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· 临床研究 ·

ICU 中心发生胸腔感染的影响因素分析及预防对策 *

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摘要目的:探讨重症监护病房(ICU)中心发生胸腔感染的情况及其影响因素,并提出相应的预防对策。**方法:**选择2015年2月至2017年2月我院ICU中心收治的98例患者进行研究,均为全麻下行开胸术后住ICU者。收集所有患者临床资料,分析胸腔感染的发生情况,通过比较发生/未发生胸腔感染患者的临床资料,探讨ICU中心发生胸腔感染的危险因素,并提出相应的预防对策。**结果:**在98例患者中,有15例发生胸腔感染,发生率为15.31%,以铜绿假单胞菌所占比例最高,为40.00%。单因素分析结果显示:性别、术前抗菌药物的使用、胸管类型和ICU中心胸腔感染无相关性($P>0.05$),而年龄、手术时间、术前肺功能、引流管留置时间、手术创口污染、原发病灶蔓延均与ICU中心胸腔感染密切相关($P<0.05$);多因素logistic回归分析结果显示:年龄 ≥ 60 岁、手术时间 ≥ 2 h、术前肺功能、引流管留置时间 ≥ 3 d、手术创口污染、原发病灶蔓延均是造成ICU中心胸腔感染的独立危险因素($OR=3.485, 3.714, 3.571, 5.731, 6.172, 6.081, P<0.05$)。**结论:**ICU中心发生胸腔感染会对患者病情恢复造成较大影响,在今后临床工作中,需重视围术期管理,积极采取合理的预防措施,降低胸腔感染的发生率。

关键词:重症监护病房;胸腔感染;危险因素;预防对策

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Analysis of the Risk Factors of Thoracic Infection in ICU Center and the Preventive Measures*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the risk factors of thoracic infection in ICU center and put forward corresponding preventive measures. **Methods:** 98 cases of patients treated in the ICU center of our hospital from February 2015 to February 2017 were selected as research objects, all the patients were given thoracotomy under general anesthesia. The clinical data were collected, the incidence of thoracic infection and risk factors were analyzed by comparing the clinical data of patients with/without thoracic infection. **Results:** Among 98 cases of patients, chest infection occurred in 15 cases, the incidence rate was 15.31%, the proportion of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was the highest, which was 40%. Univariate analysis showed that gender, preoperative use of antimicrobial agents, type of thoracic duct had no correlation with the chest infection in ICU center ($P>0.05$), but the age, operation time, preoperative pulmonary function, drainage tube indwelling time, surgical wound contamination and primary lesion spreading were closely related to the thoracic infection in ICU Center ($P<0.05$), multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that age ≥ 60 , the operation time ≥ 2 h, preoperative pulmonary function, drainage tube indwelling time ≥ 3 d, surgical wound contamination, primary lesion spreading were the independent risk factors for thoracic infection in ICU Center($OR=3.485, 3.714, 3.571, 5.731, 6.172, 6.081, P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Thoracic infection in the ICU center had a greater impact on the patients' recovery, more attention should be paid to perioperative management, and reasonable preventive measures should be performed to reduce the incidence of thoracic infection.

Key words: Intensive care unit; Thoracic infection; Risk factors; Preventive measures**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R655; R459.7 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2018)11-2077-04

重症监护病房(ICU)主要是收治重症休克、严重创伤、败血症以及术后需严格监测生命体征或需心肺复苏等患者,而对于实施开胸手术的患者由于部位特殊和原发疾病的严重性,术后通常需入住ICU^[1,2]。国内外均有较多报道指出由于开胸术手术

时间长、难度大,且是创伤性侵入手术,患者术后易出现胸腔感染,严重的可危及生命,不仅增加患者身体、经济的双重负担,对正常康复造成影响,还会增加医护工作中的工作难度,甚至影响医护患关系,增加医疗纠纷发生率^[3,4]。因此,为降低ICU

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中心胸腔感染的发生率,本研究选择我院ICU中心收治的98例患者,对其发生发生胸腔感染的危险因素进行分析,并提出相应的预防措施,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2015年2月至2017年2月我院ICU中心收治的98例患者进行研究,纳入标准:^①均为全麻下行开胸术的患者;^②年龄≥18岁;^③临床资料完整。排除依从性差、无法配合研究者。其中男53例,女45例;年龄21~72岁,平均(45.83±6.83)岁;胸腔引流管留置时间2~8d,平均(5.12±0.69)d;手术时间85 min~178 min,平均(133.92±11.42)min。所有患者及家属对此研究均知情同意,且研究已获得我院伦理委员会批准实施。

1.2 方法

收集所有患者临床资料,包括性别、年龄等,通过临床经验和胸腔感染病原学、病理特点,初步筛选可能引起胸腔感染的因素,确认9个观察指标,包括性别、年龄、手术时间、术前有无抗菌药的使用、术前肺功能是否正常、胸管类型、引流管留置时间、手术有无创口污染、原发病灶有无蔓延。

并于无菌操作下,提取所有患者胸腔引流液或胸水样本送至细菌培养实验室,其中87例样本取自引流管前端约1.5 cm处引流液,12例样本取自胸水,送检率100%。

1.3 统计学分析

以SPSS18.0软件包处理,计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,计数资料以率表示,并使用 χ^2 检验,将单因素分析中具有统计学差异的变量带入Logistic回归模型进行危险因素的多元分析, $P<0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 胸腔感染的病原学分析

在98例患者中,有15例发生胸腔感染,发生率为15.31%。胸腔感染诊断标准参照《2010年英国胸科协会胸腔疾病指南》^[5]中相关标准;通过菌培养检测出15株病原菌,其中铜绿假单胞菌所占比例最高,为40.00%,具体结果见表1。

2.2 ICU中心胸腔感染的单因素分析

在单因素分析结果显示:性别、术前抗菌药物的使用、胸管类型和ICU中心胸腔感染无相关性($P>0.05$),而年龄、手术时

表1 胸腔感染的病原学分析(例,%)

Table 1 Etiological analysis of thoracic infection (n, %)

| Pathogenic bacteria | n | Proportion |
|---------------------------------|----|------------|
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | 6 | 40.00 |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> | 4 | 26.67 |
| <i>Hemolytic Staphylococcus</i> | 1 | 6.67 |
| <i>klebsiella pneumoniae</i> | 1 | 6.67 |
| <i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> | 1 | 6.67 |
| <i>Serratia marcescens</i> | 1 | 6.67 |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> | 1 | 6.67 |
| Total | 15 | 100.00 |

间、术前肺功能、引流管留置时间、手术创口污染、原发病灶蔓延均和ICU中心胸腔感染的发生密切相关($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.3 ICU中心胸腔感染 logistic 回归分析

将有无胸腔感染作为自变量,将年龄、手术时间、术前肺功能、引流管留置时间、手术创口污染、原发病灶蔓延作为自变量,多因素logistic回归分析结果显示:年龄≥60岁、手术时间≥2h、术前肺功能、引流管留置时间≥3d、手术创口污染、原发病灶蔓延均是造成ICU中心胸腔感染的独立危险因素($P<0.05$),见表3。

3 讨论

在食管癌、肺癌、胸腔肿瘤等疾病中,实施开胸手术仍是常用的治疗手段^[6]。而胸腔感染是ICU中心实施开胸手术患者的常见并发症,该现象不仅影响患者术后恢复,还会增加治疗难度^[7,8]。因此,对发生胸腔感染的危险因素进行探讨并提出相关预防对策显得极为重要。

本研究结果显示:在98例患者中,有15例发生胸腔感染,发生率为15.31%,以铜绿假单胞菌为主要病原菌,该结果和杨红坡等^[9]研究具有相似性。进一步研究结果显示年龄≥60岁、手术时间≥2h、术前肺功能、引流管留置时间≥5d、手术创口污染、原发病灶蔓延均是造成ICU中心胸腔感染的独立危险因素。由于老年患者器官、组织功能均呈衰退状态,自身免疫功能较差,且多伴有高血糖、高血压、冠心病等基础疾病,易增加胸腔感染的发生率^[10,11]。潘丽杰^[12]报道也提出老年人群支气管纤毛运动功能减弱,肺泡弹性降低,无法及时咳出各类致病微生物,因此感染率也会随之升高。而手术时间的延长同时也会令胸腔暴露时间延长,增加病原菌侵入的机率^[13,14];手术过程病灶不彻底,可增加原发病灶蔓延的机率,继而增加胸腔感染率^[15,16]。部分医务工作者认为引流的时间应越长越好,过早拔管胸腔内的渗出物仍未完全排出,增加感染机率。但已有较多报道证实长期的引流管置管可对胸膜产生刺激,增加胸膜分泌物,且可增加外界细菌通过导管侵入胸腔的风险,令胸腔感染机率增加^[17,18]。此外,术后护理不当、未重视无菌操作等,造成手术创口的污染,也可造成胸腔感染^[19]。

鉴于胸腔感染的严重性,我们通过本研究结果提出以下相应预防对策:^①积极进行术前准备:对于存在基础疾病或年龄较大的患者,在术前尽可能控制基础疾病,如控制血糖、血脂等,可增加营养摄入以提高免疫力,对于基础肺部疾病较重的患者,需重视术前呼吸功能的锻炼;合理使用预防性抗菌药物,有报道称,在手术前30 min开始使用预防性抗菌药物可明显降低感染率^[20,21];早期采集标本进行细菌培养和药敏分析,给予针对性的治疗措施。^②精心实施手术:根据患者病情不同选择合理的手术方式,并由经验丰富的医师操作,术中需将病灶最大限度的切除,避免残腔、病灶的遗留,防止病灶蔓延,且尽可能保留健康的肺组织;仔细处理消化道、呼吸道断端,手术过程尽量减少刺激和损伤到周围健康组织;缩短手术时间,降低胸腔暴露的机率;^③引流管护理:引流时间需合理,控制在3d左右,对于未拔出导管的患者加强无菌操作,处置时需消毒、戴好口罩;^④重视基础护理:责任护士应每日为患者做好口腔护理,保持呼吸道畅通,鼓励其咳嗽、排痰等,对于进行过气管切开的

表 2 ICU 中心发生胸腔感染的单因素分析(例,%)
Table 2 Single factor analysis of thoracic infection in ICU Center (n, %)

| Factor | | n | Infection rate | P |
|--|----------|-----------|----------------|-------|
| Sex | Male | 53(54.08) | 8(15.09) | 0.950 |
| | Female | 45(45.92) | 7(15.57) | |
| Age (years) | <60 | 55(56.12) | 4(7.27) | 0.013 |
| | ≥ 60 | 43(43.88) | 11(25.59) | |
| Operation time(h) | <2 | 59(60.20) | 5(8.47) | 0.021 |
| | ≥ 2 | 39(39.80) | 10(25.64) | |
| The use of antibacterials before operation | yes | 51(52.04) | 7(13.72) | 0.651 |
| | no | 47(47.96) | 8(17.02) | |
| Preoperative pulmonary function | Normal | 60(61.22) | 5(8.33) | 0.016 |
| | Abnormal | 38(38.78) | 10(26.32) | |
| Type of thoracic duct | Domestic | 50(51.02) | 9(18.00) | 0.450 |
| | Imported | 48(48.98) | 6(12.50) | |
| Drainage tube indwelling time(d) | <3d | 52(53.06) | 4(7.69) | 0.032 |
| | ≥ 3d | 46(46.94) | 11(23.91) | |
| Surgical wound contamination | yes | 24(24.49) | 8(33.33) | 0.005 |
| | no | 74(75.51) | 7(9.46) | |
| primary lesion spreading | yes | 25(25.51) | 9(36.00) | 0.001 |
| | no | 73(74.49) | 6(8.22) | |

表 3 ICU 中心发生胸腔感染的 logistic 回归分析
Table 3 Logistic regression analysis of thoracic infection in ICU Center

| Variable | OR | 95%CI | P |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| Age≥ 60 years | 3.485 | 1.473~6.721 | 0.017 |
| Operation time≥ 2h | 3.714 | 1.321~5.841 | 0.020 |
| Preoperative pulmonary dysfunction | 3.571 | 1.591~6.143 | 0.018 |
| Drainage tube indwelling time≥ 3d | 5.731 | 3.841~9.421 | 0.008 |
| surgical wound contamination | 6.172 | 4.921~10.341 | 0.000 |
| primary lesion spreading | 6.081 | 4.385~11.392 | 0.000 |

患者则需积极做好气管切开护理；手术切口换药处理需及时，换药过程确保无菌操作，避免污染，促进切口愈合；勤为患者翻身，调整体位，有助于引流胸腔积液，保持胸腔引流通畅，密切观察引流管水柱波动状况并定时挤压，防止引流管堵塞等情况；根据患者恢复情况，早期实施康复训练，促进肺复张。①保持病房干净：定期对病房消毒、杀菌，开窗通风，清扫以湿式为主，控制病房空气中菌落数目在 500 cfu/m³一下，湿度在 25%~45%之间。

综上所述，ICU 中心发生胸腔感染会对患者病情恢复造成较大影响，在今后临床工作中，需提高医疗水平、重视围术期管理，积极采取合理的预防措施，降低胸腔感染的发生率。

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