

临床研究

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颈内静脉变异度和下腔静脉变异度评估 成人心脏术后容量状态

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【摘要】目的:探索超声测量颈内静脉变异度(variability index of internal jugular vena cava, VJVC)、下腔静脉变异度(variability index of inferior vena cava, VIVC)评估心脏术后容量状态。**方法:**前瞻性连续纳入中国科学院大学重庆医院心血管外科成人心脏术后 76 例患者。超声测量被动抬腿实验(passive leg raising, PLR)前后患者心排指数, 心排指数增加 10% 为标准, 增加 $\geq 10\%$ 为容量有反应者(fluid responders, FR); 反之则为容量无反应者(fluid unresponders, FN)。同时记录患者 PLR 前后心率、收缩压、舒张压、平均压。在 PLR 前, 查氨基末端脑利钠肽(N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP), 超声测量 VIVC 和左侧 VJVC。**结果:**对比 PLR 前后, FR 组中心静脉压在 PLR 前后无统计学差异[(7.6 $\pm$ 1.9) mmHg vs. (10.1 $\pm$ 11.4) mmHg, $P=0.154$], 心率[(83.0 $\pm$ 8.9)次/min vs. (75.3 $\pm$ 7.5)次/min, $P=0.000$], 收缩压[(91.1 $\pm$ 9.4) mmHg vs. (94.9 $\pm$ 9.1) mmHg, $P=0.000$], 舒张压[(52.8 $\pm$ 9.8) mmHg vs. (58.9 $\pm$ 8.2) mmHg, $P=0.000$], 平均压[(65.6 $\pm$ 9.2) mmHg vs. (70.7 $\pm$ 8.0) mmHg, $P=0.000$]均有明显变化。FN 组 PLR 后收缩压的变化无统计学差异[(90.0 $\pm$ 7.4) mmHg vs. (92.3 $\pm$ 6.7) mmHg, $P=0.076$], 心率[(83.5 $\pm$ 9.1)次/min vs. (80.7 $\pm$ 7.4)次/min, $P=0.005$], 舒张压[(50.0 $\pm$ 7.1) mmHg vs. (55.2 $\pm$ 5.7) mmHg, $P=0.000$], 平均压[(63.3 $\pm$ 6.8) mmHg vs. (67.6 $\pm$ 5.0) mmHg, $P=0.000$], 中心静脉压[(7.9 $\pm$ 1.6) mmHg vs. (10.2 $\pm$ 1.4) mmHg, $P=0.000$]均有明显变化。对比 FR 组和 FN 组患者被动抬腿实验前(T_0), 心率、收缩压、舒张压、平均压、中心静脉压无统计学差异; 被动抬腿实验后(T_1), 心率明显下降, FR 组与 FN 组比较有统计学差异[(75.3 $\pm$ 7.5)次/min vs. (80.7 $\pm$ 7.4)次/min, $P=0.001$], 舒张压和平均压变化有统计学差异[(58.9 $\pm$ 8.2) mmHg vs. (55.2 $\pm$ 5.7) mmHg, $P=0.014$; (70.7 $\pm$ 8.0) mmHg vs. (67.6 $\pm$ 5.0) mmHg, $P=0.024$], 收缩压和中心静脉压无统计学差异[(94.9 $\pm$ 9.1) mmHg vs. (92.3 $\pm$ 6.7) mmHg, $P=0.075$; (10.1 $\pm$ 11.4) mmHg vs. (10.2 $\pm$ 1.4) mmHg, $P=0.474$], 2 组间血浆 NT-proBNP 无统计学差异[(1 144.6 $\pm$ 9 92.1) pg/mL vs. (1 243.6 $\pm$ 1 095.0) pg/mL, $P=0.335$]。FR 组和 FN 组 VIVC 有统计学差异[(15.2 $\pm$ 3.9)% vs. (12.5 $\pm$ 4.2)%, $P=0.003$], FR 组和 FN 组 VJVC 有统计学差异[(17.7 $\pm$ 4.3)% vs. (13.9 $\pm$ 4.0)%, $P=0.000$]。VIVC 诊断容量有反应的临界值为 11.5%, 敏感性为 87.8%, 特异性为 55%(曲线下面积为 0.7, 95%CI=0.575~0.826, $P=0.003$)。VJVC 诊断容量有反应的临界值为 15.5%, 敏感性为 68.3%, 特异性为 77.1%(曲线下面积为 0.764, 95%CI=0.654~0.874, $P=0.000$)。**结论:**颈内静脉变异度和下腔静脉变异度都能较好、及时地预测心脏术后患者容量状态, 准确指导临床补液治疗。且颈内静脉比下腔静脉更容易测量, 位置更加表浅, 更加恒定, 不受患者肥胖影响, 不受腹压影响, 无心脏术后引流管影响, 重复性更好。临床工作中更推荐使用 VJVC 评估心脏术后容量状态。

【关键词】颈内静脉变异度; 下腔静脉变异度; 心脏手术; 容量状态**【中图分类号】**R654.27**【文献标志码】**A**【收稿日期】**2021-10-16

Assessment of fluid responsiveness by variability index of internal jugular vena cava and variability index of inferior vena cava in adult patients with cardiosurgery

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【Abstract】Objective: To evaluate the variability index of internal jugular vena cava(VJVC) and variability index of inferior vena cava (VIVC) through ultrasound in predicting fluid responsiveness in adult patients with cardiosurgery. **Methods:** Prospectively, 76 adult patients who had cardiosurgery in the Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Chongqing General Hospital were collected in the study, and the passive leg raising (PLR) tests were carried out on them of intensive monitoring in the intensive care unit (ICU) ward. Patients with elevated cardiac output index $\geq 10\%$ after PLR were included in the fluid responders

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(FR) group, while patients with elevated cardiac output index $<10\%$ were included in the fluid unresponders (FN) group. Meanwhile, the hemodynamic parameters of heart rate, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure and mean blood pressure were all recorded before and after PLR tests in both groups. The N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP), VJVC, and VIVC were recorded before PLR tests. **Results:** After PLR tests, in FR group, there were no significant differences in central venous pressure $[(7.6 \pm 1.9) \text{ mmHg vs. } (10.1 \pm 11.4) \text{ mmHg}, P=0.154]$; there were significant differences in heart rate $[(83.0 \pm 8.9) \text{ bpm vs. } (75.3 \pm 7.5) \text{ bpm}, P=0.000]$, systolic blood pressure $[(91.1 \pm 9.4) \text{ mmHg vs. } (94.9 \pm 9.1) \text{ mmHg}, P=0.000]$, diastolic blood pressure $[(52.8 \pm 9.8) \text{ mmHg vs. } (58.9 \pm 8.2) \text{ mmHg}, P=0.000]$, and mean blood pressure $[(65.6 \pm 9.2) \text{ mmHg vs. } (70.7 \pm 8.0) \text{ mmHg}, P=0.000]$. In FN group after PLR, there were no significant differences in systolic blood pressure $[(90.0 \pm 7.4) \text{ mmHg vs. } (92.3 \pm 6.7) \text{ mmHg}, P=0.076]$, and there were significant differences in heart rate $[(83.5 \pm 9.1) \text{ bpm vs. } (80.7 \pm 7.4) \text{ bpm}, P=0.005]$, diastolic blood pressure $[(50.0 \pm 7.1) \text{ mmHg vs. } (55.2 \pm 5.7) \text{ mmHg}, P=0.000]$, mean blood pressure $[(63.3 \pm 6.8) \text{ mmHg vs. } (67.6 \pm 5.0) \text{ mmHg}, P=0.000]$, and central venous pressure $[(7.9 \pm 1.6) \text{ mmHg vs. } (10.2 \pm 1.4) \text{ mmHg}, P=0.000]$. There were no significant differences in heart rate, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, mean blood pressure and central venous pressure between FR group and FN group before PLR tests. After PLR, there were no significant differences in systolic pressure $[(94.9 \pm 9.1) \text{ mmHg vs. } (92.3 \pm 6.7) \text{ mmHg}, P=0.075]$ and central venous pressure $[(10.1 \pm 11.4) \text{ mmHg vs. } (10.2 \pm 1.4) \text{ mmHg}, P=0.474]$ between the two groups, and there were significant differences in heart rate $[(75.3 \pm 7.5) \text{ bpm vs. } (80.7 \pm 7.4) \text{ bpm}, P=0.001]$, diastolic blood pressure $[(58.9 \pm 8.2) \text{ mmHg vs. } (55.2 \pm 5.7) \text{ mmHg}, P=0.014]$, and mean blood pressure $[(70.7 \pm 8.0) \text{ mmHg vs. } (67.6 \pm 5.0) \text{ mmHg}, P=0.024]$. In addition, There was no significant difference in plasma NT-proBNP between the two groups $[(1\ 144.6 \pm 992.1) \text{ pg/mL vs. } (1\ 243.6 \pm 1095.0) \text{ pg/mL}, P=0.335]$, and there were significant differences in VIVC $[(15.2 \pm 3.9)\% \text{ vs. } (12.5 \pm 4.2)\%, P=0.003]$ and VJVC $[(17.7 \pm 4.3)\% \text{ vs. } (13.9 \pm 4.0)\%, P=0.000]$. The cutoff value of VIVC diagnostic capacity was 11.5%, the sensitivity was 87.8%, and the specificity was 55% (AUC=0.7, 95%CI=0.575–0.826, $P=0.003$). The cutoff value of VJVC diagnostic capacity was 15.5%, the sensitivity was 68.3%, and the specificity was 77.1% (AUC=0.764, 95%CI=0.654–0.874, $P=0.000$). **Conclusion:** VIVC and VJVC can easily predict the noninvasive parameter of fluid responsiveness in patients with cardiosurgery and accurately guide the clinical rehydration therapy. Moreover, the internal jugular vein is easier to measure than the inferior vena cava, its position is shallower and more constant, and it is not affected by the obesity of patients, abdominal pressure and drainage tube after cardiosurgery, so the repeatability is better. It is more recommended to use the VJVC to evaluate the fluid responsiveness after cardiosurgery in clinical work.

[Key words] variability index of internal jugular vena cava; variability index of inferior vena cava; cardiosurgery; fluid responsiveness

心脏术后患者常常出现血流动力不稳定,低血容量容易导致器官灌注不足,过多的容量又会导致充血性心力衰竭和肺水肿,延长呼吸机使用时间^[1-2],精准的液体治疗是心脏术后的关键问题。指导心脏术后患者补液的金标准是快速输液实验,快速输液实验要求在 30 min 内快速输注 500 mL 液体,评估心室的前负荷和全身血流动力学状态^[3],如果快速输液实验后,心脏每搏量增加 10%~15%,则定义为对输液有反应,应该积极补液扩充容量^[4-5]。血流动力学一旦稳定,积极地限制液体有助于患者早期拔除气管插管^[6]。所以,心脏术后早期容量状态评估,对输液有反应的患者,积极补液,保证脏器的灌注;对输液无反应的患者,积极限制容量,保护肺功能,早期拔除气管插管,有助于心脏术后患者的快速康复。

中心静脉压 (central venous pressure, CVP) 和肺动脉嵌压 (pulmonary artery occluded pressure, PAOP)

是传统的右心和左心前负荷的指标。近年来证实无论是中心静脉压还是肺动脉嵌压,均不能很好地反映患者的容量状态^[7]。有学者提出,在机械正压通气的患者,心室的前负荷会随着机械通气的呼气、吸气而周期性地变化,在呼吸周期心输出量变化越大的患者,心脏前负荷对容量的反应越好^[8],就越需要补液治疗。

本研究基于此原理,用床旁超声测量心脏术后颈静脉变异度和下腔静脉变异度,对比抬腿实验心输出量的变化,评估心脏术后患者的容量状态,指导补液治疗。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

研究对象:中国科学院大学重庆医院心血管外科 2019 年 12 月至 2020 年 10 月成人心脏术后患者,年龄 18~70 岁。排

除条件:①冠脉搭桥患者(冠脉搭桥患者术后下肢需要绷带止血,影响被动抬腿实验);②术前左室射血分数(ejection fraction,EF)低于 40%;③术前超声提示颈内静脉狭窄的患者;④术后早期患者严重低氧血症,需要高呼吸末正压通气 ≥ 8 cmH₂O。该研究通过中国科学院大学重庆医院/重庆市人民医院伦理审查,审查号:S2018-037-01。

1.2 研究方法

心脏术后回重症监护室(intensive care unit,ICU)3 h内,收集数据前,患者持续镇静,阻断自主呼吸,呼吸机机械通气,机械通气条件:潮气量 8~10 mL/kg,呼吸末正压 5 cmH₂O,呼吸次数 10~12 次/min,平台压低于 30 cmH₂O。被动抬腿实验(the passive leg raising,PLR)前(T_0)患者半卧位(头抬高 45°),测量并记录患者的心率(heart rate,HR)、收缩压(systolic pressure,SBP)、舒张压(diastolic pressure,DBP)、平均压(mean pressure,MBP)、中心静脉压(central venous pressure,CVP)。心率来自心电图检测仪,动脉血压为桡动脉穿刺测量有创动脉压,中心静脉压为颈内静脉置管有创压力,压力传导器置于腋中线第 4 肋间水平。被动抬腿实验(升床的方式抬高下肢 45°)后 1 min(T_1),再次测量并记录患者的心率、收缩压、舒张压、平均压、中心静脉压。采集静脉血,查氨基末端脑利钠肽(N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide,NT-proBNP)。床旁超声测量下腔静脉变异度。测量方法:经下腔静脉长轴切面,使用 M 型超声,距离右房入口 2 cm 处,测量下腔静脉内径,测量时间至少一个机械通气周期(图 1)。下腔静脉(inferior vena cava,IVC)最大径用 IVC_{max} 表示,最小径用 IVC_{min} 表示,计算下腔静脉变异度(variability index of inferior vena cava,VIVC)。VIVC=(IVC_{max}-IVC_{min})/IVC_{mean},IVC_{mean}=(IVC_{max}+IVC_{min})/2^[9]。同理,颈内静脉变异度测量方法:患者头右偏,超声探头置于气管第一气管软骨环左侧,找到左侧颈内静脉,M 型超声,血管长轴测量左侧颈内颈内静脉直径,测量时间至少 1 个机械通气周期(图 2)。颈内静脉(internal jugular vena cava,JVC)最大径用 JVC_{max} 表示,最小径用 JVC_{min} 表示,计算颈内静脉变异度(variability index of internal jugular vena cava,VJVC)。VJVC=(JVC_{max}-JVC_{min})/JVC_{mean},JVC_{mean}=(JVC_{max}+JVC_{min})/2。

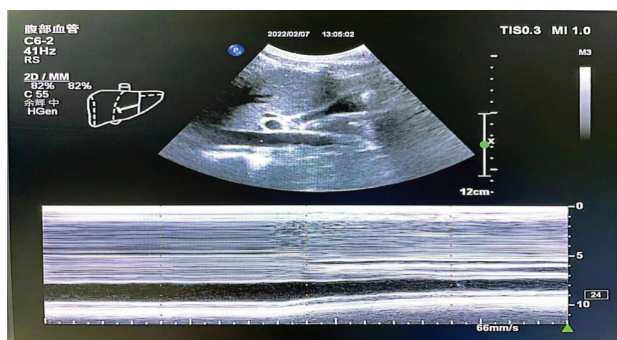


图 1 超声测量下腔静脉变异度

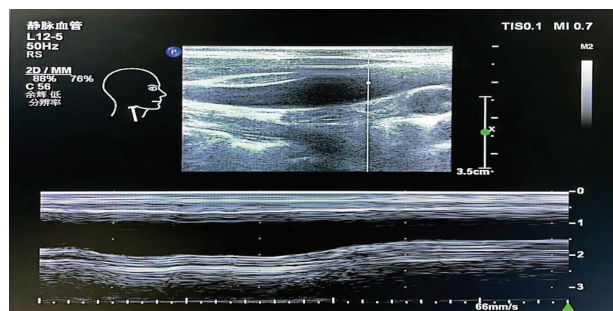


图 2 超声测量左侧颈内静脉变异度

经胸心脏超声,胸骨旁左室长轴切面,平行于主动脉瓣,在主动脉瓣环下方 5~10 mm,测量心脏收缩中期左室流出道直径(left ventricular outflow tract diameter,LVOTd)。心脏五腔心切面,使用超声多普勒模式,测量主动脉瓣下方血流速度积分(velocity time integral,VTI),计算心排指数(cardiac index,CI)。

心排指数(CI)=心输出量(cardiac output,CO)/体表面积(body surface area,BSA)

$$CO = \pi \times (LVOTd/2)^2 \times VTI$$

体表面积(BSA)=0.006 1 × 身高(cm)+0.012 4 × 体质量(kg)-0.009 9

分别在被动抬腿实验前(T_0)测量 LVOTd、VTI,计算出心排指数(CI₀),被动抬腿实验后 1 min(T_1)测量 LVOTd、VTI,计算出心排指数(CI₁)。心排指数变异度[VCI=CI₁-CI₀/(CI₁+CI₀)/2]。心排指数变异度(VCI) $\geq 10\%$ 为容量有反应者(fluid responders,FR),反之则为容量无反应者(fluid unresponders, FN)^[10]

1.3 统计学处理

使用统计软件 SPSS 21.0 进行统计学分析。计量数据使用均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示;被动抬腿实验前后心率、收缩压、舒张压、平均压和中心静脉压的变化采用配对 t 检验,FR 组和 FN 组间的心率、收缩压、舒张压、平均压和中心静脉压采用独立样本 t 检验,FR 组和 FN 组间的 VIVC、VJVC 对比采用独立样本 t 检验。曲线下面积(area under the curve,AUC)计算 VJVC 和 VIVC 的敏感性、特异性、阳性预测值、阴性预测值、95%可信区间。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

10 个月连续纳入心脏术后 80 例患者,4 例患者由于超声测量时下腔静脉显示困难,排除研究组,76 例纳入研究。基本资料:年龄(51 ± 22)岁,男性 31 例(31/76),全组身高(156 ± 15) cm,体质量(58 ± 15) kg,左室射血分数(51.0 ± 3.7)%,手术方式构成:单纯心脏瓣膜手术 41 例(54%),心脏瓣膜加房颤消融术 10 例(13%),心脏瓣膜加主动脉手术 7

例(9%),主动脉弓手术 6 例(8%),先天性房缺/室缺手术 9 例(12%),心脏肿瘤 3 例(4%)。

根据被动抬腿实验后增加 CI 是否大于 10%为标准分为 2 组,CI $\geq$ 10%为容量有反应组(FR 组),CI<10%为容量无反应组(FN 组),76 例患者分为 2 组,容量有反应组(FR 组)41 例,容量无反应组(FN 组)35 例。对比 2 组患者被动抬腿实验前后心率、收缩压、舒张压、平均压、中心静脉压的变化。FR 组只有中心静脉压在被动抬腿实验前后变化无统计学差异[(7.6 $\pm$ 1.9) mmHg vs. (10.1 $\pm$ 11.4) mmHg, $P=0.154$],心率[(83.0 $\pm$ 8.9)次/min vs. (75.3 $\pm$ 7.5)次/min, $P=0.00$]、收缩压[(91.1 $\pm$ 9.4) mmHg vs. (94.9 $\pm$ 9.1) mmHg, $P=0.00$]、舒张压[(52.8 $\pm$ 9.8) mmHg vs. (58.9 $\pm$ 8.2) mmHg, $P=0.000$]、平均压[(65.6 $\pm$ 9.2) mmHg vs. (70.7 $\pm$ 8.0) mmHg, $P=0.000$]均有统计学差异。FN 组被动抬腿实验后,只有收缩压的变化无统计学差异[(90.0 $\pm$ 7.4) mmHg vs. (92.3 $\pm$ 6.7) mmHg, $P=0.076$],心率[(83.5 $\pm$ 9.1)次/min vs. (80.7 $\pm$ 7.4)次/min, $P=0.005$]、舒张压[(50.0 $\pm$ 7.1) mmHg vs. (55.2 $\pm$ 5.7) mmHg, $P=0.00$]、平均压[(63.3 $\pm$ 6.8) mmHg vs. (67.6 $\pm$ 5.0) mmHg, $P=0.00$]、中心静脉压[(7.9 $\pm$ 1.6) mmHg vs. (10.2 $\pm$ 1.4) mmHg, $P=0.000$]均有统计学差异(表 1)。故无论是 FR 组或 FN 组,被动抬腿实验后心率均会下降,血压均会升高。对判断患者有无容量反应意义不大。

表 1 被动抬腿实验前后心率、血压、中心静脉压比较

组别	指标	被动抬腿 实验前	被动抬腿 试验后	t 值	P 值
FR 组	HR/bnp	83.0 $\pm$ 8.9	75.3 $\pm$ 7.5	7.730	0.000
	SBP/mmHg	91.1 $\pm$ 9.4	94.9 $\pm$ 9.1	-5.811	0.000
	DBP/mmHg	52.8 $\pm$ 9.8	58.9 $\pm$ 8.2	-6.422	0.000
	MBP/mmHg	65.6 $\pm$ 9.2	70.7 $\pm$ 8.0	-7.562	0.000
	CVP/mmHg	7.6 $\pm$ 1.9	10.1 $\pm$ 11.4	-1.453	0.154
FN 组	HR/bnp	83.5 $\pm$ 9.1	80.7 $\pm$ 7.4	2.991	0.005
	SBP/mmHg	90.0 $\pm$ 7.4	92.3 $\pm$ 6.7	-1.831	0.076
	DBP/mmHg	50.0 $\pm$ 7.1	55.2 $\pm$ 5.7	-7.704	0.000
	MBP/mmHg	63.3 $\pm$ 6.8	67.6 $\pm$ 5.0	-6.059	0.000
	CVP/mmHg	7.9 $\pm$ 1.6	10.2 $\pm$ 1.4	-7.559	0.000

对比 FR 组和 FN 组患者被动抬腿实验(passive leg raising, PLR)前(T_0),心率、收缩压、舒张压、平均压、中心静脉压 2 组间无统计学差异,被动抬腿实验(PLR)后 1 min(T_1),心率 FR 组与 FN 组比较有统计学差异[(75.3 $\pm$ 7.5)次/min vs. (80.7 $\pm$ 7.4)次/min, $P=0.001$],舒张压和平均压有统计学差异[(58.9 $\pm$ 8.2) mmHg vs. (55.2 $\pm$ 5.7) mmHg, $P=0.014$, (70.7 $\pm$ 8.0) mmHg vs. (67.6 $\pm$ 5.0) mmHg, $P=0.024$]。收缩压和中心静脉压无统计学差异[(94.9 $\pm$ 9.1) mmHg vs. (92.3 $\pm$ 6.7) mmHg, $P=0.075$, (10.1 $\pm$ 11.4) mmHg vs. (10.2 $\pm$ 1.4) mmHg, $P=0.474$] (表 2)。

表 2 被动抬腿实验前(T_0)和被动抬腿实验后(T_1)2 组比较

指标	PR 组($n=41$)	FN 组($n=35$)	t 值	P 值
HR T_0 /bnp	83.0 $\pm$ 8.9	83.5 $\pm$ 9.1	-0.236	0.407
SBP T_0 /mmHg	91.1 $\pm$ 9.4	90.0 $\pm$ 7.4	0.575	0.284
DBP T_0 /mmHg	52.8 $\pm$ 9.8	50.0 $\pm$ 7.1	1.422	0.080
MBP T_0 /mmHg	65.6 $\pm$ 9.2	63.3 $\pm$ 6.8	1.195	0.118
CVP T_0 /mmHg	7.6 $\pm$ 1.9	7.9 $\pm$ 1.6	-0.621	0.268
HR T_1 /bnp	75.3 $\pm$ 7.5	80.7 $\pm$ 7.4	-3.167	0.001
SBP T_1 /mmHg	94.9 $\pm$ 9.1	92.3 $\pm$ 6.7	1.455	0.075
DBP T_1 /mmHg	58.9 $\pm$ 8.2	55.2 $\pm$ 5.7	2.230	0.014
MBP T_1 /mmHg	70.7 $\pm$ 8.0	67.6 $\pm$ 5.0	2.008	0.024
CVP T_1 /mmHg	10.1 $\pm$ 11.4	10.2 $\pm$ 1.4	0.065	0.474

被动抬腿实验前抽静脉血查 NT-proBNP, 2 组间血浆 NT-proBNP 无统计学差异[(1 144.6 $\pm$ 992.1) pg/mL vs. (1 243.6 $\pm$ 1 095.0) pg/mL, $P=0.335$]。被动抬腿实验前,床旁超声,测量并计算下腔静脉变异率(variability index of inferior vena cava, VIVC),测量并计算颈内静脉变异度(variability index of internal jugular vena cava, VJVC)。FR 组和 FN 组 VIVC 有统计学差异[(15.2 $\pm$ 3.9)% vs. (12.5 $\pm$ 4.2)%, $P=0.003$],FR 组和 FN 组 VJVC 有统计学差异[(17.7 $\pm$ 4.3)% vs. (13.9 $\pm$ 4.0)%, $P=0.000$],具体见表 3。结果表明,心衰指标 NT-proBNP 对心脏术后患者的容量状态没有预测价值,而床旁超声测量并计算 VJVC 和 VIVC 对心脏术后机械通气的患者有较好的预测价值。VJVC 和 VIVC 越大,说明患者越有容量反应性,越应该补液治疗。

表 3 组血清指标和超声指标对比

指标	PR 组($n=41$)	FN 组($n=35$)	t 值	P 值
NT-proBNP/ (pg $\cdot$ mL $^{-1}$)	1 144.6 $\pm$ 992.1	1 243.6 $\pm$ 1 095.0	-0.428	0.335
VIVC/%	15.2 $\pm$ 3.9	12.5 $\pm$ 4.2	2.871	0.003
VJVC/%	17.7 $\pm$ 4.3	13.9 $\pm$ 4.0	3.974	0.000

VIVC 和 VJVC ROC 曲线结果表明,VIVC 诊断容量有反应的临界值为 11.5%,敏感性为 87.8%,特异性为 55%(曲线下面积为 0.7,95%CI=0.575~0.826, $P=0.003$)。VJVC 诊断容量有反应的临界值为 15.5%,敏感性为 68.3%,特异性为 77.1%,(曲线下面积为 0.764,95%CI=0.654~0.874, $P=0.000$) (图 3)。

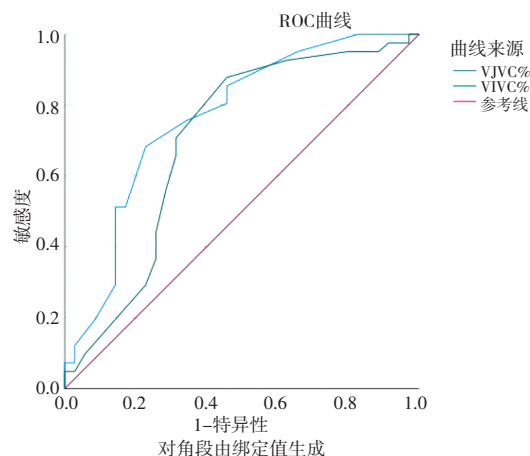


图 3 VIVC、VJVC ROC 曲线

3 讨论

心脏外科不断发展,有学者提出心脏术后快速康复,不仅可以缩短机械通气时间,还可以缩短 ICU 时间,缩短住院时间,节约医疗支出^[1]。这就要求心脏术后精准的容量评估,既要保证充足的循环容量,保证脏器的灌注,又要避免容量过多,损伤呼吸功能,延长机械通气时间^[2]。评估循环的容量状态,传统的指标有中心静脉压和肺动脉嵌压,尽管中心静脉压和肺动脉嵌压不能很好地反映患者的容量反应^[3],但是,中心静脉压仍然是应用最广泛的容量指标^[4]。本研究也提示,心脏术后容量反应组和无反应组,中心静脉压无差异,但是在被动抬腿实验前后,中心静脉压的改变有临床意义。被动抬腿实验可以增加左右心室的前负荷,研究表明,被动抬腿实验可以迅速增加 300 mL 的回心血量^[5],所以,被动抬腿实验可以可靠地反映机体的容量反应^[6]。欧洲重症协会推荐在循环休克或血流动力学不稳定的患者被动抬腿实验来评估容量反应^[7]。本研究采用被动抬腿实验增加心排指数 10% 为判定患者容量有无反应的标准。由于被动抬腿实验在心脏术后机械通气患者的应用受到许多限制,心脏超声测量心排量难度较大,需要专业的超声科医生。临床上需要一种简单、易行、及时、准确的方法来判断心脏术后患者的容量状态,及时准确地指导补液治疗。

近年来,超声技术迅猛发展,床旁超声在重症患者的应用也越来越重要。超声测量下腔静脉直径是评估血流动力学状态的重要指标^[8],当患者低容量负荷时,下腔静脉直径明显小于正常值,反之,容量超负荷时,下腔静脉充盈而扩张^[9]。也有学者认为只有在下腔静脉超声测量值非常小(≤ 8 mm)或者非常大(≥ 28 mm)对患者容量有无反应有预测意义^[20]。患者呼吸周期由于胸腔压力周期性的变化,导致静脉回流的变化,特别是机械通气,吸气相下腔静脉扩张,呼气相下腔静脉缩小,通过测量下腔静脉的变异度,可以准确评估患者的容量反应性,下腔静脉无变异,强烈提示患者容量无反应^[21]。反之,下腔静脉变异度大,可以准确提示患者有容量反应,临界值为 12%^[22]。也有研究表明肺手术后下腔静脉变异度评估容量反应的临界值为 15%^[23],特别是休克患者,超声测量下腔静脉变异度可及时、有效、无创地

指导机械通气休克患者的容量复苏^[24]。本研究提示,心脏术后患者下腔静脉变异度的临界值为 11.5%,敏感性为 87.8%,特异性为 55%。但是,下腔静脉变异度也有局限性,在腹压增高的情况下,不管患者的容量状态如何,都会缩小下腔静脉的直径,甚至会压迫下腔静脉使之变形^[25],从而影响对患者容量状态的判断^[26]。在肥胖患者中,很难准确测量下腔静脉直径;在心脏术后患者中,引流管位置影响下腔静脉直径的测量。用食道超声测量上腔静脉变异度预测患者的容量反应也有很好的特异性^[27],上腔静脉分支——颈内静脉变异度也能很好预测脓毒症患者的容量反应性,临界值为 18%^[28]。有学者应用颈内静脉变异度预测患者麻醉中的容量状态,降低麻醉风险^[29]。本实验首次用颈内静脉变异度来预测心脏术后机械通气患者容量反应性,其临界值为 15.5%,敏感性为 68.3%,特异性为 77.1%。

4 结论

颈内静脉变异度和下腔静脉变异度都能较好、及时地预测心脏术后患者容量状态,准确指导临床补液治疗。且颈内静脉比下腔静脉更容易测量,位置更加表浅,更加恒定,不受患者肥胖影响,不受腹压影响,无心脏术后引流管影响,重复性更好。临床工作中更推荐使用颈内静脉变异度评估心脏术后容量状态。

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