

不同提示措施对中医院第 1 年规范化培训住院医师 胸外按压质量的影响

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【摘要】 目的 观察不同提示措施对中医院规范化培训住院医师(规培生)心肺复苏(CPR)胸外按压质量的影响。**方法** 从 2016 年 7 月至 8 月广东省中医院招募第 1 年规培生, 选择 84 名剔除胸外按压反馈装置数据采集不完整者 11 名, 实际纳入志愿者 73 名。按随机数字表法分为手机节拍器组、音乐节拍组、深度提示组、空白对照组, 最终纳入结果, 手机节拍器组 16 名、音乐节拍组 15 名、深度提示组 22 名、空白对照组 20 名。手机节拍器组使用手机节拍器进行频率指导 CPR, 频率 110 次/min, 节拍 2/4; 音乐节拍组提示伴随音乐《活着》进行 CPR, 频率 107 次/min, 节拍 4/4; 深度提示组按压期间依据模拟人的电子显示器实时反馈按压深度以及回弹情况; 空白对照组没有任何提示措施。每名志愿者对模拟人各进行 5 个循环的 CPR。按压时在按压点上放置一个胸腔按压反馈装置, 操作者将手放置在该装置上进行 CPR, 通过反馈装置内置的双传感器和压力传感器读取胸外按压比例 1(CCF1)、按压深度、频率、太慢次数、太快次数、太浅次数、总按压次数、正确次数、正确率、按压滞留率, 作为初评数据; 同时将模拟人自带的电子显示器上显示的按压正确率、正确通气比例、胸外按压比例 2(CCF2)作为复核评价标准。观察 4 组志愿者胸外按压质量。**结果** 深度提示组按压频率、太快次数均较音乐节拍组明显增多[频率(次/min): 140.59 ± 17.90 比 124.27 ± 21.43 , 太快次数(次): 134.18 ± 49.88 比 95.40 ± 53.76 , 均 $P < 0.05$], 深度提示组总按压次数较音乐节拍组和空白对照组明显增加(次: 152.73 ± 27.05 比 135.60 ± 10.38 , 144.60 ± 12.56 , 均 $P < 0.05$), 按压滞留率较空白对照组明显增加[37.50% (4.75% , 88.25%) 比 12.00% (2.75% , 47.00%)]。两种胸外按压反馈装置的一致性检测上, 音乐节拍组胸腔按压反馈装置提示 CCF1 明显低于模拟人的电子显示器[(53.60 ± 9.87)% 比 (58.20 ± 28.17)%], 深度提示组胸腔按压反馈装置提示 CCF1 明显高于模拟人的电子显示器[(56.32 ± 7.77)% 比 (43.86 ± 27.63)%, $P < 0.05$], 手机节拍器组、音乐节拍组、深度提示组、空白对照组胸腔按压反馈装置提示胸外按压正确率均明显低于模拟人的电子显示器[手机节拍器组: 0.00% (0.00% , 60.75%) 比 38.50% (24.25% , 92.00%); 音乐节拍组: 0.00% (0.00% , 7.00%) 比 60.00% (32.00% , 89.00%); 深度提示组: 0.00% (0.00% , 0.25%) 比 34.00% (20.75% , 68.25%); 空白对照组: 0.00% (0.00% , 1.75%) 比 61.50% (30.75% , 84.25%), 均 $P < 0.05$], 提示两种反馈装置指标的一致性较差, 信度不高。**结论** 胸外按压提示措施对按压质量的影响因人而异, 只有通过系统及反复训练才能真正提高胸外按压的质量。

【关键词】 住院医师规范化培训; 胸外按压; 提示措施; 质量

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Influence of different prompt measures on the quality of cardiopulmonary resuscitation chest compressions in the first year standardized training of residents in Chinese medicine hospitals Zeng Ruifeng¹, Yin Xuelian², Tan Caixia², Lai Fang¹, Li Rongman¹, Zhang Wei¹, Li Jun¹

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the influence of different prompt measures on the quality of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) chest compressions in the standardized training of residents in Chinese medicine hospitals. **Methods** There were 84 participants who were the first year standardized training residents recruited from Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Chinese medicine during July to August 2016, and eleven of them were excluded because of incomplete chest compression data collected from the feedback system. Finally, 73 participants being volunteers were enrolled. They were divided randomly into phone metronome group ($n = 16$), music metronome group ($n = 15$), depth display group ($n = 22$), and blank control group ($n = 20$). In phone metronome group, a mobile phone metronome was applied in the duration of CPR, with a frequency of 110 beats per minute, beat 2/4; in the music metronome group, it was accompanied by the music *Staying Alive* during the compression period, with frequency of 107 beats per minute, beat 4/4; in depth display group, a model electronic display was used in the duration of the

compressions to feedback the real time compression depth and its rebound situation in CPR; there was no any intervention measure in blank control group. Each participant performed 5 cycles of CPR on a manikin. A chest compression feedback device was placed on the pressing point, on which the participants places the hand for CPR. The chest compression fraction 1 (CCF1), compression depth, compression rate, too slow frequency, too fast frequency, too shallow frequency, the total times of compressions, the correct times of compressions, correct rate, and the rate of compression retention were record as preliminary evaluation data by using the dual sensor and the pressure sensor built in the chest compression feedback device. At the same time, the correct compression ratio, correct ventilation ratio, the chest compression fraction 2 (CCF2) displayed on the human electronic displayer of the manikin were used as the review criteria. The quality of chest compression among the four groups of volunteers was compared. **Results** The compression rate and the too fast frequency in the depth display group were significantly higher than those in the music metronome group [compression rate (bpm): 140.59 ± 17.90 vs. 124.27 ± 21.43 , the too fast frequency (times): 134.18 ± 49.88 vs. 95.40 ± 53.76 , both $P < 0.05$], and the total compression times in depth display group were significantly higher than either in music metronome group or in blank control group (times: 152.73 ± 27.05 vs. 135.60 ± 10.38 , 144.60 ± 12.56 , all $P < 0.05$), the rate of compression retention in depth display group was significantly higher than that in blank control group [37.50% (4.75%, 88.25%) vs. 12.00% (2.75%, 47.00%)]. Consistency detection of two sets of feedback systems for chest compression showed that the chest compression ratio in music metronome group evaluated by the chest compression feedback device was obviously lower than that assessed by the analog human electronic displayer [$(53.60 \pm 9.87)\%$ vs. $(58.20 \pm 28.17)\%$], and it was suggested that the chest compression ratio in depth display group evaluated by the chest compression feedback device be markedly higher than that assessed by the analog human electronic displayer [$(56.32 \pm 7.77)\%$ vs. $(43.86 \pm 27.63)\%$, $P < 0.05$], and it was shown that the correct rates of chest compression assessed by the chest compression feedback device were significantly lower than those evaluated by the analog human electronic displayer in metronome, music, depth and blank control groups [phone metronome group: 0.00% (0.00%, 60.75%) vs. 38.50% (24.25%, 92.00%), music metronome group: 0.00% (0.00%, 7.00%) vs. 60.00% (32.00%, 89.00%), depth display group: 0.00% (0.00%, 0.25%) vs. 34.00% (20.75%, 68.25%), blank control group: 0.00% (0.00%, 1.75%) vs. 61.50% (30.75%, 84.25%), all $P < 0.05$], suggesting that the consistency of this two feedback systems be poor and their degrees of reliability low. **Conclusion** The effects of intervention measures on the quality of chest compressions vary from person to person, and the quality of chest compressions can be really elevated only by systematic training and repeated practice.

[Key words] Standardized training of residents; Chest Compression; Prompt measures; Quality

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心肺复苏(CPR)从开始被承认并推广至今已有 60 多年的时间,美国心脏协会(AHA)心肺复苏与心血管急救指南至 2017 年已历经 8 次更新^[1],对指导心搏骤停的院内、院外急救起到了不可替代的作用。但心搏骤停的总体抢救成功率仍无法进一步提高^[2]。低质量 CPR 被认为是导致这一结果的其中一个因素^[3],而及时、高质量的 CPR 可提高心搏骤停患者的存活率。高质量的 CPR 需要快速按压(100~120 次/min),用力按压(深度 5~6 cm),每次按压后胸廓充分回弹,施救者必须避免在按压间隙倚靠在患者胸上,应尽可能减少胸外按压中断间隔,胸外按压比例需大于 60%,每 2 min 更换 1 次施救者^[4-5]。为探讨影响 CPR 实施效果的因素,本研究观察不同提示措施对中医院低年资住院医师胸外按压效果的影响,现汇报如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究方法:采用前瞻性、随机、对照研究方法。选择 2016 年 7 月至 8 月在广东省中医院招募的 84 名第 1 年接受住院医师规范化培训的医师(规培生),将志愿者按随机数字表法进行两两配对,再按随机数字表法分配到手机节拍器组、音乐节拍组、深度提示组和空白对照组。每组志愿者在不同提示措

施下在模拟人(复苏安娜)上各进行 5 个循环 30:2 的单人 CPR。通过随机分配,同组两名志愿者需在第 1 轮分别进行按压和通气,第 2 轮更换角色。剔除胸外按压反馈系统数据采集不完整者 11 名,最终纳入 73 名,其中手机节拍器组 16 名,音乐节拍组 15 名,深度提示组 22 名,空白对照组 20 名。

1.2 提示措施:手机节拍器组使用手机节拍器指导按压频率,频率 110 次/min,节拍 2/4;音乐节拍组按压期间伴随 1983 年比吉斯乐队创作的乐曲《活着》,频率 107 次/min,节拍 4/4;深度提示组使用模拟人的电子显示器实时反馈按压深度以及回弹情况;空白对照组没有任何提示措施。

1.3 评价标准及方法:按压时在胸部按压点上放置一个胸腔按压反馈装置(由中国尚领医疗生产,型号:PCPR-B1),操作者将手放置在该装置上进行 CPR,通过反馈装置内置的双传感器和压力传感器读取胸外按压比例 1(CCF1)、深度、频率、太慢次数、太快次数、太浅次数、总按压次数、正确次数、按压正确率、按压滞留率,作为初评数据;同时将模拟人自带的电子显示器上显示的按压正确率、正确通气比例、胸外按压比例 2(CCF2)作为复核评价标准。见图 1。



注: A 为安放位置; B 为操作方法

图 1 胸腔按压反馈装置的安放及操作

1.4 统计学分析:使用 SPSS 21.0 统计软件分析数据,正态分布的计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,非正态分布的计量资料采用中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示。正态分布的计量资料比较采用独立样本 t 检验和单因素方差分析,非正态分布的计量资料采用秩和检验;同组间两种反馈装置检测结果比较采用配对 t 检验。计数资料以例表示,采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 采用不同提示措施指导胸外按压培训 4 组志

愿者一般资料比较(表 1):4 组性别、年龄、身高、体质量、体质量指数(BMI)、曾接受过培训情况等一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),说明 4 组志愿者资料均衡,有可比性。

2.2 采用不同提示措施指导胸外按压培训 4 组志愿者按压评价指标比较(表 2):深度提示组按压频率、太快次数均较音乐节拍组明显增多,深度提示组总按压次数较音乐节拍组和空白对照组明显增加,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.3 采用不同提示措施指导胸外按压培训 4 组志愿者胸外按压反馈装置指标的一致性比较(表 3):胸腔按压反馈装置中的 CCF1 和正确率分别对应模拟人电子显示器中的 CCF2 和正确按压比例,将两种反馈装置的数据进行配对样本 t 检验,结果显示,音乐节拍组初始 CCF 明显低于复评结果,深度提示组初始 CCF 明显高于复评结果(均 $P < 0.05$),4 组初始胸外按压正确率明显低于复评结果(均 $P < 0.05$),提示两种反馈装置的一致性较差,信度不高。

表 1 不同提示措施指导胸外按压培训 4 组志愿者一般资料比较

组别	人数 (名)	性别(名)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	身高 (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	体质量 (kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	曾接受过培训 [名(%)]
		男性	女性					
手机节拍器组	16	8	8	26.00 $\pm$ 1.36	165.33 $\pm$ 8.30	61.60 $\pm$ 15.08	22.28 $\pm$ 3.56	16(100.00)
音乐节拍组	15	5	10	24.81 $\pm$ 1.25	160.86 $\pm$ 8.55	51.95 $\pm$ 9.79	19.92 $\pm$ 2.05	13(86.70)
深度提示组	22	7	15	25.74 $\pm$ 1.45	165.06 $\pm$ 8.10	58.16 $\pm$ 14.01	21.30 $\pm$ 3.73	18(81.82)
空白对照组	20	11	9	26.31 $\pm$ 1.74	165.67 $\pm$ 6.48	58.25 $\pm$ 9.21	21.32 $\pm$ 2.67	17(85.00)

表 2 不同提示措施指导胸外按压培训 4 组志愿者胸腔按压反馈装置初评结果与模拟人电子显示器复评结果比较

组别	例数 (例)	按压反馈装置初评结果				
		CCF1(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	深度(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	频率(次/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	太慢次数[次, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	太快次数(次, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
手机节拍器组	16	56.13 $\pm$ 7.74	46.93 $\pm$ 8.53	134.67 $\pm$ 18.03	2.00(1.00, 2.00)	104.87 $\pm$ 74.00
音乐节拍组	15	53.60 $\pm$ 9.87	45.13 $\pm$ 8.49	124.27 $\pm$ 21.43	1.00(0.00, 3.00)	95.40 $\pm$ 53.76
深度提示组	22	56.32 $\pm$ 7.77	44.86 $\pm$ 8.06	140.59 $\pm$ 17.90 ^a	2.00(0.00, 3.00)	134.18 $\pm$ 49.88 ^a
空白对照组	20	58.65 $\pm$ 9.30	47.15 $\pm$ 7.06	136.40 $\pm$ 16.55	2.00(1.00, 3.75)	117.75 $\pm$ 45.10

组别	例数 (例)	按压反馈装置初评结果				模拟人电子显示器复评结果	
		太浅次数 (次, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	总按压次数 (次, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	正确次数 [次, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	按压滞留率 [% , $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	正确通气比例 [% , $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	CCF2 (% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)
手机节拍器组	16	83.87 $\pm$ 72.50	153.53 $\pm$ 44.66	1.00(0.00, 91.00)	16.50(5.25, 30.50)	0.00(0.00, 11.00)	62.57 $\pm$ 21.45
音乐节拍组	15	95.80 $\pm$ 54.88	135.60 $\pm$ 10.38	1.00(0.00, 11.00)	9.00(4.00, 72.00)	0.00(0.00, 50.00)	71.93 $\pm$ 8.04
深度提示组	22	103.41 $\pm$ 73.13	152.73 $\pm$ 27.05 ^a	0.00(0.00, 1.25)	37.50(4.75, 88.25)	0.00(0.00, 0.00)	69.91 $\pm$ 15.79
空白对照组	20	80.05 $\pm$ 58.31	144.60 $\pm$ 12.56 ^{ab}	0.00(0.00, 2.75)	12.00(2.75, 47.00) ^b	0.00(0.00, 6.75)	69.20 $\pm$ 24.50

注:与音乐节拍组比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与深度提示组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

表 3 不同提示措施指导胸外按压培训 4 组初始结果与复评结果的一致性比较

组别	例数 (例)	CCF(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)				胸外按压正确率[% , $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]			
		按压反馈装置	模拟人电子显示器	t 值	P 值	按压反馈装置 ^a	模拟人电子显示器	检验值	P 值
手机节拍器组	16	56.13 $\pm$ 7.74	52.42 $\pm$ 35.31	-1.266	0.228	0.00(0.00, 60.75)	38.50(24.25, 92.00)	2.491	0.013
音乐节拍组	15	53.60 $\pm$ 9.87	58.20 $\pm$ 28.17	-7.541	0.000	0.00(0.00, 7.00)	60.00(32.00, 89.00)	3.409	0.001
深度提示组	22	56.32 $\pm$ 7.77	43.86 $\pm$ 27.63	-4.535	0.000	0.00(0.00, 0.25)	34.00(20.75, 68.25)	4.109	0.000
空白对照组	20	58.65 $\pm$ 9.30	59.78 $\pm$ 26.86	-1.964	0.064	0.00(0.00, 1.75)	61.50(30.75, 84.25)	3.724	0.000

注:^a为胸腔按压反馈仪的胸外按压正确率不符合正态分布,采用 Wilcoxon 符号秩检验

3 讨论

3.1 频率指导与按压质量的关系:研究表明过快的按压频率可造成舒张期缩短,从而影响冠状动脉(冠脉)灌注;而按压频率太慢则无法达到最佳复苏血流动力学状态^[6-8]。有研究显示 96~139 次/min 的按压频率比 <89 次/min 的按压频率复苏成功率更高^[7]。有研究表明使用节拍器可有效规范施救者实施胸外按压时的频率^[9-10],但对按压深度没有影响^[11-12]。另外,在音乐辅助下亦可有效提高胸外按压频率及深度^[13],保证按压频率和节律,提高按压质量和培训者满意度^[14]。

按压深度与节拍器提示之间的关系目前尚不明确。有专家认为,按压深度与施救者的疲劳程度、施救者的专注度、施救的复杂性等因素有关^[10,15]。临床研究表明,有个别施救者在院外抢救时,担心当他们没完全遵循提示器的节律时,旁观人员会质疑他们的抢救质量;而且有的施救者会因为需要关注其他事情(如气管插管、开通静脉通路、使用药物等)而选择忽略节拍器的指导^[16]。

但本研究数据表明,手机节拍器组与另外 3 组按压频率、按压太慢次数、按压太快次数等方面比较差异均无统计学意义,仅音乐节拍组与深度提示组按压频率比较差异有统计学意义;4 组按压深度、太浅次数比较差异均无统计学意义。这是否与既往的研究相矛盾呢?有模拟研究表明,节拍器对住院医师的干预效果比较显著,而在护士中不明显,该研究认为,这种差异来源于施救者熟练程度的不同^[17];还有学者指出,有经验或专业的施救者往往更能接受节拍的引导,这类施救者认为通过节拍的指引能获得更好的按压质量^[16]。本研究音乐节拍组与深度提示组按压频率比较差异有统计学意义,因为深度提示组没有给予频率指导,这从另一个侧面提示,音乐频率还是对按压频率有一定规范指导意义。另外,音乐节拍组太慢次数数据偏移较大,有部分施救者往往无法适应音乐节拍给予的引导,跟不上节拍而出现过慢的按压。而关于节拍引导对按压深度的影响,与以往的研究结论相符。

3.2 深度指导与按压质量的关系:胸外按压深度越大,胸腔内压力就会随之增高,进而影响心脏泵向大血管及全身循环的血流量^[5]。大量临床数据显示,按压深度 >5 cm 能获得更好的复苏效果^[18-19]。而对于按压上限的研究,目前并不充分。迄今为止,一项大规模的院外心搏骤停临床研究(9 136 例)表明,无论男性还是女性,按压深度在 4.1~5.5 cm 均可以

达到最佳复苏效果,获得最大的复苏成功率;当按压深度超过 6 cm 时造成的胸廓损伤更常见^[19]。本研究深度提示组是通过模拟人电子显示器实时反馈按压深度以及回弹情况,按压深度 5~6 cm、回弹充分绿灯予以提示,此范围以外予以黄灯提示。研究表明,通过实时反馈按压质量,可改善胸外按压的按压深度及回弹情况^[20]。但本研究深度提示组按压频率、太快次数均较音乐组增多,按压次数较音乐节拍组和空白对照组明显增加,按压滞留率有高于空白对照组的趋势,而按压深度、正确次数等差异无统计学意义。此结果从另一个侧面提示,在按压深度的提示下,造成无经验的施救者往往更注重按压深度,在没有掌握胸外按压技巧时,希望通过提高速率、减少回弹而达到深度,最终导致按压质量较空白对照组更低。

3.3 胸外按压反馈装置的重要性:胸外按压反馈装置的数据在临床实际抢救、科学研究、模拟培训方面的应用越来越广泛^[21]。研究显示,采用胸外按压反馈装置能有效改善急诊科医生的 CPR 按压质量,且不会增加医生的体能消耗^[22-23]。但使用胸外按压反馈装置不能提高实际临床 CPR 中的按压深度、胸廓回弹等问题^[24-25],而且与神经系统恢复良好的出院成功率相关性不大。大部分胸外按压反馈装置的作用仅体现在模拟人研究中。本研究通过两种胸外按压反馈装置初评与复评的比较发现,两种装置的数据相差明显,其原因是由于两种装置不同的反馈原理造成的。因此,在临床和教学时,胸外按压反馈装置可以作为其中一个参考因素,但并不是绝对因素。尤其在抢救中,由于抢救对象的个体差异性,更应通过抢救对象的生理评价系统(如呼气末二氧化碳分压、冠脉灌注压等)来反馈 CPR 的质量^[26]。

3.4 本研究的局限性:研究表明,在影响 CPR 培训质量及效果的因素中,不同的培训方法、辅助训练器材是客观因素,学员的性别、年龄、身高、体质量、学习动机、身体状况等是主观因素^[27]。学员的学习动机以及态度则决定了培训效果的好坏。同时培训效果与训练次数呈正相关^[28]。有研究提示,随着工作年限的增加,工作经验的积累,规培生会逐渐意识到 CPR 的重要性及必要性,从而更愿意主动、认真学习相关技能^[29]。

本研究纳入研究对象为第 1 年规培生,虽然大部分曾接受过 CPR 培训,但本研究结果显示,他们的 CPR 技能不熟练,按压质量低,所以最后出现各

组按压评价相差不大,导致研究阳性结果不明显。

4 总 结

不同的干预措施对于胸外按压质量都有影响。但这种影响有可能是良性,也有可能是恶性的。对于熟练的施救者,干预措施存在良性影响的可能性更大。而对 CPR 技能不熟悉的施救者,不能仅希望通过简单的干预措施就能改善他们拙劣的 CPR 技能,更重要的是通过系统的培训及反复训练,从而提高他们的 CPR 水平,最终提高总体的 CPR 成功率。

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