

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.18.043

# 呼气末正压滴定方式对急性呼吸窘迫综合征伴腹腔高压患者呼吸功能的影响研究\*

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**摘要 目的:**观察呼气末正压(Positive end expiratory pressure,PEEP)不同滴定方法对急性呼吸窘迫综合征(acute respiratory distress syndrome,ARDS)伴腹腔高压(Intra abdominal hypertension,IHA)患者呼吸功能的影响,为ARDS伴IHA患者临床治疗呼气末正压滴定方案选择提供参考。**方法:**选择2015年1月-2016年1月我院ICU接受治疗的64例ARDS合并IHA患者,所有患者均行机械通气治疗,对患者的呼气末正压进行控制,按照PEEP滴定方式的不同将其分为两组,跨肺压牵张指数导向滴定组32例设为A组,肺静态压力-容积(P-V)曲线低位转折点压力导向滴定组32例设为B组。比较两组患者PEEP滴定前、PEEP滴定1d后的呼吸功能相关指标(pH值、氧分压( $\text{PaO}_2$ )、二氧化碳分压( $\text{PaCO}_2$ )、氧合指数( $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2$ )、潮气量(vt)、气道峰压(Ppeak)、气道平台压(Pplat)、呼气末正压(PEEPtot)、肺静态顺应性(Cst),比较不同PEEP导向滴定对ARDS合并IHA患者呼吸功能的影响。**结果:**两组患者PEEP滴定前pH值、 $\text{PaO}_2$ 、 $\text{PaCO}_2$ 、 $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2$ 、vt、Ppeak、Pplat、PEEPtot、Cst比较差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。两组患者PEEP滴定后1d pH值、 $\text{PaO}_2$ 、 $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2$ 、vt、Cst较PEEP前明显升高( $P < 0.05$ ), $\text{PaCO}_2$ 、Ppeak、Pplat、PEEPtot较PEEP前明显降低( $P < 0.05$ )。但A组患者滴定后1d Cst、vt、 $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2$ 明显高于B组患者( $P < 0.05$ ),组间其它指标比较差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。A组患者中III级、II级腹腔压力患者的Cst、vt、 $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2$ 改善幅度明显高于B组患者III级、II级腹腔压力患者( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论:**跨肺压排除了胸壁顺应性的影响,对腹腔高压患者胸壁弹性阻力明显增加的情况下,指导PEEP滴定对II级、III级腹高压ARDS患者的呼吸功能改善效果更优,跨肺压导向PEEP滴定是治疗ARDS合并IHA患者更适合且有效的手段。

**关键词:**急性呼吸窘迫综合征;腹腔高压;呼气末正压滴定;跨肺压导向滴定;压力-容积导向滴定;呼吸功能;

中图分类号:R563.8 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2017)18-3583-05

## Effects of Positive end Expiratory Pressure Titration on the Respiratory Function of Patients with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Associated with Abdominal Hypertension\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To observe the effect of positive end expiratory pressure (Positive end expiratory pressure, PEEP) of different titration methods on acute respiratory distress syndrome (acute respiratory distress syndrome ARDS (Intra abdominal) with abdominal pressure hypertension, IHA) in patients with respiratory function influence and provide references for the clinical treatment of ARDS patients with IHA in the treatment of positive end expiratory pressure titration. **Methods:** 64 cases of ARDS patients with IHA admitted in our hospital from January 2015 to January 2016 were selected treated with mechanical ventilation, positive end expiratory pressure control. The patients were divided into two groups according to the PEEP titration in different ways, 32 cases in group A were treated by transpulmonary pressure stretch index guide titration, 32 cases in the group B were treated by lung static pressure volume (P-V) curve predicts pressure titration. The respiratory function indexes of PEEP were compared between the two groups before and after 1D PEEP titration (the pH value, oxygen partial pressure ( $\text{PaO}_2$ ), partial pressure of carbon dioxide ( $\text{PaCO}_2$ ) and oxygenation index ( $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ ); tidal volume (VT), peak airway pressure (Ppeak), pplat (Pplat). Positive end expiratory pressure (PEEPtot), static pulmonary compliance (Cst). **Results:** No statistically significant difference was found in the pH values,  $\text{PaO}_2$ ,  $\text{PaCO}_2$ ,  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ , VT, Ppeak, Pplat, Cst, PEEPtot, and PEEP between the two groups before PEEP titration ( $P > 0.05$ ). The pH,  $\text{PaO}_2$ ,  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ , VT, Cst of both groups after 1 day PEEP titration were significantly increased than those before PEEP titration ( $P < 0.05$ ), the  $\text{PaCO}_2$ , Ppeak, Pplat, PEEPtot were significantly lower ( $P < 0.05$ ). But the Cst VT, 1D,  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$  of group A after 1 day PEEP titration were significantly higher than those of group B ( $P < 0.05$ ), no statistically significant difference was found in the other indicators between two groups( $P > 0.05$ ). The improvement of Cst, vt,  $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2$  of patients with grade III and grade II abdominal pressure in group A were significantly higher than those in group B.

\* 基金项目:上海市卫生局科技项目(上卫2012-274)

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(收稿日期:2016-11-24 接受日期:2016-12-15)

B ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The transpulmonary pressure eliminated the effect of chest wall compliance. In the case of chest wall elastic resistance of intra-abdominal hypertension patients increased obviously, guiding PEEP titration could clearly improve the respiratory function of grade II and III intra-abdominal hypertension ARDS patients. Transpulmonary pressure oriented PEEP titration was more suitable and effective way to incure patients with ARDS and IHA.

**Key words:** Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Abdominal hypertension; Positive end expiratory pressure titration; Cross lung pressure directed titration; Pressure volume directed titration; Respiratory function

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R563.8 Document code: A**

**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2017)18-3583-05

## 前言

急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS)是临床 ICU 较为常见的疾病,发病急、病情复杂、变化快。目前,临床对该病的认知尚存诸多不确定<sup>[1]</sup>。在急性呼吸窘迫综合征诊断和治疗指南 (2006) 对治疗方案的推荐中尚无 A 级推荐,仅有一项 A 级不推荐采用治疗方案(不推荐吸入 NO 作为 ARDS 的常规治疗,推荐级别:A 级),说明临床对 ARDS 的治疗尚无较为明确的标准<sup>[2]</sup>。呼吸支持治疗为 ARDS 治疗的重要内容之一,临床大部分 ARDS 患者需要采用机械通气治疗,而机械通气治疗时指南推荐采用最佳呼吸末正压(Positive end expiratory pressure,PEEP)以避免剪切力对肺产生损害。对于最佳 PEEP 的确定,指南推荐采用静态 P-V 曲线低位转折点压力 +2cm H<sub>2</sub>O 确定最低 PEEP。ARDS 患者中大部分患者原发疾病在腹腔,腹腔病理性改变常导致腹腔高压(intra abdominal hypertension, IHA)<sup>[3]</sup>。对伴有腹腔高压的 ARDS 患者采用 P-V 曲线法确定 PEEP 是否会增加患者的腹腔高压,使患者的呼吸功能向不利方向发展,临床尚无此类研究。因此,本研究比较了跨肺压导向确定最佳 PEEP 和 P-V 曲线法导向确定 PEEP 对 ARDS 合并 IHA 患者呼吸功能的影响,以期为临床此类患者的呼吸支持治疗方案选择提供参考。现将结果报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

选择 2015 年 1 月 -2016 年 1 月第二军医大学附属长征医院 ICU 接受治疗的 64 例 ARDS 合并 IHA 患者,所有患者均行机械通气治疗,并同时采用最佳 PEEP,按照最佳 PEEP 滴定方式的不同,将其分为两组,跨肺压牵张指数导向滴定组 32 例设为 A 组、肺静态压力 - 容积(P-V)曲线低位转折点压力导向滴定组 32 例设为 B 组。A 组男 19 例,女 13 例;年龄 18-59 岁,平均年龄( $48.82 \pm 6.78$ )岁;ARDS 分级:中度 28 例,重度 4 例,腹腔高压分级<sup>[4]</sup>, II 级( $1.96 \sim 2.45$ )kPa 18 例, III 级( $2.45 \sim 3.43$ )kPa 14 例,原发疾病:严重胸腹部创伤 15 例,急性胰腺炎 7 例,恶性肠梗阻 5 例,多脏器衰竭 5 例。B 组男 20 例,女 12 例;年龄 18-60 岁,平均年龄( $49.03 \pm 6.82$ )岁;ARDS 分级:中度 27 例,重度 5 例,腹腔高压分级:II 级 17 例,III 级 15 例,原发疾病:严重胸腹部创伤 16 例,急性胰腺炎 6 例,恶性肠梗阻 5 例,多脏器衰竭 5 例。两组患者性别、年龄、原发疾病、ARDS 分级、IHA 压力分级资料比较差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),具有可比性。

### 1.2 纳入及排除标准

纳入标准:(1)年龄在 18-60 岁;(2)符合 2006 年中华医学会编制的《急性呼吸窘迫综合征诊断和治疗指南(2006)》中关于 ARDS 的诊断标准 (急性起病,  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 \leq 200$  mmHg, 正位 X 线胸片显示双肺均有斑片状阴影, 肺动脉嵌顿压  $\leq 18$  mmHg, 或无左心房压力增高的临床证据), 腹腔压力  $> 1.96$  kPa;(3)确诊后经高浓度吸氧仍不能改善低氧血症;(4)患者呼吸功明显增加;(5)ARDS 中度及以上;(6)患者及家属了解参加此次研究利弊,并签署知情同意书愿意配合此次研究工作<sup>[5]</sup>。排除标准:(1)年龄  $< 18$  岁或  $> 60$  岁者;(2)妊娠期或产褥期女性;(3)合并气胸或纵隔气肿者;(4)合并有脑、心、肝、肾、造血系统等严重原发性疾病或精神病患者;(5)大咯血或严重误吸导致的 ARDS 者;(6)气胸几率较高者;(7)血流动力学不稳定者;(8)未签署知情同意书者。

### 1.3 治疗方法

两组患者确诊并分组后,均予以充分镇静、镇痛、必要时至肌松,以避免主动呼吸对参数的影响。机械通气参数设置:采用容量控制模式,小潮气量(6mL/kg),吸入氧浓度设置为 0.5。肺复张:采用压力控制通气法对塌陷肺泡进行复张,控制通气压力到 40 cm H<sub>2</sub>O, PEEP 调至 20 cm H<sub>2</sub>O, 维持 1 min, 调回通气模式。

**1.3.1 跨肺压牵张指数导向确定最佳 PEEP** A 组患者采用跨肺压牵张指数导向确定最佳 PEEP, 肺复张后, 小潮气量(6 mL/kg)下,吸气时间设置为 0.8-1.2 s,根据 ARDSnet 的 PEEP /  $\text{FiO}_2$  表调节 PEEP 和  $\text{FiO}_2$ ,使  $\text{SpO}_2 > 88\%$  行机械通气,20 min 后计算该压力下的跨肺压牵张指数,调节 PEEP 使跨肺压牵张指数达到 1,如果跨肺压牵张指数  $< 1$ ,则增加 PEEP2 cm H<sub>2</sub>O,如果跨肺压牵张指数  $> 1$ ,则降低 PEEP2 cm H<sub>2</sub>O,再计算跨肺压牵张指数,至其达到 1 结束调整。跨肺压牵张指数为 1 时的 PEEP 为最佳 PEEP。在此条件下性机械通气。每日调整 1-2 次 PEEP,至患者呼吸功能好转。

**1.3.2 肺静态 P-V 曲线低位转折点压力导向确定最佳 PEEP** B 组患者采用肺静态 P-V 曲线低位转折点压力 +2 cm H<sub>2</sub>O 确定最佳 PEEP:每日调整 1-2 次 PEEP,至患者呼吸功能好转。

### 1.4 观察指标

比较两组患者 PEEP 滴定前、PEEP 滴定 1d 后的呼吸功能相关指标(pH 值、氧分压( $\text{PaO}_2$ )、二氧化碳分压( $\text{PaCO}_2$ )、氧合指数( $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2$ )、潮气量(vt)、气道峰压(Ppeak),气道平台压(Pplat),呼气末正压(PEEPtot)、肺静态顺应性(Cst),比较不同 PEEP 导向滴定对 ARDS 合并 IHA 患者呼吸功能的影响<sup>[6]</sup>。

**1.4.1 气血指标分析** 于患者机械通气最佳 PEEP 确定前、机械通气 +PEEP 治疗 1d 后通过动脉置管中抽取动静脉血样

30min 内检测气血指标:pH 值、PaO<sub>2</sub>、PaCO<sub>2</sub>、PaO<sub>2</sub> / FiO<sub>2</sub>。

**1.4.2 呼吸力学指标分析** 于患者机械通气最佳 PEEP 确定前、机械通气 +PEEP 治疗 1d 后记录患者呼吸功能监测仪显示的潮气量(vt)、气道峰压(Ppeak),吸气后屏气 3s 的气道平台压(Pplat),呼气后屏气 3s 的呼气末正压(PEEPtot)、肺静态顺应性(Cst)。

### 1.5 统计学分析

采用 SPSS18.0 统计学软件对数据进行统计学分析。计数资料采用  $\chi^2$  检验,等级计数资料采用秩和检验,计量资料采用 t 检验,以 P<0.05 表示差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者 PEEP 滴定前、机械通气 1d 后血气指标变化的比较

两组患者 PEEP 滴定前、机械通气 1d 后 pH 值、PaO<sub>2</sub>、PaCO<sub>2</sub>、PaO<sub>2</sub> / FiO<sub>2</sub> 比较差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05)。两组患者 PEEP 滴定后 1d pH 值、PaO<sub>2</sub>、PaO<sub>2</sub> / FiO<sub>2</sub> 较 PEEP 前均明显升高(P<0.05),PaCO<sub>2</sub> 较 PEEP 前明显降低(P<0.05)。但 A 组患者滴定后 PaO<sub>2</sub> / FiO<sub>2</sub> 明显高于 B 组患者(P<0.05),组间其它指标比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),见表 1。

表 1 两组患者 PEEP 前后血气指标变化的比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , n=32)

Table 1 Comparison of the changes of blood gas indicators between two groups before and after 1D PEEP titration( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , n=32)

| Blood indicators                           | Before PEEP   |               | After 1d PEEP  |                |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | Group A       | Group B       | Group A        | Group B        |
| pH value                                   | 7.29± 0.05    | 7.31± 0.05    | 7.40± 0.04*    | 7.37± 0.05*    |
| PaO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)                    | 59.87± 5.75   | 60.22± 6.05   | 87.53± 8.45*   | 84.26± 7.84*   |
| PaCO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)                   | 54.76± 5.43   | 53.01± 5.56   | 34.76± 3.45*   | 36.43± 3.76*   |
| PaO <sub>2</sub> / FiO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg) | 140.93± 12.02 | 141.17± 11.86 | 213.93± 18.45# | 201.13± 18.92* |

Note: Between groups compared with before the PEEP, \*P<0.05; After PEEP compared with group B, #P<0.05.

### 2.2 两组患者 PEEP 滴定前、机械通气 1d 后呼吸力学指标变化的比较

两组患者 PEEP 滴定前 vt、Ppeak、Pplat、PEEPtot、Cst 比较差异无统计学意义,两组患者 PEEP 滴定后 1 d vt、Cst 较 PEEP

前均明显升高 (P<0.05),PaCO<sub>2</sub>、Ppeak、Pplat、PEEPtot 较 PEEP 前均明显降低(P<0.05),但 A 组患者滴定后 1 d Cst、Vt 明显高于 B 组患者 (P<0.05), 组间其它指标比较差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05), 见表 2。

表 2 两组患者 PEEP 前后呼吸力学指标变化的比较

Table 2 Comparison of the changes of respiratory mechanics index between two groups before and after 1D PEEP titration

| Respiratory mechanics indexes | Before PEEP |             | After 1d PEEP |              |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
|                               | Group A     | Group B     | Group A       | Group B      |
| Vt(mL)                        | 4.37± 1.45  | 4.41± 1.39  | 7.89± 0.71#*  | 6.16± 0.61*  |
| Peak(cmH <sub>2</sub> O)      | 25.17± 2.50 | 24.89± 2.47 | 19.43± 1.38*  | 20.73± 2.26* |
| Plat(cmH <sub>2</sub> O)      | 18.52± 1.43 | 18.67± 1.41 | 14.85± 1.31*  | 15.06± 1.57* |
| PEEPtot(cmH <sub>2</sub> O)   | 11.01± 1.02 | 10.98± 0.08 | 9.46± 0.85*   | 9.39± 0.86*  |
| Cst(mL/cmH <sub>2</sub> O)    | 28.34± 4.53 | 28.34± 4.53 | 37.12± 3.57*  | 35.26± 3.54* |

Note: Between groups compared with before the PEEP, \*P<0.05; After PEEP compared with group B, #P<0.05.

### 2.3 两组患者机械通气 1d 后不同腹腔压患者相关呼吸功能指标变化幅度比较

A 组患者内 III 级、II 级腹腔压力患者的 Cst、Vt、PaO<sub>2</sub> / FiO<sub>2</sub> 改

善幅度明显高于 B 组患者 III 级、II 级腹腔压力患者(P<0.05),详见表 3。

表 3 两组患者机械通气 1d 后不同腹腔压患者相关呼吸功能指标变化幅度的比较

Table 3 Comparison of the changes of respiratory function associated indicators between different intra-abdominal pressure patients after 1 d mechanical ventilation

| Groups  | IHA classification | △ PaO <sub>2</sub> / FiO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg) | △ Vt(mL)    | △ Cst(mL/cmH <sub>2</sub> O) |
|---------|--------------------|--|-------------|------------------------------|
| Group A | II classification  | 56.79± 5.89#                                 | 3.75± 0.35# | 9.22± 0.91#                  |
|         | III classification | 58.48± 5.74#                                 | 2.87± 0.26# | 9.08± 1.02#                  |
| Group B | II classification  | 41.77± 4.13                                  | 2.74± 0.25  | 7.05± 0.71                   |
|         | III classification | 45.75± 4.45                                  | 2.14± 0.22  | 6.89± 0.68                   |

Note: Between groups with same IHA classification compared with Group B, #P<0.05.

### 3 讨论

ARDS 是临床很多严重疾病的并发症或伴发疾病,其原发疾病以严重感染(约 25%~50%发生 ARDS)、大量输血(约 40%发生 ARDS)、多发性创伤(11%~25%发生 ARDS)、严重误吸(9%~26%发生 ARDS)为主<sup>[7]</sup>。ARDS 患者临床以难治性低氧血症为特征,导致多器官和系统功能障碍,因其具有高病死率受到临床的高度关注<sup>[8-9]</sup>。ARDS 临床表现以急性起病、呼吸窘迫以及难以用常规氧疗纠正的低氧血症等,其临床治疗首要任务是采用呼吸支持治疗改善患者的呼吸功能,尽量控制气血指标不发生恶化。机体正常情况下腹内压接近零,但若出现严重感染、创伤等病理状态下会导致腹内压升高,临幊上 ARDS 常伴发 IHA,患者会出现严重腹胀、通气障碍、难治性高碳酸血症等器官系统病理性改变。ARDS 合并 IHA 患者有着共同的发病机制:炎症细胞介质及细胞因子启动炎症反应,参与 ARDS 及 IAH 或 ACS 的发病过程,使全身的血管通透性均增加,导致多脏器组织水肿,包括肺水肿<sup>[10,11]</sup>,其低氧血症更为严重,呼吸支持治疗的难度更大。ARDS 的治疗上需要机械通气,其所产生的胸腔压力也可以引起 IAH,尤其是呼气末正压(PEEP)的使用。不恰当的通气模式也可以导致胃肠胀气<sup>[12]</sup>。呼吸支持治疗以机械通气治疗为主,急性呼吸窘迫综合征诊断和治疗指南(2006)以 C 级推荐机械通气过程中采用 PEEP 控制患者的呼气末正压,最佳 PEEP 的确定方式推荐以肺静态 P-V 曲线低位转折点压力导向确定最佳 PEEP。ARDS 合并 IHA 患者因腹腔高压导致其胸壁顺应性明显下降<sup>[13-16]</sup>。P-V 曲线低位转折点压力并不能真实反应患者的肺泡进出气体量。因此,对于 ARDS 合并 IHA 患者而言,采用何种方式确定最佳 PEEP 才能确保患者的呼吸功能得到更好的控制值得关注。

目前,对最佳 PEEP 的确定方式有五种<sup>[14-20]</sup>,我们认为跨肺压牵张指数导向确定最佳 PEEP 是适合 ARDS 合并 IHA 患者的方式。跨肺压是驱动肺泡开放的直接动力,能够反映肺组织的力学特征变化。腹腔内高压会导致胸壁顺应性降低,此时跨肺压牵张指数对个性化的指导患者的 PEEP 更为合理且有利。本研究分析了 PEEP 跨肺压牵张指数法和 P-V 容量体积法确定 ARDS 合并 IHA 患者最佳 PEEP 对呼吸功能的影响,结果显示采用跨肺压牵张指数患者机械通气后 1d 后的 Cst、vt、PaO<sub>2</sub> / FiO<sub>2</sub> 明显高于 P-V 法患者,不同腹腔高压患者机械通气治疗后,显示跨肺压牵张指数患者的 III 级、II 级腹腔压力患者的 Cst、vt、PaO<sub>2</sub> / FiO<sub>2</sub> 改善幅度明显高于 P-V 法 III 级、II 级腹腔压力患者,这说明跨肺压牵张指数确定 ARDS 合并 IHA 患者的 PEEP 对其的呼吸功能控制效果更好,是更适合 ARDS 合并 IHA 患者确定最佳 PEEP 的方式。

综上所述,跨肺压排除了胸壁顺应性的影响,对腹腔高压患者胸壁弹性阻力明显增加的情况下,指导 PEEP 滴定对 II 级、III 级腹高压 ARDS 患者的呼吸功能改善效果更优,跨肺压导向 PEEP 滴定是更适合 ARDS 合并 IHA 患者机械通气治疗师 PEEP 确定的有效手段。

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