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不同剂量置换液连续血液净化对 ARDS 患儿呼吸系统指标、细胞炎性因子和不良事件的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨不同剂量置换液连续血液净化(CBP)对小儿急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)呼吸系统指标、细胞炎性因子和不良事件的影响。**方法:**选取2016年3月~2019年3月期间我院收治的ARDS患儿117例,根据随机数字表法将患儿分为常规剂量组($n=58$,常规剂量置换液治疗)和高剂量组($n=59$,高剂量置换液治疗),比较两组患儿治疗效果、呼吸系统指标、细胞因子、小儿危重病例评分(PCIS)、第三代小儿死亡风险(PRISMIII)评分和不良事件发生情况。**结果:**两组患儿好转率比较无差异($P>0.05$)。两组患儿治疗终点时动脉血氧分压、氧合指数、白介素-10(IL-10)水平、PCIS较治疗前升高,且高剂量组高于常规剂量组($P<0.05$);动脉二氧化碳分压、白介素-1 β (IL-1 β)水平、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平、PRISMIII评分较治疗前降低($P<0.05$),且高剂量组动脉二氧化碳分压、IL-1 β 、TNF- α 水平低于常规剂量组($P<0.05$),但两组治疗终点时PRISMIII评分比较无差异($P>0.05$)。两组不良事件发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**常规剂量和高剂量置换液CBP均可有效改善ARDS患儿呼吸系统指标、细胞炎性因子,且高剂量置换液CBP对上述指标的改善效果更优,但在好转率、PRISMIII评分等方面无明显优势。

关键词: 剂量;置换液;连续血液净化;儿童;急性呼吸窘迫综合征;呼吸系统;炎性因子;不良事件

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Effects of Continuous Blood Purification with Different Doses of Replacement Fluid on Respiratory System Indexes, Cytokines and Adverse Events in Children with ARDS*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of continuous blood purification (CBP) with different doses of replacement fluid on respiratory system indexes, cytokines and adverse events in children with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). **Methods:** 117 cases of ARDS who were admitted to our hospital from March 2016 to March 2019 were selected. According to the random number table, the patients were divided into the conventional dose group ($n=58$, conventional dose replacement fluid) and the high dose group ($n=59$, high dose replacement fluid). The therapeutic effect, respiratory system index, cytokines, pediatric critical illness score (PCIs) and pediatric risk of mortality III (PRISMIII) scores and adverse events were compared between the two groups. **Results:** There was no significant difference between the two groups ($P>0.05$). At the end of treatment, arterial partial oxygen pressure, oxygenation index, interleukin-10 (IL-10) level and PCIS in the two groups were higher than before treatment, and those in the high dose group were higher than those in the conventional dose group ($P<0.05$). Artery partial pressure of carbon dioxide partial pressure, interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) levels, tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) levels, the PRISM III score were lower than those before treatment ($P<0.05$), and the arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide partial pressure, IL-1 β , TNF- α levels in the high dose group were lower than those in the conventional dose group ($P<0.05$). But when two groups at the end of treatment the PRISM III score was no difference ($P>0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse events between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Conventional dose and high dose CBP displacement fluid can effectively improve ARDS in children with respiratory index, inflammatory cell factor, and high dose displacement fluid CBP better improve the effect of the above indicators, but in the recovery, PRISM III score has no obvious advantage, etc.

Key words: Doses; Replacement fluid; Continuous blood purification; Children; Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Respiratory system; Cytokines; Adverse events

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前言

小儿急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (Acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS) 是由肺部或全身性损害因素引起的不同程度的广泛急性炎症性肺损伤^[1,2]。该病起病急骤, 发展迅猛, 病死率极高^[3,4]。据以往报道结果显示, ARDS 若不能及时予以治疗, 死亡率可达 50% 以上^[5]。机械通气是治疗 ARDS 的常用基础方法, 可有效维护内环境稳定。连续血液净化 (Continuous blood purification, CBP) 具有维持内环境平衡、清除毒素、改善内皮及免疫功能紊乱等作用, 起初只是应用于重症肾衰竭的治疗, 随着研究的深入, 发现其在治疗 ARDS 方面具有一定的疗效^[6,7]。目前, CBP 最优置换液剂量尚无明确规定, 尚存在较多分歧。鉴于此, 本研究通过探讨不同剂量置换液连续血液净化对 ARDS 患儿呼吸系统指标、细胞炎症因子和不良事件的影响, 以期为临床治疗提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取 2016 年 3 月~2019 年 3 月期间我院收治的 ARDS 患儿 117 例, 我院伦理委员会已批准本研究。纳入标准: (1) 诊断参考《急性呼吸窘迫综合征诊断标准》中的相关标准^[8]; (2) 患儿家属知情本研究且签署同意书; (3) 符合 CBP 治疗指征: 经常规治疗 6~12 h 后病情仍无改善甚至加重。排除标准: (1) 合并严重肝肾功能疾病的患儿; (2) 合并免疫缺陷、急慢性感染的患儿; (3) 符合纳入标准但在 72 小时内死亡的患儿; (4) 合并其他遗传代谢性基础疾病的患儿; (5) 合并严重低血压疾病的患儿; (6) 合并凝血功能障碍的患儿。根据随机数字表法将患儿分为高剂量组 (n=59)、常规剂量组 (n=58), 其中常规剂量组女 26 例, 男 32 例, 年龄 3~12 岁, 平均 (7.61±1.05) 岁; 体质指数 11~19 kg/m², 平均 (15.42±0.94) kg/m²; 致病原因: 急腹症 14 例, 脓毒症 12 例, 病毒性肺炎 11 例, 创伤 15 例, 药物中毒 6 例。高剂量组男 34 例, 女 25 例, 年龄 2~11 岁, 平均 (7.16±0.98) 岁; 体质指数 12~18 kg/m², 平均 (15.07±0.86) kg/m²; 致病原因: 脓毒症 15 例, 急腹症 12 例, 创伤 14 例, 病毒性肺炎 11 例, 药物中毒 7 例。两组一般资料对比无差异 ($P>0.05$)。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组给予连续性静脉-静脉血液透析滤过模式进行血液净化治疗。其中常规剂量组使用常规剂量的置换液: 20~35 mL/kg·h, 高剂量组使用高剂量的置换液: 70 mL/kg·h。置换速度: 1~14 岁儿童 50~120 mL/min。每次血液置换持续至少 8 h。透析液及置换液均选用成都青山利康药业有限公司的血液滤过置换基础液, 仪器选用瑞典金宝公司生产的 prismaflex 床旁血液净化机及其配套设备。除了上述治疗外, 两组均给予机械通气、合理使用抗菌药物、维护内环境稳定等基础治疗。

1.3 观察指标

(1) 好转率: 以患儿死亡或者转出重症监护室为治疗终点, 记录两组患儿好转率。好转判定标准^[9]: 患儿血气分析指标、胸部 X 线明显改善, 转出重症监护室。好转率 = 好转患儿例数 / 总例数 × 100%。(2) 相关量表评分: 于治疗前、治疗终点时采用小儿危重病例评分 (Pediatric critical illness score, PCIS)^[10]、第三

代小儿死亡风险 (Pediatric risk of mortality III, PRISM III)^[11] 评分评价患儿病情状况; 其中 PCIS 总分 100 分, 得分越高, 小儿越健康; PRISM III 共计 10 分, 得分越高, 死亡风险越高。(3) 呼吸功能: 记录两组患儿治疗前、治疗终点时的动脉血氧分压、氧合指数、动脉二氧化碳分压。(4) 细胞炎症因子水平: 于治疗前、治疗终点时抽取患儿肘静脉血 4 mL, 经 3600 r/min 离心 12 min, 分离上清液置于冰箱中待测。参考试剂盒 (武汉博士德生物科技有限公司) 说明书步骤, 采用酶联免疫吸附法检测白介素-10 (Interleukin-10, IL-10)、白介素-1 β (Interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (Tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)。(5) 不良事件: 记录两组治疗期间不良事件发生率。

1.4 统计学方法

应用 SPSS27.0 软件进行统计学分析, 计量资料以 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 两组采用 t 检验。计数资料以百分比表示, 采用 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 治疗效果比较

常规剂量组好转 35 例, 死亡 23 例, 好转率为 60.34% (35/58)。高剂量组好转 37 例, 死亡 22 例, 好转率为 62.71% (37/59)。两组患儿好转率比较差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2=0.069$, $P=0.792$)。

2.2 两组呼吸系统指标比较

两组患儿治疗前动脉血氧分压、动脉二氧化碳分压、氧合指数比较无差异 ($P>0.05$); 两组患儿治疗终点时动脉血氧分压、氧合指数较治疗前升高, 动脉二氧化碳分压较治疗前降低 ($P<0.05$); 高剂量组动脉血氧分压、氧合指数高于常规剂量组, 动脉二氧化碳分压低于常规剂量组 ($P<0.05$); 详见表 1。

2.3 两组相关细胞因子比较

两组患儿治疗前 IL-10、IL-1 β 、TNF- α 比较无差异 ($P>0.05$); 两组患儿治疗终点时 IL-1 β 、TNF- α 均较治疗前降低, 且高剂量组低于常规剂量组 ($P<0.05$); IL-10 升高, 且高剂量组高于低剂量组 ($P<0.05$); 详见表 2。

2.4 相关量表评分比较

两组患儿治疗前 PCIS、PRISM III 评分比较无差异 ($P>0.05$); 两组患儿治疗终点时 PCIS 较治疗前升高、PRISM III 评分较治疗前降低 ($P<0.05$); 高剂量组 PCIS 评分高于常规剂量组 ($P<0.05$); 两组治疗终点时 PRISM III 评分比较无差异 ($P>0.05$); 详见表 3。

2.5 不良事件发生率比较

治疗期间, 对照组出现 2 例寒战、1 例低血压、1 例滤器凝血、2 例局部或全身出血, 不良事件发生率为 10.34% (6/58); 研究组出现 2 例寒战、2 例低血压、1 例滤器凝血、2 例局部或全身出血, 不良事件发生率为 11.86% (7/59); 两组不良事件发生率比较差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2=0.506$, $P=0.477$)。

3 讨论

ARDS 患者的肺血管内皮、肺上皮产生急性弥漫性损伤, 肺泡表面活性物质遭到严重破坏, 进而引起一系列临床症状^[12-14]。现临床认为 ARDS 的主要治疗要点在于维持心肾脏等脏器正

常功能,尽快消除肺间质和肺泡内水肿^[15],常规的治疗可拯救绝大部分患儿的性命,但仍有少部分患儿效果不佳。既往有不少研究结果表明^[16,17],CBP可有效改善ARDS的临床症状,纠正其低氧血症。由于ARDS患儿多死于多脏器功能衰竭,而在这一病理发展过程中,炎性细胞的大量释放发挥着重要作用^[18]。CBP是近年来逐步成熟的重症监护室抢救技术,主要通过透

析、对流、吸附等来清除不同分子量的炎症介质^[19]。目前,CBP治疗ARDS的最佳剂量置换液尚未明确,通常将20~35 mL/kg·h的置换液设置为常规剂量,但有的学者认为常规剂量的置换液无法迅速清除杂质,起效相对较慢,对危急重症的处理存在一定不足^[20]。故有学者提出70 mL/kg·h高剂量的置换液,虽起效迅速,但可能增加不良事件发生率^[21],仍存在一定争议。

表1 两组呼吸系统指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1 Comparison of respiratory system indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Arterial oxygen partial pressure(mmHg)		Arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide(mmHg)		Oxygenation index(mmHg)	
	Before treatment	At the end of treatment	Before treatment	At the end of treatment	Before treatment	At the end of treatment
Conventional dose group(n=58)	56.29± 6.32	71.22± 8.27*	52.39± 5.26	41.08± 5.29*	142.16± 19.29	196.09± 14.27*
High dose group(n=59)	57.15± 7.23	93.12± 10.25*	51.29± 6.37	34.12± 6.28*	141.97± 14.21	254.02± 13.24*
t	0.685	12.706	1.018	6.478	0.061	22.768
P	0.495	0.000	0.311	0.000	0.952	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, * $P < 0.05$.

表2 两组相关细胞因子比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of related cytokines between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	IL-10(ng/L)		IL-1 β (ng/L)		TNF- α (ng/L)	
	Before treatment	At the end of treatment	Before treatment	At the end of treatment	Before treatment	At the end of treatment
Conventional dose group(n=58)	17.20± 2.35	22.33± 3.27*	52.31± 7.28	38.19± 7.36*	92.41± 7.49	71.79± 8.32*
High dose group(n=59)	16.68± 3.29	28.75± 1.34*	51.84± 6.22	29.59± 6.25*	91.66± 8.55	54.07± 7.25*
t	0.982	13.772	0.376	6.831	0.504	12.288
P	0.328	0.000	0.708	0.000	0.615	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, * $P < 0.05$.

表3 两组相关量表评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$,分)Table 3 Comparison of scores of related scales between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

Groups	PCIS		PRISMIII	
	Before treatment	At the end of treatment	Before treatment	At the end of treatment
Conventional dose group(n=58)	54.32± 9.01	69.46± 8.62*	5.63± 0.53	3.48± 0.54*
High dose group(n=59)	53.76± 8.93	81.31± 7.47*	5.68± 0.45	3.31± 0.56*
t	0.338	7.951	0.550	1.671
P	0.736	0.000	0.583	0.097

Note: compared with before treatment, * $P < 0.05$.

本次研究结果显示,两组患儿呼吸系统指标、细胞因子等指标均有所改善,其中IL-10、IL-1 β 、TNF- α 参与着炎症反应的最初阶段,这些中性粒细胞、炎症因子聚集于小气道,释放大自由基,随后攻击小气道上皮细胞,引起细胞损伤及凋亡,加重ARDS病情^[22,23]。动脉血氧分压是血液中物理溶解的氧对血液产生的压力,动脉二氧化碳分压是血液中物理溶解的二氧化碳对血液产生的压力,上述两指标与氧合指数一起均可综合评价患儿呼吸衰竭严重程度^[24]。分析其原因,CBP可不断清除循环血液中的分子物质、毒素,以减少上述物质对肺泡的刺激;CBP

可快速清除体内过多的液体,缓解肺水肿;CBP可促使机体水电解质、水盐、酸碱度趋于平衡;CBP可维持患儿血流动力学稳定,提高患儿耐受性^[25-27]。同时研究结果显示高剂量组改善效果更佳,可见70 mL/kg·h的置换液在改善患儿氧合、清除炎症介质等方面效果更为显著,这可能与高剂量的置换液可清除更多的炎症杂质,减轻炎性反应对肺部毛细血管的损伤,增加肺部换气能力,迅速纠正患儿低氧血症,继而改善患儿临床症状有关^[28-30]。此外,两组患儿好转率、PRISMIII评分、不良事件发生率等方面比较未见统计学差异,表明高剂量置换液CBP在上述

指标方面无明显优势,临床需根据具体情况选择最佳治疗方案。通常情况下,由于ARDS患儿年龄均较小,耐受程度低,加之高剂量置换液对血液的稀释程度大,极易产生不良事件,本研究未见高剂量有明显不良事件发生,可能与本次研究样本量偏小,结果可能存在一定的偏倚有关,且由于研究时间有限,患儿病情危急,未能花费过多时间用于实验设计,因而没有设置更多剂量梯度对照,今后将扩大样本量,设置更为精细的剂量分组,以期获得更为准确的数据。

综上所述,高剂量置换液CBP可有效改善ARDS患儿呼吸窘迫综合征指标、细胞因子,但好转率、PRISMIII评分等方面与常规剂量无明显优势。

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