

· 综述 ·

机械通气在儿科病人中的应用:最新进展及肺保护性策略

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1 前言

人工通气自广泛应用的早期开始,在支持肺通气和提高生存率中(特别是在治疗早产儿和婴幼儿时)就已经显示了毋庸置疑的价值,但与此同时也出现了一些相关副作用,特别是在采用了不合适的通气模式或气压伤(barotrauma)、容量损伤(volutrauma)以及感染没有得到充分控制的情况下,其副作用更为突出。

2000年,一项临床随机对照研究显示采用低潮气量较高潮气量的通气策略能更有效地降低急性呼吸衰竭和急性呼吸窘迫综合征(acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS)成年患者的死亡率^[1]。该研究证实了机械通气在提高生存率方面的有效性,同时显示了采用精确的通气模式能获得更佳的治疗效果。鉴于ARDS患儿的数量有限、从多中心收集数据的困难、患儿人群的种族不均一性、共患疾病(co-morbidity)的多样性、基础疾病的差异、控制协同干预治疗措施的困难性以及方案标准化的复杂性等因素,目前在儿科患者中还没有进行类似的研究。完成这种试验所需的大量时间和高额的费用都使得这种试验成为了一项让人畏惧的任务。另一方面,如果在临床应用新的治疗方法之前要都等待从大型随机对照临床试验中得出的结论,那么我们就不能观察到一氧化氮和表面活性物质的疗效、高频振荡通气(high frequency oscillatory ventilation, HFOV)及

俯卧位的益处。

然而,直到数年之前,为了改善患者的生存率,我们仍在制定并采用新的通气模式,这些新制定的模式中的一部分仍需大型对照试验结果的支持。现在,根据新的研究进展,我们已经能够确定哪些通气模式是治疗特定患者及其特定病理改变的最佳选择。而且,我们的注意力也不再仅仅集中在获得充分足够的气体交换和等待肺组织修复方面,而是关注能够促进肺组织更快修复(显然更加积极)和避免因采用不正确的通气策略、用氧及护理不当所导致的损伤方面了。

2 气压伤、容积伤、肺不张伤和生物性肺损伤

多年以来,我们就已经认识到高肺间压(transpulmonary pressures)引起的并发症(间质性肺水肿、气胸、纵隔气肿)会导致气压伤^[2-6]。治疗新生儿和婴儿时推荐使用控制吸气压峰值的压力控制通气模式。但是,这种方法并不能降低新生儿通气治疗的并发症—支气管肺发育不良(broncho pulmonary dysplasia, BPD)的发生率^[7-9]。一方面,控制吸气压峰值能够降低肺过度扩张的危险,但是另一方面,这并不能使潮气量得到控制,因此根据气道阻力的变化(例如:气管分泌增加)要么是通气不足,要么就是通气过度。这种通气状态的不稳定性可能会导致不均一的肺组织病理学损伤进而发生BPD。

长期以来,大家都知道需要通过控制潮气量来

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获得足够的通气、减少通气不足和肺膨胀不全的发生,以及增加气体交换。已经证实容量控制通气能够减少容积伤的发生,容积伤是指在采用过大的潮气量($<12\text{ mL/kg}$)或降低呼吸频率时由于肺过度扩张而导致的以肺泡毛细血管通透性增加为主要表现的肺损伤^[10,11]。适当的潮气量对于充分的肺泡通气以及避免肺损伤是至关重要的,已经证实采用低潮气量($6\sim8\text{ mL/kg}$)的容量控制通气模式具有更好的安全性,建议用于治疗新生儿、婴幼儿和儿童。

采用控制通气和低潮气量的肺保护性策略可能会导致二氧化碳(carbon dioxide, CO_2)潴留。可以对潮气量加以限制,以便让每一次呼吸的生理性死腔分数升高至不能再通过增加呼吸频率获得正常有效肺泡分钟通气量的程度。

最佳通气策略和高碳酸血症对降低死亡率和发病率的确切作用并不清楚^[14],有实验研究显示高碳酸血症对肺有保护作用^[12,13]。最近的实验研究显示高碳酸血症能够改变新生小猪大脑皮质神经细胞的能量代谢,增加转录因子磷酸化,并且上调凋亡蛋白的表达^[15]。Lang等^[16]的研究提示高碳酸血症能够放大肺的炎症反应。这些都可能破坏新生儿脑和肺的完整性^[16]。高碳酸血症对组织氧合作用影响的研究显示,高碳酸血症能增加心输出量、降低动脉-静脉氧含量差和乳酸产生;但是研究显示高碳酸血症性酸中毒与心肌收缩能力降低、脑血管扩张、脑出血、癫痫发生阈值降低、高钾血症和肺内分流增加有关^[17]。允许性高碳酸血症(permissive hypercapnia)不适用于颅高压和肺动脉高压的患者^[18]。在代偿范围内而且是逐渐发生的适当的 CO_2 潴留,即允许性高碳酸血症,是能够被很好耐受的。当大型临床试验确定了接受机械通气支持治疗的新生儿、婴幼儿和儿童中 CO_2 的安全范围并且阐明了肺保护性通气策略在获得相应治疗目标中的作用后,可以在实施肺保护性通气策略的情况下采用高水平 PaCO_2 ($>55\text{ mmHg}$)^[19,20]。采用压力或容量控制通气时,必须调整压力-容积曲线以避免肺过度膨胀或肺单位和肺泡萎陷。呼气末正压(positive end expiratory pressure, PEEP)必须高于压力-容积曲线的下转折点(lower inflection point),以避免因为低呼气末容量而导致的反复性肺泡萎陷和重开放,使肺泡在整个呼吸周期内保持充实的状态。峰吸气压力必须低于上转折点(superior inflection point)以减少过度充气的发生。

采用压力调节容量控制通气模式(pressure reg-

ulated volume controlled, PRVC)可以减少容积伤(volutrauma)和气压伤的发生。这种通气模式是指持续监测病人的肺顺应性和气道阻力,自动调整气道压力及流速,以最低的峰吸气压,达到预设的目标潮气量^[21]。这种模式尤其适用于那些肺顺应性和气道阻力快速变化的患者,如使用了表面活性物质和支气管扩张剂^[21-24]。这种通气模式可用于以下情况:1)降低高通气峰压,例如早产儿,肺气肿等;2)支气管和细支气管痉挛,例如:哮喘、细支气管炎等;3)所有那些必须降低 PEEP 水平以避免发生血流动力学并发症的患者。PRVC 对急性肺病变、需要高峰压以开放肺实变、昏迷或深度镇静的患者(神经外科患儿)和呼吸机脱机过程中的作用还需要进行大型的临床对照试验来评价。

机械通气会加重肺损伤,在肺单位萎陷和重开放的过程中可导致肺膨胀不全(肺不张伤)^[25]。关闭的肺单位需要施加较高的压力来开放,这种小气道的开放和关闭至少是产生气压伤的部分原因。持续呼气末正压通气能够减少肺泡和细支气管萎陷,复原塌陷的肺泡。PEEP 能够确保肺组织在整个呼吸周期中维持持续扩张的状态,并且还能够增加功能残气量,从而改善气体交换。建议 PEEP 在压力-容积曲线的下转折点水平。该转折点代表了克服小气道阻力使肺泡持续开放的点。

HFOV 有助于纠正肺泡萎陷、维持肺泡开放。其优点在于能够维持小气道的开放;减少容量和压力的变化,在最低的气道压下进行气体交换;心血管系统受到的影响更少,且更少的抑制内源性表面活性物质的合成^[26-28]。在儿科患者中应用 HFOV 的临床试验非常有限,但已明确显示了其有利于在纠正肺泡萎陷和维持肺泡开放同时能减少气漏发生。Cochrane 的综述^[29]显示暂时没有证据提示 HFOV 能降低生后 28 d 的死亡率、需要进行体外膜式人工氧合患者的数量、呼吸机通气时间、用氧时间以及住院日。

机械通气会导致细微的肺损伤,生物性肺损伤(biotrauma),表现为释放炎症介质,从而导致远端器官功能障碍以及多器官功能衰竭^[30,31]。降低肺应激、控制炎症、减少吸入氧浓度(FiO_2)至最低水平、以及使用肺保护性策略是降低生物性肺损伤的基础^[32-40]。

3 肺保护性策略

在二十世纪八十年代中期,为保护肺组织和仅

对重扩张那些没有通气的区域,独立肺通气(independent lung ventilation)得到了发展^[41]。虽然这种通气策略在儿科患者中的疗效尚未得到大规模临床对照试验验证,但是其应用的理论基础却引起了人们的注意,一方面为了获得足够的气体交换量,病理改变较轻微的一侧肺在过度扩张时会出现损伤;另一方面应尽快恢复病理改变较重一侧肺的开放状态,以便改善气体交换、降低通气/血流比和减少病变较轻侧肺的损伤^[42-44]。下一步则不仅仅只是肺的重开放,而是保持肺在整个呼吸周期内维持开放状态,同时避免因为开放终末细支气管并克服剪切力所需施加的压力带来的损伤。“开放并维持肺开放”这一观念^[45-47]是当前通气支持治疗的发展趋势。包括在人工通气开始时和在机械通气过程中发生肺膨胀不全时恢复肺组织开放的方法。一旦肺组织重新开放,多种技术可用来维持其开放^[48]。

3.1 开放肺组织

肺扩张策略包括使未通气的肺区域重新开放和改善氧合、气体交换的特定方法^[45,49-51]。具体如下:

3.1.1 手控通气 这是一种简单而有效的方法,不需要特殊的装置或额外的护理。可以在机械通气开始或治疗过程中实施。当肺部病变不均一或未严格控制充气压时,健侧肺单位的过度膨胀会导致细微的气压伤,部分病人还会出现肺破裂。逐渐增加并很好的控制充气压能够减少这些不良反应的发生至最低程度。

3.1.2 延长吸气末停顿 在使用矩形波进行容量控制通气时可通过延长吸气末停顿来增加萎陷肺泡的恢复。在吸气末,当气流停止时,延迟呼气相的开始有助于气体在肺泡中的重新分布,从而导致萎陷肺泡的逐步开放。这种方法的缺点在于在峰吸气压下的肺泡恢复会增加气压伤的发生。

3.1.3 叹气模式 叹气模式的可行性目前正处于研究中。这种通气模式直至20世纪70年代仍用于麻醉过程以减少手术机械通气中发生的肺膨胀不全。这种通气模式的优点在于其可使潮气量在1次或多次的呼吸中加倍。初步的研究结果令人鼓舞,但是在常规的应用这种通气支持模式之前,仍需临床验证和相应的呼吸机^[52]。

3.1.4 俯卧位 人工通气支持治疗中另一个有助于肺恢复的方法是将患者的体位从仰卧位改变为俯卧位。这种方法将有利于患者的背侧肺组织恢复通气,从而降低通气/血流比的不均一性并增加肺组织分泌物的引流(使分泌物引流至便于吸引的气管和主支气管)。通过改善通气和肺顺应性,有利于

获得更好的气体交换并能够降低FiO₂进而减少氧中毒的风险^[53-57]。安全性方面,脱管、血流动力学不稳定以及压迫性坏死在儿科患者中并不常见。

3.1.5 支气管肺泡灌洗(BAL) 众所周知,支气管存在器质性梗阻(例如:囊性纤维化、蛋白沉积症等)时,可使用BAL去除梗阻的物质,有助于协助萎陷肺单位的重新开放。BAL在胸部创伤的早期治疗和用于气管内吸引并补充表面活性物质的疗效令人鼓舞。天然表面活性物质滴注可以替换在BAL过程中被清除的表面活性物质并补充不足。该方法能够减少诸如可导致ARDS的化学性肺炎等并发症^[58,59]。目前正在进行临床对照研究来评估BAL的疗效。

3.1.6 清除肺内分泌物 最近研究显示使用特殊的装置在人工通气或自主呼吸过程中清除肺内分泌物具有很好的疗效。清除分泌物有助于恢复肺功能和改善气体交换。神经肌肉疾病患者,由于咳嗽无力,无法清除分泌物常常合并坠积性肺炎。这种现象使科学家认识到清除分泌物对于改善呼吸的重要性。目前正在研究能促进分泌物排出和人工刺激咳嗽的仪器。目前,对高频正压通气、高频胸壁振荡、内排气管和RTX呼吸机的分泌物清除模式方面进行的临床应用研究的初步结果是令人振奋的^[60,66]。

3.2 维持肺开放

肺开放后,在整个呼吸周期中还需要使其保持开放。通气诱发/相关肺损伤都是由开放细小气道和肺泡所需的剪应力和牵拉力所导致的。为保持肺的开放状态,建议在肺开放后根据改善氧转运和血流动力学的情况采用较高的PEEP。HFOV是维持肺开放的一种较好的通气模式。

4 结论

如何对严重呼吸衰竭的患儿进行通气和支持方面的许多观点都在变化^[67]。保护性肺策略在减少通气诱导的肺损伤方面起着至关重要的作用。以前的研究显示,患者存活率的提高是由于整体治疗的改善和慎重选择通气模式所致^[48,68,69]。持续的搬动患者(例如:俯卧位)以使背部肺区域恢复通气并避免分泌物滞留,采用改善并辅助咳嗽的方法清除分泌物,预测机械通气的使用,以及减少深度镇静和肌肉麻痹(会导致咳嗽反射消失),在处理因肺部病变而接受机械通气治疗的患儿中具有重要的作用,但是近来人们对这些方面却有所忽视。

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