

• 论著 •

综合肺指数对成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的预测价值研究



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【摘要】 目的 探讨综合肺指数(IPI)对成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的预测价值。**方法** 选取2021年5月至2022年5月于中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第901医院ICU住院,因各种原因导致呼吸衰竭并行机械通气的患者109例,根据撤机结果将患者分为撤机成功组($n=80$)和撤机失败组($n=29$)。比较撤机成功组与撤机失败组的临床资料。采用多因素Logistic回归分析探讨成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的影响因素。采用ROC曲线评估IPI、入ICU时急性生理与慢性健康评价系统Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)评分及两者联合对成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的预测价值。根据IPI将患者分为IPI<4分组($n=35$)和IPI≥4分组($n=74$),比较IPI<4分组和IPI≥4分组治疗时间及气管切开率。**结果** 撤机成功组入ICU时APACHEⅡ评分低于撤机失败组,呼吸频率(RR)、脉率(PR)慢于撤机失败组,血氧饱和度(PetCO₂)、IPI高于撤机失败组($P<0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示,入ICU时APACHEⅡ评分、IPI为成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的独立影响因素($P<0.05$)。ROC曲线分析结果显示,入ICU时APACHEⅡ评分和IPI预测成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的AUC分别为0.760〔95%CI(0.652, 0.869)〕和0.875〔95%CI(0.802, 0.947)〕,最佳截断值分别为17分、4分,灵敏度分别为0.750、0.756,特异度分别为0.750、0.854,两者联合预测成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的AUC为0.891〔95%CI(0.821, 0.961)〕。IPI<4分组和IPI≥4分组总住院时间比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);IPI<4分组机械通气时间、ICU住院时间长于IPI≥4分组,气管切开率高于IPI≥4分组($P<0.05$)。**结论** IPI对成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败有一定预测效能,且联合入ICU时APACHEⅡ评分可提高其预测效能。

【关键词】 呼吸, 人工; 机械通气; 重症监护病房; 成年人; 撤机失败; 综合肺指数; 预测

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Predictive Value of Integrated Pulmonary Index on Withdrawal Failure in Adult Patients with Mechanical Ventilation in ICU XU Yajing¹, QI Hongliang¹, FENG Chen²

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the predictive value of integrated pulmonary index (IPI) on withdrawal failure in adult patients with mechanical ventilation in ICU. **Methods** A total of 109 patients admitted to ICU of 901 Hospital of Joint Logistics Support Force of Chinese People's Liberation Army from May 2021 to May 2022 and treated with mechanical ventilation for respiratory failure due to various reasons were selected. According to the withdrawal results, patients were divided into weaning success group ($n=80$) and weaning failure group ($n=29$). The clinical data of the weaning success group and the weaning failure group were compared. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to investigate the influencing factors of withdrawal failure of adult patients with mechanical ventilation in ICU. ROC curve was used to evaluate the predictive value of IPI, acute physiology and chronic health evaluation Ⅱ (APACHE Ⅱ) scores on admission to ICU and their combination for withdrawal failure in adult patients with mechanical ventilation in ICU. According to IPI, the patients were divided into IPI < 4 group ($n=35$) and IPI ≥ 4 group ($n=74$), and the treatment time and tracheotomy rate of IPI < 4 group and IPI ≥ 4 group were compared. **Results** The APACHE Ⅱ score on admission to ICU of the weaning success group was lower than that of the weaning failure group, respiration rate (RR) and pulse rate (PR) were slower than those of the weaning failure group, and end-tidal carbon dioxide partial pressure (PetCO₂) and IPI were higher than those of the weaning failure group ($P < 0.05$). The results of multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that APACHE Ⅱ score on admission to ICU and IPI were independent influencing factors of withdrawal failure

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of adult patients with mechanical ventilation in ICU ($P < 0.05$) . ROC curve analysis results showed that the AUC of APACHE II score on admission to ICU and IPI for predicting withdrawal failure of adult patients with mechanical ventilation in ICU was 0.760 [95%CI (0.652, 0.869)] and 0.875 [95%CI (0.802, 0.947)] , the optimal cut-off values were 17 points and 4 points, the sensitivity was 0.750 and 0.756, specificity was 0.750 and 0.854, respectively. The AUC of their combination for predicting withdrawal failure of adult patients with mechanical ventilation in ICU was 0.891 [95%CI (0.821, 0.961)] . There was no significant difference in total hospital stay between IPI < 4 group and IPI ≥ 4 group ($P > 0.05$) . The mechanical ventilation time and ICU stay time in IPI < 4 group were longer than those in IPI ≥ 4 group, and the tracheotomy rate was higher than that in IPI ≥ 4 group ($P < 0.05$) .

Conclusion IPI has a certain ability to predict withdrawal failure of adult patients with mechanical ventilation in ICU, and the combination of APACHE II score on admission to ICU can improve its predictive efficiency.

【Key words】 Respiration, artificial; Mechanical ventilations; Intensive care units; Adult; Withdrawal failure; Integrated pulmonary index; Forecasting

机械通气是ICU呼吸衰竭患者最常用的生命支持手段，而随着患者病情的稳定和自主呼吸功能的恢复，可开启呼吸机撤机流程^[1]。然而临床研究发现，20%~30%的机械通气患者由于呼吸肌未完全恢复，导致撤机困难或撤机延迟，而长时间应用呼吸机又可导致呼吸机相关肺炎、膈肌功能障碍等并发症，对患者肺功能预后产生不良影响^[2-3]。因此，准确判断撤机时机对提高撤机成功率具有重要临床意义。目前临幊上判断撤机时机的方法包括膈肌超声、呼吸浅快指数等^[4-5]，但在临幊实践中发现单一指标用于撤机时机判断时效能不足。2017年由以色列和美国学者基于模糊逻辑和数学模型开发的综合肺指数（integrated pulmonary index, IPI）被证实在呼吸机撤机评估中有良好的应用价值^[6]，其团队在2021年的一项补充性研究中也证实了对于接受机械通气超过24 h的患者，撤机后1 h内IPI对于撤机失败有较好的预测价值，且优于其他临床指标^[7]。但目前国内IPI相关研究较少。本研究探讨了IPI对成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的预测价值，旨在为提高机械通气患者撤机成功率、缩短患者机械通气时间、降低相关并发症发生率及医疗费用提供有价值的参考。

1 对象及方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2021年5月至2022年5月于中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第901医院ICU住院，因各种原因导致呼吸衰竭并行机械通气的患者109例。纳入标准：（1）首次行机械通气，连续机械通气时间 > 24 h者；（2）年龄 > 18 周岁；（3）自主呼吸试验成功，进入首次撤机流程者。排除标准：（1）妊娠或哺乳期妇女；（2）存在严重腹腔高压者；（3）病历资料不完整者。根据撤机结果将患者分为撤机成功组（ $n=80$ ）和撤机失败组（ $n=29$ ），撤机失败定义：撤机后48 h内再次行气管插管、气管切开或死亡。本研究经中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第901医院医学伦理委员会审核通过，所有患者签署知情同意书。

1.2 IPI计算方法 所有患者在拔管后1 h内计算IPI，首先记录患者呼气末二氧化碳分压（end-tidal

carbon dioxide partial pressure, PetCO₂）、呼吸频率（respiration rate, RR）、血氧饱和度（oxygen saturation, SpO₂）、脉率（pulse rate, PR）4项指标。基于模糊逻辑算法，PetCO₂和RR被定义为极高、高、正常、低、极低5个等级，SpO₂和PR被定义为高、正常和低3个等级，根据患者4项指标结果进行矩阵换算。IPI计算方法参照文献[8]，所有参与评估人员在评估前进行培训，最终IPI换算得分为1~10分，得分越低表示患者越需要施加额外干预。

1.3 观察指标 （1）比较撤机成功组与撤机失败组的临幊资料，包括性别、年龄、入ICU时急性生理与慢性健康评价系统II（acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II）评分、体质指数、原发疾病、K⁺、pH值、氧合指数、血乳酸、PetCO₂、RR、SpO₂、PR、IPI，其中实验室检查结果均为入ICU 24 h内获得。（2）根据IPI将患者分为IPI < 4 分组（ $n=35$ ）和IPI ≥ 4 分组（ $n=74$ ），比较两组治疗时间（机械通气时间、ICU住院时间、总住院时间）及气管切开率。

1.4 统计学方法 采用SPSS 21.0统计学软件进行数据分析，符合正态分布的计量资料以（ $\bar{x} \pm s$ ）表示，组间比较采用两独立样本t检验；计数资料以相对数表示，组间比较采用 χ^2 检验；采用多因素Logistic回归分析探讨成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的影响因素；采用Graphpad 8.0软件绘制ROC曲线以评价IPI、入ICU时APACHE II评分及两者联合对成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的预测价值。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 撤机成功组与撤机失败组临幊资料比较 两组性别、年龄、体质指数、原发疾病、K⁺、pH值、氧合指数、血乳酸、SpO₂比较，差异无统计学意义（ $P > 0.05$ ）；撤机成功组入ICU时APACHE II评分低于撤机失败组，RR、PR慢于撤机失败组，PetCO₂、IPI高于撤机失败组，差异有统计学意义（ $P < 0.05$ ），见表1。

2.2 成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败影响因素的多因素Logistic回归分析 以入ICU时APACHE II评分和IPI

作为自变量(实测值),以成人ICU机械通气患者撤机结果为因变量(赋值:成功=0,失败=1),进行多因素Logistic回归分析,结果显示,入ICU时APACHE II评分、IPI为成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的独立影响因素($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.3 入ICU时APACHE II评分、IPI对成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的预测价值 ROC曲线分析结果显示,入ICU时APACHE II评分和IPI预测成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的AUC分别为0.760 [95%CI (0.652, 0.869)] 和0.875 [95%CI (0.802, 0.947)],最佳截断值分别为17分、4分,灵敏度分别为0.750、0.756,特异度分别为0.750、0.854,两者联合预测成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的AUC为0.891 [95%CI (0.821, 0.961)],见图1。

表1 撤机成功组与撤机失败组临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between weaning success group and weaning failure group

项目	撤机失败组 (n=29)	撤机成功组 (n=80)	χ^2 (t) 值	P值
性别(男/女)	19/10	45/35	0.754	0.385
年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	60.3 ± 8.0	61.7 ± 8.1	0.762 ^a	0.448
入ICU时APACHE II评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)	18.6 ± 5.6	16.2 ± 5.4	2.078 ^a	0.040
体质指数($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m ²)	23.7 ± 3.3	23.9 ± 3.5	0.307 ^a	0.759
原发疾病[n (%)]			1.824	0.610
肺部感染	11 (37.9)	42 (52.5)		
心肌梗死	7 (24.1)	15 (18.8)		
脓毒性休克	6 (20.7)	13 (16.2)		
其他	5 (17.2)	10 (12.5)		
K ⁺ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	3.7 ± 0.7	3.6 ± 0.6	0.599 ^a	0.551
pH值($\bar{x} \pm s$)	7.4 ± 2.4	7.3 ± 2.5	0.111 ^a	0.912
氧合指数($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm Hg)	232.6 ± 43.1	240.4 ± 48.6	0.770 ^a	0.443
血乳酸($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	1.60 ± 0.55	1.56 ± 0.50	0.359 ^a	0.720
PetCO ₂ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm Hg)	32.4 ± 3.6	35.7 ± 4.3	3.689 ^a	<0.001
RR ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 次/min)	28 ± 9	16 ± 7	7.468 ^a	<0.001
SpO ₂ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)	93.2 ± 3.4	94.5 ± 3.6	1.746 ^a	0.084
PR ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 次/min)	125 ± 12	90 ± 10	15.664 ^a	<0.001
IPI ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)	3.6 ± 1.4	5.1 ± 1.9	3.074 ^a	0.003

注: ^a表示t值; APACHE II=急性生理与慢性健康评价系统II, PetCO₂=呼气末二氧化碳分压, RR=呼吸频率, SpO₂=血氧饱和度, PR=脉率, IPI=综合肺指数; 1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa

表2 成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败影响因素的多因素Logistic回归分析

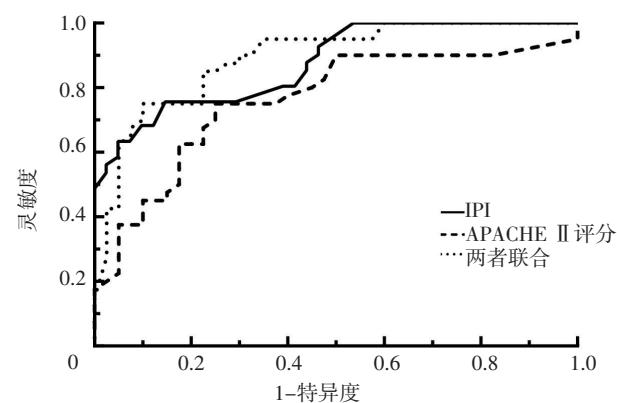
Table 2 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of weaning failure in adult patients with mechanical ventilation in ICU

变量	β	SE	Wald χ^2 值	P值	OR值	95%CI
入ICU时APACHE II评分	0.124	0.050	6.235	0.013	1.132	(1.027, 1.247)
IPI	-0.649	0.179	13.133	<0.001	0.522	(0.368, 0.742)

2.4 IPI<4分组和IPI≥4分组治疗时间及气管切开率比较 IPI<4分组和IPI≥4分组总住院时间比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); IPI<4分组机械通气时间、ICU住院时间长于IPI≥4分组,气管切开率高于IPI≥4分组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表3。

3 讨论

自主呼吸试验是临床通用的撤机标准化流程试验,但单一应用该试验判断撤机结果效能不足,研究发现约30%的机械通气患者首次自主呼吸试验失败,约11.6%的患者虽通过30 min的自主呼吸试验,但在试验延长至120 min时仍可能失败^[9]。IPI涉及的4项指标均为常见的呼吸功能指标,其易于获得,便于实时收集和动态分析,除在机械通气撤机失败评估中应用外,还在小脑幕上开颅术后静脉吗啡自控镇痛效果评估^[10]、肺栓塞合并呼吸困难患者预后评估^[11]、麻醉后护理单元呼吸功能针对性护理干预效果评估^[12]等多个方面有广泛应用。本研究结果显示,撤机成功组入ICU时APACHE II评分低于撤机失败组,RR、PR慢于撤机失败组,IPI高于撤机失败组,多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示,入ICU时APACHE II评分、IPI为成人ICU机械通气患者撤



注: APACHE II=急性生理与慢性健康评分系统II, IPI=综合肺指数

图1 入ICU时APACHE II评分、IPI及两者联合预测成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve of APACHE II score when entering the ICU, IPI and their combination in predicting weaning failure in adult patients with mechanical ventilation in ICU

表3 IPI<4分组和IPI≥4分组治疗时间及气管切开率比较

Table 3 Comparison of treatment time and tracheotomy rate between IPI < 4 group and IPI ≥ 4 group

组别	例数	机械通气时间 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, d)	ICU住院时间 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, d)	总住院时间 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, d)	气管切开 [n (%)]
IPI<4分组	35	7.6 ± 1.9	10.6 ± 2.8	23.9 ± 5.6	12 (34.3)
IPI≥4分组	74	4.6 ± 1.4	7.7 ± 2.3	21.9 ± 4.6	7 (9.5)
<i>t</i> (χ^2) 值		9.422	5.819	1.951	10.181 ^a
P值		<0.001	<0.001	0.054	0.001

注: ^a表示 χ^2 值

机失败的独立影响因素，与既往研究结果^[13]一致。撤机时随着患者转为自主呼吸，呼吸负荷明显增加，胸腔内压力变为负压，若膈肌失代偿就易出现收缩力下降，导致肺泡塌陷，从而出现呼吸负荷与呼吸肌做功能力失衡的情况，而肺泡通气功能下降及肺顺应性下降是导致撤机失败的重要原因，IPI中涉及的PetCO₂、RR、SpO₂和PR能够综合反映患者的肺通气功能及肺血流情况，因此可对撤机成功与否做出预测。

目前临床研究已证实，呼吸力学受损、呼吸肌功能障碍、心功能障碍、合并代谢综合征和合并认知障碍与撤机失败时有关^[14]，但尚未证实某单一呼吸力学指标预测撤机失败时同时具有高灵敏度和高特异度，因此可以将相关指标组合应用。本研究ROC曲线结果显示，IPI在预测成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败方面有一定潜力，当其联合入ICU时APACHE II评分时，AUC有所增加。此外，仅凭多因素Logistic回归分析结果无法对机械通气患者撤机失败风险进行量化，也不能确定IPI预测撤机失败的最佳阈值，本研究ROC分析结果显示，IPI预测成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败的最佳截断值为4分，与RONEN等^[8]研究结果相似。KAUR等^[7]研究评估了撤机前后IPI的动态变化，结果显示，撤机失败组拔管前、拔管后5 min、拔管后1 h的IPI均低于撤机成功组，提示IPI在拔管前后的多个时间点均可反映患者的撤机失败风险，特别是拔管早期IPI的预测价值具有更重要的临床意义。最后，本研究结果显示，IPI<4分组机械通气时间、ICU住院时间长于IPI≥4分组，气管切开率高于IPI≥4分组，提示IPI不仅有助于判断撤机失败，还对患者临床结局有一定影响。

综上所述，IPI对成人ICU机械通气患者撤机失败有一定预测价值，且联合入ICU时APACHE II评分可提高其预测效能。本研究尚存在一定不足，如未纵向评估IPI动态变化且样本量小，未来需要大样本量、多中心研究进一步验证本研究结论。

作者贡献：徐娅静进行文章的构思与设计、研究的实施与可行性分析、统计学处理、论文撰写与修订；戚洪亮进行资料收集、整理；丰陈负责文章的质量控制及审校，对文章整体负责、监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

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