



## 肺保护性通气降低高原地区全麻患者肺损伤的临床分析

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· 短篇论著 ·

# 肺保护性通气降低高原地区全麻患者肺损伤的临床分析

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**[摘要]** **目的:** 探讨肺保护性通气降低高原患者围术期机械通气相关肺损伤的风险。**方法:** 择期行全麻手术的高原地区患者 120 例, 年龄 21~49 岁, ASA I ~ II 级, BMI 18~24 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, 随机分为肺保护性通气组(PV 组)和常规通气组(CV 组), 每组 60 例。CV 组为潮气量 10 mL/kg, 术中无呼气末正压(positive end-expiratory pressure, PEEP)和肺复张, 通气频率 12 次/min, 吸呼比 1 : 2; PV 组为潮气量 6 mL/kg, 通气频率 12 次/min, 吸呼比 1 : 2, PEEP 6 cmH<sub>2</sub>O(1 cmH<sub>2</sub>O=98.066 5 Pa), 每 30 min 进行一次肺复张。分别于麻醉诱导插管后 5 min(T1)、机械通气后 1 h(T2)、术毕拔管前(T3)记录气道峰压(Ppeak), 计算肺顺应性[Cdyn=VT/(Ppeak-Peep)], 肺氧合指数(OI=PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>), 肺泡-动脉血氧分压差(A-aDO<sub>2</sub>), 氧合指数(PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>), 并记录患者的平均动脉压(MAP)、心率(HR)、血氧饱和度(SpO<sub>2</sub>)。**结果:** PV 组 T2、T3 时 Cdyn、OI 明显升高( $P < 0.05$ ), A-aDO<sub>2</sub> 明显降低( $P < 0.05$ ), 2 组的 MAP、HR、SpO<sub>2</sub> 变化无统计学意义, 2 组各个时点 PaO<sub>2</sub> 和 PaCO<sub>2</sub> 差异无统计学意义, PV 组 T3 的 Qs/Qt 值明显低于 CV 组( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论:** 肺保护性通气能降低高原患者围术期机械通气相关肺损伤的风险。

[关键词] 肺保护性通气; 高原地区全麻患者; 肺损伤

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## Clinical study of protective ventilation reducing lung injury in patients with general anesthesia in plateau area

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To investigate the risk of lung injury associated with perioperative protective mechanical ventilation in patients living in plateau area. **Methods:** We chose 120 patients from plateau area who would receive general anesthesia, and randomly divided into the protective ventilation group (PV group) and the control ventilation group (CV group). In CV group, we used a tidal volume of 10 mL/kg, no positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) or lung re-expansion, ventilation frequency of 12 times/min, and a ratio of 1 : 2. In PV group, we used a tidal volume of 6 mL/kg, a ventilation frequency of 12 times/min, and a ratio of 1 : 2, PEEP 6 cmH<sub>2</sub>O(1 cmH<sub>2</sub>O=98.066 5 Pa), and did lung re-expansion every half hour. We recorded lung compliance [Cdyn=VT/(Ppeak-peep)], pulmonary oxygenation index (OI=PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>), alveolar-arterial partial pressure difference (A-aDO<sub>2</sub>), oxygenation index (PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>), average arterial pressure (MAP), heart rate (HR), and oxygen saturation (SpO<sub>2</sub>) of the patients at 5 minutes after anesthesia induction(T1), 1 hour after mechanical ventilation(T2), and before extubation (T3) respectively. **Results:** In PV group, Cdyn and OI at T2 and T3 were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and A-aDO<sub>2</sub> was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ). The changes in MAP, HR and SpO<sub>2</sub> in the two groups were not statistically significant. There was no significant difference in PaO<sub>2</sub> and PaCO<sub>2</sub> between the two groups at each time point. The Qs/Qt value of T3 in PV group was significantly lower than that in CV group ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** Protective ventilation can reduce the risk of lung injury associated with perioperative mechanical ventilation in patients living in

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plateau area.

**[Key Words]** lung protective ventilation; patients with general anesthesia in plateau area; lung injury

据统计,全世界每年的全麻手术量超过3亿次,机械通气诱发的急性肺损伤是患者全麻术后肺部并发症(postoperative pulmonary complications, PPCs)高发的重要原因。全麻手术有2%~19%的患者发生PPCs<sup>[1]</sup>,PPCs直接影响外科手术患者预后,是导致患者ICU住院时间和总住院时间延长的重要原因<sup>[2]</sup>。术中肺保护性通气策略(lung protective ventilation strategy, LPVS)最早应用于ICU危重患者,以改善急性肺损伤和急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者的预后。目前研究<sup>[3-4]</sup>认为,术中使用小潮气量(VT 6 mL/kg)、呼气末正压通气辅之以规律的肺复张,可改善肺顺应性及氧合功能,降低围术期肺损伤程度及PPCs的发生率。高原地区患者因长期处于缺氧环境,肺血管和组织结构均发生适应性的改变<sup>[5]</sup>,目前对高原地区患者肺保护通气策略的研究较少。本研究将保护性肺通气策略用于高原患者机械通气,观察肺保护通气策略是否适用于高原地区患者,降低高原患者机械通气诱发的肺损伤。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 选取120例患者纳入本随机、前瞻、双盲的临床对照研究。纳入标准:年龄21~49岁;体质指数(BMI)18~24 kg/m<sup>2</sup>;美国麻醉师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA)分级I或II级的择期上腹部手术患者,术前FEV1/FVC>83%,心功能I或II级,预计手术时间2~3 h。排除标准:患有严重心血管疾病、心肺功能异常、哮喘、精神疾病、听力障碍者;躯干严重畸形,如脊柱侧弯、胸廓畸形及胸腔内疾病(如纵隔肿瘤、胸部肿瘤等);围术期大出血(出血量>800 mL)、术后再次行急诊手术、手术时间小于2 h或大于4 h;急性上呼吸道感染、慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性发作期;术前2周内接受过机械通气治疗;严重的神经肌肉性疾病;术后需转入ICU以及正在参加其他临床干预试验;患者及家属拒绝。本研究获本院伦理委员会批准(2020RKZRMYYLL003),患者及家属签署知情同意书。

**1.2 随机分组** 采用随机数字法,将患者随机分

为2组,即对照组(CV组)和保护性通气组(PV组),每组60例。CV组为潮气量10 mL/kg,术中的吸入氧浓度60%,术中无PEEP和肺复张,通气频率12次/min,吸呼比1:2;PV组为潮气量6 mL/kg,术中的吸入氧浓度60%,通气频率12次/min,吸呼比1:2,PEEP 6 cmH<sub>2</sub>O,每30 min进行一次肺复张。肺复张采用持续肺充气法(sustained insufflation, SI),在3~5 s内将平均气道压升高到30~40 cmH<sub>2</sub>O,持续15~30 s后,再恢复到实施SI之前的压力水平。

**1.3 麻醉方法** 入手术室后连续监测SpO<sub>2</sub>、心电图(ECG)、麻醉深度(BIS)、肌松监测等生命体征指标,桡动脉穿刺置管监测并采血样行血气分析。麻醉诱导:静脉注射咪达唑0.04 mg/kg,芬太尼2 μg/kg,丙泊酚1~2 mg/kg,顺式阿曲库铵0.2 mg/kg,待患者BIS值<45,TOF T4/T1<25%时行气管插管,连接麻醉呼吸机行容量控制机械通气。麻醉维持:静脉泵注丙泊酚每小时3~6 mg/kg,顺式阿曲库铵每分钟2~3 μg/kg,每分钟瑞芬太尼0.05~0.2 μg/kg,术中维持BIS指数在40~50。术毕患者拔管入麻醉后监护室(PACU)。

### 1.4 观察指标

**1.4.1 一般情况** 术前记录患者的年龄、性别及BMI。询问心血管病史、吸烟史,记录患者手术中的输液量、失血量、尿量、机械通气时间以及术后住院时间。

**1.4.2 术中相关肺功能指标** 分别于麻醉诱导插管后5 min(T1)、机械通气后1 h(T2)、术毕拔管前(T3)记录气道峰压(Ppeak),计算肺顺应性[Cdyn= VT/(Ppeak-Peep)]、计算肺氧合指数(OI= PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>)、肺泡-动脉血氧分压差(A-aDO<sub>2</sub>)、氧合指数(PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>),记录患者的平均动脉压(MAP)、心率(HR)、SpO<sub>2</sub>。

**1.4.3 血气分析** 分别于麻醉诱导插管后5 min(T1)、机械通气后1 h(T2)、术毕拔管前(T3)抽取患者桡动脉血行血气分析,记录氧分压(PaO<sub>2</sub>)、二氧化碳分压(PaCO<sub>2</sub>),计算肺血分流率Qs/Qt。

**1.5 统计学处理** 采用SPSS 17.0统计学软件进行分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用t检验和单因素



### 3 讨 论

全麻机械通气诱发的急性肺损伤是全麻患者术后肺部并发症(PPCs)高发的重要原因,术后PPCs是导致患者ICU住院时间和总住院时间延长的重要原因<sup>[2]</sup>。其发生机制和影响因素有很多,包括肺顺应性、潮气量、平台压、PEEP等<sup>[6-7]</sup>,目前临幊上缺乏针对性的预防措施。

高原地区一般指海拔3 000m以上的地区,有特有的地理条件和自然环境,空气稀薄、大气压低、氧分压低,空气中的氧含量为20.93%,海平面的大气压为101.3 kPa(159 mmHg)。高原上的空气含氧百分率和平原不同,单位容积内气体的分子数,低于平原。随着海拔的升高,不仅大气压降低,空气中的氧分压也降低,肺泡氧分压也降低,因此弥散入肺毛细血管内的氧含量减少,故动脉血氧饱和度将随着高度的升高而降低。高原地区患者因长期处于缺氧环境,肺血管和组织结构均发生适应性改变。组织学表现为高原环境可致肺血管丰富,血管壁增厚,肺泡隔厚度增大,导致机体肺顺应性的下降及气道阻力增高<sup>[5,8]</sup>。高原患者较平原患者肺活量和肺泡容积均显著降低,因此机械通气时高原地区患者肺损伤的风险显著高于平原患者。

本研究结果表明,对于本身已存在肺顺应性下降的高原地区手术患者,术中采用肺保护性通气策略,持续给予肺泡呼气末正压,能在一定程度上增加Cdyn,避免肺泡萎陷,重新扩张萎陷的肺泡,提高肺泡摄氧能力,使得氧合指数明显增加,A-aDO<sub>2</sub>明显减低。对患者术中以及术后的肺功能都有改善。

传统观念认为,术中应予以大潮气量(VT=10~15 mL/kg)机械通气,通过充分膨胀肺组织,避免潮气量过小所致的术中及术后肺不张、低氧血症、二氧化碳潴留等相关并发症<sup>[9]</sup>。Setzer等<sup>[10]</sup>通过动物实验证明,大潮气量机械通气时,实验鼠更易发生严重肺损伤。临床研究<sup>[11]</sup>表明,小潮气量肺保护性机械通气有益于老年患者的术后肺功能恢复。目前手术中的机械通气常使用LPVS,LPVS可限制机械通气时的潮气量和气道压,从而减轻肺泡过度膨胀。临床研究<sup>[12-15]</sup>表明,小潮气量通气策略在一定程度上可降低患者PPCs的发生率。其机制可能是通过减少肺泡过度膨胀产生的气道压、肺泡周期性开放或关闭产生的剪切力,降低肺泡表面活性物质丧失,继而减轻肺组织损伤,从而改善患

者预后<sup>[14,16-17]</sup>。研究<sup>[18]</sup>表明,6 mL/kg潮气量与10 mL/kg的潮气量相比,术中小潮气量通气不增加全麻患者肺不张的发生率,术后肺不张发生率更低。小潮气量通气的同时应复合较高水平的PEEP来改善肺顺应性,能最大程度降低机械通气相关肺损伤的风险,从而改善肺功能<sup>[19-20]</sup>。全麻诱导期应用PEEP,可有效防止肺不张形成<sup>[21]</sup>。在减轻患者机械通气相关肺损伤及改善预后方面可能更重要。

本研究各个时点的血气分析结果显示,2组PaO<sub>2</sub>和PaCO<sub>2</sub>差异无统计学意义;PV组T3的Qs/Qt值明显低于CV组。Qs/Qt值的公式为Qs/Qt=(CcO<sub>2</sub>-CaO<sub>2</sub>)/(CcO<sub>2</sub>-CvO<sub>2</sub>),不受血红蛋白含量、氧气消耗量和血红蛋白饱和度等因素的影响。是反映肺内分流情况的重要指标,常用于氧合功能的评估,正常值为5%左右,当>10%时提示患者的肺内分流异常增加<sup>[22]</sup>,2组Qs/Qt随着手术进行而上升,PV组拔管前Qs/Qt值明显低于CV组,提示肺保护性通气能提高患者肺的氧合功能。

综上所述,肺保护性通气能降低高原患者围术期机械通气相关肺损伤的风险,从而改善高原手术患者的预后。

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