・短篇论著・

腹部提压心肺复苏技术在急诊急救中的临床应用

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【摘要】目的 观察腹部提压心肺复苏(CPR)在严重胸部外伤致呼吸、心搏骤停患者救治中的临床应用效果。方法 选择 2011 年 10 月至 2016 年 10 月靖远煤业集团公司总医院救治的 66 例严重胸部外伤致呼吸、心搏骤停患者,按随机数字表法分为腹部提压组(32 例)和徒手腹部按压组(34 例)。两组均给予畅通气道、辅助呼吸、除颤、建立静脉通道、应用血管活性药物等常规治疗。腹部提压组在常规治疗基础上,应用腹部提压装置以 100 次/min 的频率连续交替向下按压与向上提拉腹部,按压和提拉幅度均为腹部原始状态以下或以上的 3~5 cm;徒手腹部按压组采用徒手腹部按压法进行 CPR,按压频率、腹部下陷深度等与腹部提压组相同。比较两组患者 CPR后 30 min 心率(HR)、动脉血气及复苏成功率;动态观察腹部提压 CPR后自主循环恢复(ROSC)患者 CPR 前及 CPR后 30 min 和 60 min HR、平均动脉压(MAP)、脉搏血氧饱和度(SpO₂)的变化。结果 与徒手腹部按压组比较,腹部提压组 CPR后 30 min HR(次/min:136.13±6.14 比 148.45±5.16)、动脉血二氧化碳分压[PaCO₂(mmHg, 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa):48.51±2.60 比 62.51±2.50]均明显降低,动脉血氧分压[PaO₂(mmHg):88.07±3.92 比 74.12±2.12]明显升高(均 P<0.05);腹部提压组 ROSC 患者 4 例,徒手腹部按压组 2 例,腹部提压组复苏成功率明显高于徒手腹部按压组(12.50% 比 5.82%,P<0.05)。4 例经腹部提压CPR后 ROSC 患者随 CPR 时间延长,HR 呈降低趋势,MAP、SpO₂呈升高趋势。结论 腹部提压 CPR 救治效果明显优于徒手腹部按压 CPR,可用于抢救严重胸部外伤致呼吸、心搏骤停患者。

【关键词】 腹部提压; 心肺复苏; 胸部外伤; 心搏骤停

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[Abstract] Objective To investigate the clinical value of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) with abdominal lifting and compression on patients with breathing and cardiac arrest induced by severe chest trauma. Methods Sixty-six breathing and cardiac arrest patients induced by severe chest trauma admitted to the General Hospital of Jingyuan Coal Industry Group Company from October 2011 to October 2016 were enrolled, and they were divided into abdominal lifting and compression group (n = 32) and unarmed abdominal compression group (n = 34) by random number table. The patients in both two groups were given the airway open, respiration support, defibrillation treatment, venous access establishment, vasoactive drugs application and other conventional treatments. On the basis of the routine treatment, the patients in abdominal lifting and compression group were given application of abdominal lifting and compression device with 100 times/min frequency and continuously alternating press down to lift the abdomen, the amplitude of pressing and pulling were 3-5 cm below or above the original level of the abdomen. Those in unarmed abdominal compression group were given abdominal CPR pressing method by hand, the frequency of pressing and depth of subsidence was the same as abdominal lifting and compression group. Heart rate (HR) and arterial blood gas at 30 minutes after CPR as well as the success rate of resuscitation were compared between the two groups. The changes in HR, mean arterial pressure (MAP) and pulse oxygen saturation (SpO₂) before and 30 minutes and 60 minutes after CPR were dynamically observed in patients with restoration of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) after abdominal lifting and compression CPR treatment. Results Compared with the unarmed abdominal compression group, HR (bmp: 136.13 ± 6.14 vs. 148.45 ± 5.16) and arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide [PaCO₂ (mmHg, 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa): 48.51 ± 2.60 vs. 62.51 ± 2.50] at 30 minutes after CPR in abdominal lifting and compression group were significantly lowered, and arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO_2) was significantly increased (mmHg: 88.07 ± 3.92 vs. 74.12 ± 2.12 , all P < 0.05). Four patients with ROSC were

found in abdominal lifting and compression group, and 2 in unarmed abdominal compression group. The success rate of resuscitation in abdominal lifting and compression group was significantly higher than that of unarmed abdominal compression group (12.50% vs. 5.82%, P < 0.05). In 4 patients with ROSC after abdominal lifting and compression CPR showed a downward trend in HR and an upward trend in MAP and SpO₂ with CPR time prolongation. **Conclusions** The effect of abdominal lifting and compression CPR is better than that of unarmed abdominal compression CPR, which is of great value for the life saving of patients with breathing and cardiac arrest induced by severe chest trauma.

[Key words] Abdominal lifting and compression; Cardiopulmonary resuscitation; Chest trauma; Cardiac arrest

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甘肃省白银市地处矿山中心地带,胸部外伤致心搏骤停患者较多见,传统心肺复苏(CPR)技术难以满足此类患者的抢救需求。传统 CPR 在进行人工呼吸时没有人工循环支持,造成通气与血流脱节,导致通气/血流比例(V/Q)异常,影响肺内气体交换,不能保证 CPR 时的氧合,造成复苏成功率降低^[1]。实施胸外按压需要足够的力度(40~55 kg)和幅度(5~6 cm),约有 1/3 被救者发生肋骨骨折。合并胸部外伤、肋骨骨折者因胸外按压可能加重骨折或导致骨折断端伤及肺脏和胸膜成为禁忌;此时传统的按压力度和幅度无法保证胸廓复张,影响了"心泵"和"胸泵"作用,降低了 CPR 效果。当无条件建立人工通道时,尤其是在经气管插管连接呼吸器通气前,尽早维持有效的肺通气极为重要。本院急诊科根据武警总医院王立祥教授研发的腹部提压器的原理仿制了一个腹部提压装置^[2-5],应用于严重胸部外伤致心搏骤停急诊患者,取得良好的救治效果,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

- 1.1 研究对象:选择2011年10月至2016年10月靖远煤业公司总医院救治的严重胸部外伤致呼吸、心搏骤停患者66例,按随机数字表法分为腹部提压组(32例)和徒手腹部按压组(34例)。
- 1.1.1 纳入标准:① 存在胸廓畸形、胸部外伤、胸肋骨骨折、血气胸、连枷胸、肺挫裂伤的无心跳、无呼吸或叹息样呼吸患者;② 腹部无明显外伤;③ 胸外按压过程中出现胸肋骨骨折;④ 患者家属同意进行腹部提压 CPR。
- 1.1.2 排除标准:① 有心脏填塞、纵隔移位、膈肌破裂、腹腔巨大包块(如妊娠、肠梗阻、腹腔器官肿瘤、腹水、巨大卵巢囊肿)、腹主动脉瘤及腹腔器官损伤等;② 胸腹联合伤致呼吸、心搏骤停;③ 腹部提压中出现腹腔器官损伤。
- 1.1.3 剔除标准:中途放弃治疗或退出研究者。
- 1.1.4 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经医院医学伦理委员会批准(2011-08-20),所有治疗均获得患者家属的知情同意。

1.2 治疗方法

- 1.2.1 常规治疗方法:经口气管插管、进行人工呼吸或机械通气,呼吸气囊辅助呼吸,心电监测,建立静脉通道、抗休克,应用血管活性药物,有手术指征者积极做好术前准备。
- 1.2.2 CPR 方法:腹部提压组施救者应用腹部提压装置,以 100次/min 的频率连续交替向下按压与向上提拉腹部,按 压与提拉时间相等,向下按压时垂直用力,使腹部下移3~5 cm,提拉时垂直向上均衡用力,最大限度使腹部扩张,通常

于回归按压前腹部状态后再上移 3~5 cm。徒手腹部按压组采用徒手腹部按压法进行 CPR,按压频率、腹部下陷深度等与腹部提压组相同。

- 1.3 观察指标:比较两组患者 CPR 后 30 min 心率(HR)、动脉血气的变化及复苏成功率;动态观察腹部提压 CPR 后自主循环恢复(ROSC)患者 CPR 前及 CPR 后 30 min 和 60 min HR、平均动脉压(MAP)、脉搏血氧饱和度(SpO₂)的变化。
- **1.4** 统计学方法:应用 SPSS 11.0 软件进行统计分析。计量资料用均数 ± 标准差(\bar{x} ±s)表示,多个样本均数比较用方差分析,均数多重比较用 LSD 法;计数资料用 R×C 表的 χ^2 检验;检验水准设定 P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 两组一般资料比较(表 1):66 例患者无中途放弃治疗或退出病例,均纳人分析。66 例患者均为男性;年龄20~55 岁,平均(37.5±3.4)岁;均为胸部外伤致心搏骤停。两组患者性别、年龄、原发病、心搏骤停时间差异无统计学意义(均 P>0.05),说明两组一般资料均衡,有可比性。

表 1 徒手腹部按压心肺复苏(CPR)和腹部提压 CPR 两组呼吸、心搏骤停患者一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	男性 (例)	年龄 (岁, x±s)	心搏骤停时间 $(\min, \overline{x} \pm s)$
徒手腹部按压组	34	34	38.5 ± 2.4	8.4 ± 2.6
腹部提压组	32	32	37.8 ± 3.4	8.6 ± 2.6

2.2 两组 CPR 效果比较(表 2): 与徒手腹部按压组比较,腹部提压组 CPR后 $30 \min$ HR、动脉血二氧化碳分压($PaCO_2$) 均明显降低、动脉血氧分压(PaO_2) 明显升高(均 P<0.05);腹部提压组 ROSC 患者 4 例,徒手腹部按压组 2 例,腹部提压组复苏成功率明显高于徒手腹部按压组(P<0.05)。

表 2 徒手腹部按压心肺复苏(CPR)和腹部提压 CPR 两组心搏骤停患者 CPR 后 30 min 效果比较

组别	例数 (例)	HR (次/min, x±s)		$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{PaCO}_2 \\ (\operatorname{mmHg}, \overline{x} \pm s) \end{array}$	
徒手腹部 按压组	34	148.45 ± 5.16	74.12 ± 2.12	62.51 ± 2.50	5.82(2)
腹部提压组	32	$136.13 \pm 6.14^{\rm \ a}$	$88.07 \pm 3.92^{\ a}$	$48.51 \pm 2.60^{\text{ a}}$	12.50(4) ^a

注: HR 为心率, PaO_2 为动脉血氧分压, $PaCO_2$ 为动脉血二氧化碳分压; 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa; 与徒手腹部按压组比较, $^aP < 0.05$

2.3 腹部提压 CPR 过程中动态监测结果(表 3):接受腹部提压 CPR 后 ROSC 患者随 CPR 时间延长, HR 呈降低趋势, MAP、 SpO_2 呈升高趋势,差异有统计学意义(均 P<0.05)。

表 3 4 例腹部提压心肺复苏 (CPR)后 ROSC 患者 CPR 前后不同时间点 HR、MAP、SpO₂ 的变化 $(\bar{x}\pm s)$

时间	例数 (例)	HR (次/min)	MAP (mmHg)	SpO_2
CPR 前	4	0	0	0
CPR 后 30 min	4	$135.25 \pm 10.11^{\ a}$	$72.58\pm7.46^{\;a}$	0.784 ± 0.084 b
CPR后 60 min	3	$124.16 \pm 12.51^{\;a}$	$76.82 \pm 9.23 \ ^{a}$	0.959 ± 0.074 be

注: ROSC 为自主循环恢复, HR 为心率, MAP 为平均动脉压, SpO_2 为动脉血氧饱和度; 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa; 与 CPR 前比较, $^aP<0.01$, $^bP<0.05$; 与 CPR 后 30 min 比较, $^cP<0.05$

3 讨论

CPR 是一项综合性抢救措施,最初的循环与呼吸支持 是维持患者生存的基本方法,简单、快捷、有效地实现循环 与呼吸支持将直接影响 CPR 效果,成为研究热点^[6-7]。由各 种创伤引发的心搏骤停患者大多合并胸肋骨骨折等并发症, 不能应用传统胸外按压抢救方法,影响了 CPR 抢救成功率。

关于传统 CPR 机制主要基于心泵、胸泵、左房泵 3 种学说^[8]。2003 年 Babbs^[9]提出腹泵学说。研究显示,腹部按压 CPR 较传统 CPR 可明显改善患者通气功能^[10];与传统 CPR 比较,腹部按压 CPR 可提高冠状动脉灌注压约 60%,且不损害器官功能^[11]。王立祥教授提出肺泵学说,并发明了腹部提压装置^[2-5],通过胸泵、肺泵、腹泵机制在不间断提拉过程中完成人工循环和人工呼吸,实现循环与呼吸同步复苏^[12],避免了传统 CPR 中人工通气和胸外按压相对独立,导致通气与血流脱节,弥补了胸外按压时没有通气支持的缺陷^[10]。

腹部提压 CPR 可使呼吸、心搏骤停患者恢复心跳和呼吸,其通气方式符合生理机制,是抢救胸部外伤致呼吸、心搏骤停患者的一种简便可行的方法^[13]。在急救人员和抢救器材不足的条件下,对于需要呼吸支持的复苏患者,腹部提压类似于腹式呼吸,每次提压需潮气量达 500 mL,接近于健康人的生理呼吸值。马立芝等^[14]实验显示,腹部提压产生的潮气量可达基础值的 70% 以上,分钟通气量大于基础值,呼气末二氧化碳分压和氧分压与基础值接近,说明在救治呼吸、心搏骤停患者时,腹部提压 CPR 能提供满意的肺通气。

本研究结果显示,与徒手腹部按压组比较,腹部提压组CPR后30 min HR、PaCO₂均明显降低,PaO₂明显升高;两组病例复苏成功率较低,可能与基础疾病和发生心搏骤停到抢救时间描述不准确有关,但腹部提压组复苏成功率明显高于徒手腹部按压组;动态观察结果显示,接受腹部提压CPR后ROSC患者随CPR时间延长,HR呈降低趋势,MAP、SpO₂呈升高趋势。说明腹部提压CPR具有很好的临床疗效。

综上,腹部提压 CPR 用于救治严重胸部外伤致呼吸和心搏骤停、呼吸肌无力及呼吸抑制的患者,实现了不间断人工循环状态下实施通气,适用于存在胸部外伤、胸廓畸形、肋骨骨折、血气胸等胸外按压禁忌证患者,弥补了传统 CPR的不足,降低了病死率,为 CPR 开辟了一条新的途径。

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