

• 论著 •

经鼻高流量氧疗对呼吸衰竭患者疗效的Meta分析

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【摘要】目的 系统评价经鼻高流量氧疗(HFNC)对呼吸衰竭(呼衰)患者的有效性。**方法** 应用计算机检索美国国立医学图书馆PubMed数据库、荷兰医学文摘(Embase)、科学网(Web of Science)、Cochrane图书馆数据库、中国知网(CNKI)、中国生物医学文献数据库(CBM)、维普数据库(VIP)、万方数据库2017年3月31日以前公开发表的关于HFNC对呼衰患者疗效的随机对照临床试验(RCT)或队列研究,并通过纳入文献的参考文献进行引证检索。对照组采用面罩氧疗(FM)或无创正压通气(NIPPV),试验组采用HFNC;主要结局指标包括气管插管率、舒适度,次要结局指标为住院病死率。纳入文献的质量由2名经过专业培训的循证医学研究人员完成,对符合质量标准的文献进行Meta分析,采用漏斗图进行各研究间的发表偏倚分析。**结果** 共纳入17篇文献,其中RCT 15篇,队列研究2篇;共3909例患者,HFNC组1907例,对照组2002例(FM 1068例、NIPPV 934例)。Meta分析结果显示,在降低呼衰患者气管插管率方面,HFNC较FM有明显的优势[优势比(OR)=0.51,95%可信区间(95%CI)=0.29~0.89,P=0.02],而与NIPPV相比差异无统计学意义(OR=0.80,95%CI=0.54~1.17,P=0.25);两个亚组合并分析显示,与FM/NIPPV相比,HFNC在降低呼衰患者气管插管率方面有明显优势(合并OR=0.66,95%CI=0.47~0.94,P=0.02)。在患者舒适度方面,与FM相比,呼衰患者更容易接受HFNC[标准化均数差(SMD)=-0.41,95%CI=-0.56~-0.26,P<0.00001]。在住院病死率方面,HFNC与FM(OR=0.82,95%CI=0.55~1.24,P=0.35)或NIPPV(OR=0.66,95%CI=0.37~1.17,P=0.16)差异均无统计学意义;两个亚组合并分析后结果仍未发生改变(合并OR=0.75,95%CI=0.54~1.05,P=0.09)。漏斗图分析结果显示,纳入文献中有关气管插管率的研究存在发表偏倚;有关患者舒适度和住院病死率的研究发表偏倚较小。**结论** 与FM相比,HFNC可降低呼衰患者气管插管率,但与NIPPV相比无明显差异;与FM相比,HFNC患者更舒适,更容易接受和耐受;但FM、NIPPV、HFNC对患者住院病死率的影响并无差异。

【关键词】 经鼻高流量氧疗; 面罩吸氧; 无创正压通气; 呼吸衰竭; Meta分析

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High-flow nasal cannulae oxygen in patients with respiratory failure: a Meta-analysis Yue Weigang, Zhang Zhigang, Zhang Caiyun, Yang Liping, He Jufang, Hou Yuying, Tang Ying, Tian Jinhui

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【Abstract】Objective To systematically evaluate the efficacy of high-flow nasal cannulae oxygen (HFNC) in patients with respiratory failure. **Methods** Computerized PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, the Cochrane Library, CNKI, CBM, VIP, Wanfang Database up to March 31st, 2017, all published available randomized controlled trials (RCTs) or cohort studies about HFNC therapy for patients with respiratory failure were searched. The control group was treated with face mask oxygen therapy (FM) or non-invasive positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV), while the experimental group was treated with HFNC. The main outcome measurements included endotracheal intubation rate, patient comfort, and the secondary outcome was in-hospital mortality. The quality of the literature was completed by two professionally trained evidence-based medical students, and meta-analysis was performed on quality-compliant literature. Funnel plot was used to analyze the publication bias. **Results** A total of 17 articles were enrolled including 15 RCTs and 2 cohort studies. There were 3909 patients enrolled, 1907 patients in HFNC group, and 2002 in control group (1068 patients with FM, and 934 with NIPPV). Meta-analysis showed that HFNC had a significant advantage over FM in reducing the tracheal intubation rate of patients with respiratory failure [odds ratio (OR) = 0.51, 95% confidence interval (95%CI) = 0.29~0.89, P = 0.02], but there was no significant difference as compared with that of NIPPV (OR = 0.80, 95%CI = 0.54~1.17, P = 0.25). Two subgroup analyses showed that HFNC had a significant advantage over FM in reducing the tracheal intubation rate [OR = 0.66, 95%CI = 0.47~0.94, P = 0.02]. In terms of patient comfort, HFNC was more comfortable than FM [standardized mean difference (SMD) = -0.41, 95%CI = -0.56~-0.26, P < 0.00001]. In terms of hospital mortality, HFNC was not significantly different from FM [OR = 0.82, 95%CI = 0.55~1.24, P = 0.35] or NIPPV [OR = 0.66, 95%CI = 0.37~1.17, P = 0.16]. Subgroup analysis also showed that HFNC was not significantly different from FM [OR = 0.75, 95%CI = 0.54~1.05, P = 0.09]. **Conclusion** Compared with FM, HFNC can reduce the rate of endotracheal intubation in patients with respiratory failure, but it is not significantly different from NIPPV; compared with FM, HFNC patients are more comfortable, easier to accept and tolerate; but FM, NIPPV, HFNC have no significant impact on hospital mortality.

1.17, $P = 0.25$). It was shown by pooled analysis of two subgroups that compared with FM/NIPPV, HFNC had a significant advantage in reducing tracheal intubation rate in patients with respiratory failure (pooled $OR = 0.66$, 95%CI = 0.47–0.94, $P = 0.02$). Compared with FM, patients with respiratory failure were more likely to receive HFNC for comfort [standardized mean difference (SMD) = -0.41, 95%CI = -0.56 to -0.26, $P < 0.00001$]. There was no significant difference in hospital mortality between HFNC and FM ($OR = 0.82$, 95%CI = 0.55–1.24, $P = 0.35$) or NIPPV ($OR = 0.66$, 95%CI = 0.37–1.17, $P = 0.16$). The results of pooled analysis of two subgroups were still unchanged (pooled $OR = 0.75$, 95%CI = 0.54–1.05, $P = 0.09$). It was shown by the funnel analysis that there was a bias in the study of tracheal intubation rate in the literature, while the bias of patient comfort and hospital mortality was low. **Conclusions** Compared with FM, HFNC could reduce the rate of tracheal intubation in patients with respiratory failure, but no difference was found as compared with NIPPV. Compared with FM, HFNC made patients more comfortable, and it was easier to be accepted and tolerated. However, there was no difference in hospital mortality among FM, NIPPV, and HFNC.

【Key words】 High-flow nasal cannulae oxygen; Face mask oxygen; Non-invasive positive pressure ventilation; Respiratory failure; Meta analysis

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经鼻高流量氧疗(HFNC)是指通过无需密闭的鼻导管直接将一定浓度的高流量空氧混合气体经过加温加湿输送给患者的一种新型无创通气氧疗方式^[1]。HFNC最初应用于新生儿领域^[2],近年来在成人患者,尤其在重症加强治疗病房(ICU)应用广泛^[3],主要针对急性呼吸衰竭(呼衰)^[4]、急性肺水肿、慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)、围手术期患者,使HFNC在成人低氧血症患者中逐渐成为无创正压通气(NIPPV)之外的选择^[5]。临床研究表明,HFNC可改善拔管后患者呼吸困难症状,降低拔管后低氧血症患者的再次插管率及病死率,且患者更易于接受和耐受^[6];但也有学者认为,HFNC可延长患者气管插管时间,延误病情,反而增加患者病死率^[7]。本研究将文献检索方向定位到国内外相关领域,应用Meta分析来评价HFNC对各种原因导致呼衰患者的疗效,以期为临床提供相应的参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入标准: ① 科研设计为随机对照临床试验(RCT)或队列研究; ② 研究对象年龄≥18岁,性别不限; ③ 各种原因导致的低氧血症患者,氧合指数(PaO_2/FiO_2)≤300 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa); ④ 治疗组采用HFNC,对照组采用面罩氧疗(FM)或NIPPV给氧; ⑤ 结局指标为气管插管率、舒适度、住院病死率。

1.2 排除标准: ① 重复发表文献; ② 会议论文、文摘; ③ 资料数据缺失或结局指标未提及; ④ 非中、英文文献。

1.3 检索策略: 检索采用主题词与自由词相结合的方式。中文检索词: 经鼻高流量氧疗、高流量经鼻导管氧疗、呼吸衰竭、呼吸功能不全等, 检索数据库: 中国知网(CNKI)、中国生物医学文献数据库(CBM)、维普数据库(VIP)、万方数据库; 英文检索

词: high flow nasal cannulae、high flow nasal cannulae oxygen therapy、noninvasive respiratory support、acute respiratory failure、respiratory insufficiency、RF, 检索数据库: 美国国立医学图书馆PubMed数据库、荷兰医学文摘(Embase)、科学网(Web of Science)、Cochrane图书馆数据库。检索数据库日期为建库至2017年3月31日。

1.4 文献资料提取: 由2位研究者独立阅读文献题目和摘要,在去重和排除明显不符合纳入标准的研究后,对可能符合纳入标准的文献阅读全文,以确定是否纳入;如有分歧,通过讨论或由第3位研究者决定。提取资料主要包括: ①一般资料: 文题、作者姓名、发表日期和文献来源; ②研究特征: 研究对象的一般人口学特征、研究地点、研究时间、基线可比性、研究目的、研究结果等; ③结局指标: 主要结局指标包括气管插管率、舒适度,次要结局指标为住院病死率。

1.5 纳入研究的偏倚风险评价: 由2位评价员按照Cochrane系统评价手册5.1.0版中推荐的针对RCT的偏倚风险评估工具对纳入文献进行偏倚风险评价,如有分歧由第3位评价员介入并通过讨论达成一致。评价内容包括: ①随机分配方案产生; ②分配方案隐藏; ③盲法实施; ④数据完整性; ⑤选择性报告研究结果; ⑥其他偏倚来源。

1.6 资料分析: 采用RevMan 5.3软件进行Meta分析,计数资料采用优势比(OR)、计量资料采用标准化均数差(SMD)为疗效分析统计量,各效应量均以95%可信区间(95%CI)表示。各纳入研究间的异质性采用 I^2 检验分析,如各研究间有统计学同质性($P > 0.05$, $I^2 \leq 50\%$),则采用固定效应模型进行Meta分析;如各研究间不存在统计学同质性($P \leq 0.05$, $I^2 > 50\%$),则采用随机效应模型进行Meta分析。在

表1 HFNC对呼吸衰竭患者疗效的Meta分析纳入研究的基本特征

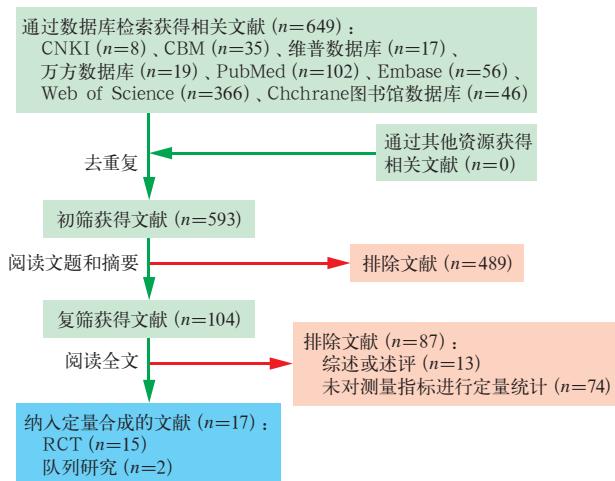
纳入研究	例数(例)		性别(男性/女性,例/例)		年龄(岁, $\bar{x}\pm s$)		干预措施		结局指标
	试验组	对照组	试验组	对照组	试验组	对照组	试验组	对照组	
Tiruvoipati等 ^[8]	20	22	11/ 9	9/ 12	65.04±15.92	65.42±15.80	HFNC	FM	①
Parke等 ^[9]	169	171	129/ 40	129/ 42	65.0±17.2	66.0±16.9	HFNC	FM	①②③
Maggiore等 ^[10]	53	52	33/ 20	35/ 18	65±18	64±17	HFNC	FM	②③
Rittayamai等 ^[11]	9	8	10/7		66.8±13.8		HFNC	FM	①
Schwabauer等 ^[12]	14	14	未报告	未报告	未报告	未报告	HFNC	FM	①
Rittayamai等 ^[13]	20	20	9/ 11	6/ 14	65.6±14.4	63.6±15.7	HFNC	FM	①
Corley等 ^[14]	81	74	58/ 23	56/ 18	63.0±11.4	65.0±11.1	HFNC	FM	②
Lemiale等 ^[15]	52	48	38/ 14	32/ 16	59.3±28.2	64.5±31.1	HFNC	FM	①②
Bell等 ^[16]	48	52	20/ 28	24/ 28	72.9±15.1	74.5±14.0	HFNC	FM	①②
Futier等 ^[17]	108	112	61/ 47	64/ 58	62±12	61±13	HFNC	FM	③
Hernández等 ^[18]	264	263	164/100	154/109	51.0±13.1	51.8±12.2	HFNC	FM	②③
Jones等 ^[19]	165	138	73/ 92	71/ 67	74.6±15.6	72.2±16.8	HFNC	FM	②③
Stéphan等 ^[20]	414	416	273/141	278/138	63.8±12.7	63.9±13.1	HFNC	NIPPV	②③
Frat等 ^[21]	106	94/110	75/ 31	137/ 67	61±16	61±17	HFNC	FM/NIPPV	②③
Hernández等 ^[22]	290	314	186/104	201/113	64.6±15.4	64.4±15.8	HFNC	NIPPV	②③
Coudroy等 ^[23]	60	55	35/ 24	42/ 13	62±22	58±20	HFNC	NIPPV	②③
Yoo等 ^[24]	34	39	18/ 7	25/ 14	62.1±16.8	62.9±16.1	HFNC	NIPPV	②

注：HFNC为经鼻高流量氧疗，FM为面罩氧疗，NIPPV为无创正压通气；结局指标：①为舒适度，②为气管插管率，③为住院病死率；Rittayamai等^[11]的研究为一项随机交叉实验，只报道了纳入研究对象的整体数据

亚组分析中，如有任一亚组研究不存在同质性，则整体采用随机效应模型。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。绘制漏斗图，评价各研究间发表偏倚情况。

2 结果

2.1 文献检索过程及结果：初检文献649篇，通过EndNote X7软件去重、手工阅读文题去重，以及阅读文题和摘要，排除重复以及不符合纳入标准的文献共489篇；进一步阅读全文，排除87篇不符合纳入标准的文献，最终纳入17篇^[8-24]文献进行合并分析（图1）。17篇文献中共涉及3909例患者，试验组1907例、对照组2002例（FM 1068例、NIPPV 934例）；纳入文献基本信息见表1。



注：RCT为随机对照临床试验

图1 经鼻高流量氧疗(HFNC)对呼吸衰竭患者疗效的Meta分析纳入文献筛选流程图

2.2 文献质量评价(表2)：17篇文献中，15篇^[8-22]为RCT，2篇^[23-24]为队列研究；11篇^[8-11, 14-22]文献方法学中明确提到随机方案为计算机随机序列产生，但其中有3篇^[12-13, 19]文献未描述分配隐藏情况；10篇^[8, 10, 14, 16-22]文献在数据结果分析中对数据评价者采用盲法；所有文献结果数据报告完整；各文献其他偏倚来源不清楚。

表2 经鼻高流量氧疗(HFNC)对呼吸衰竭患者疗效的Meta分析纳入文献的偏倚风险评价

纳入研究	随机方法	分配隐藏	盲法	数据完整性	选择性报告	其他偏倚
Tiruvoipati等 ^[8]	计算机随机	是	单盲	完整	否	不清楚
Parke等 ^[9]	计算机随机	是	不清楚	完整	否	不清楚
Maggiore等 ^[10]	计算机随机	是	单盲	完整	否	不清楚
Rittayamai等 ^[11]	计算机随机	否	不清楚	完整	否	不清楚
Schwabauer等 ^[12]	不清楚	不清楚	不清楚	完整	否	不清楚
Rittayamai等 ^[13]	不清楚	不清楚	不清楚	完整	否	不清楚
Corley等 ^[14]	计算机随机	是	单盲	完整	否	不清楚
Lemiale等 ^[15]	计算机随机	是	不清楚	完整	否	不清楚
Bell等 ^[16]	计算机随机	是	单盲	完整	否	不清楚
Futier等 ^[17]	计算机随机	是	单盲	完整	否	不清楚
Hernández等 ^[18]	计算机随机	是	单盲	完整	否	不清楚
Jones等 ^[19]	计算机随机	不清楚	单盲	完整	否	不清楚
Stéphan等 ^[20]	计算机随机	是	单盲	完整	否	不清楚
Frat等 ^[21]	计算机随机	是	单盲	完整	否	不清楚
Hernández等 ^[22]	计算机随机	是	单盲	完整	否	不清楚
Coudroy等 ^[23]	队列研究	否	否	完整	否	不清楚
Yoo等 ^[24]	队列研究	否	否	完整	否	不清楚

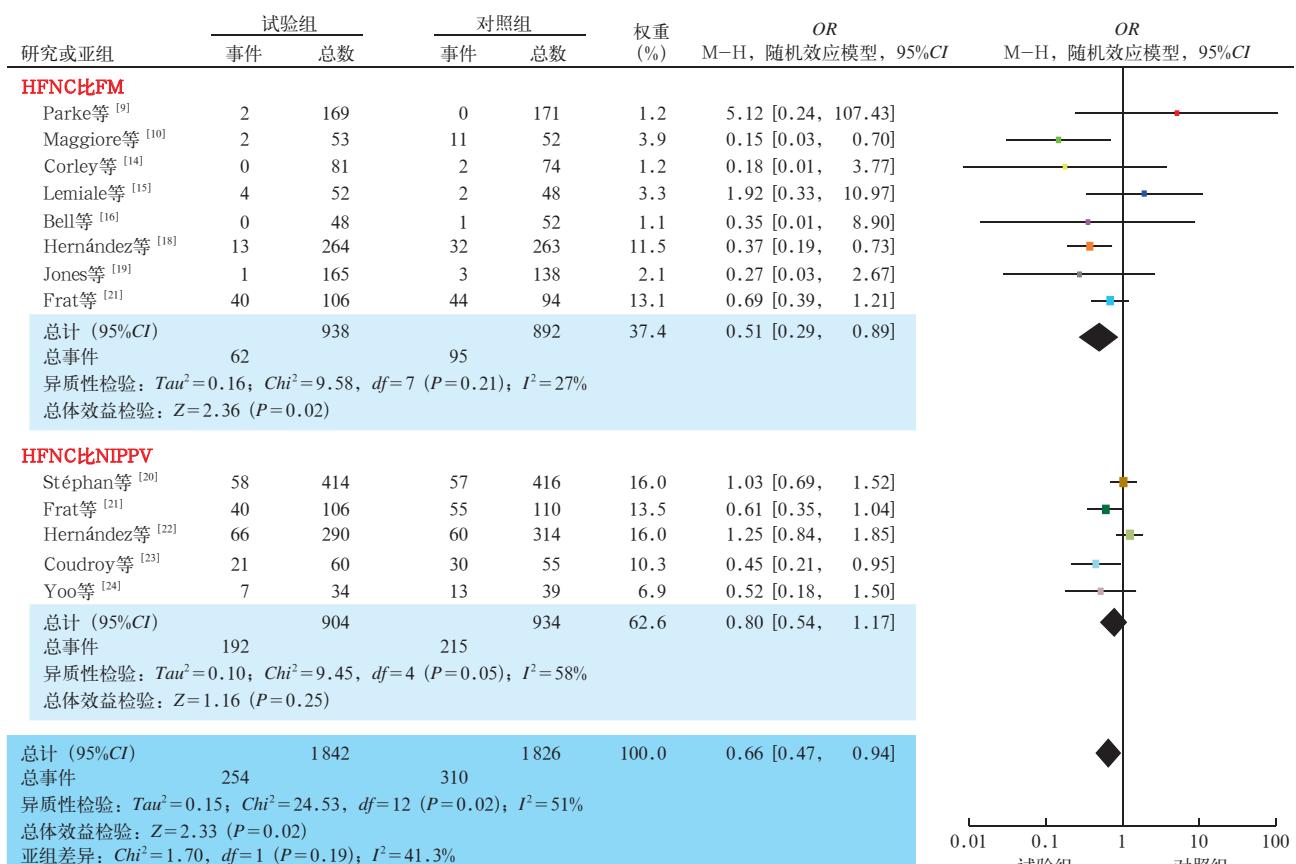
2.3 HFNC效果评价

2.3.1 HFNC对呼衰患者气管插管率的影响(图2)：

有8项研究^[9-10, 14-16, 18-19, 21]描述了HFNC与FM对呼衰患者气管插管率的影响,5项研究^[20-24]描述了HFNC与NIPPV对气管插管率的影响。由于HFNC与NIPPV比较的各研究间存在异质性($I^2=58\%$, $P=0.05$),故整体采用随机效应模型进行Meta分析。结果显示,HFNC较FM可显著降低呼衰患者气管插管率($OR=0.51$, $95\%CI=0.29 \sim 0.89$, $P=0.02$);HFNC与NIPPV气管插管率差异无统计学意义($OR=0.80$, $95\%CI=0.54 \sim 1.17$, $P=0.25$)。两个亚

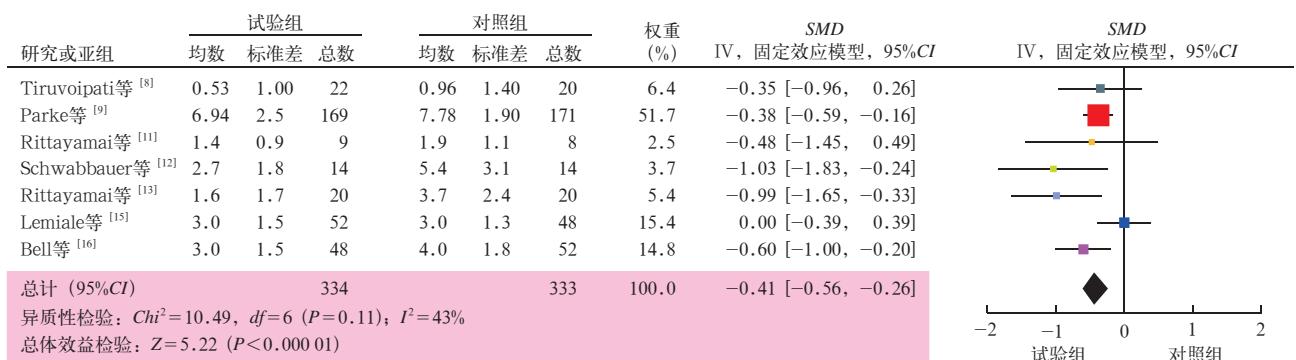
组合并分析结果显示,HFNC较FM/NIPPV对降低气管插管率有明显优势(合并 $OR=0.66$, $95\%CI=0.47 \sim 0.94$, $P=0.02$)。

2.3.2 HFNC对呼衰患者舒适度的影响(图3):有7项研究^[8-9, 11-13, 15-16]描述了HFNC与FM对呼衰患者舒适度的影响。各研究间存在同质性($I^2=43\%$, $P=0.11$),采用固定效应模型进行Meta分析。结果显示,HFNC较FM在舒适度方面更容易被患者接受($SMD=-0.41$, $95\%CI=-0.56 \sim -0.26$, $P<0.00001$)。



注:HFNC为经鼻高流量氧疗,FM为面罩氧疗,NIPPV为无创正压通气,*OR*为优势比,95%CI为95%可信区间

图2 HFNC与FM/NIPPV对呼吸衰竭患者气管插管率影响比较的Meta分析



注:HFNC为经鼻高流量氧疗,FM为面罩氧疗,SMD为标准化均数差,95%CI为95%可信区间

图3 HFNC与FM对呼吸衰竭患者舒适度影响比较的Meta分析

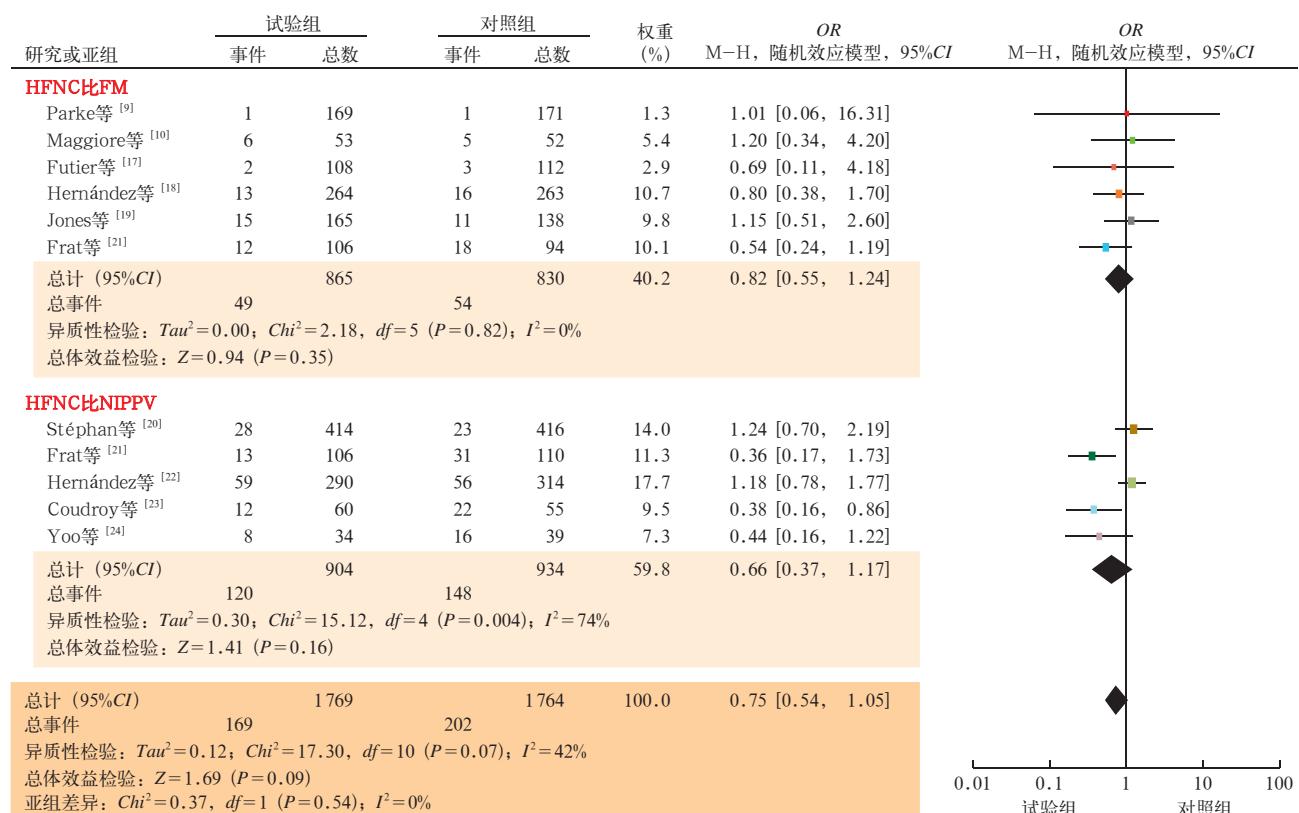
2.3.3 HFNC 对呼衰患者住院病死率的影响(图4):有6项研究^[9-10, 17-19, 21]描述了HFNC与FM对呼衰患者住院病死率的影响,5项研究^[20-24]描述了HFNC与NIPPV对呼衰患者住院病死率的影响。由于HFNC与NIPPV比较的各研究间存在异质性($I^2=74\%$, $P=0.004$),故整体采用随机效应模型进行Meta分析。结果显示, HFNC与FM($OR=0.82$, $95\%CI=0.55 \sim 1.24$, $P=0.35$)或NIPPV($OR=0.66$, $95\%CI=0.37 \sim 1.17$, $P=0.16$)在呼衰患者住院病死率方面差异无统计学意义。两个亚组合并分析结果

并未发生变化(合并 $OR=0.75$, $95\%CI=0.54 \sim 1.05$, $P=0.09$)。

2.3.4 文献发表偏倚结果(图5):纳入文献中有关气管插管率的研究漏斗图不对称,提示存在发表偏倚;有关患者舒适度和住院病死率的研究漏斗图基本对称,提示发表偏倚较小。

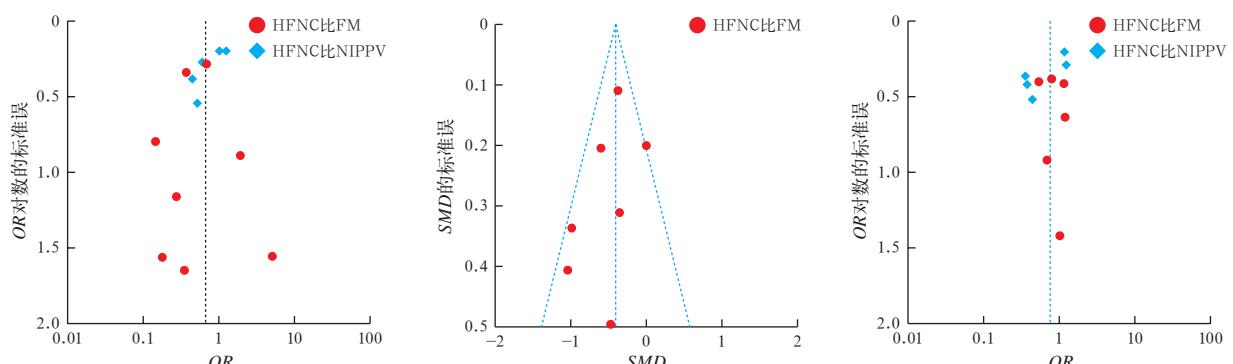
3 讨 论

HFNC是成人NIPPV的一种新型氧疗方式,可输出21%~100%的恒定氧浓度,同时可输送37℃左右温度及100%相对湿度的温热气体,保证气道



注: HFNC为经鼻高流量氧疗, FM为面罩氧疗, NIPPV为无创正压通气, *OR*为优势比, 95%CI为95%可信区间

图4 HFNC与FM/NIPPV对呼吸衰竭患者住院病死率影响比较的Meta分析



注: HFNC为经鼻高流量氧疗, FM为面罩氧疗, NIPPV为无创正压通气, *OR*为优势比, *SMD*为标准化均数差

图5 HFNC与FM/NIPPV对呼吸衰竭患者气管插管率(左)、舒适度(中)、住院病死率(右)影响的Meta分析纳入文献发表偏倚漏斗图

黏膜纤毛的正常功能^[25],稀释痰液并促进气道分泌物排除,相对于普通鼻导管和FM有绝对优势^[26]。HFNC的最高输出流量可达60 L/min,可增加患者肺泡通气量,同时减少生理无效腔的通气量^[27];可降低吸气相呼吸功耗,减轻呼吸困难症状,在呼气相气道内产生一定正压^[28],类似于呼气末正压(PEEP),可增加功能残气量,改善氧合^[29]。HFNC给氧较FM及NIPPV更舒适,患者更容易接受、耐受^[30]。

近年来,HFNC在成人呼吸功能不全患者的应用逐渐增加。大量RCT研究显示,HFNC较FM能更明显改善急性呼衰($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 < 200 \text{ mmHg}$)成年患者^[17]、拔除气管导管后低风险患者^[18]及呼吸功能不全患者的氧合,缓解患者呼吸困难症状^[31],降低患者气管插管率及再插管率。Hernández等^[22]研究显示,对于高风险呼衰患者,HFNC预防拔管后再插管和呼衰的效果不劣于NIPPV治疗,且HFNC可能使患者受益更多。同时大量研究表明,与FM或NIPPV相比,HFNC治疗时患者舒适度更高,更容易耐受^[13-16]。但也有研究表明,HFNC在改善呼吸状况和病死率方面并未体现出明显优势^[8, 14-17, 21]。

本次Meta分析结果显示,HFNC相对于FM有助于降低呼衰患者气管插管率,且患者更容易接受和耐受;而HFNC与NIPPV在改善气管插管率及住院病死率方面差异并无统计学意义。

综上,本次Meta分析结果显示,HFNC较FM可降低呼衰患者气管插管率,但与NIPPV无差异;与FM相比,HFNC患者更容易接受和耐受;但FM、NIPPV、HFNC对患者住院病死率的影响并无差异。本次Meta分析纳入文献数量较多、患者病例数较多,文献异质性较低,证据论证可靠,为临床提供了确切依据。临幊上对于HFNC应用于各种原因引起的呼衰患者仍存在争议,有待更多高质量研究进一步证实。

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• 科研新闻速递 •

容量超负荷对血液透析患者动脉僵硬度的影响

最近, 波兰学者进行了一项队列研究, 旨在了解单次血液透析对患者动脉僵硬度、容量超负荷状态及相关实验室指标的影响。该队列研究纳入了 71 例平均年龄为 (64 ± 16) 岁的血液透析患者, 通过测定脉搏波传播速度(PWV)来反映动脉僵硬度。研究人员分别在患者透析前后 15 min 进行相关指标检测, 通过人体成分监测仪(BCM)测定患者的体液及营养状态。多元回归分析显示: 在透析前, 机体处于容量超负荷时, 容量超负荷每增加 1 L, PWV 会相应增加 0.523 m/s; 在透析后, 中心动脉收缩压每增加 10 mmHg ($1 \text{ mmHg} = 0.133 \text{ kPa}$), PWV 会相应增加 0.707 m/s。研究人员据此得出结论: 机体容量超负荷状态和血压是血液透析患者动脉僵硬度的主要影响因素。

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限制性液体复苏对脓毒性休克患者循环的影响

液体复苏对脓毒性休克患者血流动力学的影响尚未完全清楚。为此, 丹麦学者进行了相关研究, 旨在评价限制性液体复苏对重症监护室(ICU)中脓毒性休克患者循环的影响。研究人员对一项多中心随机对照临床试验(RCT)进行了事后分析, 该试验研究对象为已接受初始液体复苏的脓毒性休克患者, 随机分为限制性液体复苏组和常规液体复苏组; 评价指标为入组 24 h 内最高血乳酸水平, 以及最高去甲肾上腺素用量及尿量。结果显示, 进入该试验的全部患者(151 例)均纳入了结果分析, 限制性液体复苏组 24 h 内平均累计复苏液体量为 500(0, 1500) mL, 常规液体复苏组为 1250(500, 2500) mL。限制性液体复苏组最高血乳酸水平与常规液体复苏组的差值为 0.1 mmol/L [$95\% \text{ CI} = -0.7 \sim 0.9$, $P = 0.86$], 最高去甲肾上腺素用量的差值为 $0.01 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ [$95\% \text{ CI} = -0.02 \sim 0.05$, $P = 0.48$], 尿量的差值为 $-0.1 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ [$95\% \text{ CI} = -0.3 \sim 0.2$, $P = 0.70$]。因此研究人员认为: 对于接受过初始液体复苏的脓毒症患者, 在 24 h 内进行限制性液体复苏并不会对机体循环有明显的不良影响。

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