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## 猪肺磷脂注射液与氨溴索分别联合经鼻持续气道正压通气治疗新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征的疗效

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### 摘要:

目的: 探究猪肺磷脂注射液与氨溴索分别联合鼻塞式持续气道正压通气 (nCPAP) 治疗呼吸窘迫综合征 (RDS) 的疗效及对患儿血气指标及氧合指标的影响。方法: 用计算机随机数字法将90例RDS患儿分为研究组和对照组各45例。研究组患儿予以猪肺磷脂注射液+nCPAP治疗, 对照组患儿予以氨溴索+nCPAP治疗, 比较两组的临床疗效, 观察治疗前后动脉血气指标(pH、动脉血氧分压 (PaO<sub>2</sub>)、动脉血二氧化碳分压 (PaCO<sub>2</sub>) ]、氧合指数 (OI)、平均气道压 (MAP) 及血清炎症因子[肿瘤坏死因子-α (TNF-α)、白细胞介素-10 (IL-10)]水平及并发症发生情况。结果: 研究组治疗总有效率91.11%, 高于对照组的73.33%, 研究组并发症发生率11.11%, 低于对照组的28.89% (P<0.05); 治疗后24 h, 研究组患儿pH、PaO<sub>2</sub>、OI水平分别为7.36±0.05、(76.48±11.06) mm Hg、(278.51±18.32) mm Hg, 高于治疗前的7.15±0.06、(41.03±8.32) mm Hg、(74.61±10.23) mm Hg, 且高于对照组的7.27±0.07、(67.35±10.29) mm Hg、(231.25±17.43) mm Hg (P<0.05); 治疗后24 h, PaCO<sub>2</sub>、MAP水平分别为 (45.15±7.59) mm Hg、(6.43±1.64) cm H<sub>2</sub>O, 低于治疗前的 (61.72±10.23) mm Hg、(8.67±2.03) cm H<sub>2</sub>O, 且低于对照组的 (53.14±8.76) mm Hg、(7.32±1.85) cm H<sub>2</sub>O (P<0.05); 治疗后24 h, 研究组患儿血清TNF-α水平为 (78.41±11.36) ng/L, 较治疗前的 (57.26±10.32) ng/L升高, 低于对照组的 (90.52±12.89) ng/L (P<0.05); 治疗后24 h, IL-10水平为 (34.78±6.59) ng/L, 较治疗前的 (40.13±7.21) ng/L降低, 高于对照组的 (21.56±5.47) ng/L (P<0.05)。结论: 猪肺磷脂注射液联合nCPAP治疗新生儿RDS的疗效好于氨溴索联合nCPAP, 能更有效的改善患儿的血气指标和氧合水平, 减轻机体炎症反应, 并进一步降低并发症发生率。

关键词: 猪肺磷脂注射液 氨溴索 呼吸窘迫综合征 血气分析 氧合指数

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## Poractant Alfa Injection or Ambroxol Combined with Nasal Continuous Positive Airway Pressure in the Treatment of Respiratory Distress Syndrome

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### Abstract:

Objective: To probe into the efficacy of poractant alfa injection or ambroxol combined with nasal continuous positive airway pressure (nCPAP) in the treatment of respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) and its effects on blood gas and oxygenation indexes. Methods: Totally 90 children with RDS were extracted to be divided into the research group and the control group via the random number table, with 45 cases in each group. The research group was treated with poractant alfa injection combined with nCPAP, while the control group was given ambroxol combined with nCPAP. The clinical efficacy of two groups were compared, arterial blood gas index such as pH, arterial oxygen partial pressure (PaO<sub>2</sub>) and arterial blood carbon dioxide partial pressure (PaCO<sub>2</sub>), oxygenation index (OI), mean airway pressure (MAP) and serum inflammatory factors such as tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and interleukin-10 (IL-10) levels before and after treatment and complications of two groups were observed. Results: The total effective rate of the research group was 91.11%, higher than that of the control group (73.33%), and the complication rate of the research group was 11.11%, lower than that of the control group (28.89%, P<0.05). At 24 h after treatment, the levels of pH, PaO<sub>2</sub> and OI with 7.36±0.05, (76.48±11.06) mm Hg and (278.51±18.32) mm Hg in the research group were significantly higher than those before treatment with 7.15±0.06, (41.03±8.32) mmHg and (74.61±10.23) mm Hg, and higher than those in the control group with 7.27±0.07, (67.35±10.29) mm Hg and (231.25±17.43) mm Hg (P<0.05). The levels of PaCO<sub>2</sub> and MAP with (45.15±7.59) mm Hg and (6.43±1.64) cm H<sub>2</sub>O in the research group were lower than those before treatment with (61.72±10.23) mm Hg and (8.67±2.03) cm H<sub>2</sub>O, and were lower than those in the control group with (53.14±8.76) mm Hg and (7.32±1.85) cm H<sub>2</sub>O (P<0.05). The serum level of TNF-α with (78.41±11.36) ng/L in the research group was higher than that before treatment with (57.26±10.32) ng/L, and was lower than that in the control group with (90.52±12.89) ng/L (P<0.05), and the level of IL-10 with (34.78±6.59) ng/L was lower than that before treatment with (40.13±7.21) ng/L, and was higher than that in the control group with (21.56±5.47) ng/L (P<0.05). Conclusion: The efficacy of poractant alfa injection combined with nCPAP in the treatment of neonatal RDS is better than that of ambroxol combined with nCPAP, which can effectively improve the blood gas index and oxygenation level of children, reduce the inflammatory response, and further reduce the incidence of complications.

Key words: [poractant alfa injection](#) [ambroxol](#) [respiratory distress syndrome](#) [blood gas analysis](#) [oxygenation indexes](#)

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