

双相气道正压通气治疗NRDS的疗效及对患儿脑氧代谢指标的影响

王娟¹,雷娜²,亢娟¹,李娟丽¹,梁宽³宝鸡市人民医院感染科¹、护理站²、儿科³,陕西 宝鸡 721000

【摘要】目的 探究双相气道正压通气治疗新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征(NRDS)的疗效及对患儿脑氧代谢指标的影响。**方法** 选取2018年11月至2021年11月宝鸡市人民医院收治的90例NRDS患儿为研究对象,采用随机数表法分为观察组和对照组各45例,两组患儿均采用常规治疗,在此基础上对照组患儿给予持续气道正压通气法治疗,观察组患儿给予双相气道正压通气法治疗,均治疗12 h。比较两组患儿治疗12 h后的疗效,治疗前后的全身氧代谢、脑氧代谢及并发症发生情况。**结果** 观察组患儿的治疗总有效率为97.78%,明显高于对照组的84.44%,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后,两组患者的动脉血氧分压(PaO_2)、氧合指数(OI)值均升高,且观察组分别为(112.88±2.12) mmHg、(262.59±22.31) mmHg,明显高于对照组的(100.22±2.23) mmHg、(223.43±20.16) mmHg,二氧化碳分压(PaCO_2)吸入氧浓度(FiO_2)值均降低,且观察组分别为(44.14±1.33) mmHg、(31.23±7.12)%,明显低于对照组的(53.16±1.27) mmHg、(41.11±7.11)%,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组患儿治疗12 h内、治疗后5 min、治疗后10 min的脑氧饱和度(ScO_2)值分别为(80.64±7.02)%、(84.03±4.17)%、(88.87±6.82)%,明显高于对照组的(77.47±7.39)%、(81.47±5.27)%、(83.36±6.97)%,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组患儿治疗期间的并发症总发生率为4.44%,明显低于对照组的20.00%,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论** 较持续气道正压通气,双相气道正压通气治疗NRDS疗效更确切,对患儿全身氧代谢及脑氧代谢改善更显著,并具有更低的并发症风险。

【关键词】 新生儿;呼吸窘迫综合征;双相气道正压通气;持续气道正压通气;脑氧代谢;疗效

【中图分类号】 R722.19 **【文献标识码】** A **【文章编号】** 1003—6350(2023)04—0533—04

Effect of bi-level positive airway pressure in the treatment of neonatal respiratory distress syndrome and the influence on cerebral oxygen metabolism indicators. WANG Juan¹, LEI Na², KANG Juan¹, LI Juan-li¹, LIANG Kuan³. Department of Infection Control¹, Nursing Station², Department of Pediatrics³, People's Hospital of Baoji City, Baoji 721000, Shaanxi, CHINA

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of bi-level positive airway pressure in the treatment of neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (NRDS), and the influence on cerebral oxygen metabolism indicators. **Methods** A total of 90 neonates with NRDS admitted to People's Hospital of Baoji City from November 2018 to November 2021 were se-

基金项目:陕西省科学技术研究发展计划项目(编号:S2018SKZ1804591)。

第一作者:王娟(1973—),女,主治医师,主要研究方向为临床新生儿科和医院感染控制。

通讯作者:梁宽(1981—),男,副主任医师,主要研究方向为儿科呼吸,E-mail:liang13891741288@163.com。

treatment of bronchial asthma [J]. Shanxi Medical Journal, 2020, 49(9): 99-101.

吴建谷. 氨茶碱联合孟鲁司特钠治疗支气管哮喘的疗效观察[J]. 山西医药杂志, 2020, 49(9): 99-101.

[10] Schuh S, Sweeney J, Rumantir M, et al. Effect of Nebulized Magnesium vs Placebo Added to Albuterol on Hospitalization Among Children With Refractory Acute Asthma Treated in the Emergency Department: A Randomized Clinical Trial [J]. JAMA, 2020, 324(20): 2038-2047.

[11] Michalik M, Wójcik-Pszczola K, Paw M, et al. Fibroblast-to-myofibroblast transition in bronchial asthma [J]. Cell Mol Life Sci, 2018, 75(21): 3943-3961.

[12] Zhang XH, Chang XY. The level and clinical significance of fractional exhaled nitric oxide and Interleukin-8 in patients with different inflammatory phenotypes of cough variant asthma [J]. Int J Respir, 2020, 40(20): 1585-1591.

张星慧, 常晓锐. IL-8与FeNO在不同炎症表型的咳嗽变异性哮喘患者中的水平及临床意义[J]. 国际呼吸杂志, 2020, 40(20): 1585-1591.

[13] Cheng D, Chen HR, Wang MM, et al. Effects of interleukin-13 on

SPDEF expression in human bronchial epithelial cells and role of SPDEF in airway mucus hypersecretion of asthma [J]. J Clin Inter Med, 2020, 37(1): 53-56.

程丹, 陈恒睿, 王梦玲, 等. 白细胞介素-13对人支气管上皮细胞SPDEF表达的影响及SPDEF在哮喘气道黏液高分泌中的作用[J]. 临床内科杂志, 2020, 37(1): 53-56.

[14] Nasser MZ, Ezzat DA. Association of -308G/A Polymorphism and Serum Level of TNF- α with Bronchial asthma in Children [J]. Egypt J Immunol, 2018, 25(2): 117-124.

[15] Chen F. Effect of low-dose roxithromycin on cellular immune function and inflammatory factors in children with bronchial asthma [J]. J Xinxiang Med Coll, 2020, 37(1): 68-71.

陈芳. 小剂量罗红霉素对支气管哮喘患儿细胞免疫功能及炎症因子水平的影响[J]. 新乡医学院学报, 2020, 37(1): 68-71.

[16] Nguyen-Thi-Dieu T, Le-Thi-Thu H, Duong-quy S. The profile of leukocytes, CD3 $^{+}$, CD4 $^{+}$, and CD8 $^{+}$ T cells, and cytokine concentrations in peripheral blood of children with acute asthma exacerbation [J]. J Int Med Res, 2017, 45(6): 1658-1669.

(收稿日期:2022-03-03)

lected and divided into an observation group and a control group by random number table method, with 45 cases in each group. On the basis of conventional treatment, neonates in the control group were treated with continuous positive airway pressure, and those in the observation group were treated with bi-level positive airway pressure. Both groups were given 12 h of treatment. The two groups were compared in terms of therapeutic effects after 12 h of treatment, systemic oxygen metabolism, and cerebral oxygen metabolism before and after treatment, and the incidence of complications.

Results The total treatment response rate in the observation group (97.78%) was significantly higher than that in the control group (84.44%), and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). After treatment, arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO_2) and oxygenation index (OI) in the two groups were increased, and PaO_2 and OI in the observation group were (112.88 ± 2.12) mmHg and (262.59 ± 22.31) mmHg, significantly higher than (100.22 ± 2.23) mmHg and (223.43 ± 20.16) mmHg in the control group; the arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PaCO_2) and inspired fraction of oxygen (FiO_2) were decreased, and the two in the observation group were (44.14 ± 1.33) mmHg and $(31.23\pm7.12)\%$, significantly lower than (53.16 ± 1.27) mmHg and $(41.11\pm7.11)\%$ in the control group; the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The saturation of cerebral oxygen (ScO_2) in the observation group within 12 h of treatment, at 5 min and 10 min after treatment were $(80.64\pm7.02)\%$, $(84.03\pm4.17)\%$, and $(88.87\pm6.82)\%$, significantly higher than $(77.47\pm7.39)\%$, $(81.47\pm5.27)\%$, and $(83.36\pm6.97)\%$ in the control group ($P<0.05$). The total incidence of complications in the observation group (4.44%) was lower than that in the control group (20.00%), and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Compared with continuous positive airway pressure, bi-level positive airway pressure is more effective in the treatment of NRDS, which can improve the systemic and cerebral oxygen metabolism more significantly, with a lower risk of complications.

[Key words] Neonates; Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome; Bi-level positive airway pressure; Continuous positive airway pressure; Cerebral oxygen metabolism; Therapeutic effect

新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征(neonatal respiratory distress syndrome, NRDS)多见于早产儿,主要是由于肺泡表面活性剂(PS)合成不足,肺泡具有很高的表面张力,造成肺泡萎缩、塌陷,最后造成顽固性低氧血症伴产后呼吸困难,易发生脑出血甚至死亡^[1]。它既是早产儿的高死亡率的主要原因,也是早产儿最普遍的一种呼吸风险。因此,提前发现NRDS并给予治疗非常重要。有创机械通气以及肺表面活性物普及后疗效得到提升,然而会增加气胸产生风险,临床应用存在一定局限性。临床证明无创通气联合肺表面活性物能够减少上述风险^[2]。当前,无创正压通气联合肺表面活性物质已较为常见。鼻塞双相气道正压通气是一种新型的无创通气模式,近年来在新生儿重症监护室得到广泛应用^[3]。本研究旨在探究双相气道正压通气治疗NRDS的疗效及对患儿脑氧代谢指标的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取2018年11月至2021年11月宝鸡市人民医院收治的90例NRDS患儿纳入研究。纳入标准:(1)符合NRDS诊断标准,并经影像学证实^[4];(2)胎龄37~40周;(3)年龄1~10 h;(4)出生体质量2~6 kg;(5)出生后10 h内呼吸窘迫加重;(6)所有患儿家属知情同意。排除标准:(1)呼吸系统先天性异常;(2)合并重度窒息;(3)合并先天性心脏病;(4)动脉血氧分压(partial pressure of oxygen in artery, PaO_2)在60 mmHg($1 \text{ mmHg}=0.133 \text{ kPa}$)以上;(5)重度贫血;(6)重度感染。按随机数表法将患儿分为观察组和对照组,每组45例。观察组中男性30例,女性15例;平均胎龄

(38.23 ± 1.16) 周;平均年龄 (4.47 ± 0.58) h;出生体质量 (2.66 ± 0.61) kg;NRDSⅡ级35例,Ⅲ级10例。对照组中男性28例,女性17例;平均胎龄 (38.56 ± 1.41) 周;平均年龄 (4.58 ± 0.47) h;出生体质量 (2.78 ± 0.54) kg;NRDSⅡ级38例,Ⅲ级7例。两组患儿的一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。患儿家属对试验知情并签署同意书,研究经本院伦理委员会审核通过。

1.2 治疗方法 对照组患儿采用持续气道正压通气治疗,持续气道正压通气参数:吸入氧浓度(inspired oxygen fraction, FiO_2)30%~50%,吸气峰压(peak inspiratory pressure, PIP)6~10 cmH₂O($1 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O}=0.098 \text{ kPa}$),呼气末正压(positive end-expiratory pressure, PEEP)4~6 cmH₂O,呼吸频率30~40次/min。观察组患儿采用双相气道正压通气治疗,双相气道正压通气的参数设置: FIO_2 30%~50%,窥视4~6 cm。根据血气分析调整两组参数,维持经皮氧饱和度(oxygen saturation, SaO_2)在90%~95%。治疗期间对烦躁、哭闹的患儿给予镇静。所有患儿在呼吸支持时段中接受胃管内置的常规操作,胃肠减压,并酌情接受相应的对症治疗。两组均进行12 h的通气治疗。

1.3 观察指标 (1)全身氧代谢指标监测:治疗前和治疗12 h后评估全身氧代谢指标,包括 PaO_2 、二氧化碳分压(partial pressure of carbon dioxide, PaCO_2)/ FiO_2 、氧合指数(oxygenation index, OI)= $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 。(2)脑氧代谢指标监测:治疗前,通过近红外光谱监测脑氧饱和度(O_2 saturation, ScO_2),电极放置在左前额,在PS处理前5 min连续监测 ScO_2 ,每5 min观察一次。统计患

儿治疗前5 min、治疗12 h内及治疗后5 min、治疗后10 min的 ScO_2 水平。治疗期间监测值取3次平均值。(3)并发症:观察两组患者支气管肺发育不良、气胸、坏死性小肠结肠炎等并发症发生情况。

1.4 疗效评价标准^[4]于治疗12 h后评价疗效。显效:紫绀、呼吸困难等症状体征完全没有,胸片和血气改善,自主呼吸,生命平稳;有效:症状显著改善,呼吸支持需求减弱,病情好转,生命平稳,胸片和血气好转;无效:症状体征没有变好,胸片和血气没变化。总有效率=(显效病例+有效病例)/病例总数×100%。

1.5 统计学方法 应用SPSS22.0统计软件分析两组数据。计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料符合正态分布,以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间两两比较采取t检验,多个时间点的 SCO_2 行重复测量方差分析。以 $P<0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

表2 两组患儿的全身氧代谢情况比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of systemic oxygen metabolism between the two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	PaO_2 (mmHg)		PaCO_2 (mmHg)		FiO_2 (%)		OI(mmHg)	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
观察组	45	77.11±2.64	112.88±2.12 ^a	61.16±1.42	44.14±1.33 ^a	52.23±8.42	31.23±7.12 ^a	149.03±17.46	262.59±22.31 ^a
对照组	45	77.02±2.53	100.22±2.23 ^a	60.88±1.29	53.16±1.27 ^a	52.98±8.38	41.11±7.11 ^a	148.49±16.76	223.43±20.16 ^a
t值		0.165	27.601	0.979	32.903	0.424	6.587	0.150	8.736
P值		0.869	0.001	0.330	0.001	0.673	0.001	0.881	0.001

注:与组内治疗前比较,^a $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with the value in the same group before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组患儿治疗前后的 ScO_2 比较 ScO_2 值的组间、时间点及交互比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),与治疗前5 min比较,治疗12 h内、治疗后5 min、治疗后10 min时两组 ScO_2 较治疗前5 min均显著下降,观察组治疗12 h内、治疗后5 min、治疗后10 min的 ScO_2 值高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表3。

表3 两组患儿治疗前后的 ScO_2 比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, %)

组别	例数	治疗前5 min	治疗12 h内	治疗后5 min	治疗后10 min
观察组	45	75.24±4.13	80.64±7.02	84.03±4.17	88.87±6.82
对照组	45	74.88±4.01	77.47±7.39	81.47±5.27	83.36±6.97
$F_{\text{组间}}/P_{\text{组间}}$		21.841, 0.001			
$F_{\text{时间}}/P_{\text{时间}}$		58.882, 0.001			
$F_{\text{交互}}/P_{\text{交互}}$		2.911, 0.035			

2.4 两组患儿的并发症比较 观察组患儿的并发症总发生率为4.44%,明显低于对照组的20.00%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=5.075$, $P=0.024<0.05$),见表4。

表4 两组患儿的并发症比较(例)

组别	例数	支气管肺发育不良	气胸	坏死性小肠结肠炎	总并发症(%)
观察组	45	1	1	0	4.44
对照组	45	5	2	2	20.00

2 结果

2.1 两组患儿的治疗效果比较 观察组患儿的治疗总有效率为97.78%,明显高于对照组的84.44%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.939$, $P=0.026<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组患儿的治疗效果比较(例)

Table 1 Comparison of therapeutic effects between the two groups (n)

组别	例数	显效	有效	无效	总有效率(%)
观察组	45	40	4	1	97.78
对照组	45	25	13	7	84.44

2.2 两组患儿的全身氧代谢情况比较 治疗前,两组患者的全身氧代谢值比较无差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),治疗后,两组患者的 PaO_2 、OI值均升高,且观察组高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$), PaCO_2 、 FiO_2 值均降低,且观察组低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 两组患儿的全身氧代谢情况比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of systemic oxygen metabolism between the two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

3 讨论

近年来,持续气道正压通气联合肺表面活性物质治疗轻中度NRDS已经较为常见^[5]。但持续气道正压通气治疗NRDS的疗效有待改善^[6]。有资质的医疗机构使用肺部表面活性剂结合有创机械通气来治疗NRDS。实践表明,该方案虽可降低新生儿死亡率,具有良好的疗效,但同时明显增加了气胸、呼吸机相关肺炎等并发症的发生率且费用多,加大了患儿家庭负担^[7]。与持续气道正压通气相比,双相气道正压通气具有明显缩短无创通气时间、氧气治疗时间、入院时间、减少并发症等优点^[8]。

本研究结果显示:观察组的治疗有效率高于对照组,说明双相气道正压通气治疗NRDS的疗效较好,与李园等^[9]研究结果类似。分析其原因,本研究观察组采用的双相气道正压通气是一种无创气道正压通气,具有诸多优势,它是压力支持通气(pressure support ventilation, PSV)和在自然呼吸过程中联合使用持续正气道通气^[10]。它有高压和低压两个不同的级别,并可在预设时间后进行切换,让儿童在两个压力级别中独立呼吸,采用高低压力交替,增加肺泡通气量,使儿童更舒适,避免人机对抗。同时,PSV可以增加潮气量,改善通气血流比,减少呼吸肌做功。两组全身氧代谢

指标与脑氧代谢指标结果显示：治疗后，两组 PaO_2/OI 值均升高，且观察组高于对照组； $\text{PaCO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 值均降低，且观察组低于对照组；观察组治疗 12 h 内、治疗后 5 min、治疗后 10 min 的 ScO_2 值高于对照组，提示双相气道正压通气治疗能够有效改善患儿脑氧代谢指标。双相气道正压通气可以持续保持肺泡正压，防止肺泡塌陷，保持肺泡适度扩张与肺内气体分布均匀，增加肺泡通气量，改善通气功能，提高 PaO_2 ，降低 PaCO_2 。临床研究表明，NRDS 患儿的肺泡并没有完全塌陷，有些肺泡仍有氧功能。肺部表面活性剂给药后，由于双相气道正压通气的持续正压作用，药物可以迅速、充分、均匀地分布在肺泡中，使肺部表面活性剂发挥更好的作用^[11]。此外，与持续气道正压通气相比，双相气道正压通气可以减少气流阻力，增加潮气量和功能残余量，刺激呼吸，减少呼吸功，降低呼吸性酸中毒和呼吸暂停的发生率^[12]。本研究结果还显示，观察组的并发症发生率为 4.44%，低于对照组的 20.00%，提示双相气道正压通气在减少儿童并发症方面更好，但是还需进一步多扩充样本证实研究。

综上所述，双相气道正压通气治疗 NRDS 疗效更好，其不仅能使患儿的脑氧代谢指标得到有效改善，在改善其全身氧代谢上优势同样显著，且具有更低的并发症发生率。

参考文献

- [1] Hu FY, Li Y, Xiong ZQ, et al. Comparison of clinical effects between bilevel positive airway pressure ventilation and continuous positive airway pressure ventilation in treating premature infants with respiratory distress syndrome [J]. Laboratory Medicine and Clinic, 2021, 18(22): 3261-3263, 3268.
胡芳玉, 李渊, 熊志泉, 等. 双水平正压通气和持续气道正压通气治疗呼吸窘迫综合征早产儿的临床疗效比较[J]. 检验医学与临床, 2021, 18(22): 3261-3263, 3268.
- [2] Liu Y, Nie C, Yan HH, et al. Nasal high-frequency oscillatory ventilation versus nasal continuous positive airway pressure in preterm infants with respiratory distress syndrome [J]. Guangdong Medical Journal, 2020, 41(3): 229-233.
刘颖, 聂川, 颜慧恒, 等. 经鼻无创高频振荡通气与持续气道正压通气在早产儿呼吸窘迫综合征初始治疗中的效果比较[J]. 广东医学, 2020, 41(3): 229-233.
- [3] Fan HY. Curative effect of non-invasive nasal intermittent positive pressure ventilation combined with poractant alfa injection in the treatment of neonatal respiratory distress syndrome [J]. Chinese Remedies & Clinics, 2021, 21(11): 1925-1926.
樊宏燕. 无创经鼻塞式双水平正压通气联合猪肺磷脂注射液治疗新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征疗效观察[J]. 中国药物与临床, 2021, 21(11): 1925-1926.
- [4] Shao XM, Ye HM, Qiu XS. Practical neonatology [M]. 4th edition. Beijing: People's Medical Publishing House, 2011: 395-397.
邵肖梅, 叶鸿瑁, 丘小汕. 实用新生儿学[M]. 4 版. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2011: 395-397.
- [5] Pang WB, Yan QQ, Yin YY, et al. Clinical efficacy of continuous positive airway pressure in the treatment of neonates with transient tachypnea of the newborn [J]. Chin J Child Heal Care, 2020, 28(7): 794-797.
庞文彬, 阎青青, 尹杨艳, 等. 持续气道正压通气治疗新生儿暂时性呼吸增快的效果分析[J]. 中国儿童保健杂志, 2020, 28(7): 794-797.
- [6] Fan QY, Yang XL, Cao HF, et al. Effect of continuous positive airway pressure treatment on cognitive function in patients with moderate to severe obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome [J]. Neural Injury and Functional Reconstruction, 2020, 15(9): 510-514.
范清雨, 杨新利, 曹会芳, 等. 持续气道正压通气治疗对中重度阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征患者认知功能的影响[J]. 神经损伤与功能重建, 2020, 15(9): 510-514.
- [7] Zhang X, Zhang XY, Chen CXZ, et al. Treatment of adult obstructive sleep apnea with positive airway pressure: an American academy of sleep medicine clinical practice guideline [J]. Chin J Stroke, 2022, 17(2): 182-188.
张璇译, 张心怡译, 陈楚歆译, 等. 美国睡眠医学学会临床实践指南: 应用气道正压通气治疗成人阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停[J]. 中国卒中杂志, 2022, 17(2): 182-188.
- [8] Wu QW, Ji SB, Lin J, et al. Effect of bilevel positive pressure ventilation mode in invasive mechanical ventilation of children with respiratory failure [J]. Journal of Nanjing Medical University (Natural Sciences), 2020, 40(1): 86-89.
吴峻微, 吉山宝, 林嘉, 等. 双水平正压通气模式在儿童呼吸衰竭有创机械通气治疗中的效果评价[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2020, 40(1): 86-89.
- [9] Li Y, Qi R, Tang J, et al. Clinical effect of nasal biphasic positive pressure ventilation combined with pulmonary surfactant in the treatment of neonatal respiratory distress syndrome [J]. J Clin Res, 2021, 38(9): 1413-1415.
李园, 齐荣, 唐瑾, 等. 经鼻双相正压通气联合肺表面活性物质治疗新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征的临床疗效比较[J]. 医学临床研究, 2021, 38(9): 1413-1415.
- [10] Meng J, Shen GL, Ji JR, et al. Observation on the clinical effective of BiPAP combined with pressure titration technique in the treatment of obesity hypoventilation syndrome with respiratory failure [J]. China Medical Equipment, 2022, 19(4): 118-122.
孟静, 申改玲, 季建蕊, 等. 双水平气道正压联合压力滴定技术治疗肥胖低通气综合征伴呼吸衰竭研究[J]. 中国医学装备, 2022, 19(4): 118-122.
- [11] Zhou H, Duan QN, Zhang CH, et al. Application value of bi-level positive airway pressure in infants with severe pneumonia [J]. Jiangsu Medical Journal, 2021, 47(6): 595-597, 603.
周辉, 段庆宁, 张春红, 等. 双水平气道正压通气在婴儿重症肺炎中的应用价值[J]. 江苏医药, 2021, 47(6): 595-597, 603.
- [12] Wang L, Meng J, Yang C, et al. The observation on curative effect of BiPAP of ventilator in treating OS with respiratory failure [J]. China Medical Equipment, 2021, 18(1): 90-94.
王亮, 孟静, 杨超, 等. 呼吸机双水平气道正压通气治疗重叠综合征合并呼吸衰竭的疗效评估[J]. 中国医学装备, 2021, 18(1): 90-94.

(收稿日期: 2022-06-06)