

• 综述 •

人工气道气囊的临床应用及研究进展

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【摘要】 人工气道气囊可以起到固定、维持封闭压、防漏气、防渗漏等作用,但同时也容易导致误吸、呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)、气管黏膜缺血坏死,甚至气道狭窄、穿孔等并发症。近年来,对人工气道气囊的研究取得了突飞猛进的发展,但在临床应用中仍然存在诸多问题,如气囊压力受体位改变、呼气末正压(PEEP)等影响而处于动态变化中,大大增加了研究难度,即使最新研究的锥形超薄聚氨酯气囊也不能减少气道渗漏、误吸、VAP等并发症的发生。现总结近年来国内外关于人工气道气囊的最新研究成果,为气囊的临床应用提供新的思路。

【关键词】 人工气道气囊; 气囊压力; 呼吸机相关性肺炎; 误吸

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【Abstract】 The artificial airway cuff can play a role of immobilization, keeping the occlusion pressure, preventing gas leak, anti-leakage, and so on, but also is easy to cause a variety of complications, including aspiration, ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP), mucosa ischemia and necrosis, stenosis and perforation of the airway, etc. In recent years, the research of artificial airway cuff has obtained a rapid development, but there are still many problems in the clinical application. The cuff pressure is affected by body position change, positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP), and so on, which is in dynamic fluctuation and greatly increases the difficulty of the study. Even if the latest conical ultra-thin polyurethane cuff also cannot reduce leakage, aspiration, VAP, and other related complications. The latest research results about the artificial airway cuff at home and abroad in recent years were summarized to provide the new ideas for the clinical application of the cuff.

【Key words】 Artificial airway balloon; Cuff pressure; Ventilator-associated pneumonia; Aspiration

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对于气管插管辅助通气的患者,人工气道气囊要求维持适当的封闭压,既要防止正压通气时气道气囊处闭合不全导致口咽分泌物及胃内容物进入肺脏,从而引发呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)^[1],又要防止长时间气管插管造成低气囊压力发生率升高^[2],也要谨防气囊压力超过血管压力造成气管黏膜缺血、坏死,继而导致气道狭窄,甚至穿孔^[3-4]。

近20年来,对人工气道气囊的研究取得了突飞猛进的发展,但在实际临床应用中仍然存在诸多问题,一方面,人工气道气囊的压力范围至今仍未达成确切共识;另一方面,气囊压力测量值受诸多因素影响,大大增加了研究难度,也给临床工作带来了巨大隐患^[5]。现对近年来国内外关于人工气道气囊的最新研究进展进行综述,为气囊的临床应用提供新的思路。

1 气囊概述

1.1 气囊压力范围:最新研究指出,气道峰压高于48 cmH₂O (1 cmH₂O=0.098 kPa)时需要匹配34 cmH₂O的气囊压力才能防止漏气的发生^[6]。但另一项研究却显示,即使采用高于60 cmH₂O的高容量低压力气囊(HVLP)也不能完全阻止误吸的发生^[7]。因此,单纯的气囊高压绝不是我们追求的目标。陈岚等^[8]研究表明,气囊压力过高可引起拔管后疼痛、组织坏死、出血、气管狭窄、气管破裂甚至气管瘘等并发症。我们应谨防通气不足及漏气的发生,以避免其影响危重症患者的临床疗效及预后。

我国制订的《机械通气临床应用指南(2006)》推荐气囊压力为25~30 cmH₂O^[9],部分文献中报道的气囊压力为20~30 cmH₂O^[10-12]。此外,有研究证实吸气时给予较高的

气囊压力而呼气时降低气囊压力,可以有效减轻气管黏膜水肿、出血、坏死等损伤程度,最佳气囊压力设置应该随着气道压力、胸腔压力的变化而变化^[13]。

1.2 气囊类型:目前常用的气管导管气囊类型有 HVLP 和低容量高压气囊(LVHP)。HVLP 充气后,气囊直径大于气管内径,囊内压等于气管壁压,气囊和气管壁接触面积大,气囊壁易形成皱褶,口腔和胃内容物易渗漏继而导致 VAP;其优点在于对气管壁的压力小,不易引起气管黏膜水肿、出血、坏死、溃疡等并发症。LVHP 充气后,气囊与气管壁接触面积小,故气囊壁无皱褶形成,渗漏的风险大大降低;其缺点是可导致声门损伤、气管壁坏死、溃疡形成等并发症。

1.3 气囊压力监测技术

1.3.1 气囊压力表监测法(CPM):采用专用气囊测压仪监测气囊压力^[14]。

1.3.2 最小闭合容量技术(MOV)或最小封闭压力(MOP):吸除口咽部、气囊上方残留的分泌物,用听诊器听诊喉与气管处气囊漏气情况,随后向气囊内推气,听诊无漏气声时放出 0.5 mL 气体,待闻及漏气声后再充气,继续听诊,以听不见漏气时的气囊压力作为 MOP^[15-16]。

1.3.3 气囊触摸判断法(TJM):触摸贮气囊的饱满度,以“比鼻尖软,比口唇硬”程度为宜。研究提示 TJM 较定量气体充气法和 CPM 法操作更为简便,但容易导致气囊压力过高^[14,17]。

1.3.4 持续气囊压力监测:本课题组前期应用自制气囊压力连续监测控制仪(国家实用新型专利,专利号:ZL 2012 2 0191762.0)控制气囊压力,达标率接近 100%,VAP 及渗漏发生率较常规间断测压法明显下降^[18]。然而也有随机对照研究提示,持续气囊压力监测调控组与常规间断监测调控组 VAP 发生率并无显著差异,可能与未联合声门下吸引有关^[19-20]。

2 气囊与防渗漏

2.1 气囊的材质、形状与防渗漏:目前 HVLP 应用最为广泛,其材质多为聚氯乙烯(PVC,厚 50 μm)。传统的 HVLP 要求扩张的气囊直径超过气管内径,但易导致渗漏的发生。有研究显示,使用超薄(7 μm)聚氨酯气囊可减少充气气囊沿气管纵轴方向的皱褶和缩小皱褶内径,已在手术室、重症监护室、甚至在儿科以及新生儿和婴儿病房得到广泛应用^[21-22]。Mahmoodpoor 等^[23]研究显示,选用聚氨酯人工气道气囊比聚氯乙烯气囊可大大降低 VAP 发生率;同时证实,使用圆锥形聚氨酯气囊的 VAP 发生率较圆柱形聚氨酯气囊低,圆锥形聚氯乙烯 HVLP 较圆柱形气囊防渗漏效果更好。也有研究显示,应用弹性强、薄层的人造弹性纤维制作的气囊比聚氯乙烯或聚氨酯气囊具备更好的防渗漏效果^[24]。以气囊凝胶涂层润滑或插管之前喷涂硅胶,可增加气囊的封闭效果,但尚无临床应用证据表明其有效性。有研究者设计了双气囊,并从气囊间注射凝胶封闭气囊的皱褶,经体外实验证实其可明显防止气囊上液体渗漏,但尚需临床应用进一步证实^[25-26]。此外有研究显示,尽管气囊内压力维持在安全正

常的压力水平,但不同材质、形状的气囊传递至气管壁的压力具有个体差异,因此可能存在局部气管壁压力超出安全范围的风险^[27]。

2.2 气囊压力的影响因素及其变化规律:气囊压力不是固定不变的,2014 年的一项研究选取了 27 例机械通气患者(通气时间>48 h),每 2 h 测量 1 次气囊压力并进行调整,共计获得 1846 次气囊压力测量值,结果显示 93% 的气囊压力值低于 24 cmH_2O ,45% 低于 20 cmH_2O ^[28]。国外研究显示,在气囊充气孔连接充气设备的过程中气囊压力平均下降 6.6 cmH_2O ^[29];国内研究也显示,在气囊压力表连接、测量及断开过程中都存在气囊压力损失,实际的气囊压力应为实测值加上偏差值^[30]。而另一项在重症加强治疗病房(ICU)的研究却得出了不同结果,该研究将测试人员分为两组,第一组由从事临床工作的呼吸科医师 6 h 监测 1 次气囊压力,第二组由从事研究工作的呼吸科医师在第一组每次监测后 2~4 h 复测 1 次气囊压力。结果显示,第一组测得的气囊压力为 $(27\pm 2)\text{cmH}_2\text{O}$,其中 80% 的测量值在正常值范围;第二组测得的气囊压力为 $(21\pm 5)\text{cmH}_2\text{O}$,其中只有 41.5% 在正常值范围,53.0% 低于正常值,甚至有 5.5% 高于正常值。由此研究者认为,气囊压力不会一直维持在目标值,在常规测量后 3 h 左右处于低值,可能是由于小气囊和较低的气道峰压造成的^[6]。

气囊压力与体位的改变也密切相关。在入选的 12 例经口气管插管 ICU 患者中,研究者测量了每位患者不同体位(即头前屈、过伸、侧屈、旋转、半卧、斜卧、坐位、抬腿位、侧卧位)时的气囊压力,结果显示,无一例患者在变化体位后测量值低于气囊压力下限(20 cmH_2O),其中 40.6% 的测量值超出气囊压力上限(30 cmH_2O),每种体位至少有 1 例患者的测量值超出上限,表明患者轻微体位改变是导致气压伤的潜在危险因素^[12,31]。一项针对儿科患者的研究显示,头部和颈部位置改变可导致气囊压力增加^[32]。机械通气患者从仰卧位变换为俯卧位时,有 91.7% 的患者发生了气管导管移位,48% 的患者气管导管移位大于 1 mm,气囊压力有下降趋势,气管导管有脱出倾向,体位改变后气囊压力往往取决于气囊的位置和形状等^[33]。由此我们可以确定的是,气囊压力处于动态变化中,瞬时压力监测值可能误导对压力值安全性的判断,因此,保持自动实时调控气囊压力显得尤为重要^[34]。

此外,人工气道气囊压力也受如下因素影响,如肺顺应性、气道与胸腔内压、人工气道使用时间等。气囊内外气体温度差导致气囊内及充气管路冷凝水聚积,也会影响气囊压力改变,造成测量值较实际压力值偏高^[35]。

2.3 呼气末正压(PEEP)对气囊渗漏的影响:Ouanes 等^[36]通过向人工气道气囊上方注入 5 mL 混有美蓝的生理盐水溶液,计算其渗漏率,结果显示,当 PEEP 为 0 时,渗漏率可达 91%;当 PEEP 为 15 cmH_2O 或 20 cmH_2O 时,渗漏率仅为 8%。另一项研究也显示,随着 PEEP 的增加,渗漏量明显减少^[37]。因此,在一定范围的 PEEP 水平与气囊周边液体渗

漏量呈负相关,这可能与 PEEP 使气道峰压升高,从而增加气囊内压力,进而减少液体渗漏相关^[36]。大量的临床研究和指南都指出,PEEP 的设置是影响 VAP 发生的可能机制之一,在 PEEP 突然降低或撤出、呼吸管路断开、脱机试验、拔管、吸痰时均可能影响气囊上方的分泌物下漏,因此,在拔管前充分吸引口腔、气囊上、声门下的分泌物可以预防 VAP 的发生^[9, 38-40]。

3 气囊的选择

3.1 人工气道气囊压力与气囊体积密切相关: 研究提示气囊压力与注气容量呈显著线性相关($r=0.969$)^[41],因而可以打消人们对额外增加少量气体会导致气囊压力大幅增加的顾虑;但也说明,如果气管套管外直径与气管内径相比过小,则需更大的压力来扩张气囊直径使其与气管匹配,从而达到密闭状态;如选择合适的气管套管,用较低的气囊压力即可满足气囊壁与气管壁的密闭效果。根据泊肃叶定律,气囊外径大于气管内径,皱褶通道半径增大,通道阻力下降,分泌物易于下漏;反之亦然。

3.2 气囊的长短也是影响人工气道气囊压力的重要因素: 锥形气囊的有效长度短,即使是圆柱形的气囊,在气管内一般为椭圆形,也可影响其接触面积或长度,从而导致阻力下降。研究显示,即使气囊内压力维持在安全水平,但传递至管壁的压力却有明显差异,气管壁局部受压水平甚至达到 50 cmH₂O 以上,这可能与气囊表面光滑度、不均质或皱褶形成有关,特别是皱褶的形成导致其传递较高的压力水平;因此,气囊直径与气囊长度比例越小,局部高压发生率越低,这可能与气囊外径减小、形成皱褶较少有关^[42]。

4 小结与展望

综上所述,人工气道气囊的临床应用及研究仍然面临着巨大的挑战,气囊压力的范围还有待深入探讨。此外,气囊的形状与材质、患者体位改变、PEEP 设置等都与渗漏的发生密切相关,因此,临床上要注重气囊压力的综合个体化管理,连续动态监测并调控气囊压力可能是较为理想的气囊压力管理方法。总之,优化气囊压力管理可能减少 VAP 等并发症的发生,具有重要的临床意义,但尚需进一步临床研究证实。

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