

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2021.07.009

## • 临床研究 •

# ICU 呼吸机相关性肺炎患者炎性因子水平与病原学特征及危险因素分析 \*

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**摘要 目的:**研究重症监护室(ICU)呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)患者炎性因子水平与病原学特征及危险因素。**方法:**将从2017年1月~2019年12月,于我院ICU接受治疗的120例患者纳入研究。将其按照是否发生VAP分成VAP组48例与无VAP组72例。比较两组炎性因子水平,分析VAP患者的病原菌分布情况,分析ICU患者发生VAP的危险因素。**结果:**VAP组肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )、降钙素原(PCT)及C反应蛋白(CRP)水平均高于无VAP组(均P<0.05)。48例VAP患者共分离得到病原菌76株,按照占比从高到低的顺序依次为铜绿假单胞菌、鲍氏不动杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、大肠埃希菌、凝血酶阴性葡萄球菌、真菌,占比分别为22.37%、18.42%、17.11%、14.47%、13.16%、7.89%、6.58%。经单因素分析发现:ICU患者发生VAP与机械通气时间、抗菌药物联用以及留置胃管有关(均P<0.05),与年龄、性别无关(均P>0.05)。经多因素Logistic回归分析发现:机械通气时间≥7d、抗菌药物联用、留置胃管均是ICU患者发生VAP的危险因素(P<0.05)。**结论:**VAP患者的炎性因子水平存在显著升高的情况,且其病原菌以铜绿假单胞菌、鲍氏不动杆菌以及金黄色葡萄球菌等为主。此外,机械通气时间、抗菌药物联用以及留置胃管均与VAP的发生关系密切,值得临床重点关注。

**关键词:**重症监护室;呼吸机相关性肺炎;炎性因子;病原学特征;危险因素

**中图分类号:**R563.1 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2021)07-1244-04

## Analysis of Levels of Inflammatory Factors, Etiological Characteristics and Risk Factors in ICU Patients with Ventilator-associated Pneumonia\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To study the levels of inflammatory factors, etiological characteristics and risk factors in intensive care unit (ICU) patients with ventilators associated pneumonia (VAP). **Methods:** From January 2017 to December 2019, 120 patients receiving treatment in the ICU of our hospital were included in the study. The patients were divided into 48 cases in the VAP group and 72 cases in the non-VAP group according to whether or not VAP occurred. The levels of inflammatory factors in the two groups were compared, and the distribution of pathogenic bacteria in patients with VAP was analyzed. Multivariate Logistic regression was used to analyze the risk factors of VAP in ICU patients. **Results:** The levels of tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ), procalcitonin (PCT) and C-reactive protein (CRP) in VAP group were higher than those in non-VAP group (all P<0.05). A total of 76 strains of pathogenic bacteria in 48 VAP patients were *pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *acinetobacter baumannii*, *staphylococcus aureus*, *klebsiella pneumoniae*, *escherichia coli*, *thrombin negative staphylococcus* and fungi in the order of proportion from high to low, accounting for 22.37%, 18.42%, 17.11%, 14.47%, 13.16%, 7.89% and 6.58% respectively. Single factor analysis showed that the occurrence of VAP in ICU patients were related to mechanical ventilation time, combined use of antibiotics and indwelling of gastric tube (all P<0.05), and were not related to age and gender (all P>0.05). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that: mechanical ventilation time ≥ 7 d, combined use of antimicrobial agents and indwelling gastric tube were all independent risk factors for VAP in ICU patients (all OR>1, P<0.05). **Conclusion:** The levels of inflammatory factors in VAP patients are significantly elevated, and the pathogenic bacteria are mainly *pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *acinetobacter baumannii* and *staphylococcus aureus*. In addition, the mechanical ventilation time, combined use of antimicrobial agents and indwelling gastric tube are closely related to the occurrence of VAP, which is worthy of clinical attention.

**Key words:** Intensive care unit; Ventilator-associated pneumonia; Inflammatory factors; Etiological characteristics; Risk factors

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R563.1 **Document code:** A

**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2021)07-1244-04

\* 基金项目:上海市卫生和计划生育委员会科研项目(2014Y0235);上海交通大学附属第六人民医院院级科学基金项目(院内-2151)

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(收稿日期:2020-09-21 接受日期:2020-10-17)

## 前言

呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)主要是指患者接受气管切开术或气管插管行有创性机械通气治疗2d后直至拔管2d内所发生的一组肺组织实质性感染性炎症<sup>[1-3]</sup>。相关调查数据显示,重症监护室(ICU)患者发生VAP的几率高达21%~27%,患者病死率高达50%,其中因抗菌药物使用不合理或出现多重耐药的患者病死率更是高达70%,严重威胁患者的生命健康安全<sup>[4-6]</sup>。迄今为止,关于VAP的诊断并无“金标准”,临床主要是通过体温、血液白细胞计数以及X线检测等进行判断,但存在一定的局限性<sup>[7-9]</sup>。因此,寻找一种可有效诊断VAP的方式显得尤为重要。随着近年来相关研究的不断深入,越来越多的学者发现VAP患者的血清炎症因子水平对患者的病情具有一定的评价作用<sup>[10-12]</sup>,加之该病的病原学特点相对特殊,病原菌的构成以及药敏情况变化较快,因此,研究VAP患者的炎症因子表达情况以及病原学特征具有一定的价值。此外,明确发生VAP的相关危险因素是目前临幊上广泛关注的热点,可为VAP的防治提供参考依据。鉴于此,本文通过研究VAP患者炎性因子水平与病原学特征及危险因素,旨在为临幊诊疗提供思路和数据支持,现作以下报道。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

将2017年1月~2019年12月我院ICU接受治疗的120例患者纳入研究。男女人数分别为64例,56例;年龄范围37~82岁,平均年龄(65.22±5.69)岁;机械通气时间:<7d有62例,≥7d有58例;抗菌药物联用35例,留置胃管43例。纳入标准:(1)所有患者均于我院ICU接受治疗;(2)年龄≥37岁;(3)无临床病历资料的缺失。排除标准:(1)入ICU前即已存在严重感染者;(2)意识障碍或伴有精神疾病者;(3)研究过程中因各种原因退出者。将所有患者按照是否发生VAP分成VAP组

48例与无VAP组72例。VAP诊断标准如下<sup>[13]</sup>:①机械通气2d后发生的肺炎;②胸部X线片检查可见新发生或进展浸润阴影或(和)炎性病变;③同时满足下列2项及以上条件:体温超过38℃或低于36℃;外周血白细胞计数超过10×10<sup>9</sup>/L或低于4×10<sup>9</sup>/L;发病后气管以及支气管内均出现脓性分泌物。其中VAP组男25例,女23例,年龄37~80岁,平均年龄(66.19±5.57)岁;无VAP组男39例,女33例,年龄39~82岁,平均年龄(64.58±5.62)岁。两组年龄、性别比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),均衡可比。所有患者均在知情同意书上签字,本研究获批于医院伦理委员会。

### 1.2 研究方法

(1)基本资料采集:通过我院自制的患者基本资料调查表完成,主要内容包括以下几点:①年龄;②性别;③机械通气时间;④抗菌药物联用情况;⑤留置胃管情况。(2)炎性因子水平检测:相关指标包括肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、降钙素原(PCT)及C反应蛋白(CRP),检测方式为酶联免疫吸附法,具体操作遵循试剂盒说明书完成。相关试剂盒购自南京建成生物技术研究所。(3)病原菌检测:采用一次性无菌吸痰管通过气管插管直接采集患者支气管分泌物,随后将其置于无菌管内送检。将标本置于培养基中进行培养,随后以VITEK-2型全自动细菌鉴定仪(购自法国生物梅里埃公司)完成细菌的鉴定。

### 1.3 统计学处理

数据分析通过SPSS 22.0软件实现,计数资料的表示方式为%,检验方式为 $\chi^2$ 检验。计量资料的表示方式为( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ),检验方式为t检验。采用多因素Logistic回归分析ICU患者发生VAP的危险因素。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组炎性因子水平对比

VAP组TNF-α、PCT及CRP水平均高于无VAP组(均 $P<0.05$ ),见表1。

表1 两组炎性因子水平对比( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 1 Comparison of inflammatory factors between the two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	n	TNF-α(ng/L)	PCT(μg/L)	CRP(mg/L)
VAP group	48	196.22±21.94	5.21±2.08	40.12±9.15
Non-VAP group	72	102.84±11.37	2.05±0.59	9.57±2.38
t	-	30.525	12.198	27.043
P	-	0.000	0.000	0.000

### 2.2 VAP患者病原菌分布情况

48例VAP患者共分离得到病原菌76株,按照占比从高到低的顺序依次为铜绿假单胞菌、鲍氏不动杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、大肠埃希菌、凝血酶阴性葡萄球菌、真菌,占比分别为22.37%、18.42%、17.11%、14.47%、13.16%、7.89%、6.58%,见表2。

### 2.3 ICU患者发生VAP的单因素分析

经单因素分析发现:ICU患者发生VAP与机械通气时间、抗菌药物联用以及留置胃管有关(均 $P<0.05$ ),与患者年龄、性别无关(均 $P>0.05$ ),见表3。

### 2.4 ICU患者发生VAP的多因素Logistic回归分析

以ICU患者是否发生VAP为因变量,赋值如下:发生=1,未发生0。以机械通气时间、抗菌药物联用以及留置胃管为自变量,赋值如下:机械通气时间<7d=0,机械通气时间≥7d=1;抗菌药物联用=1,无抗菌药物联用=0;留置胃管=1,无留置胃管=0。经多因素Logistic回归分析发现:机械通气时间≥7d、抗菌药物联用、留置胃管均是ICU患者发生VAP的危险因素( $P<0.05$ ),见表4。

## 3 讨论

表 2 VAP 患者病原菌分布情况

Table 2 Distribution of pathogenic bacteria in VAP patients

Pathogenic bacteria		n	Account(%)
Gram negative bacteria	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	17	22.37
	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	14	18.42
	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	11	14.47
Gram positive bacteria	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	10	13.16
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	13	17.11
<i>Thrombin negative staphylococcus</i>		6	7.89
Fungi		5	6.58

表 3 ICU 患者发生 VAP 的单因素分析 例(%)

Table 3 Single factor analysis of VAP in ICU patients [n(%)]

Related factors	VAP group(n=48)	Non-VAP group(n=72)	$\chi^2$	P
Age(year)	<60	21(43.75)	1.500	0.221
	≥60	27(56.25)		
Gender	Male	25(52.08)	0.167	0.683
	Female	23(47.92)		
Mechanical ventilation time(d)	<7	18(37.50)	6.429	0.011
	≥7	30(62.50)		
Combined use of antimicrobial agents	Yes	31(64.58)	8.167	0.004
	No	17(35.42)		
Indwelling gastric tube	Yes	29(60.42)	4.167	0.041
	No	19(39.58)		

表 4 ICU 患者发生 VAP 的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 4 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of VAP in ICU patients

Variables	$\beta$	Wald $\chi^2$	P	OR	95%CI
Mechanical ventilation time ≥ 7 d	1.201	5.109	0.011	1.735	1.012~4.429
Combined use of antimicrobial agents	1.873	6.287	0.004	1.305	1.294~3.205
Indwelling gastric tube	2.085	8.375	0.000	1.972	1.055~6.293

随着近年来重症患者呼吸监护技术以及机械通气技术的飞速发展,提高了重症患者的康复希望,但仍有 8.0%~28.0% 的 ICU 患者会发生 VAP,进一步引发一系列并发症,从而延长了患者的住院时间以及治疗难度,影响预后<sup>[14-16]</sup>。因此,ICU 患者的 VAP 防治显得尤为重要,亦是目前重症医学科关注的热点。迄今为止,关于 VAP 危险因素的认知尚未得到完全统一,可能和诊断标准以及纳入的考察因素不同有关,具有一定的研究价值<sup>[17-19]</sup>。此外,近年来关于炎症因子与 VAP 的关系及其病原学特征亦开始受到广泛关注,有望为 VAP 的诊治提供理论依据。

本文结果发现:VAP 组 TNF- $\alpha$ 、PCT 及 CRP 水平均高于无 VAP 组,提示了上述三项指标水平可能反映 ICU 患者 VAP 发生与否。分析原因,VAP 患者存在细菌等病原微生物的入侵,继而会导致大量免疫复合物刺激机体 TNF- $\alpha$  含量的增加,进一步促进白介素、PCT 以及 CRP 等炎症因子的释放。同时,

可通过激活中性粒细胞途径促进过氧化物酶以及溶酶体等成分的释放,进一步导致机体局部炎症反应<sup>[20,21]</sup>。大量的炎症因子又会对 NK 细胞以及 T 细胞、单核细胞等产生影响,继而加重感染症状,最终对机体多器官、系统造成严重的损伤<sup>[22-24]</sup>。此外,48 例 VAP 患者病原菌检测结果如下:铜绿假单胞菌、鲍氏不动杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、大肠埃希菌、凝血酶阴性葡萄球菌、真菌占比分别为 22.37%、18.42%、17.11%、14.47%、13.16%、7.89%、6.58%。毛文杰等人的研究结果表明<sup>[25]</sup>,在 VAP 患者中分离获得的 158 株病原菌,其中鲍氏不动杆菌占比为 4.43%,明显低于本研究结果,而导致两项研究结果发生差异的主要原因可能在于:患者治疗期间服用的抗菌药物类型不同。因此,在今后的临床工作中,应加强对 VAP 患者鲍氏不动杆菌感染情况的分析,选择合理的抗菌药物,以提高治疗效果。另外,经多因素 Logistic 回归分析发现:机械通气时间 ≥ 7d、抗菌药物联用、留置胃管均是 ICU 患者发生 VAP 的危险因

素。究其原因,随着机械通气时间的延长以及留置胃管的实施,会导致患者呼吸道纤毛运动以及防御功能出现不同程度的下降,进一步增加了细菌吸入或定植的风险,进一步诱发 VAP<sup>[26,27]</sup>。抗菌药物的联用则会在一定程度上增加耐药菌株的产生,进一步降低抗菌药物的治疗效果,为 VAP 的发生创造了有利条件。由此可见,在临床实际工作中应针对上述危险因素制定干预措施,以达到降低 VAP 发生风险的目的。

综上所述,VAP 患者的炎性因子异常升高,其病原菌主要以铜绿假单胞菌、鲍氏不动杆菌以及金黄色葡萄球菌等为主。机械通气时间≥ 7d 以及留置胃管使用、抗菌药物联用,会在一定程度上增加 ICU 患者发生 VAP 的风险。

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