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早期渐进性康复训练对机械通气重症患者神经肌肉功能恢复的影响

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摘要 目的:探讨早期渐进性康复训练对行机械通气重症患者神经肌肉功能的影响。**方法:**选择我院自 2015 年 4 月~2016 年 4 月收治的 80 例机械通气重症患者。通过随机数字表法将患者分为观察组及对照组各 40 例,患者进入 ICU 后,给予所有患者常规的机械通气治疗方案及干预。在此基础上给予观察组患者早期渐进性康复训练,分别于气管插管拔管时、转出 ICU 时以及出院时采用功能独立性评分表(FIM)对两组患者功能独立性水平进行评价,统计比较两组患者机械通气时间、ICU 治疗时间、住院总时间及并发症的发生情况。**结果:**气管插管拔管时观察组自理能力、括约肌控制、转移功能及总分水平平均高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。转出 ICU 时和出院时观察组自理能力、括约肌控制、转移、行进、交流、社会认知及总分水平平均高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。观察组机械通气时间、ICU 治疗时间及住院总时间及并发症发生率低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**早期渐进性康复训练可有效者提高 ICU 患者自理能力,加速患者意识的恢复,使患者更早的脱机,减少住院时间,降低并发症情况的发生。

关键词:渐进性康复训练;机械通气;重症患者;神经肌肉功能

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Effect of Early Progressive Rehabilitation Training on the Recovery of Neuromuscular Function in Patients with Severe Mechanical Ventilation

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of early progressive rehabilitation training on the neuromuscular function of patients with severe mechanical ventilation. **Methods:** Selected 80 patients with mechanical ventilation in severe our hospital from April 2015 April 2016. The patients were divided into observation group and control group by random number table method, each of 40 cases, after entering the ICU, they were given conventional mechanical ventilation. On this basis, the observation group was given early progressive rehabilitation training, evaluated the level of functional independence in two groups by functional independence measure (FIM) when the patients tracheal extubation, turn out ICU and discharge the hospital respectively, and compared the mechanical ventilation time, ICU treatment time, and total time in hospital, as well as the occurrence of complications in two groups. **Results:** The self-care ability, sphincter control, move function and total score in observation group were higher than control group when tracheal extubation, differences were statistically significant (all $P<0.05$), self-care ability, sphincter control, move, walk, communication, social cognition and total scores were higher than the control group when turn out ICU and discharge the hospital respectively, the differences were statistically significant(all $P<0.05$). Observation group mechanical ventilation time and ICU treatment time and total time in hospital and the complication rate is lower than the control group, the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Using Early progressive rehabilitation training for treating the patients with severe mechanical ventilation, it can effectively improve the self-care ability, accelerate the recovery of consciousness and weaning, reduce the hospital stay, and reduce the incidence of complications of patients.

Key words: Progressive rehabilitation training; Mechanical ventilation; Severe; Neuromuscular function

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前言

在重症监护病房(intensive care unit, ICU)行机械通气治疗患者病情十分严重,通常处于深度镇静镇痛的状态,需要长时间卧床治疗。通过卧床治疗可降低病理因素对患者的刺激,有

助于维持患者呼吸系统、循环系统、免疫系统等多方面的稳定,利于患者病情的恢复^[1,2]。但是长期的卧床及镇痛镇静治疗会明显减少患者自主活动时间,延长患者无意识时间,导致患者神经肌肉功能降低^[3,4]。临床研究显示,长期卧床和镇静可导致患者并发呼吸机相关性肺炎、下肢深静脉栓塞、压疮等并发症^[5-7],并且长期的采用机械通气可能导致膈神经的损害,导致患者脱机困难,严重的影响患者的预后^[8]。我院选择 2014 年~2016 年收治的 80 例 ICU 患者为研究对象,设计了一系列适用于 ICU

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患者早期康复训练措施,取得了较为满意的效果,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择我院自 2014 年~2016 年收治的 80 例机械通气重症患者。纳入标准:行机械通气超过 72 h 者;血流动力学相对稳定者;心肺功能相对稳定者;能较好听清指示者;排除标准:伴有精神疾病者;恶性肿瘤晚期患者;脑功能衰竭者;神经肌肉疾病者;腿或腰椎行开放式手术无法行走者。通过随机数字表法将患者分为观察组及对照组各 40 例,观察组中,男 22 例,女 18 例;年龄 41~65 岁,平均年龄(52.53±3.15)岁,急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分(APACHE II)^[9]为 15~20 分,平均(17.23±2.35)分。对照组中,男 21 例,女 19 例;年龄 42~67 岁,平均年龄(51.25±3.26)岁,APACHE II 评分 15~21 分,平均(17.89±2.54)分。两组患者 APACHE II 评分、性别、年龄比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究患者均知情同意,且经医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 方法

给予所有患者常规的机械通气治疗方案及干预。对常规项目包括心电图、血压、呼吸频率等指标进行严格监测,根据患者的疾病类型及病情程度选择相应的镇痛、镇静方案及机械通气方案。在此基础上给予观察组患者早期渐进性康复训练,康复训练贯穿患者治疗的整个过程,具体办法如下:由主治医师评估行机械通气的患者,病情稳定后停止对患者输注镇静药物,待患者清醒后,协助患者进行肢体功能训练;训练方案采用渐进式训练模式:第一阶段为床上被动活动;第二阶段为床上主动活动;第三阶段为床边主动活动;第四阶段为协助床边站立;第五阶段为协助离床活动。观察组患者均从第一阶段进行训练,每天由护理人员对患者功能独立性、肌力、关节活动度等指标进行评估,当完成一个阶段后才能进入下一个阶段。在训练中如果患者病情不稳定或运动量不适应及时停止训练。床上被动活动:协助肌力为 0 级的患者,各个关节进行被动活动 7~10 次/组,2 组/d,活动度低于正常活动范围的 1/2;协助肌

力为 1~2 级的患者,各个关节进行被动活动 7~10 次/组,2 组/d,活动度尽量接近正常活动范围。床上主动活动:将病床抬高至 60°左右,嘱咐患者采用下肢锻炼器主动进行下肢锻炼。床边主动活动:评估患者上肢肌力超过 3 级的患者,协助患者起身在病床上坐立,最先开始时间不固定,以患者舒适为宜,逐渐增加时间,最长不超过 20 min,2 次/d。协助床边站立:协助患者依靠下肢力量尝试站立,严禁行走,每次 10~20 min,2 次/d。协助离床活动:评估患者肌力达到 4 级的患者,协助患者在病房内尝试行走,行走距离以患者舒适为宜。

1.3 观察指标

分别于气管插管拔管时、转出 ICU 时以及出院时对两组患者功能独立性水平进行评价,评价标准采用功能独立性评价(functional independence measure, FIM)表^[10],一共包括十八个评价项目,独立为 6~7 分,有条件的依赖为 3~5 分,完全依赖为 1~2 分。评价项目包括自理能力(42 分)、社会认知(21 分)、转移(21 分)、括约肌控制(14 分)、交流(14 分)、行进(14 分)。统计比较两组患者机械通气时间、ICU 治疗时间、住院总时间;统计两组患者呼吸机相关性肺炎、ICU 获得性肌无力、下肢深静脉栓塞、压疮等并发症的发生情况。

1.4 统计学处理

数据处理工具采用 SPSS20.0 统计学软件,计数资料采用 n (%)表示,数据经卡方 χ^2 检验比较,计量资料采用($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,经 t 检验, $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同时间两组患者功能独立性水平比较

气管插管拔管时观察组自理能力、括约肌控制、转移及总分水平均高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。行进、交流及社会认知比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。转出 ICU 时与出院时观察组自理能力、括约肌控制、转移、行进、交流、社会认知及总分水平均高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 不同时间两组患者 FIM 评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, $n=40$)

Table 1 Comparison of FIM scores in two groups at different time($\bar{x}\pm s$, $n=40$)

Groups	Time	Self-care ability	Sphincter control	Move	Walk	Communication	Social cognition	Total score
Observation group	Tracheal extubation	11.43±2.16*	4.21±0.84*	5.24±1.06*	2.48±0.91	8.26±2.34	12.14±2.68	46.36±7.25*
	Turn out ICU	17.35±4.24*	5.27±1.67*	5.94±0.96*	4.88±0.73*	9.76±0.94*	15.52±2.23*	61.26±7.34*
	Discharge	29.26±4.76*	7.12±1.67*	11.35±1.46*	9.25±1.25*	12.23±1.76*	18.23±2.15*	87.36±7.76*
Control group	Tracheal extubation	9.74±2.32	3.34±0.95	4.14±0.89	2.56±0.78	8.37±1.98	12.54±2.79	40.23±6.16
	Turn out ICU	14.65±3.53	4.21±1.89	5.14±1.24	4.26±0.54	9.17±0.75	14.32±2.13	54.25±6.46
	Discharge	25.24±5.15	5.23±1.65	9.14±1.39	8.23±1.34	11.32±1.58	16.34±2.23	78.45±6.35

Note: Compared with control group, * $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组患者住院时间相关指标比较

观察组机械通气时间、ICU 治疗时间及住院总时间低于对

照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组患者住院时间相关指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s, n=40$)Table 2 Comparison of hospital time related indexes in two groups($\bar{x} \pm s, n=40$)

Group	Mechanical ventilation time(d)	ICU treatment time(d)	Total time in hospital(d)
Control group	16.32 $\pm$ 6.64	23.14 $\pm$ 4.76	29.67 $\pm$ 8.35
Observation group	13.24 $\pm$ 5.36	19.36 $\pm$ 4.15	25.36 $\pm$ 7.43
t	2.282	3.785	2.438
P	0.025	0.000	0.017

2.3 两组患者并发症发生情况比较

异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

观察组并发症发生率为 7.50%，低于对照组的 22.50%，差

表 3 两组患者并发症发生情况比较[n(%)]

Table 3 Comparison complications in two groups[n(%)]

Groups	N	Ventilator associated pneumonia	ICU acquired myasthenia gravis	Deep venous thrombosis of lower limb	Pressure sore	Complication rate
Control group	40	2(5.00)	2(5.00)	2(5.00)	3(7.50)	9(22.50)
Observation group	40	2(5.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.50)	0(0.00)	3(7.50)
χ^2						8.824
P						0.003

3 讨论

重症医学研究的不断深入以及科技水平的进步,ICU 患者的初期生存率大大提高,而如何改善 ICU 患者的预后水平、维持患者治疗期间的生理稳态,是后续治疗 ICU 患者工作中的重要内容^[11,12]。临床研究显示,进入 ICU 接受治疗的患者发生并发症的几率为 23~41%,ICU 患者往往需要长期卧床治疗,而老年患者器官功能较弱,长期卧床会减少患者自主活动时间,进一步降低患者的消化道蠕动,降低机体的免疫力,导致骨骼肌废用性萎缩等^[13-15]。因此,即便治愈了患者的原发病,也会极大的降低患者的生活质量。循证护理学中证实,对患者实施循证实践,协助 ICU 患者进行早期恢复性训练,可明显降低肌肉的分解,改善患者的呼吸水平,有助于减少机械通气时间,降低并发症情况的发生^[16]。

本次研究中,探讨早期渐进性康复训练对行机械通气的 ICU 患者神经肌肉功能的影响,结果显示,气管插管拔管时观察组自理能力、括约肌控制、转移功能及总分水平均高于对照组(均 $P<0.05$)。行进、交流及社会认知比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。以上结果表明通过早期训练可有效改善患者的肌肉功能,提高患者自理能力。研究已证实,长期卧床的患者会激活体内生物化学反应,导致肌肉分解速度加快并且抑制肌肉蛋白的合成,正常的人体每卧床一天,肌肉力度降低 1~3%,休息一周后,肌肉力度会降低 10%以上^[17]。而 ICU 患者卧床时间通常为一个月以上,因此给予患者科学的早期渐进性康复训练,可抑制肌肉的分解,较好保持患者的肌力水平,从而使患者有更好的自理能力。转出 ICU 时及出院时观察组自理能力、括约肌控制、转移、行进、交流、社会认知及总分水平高优于对照组(均 $P<0.05$)。以上结果表明,早期训练可有效改善患者的肌肉功能的同时可改善患者神经功能,加速患者意识的恢复,这

与之前报道相似,该报道提示,早期训练能够使患者活跃脑部功能,提高肌肉神经元兴奋性。并且早期训练可促进代偿性循环中轴突的生长,有助于刺激侧大脑半球快速进行功能性代偿,缩短患者无意识时间^[18,19]。观察组机械通气时间、ICU 治疗时间及住院总时间低于对照组(均 $P<0.05$)。以上结果表明,早期训练可使患者更早的脱机,有利于各系统及器官功能的稳定,较快的缓解危重症,减少住院时间,从而降低患者的医疗费用。观察组 ICU 获得性肌无力、压疮发生率低于对照组(均 $P<0.05$),并且观察组并发症发生率低于对照组($P<0.05$)。以上结果表明,早期训练可降低并发症发生几率,减少 ICU 获得性肌无力、压疮并发症的发生。早期训练强调尽早的对患者实施康复方案,以不影响抢救为原则,除骨折或行开放手术以外的多数疾病在发病后应鼓励患者床上主动活动。国外报道显示,国外医疗机构会根据患者疾病类型和病情程度配备物理治疗师、护士、呼吸治疗师及医师进行系统的科学训练^[20]。早期训练能否科学的进行很大程度的依赖于能否制定科学的训练方案,而跨学科之间的配合保证了训练科学有效的进行,这种多专业的护理模式非常直接借鉴。

综上所述,早期渐进性康复训练可有效者提高 ICU 患者自理能力,加速患者意识的恢复,使患者更早的脱机,减少住院时间,降低并发症情况的发生。

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