静脉胆红素者20例,有14例发生高胆(35%),TSB最高308.40 μmol/L。观察组发生高胆较少,最高TSB较低,2组均无胆红素脑病发生。

## 3 讨论

约80%早产儿可出现不同程度的黄疸<sup>[8]</sup>,由于其胎龄小、体重低、血脑屏障及肝脏发育不成熟、低蛋白血症及酸中毒的影

响,更易发生胆红素脑病,甚至低胆红素核黄疸<sup>[9-12]</sup>。血脑屏障的成熟与新生儿的日龄成正比,日龄越小,血脑屏障越不成熟,且早产儿黄疸多于生后5-7天达峰<sup>[13]</sup>,故早期黄疸的监测及干预非常重要。目前对于出生体质量2000 g以下的早产儿,黄疸干预标准尚不统一。许多学者提出降低早产儿黄疸的干预标准。我国2000年提出了新生儿黄疸的干预推荐方案<sup>[7]</sup>,但实际工作中,当TSB水平达到方案的光疗标准时,早产儿由于体质和疾病等因素的影响,常无法接受有效的双面光疗,易致黄疸迁延不退。本研究回顾性比较了出现黄疸但胆红素尚未达方案标准即进行早期光疗干预的病例,与达方案标准才进行干预的病例,结果显示,观察组的经皮胆红素峰值低于对照组,胆红素峰值出现的时间早于对照组,黄疸持续时间小于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。其中观察组高胆发生率仅6.5%,较对照组35%低,最高胆红素峰值降低,黄疸消退早,说明早期干预对降低胆红素峰值,缩短黄疸持续时间,减少胆红素毒性有积极的意义。刘颖等<sup>[14]</sup>的研究也得出相似的结论,并指出其有利于早产儿早期体质量的增长。对于监测手段方面,目前黄疸监测使用最多的是静脉血、末梢血及经皮胆红素的监测。血清胆红素水平是高胆红素血症的诊断指标,但早产儿反复静脉采血可导致医源性贫血,它与足跟挤压微量采血均系侵入性操作,可增加早产儿局部损伤及导致局部感染的风险。已有较多学者研究指出新生儿对疼痛有明显的生理反应<sup>[15,16]</sup>。新生儿,特别是早产儿,反复受到致痛性刺激后其应激调控系统会发生改变并严重影响脑的发育<sup>[17]</sup>。Anand和Scalzo<sup>[18]</sup>的研究也指出,反复的疼痛刺激可损害新生儿神经细胞的发育,并引起如焦虑、注意力不集中、活动过度甚至紊乱等一系列行为改变,这些结果对新生儿以后的社会交流、行为和自我调节能力均造成影响。有大量研究表明,经皮测得的胆红素值与血清胆红素水平呈高度的直线相关关系<sup>[19,20]</sup>。虽然它受到种族、肤色、仪器误差等影响,但因其无创、方便、快捷、安全、操作简便可行、对高胆红素血症患儿可做连续动态监测,筛查,仍不失为一种较好的

办法。本研究在早产儿经皮胆红素值不高的情况下予以无创监测,胆红素值偏高后辅以更准确的血清胆红素监测,减少了不必要的损伤性操作,也保证了早产儿高胆红素血症早期监测与干预的安全进行。

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