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◇药物与临床◇

机械通气联合不同肺表面活性物质在新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征中的价值

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摘要:目的 探讨机械通气联合不同的肺表面活性物质在治疗新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征(NRDS)中的临床价值。方法 连续性纳入自2016年3月至2017年3月内蒙古医科大学附属医院新生儿监护室所收治的NRDS病人共72例,均给予持续气道内正压通气(CPAP)联合肺表面活性物质治疗。据病儿家庭经济条件及家长意见病儿分别接受猪肺磷脂注射液(40例)和注射用牛肺表面活性剂(32例)治疗,比较两组病儿临床治疗结果和并发症等情况。结果 肺表面活性物质治疗后两组病儿血气指标均较治疗前明显改善(均 $P < 0.05$)。猪肺磷脂注射液组在用药后第4小时及第24小时血气氧分压[$p(O_2)$]分别为(78.39 ± 12.34)、(85.61 ± 9.46) mmHg,显著性高于注射用牛肺表面活性剂组,差异有统计学意义($t_{4\text{h}} = 2.079, P_{4\text{h}} = 0.041; t_{24\text{h}} = 2.257, P_{24\text{h}} = 0.027$);猪肺磷脂注射液组第24小时血气二氧化碳分压[$p(CO_2)$]为(38.16 ± 11.72) mmHg,显著低于注射用牛肺表面活性剂组($t = 2.193, P = 0.031$)。猪肺磷脂注射液组给药时间为(4.73 ± 1.67) min($t = 13.142, P < 0.001$),持续气道内正压通气(CPAP)时间为(96.34 ± 22.17) h($t = 3.227, P = 0.002$),均显著性低于注射用牛肺表面活性剂组,但两组重复给药比例及住院时间、并发症发生率、病死率均差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。结论 猪肺磷脂注射液应用方便,可更加有效地改善病儿血气指标,缩短CPAP时间,且不增加病儿治疗风险。

关键词:新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征; 机械通气; 肺表面活性物质; 临床价值

Value of different pulmonary surfactant combined with mechanical ventilation in neonatal respiratory distress syndrome

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the differences of clinical value of different pulmonary surfactant combined with mechanical ventilation in neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (NRDS). Methods Seventy-two cases of NRDS patients admitted to Department of Critical Care Medicine, Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University from March 2016 to March 2017 were enrolled. Both groups were treated with the continuous airway pressure ventilation (CPAP) combined pulmonary surfactant. According to the decisions of parents and their family financial conditions, patients took Porcine pulmonary phospholipid injection (40 cases) or Bovine pulmonary surfactant for injection (32 cases). The clinical value and complications were compared between two groups. Results Indexes of blood gas in both groups were significantly ameliorated after pulmonary surfactant therapy (all $P < 0.05$). $p(O_2)$ of 4 h [(78.39 ± 12.34) mmHg, $t = 2.079$, $P = 0.041$] and 24 h [(85.61 ± 9.46) mmHg, $t = 2.256$, $P = 0.027$] in Porcine pulmonary phospholipid injection group were significantly higher than those in Bovine pulmonary surfactant for injection group, and $p(CO_2)$ of 24 h [(38.16 ± 11.72) mmHg, $t = 2.193$, $P = 0.031$] in Porcine pulmonary phospholipid injection group was significantly lower than that in Bovine pulmonary surfactant for injection group. The dosing time [(4.73 ± 1.67) min, $t = 13.142$, $P < 0.001$] and CPAP time [(96.34 ± 22.17) h, $t = 3.227$, $P = 0.002$] in Porcine pulmonary phospholipid injection group were significantly lower than those in Bovine pulmonary surfactant for injection group, but the dose repeated ratio, length of hospital stay, the complication rate and the mortality rate between the two groups had no statistical difference (all $P > 0.05$). Conclusion Porcine pulmonary phospholipid injection was more convenient to use, and could better improve the blood gas indexes with shorter CPAP time and did not increase the risk.

Key words: Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome; Mechanical ventilation; Pulmonary surfactant; Clinical value

新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征(NRDS)是早产儿群体常见的并发症,常表现为出生早期进行性的呼吸困难,极易导致呼吸衰竭^[1]。NRDS发病机制主要表现为肺表面活性物质的缺乏,进而导致肺泡塌陷,新生儿出生6~12 h内便会出现进行性加重的气促、发绀、三凹征等^[2]。NRDS为自限性疾病,随着新生儿存活时间的延长,其肺泡表面活性物质分泌增多,肺成熟度增高,病情好转。但早期整体表现为胎龄越小,NRDS发病率越高;出生体质量越低,病情越危重,死亡风险越大^[3]。早期联合应用机械通气和肺表面活性物质是改善病儿临床症状,提高存活率最重要临床治疗方式^[2,4-5]。外源性肺表面活性物质可以有效调节肺泡表面张力,防治肺泡塌陷,组织NRDS进展,从而提高临床治愈率。目前临床常用的肺表面活性物质主要包括猪肺泡表面活性物质(猪肺磷脂注射液)和牛肺泡表面活性物质(注射用牛肺表面活性剂)两类,但目前关于两者临床疗效比较的研究较少。本文通过比较机械通气联合不同种类肺表面活性物质在NRDS治疗中的临床价值,以求为临床实践选择提供一定的理论基础。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 连续性纳入自2016年3月至2017

年3月内蒙古医科大学附属医院新生儿监护室所收治的NRDS病人共72例。入组标准:①符合NRDS诊断标准^[2];②胎龄≤32周;③自主呼吸;④家长知情并同意此研究。排除标准:①无自主呼吸;②胎龄>32周;③合并误吸、贫血、心力衰竭或先天畸形等疾病;④入科时已气管插管。根据病儿家庭经济条件及家长意见病儿分别接受猪肺磷脂注射液(40例)和注射用牛肺表面活性剂(32例)治疗,治疗前两组资料比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表1。本研究符合《世界医学协会赫尔辛基宣言》相关要求。

1.2 治疗方法 所有病儿基础治疗相同,均给予抗感染、保温、维持内环境稳定、营养支持等治疗。所有病儿均给予气管插管,充分清除气道内分泌物后行机械通气,持续气道内正压通气(CPAP),根据病儿心电监护及血气分析结果调整呼吸机参数,脉氧目标设定为90%~95%,血气氧分压目标设定为50~80 mmHg,待病儿临床症状好转,呼吸平稳后逐步脱机拔管改为普通氧疗。肺表面活性物质使用方法为,待病儿气管插管并清理气道后给予猪肺磷脂注射液(Chiesi Farmaceutici S. p. A. 生产,规格:3 mL:240 mg,批号20020215)200 mg/kg或注射用牛肺表面活性剂(华润双鹤药业股份有限公司生

表1 新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征72例一般临床资料的比较

组别	例数	性别/例		胎龄/(周, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	体质量/(g, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	剖宫产/例		Apgar评分/(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	
		男	女			是	否	1 min	5 min
猪肺磷脂注射液组	40	24	16	29.56 ± 2.39	1291.34 ± 67.87	37	3	7.43 ± 2.27	8.09 ± 2.71
注射用牛肺表面活性剂组	32	23	9	30.27 ± 2.13	1334.28 ± 78.12	31	1	7.79 ± 2.43	8.56 ± 2.87
$t(\chi^2)$ 值		(1.106)		1.313	1.751	(0.649)		0.648	0.712
P值		0.292		0.193	0.089	0.421		0.519	0.478

产,规格:70 mg,批号200507AD)100 mg/kg气道内应用。猪肺磷脂注射液组直接将药物通过气管插管滴至气管下部,随后气囊辅助通气约1 min以便于药物分布;注射用牛肺表面活性剂组使用细导管插至气管插管间断,总剂量分为4次,每次注药时间15 s左右,按照平卧位、左侧卧位、右侧卧位、半卧位的顺序依次注入,每次注药后气囊通气约1 min。两组注药结束后尽可能4 h内避免吸痰,若病情需要可间隔12 h以上再次应用肺表面活性物质1~2次,剂量为首剂一半。

1.3 统计学方法 统计学分析采用SPSS 22.0统计软件完成,连续变量经检验符合正态分布后,采用独立样本t检验进行统计分析,并以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示;计数资料使用 χ^2 检验进行统计分析,并以例(%)表示, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 血气结果比较 肺表面活性物质治疗后两组病儿血气指标均较治疗前明显改善(均 $P < 0.05$)。组间比较发现,猪肺磷脂注射液组在用药后第4小时($t = 2.079, P = 0.041$)及第24小时($t = 2.256, P = 0.027$)血气氧分压[$p(O_2)$]显著性高于注射用牛肺表面活性剂组,第24小时血气二氧化碳分压[$p(CO_2)$]($t = 2.193, P = 0.031$)显著性低于注射

用牛肺表面活性剂组,见表2。

2.2 治疗情况比较 猪肺磷脂注射液组用药时间($t = 13.142, P < 0.001$)及CPAP时间($t = 3.227, P = 0.002$)显著性低于注射用牛肺表面活性剂组,但两组重复给药比例及住院时间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表3。

2.3 并发症情况比较 两组病儿气胸、呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)、支气管发育不良(BDP)、早产儿视网膜病变(ROP)等并发症发生率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。两组病死率也差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表4。

3 讨论

NRDS是早产儿极为常见的并发症,其主要发生机制是新生儿肺发育不成熟,缺乏肺表面活性物质所致。肺表面活性物质是肺泡Ⅱ型上皮细胞合成并分泌的磷脂蛋白混合物,其中脂类占90%,蛋白质占10%^[6]。饱和二棕榈酰磷脂酰胆碱是最重要的磷脂组成成分,与表面活性蛋白B和C协同,起到降低肺泡表面的液气界面张力,抑制呼气末肺泡塌陷的作用^[7-8]。除此之外,表面活性蛋白A和D为亲水性大分子蛋白,还具有先天性免疫功能,参与病儿防御功能,有助于控制新生儿肺部炎症,预防肺部感染^[9-11]。

表2 新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征72例血气结果比较/ $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	例数	pH			$p(O_2)/\text{mmHg}$			$p(CO_2)/\text{mmHg}$		
		治疗前	4 h	24 h	治疗前	4 h	24 h	治疗前	4 h	24 h
猪肺磷脂注射液组	40	7.17 ± 0.11	7.41 ± 0.13	7.42 ± 0.10	45.13 ± 6.65	78.39 ± 12.34	85.61 ± 9.46	61.91 ± 12.79	45.91 ± 15.45	38.16 ± 11.72
注射用牛肺表面活性剂组	32	7.19 ± 0.09	7.38 ± 0.07	7.40 ± 0.12	47.29 ± 7.32	72.45 ± 11.67	80.71 ± 8.74	59.76 ± 14.28	49.28 ± 13.18	44.52 ± 12.87
t值		0.828	1.175	0.771	0.648	2.079	2.256	0.672	0.980	2.193
P值		0.409	0.244	0.443	0.519	0.041	0.027	0.503	0.331	0.031

表3 新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征72例治疗情况比较

组别	例数	用药时间/(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	重复给药/例(%)	CPAP时间/(h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	住院时间/(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
猪肺磷脂注射液组	40	4.73 ± 1.67	2(5.00)	96.34 ± 22.17	16.71 ± 6.73
注射用牛肺表面活性剂组	32	11.31 ± 2.56	3(9.38)	112.49 ± 19.68	17.62 ± 7.45
$\chi^2(t)$ 值		(13.142)	0.527	(3.227)	0.543
P值		<0.001	0.468	0.002	0.558

表4 新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征72例并发症情况及死亡数的比较/例(%)

组别	例数	气胸	VAP	BDP	ROP	死亡
猪肺磷脂注射液组	40	2(5.00)	5(12.40)	1(2.50)	2(5.00)	1(2.50)
注射用牛肺表面活性剂组	32	1(3.13)	6(18.75)	1(3.13)	3(9.38)	2(6.25)
χ^2 值		0.156	0.536	0.026	0.526	0.626
P值		0.692	0.464	0.873	0.468	0.429

肺表面活性物质是 NRDS 最重要的临床治疗途径之一,主要包括动物源性和合成型两大类^[12-13],随机试验发现,相比于合成型,动物源性肺泡表面活性物质在 NRDS 治疗中能使病儿减少机械通气时间,尽早结束氧疗,并可以降低病死率^[14-15]。目前国内临床常用的动物源性药物主要包括猪肺泡表面活性物质和牛肺泡表面活性物质两种类型。虽然两种不同种类的药物在临床治疗中均有着显著地疗效,但不同肺表面活性物质其有效成分的种类、含量以及制作工艺的不同,可能导致临床疗效的差异,目前关于两种药物临床疗效比较的研究较少。

文献[16]在临床随机对照试验中发现,猪肺磷脂注射液与注射用牛肺表面活性剂在改善 NRDS 病儿临床症状及血气指标方面疗效和安全性相似,但猪肺磷脂注射液可以缩短病儿机械通气时间。有研究^[17]发现两种药物临床应用过程中病死率和并发症无区别,但相比于注射用牛肺表面活性剂,猪肺磷脂注射液可以缩短病儿 CPAP 时间,吸氧时间以及住院时间。本研究结果发现,两种药物联合 CPAP 均能有效地改善病儿的血气指标,猪肺磷脂注射液能在改善病儿血气指标方面效果更佳,且给药时间短,可以缩短病儿 CPAP 时间,两种药物并发症和病死率差异无统计学意义。以上研究结果基本类似,但各有差异,考虑其主要原因为肺表面活性物质给药途径不同、首次给药剂量范围较大、重复给药时间、剂量的选择等临床治疗方式的差异。

综上所述,虽然注射用牛肺表面活性剂价格相对便宜,但猪肺磷脂注射液的临床疗效更加确切。但本研究为单中心、小样本研究,尽管两组病儿基线资料均衡,但因药品价格昂贵,本研究并未随机对照研究,分析时亦未采用多因素分析校正混杂因素,证据等级较低,仍需进一步多中心、大样本的随机对照试验结果支持。

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