



高流量湿化氧疗与无创正压通气治疗Ⅰ型呼吸衰竭效果比较

赵海云,彭司森,欧尽南,李乐之
中南大学湘雅二医院呼吸与危重症医学科,湖南 长沙 410011

【摘要】目的:比较高流量湿化氧疗(HFNC)与无创正压通气(NPPV)治疗Ⅰ型呼吸衰竭患者的临床效果。**方法:**选取2016年4月至2018年6月在中南大学湘雅二医院接受治疗的160例Ⅰ型呼吸衰竭患者,按照随机数字法分为NPPV组与HFNC组,每组80例。分析两组患者在住院期间不带呼吸机的时间、28 d内行气管插管例数、30 d死亡率、总住院时间,同时监测患者0~48 h呼吸频率、氧合指数变化,以及疼痛、腹胀、吞咽功能、营养支持途径情况。**结果:**HFNC组患者吞咽功能洼田饮水实验分级明显优于NPPV组($P<0.05$)。HFNC组28 d内行气管插管例数与30 d死亡率明显低于NPPV组($P<0.05$),总住院时间明显短于NPPV组($P<0.05$),而两组不带呼吸机的时间比较无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。HFNC组与NPPV组在营养支持途径(完全经口进食、可经口进食、肠内外营养、完全肠外营养)情况比较,无统计学意义($P>0.05$),HFNC组腹胀发生率为5.50%,明显低于NPPV组的22.50%($P<0.05$)。两组患者呼吸频率随着治疗时间延长逐渐减低,在不同时间点(6、24、48 h)的呼吸频率明显小于治疗0 h($P<0.05$);氧合指数随着治疗时间延长逐渐上升,在不同时间点(6、24、48 h)的氧合指数明显大于治疗0 h($P<0.05$);同时HFNC组在不同时间点(6、24 h)的呼吸频率明显低于NPPV组($P<0.05$),而两组在不同时间点(6、24、48 h)的氧合指数比较无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**HFNC治疗Ⅰ型呼吸衰竭患者较NPPV具有更低的腹胀发生率,且对吞咽功能影响更小,28 d内行气管插管例数更少,30 d死亡率更低,同时呼吸频率与氧合指数均明显改善,具有较高的临床应用价值。

【关键词】高流量湿化氧疗;无创正压通气;呼吸衰竭;呼吸频率;氧合指数;吞咽功能

【中图分类号】R563.8

【文献标志码】A

【文章编号】1005-202X(2019)09-1077-05

Therapeutic effects of high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy versus non-invasive positive pressure ventilation in patients with type I respiratory failure

ZHAO Haiyun, PENG Simiao, OU Jin'nan, LI Lezhi

Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Changsha 410011, China

Abstract: Objective To compare the clinical effects of high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy (HFNC) and non-invasive positive pressure ventilation (NPPV) in patients with type I respiratory failure. Methods A total of 160 patients with type I respiratory failure who were treated in the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University from April 2016 to June 2018 were enrolled in the study and randomly divided into NPPV group and HFNC group, with 80 patients in each group. Duration of no ventilator during hospitalization, tracheal intubation within 28 days, 30-day mortality and total hospital stay were analyzed between two groups. Moreover, the respiratory rate and oxygenation index at different treatment time points (from 0 to 48 h), and pain, abdominal distension, swallowing function, nutritional support routes in two groups were monitored. Results The results of water swallow test showed that the swallowing function of HFNC group was significantly better than that of NPPV group ($P<0.05$). The number of patients treated with tracheal intubation within 28 days and 30-day mortality in HFNC group were significantly lower than those in NPPV group ($P<0.05$), and the total hospital stay was significantly shorter than that in NPPV group ($P<0.05$), while the duration of no ventilator were similar in two groups ($P>0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference between HFNC group and NPPV group in nutritional support route (total oral feeding, oral feeding, enteral/parenteral nutrition, total parenteral nutrition) ($P>0.05$). The incidence of abdominal distension was 5.50% in HFNC group, significantly lower than 22.50% in NPPV group ($P<0.05$). The respiratory rate of two groups decreased gradually with the prolongation of treatment time, and at different treatment time points (6, 24, 48 h), the respiratory rate was significantly less than that at 0 h treatment ($P<0.05$). As

【收稿日期】2019-03-18

【基金项目】湖南省卫生健康委科研计划课题(C2019150)

【作者简介】赵海云,护师,E-mail: 1006108065@qq.com

【通信作者】彭司森,硕士,主管护师,E-mail: vkdwwd@163.com



the treatment time prolonged, the oxygenation index at different treatment time points (6, 24, 48 h) was significantly greater than that at 0 h treatment ($P<0.05$). Meanwhile, the respiratory rate of HFNC group at different treatment time points (6, 24, 48 h) was significantly lower than that of NPPV group ($P<0.05$), and there was no significant difference in the oxygenation index between two groups at different treatment time points (6, 24, 48 h) ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** Compared with NPPV, HFNC in patients with type I respiratory failure has a lower incidence of abdominal distension, and less effect on swallowing function. The comparison of NPPV and HFNC also shows that after the treatment of HFNC, there are fewer cases of tracheal intubations in 28 days, lower 30-day mortality, and remarkably improved respiratory rate and oxygenation index. In conclusion, HFNC has high clinical application value.

Keywords: high flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy; non-invasive positive pressure ventilation; respiratory failure; respiratory rate; oxygenation index; swallowing function

前言

急性呼吸衰竭主要临床症状为呼吸系统O₂交换功能和/或CO₂清除功能障碍引起短时间内的低氧血症,是诱发生命危险的呼吸系统急症^[1]。根据患者是否发生CO₂潴留分为I型与II型呼吸衰竭。其中I型患者会直接损伤肺组织,而影响患者呼吸系统的换气功能,故给予呼吸支持是很重要的措施。既往机械通气后会带来较多的严重并发症,如呼吸机相关性肺炎与肺损伤,故临床医师会优先选择无创正压通气(Noninvasive Positive Pressure Ventilation, NPPV),但呼吸机相关性肺炎的发生最为直接的影响因素是呼吸道湿化模式,因此保证呼吸道充分湿化对机械通气患者很关键^[2-3]。近年来发展起来的高流量湿化氧疗(High Flow Nasal Cannula Oxygen Therapy, HFNC)可以调节氧流量与浓度,兼具良好的湿化与正压效果而促进肺泡复张的治疗效果^[4]。本研究拟选择I型急性呼吸衰竭患者,比较NPPV与HFNC改善患者的临床效果,筛选最佳的呼吸道氧疗模式,为临床提供相关资料与借鉴。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2016年4月至2018年6月在中南大学湘雅二医院接受治疗的160例I型急性呼吸衰竭患者。纳入标准:(1)所有患者均符合I型急性呼吸衰竭的诊断指南,PaO₂<60 mmHg^[5];(2)呼吸频率>25次/min,经传统吸氧下氧合指数(PaO₂/FiO₂)≤200 mmHg,PaCO₂<45 mmHg^[5];(3)1周以内急性起病者。家属签署知情同意书,并通过本院伦理委员会批准。排除标准:(1)大量呼吸道分泌物,无气道保护能力者;(2)血流动力学不稳定,并严重心律失常者;(3)入科前已气管插管者;(4)合并严重的主要脏器疾病者;(5)意识紊乱,或存在躁动不配合者;(6)有昏迷、呕吐等无创呼吸机的禁忌证患者;(7)未引流的血气胸。按照随机数字法分为NPPV组与HFNC组,每组80例。HFNC组与NPPV组患者的年龄、性别、体质指数(BMI)、吸烟、呼吸频率、心率、PaCO₂、PaO₂、吸入氧体积分数(FiO₂)等比较,无统计学意义($P>0.05$,表1),两组患者具有可比性。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较[例(%)]

Tab.1 Comparison of general data between two groups [cases (%)]

组别	n	年龄/岁	男/女	吸烟史/例	BMI/kg·m ²	呼吸频率/次·min ⁻¹	心率/次·min ⁻¹	PaCO ₂ /mmHg	PaO ₂ /mmHg	FiO ₂
HFNC组	80	56.32±5.23	42/38	24	24.24±3.11	32.25±4.52	102.54±9.44	37.36±3.74	85.23±8.21	0.62±0.24
NPPV组	80	55.86±6.35	44/36	21	24.54±3.63	33.11±4.76	103.15±9.88	38.09±4.05	84.33±8.75	0.59±0.27
χ^2/t 值		0.500	0.099	0.276	0.561	1.171	0.399	1.184	0.670	0.743
P值		0.618	0.752	0.276	0.575	0.243	0.690	0.238	0.503	0.458

HFNC:高流量湿化氧疗;NPPV:无创正压通气

1.2 治疗方法

HFNC组:患者3 h内接受Airvo2型加温湿化高流量双腔鼻导管氧疗呼吸机(新西兰费雪派克公司)实

施通气,初始参数设定100%氧浓度,吸入氧流量50 L/min,10 min缺氧仍无显著改善,维持血氧饱和度(SpO₂)≥92%与动脉血氧饱和度(SaO₂)≥88%,维持48 h。若治疗过程中



低于以上指标则需要进行气管插管有创通气治疗。根据上述标准调整 FiO_2 ,当 $\text{FiO}_2<0.5$,且氧流量<20 L/min时,撤除HFNC进行普通低流量氧疗,流速2~4 L/min。

NIPPV组:患者3 h内接受口鼻面罩式V60型无创呼吸机(荷兰Philips Respironics)辅助呼吸模式,选择S/T模式对患者实施通气。吸气相正压(IPAP)先从8开始调整至高参数,呼气末正压(PEEP)先从2开始调整至高参数,供氧流速为5~10 L/min,最终维持潮气量在7~10 mL/kg,PEEP为5~10 cm H₂O(1 cm=0.098 kPa), $\text{SpO}_2\geq 92\%$,注意调整 FiO_2 、PEEP,维持48 h。若 $\text{SpO}_2<92\%$ 或呼吸频率>40次/min,则需要进行气管插管有创通气治疗;当供氧流速至4 L/min,IPAP<12 cm H₂O,PEEP<4 cm H₂O,则进行普通低流量氧疗,流速2~4 L/min。

1.3 评定指标

分析两组患者在住院期间不带呼吸机的时间、28 d内行气管插管例数、30 d死亡率、总住院时间;同时监测患者0~48 h呼吸频率、氧合指数变化,以及疼痛、腹胀。吞咽功能、营养支持途径情况。采用修订的面部表情疼痛(FPAS-R)^[6]与视觉模拟评分法(VAS)^[7]评估患者的疼痛情况,评分0~10分,评分越高越疼痛。采用洼田饮水实验^[8]评估患者的吞咽障碍状况,分为1~5级,级别越高越严重。同时监控两组患者在不同时间点(0、6、24、48 h)的呼吸频率与氧合指数($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$)变化情况。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS16.0软件对数据进行统计学分析,计量资料用均数±标准差表示,行t检验,计数资料用率表示,行 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 表示有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 两组吞咽功能比较

HFNC组的吞咽功能洼田饮水实验分级明显优于NPPV组($P<0.05$,表2)。

表2 两组患者洼田饮水实验分级情况比较[例(%)]

Tab.2 Comparison of the results of water swallow test between two groups [cases (%)]

组别	n	洼田饮水实验分级			
		I级	II级	III级	IV级
HFNC组	80	45(56.25)	22(27.50)	10(12.50)	3(3.75)
NPPV组	80	32(40.00)	20(25.00)	20(25.00)	8(10.00)
χ^2 值			-2.600		
P值			0.009		

2.2 两组患者临床观察指标比较

HFNC组28 d内行气管插管例数与30 d死亡率明显低于NPPV组($P<0.05$),总住院时间明显短于NPPV组($P<0.05$),而两组在不带呼吸机的时间比较无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表3。

表3 两组患者在临床观察指标情况比较

Tab.3 Comparison of clinical observation indicators between two groups

组别	n	不带呼吸机的时间/d	28 d内行气管插管/例	总住院时间/d	30 d死亡率/例
HFNC组	80	7.57±1.95	12	12.50±4.14	4
NPPV组	80	7.18±1.73	24	16.49±5.15	12
t/χ^2 值		1.338	5.129	3.505	4.416
P值		0.183	0.023	0.001	0.035

2.3 两组营养支持途径、腹胀发生率比较

HFNC组与NPPV组在营养支持途径(完全经口进食、可经口进食、肠内外营养、完全肠外营养)情况比较,无统计学意义($P>0.05$),而腹胀发生率为5.50%,明显低于NPPV组的22.50%($P<0.05$)。见表4。

2.4 两组患者不同时间点呼吸频率、氧合指数比较

两组患者的呼吸频率随着治疗时间延长逐渐减低,在不同时间点(6、24、48 h)的呼吸频率明显小于

治疗0 h($P<0.05$);而氧合指数随着治疗时间延长逐渐上升,在不同时间点(6、24、48 h)的氧合指数明显大于治疗0 h($P<0.05$);同时HFNC组在不同时间点(6、24 h)的呼吸频率明显小于NPPV组($P<0.05$),而两组在不同时间点(6、24、48 h)的氧合指数比较无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表5。

3 讨 论

急性呼吸衰竭因起病急、进展快、病死率高等导



表4 两组营养支持途径、腹胀发生率比较[例(%)]

Tab.4 Comparison of nutritional support route and abdominal distension rate between two groups [cases (%)]

组别	n	营养支持途径				腹胀
		完全经口进食	可经口进食	肠内外营养	完全肠外营养	
HFNC组	80	35(43.75)	30(37.50)	9(11.25)	6(7.50)	6(5.50)
NPPV组	80	28(35.00)	24(30.00)	16(20.00)	12(15.00)	18(22.50)
χ^2 值		5.404				5.425
P值		0.144				0.019

表5 两组患者不同时间点呼吸频率、氧合指数比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Tab.5 Comparison of respiratory rate and oxygenation index between two groups at different time points ($Mean \pm SD$)

组别	n	呼吸频率/次·min ⁻¹				氧合指数/mmHg			
		0 h	6 h	24 h	48 h	0 h	6 h	24 h	48 h
HFNC组	80	29.29±5.17	24.56±4.24*	21.50±3.84*	20.87±3.12*	133.04±21.67	166.11±33.53*	175.50±28.54*	178.50±33.14*
NPPV组	80	30.56±5.25	27.16±4.69*	25.49±4.05*	22.49±3.67*	131.22±23.55	162.16±32.69*	167.49±30.05*	173.49±34.05*
t值		1.541	3.536	6.394	1.522	23.55	0.754	1.728	0.943
P值		0.125	0.001	0.000	0.130	0.611	0.452	0.085	0.347

*:与治疗前0 h比较, $P < 0.05$

致首次住院患者死亡率较高,严重威胁患者的生命安全与生活质量^[9]。临幊上多采用普通鼻导管和各种面罩实施氧疗,而呼吸支持是I型呼吸衰竭患者最主要的治疗手段,是十分重要的措施^[10]。然而,以上装置因加温和湿化能力十分受限,最大氧流量15 L/min,而在安静状态下普通人的最大氧流量30~40 L/min,I型呼吸衰竭患者最高70 L/min,因此导致肺泡腔的氧浓度较低^[11~12]。传统的气管插管机械通气多因呼吸机相关性并发症引起较高的病死率^[13]。研究表明无创正压通气可降低患者的呼吸做功与气体交换,进而降低气管插管率和病死率^[14~15]。

NPPV在急性呼吸衰竭治疗中发挥关键角色,可以改善患者的氧合功能,减小气管插管率和病死率,但在一定程度上也会引起鼻腔干燥、气胸、面罩不适等相关并发症,甚至影响患者的吞咽功能,提高误吸风险^[16]。HFNC是近年来新的氧疗方式,能够精准控制较高氧流量与浓度,能提供37℃相对湿度100%的气体,兼具良好的湿化与正压效果,避免气道干燥,维持黏液纤毛系统与黏液正常分泌功能,促进肺泡复张作用,不仅可以改善患者的氧合和呼吸窘迫症状,且具有良好的耐受性,增强舒适感与依从性^[17]。张乐等^[18]研究发现HFNC治疗肺结核并呼吸衰竭患者的舒适性和耐受性较NPPV更好,腹胀发生率和漏

气率更低,在治疗后12、24 h的RR改善更明显,而治疗后48 h两种疗法的RR比较无明显差异,同时治疗后各时间点的SpO₂、PaO₂、PaCO₂、PaO₂/FiO₂指标比较也无明显差异,以上提示HFNC与NPPV治疗患者的疗效相当,但有更好的舒适性和耐受性,腹胀发生率和漏气率更低,且在早期降低RR优势明显。李雯莉等^[19]分析HFNC与NPPV对急性低氧性呼吸衰竭患者的影响,结果显示HFNC治疗患者的气管插管人数明显较NPPV更少,非机械通气天数也更短,VAS评分更低,以上提示HFNC可以提高患者的舒适性,减轻治疗过程中的疼痛。谈定玉等^[20]报道HFNC与NPPV治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并急性中度II型呼吸衰竭患者,发现HFNC与NPPV的临床疗效相当,但HFNC的治疗耐受性更好,是临幊治疗该类患者值得推广的呼吸支持方式。本研究结果显示,HFNC治疗患者的吞咽功能洼田饮水实验分级明显优于NPPV,28 d内行气管插管例数与30 d死亡率、腹胀发生率更低,总住院时间更短,但两种疗法在不带呼吸机的时间、营养支持途径(完全经口进食、可经口进食、肠内外营养、完全肠外营养)方面无统计学差异,同时不同时间点(6、24 h)的呼吸频率明显优于NPPV,而两种疗法在不同时间点的氧合指数比较无统计学差异。



综上所述, HFNC 治疗急性呼吸衰竭患者较 NPPV 具有更低的腹胀发生率, 且对吞咽功能影响更小, 28 d 内行气管插管例数更少, 30 d 死亡率更低, 同时呼吸频率与氧合指数均明显改善, 具有较好的临床应用价值。

【参考文献】

- [1] 郭福燕,冉蕾,刘会霞,等.经鼻高流量湿化氧疗治疗手术机械通气拔管后急性呼吸衰竭及气道管理[J].国际呼吸杂志,2019,39(6):429-433.
- [2] GUO F Y, YAN L, LIU H X, et al. Efficacy and airway management of humidified high flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy in treatment of postoperative acute respiratory failure after extubation [J]. International Journal of Respiration, 2019, 39(6): 429-433.
- [3] DONG S H, HE Q Y, GONG Z X, et al. Curative effect of high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy on acute hypoxic respiratory failure [J]. Practical Clinical Medicine, 2018, 19(4): 4-6.
- [4] HILL N S, GARPEDTAD E, SCHUMAKER G, et al. Noninvasive ventilation for acute hypoxemic respiratory failure/ARDS-is there a role? [J]. Turk J Anaesthesiol Reanim, 2017, 45(6): 332-334.
- [5] 王奎,朱革珍,李冬梅,等.加温湿化高流量鼻导管氧疗和无创正压通气治疗急性 I 型呼吸衰竭患者的效果比较[J].实用临床医药杂志,2018,22(9): 24-26.
- [6] WANG X, ZHU G Z, LI D M, et al. Effect comparison between heated and humidified high-flow oxygen therapy with nasal catheter and non-invasive positive pressure ventilation in treating patients with acute type I respiratory failure [J]. Journal of Clinical Medicine in Practice, 2018, 22(9): 24-26.
- [7] 胡述立,汤浩,范学朋.经鼻高流量氧疗与无创正压通气在不同 APACHE II 评分老年 AECOPD 患者中拔管后的治疗效果研究[J].中国全科医学,2018,21(15): 33-38.
- [8] HU S L, TANG H, FAN X P. Therapeutic efficacy of high-flow nasal cannula and noninvasive positive-pressure ventilation in AECOPD patients with various APACHE II scores after extubation [J]. Chinese General Practice, 2018, 21(15): 33-38.
- [9] BIGATELLO L M, ALLAIN R M. Acute respiratory failure [M]// Surgical Intensive Care Medicine. New York: Springer International Publishing, 2016.
- [10] TSZ E, DANIEL S, HIRSCHFELD D, et al. Defining no pain, mild, moderate, and severe pain based on the faces pain scale-revised and color analog scale in children with acute pain [J]. Pediatr Emerg Care, 2018, 34(8): 537-544.
- [11] RHEE H, BELYEAL M, MAMMEN J. Visual analogue scale (VAS) as a monitoring tool for daily changes in asthma symptoms in adolescents: a prospective study [J]. Allergy Asthma Clin Immunol, 2017, 13(1): 24-31.
- [12] 刘国菊,丁芸,程阁凤,等.洼田饮水试验联合吞咽训练对脑梗死吞咽障碍患者治疗效果的影响[J].实用临床医药杂志,2018,22(2): 5-8.
- [13] LIU G J, DING Y, CHENG Y F, et al. Effect of drinking water test combined with swallowing training for the treatment of cerebral infarction patients with dysphagia [J]. Journal of Clinical Medicine in Practice, 2018, 22(2): 5-8.
- [14] MOSS M, NORDON-CRAF T A, MALONE D, et al. A randomized trial of an intensive physical therapy program for patients with acute respiratory failure [J]. Am J Respir Crit Care Med, 2016, 193(10): 1101-1110.
- [15] 岳伟岗,张志刚,张彩云,等.经鼻高流量氧疗对呼吸衰竭患者疗效的 Meta 分析[J].中华危重症急救医学,2017,29(5): 396-402.
- [16] YUE W G, ZHANG Z G, ZHANG C Y, et al. High-flow nasal cannulae oxygen in patients with respiratory failure: a Meta-analysis [J]. Chinese Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 29(5): 396-402.
- [17] MORRIS P E, BERRY M J, FILES D C, et al. Standardized rehabilitation and hospital length of stay among patients with acute respiratory failure: a randomized clinical trial [J]. JAMA, 2016, 315(24): 2694-2702.
- [18] 赵林,黄桃.湿化高流量鼻导管氧疗在急性低氧性呼吸衰竭中的应用价值[J].医疗卫生装备,2017,38(9): 61-63.
- [19] ZHAO L, HUANG T. Clinical value of humidified high flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy for acute hypoxic respiratory failure [J]. Chinese Medical Equipment Journal, 2017, 38(9): 61-63.
- [20] 陈太碧,文英旭,邢柏.无创正压通气对急性呼吸衰竭患者的临床价值[J].检验医学与临床,2017,14(14): 59-60.
- [21] CHEN T B, WEN Y X, XING B. The value of NPPV to ARF [J]. Laboratory Medicine and Clinic, 2017, 14(14): 59-60.
- [22] FRAT J P, RAGOT S, GIRAUT C, et al. Effect of non-invasive oxygenation strategies in immunocompromised patients with severe acute respiratory failure: a post-hoc analysis of a randomised trial [J]. Lancet Respir Med, 2016, 4(8): 646-652.
- [23] 王导新,王珂,何婧.急性低氧性呼吸衰竭的无创通气及高流量氧疗应用[J].国际呼吸杂志,2018,38(20): 1529-1532.
- [24] WANG D X, WANG K, HE J. Noninvasive ventilation and high-flow oxygen therapy for acute hypoxic respiratory failure [J]. International Journal of Respiration, 2018, 38(20): 1529-1532.
- [25] 刘华平,龚传明,屈磊,等.高流量氧疗与无创正压通气治疗 COPD 伴呼吸衰竭的比较[J].西南国防医药,2018,28(12): 42-44.
- [26] LIU H P, GONG C M, QU L, et al. Comparison of hyperflow oxygen therapy and NPPV in treatment of COPD complicated with respiratory failure [J]. Medical Journal of National Defending Forces in Southwest China, 2018, 28(12): 42-44.
- [27] 张乐,夏加伟,陈海云,等.高流量鼻导管湿化氧疗治疗肺结核并呼吸衰竭[J].昆明医科大学学报,2018,39(11): 99-103.
- [28] ZHANG L, XIA J W, CHEN H Y, et al. Humidified high flow nasal cannula for treatment of tuberculosis and respiratory failure [J]. Journal of Kunming Medical University, 2018, 39(11): 99-103.
- [29] 李雯莉,孙虎,李丹丹,等.高流量氧疗与无创正压通气对呼吸衰患者的影响[J].中华急诊医学杂志,2018,27(4): 381-383.
- [30] LI W L, SUN H, LI D D, et al. Effects of high-flow oxygen therapy and non-invasive positive pressure ventilation on patients with respiratory failure [J]. Chinese Journal of Emergency Medicine, 2018, 27(4): 381-383.
- [31] 谈定玉,凌冰玉,孙家艳,等.经鼻高流量氧疗与无创正压通气比较治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并中度呼吸衰竭的观察性队列研究[J].中华急诊医学杂志,2018,27(4): 361-366.
- [32] TAN D Y, LING B Y, SUN J Y, et al. High flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy versus non-invasive ventilation for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases with acute-moderate hypercapnic respiratory failure: an observational cohort study [J]. Chinese Journal of Emergency Medicine, 2018, 27(4): 361-366.

(编辑:黄开颜)