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经鼻高流量氧疗对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者的临床疗效研究*

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摘要 目的:探讨经鼻高流量氧疗对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者的临床疗效。**方法:**选择2013年7月至2017年7月我院接诊的80例急性阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者进行研究,通过随机数表法分为观察组(n=45)和对照组(n=35)。观察组采用经鼻高流量氧疗进行治疗,对照组采用无创正压通气进行治疗,比较两组临床疗效、夜间呼吸暂停时间、呼吸暂停低通气指数(AHI)、总睡眠时间、觉醒时间、血氧饱和度、治疗前后血压、高敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)、低密度脂蛋白(LDL)、总胆固醇(TC)水平及生活质量评分的变化。**结果:**观察组患者治疗后有效率为88.89%,显著高于对照组(71.43%, $P<0.05$)。治疗后,观察组夜间最低血氧饱和度、总睡眠时间、觉醒时间、生活质量评分均明显高于对照组,AHI、收缩压、舒张压、平均动脉压、血清hs-CRP、LDL以及TC水平均显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**经鼻高流量氧疗用于阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者的临床疗效明显优于无创正压通气进行治疗,其可显著改善患者的临床症状,提高患者的生活质量。

关键词:阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征;经鼻高流量氧疗;临床疗效

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Clinical Effect of Nasal Hyperflow Oxygen Therapy on the Patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the clinical effect of nasal hyperflow oxygen therapy on the patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. **Methods:** 80 patients with acute obstructive sleep apnea syndrome were selected from July 2013 to July 2017, they were divided into the observation group(n=45) and the control group(n=35) through random indicator method. The observation group was treated with nasal high flow oxygen therapy and the control group was treated with noninvasive positive pressure ventilation, the clinical curative effect, apnea at night time, apnea hypoventilation index(AHI), total sleep time, awakening time, changes of blood oxygen saturation, blood pressure, high-sensitivity c-reactive protein (hs-CRP), low density lipoprotein(LDL), total cholesterol(TC) before and after the treatment, and quality of life score were compared between tw groups. **Results:** After treatment, the effective rate of observation group was 88.89%, which was significantly higher than that of the control group (71.43%, $P<0.05$), the lowest blood oxygen saturation, total sleep time, wakefulness time and quality of life scores of observation group were significantly higher than those of the control group, and the AHI, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, average arterial pressure, serum hs-CRP, LDL and TC levels were significantly lower than those of the control group($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The clinical effect of transnasal hyperflow oxygen therapy for patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome is obviously superior to that of non-invasive positive pressure ventilation, which can significantly improve the clinical symptoms and the quality of life.

Key words: Obstructive sleep apnea; Transnasal hyperflow oxygen therapy; Clinical curative effect

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前言

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征是临床上比较常见的慢性睡眠疾患,是由多种原因造成的上气道狭窄,临床特征是间断的低氧血症或睡眠紊乱等,伴有打鼾、氧饱和度下降及白天嗜睡^[1,2],可导致高血压、冠心病及脑血管疾病等并发症,严重甚至猝死^[3,4]。其发病机制主要是上呼吸道狭窄和上气道塌陷引起的梗

阻,并伴有呼吸中枢神经调节因子,是一种具有潜在危险的常见疾病,严重影响患者的生活质量^[5,6]。

该病既往通常使用无创正压通气治疗,能有效的降低呼吸机相关肺炎等的发生,且创伤小、费用低。但有研究显示无创正压通气会引起部分患者痰干、胃胀气等并发症的发生^[7,8]。近年来,经鼻高流量氧疗无创通气方法因能产生有效的正气压支撑,对气道有增湿、增温等作用,耐受性好,逐渐应用于本

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病的治疗^[9,10]。本研究旨在探讨经鼻高流量氧疗对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者的疗效,为临床提供更多的参考依据,结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2013 年 7 月至 2017 年 7 月于我院进行治疗的急阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者 80 例进行研究,研究已获得我院伦理委员会批准实施。通过随机数表法分为 2 组。观察组男 25 例,女 20 例;年龄 32~69 岁,平均(50.85±7.53)岁,BMI 为(27.92±4.31),轻度睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 11 例,中度睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 11 例,重度睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 23 例。对照组男 20 例,女 15 例;年龄 33~70 岁,平均(52.31±6.78)岁,BMI 为(27.87±5.13),轻度睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 7 例,中度睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 10 例,重度睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 18 例。两组患者性别($\chi^2=0.020$, $P=0.887$)、BMI($t=0.047$, $P=0.962$)、年龄($t=0.898$, $P=0.372$)等一般资料比较无显著差异,具有可比性。

纳入标准:①符合阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征诊治指南(基层版)^[11];②符合无创通气适应证;③无上呼吸道梗阻/鼻息肉、扁桃体肿大等情况。排除标准:①血流动力学不稳定动脉收缩压<80 mmHg;②心功能严重不全;③意识障碍;④合并其余重要器官功能障碍。

1.2 治疗方法

所有患者睡眠时采用 RHK-5500 型睡眠检测仪监测,观察记录患者每次呼吸暂停、动脉血氧饱和度和最长暂停呼吸时间。

观察组患者采用经鼻高流量吸氧仪,进行治疗,流量初始设置为 6 L/min,FiO₂ 60%~80%,温度 37℃。仪器和鼻塞导管购

于费雪派克公司;

对照组患者采用 BiPAP 模式,初始设置为 10~12 cmH₂O,EPAP4~6cm H₂O,FiO₂ 60%~80%,呼吸比设置为 1:1.5~2.0,使用菲利普无创呼吸机 V60,在压力上升时间 0.5~1.0s 时,根据患者具体情况调节各参数。

两组患者均以 10 天为一疗程。

1.3 观察指标

观察记录患者治疗期间睡后的收缩压(SBP)、舒张压(DBP)、平均动脉压(MAP)、hs-CRP、LDL 以及 TC 水平。临床疗效评定标准:痊愈:呼吸暂停低通气指数<5 次/h,血氧饱和度≥90%;显效:呼吸暂停下降 50%以上,临床症状改善;有效:呼吸暂停低通气指数减少≥25%,部分改善临床症状;无效:呼吸暂停下降<25%,无改善或加重临床症状。痊愈+显效+有效=总有效率。根据美国波士顿健康研究所研制的简明健康调查问卷^[12],从生理机能、生理职能、躯体疼痛、一般健康状况、精力、社会功能、情感职能以及精神健康等 8 个方面对患者生活质量进行评定,总分 100 分,分值越高,生活质量越好。

1.4 统计学分析

以 SPSS22.0 软件包处理数据,符合正态分布的计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较使用独立样本 t 检验,计数资料以率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床疗效比较

治疗后,观察组患者治疗后有效率为 88.89%,显著高于对照组(71.43%, $P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 两组患者临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical efficacy between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Recovery	Effective	Valid	Invalid	Total effective rate
Observation group	45	11(24.44)	20(44.44)	9(20.00)	5(11.11)	40(88.89)
The control group	35	6(17.14)	10(28.57)	9(20.00)	10(28.57)	25(71.43)
χ^2 value						3.940
P value						0.047

2.2 两组患者治疗后夜间最低血氧饱和度、AHI、总睡眠时间及早醒时间比较

治疗前,两组患者最低血氧饱和度、AHI、总睡眠时间及早醒

时间比较差异无统计学意义;治疗后,观察组夜间最低血氧饱和度、总睡眠时间及早醒时间高于对照组,AHI 低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组患者治疗前后夜间最低血氧饱和度、AHI、总睡眠时间及早醒时间比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the minimum oxygen saturation, AHI, total sleep time and waking time before and after treatment between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Minimum oxygen saturation at night(%)		AHI(next/h)		Total sleep time(h)		Awake time(min)	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Observation group	45	65.24±6.34	90.81±5.36	12.34±5.15	6.22±4.31	3.24±3.15	7.51±3.42	131.47±14.53	78.51±6.52
The control group	35	66.31±6.51	78.47±4.35	12.38±5.24	10.61±7.03	3.31±2.98	4.37±2.34	132.52±15.34	68.75±6.10
t value		0.740	11.072	0.034	3.442	0.101	4.648	0.313	6.830
P value		0.461	0.000	0.973	0.001	0.919	0.000	0.755	0.000

2.3 两组患者治疗前后血压变化的比较

治疗前,两组患者 SBP、DBP 及 MAP 压比较无明显差异;

治疗后, 观察组患者 SBP、DBP 及 MAP 均显著低于对照组 ($P<0.05$), 见表 3。

表 3 两组患者治疗前后血压变化的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmHg)Table 3 Comparison of the blood pressure before and after treatment between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmHg)

Groups	n	SBP		DBP		MAP	
		Before the treatment	After treatment	Before the treatment	After treatment	Before the treatment	After treatment
Observation group	45	148.67 $\pm$ 17.54	131.25 $\pm$ 13.25	98.41 $\pm$ 14.18	82.33 $\pm$ 2.54	116.79 $\pm$ 7.06	102.51 $\pm$ 3.05
The control group	35	149.17 $\pm$ 18.16	145.36 $\pm$ 24.43	98.24 $\pm$ 15.51	93.47 $\pm$ 20.65	117.14 $\pm$ 7.05	109.53 $\pm$ 12.84
t value		0.125	3.303	0.051	3.591	0.220	3.547
P value		0.901	0.001	0.959	0.001	0.826	0.001

2.4 两组治疗前后血清 hs-CRP、LDL 以及 TC 水平的比较

治疗前,两组患者血清 hs-CRP、LDL 以及 TC 水平差异无

统计学意义; 治疗后, 观察组患者血清 hs-CRP、LDL 以及 TC 水平均明显低于对照组($P<0.05$), 见表 4。

表 4 两组治疗前后血清 hs-CRP、LDL 以及 TC 水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of the serum hs-crp, LDL and TC levels before and after treatment between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	hs-CRP(mg/L)		LDL(mmol/L)		TC(mmol/L)	
		Before the treatment	After treatment	Before the treatment	After treatment	Before the treatment	After treatment
Observation group	45	13.24 $\pm$ 3.16	6.32 $\pm$ 1.13	8.62 $\pm$ 1.13	3.12 $\pm$ 0.78	9.48 $\pm$ 1.27	4.78 $\pm$ 0.49
The control group	35	13.19 $\pm$ 3.24	7.33 $\pm$ 2.90	8.59 $\pm$ 1.21	3.64 $\pm$ 0.56	9.52 $\pm$ 1.35	5.38 $\pm$ 1.32
t value		0.069	2.140	0.114	3.331	0.136	2.814
P value		0.945	0.035	0.909	0.001	0.892	0.006

2.5 两组患者治疗前后生活质量比较

治疗前, 两组生活质量评分比较差异无明显统计学意义;

治疗后, 两组生活质量评分均较治疗前明显升高, 且观察组患者生活质量评分明显高于对照组($P<0.05$), 见表 5。

表 5 两组患者治疗前后生活质量的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 5 Comparison of the quality of life between the two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Sf-36 quality of life scale	
		Before the treatment	After treatment
Observation group	45	68.35 $\pm$ 1.25	87.63 $\pm$ 3.32
The control group	35	69.01 $\pm$ 3.16	74.49 $\pm$ 24.38
t value		1.280	3.579
P value		0.204	0.001

3 讨论

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征是临床上较常见的呼吸系统疾病, 有资料显示其发病率为 2%, 且男性患者高于女性患者^[13,14], 大多是由于鼻中隔弯曲、扁桃体肥大、软腭过长等原因引起的上气道狭窄和阻塞所致, 其病理解剖部位可在整个上气道, 以口咽部最为常见^[15]。

无创正压通气主要通过口罩、鼻腔等无创方式连接患者与无创呼吸进行呼吸治疗, 此种治疗方法痛苦小, 简便安全, 对大部分患者有较好的疗效。但国内外有较多研究显示无创正压通气治疗阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征具有一定的弊端, 部分患者

会难以忍受治疗而中断治疗, 重症患者甚至可能放弃这种治疗, 不得不选择机械通气来辅助治疗^[16]。经鼻高流量氧疗是一种新型的无创通气氧疗方法, 能够提供低水平气道正压, 具有开放肺泡等作用。Parke RL 等^[17]研究称, HFNC 通过输送比患者吸入峰值流速更高的高流量空气-氧混合器, 可以显著提高末端呼吸肺容积、肺泡通气和氧合, 鼻管界面有助于减少二氧化碳分压的生成。经鼻高流量氧疗近年在国外的应用已比较广泛, 但尚未见应用于阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的报道^[18,19]。

本研究结果显示经鼻高流量氧疗治疗后有效率明显高于使用无创正压通气的患者, 且经鼻高流量氧疗治疗后患者的生活质量评分较之前也有明显升高, 提示经鼻高流量氧疗治疗阻

塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征具有较好的临床疗效,能改善患者抑郁、疲倦、嗜睡等主观症状,提高患者的生活质量。Yosunkaya S^[20]将不同程度阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者进行经鼻高流量氧疗治疗,发现该技术可有效改善患者夜间最低血氧饱和度、白天和夜间收缩压、舒张压等。此外,使用经鼻高流量氧疗治疗的患者的夜间最低血氧饱和度明显高于使用无创正压通气的患者,夜间最长呼吸暂停的时间、收缩压、舒张压及平均动脉压均低于使用无创正压通气的患者,提示经鼻高流量氧疗治疗可改善患者的临床症状,与上述观点基本一致。分析是因为经鼻高流量氧疗对患者口鼻进行持续正压输入时,会对狭窄的上呼吸道进行扩张,从而起到降低呼吸阻力,提升上气道的“呼吸通气支架”的作用。使用经鼻高流量氧疗治疗的患者的 hs-CRP、LDL 以及 TC 水平明显低于使用无创正压通气的患者,提示经鼻高流量氧疗治疗可以改善患者的血清的各项指标。与 Cha J^[21]等研究结果相似。

综上所述,经鼻高流量氧疗在阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者中的应用能够达到理想的临床疗效,改善患者的临床症状,提高患者的生活质量,值得推广应用。

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