

## 经鼻高流量吸氧对预充氧及安全窒息时限的影响

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**摘要:**【目的】评价经鼻高流量吸氧在全麻诱导前行预充氧的有效性以及在插管期延长“安全窒息时限”的效果。【方法】随机将80例非困难气道病例纳入全麻面罩组(FM)、全麻面罩复合经鼻高流量吸氧组(FM+HFNCI)、经鼻高流量吸氧组(HFNCI)以及经鼻高流量吸氧复合鼻咽通气道组(HFNCI+NPA)。麻醉诱导前预充氧阶段, FM及FM+HFNCI组经全麻面罩而HFNCI及HFNCI+NPA组经鼻导管行预充氧;在气管插管期,除FM组外,余患者均接受经鼻高流量氧吹入。记录不同时点血氧分压、血氧饱和度、心率及血压。【结果】预充氧结束时, PaO<sub>2</sub>值、SaO<sub>2</sub>值在各组间差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。窒息插管期, PaO<sub>2</sub>值在FM组下降明显,而在HFNCI+NPA组上升;FM组 $\Delta$ PaO<sub>2</sub>值最大(均数为-5.4 kPa),与其余组比较( $\Delta$ PaO<sub>2</sub>值均数在FM+HFNCI、HFNCI及HFNCI+NPA组分别为-0.5、-0.8、1.4 kPa)差异有统计学意义( $P<0.001$ )。插管成功时FM、FM+HFNCI、HFNCI、HFNCI+NPA组PaO<sub>2</sub>值(均数分别为46.7、48.3、37.7、43.7 kPa)、SaO<sub>2</sub>值(均数分别为99.7%、99.8%、99.4%、99.7%)均远高于各自安全低限值。【结论】HFNCI用于非困难气道病例,麻醉诱导前预充氧有效性高、可能延长“安全窒息时限”,提高围插管期安全;为达最佳氧合效果,实施HFNCI时应保证气道通畅。

**关键词:**经鼻高流量吸氧;预充氧;安全窒息时限

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## Clinical Effects of High Flow Nasal Cannular Insufflation on Preoxygenation and Extension of Safe Apneic Period

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**Abstract:**【Objective】To assess the effects of high flow nasal cannular insufflation (HFNCI) on preoxygenation and extension of safe apneic period during tracheal intubation.【Methods】Patients were randomly allocated into facemask (FM), facemask plus HFNCI (FM+HFNCI), HFNCI and HFNCI plus nasopharyngeal airway (HFNCI+NPA) groups. Facemask was adopted in FM and FM+HFNCI groups, while HFNCI was used in HFNCI and HFNCI+NPA groups for preoxygenation. All patients except for those in FM group received HFNCI during tracheal intubation. PaO<sub>2</sub>, SaO<sub>2</sub>, HR and MAP were recorded and analyzed.【Results】There was no significant difference in PaO<sub>2</sub> and SaO<sub>2</sub> after preoxygenation among groups ( $P>0.05$ ). During apneic tracheal intubation period, PaO<sub>2</sub> decreased significantly in FM group while increased in HFNCI+NPA group. The  $\Delta$ PaO<sub>2</sub> in FM group (Mean value was -5.4 kPa) was significantly bigger than those in other groups (Mean values in FM+HFNCI, HFNCI, and HFNCI+NPA groups were -0.5, -0.8 and 1.4 kPa, respectively ( $P<0.001$ )). All values at the success of tracheal intubation were much above the safe

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limits. 【Conclusion】 HFNCI provides effective preoxygenation and may extend safe apneic period in patients with patent airway.

**Key words:** high flow nasal cannular insufflation; preoxygenation; safe apneic period

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全麻患者在气管插管成功前所经历窒息时间不尽相同。随窒息时间延长,低氧血症发生率及严重程度逐渐增加,甚至危及患者生命安全;故通过各种方法延长“安全窒息时限”(自呼吸运动停止至脉搏血氧饱和度降至90%的时间)意义重大<sup>[1-2]</sup>。全麻诱导前行预充氧增加机体氧储备是延长“安全窒息时限”的重要方法<sup>[3-4]</sup>,对高危返流误吸<sup>[5-7]</sup>、术前氧储备受损<sup>[8-9]</sup>以及预计/非预计困难气道患者尤为重要。由于经全麻面罩给氧可高效提升吸入气氧体积分数( $\text{FiO}_2$ ),故数十年来一直是经典的预充氧方法。然而该方法亦有其局限性:如气管插管期间无法经面罩进行通气,导致血氧分压将随窒息时间延长而进行性下降;此局限在困难气道及术前氧储备受损患者尤为突出。因此有必要积极在围插管期寻找其他既能提供满意预充氧效力,又可延长“安全窒息时限”的新方法。经鼻高流量吸氧(high flow nasal cannular insufflation, HFNCI),最大氧流量达70 L/min,可迅速使 $\text{FiO}_2$ 达100%,作为氧疗技术被广泛用于治疗ICU、PICU保留自主呼吸的呼吸衰竭患者<sup>[10-11]</sup>;改善氧合及临床结局之余具有无创、并且可同时行口咽部操作如清洁呼吸道、气管插管等优点。然而,该技术在麻醉领域应用极少,尚未见使用HFNCI在全麻前行预充氧的研究报道;此外,气管插管同时行HFNCI,能否延长窒息患者的“安全窒息时限”,亦未得知。本研究为前瞻性随机对照研究,拟观察围插管期行HFNCI对通气氧合的影响,评价该方法在全麻诱导前行预充氧的有效性以及在插管期延长“安全窒息时限”的效果。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 病例资料

研究方案通过我院伦理委员会审批,2017年3月至7月间80例ASA I~III级、Mallampatti气道评分III级及以下、拟行腹腔镜手术患者入选本研究。排除标准如下:年龄低于18岁或超过75岁、

体质量低于40 kg或BMI>30、罹患以下疾病:中枢神经系统疾病;高血压2级及以上、NYHA II级及以上心脏病;术前预计的困难气道、气管切开术后、上呼吸道梗阻(呼吸道异物、鼾症等)、鼻咽腔异常(鼻窦炎、鼻甲肥大、鼻中隔偏曲、鼻咽癌等)及其他影响正常通气的疾病;影响正常氧合的肺部疾病(肺炎、COPD、支气管扩张、肺气肿、哮喘、矽肺、尘肺、肺叶切除术后等);胃内高压、肠梗阻、穿孔、坏死等消化系统疾病;以及中度及以上贫血。

术前访视获取患者知情同意,常规禁饮禁食。手术日,患者按随机序列列表顺序纳入全麻面罩组(FM)、全麻面罩复合经鼻高流量吸氧组(FM+HFNCI)、经鼻高流量吸氧组(HFNCI)以及经鼻高流量吸氧复合鼻咽通气道组(HFNCI+NPA)。

### 1.2 研究方法

患者入室后建立常规监测及Narcotrend脑电监测。第一步:吸空气,建立桡动脉持续测压并行第一次血气分析;同时在表麻下为HFNCI+NPA组患者置入NPA。第二步:预充氧。FM组及FM+HFNCI组经紧密贴合颜面部的全麻面罩平静呼吸6 L/min纯氧;HFNCI组及HFNCI+NPA组经Optiflow系统(Fisher & Paykel, New Zealand)<sup>[12]</sup>(图1)鼻导管以10~12 beats/min频率,平静呼吸10 L/min纯氧;预充氧5 min后行第二次血气分析。第三步:麻醉诱导。诱导方案一致如下:芬太尼4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  iv,丙泊酚2.5~5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  TCI,待患者意识消失予肌松剂顺式阿曲库铵0.15 mg/kg iv,同时立即给予下述处理:FM组及FM+HFNCI组:开放气道后经面罩行定容机械通气(VT 8 mL/kg, RR 12  $\text{min}^{-1}$ , I:E 1:2);HFNCI及HFNCI+NPA组:经鼻导管持续吹入60 L/min纯氧。注射肌松剂4 min后行第3次血气分析并立即进入第四步:实施气管插管(由本专业一阶段规培医师持Macintosh喉镜进行)。在窒息插管期,对FM组以外患者,继续经鼻导管持续吹入60 L/min纯氧;明确插管成功即刻(以连接呼吸机回路、球囊加压给氧后二氧化碳描记图出现波形为标准)行第四次血气分析并进行

机械通气。依先后顺序将4次血气分析时点分别命名为T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>、T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>,记录以上4时点患者血气值、心率、血压、脉搏血氧饱和度(SpO<sub>2</sub>)。

诱导期以Narcotrend值(D至E)及循环动力学指标指导输液与异丙酚量、速的调节。若MAP低于8 kPa,酌情使用去甲肾上腺素2~4 μg iv;若HR低于50 min<sup>-1</sup>,酌情使用阿托品0.3~0.5 mg iv。若HFNCI或HFNCI+NPA组于诱导期出现SpO<sub>2</sub>低于90%,立即经面罩加压通气;首次插管失败,若SpO<sub>2</sub>超过90%,改用可视喉镜行气管插管;若SpO<sub>2</sub>低于90%,立即经面罩加压通气,待SpO<sub>2</sub>回升至98%后再改用可视喉镜行气管插管;若二次插管失败,置入喉罩保证通气后,再据具体情况制定计划,其余紧急气道情况处理参照2015 DSA指南<sup>[1]</sup>。

### 1.3 研究指标

主要研究指标:窒息插管期(从放置喉镜至插管成功,即T<sub>3</sub>至T<sub>4</sub>间)血氧分压变化值(ΔPaO<sub>2</sub>)。次要研究指标:窒息插管期时间;各时点血氧分压(PaO<sub>2</sub>)、血氧饱和度(SaO<sub>2</sub>)、心率、血压;以及围插管期并发症如心律失常、鼻腔出血、口咽腔出血、皮下气肿、胃肠胀气、术后喉痉挛等。

### 1.4 统计学方法

基于前期24例病例的预实验结果,录入各组ΔPaO<sub>2</sub>均数及标准差,将检验水准α设置为0.05,检验效能(1-β)设置为90%,采用PASS软件(NCSS, USA)计算样本量。结果提示每组病例数至少达15.75方可检测到统计学差异。考虑到可能出现的研究脱漏,增加样本量至120%。最终设定研究总样本量为80例,每组平均20例。

计量资料以“均数±标准差”表示;ΔPaO<sub>2</sub>、窒息插管期时长、年龄、身高、体质量、颈围、张口度、甲颏间距、血红蛋白水平等采用单因素方差分析;PaO<sub>2</sub>、心率、血压等采用多因素重复测量方差分析进行统计分析,其中多重比较进行Bonferroni校正;计数资料如性别、入睡呼噜史、Mallampatti评级、C&L评级等以“例数”表示,采用Fisher's exact test进行统计分析;P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 一般资料

一般情况如血红蛋白水平、年龄、性别、身高、

体质量、颈围、张口度、甲颏间距及Mallampatti评级在组间差异无统计学意义(表1)。研究中未出现SpO<sub>2</sub><90%病例。

### 2.2 HFNCI延长窒息插管期“安全窒息时间”的效果

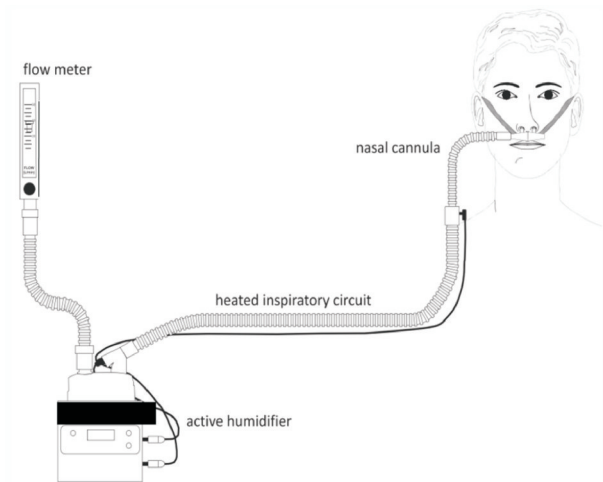
FM组ΔPaO<sub>2</sub>值最大,与其余组比较差异有统计学意义(图2);PaO<sub>2</sub>值在FM组下降明显,而在HFNCI+NPA组上升;但各组PaO<sub>2</sub>值、SaO<sub>2</sub>值均远高于各自安全低限值(表2)。窒息插管期时长、同时点HR值、MAP值在各组间差异无统计学意义(表2,图3)。在HFNCI组及HFNCI+NPA组,同时点组间PaO<sub>2</sub>值差异无统计学意义、SaO<sub>2</sub>值差异无统计学意义;但在T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>时点,HFNCI+NPA组PaO<sub>2</sub>及SaO<sub>2</sub>的均数及最低值均高于同时点HFNCI组相应值。

### 2.3 HFNCI行预充氧的有效性

T<sub>1</sub>时点,各组间PaO<sub>2</sub>值、SaO<sub>2</sub>值差异无统计学意义;T<sub>2</sub>时点,各组间PaO<sub>2</sub>值、SaO<sub>2</sub>值差异无统计学意义(表3),均远高于各自安全低限值。

### 2.4 并发症

围插管期未观察到明显心律失常发生;未发生鼻腔、口咽部出血;除FM组发生1例胃胀气外,在腔镜直视下未观察到明显的胃肠胀气及皮下气肿;术后拔除气管导管无喉痉挛发生,组间咽喉疼痛差异无统计学意义。



It is able to deliver up to 70 L/min pure oxygen flow

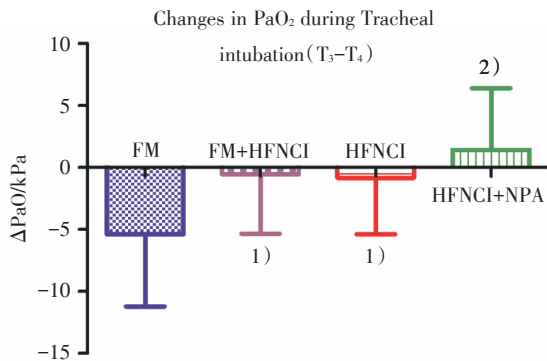
图1 经鼻高流量吸氧系统示意图

Fig.1 Illustration of high flow nasal cannular insufflation system

表1 一般资料  
Table 1 Demographic data

	FM (n=20)	FM+HFNCI (n=20)	HFNCI (n=20)	HFNCI+NPA (n=20)	Statistics	P value
Age/year	52±13	50±12	53±12	56±14	F=0.617	0.606
Gender(M/F)	9/11	9/11	14/6	11/9	$\chi^2=3.369$	0.338
Height/cm	161.1±7.6	163.3±7.0	164.2±6.1	161.6±7.6	F=0.814	0.490
Body weight/kg	59.3±9.5	59.2±8.6	61.9±7.4	57.2±8.5	F=0.992	0.401
BMI/(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	22.9±3.4	22.1±2.7	23.0±3.0	22.0±2.8	F=0.660	0.579
Snoring(Yes/No)	2/18	2/17	8/12	1/19	$\chi^2=11.070$	0.011
Hb/(g/dL)	12.8±2.4	12.5±1.4	13.4±1.7	12.4±2.1	F=1.124	0.345
Neck Circumference/cm	37.0±3.4	36.3±3.7	38.5±4.3	35.9±3.2	F=1.896	0.138
Mouth opening/cm	4.21±0.62	4.14±0.60	4.18±0.63	3.80±0.37	F=2.275	0.087
Thyromental distance/cm	6.3±1.5	6.5±1.1	7.1±1.2	6.4±1.2	F=1.767	0.161
Mallampatti Score( I / II / III )	8/9/3	8/11/1	7/8/5	5/14/1	$\chi^2=7.257$	0.298
C & L Score( I / II / III )	5/9/6	4/14/1	1/15/3	7/6/6	$\chi^2=13.890$	0.031

BMI:body mass index



F=6.413, P=0.0006, n=20 in each group, Compared with FM group, 1)P<0.05, 2)P<0.001. Data were shown as "Mean ± SD"

图2 窒息插管期血氧分压变化

Fig.2  $\Delta PaO_2$  during tracheal intubation

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 主要发现

HFNCI方法的有效性,主要从其延长“安全窒息时间”的效果和行“预充氧”的有效性两方面进行评估<sup>[13]</sup>。

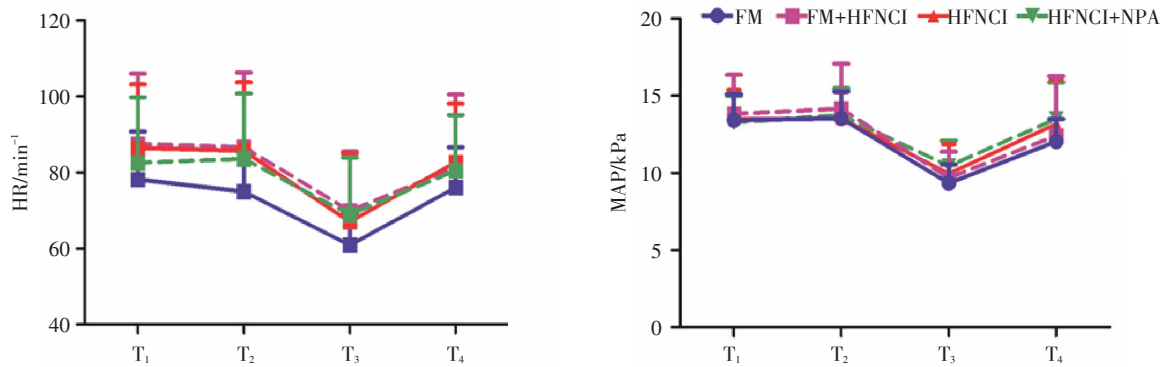
在同等可比的窒息插管期内,实施HFNCI技术不仅可明显减少PaO<sub>2</sub>的下降,甚至可在特定条件下增加PaO<sub>2</sub>,该效应在气道通畅时更为明显。除此之外,对于围插管期全程经鼻预充氧及高流量吸氧的患者,虽然在窒息插管期之前业已经历近4 min麻醉诱导后窒息期,然而插管成功时PaO<sub>2</sub>、SaO<sub>2</sub>值仍远高于各自安全低限值。我们推

表2 窒息插管期血氧分压

Table 2 PaO<sub>2</sub>, SaO<sub>2</sub> during apneic period of tracheal intubation

	FM (n=20)	FM+HFNCI (n=20)	HFNCI (n=20)	HFNCI+NPA (n=20)	Statistics	P value
Apneic duration/s	73±42	72±32	61±23	87±63	F=1.239	0.302
PaO <sub>2</sub> at T <sub>3</sub> /kPa	52.0±9.3	48.8±8.9	38.7±5.1 <sup>2)3)</sup>	42.3±5.6 <sup>2)</sup>	F=4.113	0.009
PaO <sub>2</sub> at T <sub>4</sub> /kPa	47±11	48.3±8.3	38±12 <sup>1)3)</sup>	43.7±8.0		
SaO <sub>2</sub> at T <sub>3</sub> /%	99.78±0.29	99.84±0.31	99.44±0.87	99.70±0.23	F=1.735	0.167
SaO <sub>2</sub> at T <sub>4</sub> /%	99.69±0.38	99.78±0.33	99.44±0.70	99.70±0.21		

Compared with FM group, 1)P<0.01, 2)P<0.001; Compared with FM+HFNCI group, 3)P<0.001



Data were shown as "Mean±SD",  $n=20$  in each group.

图3 围插管期血流动力学指标

Fig.3 Hemodynamic parameters during the peri-intubation period

表3 预充氧有效性

Table 3 The effectiveness of preoxygenation

( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

	FM ( $n=20$ )	FM+HFNCI ( $n=20$ )	HFNCI ( $n=20$ )	HFNCI+NPA ( $n=20$ )	Statistics	$P$ value
PaO <sub>2</sub> at T <sub>1</sub> /kPa	12.4±1.6	12.0±1.3	11.7±1.5	12.0±2.0	$F=4.113$	0.009
PaO <sub>2</sub> at T <sub>2</sub> /kPa	41.6±9.6	35.9±8.3	38.4±7.2	37.1±6.8		
SaO <sub>2</sub> at T <sub>1</sub> /%	97.41±0.93	97.3±1.0	96.9±1.3	97.3±1.1	$F=1.735$	0.167
SaO <sub>2</sub> at T <sub>2</sub> /%	99.80±0.33	99.78±0.48	99.79±0.21	99.85±0.18		

断:在组织灌注、血液携氧状态具可比性前提下,实施HFNCI可能有效延长“安全窒息时限”。

预充氧的方法繁多,各自提升氧储备的有效性不同<sup>[14]</sup>;通过预充氧后FiO<sub>2</sub>、PaO<sub>2</sub>等指标可评价其有效性。经密闭全麻面罩预充氧是经典方法<sup>[14]</sup>:平静呼吸6 L/min纯氧3~5 min<sup>[15-16]</sup>,可使呼气末氧浓度(EtO<sub>2</sub>)达87%~90%,完成预充氧<sup>[16]</sup>。本研究在HFNCI组及HFNCI+NPA组实施HFNCI技术进行预充氧,5 min后两组PaO<sub>2</sub>、SaO<sub>2</sub>值与经典预充氧法相应值比较,差异无统计学意义;提示采用HFNCI技术进行预充氧,其有效性近似于经典预充氧方法。

### 3.2 可能机制

上述HFNCI对通气及氧合的影响,可能缘于该技术的以下特点:首先,HFNCI可建立上呼吸道与肺泡间、肺泡与肺毛细血管间的O<sub>2</sub>压差梯度、从而驱动氧气由上呼吸道向肺毛细血管弥散,此效应即“窒息弥散氧合(apneic diffusion oxygenation)”<sup>[17-18]</sup>;其次,HFNCI可在口咽腔形成低水平

的PEEP<sup>[19-20]</sup>,进一步促进氧的弥散,从而在没有自主呼吸的状态下维持满意的氧合。可见,HFNCI有效性与特定因素如气道通畅及口腔开放有关,这也从一定程度解释了同时点HFNCI组及HFNCI+NPA组氧合差异现象。

### 3.3 本研究不足

本研究存在以下不足:首先,作为前期研究,本次仅将非困难气道患者列为研究人群;后续将针对反流误吸高危患者、氧储备受损患者及预计困难气道患者开展研究。其次,基于伦理及患者安全考虑,本研究无法直接测定“安全窒息时限”,仅能将研究指标设为 $\Delta$ PaO<sub>2</sub>,通过窒息插管期PaO<sub>2</sub>变化情况进行推测。再则,为避免HFNCI的不适,预充氧流量设定为10 L/min,若患者深快呼吸,理论上10 L/min的流量难以达到满意FiO<sub>2</sub>,故在研究中需特别嘱患者循潮气量法平静缓慢呼吸;后续研究中将尝试升高氧流量至30 L/min。最后,研究方法难以设盲以及现有样本量尚无法准确反映不良反应发生情况。

综上所述, HFNCI用于非困难气道病例, 麻醉诱导前预充氧有效性高、麻醉诱导后窒息期氧合充分、窒息插管期血氧分压下降轻微, 因此可能延

长“安全窒息时限”, 提高围插管期安全; 为达最佳疗效, 实施 HFNCI时应保障气道通畅。

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