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重症肺炎伴呼吸衰竭患者行机械通气联合纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗的效果分析*

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摘要 目的:探讨重症肺炎(severe pneumonia, SP)伴呼吸衰竭(respiratory failure, RF)患者行机械通气联合纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗的效果。**方法:**回顾性选取 2021 年 1 月到 2024 年 11 月收治的 70 例 SP 伴 RF 患者,依照治疗方案将其分为 2 组,将 35 例接受机械通气等常规治疗的患者分为常规组,将 35 例接受纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗与机械通气等常规治疗的患者分为灌洗组。治疗 2 周后,比较两组临床疗效,治疗前后炎症因子,病情严重程度,呼吸力学指标,并比较两组心肌酶谱、肝功能、肾功能指标变化。**结果:**灌洗组总有效率为 91.43%,常规组为 71.43%,灌洗组高于常规组($P < 0.05$);治疗后灌洗组 CRP、WBC、PCT 水平低于常规组与治疗前($P < 0.05$);治疗后灌洗组 CPIS、APACHE II 评分低于常规组与治疗前($P < 0.05$);治疗后灌洗组 CPIS、APACHE II 评分低于常规组与治疗前($P < 0.05$);治疗后灌洗组 PIP、Raw 水平低于常规组与治疗前, C_{dyn} 高于常规组与治疗前($P < 0.05$);治疗后灌洗组 cTnI、CKMB、LDH、AST、ALT、BUN、SCr 水平低于常规组与治疗前($P < 0.05$)。**结论:**SP 伴 RF 行机械通气联合纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗治疗效果显著,可减轻炎症反应、病情严重程度,改善患者呼吸力学指标,并在不损伤心、肝、肾脏功能的前提下,调节脏器血流,减轻心、肝、肾脏功能损伤。

关键词:重症肺炎;呼吸衰竭;机械通气;纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗;呼吸力学;肝肾功能;心肌酶谱

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Analysis of the Effect of Mechanical Ventilation Combined with Fiberoptic Bronchoscopy Bronchoalveolar Lavage in Patients with Severe Pneumonia and Respiratory Failure*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of mechanical ventilation combined with fiberoptic bronchoscopy bronchoalveolar lavage in patients with severe pneumonia (SP) and respiratory failure (RF). **Methods:** A retrospective study was conducted on 70 patients with SP and RF admitted from January 2021 to November 2024. According to the treatment plan, they were divided into two groups. 35 patients who received conventional treatments such as mechanical ventilation were divided into the conventional group, and 35 patients who received conventional treatments such as fiberoptic bronchoscopy bronchoalveolar lavage and mechanical ventilation were divided into the lavage group. After 2 weeks of treatment, the clinical efficacy of the two groups was compared, including the defense of inflammatory factors, severity of the disease, respiratory mechanics indicators, and changes in myocardial enzyme spectrum, liver function, and kidney function indicators before and Post-treatment. **Results:** The total effective rate of the lavage group was 91.43%, while that of the conventional group was 71.43%. The lavage group was higher than the conventional group ($P<0.05$); Post-treatment, the levels of CRP, WBC, and PCT in the lavage group were lower than those in the conventional group and pretherapy ($P<0.05$); Post-treatment, the CPIS and APACHE II scores in the lavage group were lower than those in the conventional group and pretherapy ($P<0.05$); Post-treatment, the CPIS and APACHE II scores in the lavage group were lower than those in the conventional group and pretherapy ($P<0.05$); Post-treatment, the PIP and Raw levels in the lavage group were lower than those in the conventional group and pretherapy, while the Cydn levels were higher than those in the conventional group and pretherapy ($P<0.05$); The levels of cTnI, CKMB, LDH, AST, ALT, BUN, and SCr in the post-treatment lavage group were lower than those in the conventional group and pretherapy ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** SP combined with RF mechanical ventilation and fiberoptic bronchoscopy bronchoalveolar lavage has significant therapeutic effects, which can reduce the inflammatory response of patients, alleviate the severity of the disease, improve respiratory mechanics indicators, and regulate organ blood flow without damaging heart, liver, and kidney function, thereby reducing heart, liver, and kidney function damage.

Key words: Severe pneumonia; Respiratory failure; Mechanical ventilation; Fiberoptic bronchoscopy bronchoalveolar lavage; Respiratory mechanics; Liver and kidney function; Myocardial enzyme spectrum

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前言

肺炎为病原体入侵肺部引发的炎症疾病，患者以咳嗽、发热、咳痰等症状为主，多发生于

患有呼吸道基础疾病及免疫力低下等群体。由于早期肺炎症状不典型，容易被忽视，随着病情持续进展可发展为重症肺炎（severe pneumonia，

SP), 增加治疗难度^[1]。当进展为 SP 后, 患者肺部功能受损, 对其呼吸功能产生严重影响, 易引发呼吸衰竭 (respiratory failure, RF), 发生低血压、休克等情况, 增加患者死亡风险。当前临床上针对 SP 伴 RF 多实施抗感染、止咳、机械通气等常规治疗, 但对患者病情进展抑制效果有限, 患者已出现多发靶器官损伤^[2]。随着临床医疗技术发展, 纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗逐渐被应用于呼吸系统疾病治疗, 该疗法可在镜下对肺部及气道进行生理盐水冲洗, 可促进炎症消退的同时, 有效清除呼吸道分泌物, 改善患者呼吸功能^[3]。研究显示^[4], 针对 SP 患者采取纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗可辅助迅速减轻患者临床症状, 降低死亡风险。还有研究发现^[5], 纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗与常规震动吸痰效果相比更为显著, 可清除呼吸道痰液的同时, 改善肺功能。虽然, 纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗在呼吸道疾病中的应用已接近成熟, 但其提升 SP 伴 RF 临床疗效的同时, 是否可进一步改善患者心脏、肾脏、肝脏器官损伤程度尚无确切定论^[6]。因此, 本研究针对我院 70 例 SP 伴 RF 患者展开回顾性分析, 以期临床提供参考意见。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性选取 2021.1-2024.11 收治的重症肺炎伴呼吸衰竭 70 例患者, 依照治疗方案将其分为 2 组, 将 35 例接受机械通气治疗患者分为常规组, 将 35 例接受纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗与机械通气治疗患者分为灌洗组。纳入标准: 均符合重症肺炎及呼吸衰竭诊断标准^[7,8]; 临床资料完整。排除标准: 合并严重心功能不全者; 合并肺水肿者; 有严重脑血管疾病、颅脑外伤、急性心肌梗死、心力衰竭、恶性肿瘤等重症疾病者; 无法耐受支气管镜者; 精神类疾病或认知障碍者; 预计生存期低于 10 d 者。

1.2 方法

常规组实施抗感染、解痉、化痰等常规治疗, 并给予患者常规机械通气治疗, 方法为: 连接呼吸机后, 设置血氧饱和度为 90% 以上, 潮气量为 6~8 mL/kg, 呼吸频率为 13~17 次/min。治疗过程中对患者进行持续撤机指征, 待患者动脉血氧合指数为 200 mmHg 以上, 吸入氧浓度 < 50%, 呼吸末正压 ≤ 8 cm H₂O, 则代表符合撤机标准后, 对患者实施自主呼吸实验。自主呼吸实验要求患者动脉血氧饱和度为 90% 以上, 血氧分压为 60 mmHg 以上。进入到撤机准备后, 依据病情变化降低同步间歇制定压力支持通气水平和通气频率, 当患者压力支持水平于 6 cm H₂O 时, 拔管实施鼻导管氧疗。

灌洗组患者在开始机械通气同时, 实施纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗治疗, 方法为: 患者提前禁饮禁食 8 h 后展开灌洗治疗, 要求患者保持仰卧位, 经气管插管将纤维支气管镜下插入, 在镜下观察患者支气管与气管情况, 清除分泌物。随后将支气管镜深入病灶, 采集分泌物送检, 随后向气管段内注入 37℃ 生理盐水实施灌洗, 在灌洗中需对患者进行持续心率及血氧饱和度监测, 当心率高于 120 次/min 或血氧饱和度低于 85% 续停止灌洗, 待患者心率与血氧饱和度恢复之后在进行灌洗。灌洗后将支气管镜缓慢退出, 并持续侧卧 15~30 min。每隔 1 日进行 1 次肺泡灌洗, 共治疗 3 次。

待灌洗组 3 次治疗完成后对比两组临床效果。

1.3 观察指标与疗效判定标准

(1) 收集患者一般资料, 包括性别、年龄、病程及基础疾病等。

(2) 疗效判定标准。① 显效: 通过血常规检查发现白细胞计数等指标恢复到正常, 咳痰、咳嗽、肺啰音等症状好转, 肺部 CT 发现肺部病灶

基本消失;①有效:通过血常规检查发现白细胞计数等指标与治疗前比较明显降低,咳痰、咳嗽、肺啰音等症状较治疗前减轻,肺部CT发现病灶大部分已经被吸收;②无效:上述指标、症状及肺部CT检查与治疗前相比均无明显改善,甚至加重。总有效率(显效+有效)/总例数 $\times 100\%$ ^[9]。

(3)治疗前后抽取8 mL清晨空腹静脉血,取5 mL离心(速度2500 r/min,时间10 min)取上层清液,应用酶标仪与酶联免疫吸附实验法检测C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、降钙素原(Procalcitonin, PCT)水平,取3 mL血液标本,应用全自动血液分析仪(江苏英诺华医疗技术有限公司;HB7510)检测白细胞计数(white blood cell count, WBC)。

(4)采用CPIS、APACHE II评价患者病情严重程度。CPIS主要包含7项内容,总分数为0~12分,分数与病情严重程度呈正比。APACHE II总分数为0~71分,得分越高代表患者病情越重。

(5)治疗前后采用呼吸机(深圳迈瑞生物医疗电子股份有限公司)检测两组患者呼吸力学

指标,包括气道峰压(Peak airway pressure, PIP)、气道阻力(Airway resistance, Raw)及动态肺顺应性(Dynamic lung compliance, Cdyn)。

(6)治疗前后取上述血清,应用酶标仪与酶联免疫吸附实验法检测肌钙蛋白I(Troponin I, cTnI)、肌酸激酶同工酶(Creatine kinase isoenzyme, CKMB)、乳酸脱氢酶(Lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)、谷草转氨酶(Glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase, AST)、谷丙转氨酶(Glutamic-pyruvic transaminase, ALT)水平,应用胶乳颗粒增强免疫比浊法检测胱抑素C(Cystatin C, CysC)水平,应用分光光度法检测尿素氮(Urea nitrogen, BUN)水平。

1.4 统计学方法

应用SPSS 23.0,计数资料行卡方检验;计量资料组间比较用t检验;以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 对比两组一般资料

常规组与灌洗组性别、年龄、病程、基础疾病情况比较无明显差异($P>0.05$ 。表1)。

表1 对比一般资料
Table 1 Comparison of General Information

Groups	Gender (Male/Female)	Age (years)	Course of disease (d)	Underlying disease			
				Bronchial asthma	Bronchiectasis	COPD	Other
Regular Group (35 cases)	21(60.00) /14(40.00)	62.63 $\pm$ 4.54	2.63 $\pm$ 0.35	14(40.00)	11(31.43)	7(20.00)	3(8.57)
Lavage group (35 cases)	19(54.29) /16(45.71)	61.32 $\pm$ 5.25	2.56 $\pm$ 0.32	16(45.71)	9(25.71)	6(17.15)	4(11.43)

2.2 对比两组临床疗效

灌洗组总有效率为91.43%,常规组为71.43%,灌洗组高于常规组($P<0.05$ 。表2)。

2.3 对比两组炎症因子

治疗前常规组与灌洗组CRP、WBC、PCT比

较无明显差异($P>0.05$),治疗后灌洗组CRP、WBC、PCT水平低于常规组与治疗前($P<0.05$ 。表3)。

2.4 对比两组病情严重程度

治疗后灌洗组CPIS、APACHE II评分较常规

组与治疗前低 ($P < 0.05$ 。表 4)。

平比较无明显差异 ($P > 0.05$)，治疗后灌洗组

2.5 对比两组呼吸力学指标

PIP、Raw 水平低于常规组与治疗前，Cydn 高于

治疗前常规组与灌洗组 PIP、Raw、Cydn 水平常规组与治疗前 ($P < 0.05$ 。表 5)。

表 2 对比临床疗效 (n, %)

Table 2 Comparison of Clinical Efficacy (n, %)

Groups	Significant effect	Effective	Invalid	Total efficiency
Regular Group (35 cases)	16 (45.71)	16 (45.71)	3 (8.57)	32 (91.43)
Lavage group (35 cases)	12 (34.29)	13 (37.14)	10 (28.57)	25 (71.43) [▲]

Note: [▲] $P < 0.05$, Compared to the regular group.

表 3 对比炎症因子 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of Inflammatory Factors ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	CRP (mg/L)		WBC ($\times 10^9/L$)		PCT (ng/mL)	
	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Regular Group (35 cases)	92.54 $\pm$ 6.85	25.79 $\pm$ 3.63 [▲]	16.75 $\pm$ 3.25	9.58 $\pm$ 2.12 [▲]	3.37 $\pm$ 0.25	0.95 $\pm$ 0.15 [▲]
Lavage group (35 cases)	91.67 $\pm$ 8.35	16.25 $\pm$ 3.11 ^{▲▲}	16.27 $\pm$ 2.21	7.21 $\pm$ 1.21 ^{▲▲}	3.34 $\pm$ 0.16	0.36 $\pm$ 0.08 ^{▲▲}

Note: [▲] $P < 0.05$, Compared to the regular group, [▲] $P < 0.05$, Compared to pretherapy.

表 4 对比病情严重程度 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Table 4 Comparison of Severity of Disease ($\bar{x} \pm s$, points)

Groups	CPIS		APACHE II	
	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Regular Group (35 cases)	7.34 $\pm$ 1.37	3.50 $\pm$ 0.52 [▲]	21.64 $\pm$ 4.22	16.86 $\pm$ 2.17 [▲]
Lavage group (35 cases)	7.68 $\pm$ 2.27	2.62 $\pm$ 0.43 ^{▲▲}	21.63 $\pm$ 3.14	12.16 $\pm$ 3.26 ^{▲▲}

Note: [▲] $P < 0.05$, Compared to the regular group, [▲] $P < 0.05$, Compared to pretherapy.

2.6 对比两组心肌酶谱、肝功能、肾功能指标

($P > 0.05$)，治疗后灌洗组 cTnI、CKMB、LDH、

治疗前常规组与灌洗组 cTnI、CKMB、AST、ALT、BUN、SCr 水平低于常规组与治疗

前 ($P < 0.05$ 。表 6)。

表 5 对比呼吸力学指标 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 5 Comparison of respiratory mechanics indicators ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	PIP (cmH ₂ O)		Raw (cmH ₂ O/L · s)		Cydn (mL/cmH ₂ O)	
	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Regular Group (35 cases)	31.62 $\pm$ 3.36	24.33 $\pm$ 3.68 [▲]	16.48 $\pm$ 2.35	10.62 $\pm$ 1.17 [▲]	20.22 $\pm$ 3.44	28.73 $\pm$ 5.11 [▲]
Lavage group (35 cases)	32.15 $\pm$ 4.15	16.68 $\pm$ 2.25 ^{▲▲}	16.55 $\pm$ 3.21	8.16 $\pm$ 1.25 ^{▲▲}	20.34 $\pm$ 2.35	34.52 $\pm$ 3.55 ^{▲▲}

Note: [▲] $P < 0.05$, Compared to the regular group, [▲] $P < 0.05$, Compared to pretherapy.

表 6 对比心肌酶谱、肝功能、肾功能指标 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 6 Comparison of myocardial enzyme spectra, liver function, and kidney function indicators ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	cTnI (U/L)		CKMB (U/L)		LDH (U/L)		AST (U/L)	
	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Regular Group (35 cases)	0.53 ± 0.11	0.31 ± 0.06 ^Δ	60.15 ± 8.98	23.36 ± 5.21 ^Δ	671.64 ± 60.31	421.56 ± 28.11 ^Δ	102.23 ± 8.35	51.62 ± 4.24 ^Δ
Lavage group (35 cases)	0.55 ± 0.16	0.14 ± 0.04 ^{▲Δ}	61.36 ± 9.01	16.66 ± 3.59 ^{▲Δ}	674.51 ± 58.46	231.87 ± 35.13 ^{▲Δ}	101.11 ± 11.52	23.85 ± 3.32 ^{▲Δ}

续表 6

Continued Table 6

Grouping	ALT (U/L)		BUN (mmol/L)		SCr (μmol/L)	
	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Regular Group (35 cases)	91.53 ± 9.11	37.31 ± 4.46 ^Δ	7.31 ± 1.29	6.17 ± 1.23 ^Δ	91.58 ± 8.10	83.49 ± 10.19 ^Δ
Lavage group (35 cases)	90.55 ± 10.16	23.14 ± 5.14 ^{▲Δ}	7.42 ± 2.48	5.34 ± 1.31 ^{▲Δ}	90.58 ± 10.15	74.36 ± 12.12 ^{▲Δ}

Note: [▲] $P < 0.05$, Compared to the regular group, ^Δ $P < 0.05$, Compared to pretherapy.

3 讨论

研究显示^[10-12], SP 发生后, 患者痰液黏稠不易排出, 痰栓不仅可增加肺内感染等并发症发生率, 而且可影响患者呼吸功能, 引发 RF。因此, 无论是对于单纯 SP 还是 SP 伴 RF, 快速有效的清除呼吸道分泌物对于改善患者临床疗效具有重要意义。本研究显示, 灌洗组总有效率高于常规组 ($P < 0.05$)。证明, 在常规机械通气基础上增加纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗可提升 SP 伴 RF 临床疗效, 与 Anan K 等^[13]研究结果部分一致。Anan K 等研究表明, 纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗治疗呼吸衰竭效果显著, 可缩短患者症状持续时间。这主要是因为, 机械通气作为 RF 常用措施, 可改善气体交换, 缓解呼吸窘迫, 纠正低氧血症^[14]。而在次基础上增加纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗, 可将支气管镜直达肺部深处, 通过支气管镜直视反复进行肺泡灌洗, 有效清除患者呼吸道内分泌物, 从而缓解患者症状, 提升治疗效果^[15]。

本研究显示, 治疗后灌洗组 CRP、WBC、

PCT 水平低于常规组与治疗前 ($P < 0.05$)。证明, 纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗可进一步改善 SP 伴 RF 患者机体炎症反应程度, 与 XX 等^[16]研究结果相符。原因为, 首先, 纤维支气管镜能够使灌洗液准确作用在感染灶内, 尽可能覆盖全部感染区域, 提升杀菌效果^[17, 18]。另外, 局部灌洗可在尽量保证治疗效果的同时, 直接获取病变部位病原学标本, 辅助更精确的识别菌群, 并选择敏感的抗生素, 实施抗感染治疗, 改善机体炎症反应水平^[19]。

本研究显示, 治疗后灌洗组 CPIS、APACHE II 评分低于常规组与治疗前 ($P < 0.05$)。证明, 纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗可减轻患者病情严重程度, 改善预后水平。这是因为, 肺泡灌洗主要有以下优势: ① 可清除肺泡及支气管炎症介质、病原菌, 减轻肺部炎症反应程度, 促进病情好转; ② 可辅助实施精准的抗感染治疗, 减轻患者由肺部炎症造成的呼吸困难、咳嗽、咳痰等症状^[20]; ③ 应用支气管镜引导可避免盲目吸痰对呼吸道黏膜造成的损伤, 直达病灶深处, 清除分泌物的

同时,确保呼吸道通畅^[21]。因此,在机械通气的基础上增加纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗可进一步改善肺炎及呼吸衰竭严重程度,促进患者预后转归,与 Shang L 等^[22]研究结果一致。

研究显示^[23],SP 伴 RF 患者可出现气道黏膜纤毛生理功能下降情况,无法顺利排出气道黏性分泌物,导致肺功能降低,PIP、Raw、C_{dyn}等呼吸力学指标异常,病情加重。本研究显示,治疗后灌洗组 PIP、Raw 水平低于常规组与治疗前,C_{dyn} 高于常规组与治疗前($P<0.05$)。也证明了,增加纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗可提升患者肺功能,改善患者呼吸力学指标,与程春生等^[24]研究结果相符。程春生等研究显示,纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗可进一步辅助重症肺炎抗生素治疗,清除气道内炎性分泌物,将抗生素直接注入病灶,改善患者气道功能。究其原因,通过肺泡灌洗治疗可促进细支气管和肺泡内黏稠的分泌物和梗阻物清除,减少小气道与肺泡阻塞情况,改善肺泡扩张程度,增加气道管径和肺部顺应性,降低呼吸气流阻力。另外,采用肺泡灌洗治疗能够直接清除肺泡内炎性物质、碳酸等,降低气道阻力的同时,减轻患者呼吸肌负荷,导致 PIP、Raw 水平降低^[25]。

靶器官损伤也是普通肺炎转为 SP 的重要原因,其中心脏作为 SP 伴 RF 的受累脏器,不仅可受到病原菌影响,还于炎症因子损伤心肌细胞密切相关^[26]。cTnI、CKMB、LDH 为心肌酶谱常见指标,可反应心肌损伤程度,且特异性较高,在正常生理状态下血清含量较低,当心肌损伤发生后,上述指标被释放到血液中,检测该指标可评价机体心肌损伤程度^[27]。另外,肝脏作为 SP 伴 RF 的易损伤器官,干细胞损害可使胞内特异性因子释放至血液,同时代谢脂肪酸、白蛋白等功能减弱,造成机体异常^[28]。研究显示^[29],当 RF 发生后,动脉血氧降低,导致肾血流量、尿排出量增加,肾功能遭受抑制。另外,当缺氧

时肾脏之中的肾小球旁细胞会分泌促红细胞生成素,促进红细胞生长的同时,肾脏激素异常分泌,导致肾功能损伤,BUN、SCr 水平持续升高。而本研究结果显示,治疗后灌洗组 cTnI、CKMB、LDH、AST、ALT、BUN、SCr 水平低于常规组与治疗前($P<0.05$)。证明,纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗能够减轻 SP 伴 RF 对患者心脏、肝脏及肾脏的靶器官损伤。以往临床上对于纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗脏器功能损伤的相关研究较少。而笔者认为,通过纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗可快速辅助恢复患者通气功能,能够减少由于缺氧、缺血造成的心肝肾功能损伤,且通过清除炎性因子,还可减轻心肌细胞损伤程度,但其具体机制还需进一步深入研究。

综上,SP 伴 RF 行机械通气联合纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗治疗效果显著,可减轻炎症、病情严重程度,改善患者呼吸力学指标,并在不损伤心、肝、肾脏功能的前提下,调节脏器血流,减轻心、肝、肾脏功能损伤。

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