

PiCCO 监测对指导脓毒性休克患者液体复苏治疗的价值

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摘要: **目的** 探讨脉搏指示连续心输出量(PiCCO)监测对脓毒性休克患者液体复苏治疗的价值。**方法** 选取 2013 年 5 月至 2015 年 5 月 76 例脓毒性休克患者作为研究对象,进行随机分组;其中对照组 38 例,根据中心静脉压(CVP)指导液体复苏治疗;观察组 38 例,根据 PiCCO 监测参数值指导液体复苏治疗。对比两组患者复苏治疗的 CVP、平均动脉压(MAP)、中心静脉血氧饱和度(ScvO₂)、氧合指数[动脉血氧分压与吸入氧浓度的比值(PaO₂/FiO₂)]、血乳酸、机械通气时间、入住 ICU 天数及病死率;根据患者复苏治疗 7 d 后的存活与否,分为存活组与病死组,对比两组患者的 PiCCO 监测参数值。**结果** 76 例患者复苏治疗 7 d 后,存活 43 例,病死 33 例,病死率 43.42%;存活组与病死组患者的心脏指数(CI)、每搏量变异(SVV)、全心舒张末期容积指数(GEDI)、血管外肺水指数(ELWI)和 MAP 均具有统计学差异(P 均 < 0.05);观察组患者复苏治疗后的 CVP、MAP、ScvO₂ 水平均显著高于对照组,PaO₂/FiO₂、血乳酸水平、病死率均显著低于对照组,机械通气时间、入住 ICU 天数均显著短于对照组,两组比较均有统计学差异(P 均 < 0.05)。**结论** PiCCO 监测参数 CI、SVV、GEDI、ELWI 和 MAP 均与脓毒性休克患者的预后密切相关,根据 PiCCO 监测参数值指导脓毒性休克患者的液体复苏治疗,可显著纠正患者的血流动力学及氧代谢失常,协同提高临床疗效,改善预后。

关键词: 脓毒性休克;液体复苏治疗;脉搏指示持续心输出量;中心静脉压

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Guiding value of PiCCO monitoring on fluid resuscitation therapy in patients with septic shock

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the guiding value of pulse-indicated continuous cardiac output (PiCCO) monitoring for fluid resuscitation therapy in patients with septic shock. **Methods** Seventy-six patients with septic shock were selected as research objective and were randomly divided into two groups ($n = 38$ each): control group [fluid resuscitation therapy was guided by central venous pressure(CVP)] and observation group (fluid resuscitation therapy was guided by PiCCO monitoring parameters). CVP, mean arterial pressure (MAP), central venous oxygen saturation (ScvO₂), oxygenation index [arterial partial pressure of oxygen/ fraction of inspiration oxygen (PaO₂/FiO₂)], blood lactic acid, mechanical ventilation time, ICU stay time and fatality rate were compared between two groups. Moreover, the patients were re-divided into survival group and death group according to survival or not of patients after resuscitation treatment of 7 days, and PiCCO monitoring parameters in the two groups were compared. **Results** Out of 76 cases after resuscitation treatment of 7 days, 43 survived, and 33 cases died, so the fatality rate was 43.42%. There were significant differences in cardiac index (CI), stroke volume variation (SVV), global end diastolic volume index (GEDI), external lung water index (ELWI) and MAP between survival group and death group (all $P < 0.05$). After resuscitation treatment, the levels of CVP, MAP and ScvO₂ in observation group were significantly higher than those in control group; PaO₂/FiO₂, blood lactic acid level and fatality rate in observation group were significantly lower than those in control group; mechanical ventilation time and ICU stay time in observation group were significantly shorter than those in control group (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** The PiCCO monitoring parameters CI, SVV, GEDI, ELWI and MAP are closely associated with the prognosis of patients with septic shock. The fluid resuscitation therapy guided by PiCCO monitoring parameters can significantly correct the abnormalities of hemodynamics and

表 2 存活组与病死组患者的 PiCCO 监测参数对比 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 组别 | 例数 | CI[$L \cdot \min^{-1} \cdot m^{-2}$] | SVI(ml/m^2) | MAP(mm Hg) | GEF(%) | GEDI(ml/m^2) |
|-----|----|--|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 存活组 | 43 | 4.85 ± 1.69 | 29.85 ± 10.25 | 83.52 ± 13.52 | 16.52 ± 5.24 | 785.52 ± 128.52 |
| 病死组 | 33 | 3.22 ± 1.05 | 27.52 ± 9.65 | 67.52 ± 11.09 | 15.23 ± 4.98 | 635.23 ± 98.56 |
| P 值 | | <0.05 | >0.05 | <0.05 | >0.05 | <0.05 |
| 组别 | 例数 | ITBI(ml/m^2) | ELWI(ml/kg) | PVPI | CFI(L/min) | SVV(%) |
| 存活组 | 43 | 927.2 ± 141.5 | 7.05 ± 1.25 | 1.85 ± 0.58 | 5.28 ± 1.47 | 9.68 ± 4.52 |
| 病死组 | 33 | 914.0 ± 127.8 | 12.52 ± 3.69 | 1.62 ± 0.62 | 4.98 ± 1.51 | 18.20 ± 6.69 |
| P 值 | | >0.05 | <0.05 | >0.05 | >0.05 | <0.05 |

表 3 观察组和对照组的血流动力学及氧合参数对比

(n = 38, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 组别 | CVP(mm Hg) | MAP(mm Hg) | ScvO ₂ (%) | PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ |
|-----|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 对照组 | 6.25 ± 1.27 | 60.58 ± 13.62 | 56.68 ± 7.98 | 377.78 ± 50.25 |
| 观察组 | 10.56 ± 1.45 | 76.74 ± 12.02 | 78.65 ± 10.25 | 337.25 ± 55.25 |
| P 值 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 |

表 4 观察组和对照组的预后转归指标对比 (n = 38, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 组别 | 血乳酸 (mmol/L) | 病死 [例(%)] | 机械通气时间 (d) | 入住 ICU 天数 (d) |
|-----|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 对照组 | 2.36 ± 0.28 | 21(55.26) | 19.85 ± 9.65 | 10.25 ± 3.63 |
| 观察组 | 1.24 ± 0.14 | 12(31.58) | 14.27 ± 7.26 | 6.98 ± 2.74 |
| P 值 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 |

χ^2 检验。P < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 存活组与病死组患者的 PiCCO 监测参数对比

76 例患者复苏治疗 7 d 后,存活 43 例,病死 33 例,病死率 43.42%;存活组与病死组患者的 CI、SVV、GED、ELWI 和 MAP 均有统计学差异(P 均 < 0.05)。见表 2。

2.2 观察组和对照组的预后改善效果观察指标对比

观察组患者复苏治疗的 CVP、MAP、ScvO₂ 水平均显著高于对照组;PaO₂/FiO₂、血乳酸水平、病死率均显著低于对照组;机械通气时间、入住 ICU 天数均显著短于对照组;两组比较均有统计学差异(P 均 < 0.05)。见表 3、表 4。

3 讨论

脓毒性休克作为临床的危急重症,预后较差,病死率较高,以液体复苏治疗后仍存在持续性低血压为主要表现。患者发生严重感染、过度炎症反应及病原体毒素、细胞因子、炎症介质作用于组织器官,致使组织器官微循环障碍、缺血缺氧,导致代谢紊乱功能障碍。脓毒性休克的血流动力学特点以体循环阻力减小、心排量增加、肺循环阻力增大、动静脉氧含量降低及心率异常。由于脓毒性休克患者发生持续性血流动力学异常,可导致部分毛细血管无血流灌注,进一步佐证组织器官缺血缺氧和微循环障碍作为脓毒

性休克发病、预后恶化的危险因素。液体复苏治疗作为循环支持的重要方式之一,治疗目的为快速扩容及增加心排血量和运氧能力,可显著改善组织器官的灌注量,维持组织器官的供血供氧^[7-8]。目前,CVP 被公认为早期目标复苏指标,但大量研究表明,CVP 的测量受到多种因素的影响。

本研究中,根据 PiCCO 监测参数值指导液体复苏治疗。PiCCO 监测参数包括血流动力学参数及组织器官供血供氧参数,监测过程的创伤性较低、操作简单、数据准确及可连续床边监测^[9-10]。PiCCO 监测参数,包括 CI、SVI、MAP、GEF、GED、ITBI、ELWI、PVPI、CFI 及 SVV。在本研究中,存活组与病死组患者的 CI、SVV、GED、ELWI 和 MAP 比较均有统计学差异;提示 PiCCO 监测参数 CI、SVV、GED、ELWI 和 MAP 均与脓毒性休克患者的预后密切相关。CI 由心脏泵出血容量除体表面积得出,心率、心脏节律性、心肌收缩力、前负荷及后负荷均作为 CI 的影响因素,可反映患者的心功能;GED 作为血容量指标,可反映心脏的前负荷,可避免腔室内压力、心肌顺应等因素的影响;MAP 作为一个心动周期中动脉血压平均值,可反映脓毒性休克患者的病情严重程度及疗效;ELWI 作为监测肺水肿的观察指标,肺水肿严重程度与 ELWI 监测值呈正相关;此外,SVV 可反映容量治疗的强度,评估患者的血容量变化强度^[11-13]。对此,根据 PiCCO 监测参数值指导液体复苏治疗,调整多巴酚丁胺及血管活性药物的使用剂量,可准确评估患者的血容量,为液体复苏治疗提供依据,提高液体复苏治疗的效果。

PiCCO 监测参数 CI、SVV、GED、ELWI 和 MAP 可准确反映脓毒性休克患者的肺水肿程度及循环功能情况,根据 PiCCO 监测参数值指导脓毒性休克患者的液体复苏治疗,有利于准确调整液体复苏治疗程度,严格控制多巴酚丁胺及血管活性药物的使用剂量^[14]。在本研究中,观察组患者复苏治疗的 CVP、MAP、ScvO₂ 水平均显著高于对照组,PaO₂/FiO₂、血乳酸水平、病死率均显著低于对照组,机械通气时间、入住 ICU 天数均显著短于对照组,提示根据 PiCCO

监测参数值指导脓毒性休克患者的液体复苏治疗,可提高液体复苏的治疗准确性,避免因盲目液体复苏治疗,延长机械通气时间、入住 ICU 天数。

综上所述, PiCCO 监测参数 CI、SVV、GEDI、ELWI 和 MAP 均与脓毒性休克患者的预后密切相关,根据 PiCCO 监测参数值指导脓毒性休克患者的液体复苏治疗,可显著纠正患者的血流动力学及氧代谢紊乱,协同提高临床疗效,综合改善预后。

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