

· 论著 ·

# OSAHS患儿临床特征及发病危险因素研究\*

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**【摘要】目的**探讨OSAHS患儿临床特征及发病危险因素。**方法**研究纳入2021年1月至2021年5月收治因打鼾症状就诊患儿共171例,根据PSG检测结果分为单纯打鼾组(101例)、打鼾合并血氧下降组(21例)及OSAHS组(49例),分析临床特征资料,采用单因素和多因素法评价OSAHS患儿发病独立危险因素。**结果**171例患儿中诊断OSAHS为49例,占比为28.65%;其中男34例,女15例,年龄3~15岁,中位年龄5岁,包括3~6岁35例,7~12岁13例,>12岁1例。单因素分析结果显示,病程、合并扁桃体肿大、合并腺样体肥大、合并鼻炎/鼻窦炎、夜间打鼾、呼吸费力、呼吸暂停、夜尿、日间嗜睡及AHI水平均与OSAHS患儿发病有关( $P<0.05$ );多因素分析结果显示,合并腺样体肥大、高BMI水平及合并鼻炎/鼻窦炎均是OSAHS患儿发病独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。**结论**OSAHS好发于3~6岁患儿,合并腺样体肥大、高BMI水平及合并鼻炎/鼻窦炎儿童更易出现OSAHS。

**【关键词】**OSAHS; 临床特征; 危险因素; 腺样体肥大; BMI; 鼻炎; 鼻窦炎

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# Clinical Characteristics and Risk Factors of Osahs in Children\*

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**Abstract:** *Objective* To investigate the clinical characteristics and risk factors of OSAHS in children. *Methods* 171 children with snoring symptoms were retrospectively chosen in the period from January 2021 to May 2021 in our hospital. All children were grouped according to the results of PSG and included simple snoring group (101 cases), snoring combined with decreased blood oxygen group (21 cases) and OSAHS group (49 cases). The clinical characteristics were analyzed and the independent risk factors of OSAHS children were evaluated by univariate and multivariate methods. **Results** 49 cases were diagnosed as OSAHS, accounting for 28.65%; There were 34 males and 15 females, aged 3~15 years, with a median age of 5 years, including 35 cases aged 3~6 years, 13 cases aged 7~12 years and 1 case >12 years in all 171 children. Univariate analysis showed that the course of disease, tonsillar enlargement, adenoid hypertrophy, rhinitis / sinusitis, snoring at night, dyspnea, apnea, nocturia, daytime sleepiness and AHI were all related to the pathogenesis of OSAHS ( $P<0.05$ ). Multivariate analysis showed that adenoid hypertrophy, high BMI and rhinitis / sinusitis were independent risk factors for the onset of OSAHS ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** OSAHS often occurs in children aged 3~6 years. Children with adenoid hypertrophy, high BMI and rhinitis / sinusitis were more likely to have OSAHS.

**Keywords:** OSAHS; Clinical Features; Risk Factors; Adenoid Hypertrophy; BMI; Rhinitis; Nasosinusitis

有报道显示<sup>[1]</sup>,儿童睡眠呼吸障碍发生率从4%到12%不等,其中持续性打鼾比例接近6%,而OSAHS患病率约为1%~4%。OSAHS患儿临床特征为睡眠期上呼吸道塌陷继发反复觉醒、呼吸暂停及低氧血症等,如未有效干预则可诱发包括发育迟缓、神经功能障碍、颜面畸形等严重并发症<sup>[2]</sup>。目前认为儿童OSAHS临床特征及发病危险因素与成人存在明显差异,但不同研究结果间差异较大<sup>[3]</sup>。考虑到上述问题,本文研究纳入2021年1月至2021年5月收治因打鼾症状就诊患儿共171例,根据PSG检测结果分组,旨在探讨OSAHS患儿临床特征及发病危险因素,现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 临床资料** 研究纳入2021年1月至2021年5月收治因打鼾症状就诊患儿共171例,根据PSG检测结果分为单纯打鼾组(101例)、打鼾合并血氧下降组(21例)及OSAHS组(49例)。

纳入标准:因打鼾症状就诊;年龄≥2岁;可顺利完成PSG监测。排除标准:既往腺样体、扁桃体切除术、悬雍垂腭咽成形术或口腔矫治器治疗;急慢性呼吸道感染;鼻息肉或鼻腔肿物;颌面部发育异常;其他原因导致夜间低氧血症。研究方案经我院伦理委员会批准,且患儿家长知情同意。

**1.2 方法** 查阅病例记录性别、年龄、身高、体重、病程、症状体征、既往史及PSG检测结果等;PSG检测采用德国万曼SOMNlab2型多导睡眠呼吸监测仪;根据PSG检测结果,单纯打鼾指AHI<5次/min, OAI<1次/min,且SaO2>92%;打鼾合并血氧下降指AHI<5次/min, OAI<1次/min,但SaO2<92%;OSAHS诊断参考相关指南标准<sup>[4]</sup>。

**1.3 统计学处理** 选择SPSS18.0软件处理数据;符合正态分布计量资料比较采用重复测量方法分析和t检验,以(x±s)表示;计数资料比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,以%表示;多因素分析采用Logistic回归模型; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 OSAHS患儿发病危险因素单因素分析** 171例患儿中诊断OSAHS为49例,占比为28.65%;其中男34例,女15例,年龄3~15岁,中位年龄5岁,包括3~6岁35例,7~12岁13例,>12岁1例。单因素分析结果显示,病程、合并扁桃体肿大、合并腺样体肥大、合并鼻炎/鼻窦炎、夜间打鼾、呼吸费力、呼吸暂停、夜尿、日间嗜睡及AHI水平均与OSAHS患儿发病有关( $P<0.05$ ),见表1。

**2.2 OSAHS患儿发病危险因素多因素分析** 多因素分析结果显示,合并腺样体肥大、高BMI水平及合并鼻炎/鼻窦炎均是OSAHS患儿发病独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ ),见表2。

## 3 讨论

OSAHS是儿童睡眠呼吸障碍常见亚型之一,可见于任一年龄段,其中以3~6岁最为多见,占比超过70%,本次研究亦证实这一观点<sup>[5]</sup>。同时本次研究还显示OSAHS患者存在多种临床表现,除打鼾、呼吸费力外,呼吸暂停、夜尿及日间嗜睡等比例亦较单纯打鼾患儿更高。已有研究显示<sup>[6~7]</sup>,OSAHS患儿夜尿发生可能与疾病抑制膀胱压力变化导致的觉醒反应,或脑钠肽过量表达对RAAS系统、加压素及水钠排泄的异常影响有关。

本次研究结果中,单因素分析结果显示,病程、合并扁桃

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表1 OSAHS患儿发病危险因素单因素分析

指标	OSAHS组(n=49)	单纯打鼾组(n=101)	打鼾合并血氧下降组(n=21)	P
男性(例)	34	62	13	0.53
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	17.78±3.26	16.23±2.19	16.39±2.47	0.88
病程(月)	24.23±6.47	13.18±4.40	12.32±3.60	0.03
合并扁桃体肿大(例)	43	73	18	0.01
合并腺样体肥大(例)	49	78	18	0.00
合并鼻炎/鼻窦炎(例)	31	81	14	0.00
合并支气管哮喘(例)	3	15	1	0.13
家庭成员有吸烟者(例)	21	40	9	0.95
打鼾家族史(例)	38	80	14	0.90
AHI(次/min)	9.14±1.80	1.39±0.42	2.42±0.7	0.00
临床表现(例)				
打鼾	47	85	20	0.01
磨牙	20	48	12	0.37
张口呼吸	42	71	16	0.10
呼吸费力	27	31	10	0.00
呼吸暂停	20	12	6	0.00
流涎	31	54	11	0.45
夜尿	28	41	9	0.01
晨起困难	23	47	11	0.16
晨起头痛	2	4	1	1.00
日间嗜睡	11	11	1	0.00
多动	19	40	8	0.85
注意力下降	17	40	8	0.40

表2 OSAHS患儿发病危险因素多因素分析

指标	β	SE	Wald x <sup>2</sup>	P	OR	95%CI
高BMI	1.07	0.47	11.56	0.00	4.33	1.15~12.61
合并腺样体肥大	2.66	0.80	15.93	0.00	16.76	1.72~57.17
合并鼻炎/鼻窦炎	0.85	0.32	8.76	0.02	2.80	1.69~8.95

体肿大、合并腺样体肥大、合并鼻炎/鼻窦炎、夜间打鼾、呼吸费力、呼吸暂停、夜尿、日间嗜睡及AHI水平与OSAHS患儿发病有关( $P<0.05$ )；多因素分析结果显示，合并腺样体肥大、高BMI水平及合并鼻炎/鼻窦炎均是OSAHS患儿发病独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。有报道提示<sup>[8]</sup>，肥胖与阻塞性睡眠呼吸障碍发生及严重程度关系密切，可导致呼吸障碍程度加重及持续。另有研究证实<sup>[9~10]</sup>，儿童BMI每增加1kg/m<sup>2</sup>则发生OSAHS风险增加10%，而肥胖儿童出现OSAHS比例接近40%。腺样体体积被认为与AHI水平呈明显正相关，而扁桃体体积与OSAHS患儿病情严重程度间关系尚存争议，与本次研究结果一致<sup>[11]</sup>。有学者认为反复呼吸道感染可增加OSAHS发生风险<sup>[12]</sup>，本次研究证实合并鼻炎/鼻窦炎是儿童OSAHS生独立危险因素，提示除呼吸道感染外，过敏因素亦可直接影响OSAHS发生。

综上所述，OSAHS好发于3~6岁患儿，合并腺样体肥大、高BMI水平及合并鼻炎/鼻窦炎儿童更易出现OSAHS。

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