

## • 论著 •

# 危重患者疼痛观察工具对开颅术后患者疼痛的评价效果

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**【摘要】目的** 观察应用危重患者疼痛观察工具(CPOT)对神经外科开颅术后患者疼痛评价的准确性。

**方法** 采用前瞻性观察性研究方法,选择2014年8月至2015年8月首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院神经外科开颅术后收住综合重症加强治疗病房(ICU)的患者118例,在拔除深静脉导管前、拔除即刻及拔除后20 min分别使用CPOT和视觉模拟评分(VAS)进行疼痛评价,记录其评分值,比较3个时间点两种评分值的差异。绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),以患者主观感觉疼痛为“金标准”,计算ROC曲线下面积(AUC)并确定两种评分判断疼痛的敏感度和特异度的最高截断值(cut-off值)。**结果** 评价神经外科开颅手术患者拔除深静脉导管前、中、后疼痛的CPOT评分分别为0(0~3)、0(0~6)、0(0~2)分,VAS分别为4(1,6)、3(1,6)、4(1,6)分,拔管中CPOT评分明显高于拔管前和拔管后(均P<0.01)。CPOT最佳cut-off值为1时,评价拔管前、中、后的疼痛具有最大的约登指数(分别为1.183、1.515和1.438);CPOT在拔管前和拔管后评价疼痛具有较高特异度,均为100%,但敏感度不佳,分别为18.3%和43.8%;在拔管中的敏感度和特异度均较好,分别为69.4%和82.1%。VAS最佳cut-off值在拔管前和拔管中取2、在拔管后取4时具有最大的约登指数,分别为1.568、1.452和1.509,VAS在拔管前、中、后均具有较好的敏感度和特异度,敏感度分别为97.2%、95.2%和75.0%,特异度分别为59.6%、50.0%和75.9%。CPOT在拔管前、中、后的AUC分别为0.592〔95%可信区间(95%CI)=0.490~0.693〕、0.778(95%CI=0.693~0.863)和0.719(95%CI=0.627~0.811);VAS在拔管前、中、后的AUC分别为0.846(95%CI=0.771~0.920)、0.767(95%CI=0.681~0.854)和0.838(95%CI=0.767~0.909);拔管前、后VAS的AUC均明显大于CPOT(P<0.001和P=0.006),但拔管中两者的AUC差异无统计学意义(P=0.826)。**结论** CPOT可以用于神经外科术后患者拔除深静脉导管疼痛的评估,并具有较好的准确性;但对静息痛的评价效果欠佳。

**【关键词】** 危重患者疼痛观察工具; 视觉模拟评分; 疼痛; 脑损伤

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The value of a tool for evaluation of pain in patients undergone craniotomy Chen Han, Wu Yuanxing, Li Guiyun, Yuan Yuan, Zhou Jianxin

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**【Abstract】Objective** To determine the optimal cut-off value of critical-care pain observation tool (CPOT) in assessing degree of pain in patients undergone craniotomy, and to determine the sensitivity and specificity of CPOT with this cut-off value. **Methods** A prospective observational study was conducted in Beijing Tiantan Hospital. A total of 118 patients admitted to intensive care unit (ICU) after craniotomy was consecutively enrolled during August 2014 to August 2015. CPOT and visual analogue scale (VAS) were used to assess the pain before, during and 20 minutes after the removal of central venous catheters, and the difference was compared between two scores at three time points. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to determine the optimal cut-off values for evaluation of the sensitivity and specificity of CPOT. Patients' complaint of pain was considered the "gold-standard". **Results** CPOT values (inter-quartile range) before, during and after the procedure were 0 (0~3), 0 (0~6) and 0 (0~2), respectively; while VAS values were 4 (1,6), 3 (1,6) and 4 (1,6), respectively. CPOT value during the procedure was significantly higher than CPOT values before and after the procedure (both P < 0.01). When the optimal cut-off value of CPOT was 1, CPOT

showed the highest Youden index before, during and after the procedure (1.183, 1.515, and 1.438, respectively), and showed high specificity (all 100%) and low sensitivity (18.3% and 43.8%, respectively) when assessing the pain before and after the removal of the catheter. The sensitivity and the specificity were high when assessing the pain during the procedure, the sensitivity was 69.4%, and the specificity was 82.1%. When the optimal cut-off value of VAS was 2 before and during the procedure, and was 4 after the procedure, VAS showed the highest Youden index, 1.568, 1.452, and 1.509, respectively. VAS demonstrated high sensitivity and specificity before, during and after the procedure (sensitivity was 97.2%, 95.2% and 75.0%, respectively; specificity was 59.6%, 50.0% and 75.9%, respectively). The area under ROC curve (AUC) of CPOT before, during and after the procedure were 0.592 [95% confidence interval (95%CI) = 0.490–0.693], 0.778 (95%CI = 0.693–0.863) and 0.719 (95%CI = 0.627–0.811), respectively; the AUC of VAS before, during and after the procedure were 0.846 (95%CI = 0.771–0.920), 0.767 (95%CI = 0.681–0.854) and 0.838 (95%CI = 0.767–0.909), respectively. The AUC of VAS before and after the procedure was significantly higher than the AUC of CPOT ( $P < 0.001$  and  $P = 0.006$ ), while there was no significant difference between the AUC of VAS and CPOT during the procedure ( $P = 0.826$ ). **Conclusion** CPOT can be used to assess the pain during painful procedure, and it shows high accuracy, but with poor evaluation effect on pain in rest.

**【Key words】** Critical-care pain observation tool; Visual analogue scale; Pain; Brain injury

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临床流行病学资料显示,危重患者是疼痛的高发群体,且镇痛不足与不良转归相关<sup>[1–2]</sup>,而恰当的镇痛治疗能够使危重症患者获益<sup>[3–5]</sup>,不仅能够减轻应激反应,降低医源性并发症发生率<sup>[6–7]</sup>,还可缩短机械通气时间、重症加强治疗病房(ICU)住院时间和整体住院时间<sup>[8–9]</sup>。恰当镇痛治疗的基础是对患者的疼痛状况进行准确地评估<sup>[10–11]</sup>,目前已有较多关于普通病房患者疼痛治疗的相关研究<sup>[12–14]</sup>,也有一系列针对收住ICU患者疼痛行为学评估工具相继被开发出来,如疼痛行为量表(BPS)、危重患者疼痛观察工具(CPOT)和非语言疼痛量表(NVPS)等<sup>[15–17]</sup>,对这些评估工具效度和信度的检验研究多是针对存在表达障碍的机械通气患者,而非脑损伤患者<sup>[18]</sup>。虽然既往的研究针对其他患者群体已经有用CPOT评价疼痛的报告,并确定了相应的截断值(cut-off值)<sup>[15, 18]</sup>,但对于脑损伤患者是否适用尚不确定。本研究的目的在于,针对神经外科开颅术后患者寻找应用CPOT评价疼痛的cut-off值,并评价其敏感性、特异性等指标,以指导临床应用CPOT对此类患者进行疼痛的评估。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料:**采用前瞻性观察性研究方法。入选2014年8月至2015年8月收入首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院综合ICU的患者。

**1.1.1 纳入标准:**①神经外科开颅术后收住ICU的患者;②年龄≥18岁;③能主诉疼痛,包括口述或通过眼神、动作等表达的患者;④转出ICU前需拔除深静脉导管者。

**1.1.2 排除标准:**①年龄<18岁;②中度以上昏

迷,格拉斯哥昏迷评分(GCS)≤12分;③不能或不愿配合主诉疼痛;④四肢瘫痪;⑤存在术后并发症,如出血、脑梗死或二次手术;⑥既往有慢性疼痛病史,需要长期口服止痛药;⑦有精神疾病史;⑧有过量饮酒或药物滥用史。

**1.1.3 伦理学方法:**本研究方案符合医学伦理学标准,经首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院伦理委员会审批通过,并获得患者或家属的知情同意。

**1.2 试验流程:**每个工作日上午,当患者确定转出ICU后,给予拔除术中留置的深静脉导管(股静脉、锁骨下静脉或颈内静脉)。由医师取下穿刺点处的敷料,以安尔碘消毒伤口局部,轻柔拔出留置的深静脉导管,局部压迫至无出血后,以无菌敷料覆盖。分别在操作前、操作后即刻以及操作后20 min(拔管前、中、后)时由医师评价患者的CPOT评分,每次评价后用视觉模拟评分(VAS)进行疼痛评价。为避免偏倚,在完成CPOT和VAS评分后,对患者进行主观感觉疼痛评价。

**1.2.1 CPOT评价方法:**CPOT包括面部表情、肢体动作、肌肉张力和与机械通气的同步性或发声4个维度<sup>[18]</sup>,每个维度记0~2分,总分为8分,由医师进行评价。

**1.2.2 VAS评价方法**<sup>[19]</sup>:取一10 cm长的游动标尺,一面标有0~10的刻度,“0”分表示无痛,“10”分表示难以忍受的最剧烈疼痛。评价时,告知患者尺子两端分别代表无痛和难以忍受的最剧烈疼痛。将有刻度的一面背向患者,让患者在尺子上标出能代表自己疼痛程度的相应位置,医师根据患者标出的位置记录其分数。

**1.2.3 主观感觉疼痛评价方法:**询问患者“您现在觉得身上疼吗?”或“刚才拔导管的时候您觉得疼吗?”并作记录。

**1.3 统计学分析:**使用SPSS 19.0软件处理数据。首先行正态性检验,正态分布计量数据以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,非正态分布的数据以中位数(范围或四分位数)[ $M$ (范围)或 $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]表示;采用相关样本Friedman秩的双向方差分析方法比较拔管前、中、后的CPOT和VAS值是否存在差异。绘制CPOT和VAS的受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),以患者主观疼痛评分为“金标准”,计算ROC曲线下面积(AUC)和约登指数,从而确定判断疼痛敏感度和特异度最高的cut-off值;同时采用网络ROC曲线分析程序([http://melolab.org/star/roc\\_analysis.php](http://melolab.org/star/roc_analysis.php))比较AUC。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 患者一般资料:**共纳入118例患者,其基本情况见表1。

表1 118例颅脑手术后重症患者的基本资料			
指标	数值	指标	数值
性别[例(%)]		手术结束至试验	$16.7 \pm 2.5$
男性	50(42.4)	开始时间(h, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	
女性	68(57.6)	CVC部位[例(%)]	
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	44.1 ± 13.1	颈内静脉	22(18.6)
身高(cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	165.0 ± 8.6	锁骨下静脉	6( 5.1)
体质量(kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	66.3 ± 11.7	股静脉	90(76.3)
原发病[例(%)]		ASA分级[例(%)]	
幕上肿瘤	30(25.4)	I级	13(11.0)
幕下肿瘤	82(69.5)	II级	104(88.2)
脑血管病	6( 5.1)	III级	1( 0.8)

注:CVC为深静脉置管,ASA为美国麻醉医师协会

**2.2 118例患者拔管前后CPOT、VAS评分(图1):**拔管中CPOT评分明显高于拔管前,但拔管后评分又降至拔管前(均 $P<0.01$ ),且拔管前后比较差异无统计学意义。拔管前、中、后VAS评分无明显变化,差异无统计学意义( $P=0.899$ )。

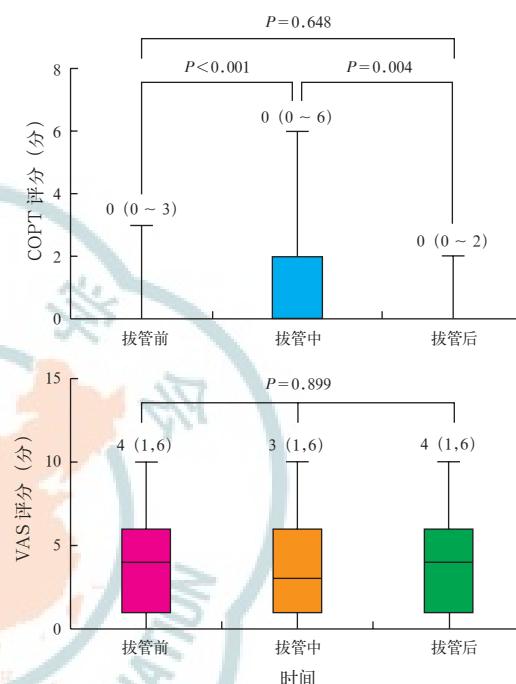


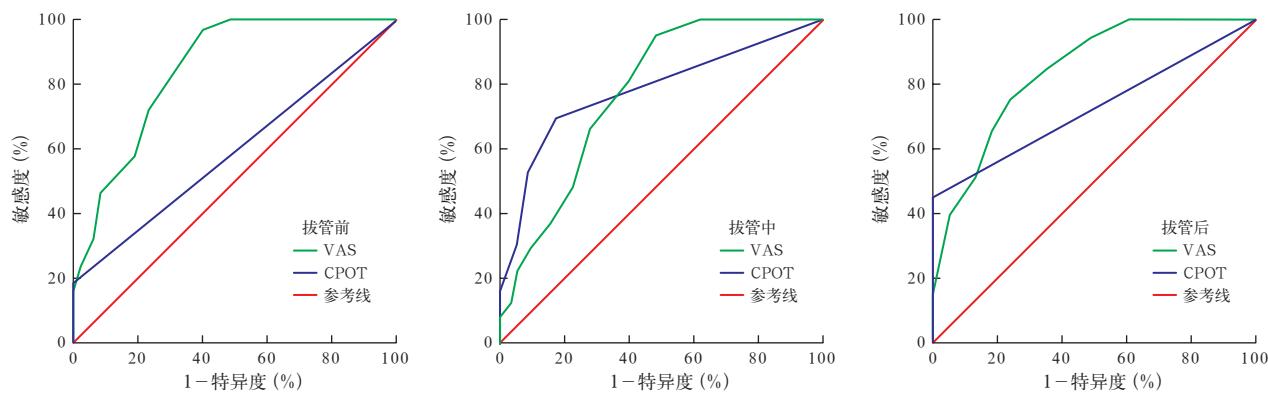
图1 颅脑手术后重症患者拔除深静脉导管前、中、后危重患者疼痛观察工具(CPOT)和视觉模拟评分(VAS)

**2.3 COPT、VAS对疼痛的评估(表2;图2):**COPT的cut-off值为1时,对拔管前、中、后的疼痛评价具有最大的约登指数;VAS的cut-off值在拔管前和拔管中取2、在拔管后取4时,具有最大的约登指数。拔管前和拔管后VAS的AUC均明显大于CPOT( $P<0.001$ 和 $P=0.006$ ),拔管中两者的AUC差异无统计学意义( $P=0.826$ )。

表2 COPT和VAS对颅脑手术后重症患者深静脉拔管操作前后疼痛的评价

指标	cut-off 值	约登 指数	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	AUC (95%CI)	阳性预测值 (95%CI)	阴性预测值 (95%CI)	阳性似然比 (95%CI)	阴性似然比 (95%CI)
拔管前 COPT	1	1.183	18.3	100.0	0.592(0.490~0.693)	1.00(1.00~1.00)	0.45(0.35~0.54)	∞	0.82(0.73~0.91)
拔管中 COPT	1	1.515	69.4	82.1	0.778(0.693~0.863)	0.81(0.71~0.92)	0.71(0.60~0.82)	3.88(2.16~6.98)	0.37(0.25~0.55)
拔管后 COPT	1	1.438	43.8	100.0	0.719(0.627~0.811)	1.00(1.00~1.00)	0.60(0.50~0.70)	∞	0.56(0.45~0.70)
拔管前 VAS	2	1.568	97.2	59.6	0.846(0.771~0.920) <sup>a</sup>	0.78(0.70~0.87)	0.93(0.84~1.00)	2.40(1.70~3.41)	0.05(0.01~0.19)
拔管中 VAS	2	1.452	95.2	50.0	0.767(0.681~0.854)	0.68(0.58~0.78)	0.90(0.80~1.00)	1.90(1.46~2.49)	0.10(0.03~0.30)
拔管后 VAS	4	1.509	75.0	75.9	0.838(0.767~0.909) <sup>a</sup>	0.79(0.68~0.89)	0.72(0.63~0.84)	3.12(1.90~5.11)	0.33(0.21~0.52)

注:CPOT为危重患者疼痛观察工具,VAS为视觉模拟评分,cut-off值为截断值,AUC为受试者工作特征曲线下面积,95%CI为95%可信区间;与相应COPT比较,<sup>a</sup> $P<0.01$



注: CPOT 为危重患者疼痛观察工具, VAS 为视觉模拟评分, ROC 曲线为受试者工作特征曲线

图 2 COPT 和 VAS 评价颅脑手术后重症患者拔除深静脉导管前、中、后疼痛的 ROC 曲线

### 3 讨 论

恰当的镇痛治疗有助于对患者疼痛的控制及对预后的改善<sup>[20]</sup>。由于疼痛属主观感受,因此最可靠的评估手段是患者的主诉<sup>[11]</sup>。美国危重病医学会(SCCM)和中华医学会重症医学分会发布的临床指南也推荐应用基于患者主诉的量表或评分工具对危重患者的疼痛进行评估<sup>[21-23]</sup>。然而,收治于ICU的危重患者多存在表达障碍,使得患者对疼痛的主诉受限,其中脑损伤患者尤其突出<sup>[24]</sup>。这也导致针对脑损伤患者的镇痛研究匮乏,几乎没有高级别临床研究证据。而在作为推荐意见支持证据的研究中,几乎都将脑损伤患者群体作为了排除对象<sup>[22]</sup>。

本研究针对神经外科开颅手术患者进行疼痛评价,比较使用CPOT与已经被广泛使用的疼痛评估工具VAS的优劣。结果发现,当患者处于相对静息状态下时(拔管前和拔管后20 min),CPOT对疼痛的诊断表现出很高的特异度,但敏感度欠佳,其AUC明显低于VAS;而在评价操作痛时,CPOT和VAS表现出相似的准确性,而且VAS在评估静息痛和操作痛等不同场合中的准确性较为一致。同时可以观察到,CPOT在拔管前、后的阴性预测值很低(0.45和0.60),而阴性似然比很高(0.82和0.56)。一般认为,阴性预测值受患病率的影响,其数值越大,诊断价值越大;而阴性似然比>0.50时,几乎不具备排除诊断的能力。也就是说,在静息状态下使用CPOT进行疼痛评价,可能导致大量实际存在疼痛的患者不能被诊断出来。对此可能的解释是,VAS作为疼痛的主观评价方式,能够比较准确地反映患者自身对疼痛的感受,即便疼痛程度较为轻微,患者也能比较准确地作出评价。而CPOT作为一种客观的疼痛评估工具,在患者疼痛较轻微时,可能并

不足以产生能够被评价者观察到的变化。

ICU中的众多操作,如翻身、穿刺、气管内吸引、引流管的拔除甚至床旁手术操作等都可能是引起患者疼痛的来源<sup>[25-27]</sup>,操作过程当中的疼痛程度也往往要强于静息状态下的疼痛。本研究中也发现,CPOT评分在拔管中明显高于拔管前和拔管后,对操作中疼痛的评价有助于评估伤害程度的大小,并可指导镇痛治疗。因此,将CPOT作为操作过程中疼痛的评估工具仍是有价值的。同时,作为一种客观的疼痛评估工具,CPOT的评价不需要患者配合,只需经过培训的医务人员就可进行评价,更便于在ICU内实施。这是CPOT相对于VAS的优势所在。

本研究存在的主要不足是只纳入了能够主诉疼痛的患者。而在ICU,尤其是神经专科ICU,大部分患者属于意识清楚却不能进行交流者,例如双侧听神经瘤术后丧失听力、脑血管意外后四肢瘫痪、失语的患者。因此还需要进一步验证在此类患者中CPOT是否具有相同的准确性。此外,本研究结果是否能外推到对昏迷患者疼痛的评价也不明确。

加拿大学者Melzack曾提出“疼痛二维理论”<sup>[28]</sup>。该理论中疼痛的内涵包括两个维度,一是人对疼痛的感觉,二是由疼痛导致人的行为学和生理指标的改变。前者属于主观范畴,需要患者主诉;后者属于客观范畴,可通过对患者的观察进行评价。包括CPOT在内的各种疼痛行为学评估工具的建立也是基于这一理论。同时按照该理论,生理学指标的改变也可能提示患者的疼痛。然而,生命体征(主要包括心率、血压和呼吸频率)在疼痛评估中作用的研究结果不一。虽然多数研究报道患者在接受疼痛刺激后,心率、血压和呼吸频率有一定幅度的升高,但是这些生命体征的变化并不仅仅与疼痛相关,也

可能是患者受到其他非疼痛性外界刺激时的改变,或是患者焦虑、躁动以及紧张时的表现<sup>[29]</sup>。有研究比较了当给予患者疼痛性和非疼痛性刺激时的生命体征指标,结果提示无显著差异<sup>[30]</sup>。总体来讲,当应用生命体征对患者的疼痛进行评估时,表现出敏感度好而特异度差的特点<sup>[22, 29]</sup>;而其与特异度好而敏感度差的CPOT结合使用,是否能够具有较好的敏感度和特异度?二者结合,甚至引入更多的工具如脑电活动的评估,能否为昏迷患者的疼痛评价作出指导?将来对这种假设的验证具有较大的临床研究价值。

#### 4 结 论

CPOT对于脑损伤患者静息状态下的疼痛评估效果欠佳,对于操作痛的评估具有较好的准确性,而对于昏迷患者疼痛的评估价值还需要进一步研究。

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## ·读者·作者·编者·

## 本刊常用不需要标注中文的缩略语

- 急性肺损伤 (acute lung injury, ALI)  
呼吸机相关性肺损伤 (ventilator induced lung injury, VILI)  
呼吸机相关性肺炎 (ventilator-associated pneumonia, VAP)  
社区获得性肺炎 (community acquired pneumonia, CAP)  
医院获得性肺炎 (hospital acquired pneumonia, HAP)  
慢性阻塞性肺疾病  
(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)  
急性呼吸窘迫综合征  
(acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS)  
全身炎症反应综合征  
(systemic inflammatory response syndrome, SIRS)  
多器官功能障碍综合征  
(multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, MODS)  
格拉斯哥昏迷评分 (Glasgow coma score, GCS)  
格拉斯哥预后评分 (Glasgow outcome score, GOS)  
简化急性生理学评分  
(simplified acute physiology score, SAPS)  
急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统  
(acute physiology and chronic health evaluation, APACHE)  
序贯器官衰竭评分  
(sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)  
肺炎严重程度指数 (pneumonia severity index, PSI)  
肺泡损伤定量评估指数  
(index of quantitative assessment, IQA)  
苏醒躁动程度评分 (restlessness score, RS)  
Richmond 躁动 - 镇静评分  
(Richmond agitation-sedation scale, RASS)  
Riker 镇静和躁动评分 (sedation-agitation scale, SAS)  
视觉模拟评分 (visual analogue scale, VAS)  
英国胸科协会改良肺炎评分 (confusion, uremia, respiratory rate, BP, age 65 years, CURB-65 评分)  
危重患者疼痛观察工具  
(critical-care pain observation tool, COPT)  
脉搏 (经皮) 血氧饱和度  
(percutaneous oxygen saturation, SpO<sub>2</sub>)  
氧合指数 (oxygenation index, PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>, OI)  
平均动脉压 (mean arterial pressure, MAP)  
中心静脉压 (central venous pressure, CVP)  
动脉血氧分压 (arterial partial pressure of oxygen, PaO<sub>2</sub>)  
动脉血二氧化碳分压  
(arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide, PaCO<sub>2</sub>)  
呼气末二氧化碳分压  
(end tidal carbon dioxide partial pressure, P<sub>ET</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>)  
血管外肺水指数 (extravascular lung water index, EVLWI)  
肺血管通透性指数  
(pulmonary vascular permeability index, PVPI)  
外周血管阻力指数 (systemic vascular resistance index, SVRI)  
胸腔内血容量指数 (intrathoracic blood volume index, ITBVI)  
气道峰压 (peak inspiratory pressure, PIP)  
气道平台压 (platform of the airway pressure, Pplat)  
呼气末正压 (positive end-expiratory pressure, PEEP)  
同步间歇指令通气  
(synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation, SIMV)  
气道压力释放通气  
(airway pressure release ventilation, APRV)  
体外膜肺氧合 (extra corporeal membrane oxygenation, ECMO)