

· 论著 ·

# 肺泡表面活性物质结合高频振荡通气对新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征的临床治疗及其并发症分析

方玉玲\* 彭晓瑞 胡艳松

许昌市妇幼保健院新生儿科 (河南 许昌 461000)

**【摘要】目的** 探讨新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征(NRDS)患儿采用肺泡表面活性物质(PS)联合高频振荡通气效果。**方法** 选取2020年1月至2022年8月在本院就诊的NRDS 40例。所有患儿均予以PS治疗，其中将选取20例采用常频机械通气干预的患儿纳入至对照组，选取20例采用高频振荡通气干预的患儿纳入至观察组。统计两组临床疗效、血气分析指标及并发症发生率。**结果** 观察组患儿临床总有效率95.00%与对照组患者85.00%， $P>0.05$ 。干预前，两组血气分析指标比较， $P>0.05$ ，干预后， $\text{PaO}_2$ 、 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 、pH水平较干预前上升， $\text{PaCO}_2$ 水平较干预前下降，组间比较，观察组 $\text{PaO}_2$ 、 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 、pH水平较对照组高，观察组 $\text{PaCO}_2$ 水平较对照组低， $P<0.05$ 。与对照组比较，观察组患儿并发症发生率10.00%更低。**结论** 与常规机械通气比较，PS结合高频振荡通气用于NRDS患儿，可改善患儿血气分析，提高临床疗效，安全性高。

**【关键词】** 新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征；肺泡表面活性物质；高频振荡通气；临床疗效；并发症

**【中图分类号】** R722.1

**【文献标识码】** A

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1009-3257.2022.12.020

# Clinical Treatment of Neonatal Respiratory Distress Syndrome with Alveolar Surfactant Combined with High-frequency Oscillatory Ventilation and Its Complications

FANG Yu-ling\*, PENG Xiao-rui, HU Yan-song.

Xuchang Maternal and Child Health Hospital Neonatal Department, Xuchang 461000, Henan Province, China

**Abstract:** **Objective** To investigate the effect of alveolar surfactant combined with high-frequency oscillatory ventilation on the clinical treatment and complications of neonatal respiratory distress syndrome. **Methods** A total of 40 NRDS patients were selected from our hospital from January 2020 to August 2022. All the children were treated with PS, among which 20 children with normal frequency mechanical ventilation intervention were selected to be included in the control group, and 20 children with high frequency oscillation ventilation intervention were selected to be included in the observation group. The clinical efficacy, blood gas analysis index and complication rate of the two groups were analyzed. **Results** The total clinical effective rate was 95.00% in observation group and 85.00% in control group,  $P>0.05$ . Before intervention, blood gas analysis indexes of the two groups were compared,  $P>0.05$ . After intervention,  $\text{PaO}_2$ ,  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$  and pH levels were increased compared with that before intervention, while  $\text{PaCO}_2$  level was decreased compared with that before intervention. Compared between groups,  $\text{PaO}_2$ ,  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$  and pH levels of the observation group were higher than those of the control group, while  $\text{PaCO}_2$  level of the observation group was lower than that of the control group. ( $P<0.05$ ). Compared with the control group, the complication rate of observation group was 10.00% lower. **Conclusion** Compared with conventional mechanical ventilation, PS combined with high-frequency oscillation ventilation in children with NRDS can improve blood gas analysis, improve clinical efficacy and high safety.

**Keywords:** *Neonatal Respiratory Distress Syndrome; Active Substance of the Alveolar Surface; High Frequency Oscillation Ventilation; Clinical Efficacy; Complications*

新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征(neonatal respiratory distress syndrome, NRDS)主要好发于早产儿，表示新生儿在分娩6h内存在呼吸困难症状<sup>[1-3]</sup>。近年来，NRDS发病率呈现上升趋势，严重威胁患儿生命安全<sup>[4-5]</sup>。补充肺泡表面活性物质(pulmonary surfactant, PS)是首选常规治疗方案，结合机械通气治疗技术，效果更优，可明显提高患儿存活率，目前此种方式应用较为广泛，受到广大医护人员和患者家属的满意<sup>[6-8]</sup>。但常规机械通气、高频振荡通气用于NRDS效果对比值得进一步探讨，本研究主要探讨PS结合高频振荡通气对NRDS治疗效果，内容如下。

## 1 资料与方法

**纳入标准：**《欧洲新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征防治共识指南(2016版)》<sup>[9]</sup>；胎龄<32周，且均患有不同程度的RDS；均无PS治疗史；新生儿6h内具有呻吟、气促、紫绀及三凹征阳性；均同意参加本研究；均采用PS结合高频或常频振荡通气治疗；经X线检查显示为NRDS III级，均需立刻采用机械通气治疗。排除标准：无法接受本次治疗的患儿；因严重感染引起呼吸困难患儿；伴有呼吸系统先天性畸形、青紫型心脏病以及严重窒息等。

**1.1 一般资料** 选取2020年1月至2022年8月在本院就诊的NRDS

40例。所有患儿均予以PS治疗，其中将选取20例采用常频机械通气干预的患儿纳入至对照组，选取20例采用高频振荡通气干预的患儿纳入至观察组。对照组：男12例，女8例，出生体重( $1463.11\pm254.66$ )g，1min Apgar评分( $7.54\pm1.97$ )分，5min Apgar评分( $8.78\pm1.05$ )分，胎龄( $29.85\pm1.31$ )周，分娩方式：剖宫产13例，阴道分娩7例。观察组：男13例，女7例，出生体重( $1479.17\pm272.11$ )g，1min Apgar评分( $7.58\pm1.79$ )分，5min Apgar评分( $8.81\pm0.92$ )分，胎龄( $30.39\pm0.94$ )周，分娩方式：剖宫产12例，阴道分娩8例。两组一般资料比较， $P>0.05$ 。

**1.2 治疗方法** 所有患儿均予以PS治疗，对照组在其基础上予以常频通气，观察组在其基础上增加高频振荡通气治疗。对照组：气管插管，清理气道分泌物，将牛肺表面活性剂加热至37°C，经气管导管滴入70~100mg/kg活性剂，球囊加压120s，常频通气治疗，具体参数设置如下，即吸气峰压设为20~25cmH<sub>2</sub>O，呼吸末压设为4~6cmH<sub>2</sub>O，呼吸频率设为40~60次/min，吸入氧浓度设为30%~40%，吸呼比设为1:1.5~1:2。观察组：肺泡表面活性物质治疗方法同对照组，具体参数设置如下，即初始参数频率设为10~15Hz，平均气道压设为8~15cmH<sub>2</sub>O，振幅设为平均气道压的1.5~2倍，吸气时间百分比设为33%。

**【第一作者】** 方玉玲，女，主治医师，主要研究方向：新生儿方面。E-mail: 15836513288@163.com

**【通讯作者】** 方玉玲

**1.3 观察指标** 统计两组临床疗效、血气分析指标及并发症发生率。其中临床疗效包括显效、有效及无效，其中显效表示患儿症状均完全改善，有效表示患儿症状部分改善，无效表示患者症状加重，甚至出现死亡的情况。血气分析指标包括动脉二氧化碳分压(arterial blood carbon dioxide partial pressure, PaCO<sub>2</sub>)、PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>、酸碱度(pondus hydrogenii, pH)、动脉血氧分压(partial pressure of oxygen, PaO<sub>2</sub>)。

**1.4 统计学方法** SPSS 25.0软件统计，定性资料均以%表示，组间 $\chi^2$ 检验，定量资料以( $x \pm s$ )形式表示，组间t检验， $P < 0.05$ 表示组间存在意义。

## 2 结 果

**2.1 临床疗效** 观察组患儿临床总有效率95.00%与对照组患者85.00%， $P > 0.05$ ，见表1。

表2 血气分析

组别	例数	PaO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)		PaCO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)		PaO <sub>2</sub> /FiO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)		pH	
		干预前	干预后	干预前	干预后	干预前	干预后	干预前	干预后
对照组	20	51.16±3.22	62.59±4.31*	56.04±3.32	50.71±3.22*	105.22±4.31	227.49±5.22*	7.12±0.09	7.31±0.11*
观察组	20	51.21±3.34	76.88±4.11*	56.05±3.17	40.92±3.18*	105.15±4.19	259.94±4.14*	7.15±0.06	7.40±0.12*
t		0.048	10.731	0.010	9.674	0.052	21.782	1.240	2.472
P		0.962	<0.001	0.992	<0.001	0.959	<0.001	0.223	0.018

注：与同组内干预前比较，\* $P < 0.05$ 。

表3 并发症

组别	例数	肺部感染	呼吸暂停	支气管肺发育不良	肺出血	总发生率
对照组	20	2	3	2	1	8(40.00)
观察组	20	1	1	0	0	2(10.00)
$\chi^2$					4.800	
P					0.028	

## 3 讨 论

目前认为NRDS发病机制与PS缺失有关，PS水平缺乏，肺泡表面张力增加，肺顺应性下降，诱导肺泡萎缩，最终引起患儿出现低氧血症症状<sup>[10-11]</sup>。研究称<sup>[12]</sup>，NRDS疾病在新生儿死亡原因中占据第一位，且还发现其发生率与胎龄具有负相关性，严重危害患儿生命安全。临幊上对于NRDS患儿，主要通过维持血氧分压、血氧饱和度为主，缓解患儿病情。常频通气治疗方案虽具有一定效果，但也容易引起肺损伤，进而导致慢阻肺、气胸等，最终影响疗效<sup>[13-14]</sup>。高频震荡通气治疗属于新型通气模式，高速气体可增加弥散与对流，肺泡均匀膨胀，肺组织气体可在较短时间内完成交换，纠正低血氧、二氧化碳潴留等，还可减少高氧损伤，减轻肺表面活性物质抑制作用<sup>[15-16]</sup>。

PS来源于肺泡上皮细胞，具有改善水肿、降低肺表面张力等作用，保护肺泡上皮细胞，增加肺泡氧分压、肺通气量等，最终改善临床症状。多项研究均表明<sup>[17-18]</sup>，PS治疗后可缩短患者通气时间，改善患儿临床症状，效果明显。本研究结果发现，与对照组比较，观察组临床总有效率与之比较， $P > 0.05$ ，可能与纳入样本例数少有关。但观察组并发症发生率更低，表明PS结合高频振荡通气治疗后，可预防相关并发症发生率，安全性高。本研究结果还发现，观察组PaO<sub>2</sub>、PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>、pH水平较对照组高，观察组PaCO<sub>2</sub>水平较对照组低，表明PS结合高频振荡通气，可改善血气分析，减轻病情程度，促进患儿机体恢复。

综上所述，与常规通气比较，PS结合高频振荡通气治疗NRDS患儿，效果理想，安全性高，值得推广。

## 参考文献

- [1] Quarato C M I, Verrotti di Pianella V, Sperandeo M. Transthoracic ultrasound in neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (NRDS): Complementary diagnostic tool [J]. Eur J Radiol, 2019, 120: 108664.

表1 临床疗效

组别	例数	显效	有效	无效	总有效率
对照组	20	3	14	3	17(85.00)
观察组	20	7	12	1	19(95.00)
$\chi^2$					1.111
P					0.292

**2.2 血气分析** 干预前，两组血气分析指标比较， $P > 0.05$ ，干预后，PaO<sub>2</sub>、PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>、pH水平均较干预前上升，PaCO<sub>2</sub>水平较干预前下降，组间比较，观察组PaO<sub>2</sub>、PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>、pH水平较对照组高，观察组PaCO<sub>2</sub>水平较对照组低， $P < 0.05$ ，见表2。

**2.3 并发症** 与对照组比较，观察组患儿并发症发生率10.00%更低， $P < 0.05$ ，见表3。

- [2] Abbasalizadeh F, Pouya K, Zakeri R, et al. Prenatal administration of betamethasone and neonatal respiratory distress syndrome in multifetal pregnancies: A randomized controlled trial [J]. Curr Clin Pharmacol, 2020, 15 (2): 164-169.
- [3] Li S N, Li L, Li C L, et al. The safety and effectiveness of heated humidified high-flow nasal cannula as an initial ventilation method in the treatment of neonatal respiratory distress syndrome: A protocol for systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2020, 99 (46): e23243.
- [4] Zhao Y, Liang L, Liu G, et al. Asphyxia and neonatal respiratory distress syndrome are independent predictors of the non-response to inhaled nitric oxide in the newborns with PPHN [J]. Front Pediatr, 2021, 9: 665830.
- [5] Zou J, Gu L. Effects of comprehensive care on complications, oxygenation indexes and guardian's psychological mood of children with neonatal respiratory distress syndrome [J]. Am J Transl Res, 2021, 13 (5): 5147-5155.
- [6] Wang S, Li Z, Wang X, et al. The Role of Pulmonary Surfactants in the Treatment of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome in COVID-19 [J]. Front Pharmacol, 2021, 12: 698905.
- [7] Chen F, Huang F, Zhan F. Correlation between serum transforming growth factor  $\beta$  1, interleukin-6 and neonatal respiratory distress syndrome [J]. Exp Ther Med, 2019, 18 (1): 671-677.
- [8] Rong H, Bao Y, Wen Z, et al. Nebulized versus invasively delivered surfactant therapy for neonatal respiratory distress syndrome: A systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2020, 99 (48): e23113.
- [9] 袁琳, 陈超. 欧洲新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征防治共识指南: 2016版 [J]. 中华儿科杂志, 2017, 55 (3): 169-176.
- [10] 霍梦月, 梅花, 张钰恒, 等. 低侵入性肺表面活性物质治疗技术治疗新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征有效性和安全性的Meta分析 [J]. 中国当代儿科杂志, 2020, 22 (7): 721-727.
- [11] Pang H, Zhang B, Shi J, et al. Diagnostic value of lung ultrasound in evaluating the severity of neonatal respiratory distress syndrome [J]. Eur J Radio, 2019, (116): 186-191.
- [12] Behrens P, Kieft-de Jong J C, Bosker T, et al. Evaluating the environmental impacts of dietary recommendations [J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 2017, 114 (51): 13412-13417.
- [13] 何明源, 林玉晓, 吴琳琳, 等. 早产儿呼吸窘迫综合征高频振荡通气后两种撤机方式的安全性研究: 前瞻性随机对照试验 [J]. 中国当代儿科杂志, 2021, 23 (1): 18-24.
- [14] Wang L P, Mao Q H, Yang L. Effect of pulmonary surfactant combined with mechanical ventilation on oxygenation functions and expressions of serum transforming growth factor- $\beta$ 1 (TGF- $\beta$ 1) and bone morphogenetic protein 7 (BMP-7) of neonatal respiratory distress syndrome [J]. Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci, 2017, 21 (19): 4357-4361.
- [15] Shi Y, De Luca D, NASal Oscillation post-Extubation (NASONE) study group. Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) vs noninvasive positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV) vs noninvasive high frequency oscillation ventilation (NHF0V) as post-extubation support in preterm neonates: Protocol for an assessor-blinded, multicenter, randomized controlled trial [J]. BMC Pediatr, 2019, 19 (1): 256.
- [16] Zheng Y R, Xie W P, Liu J F, et al. Application of high-frequency oscillation ventilation combined with volume guarantee in infants with acute hypoxic respiratory failure after congenital heart surgery [J]. Pediatr Pulmonol, 2021, 56 (8): 2621-2626.
- [17] 霍梦月, 梅花, 张钰恒, 等. 低侵入性肺表面活性物质治疗技术治疗新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征有效性和安全性的Meta分析 [J]. 中国当代儿科杂志, 2020, 22 (7): 721-727.
- [18] Bae C W, Hahn W H. Surfactant therapy for neonatal respiratory distress syndrome: A review of Korean experiences over 17 years [J]. J Korean Med Sci, 2009, 24 (6): 1110-1118.

(收稿日期: 2022-10-15)

(校对编辑: 何镇喜)