

低分子肝素钙预防ICU患者静脉血栓栓塞症的临床观察

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摘要 目的:观察低分子肝素钙预防ICU患者静脉血栓栓塞症(VTE)的疗效及安全性。方法:将572例VTE风险评估为高危的患者按随机数字表法分为试验组和对照组,各286例。试验组患者给予低分子肝素钙注射液0.3~0.6 ml,im,qd;对照组患者给予利伐沙班片10 mg,po,qd。比较两组患者VTE发生率、血小板计数、凝血功能、生存质量评分和不良反应发生情况。结果:试验组患者VTE发生率(0.3%)明显低于对照组(2.1%),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组患者治疗前后血小板计数、凝血酶原时间、活化部分凝血酶原时间和纤维蛋白原等指标比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);试验组患者躯体健康、躯体角色功能、总体健康、情绪角色功能和心理健康等项目较对照组改善更明显,差异均有统计学意义($P>0.05$)。两组患者均未见明显不良反应发生。结论:低分子肝素钙预防VTE效果明显,且在改善患者生存质量的同时,不会影响其血小板计数及凝血功能,具有良好的安全性。

关键词 低分子肝素钙;重症监护室;静脉血栓栓塞症;安全性;有效性

Clinical Observation of Low Molecular Weight Heparin Calcium in the Prevention of Venous Thromboembolism of ICU Patients

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the safety and therapeutic efficacy of low molecular weight heparin calcium in the prevention of venous thromboembolism (VTE) of ICU patients. METHODS: 572 VTE patients were randomly divided into trial group and control group, with 286 cases in each group. Trial group was given Low molecular weight heparin calcium injection 0.3-0.6 ml, im, qd; control group was given Rivaroxaban tablet 10 mg, po, qd. The incidence of VTE, platelet count, coagulation function, quality score of life and the occurrence of ADR were compared between 2 groups. RESULTS: The incidence of VTE in trial group (0.3%) was significantly lower than control group (2.1%), with statistical significance ($P<0.05$). There was no statistical significance in platelet count, prothrombin time, APPT, fibrinogen and other indexes between 2 groups before and after treatment ($P>0.05$). The physical health, body function and role, general health, emotional role function, mental health and other aspects of trial group were improved significantly, compared to control group, with statistical significance ($P>0.05$). No obvious ADR was found in 2 groups. CONCLUSIONS: Low molecular weight heparin calcium can effectively prevent VTE and improve the quality of life, while doesn't influence platelet count and coagulation function with good safety.

KEYWORDS Low molecular weight heparin calcium; ICU; Venous thromboembolism; Safety; Efficacy

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静脉血栓栓塞症(VTE)为癌症患者的主要并发症,发生率为4%~20%。VTE包括深静脉血栓形成(DVT)和肺栓塞(PE)。癌症患者DVT的风险增加数倍,住院的癌症患者及正接受药物治疗的患者发生DVT的风险更大。基于人群的研究发现,癌症患者血栓形成的风险增加4.1倍,接受化疗的患者血栓形成风险增加6.5倍^[1]。PE以肺循环和呼吸功能障碍为主要表现,死亡率较高;下肢DVT不仅可引发患肢浅表或深层静脉曲张、肿胀和活动受限等症状,还可因栓子脱落,阻塞肺部小动脉,导致PE的发生发展。VTE对患者预后和生存质量均会造成重大威胁^[2]。重症监护室(ICU)是收治危重患者或外科术后留观患者的主要场所,患者具有年龄高、体质差、卧床时间长、血液高凝和较高的VTE发生率等特征^[3]。因此,有效预防VTE的发生,是保证医疗质量和改善患者预后的重要措施。鉴于此,本研究观察了低分子肝素钙在ICU对VTE预防的有效性和安全性,以期为其临床应用提供参考。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 1 Comparison of general data between 2 groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	年龄,岁	性别(男/女),例	BMI,kg/m ²	氧合指数	D-二聚体,μg/ml	原发病,例(%)			
							脑卒中	严重外伤	COPD	外科手术
对照组	286	54.07±16.54	159/127	23.76±2.04	441.26±95.83	2.11±1.86	58(20.3)	93(32.5)	21(7.3)	114(39.9)
试验组	286	53.91±17.28	151/135	23.95±1.83	429.58±107.41	2.03±1.95	51(17.8)	95(33.2)	20(7.0)	120(42.0)

注:COPD为慢性阻塞性肺疾病

Note: COPD means chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

1.3 治疗方法

两组患者均在ICU对症治疗的基础上,加用抗凝药物。试验组患者在常规治疗基础上加用低分子肝素钙注射液(Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline,注册证号:H20130466,规格0.2 ml:2 050 AXaIU)0.3~0.6 ml,im,qd,持续3~10 d,出ICU前1 d停止使用^[4]。对照组患者在常规治疗基础上加用利伐沙班片(Bayer Pharma AG,注册证号:H20100464,规格:10 mg)10 mg,po,qd,疗程同试验组。

1.4 观察指标

(1)患者住院期间定期接受下肢多普勒B超检查,扫描髂静脉、胫后静脉和腓静脉是否出现DVT;(2)行肺动脉造影,观察患者PE发生情况;(3)用药前、出ICU前1 d检测患者血小板计数(PCT)、凝血酶原时间(PT)、活化部分凝血酶原时间(APTT)和纤维蛋白原(FIB)等指标水平;(4)生存质量评分:采用SF-36健康调查简表,对两组患者用药前、出院后1个月生存质量进行评价,该表包括8个维度共36个条目,经转换后量表各维度分值为0~100分,分值越高表明生存质量越佳^[5];(5)观察两组患者不良反应发生情况。

1.5 统计学分析

采用SPSS 18.0软件对数据进行统计分析。计数资料以率表示,采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用 t 检验,检验水准设定为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 VTE发生率比较

试验组患者DVT、PE以及其总的VTE发生率明显低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),详见表2。

2.2 PCT与凝血功能比较

两组患者治疗前后PCT、PT、ATPP和FIB等指标比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),详见表3。

2.3 生存质量评分比较

两组患者治疗出院1个月后躯体健康、躯体角色功能、躯

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:(1)年龄18~75岁;(2)因原发病入住ICU治疗;(3)Caprini模型VTE风险评估为高危(评分 ≥ 5 分)^[6]。排除标准:(1)有血栓形成者;(2)存在抗凝治疗禁忌证者;(3)合并肺动脉高压、活动性内脏出血和凝血功能障碍者;(4)合并肝肾功能异常、肝素相关性血小板减少症或血小板计数 $<100 \times 10^9 L^{-1}$ 者;(5)妊娠或哺乳期妇女。

1.2 研究对象

选取我院2010年6月—2015年6月收治的572例患者,按照随机数字表法分为对照组和试验组,各286例。两组患者的年龄、性别、体质质量指数(BMI)、氧合指数、D-二聚体和原发病等一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性,详见表1。本研究方案经医院医学伦理委员会批准,患者知情同意并签署知情同意书。

表2 两组患者VTE发生率比较[例(%)]

Tab 2 Comparison of the incidence of VTE between 2 groups[case(%)]

组别	n	DVT	PE	VTE
对照组	286	4(1.4)	2(0.7)	6(2.1)
试验组	286	1(0.3)	0(0)	1(0.3)
χ^2		6.583	4.276	10.589
P		<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

表3 两组患者血小板计数与凝血功能比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 3 Comparison of platelet count and blood coagulation function between 2 groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	时期	PCT, $\times 10^9 L^{-1}$	PT,s	APTT,s	FIB,g/L
试验组	286	治疗前	180.35±3.29	11.96±0.83	36.97±1.25	3.71±0.13
		出ICU前1天	176.24±3.58	12.06±1.11	37.03±1.21	3.65±0.16
对照组	286	治疗前	180.71±3.55	11.85±0.74	36.82±1.27	3.61±0.17
		出ICU前1天	178.26±3.52	11.93±0.95	36.99±0.96	3.66±0.18

体疼痛、总体健康、情绪角色功能和心理健康等评分均明显改善,试验组患者躯体健康、躯体角色功能、总体健康、情绪角色功能和心理健康等评分较对照组改善更明显,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),详见表4。

2.4 不良反应

两组患者均未见明显药品不良反应发生。

3 讨论

ICU患者基础病情较严重,常处于血流缓慢、静脉淤滞状态,静脉管腔易阻塞,静脉回流易受阻,加之ICU监护和诊治常用的镇静药物、机械通气等方法易致患者VTE的发生、发展,影响诊疗质量和患者预后^[7]。研究者们认为,静脉血流滞缓、血液高凝状态和静脉血管内壁损伤是诱发VTE的三大主要因素^[8]。因此,改善患者血液高凝状态、防治血流滞缓,是减轻血管内壁损伤、降低VTE发生率的关键。

利伐沙班是一种高选择性凝血因子Xa抑制剂,对凝血瀑

表4 两组患者生存质量评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)Tab 4 Comparison of quality score of life between 2 groups($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

组别	n	时期	躯体健康	躯体角色功能	躯体疼痛	总体健康	精力	社会功能	情绪角色功能	心理健康
试验组	286	治疗前	14.28±6.39	52.50±8.71	29.10±7.51	60.53±11.99	32.38±10.97	8.26±6.71	23.25±9.81	36.90±18.51
		出院后1个月	62.39±11.58*	69.53±13.95*	46.52±18.81*	72.73±13.58*	33.96±10.51	19.71±5.24*	40.72±15.58*	54.91±13.65*
对照组	286	治疗前	15.59±6.81	51.99±8.36	29.37±7.64	60.41±10.96	32.39±10.63	8.33±6.69	23.66±9.50	36.74±17.69
		出院后1个月	41.55±10.71**	60.63±12.97**	46.60±18.15*	65.98±10.17**	32.58±10.71	13.28±5.44	31.47±9.92**	46.20±15.85**

注:与治疗前比较,* $P<0.05$;与试验组比较,** $P<0.05$

Note: vs. before medication, * $P<0.05$; vs. trial group, ** $P<0.05$

布的内源性和外源性途径有良好的阻断作用,但其药动力学基本为线性,服用常规剂量后作用持续时间有限,且随着利伐沙班剂量的增加,常表现为吸收受溶出速度限制,生物利用度和吸收度均有所下降,无法保证治疗的安全性和有效性^[9]。本研究286例患者接受利伐沙班口服治疗,其VTE发生率为2.1%,虽然低于Birkmeyer NJ等^[10]报道的ICU患者VTE发生率5%的水平,但仍明显高于接受低分子肝素钙肌肉注射治疗的患者(0.3%),表明利伐沙班预防VTE的有效性不及低分子肝素钙。

低分子肝素钙是普通肝素通过酶或化学解聚过程产生的片段,属葡萄糖胺聚糖,平均分子质量为5 000,与普通肝素共有的作用机制包括^[11]:结合抗凝血酶Ⅲ,增强其对活化的凝血因子Ⅱ、Ⅸ、Ⅹ、Ⅺ、Ⅻ的抑制作用;刺激血管内皮细胞释放大量组织因子途径抑制物(TFPI)等抗凝物质;增强蛋白质C的活性,并刺激血管内皮细胞对纤溶酶原激活物的释放,达到促进纤维蛋白溶解的效果;结合血小板,降低血小板表面凝血酶的生成率;抑制血小板的聚集和释放过程;阻断凝血酶原的活化途径;降低纤维蛋白原向纤维蛋白的转变率。在此基础上,低分子肝素钙对活化的凝血因子Ⅱ抑制作用增强了约1 000倍,且不与血浆蛋白结合,能够避免药物的生物利用度受到影响^[12]。通过上述机制,低分子肝素钙有效降低了ICU患者VTE的发生率。本研究286例患者仅1例出现DVT,无PE发生,与de Vries JI等^[13]的研究结论相仿,体现了该药物治疗方案良好的有效性。

抗凝药物的使用最常见的并发症为血小板降低、凝血功能异常,可大幅增加患者出血风险^[14]。本研究试验组患者血小板计数及凝血功能指标均未见明显变化,且均未见不良反应发生,体现了药物良好的安全性。这主要得益于低分子肝素钙较高的生物利用度和较长的半衰期,使得其抗凝活性能够得到预测^[15],故应用治疗剂量的低分子肝素钙即可取得良好的抗VTE效果,且不会影响治疗的安全性。与此同时,通过药物治疗,两组患者生存质量均得到了明显改善,且试验组改善更为明显,考虑与试验组患者VTE发生率较低、身心健康得到更有效的恢复有关。

综上所述,低分子肝素钙预防VTE效果明显,且在改善患者生存质量的同时,不会影响其PCT及凝血功能,具有良好的安全性。本研究还存在一定的局限性,随访时间偏短,未能明确该方案的远期效果及安全性,将在日后的试验中加以补充。

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右美托咪定对神经外科手术患者术中唤醒质量的影响

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摘要 目的:观察右美托咪定对神经外科手术患者术中唤醒质量的影响及安全性。方法:选取全身麻醉状态行神经外科手术患者126例,按随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,各63例。对照组患者靶控输注丙泊酚(血浆靶浓度3~5 μg/ml)和瑞芬太尼(效应室靶浓度2~6 ng/ml)行麻醉诱导和维持,唤醒前30 min将瑞芬太尼血浆靶浓度降至0.5 ng/ml;观察组患者靶控输注丙泊酚(血浆靶浓度3~5 μg/ml)和瑞芬太尼(效应室靶浓度2~6 ng/ml)行麻醉诱导和维持,唤醒前30 min静脉输注盐酸右美托咪定注射液0.3 μg/kg,以0.1 μg/(kg·h)维持。观察两组患者术前2 h(T_1)和拔管后(T_2)平均动脉血压(MAP)、心率(HR)、收缩压(SBP)、动脉血氧饱和度(SaO₂)、血清免疫球蛋白(Ig)A、IgM、IgG、肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)-α、白细胞介素(IL)-6、IL-8水平及唤醒期间不良反应发生情况。结果:两组患者 T_1 时HR、MAP、SBP、SaO₂、IgA、IgG、IgM、TNF-α、IL-6、IL-8水平及 T_2 时SaO₂水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);观察组患者 T_2 时HR、MAP、SBP、IL-6、TNF-α、IL-8显著低于对照组, IgA、IgM、IgG显著高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组患者呛咳的发生率显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组患者躁动、术中知晓、呼吸抑制、体动、心动过缓等不良反应的发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论:右美托咪定对神经外科手术患者术中唤醒质量影响较小,且能降低炎症反应,不良反应发生率低。

关键词 盐酸右美托咪定;神经外科手术;唤醒质量

Effects of Dexmedetomidine on Intraoperative Wake-up Quality of Patients Underwent Neurosurgical Operation

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the influence and safety of dexmedetomidine (DEX) on intraoperative wake-up quality of patients underwent neurosurgical surgery. METHODS: 126 patients with general anesthesia in neurosurgery were enrolled and randomized equally into observation group and control group, with 63 cases in each group. Control group was given target controlled infusion of propofol with plasma target concentration of 3-5 μg/ml and remifentanyl with target effect site concentration of 2-6 ng/ml for anesthesia induction and maintenance, and then plasma target concentration of remifentanyl decreased to 0.5 ng/ml 30 min before wake-up. Observation group received target controlled infusion of propofol with plasma target concentration of 3-5 μg/ml and remifentanyl with target effect site concentration of 2-6 ng/ml for anesthesia induction and maintenance, and then given DEX 0.3 μg/kg intravenously 30 min before wake-up and maintained at 0.1 μg/(kg·h). MAP, HR, SBP, SaO₂, serum levels of IgA, IgM, IgG, IL-6, IL-8 and TNF-α were observed in 2 groups 2 h before operation (T_1) and after extubation (T_2) as well as the occurrence of ADR during wake-up. RESULTS: There was no statistical significance in HR, MAP, SBP, SaO₂, IgA, IgM, IgG, IL-6, IL-8 and TNF-α levels at T_1 and SaO₂ levels at T_2 between 2 groups ($P>0.05$). HR, MAP, SBP, IL-6 and TNF-α levels of observation group decreased significantly at T_2 and lower than those of control group; IgA, IgM and IgG increased significantly and higher than those of control group, with statistical significance ($P<0.05$). The incidence of bucking in observation group was significantly lower than control group, with statistical significance ($P<0.05$); there was no statistical significance in the incidence of ADR as dysphoria, awareness rate during operation, respiratory depression, body movement, bradycardia between 2 groups ($P>0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: DEX influence intraoperative wake-up quality of patients underwent neurosurgical surgery slightly, and can reduce inflammatory reaction with less ADR.

KEYWORDS Dexmedetomidine; Neurosurgery operation; Wake-up quality

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