

• 综述 •

超声监测膈肌功能在临床中的应用进展

王祥¹ 黄诗倩¹ 夏祖和² 姚尚龙¹ 夏海发¹¹ 华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院麻醉科, 湖北武汉 430022; ² 鄂州市梁子湖区太和卫生院内科, 湖北鄂州 436060

王祥现在华中科技大学同济医学院附属武汉儿童医院(武汉市妇幼保健院)麻醉科, 湖北武汉 430016

通信作者: 夏海发, Email: haifaxia@163.com

【摘要】 近年来, 床旁超声在麻醉、急危重症等领域发展迅速。床旁超声因其可视、无创、便携、可床旁反复操作等优点, 在临床上被广泛用于即时监测心、肺、膈肌等人体组织器官的功能状态。膈肌是维持呼吸功能的重要结构, 膈肌麻痹或者功能障碍可导致吸气功能明显减退。通过床旁超声监测膈肌厚度、膈肌活动度等指标, 以评估患者膈肌功能, 并结合临床多项指标综合判断患者呼吸功能恢复情况, 可以对膈肌麻痹、膈肌萎缩、膈肌发育不全、肌萎缩性侧索硬化等病理状态进行快速识别, 还可以动态评估从膈肌功能障碍到膈肌功能恢复的演变过程以指导气管插管患者撤机拔管, 并可对其治疗效果提供实时反馈。本文就膈肌的超声评估方法、临床应用等情况进行综述, 以期指导临床医生应用相关指标来全面评估膈肌的结构和功能, 进而诊断和治疗膈肌功能障碍, 希望对临床工作提供帮助。

【关键词】 超声; 膈肌; 临床应用**基金项目:** 吴阶平医学基金会临床科研专项资助基金(320.6750.18178); 国家自然科学基金(81701887)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn121430-20200824-00591

Application progress of ultrasound monitoring of diaphragm function in clinicWang Xiang¹, Huang Shiqian¹, Xia Zuhe², Yao Shanglong¹, Xia Haifa¹¹Department of Anesthesiology, Wuhan Union Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430022, Hubei, China; ²Department of Internal Medicine, Taihe Hospital, Liangzihu District, Ezhou City, Ezhou 436060, Hubei, ChinaWangxiang is working on the Department of Anesthesiology, Wuhan Children's Hospital (Wuhan Maternal and Child Health Hospital), Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430016, Hubei, China
Corresponding author: Xia Haifa, Email: haifaxia@163.com

【Abstract】 In recent years, point of care ultrasound (POCUS) has developed rapidly in the fields of anesthesia and critical care. POCUS is widely used in clinic to monitor the function of human tissues and organs such as the heart, lungs, and diaphragm due to its visual, non-invasive, portable, and repeatable characters at the bedside. Diaphragm is an important structure to maintain respiratory function. Diaphragm paralysis or dysfunction can cause a significant decrease in inspiratory function. The patient's diaphragm function can be assessed through monitoring diaphragm thickness and activity by POCUS, and combined with other clinical indicators, the patient's recovery of respiratory function can be comprehensively evaluated, and rapidly identify the pathological conditions, such as diaphragm paralysis, diaphragm atrophy, diaphragmatic hypoplasia and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Dynamic evaluation of the process from diaphragmatic dysfunction to recovery can provide guidance for weaning and extubation, and real-time feedback on the treatment effect. This article reviews the ultrasound evaluation methods and clinical applications to the diaphragm, in order to guide clinicians to use relevant indicators to comprehensively evaluate the structure and function of the diaphragm, and then diagnose and treat diaphragm dysfunction, which may help making clinical decision.

【Key words】 Ultrasound; Diaphragm; Clinical application**Fund program:** Wu Jieping Medical Foundation Clinical Research Special Funding Fund (320.6750.18178); National Natural Science Foundation of China (81701887)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn121430-20200824-00591

膈肌是一个“穹顶样”的纤维肌性器官, 由中央的肌腱和周围的骨骼肌组成^[1]。膈肌是主要的呼吸肌, 连同肋间内肌、肋间外肌和其他辅助肌肉共同完成呼吸动作。膈肌运动受中枢神经系统、膈神经、神经肌肉接头、膈肌本身、胸腔及上腹部等因素影响, 上述任何因素受到解剖或病理等影响时, 均会导致膈肌功能异常。目前临床上关于膈肌的监测方法包括无创性和有创性, 其中无创监测方法包括: 肺功能、

胸部 X 线片或透视、超声检查等; 有创监测方法包括: 最大吸气压、最大呼气压、最大跨膈压、电刺激/磁刺激诱发的颤搐性跨膈压、肌电图等。超声以其无创、高效、可实时动态监测、床旁反复操作等优点逐渐取代传统膈肌评估工具, 在临床上应用越来越广泛。现就膈肌的超声评估方法、临床应用情况进行综述, 以期临床医生能更加全面地认识膈肌的结构和功能, 进而为临床诊治膈肌功能障碍提供思路和方法。

1 超声评估膈肌的方法及指标

临床上,通过超声监测右侧膈肌运动比左侧更容易,这是因为左侧膈肌声像受到脾脏和胃的影响^[2]。将超声探头置于锁骨中线与腋前线之间的前胸壁肋间隙,在 B 型超声中可见高回声的胸膜层、无回声的膈肌层及高回声的腹膜层,膈肌显示为在肺脏与肝脏之间(右侧)或者脾脏之间(左侧)的无回声层^[3],测量胸膜与腹膜之间的距离即为膈肌厚度(diaphragm thickness, Tdi)。选择 M 型超声,将采样线垂直于膈肌,可以记录膈肌移动度(diaphragmatic excursion, DE)。成人平静呼吸时 DE 正常参考值为:男性(1.8±0.3)cm,女性(1.6±0.3)cm;最大深呼吸时 DE 正常参考值为:男性(7.0±0.6)cm,女性(5.7±1.0)cm。通过测量吸气末 Tdi 和呼气末 Tdi,可计算出膈肌增厚率(diaphragm thickening fraction, DTF),即 $DTF = (\text{吸气末 Tdi} - \text{呼气末 Tdi}) / \text{呼气末 Tdi} \times 100\%$ 。成人 Tdi 正常参考值为 0.22~0.28 cm,DTF 正常参考值为 42%~78%。DTF 可作为反映膈肌收缩效能的指标^[4]。

2 超声监测膈肌功能在临床中的应用

2.1 指导重症患者机械通气撤机拔管:约有 20%~30% 的患者在机械通气状态下存在撤机困难,其原因复杂,Heunks 和 van der Hoeven^[5]综述国内外文献,提出撤机困难的评估及应对措施,其中撤机困难的原因有“ABCDE”5 个方面,分别是:气道和肺功能障碍(airway and lung dysfunction, A)、脑功能障碍(brain dysfunction, B)、心功能不全(cardiac dysfunction, C)、膈肌/呼吸肌功能不全(diaphragm/respiratory muscle function, D)、内分泌和代谢功能障碍(endocrine and metabolic dysfunction, E)。在重症监护病房(intensive care unit, ICU),膈肌功能障碍通常会增加患者肺部并发症,并延长机械通气时间;另外,机械通气也会导致膈肌功能障碍或膈肌萎缩即呼吸机相关性功能障碍(ventilator-induced diaphragmatic dysfunction, VIDD)。因此,超声监测膈肌运动在指导患者脱机时具有重要意义。结合经胸超声心动图、肺和膈肌超声等,通过综合指标评定,有利于预测和指导危重患者撤机拔管^[6]。通过系统回顾撤机过程,超声应用可分为心脏评估、膈肌评估、肺功能评估以及胸腔积液评估等^[7]。对于机械通气患者,结合肺部超声(lung ultrasonography, LUS)评分和 DTF 可用于预测撤机成功的可靠性及精确性,其中低 DTF 或高 LUS 评分提示存在较高的撤机风险^[8]。

Huang 等^[9]在一项纳入 40 例 80 岁以上高龄患者的研究中表明,通过超声监测膈肌运动评估老年患者撤机困难的准确率较高,DE 和膈肌收缩速率是预测老年患者撤机的指标。Farghaly 和 Hasan^[10]研究表明,超声监测 DE 和吸气末 Tdi 能作为预测成功撤机的指标,且联合浅快呼吸指数(rapid shallow breathing index, RSBI)能提高撤机的成功率。一项纳入 34 例正准备撤机的危重症患者的前瞻性研究提示,右侧 DTF 联合 RSBI 能改善成功撤机的准确性^[11]。相对于传统预测撤机指标 RSBI,通过 M 型超声评估右侧 DE 联合 RSBI 预测成功撤机的精确性更高^[12]。Lee 等^[13]的一项前瞻性病例对照研究纳入了 31 例 ICU 机械通气患儿,完成了 1 389 次

超声评估,结果显示,机械通气后出现明显的 DTF 下降,其中 $DTF < 17\%$ 与拔管失败相关。

2.2 判断慢性阻塞性肺疾病的严重程度:有研究表明,对于慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, AECOPD),通过超声评估膈肌功能障碍者(定义为 $DTF < 20\%$)无创通气撤机失败的风险更高,同时膈肌功能障碍者机械通气时间和住院时间更长,且 $DTF < 20\%$ 在预测无创通气撤机时比 pH 值和动脉血二氧化碳分压(arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide, $PaCO_2$)变化的准确性更高^[14]。AECOPD 住院患者行无创通气时,有近 1/4 存在膈肌功能障碍,且膈肌功能障碍会造成无创通气失败,从而影响患者的生存率和造成医疗资源浪费^[15]。王飞飞等^[16]报道, AECOPD 患者在机械通气期间膈肌收缩强度降低,并随时间的延长而加重,且困难脱机患者膈肌收缩强度低于成功脱机患者。

2.3 臂丛神经阻滞与膈肌麻痹:膈神经在解剖位置上与臂丛神经邻近,在前斜角肌表面走行;在行臂丛神经阻滞时可能阻滞膈神经造成膈肌麻痹,在行肌间沟入路臂丛神经阻滞时其发生率更高,主要因为膈神经距离肌间沟颈 5 神经较近。Jules-Elysee 等^[17]研究发现,肌间沟臂丛神经阻滞术后,膈肌麻痹的发生率为 1%,其表现为功能残气量(forced vital capacity, FVC)下降 20%~25%。El-Boghdadly 等^[18]研究表明,行臂丛神经阻滞时,膈肌阻滞发生率与局麻药容量、浓度等因素有关。在局麻药浓度相同的情况下,容量不同可引起膈神经阻滞发生率不同;殷琴琴等^[19]报道,在行肌间沟入路臂丛神经阻滞时,20 mL 与 30 mL 的 0.375% 罗哌卡因阻滞效果相同,但使用 30 mL 更易出现膈神经阻滞。在局麻药容量相同的情况下,浓度越高,膈神经阻滞发生率也越高。Renes 等^[20]提出使用超声行臂丛神经阻滞并降低局麻药用量,如 0.75% 罗哌卡因 10 mL 可以有效减少肌间沟臂丛神经阻滞术后膈肌麻痹的发生。尽管如何减少臂丛神经阻滞术后膈肌麻痹还有待进一步研究,但超声指导下行臂丛神经阻滞并应用超声评估膈肌功能具有重要临床价值。

2.4 鉴别膈肌功能障碍:导致膈肌功能障碍的原因众多,包括中枢神经系统疾病(如肌萎缩性侧索硬化症或脊髓灰质炎)、膈神经损伤、神经肌肉接头疾病(如重症肌无力或多发性神经病)、代谢性疾病(如低钾血症或低镁血症)等^[21],其中 VIDD 和感染是导致重症患者膈肌功能障碍的两大主要原因^[22]。膈肌超声联合其他辅助检查可以用来帮助鉴别单侧或者双侧膈肌功能障碍的原因,对于中枢或外周神经源性疾病的诊断和治疗提供帮助。如对于重症肌无力患者,通过膈肌超声可以监测膈肌麻痹程度,对比双侧 Tdi,可用以评估病情进展及指导治疗^[23]。

2.5 指导全麻拔管评估术后肌松残余:超声评估膈肌功能在全麻术后肌松残余和指导全麻术后拔管方面有重大价值。大多数全麻药物都会抑制呼吸,如镇静药异丙酚、镇痛药芬太尼、肌松剂罗库溴铵等。有研究表明,异丙酚深度镇静能抑制呼吸,通过超声评估膈肌功能可反映异丙酚抑制呼吸的

程度^[24]。有学者提出,超声评估膈肌功能联合肌松监测仪能更好地监测全麻中肌松状态,指导全麻术后拔管,评估术后肌松残余状态^[25]。Barbariol 等^[26]报道了 1 例使用膈肌超声鉴别肝移植术后并发急性呼吸衰竭的病例,表明床旁超声检查可以成为评估急性呼吸衰竭患者膈肌功能的实用方法。Kim 等^[27]报道,肝叶切除术患者术后通过肺功能测试联合 M 型超声监测 DE 发现,深吸气时潮气量与 DE 之间呈线性相关($r=0.839$, $P<0.0001$),即超声监测膈肌运动可以有效鉴别术后膈肌功能障碍。

3 总结与展望

膈肌是主要的呼吸肌,平静呼吸下 75%~80% 的呼吸功是由膈肌完成的。床旁膈肌监测对诊断膈肌功能障碍、ICU 机械通气患者撤机及全麻术后患者气管拔管等临床实践有重要的指导意义。尽管目前围手术期医学及重症医学有关协会及组织尚未对机械通气、气管插管等患者是否需要常规行床旁监测膈肌功能达成共识和推荐,但越来越多的证据表明,床旁超声监测膈肌各项指标与患者呼吸功能之间存在良好的相关性。得益于床旁超声的便携性、直观性和无创性等优点,我们能够对膈肌的形态与运动进行连续动态和准确的评估,有助于识别撤机失败的高风险患者,以便临床上及时进行相应的干预和治疗。随着超声技术的提高及相关研究的不断深入扩充,膈肌超声检查有望成为床旁评价患者呼吸功能状态的主流模式之一,麻醉医生及 ICU 医生能更加精确地制定临床决策。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

参考文献

- [1] Faysoil A, Behin A, Ogna A, et al. Diaphragm: pathophysiology and ultrasound imaging in neuromuscular disorders [J]. *J Neuromuscul Dis*, 2018, 5 (1): 1-10. DOI: 10.3233/JND-170276.
- [2] Matamis D, Soilemezi E, Tsagourias M, et al. Sonographic evaluation of the diaphragm in critically ill patients. Technique and clinical applications [J]. *Intensive Care Med*, 2013, 39 (5): 801-810. DOI: 10.1007/s00134-013-2823-1.
- [3] Sarwal A, Walker FO, Cartwright MS. Neuromuscular ultrasound for evaluation of the diaphragm [J]. *Muscle Nerve*, 2013, 47 (3): 319-329. DOI: 10.1002/mus.23671.
- [4] Vivier E, Mekontso Dessap A, Dimassi S, et al. Diaphragm ultrasonography to estimate the work of breathing during non-invasive ventilation [J]. *Intensive Care Med*, 2012, 38 (5): 796-803. DOI: 10.1007/s00134-012-2547-7.
- [5] Heunks LM, van der Hoeven JG. Clinical review: the ABC of weaning failure: a structured approach [J]. *Crit Care*, 2010, 14 (6): 245. DOI: 10.1186/cc9296.
- [6] Haji K, Haji D, Canty DJ, et al. The impact of heart, lung and diaphragmatic ultrasound on prediction of failed extubation from mechanical ventilation in critically ill patients: a prospective observational pilot study [J]. *Crit Ultrasound J*, 2018, 10 (1): 13. DOI: 10.1186/s13089-018-0096-1.
- [7] Mayo P, Volpicelli G, Lerolle N, et al. Ultrasonography evaluation during the weaning process: the heart, the diaphragm, the pleura and the lung [J]. *Intensive Care Med*, 2016, 42 (7): 1107-1117. DOI: 10.1007/s00134-016-4245-3.
- [8] Tenza-Lozano E, Llamas-Alvarez A, Jaimez-Navarro E, et al. Lung and diaphragm ultrasound as predictors of success in weaning from mechanical ventilation [J]. *Crit Ultrasound J*, 2018, 10 (1): 12. DOI: 10.1186/s13089-018-0094-3.
- [9] Huang D, Ma H, Zhong W, et al. Using M-mode ultrasonography to assess diaphragm dysfunction and predict the success of mechanical ventilation weaning in elderly patients [J]. *J Thorac Dis*, 2017, 9 (9): 3177-3186. DOI: 10.21037/jtd.2017.08.16.
- [10] Farghaly S, Hasan AA. Diaphragm ultrasound as a new method to predict extubation outcome in mechanically ventilated patients [J]. *Aust Crit Care*, 2017, 30 (1): 37-43. DOI: 10.1016/j.aucc.2016.03.004.
- [11] Pirompanich P, Romsaiyut S. Use of diaphragm thickening fraction combined with rapid shallow breathing index for predicting success of weaning from mechanical ventilator in medical patients [J]. *J Intensive Care*, 2018, 6: 6. DOI: 10.1186/s40560-018-0277-9.
- [12] Spadaro S, Grasso S, Mauri T, et al. Can diaphragmatic ultrasonography performed during the T-tube trial predict weaning failure? The role of diaphragmatic rapid shallow breathing index [J]. *Crit Care*, 2016, 20 (1): 305. DOI: 10.1186/s13054-016-1479-y.
- [13] Lee EP, Hsia SH, Hsiao HF, et al. Evaluation of diaphragmatic function in mechanically ventilated children: an ultrasound study [J]. *PLoS One*, 2017, 12 (8): e0183560. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0183560.
- [14] Marchioni A, Castaniere I, Tonelli R, et al. Ultrasound-assessed diaphragmatic impairment is a predictor of outcomes in patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease undergoing noninvasive ventilation [J]. *Crit Care*, 2018, 22 (1): 109. DOI: 10.1186/s13054-018-2033-x.
- [15] Antenora F, Fantini R, Iattoni A, et al. Prevalence and outcomes of diaphragmatic dysfunction assessed by ultrasound technology during acute exacerbation of COPD: a pilot study [J]. *Respirology*, 2017, 22 (2): 338-344. DOI: 10.1111/resp.12916.
- [16] 王飞飞, 朱晓萍, 张常晶, 等. 机械通气对 AECOPD 患者膈肌收缩功能的影响 [J]. *中华危重病急救医学*, 2017, 29 (11): 988-993. DOI: 10.3760/ema.j.issn.2095-4352.2017.11.006.
- [17] Wang FF, Zhu XP, Zhang CJ, et al. Effects of mechanical ventilation on diaphragmatic contractile function in patients with AECOPD [J]. *Chin Crit Care Med*, 2017, 29 (11): 988-993. DOI: 10.3760/ema.j.issn.2095-4352.2017.11.006.
- [18] Jules-Elysee K, Reid SC, Kahn RL, et al. Prolonged diaphragm dysfunction after interscalene brachial plexus block and shoulder surgery: a prospective observational pilot study [J]. *Br J Anaesth*, 2014, 112 (5): 950-951. DOI: 10.1093/bja/aeu130.
- [19] El-Boghdady K, Chin KJ, Chan V. Phrenic nerve palsy and regional anesthesia for shoulder surgery: anatomical, physiologic, and clinical considerations [J]. *Anesthesiology*, 2017, 127 (1): 173-191. DOI: 10.1097/ALN.0000000000001668.
- [20] 殷琴琴, 许强, 陈有园, 等. 两种容量罗哌卡因用于超声引导下肌间沟臂丛神经阻滞对膈肌麻痹的影响 [J]. *临床麻醉学杂志*, 2019, 35 (12): 1170-1173. DOI: 10.12089/jca.2019.12.006.
- [21] Yin QQ, Xu Q, Chen YY, et al. Influence of different volumes of 0.375% ropivacaine on diaphragm paralysis by interscalene brachial plexus block under ultrasound guidance [J]. *J Clin Anesthesiol*, 2019, 35 (12): 1170-1173. DOI: 10.12089/jca.2019.12.006.
- [22] Renes SH, Spoormans HH, Gielen MJ, et al. Hemidiaphragmatic paresis can be avoided in ultrasound-guided supraclavicular brachial plexus block [J]. *Reg Anesth Pain Med*, 2009, 34 (6): 595-599. DOI: 10.1097/aap.0b013e3181bfbd83.
- [23] McCool FD, Tzelepis GE. Dysfunction of the diaphragm [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2012, 366 (10): 932-942. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMra1007236.
- [24] 李大亮, 蒋林青, 唐国生. 重症患者膈肌功能障碍研究进展 [J]. *医学理论与实践*, 2020, 33 (4): 542-544, 535. DOI: 10.19381/j.issn.1001-7585.2020.04.009.
- [25] Li DL, Jiang LQ, Tang GS. Research progress of diaphragm dysfunction in severe patients [J]. *J Med Theor Pract*, 2020, 33 (4): 542-544, 535. DOI: 10.19381/j.issn.1001-7585.2020.04.009.
- [26] Cartwright MS, Keskinian VS. Hemidiaphragm atrophy in muscle-specific kinase myasthenia gravis [J]. *Muscle Nerve*, 2016, 54 (2): 338-339. DOI: 10.1002/mus.25071.
- [27] Rocco M, Maggi L, Ranieri G, et al. Propofol sedation reduces diaphragm activity in spontaneously breathing patients: ultrasound assessment [J]. *Minerva Anestesiol*, 2017, 83 (3): 266-273. DOI: 10.23736/S0375-9393.17.11615-9.
- [28] Cappellini I, Picciafuochi F, Ostento D, et al. Recovery of muscle function after deep neuromuscular block by means of diaphragm ultrasonography and adductor of pollicis acceleromyography with comparison of neostigmine vs. sugammadex as reversal drugs: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial [J]. *Trials*, 2018, 19 (1): 135. DOI: 10.1186/s13063-018-2525-7.
- [29] Barbariol F, Vetrugno L, Pompei L, et al. Point-of-care ultrasound of the diaphragm in a liver transplant patient with acute respiratory failure [J]. *Crit Ultrasound J*, 2015, 7: 3. DOI: 10.1186/s13089-015-0021-9.
- [30] Kim SH, Na S, Choi JS, et al. An evaluation of diaphragmatic movement by M-mode sonography as a predictor of pulmonary dysfunction after upper abdominal surgery [J]. *Anesth Analg*, 2010, 110 (5): 1349-1354. DOI: 10.1213/ANE.0b013e3181d5e4d8.

(收稿日期: 2020-08-24)