

· 综 述 · doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-8348.2020.20.040

网络首发 <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/50.1097.R.20200608.1609.018.html>(2020-06-09)

预防早产儿支气管肺发育不良的研究进展

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[摘要] 支气管肺发育不良(BPD)是一种慢性肺部疾病,是对早产儿短期和长期健康和发育的主要威胁。随着早产儿存活率的提高,BPD发生率有逐年上升的趋势。该文将对BPD的产前及产后预防措施进行综述,以便启动适当的预防策略,对改善该组人群的远期预后具有重要的意义。

[关键词] 早产儿;支气管肺发育不良;预防

[中图法分类号] R72

[文献标识码] A

[文章编号] 1671-8348(2020)20-3496-04

Study progress on prevention of bronchopulmonary dysplasia among premature infants

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[Abstract] Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) is a chronic lung disease, and the major threat to the short-term and long-term health and development of preterm infants. The incidence rate of BPD has an increasing trend year by year following the increase of survival rate of preterm infants. The paper reviews the antenatal and postnatal preventive measures of BPD in order to initiate the appropriate prevention strategies, which is of great significance for improving the long-term prognosis of this group of preterm infants.

[Key words] premature infants; bronchopulmonary dysplasia; prevention

支气管肺发育不良(BPD)是一种慢性肺部疾病,是早产最常见和最严重的不良后果之一。1967年NORTHWAY等^[1]首次报道,在早产儿中日龄超过28 d仍依赖氧疗,称为“经典型”或“老型”BPD。近年来有学者将BPD定义为出生后28 d及纠正胎龄36周(或出生后56 d)仍需要氧疗的早产儿,同时又根据患儿的用氧程度及时间分为轻、中、重度^[2]。2008年美国的评估表明,BPD约占极早产儿(胎龄28~31周)的10%和超早产儿(胎龄小于28周)的40%^[3]。有关研究发现,欧洲每年有10%~20%的早产儿(主要指胎龄为23~31周)最终发展为BPD^[4-5]。BPD患儿今后发生呼吸道感染、哮喘样症状和肺动脉高压的风险明显高于非BPD早产儿。随着早产儿存活率的提高,BPD成为新生儿科医生面临的重大挑战,积极

采取早产儿BPD的预防措施,有助于改善早产儿短期和长期健康状况。本文将对BPD的产前及产后预防措施进行综述,以期改善该组人群的远期预后。

1 BPD的产前预防

1.1 孕酮补充

早产是BPD最重要的危险因素^[6-7],YOUNG等^[8]报道,在妊娠22~24周出生的婴儿中,几乎有80%被诊断为BPD;在妊娠28周出生的婴儿中,有20%患上了BPD,预防非医学指征的早产(特别是对妊娠小于29周的妇女)应能降低BPD的发生率。2013年meta分析显示:有早产史的妇女中,孕酮补充可以显著降低34周内早产的风险^[9]。美国妇产科医师学会建议从怀孕16~24周开始补充孕酮,以降低反复自发早产的风险^[10]。

1.2 皮质类固醇补充

一项前瞻性队列研究中提示,在胎龄 22~28 周的婴儿中,产前接触皮质类固醇与否,二者 BPD 发生率没有差异^[11]。但有研究发现,对面临即将早产风险的妇女(通常是小于 34 周孕龄)产前使用皮质类固醇可以降低新生儿急性呼吸道疾病的发生率及严重程度^[12-13]。2019 年欧洲呼吸窘迫综合征管理指南建议,对于小于 34 周孕龄有早产风险的孕妇可在产前补充糖皮质激素^[14]。

1.3 氨苄西林/舒巴坦联合阿奇霉素治疗早产胎膜早破(PPROM)

低出生体重是 BPD 的重要危险因素之一^[15],而 PPROM 是妊娠 28 周前发生低出生体重的主要原因。如果病情迁延,会增加 BPD 发病风险。TANAKA 等^[16]报道,对于妊娠 22~27 周的胎膜早破患者,给予氨苄西林/舒巴坦和阿奇霉素相比于给予哌拉西林或头孢美唑+克林霉素减少了中到重度 BPD 的发生率。

2 BPD 的产后预防

2.1 药物预防

2.1.1 皮质类固醇

2.1.1.1 布地奈德联合肺表面活性物质(PS)气管内滴入

文献[17-18]研究表明,气管内给予布地奈德联合 PS 可降低 BPD 的发生率和病死率,且不会增加相关短期并发症的风险;且有研究发现布地奈德联合 PS 气管内滴入较单独 PS 气管内滴入而言,其能显著降低 BPD 的发生率,明显改善患有感染的重度呼吸窘迫综合征的极低出生体重早产儿的通换气功能^[19]。

2.1.1.2 皮质类固醇吸入

皮质类固醇可能通过抗炎作用在 BPD 的治疗中发挥核心作用,全身皮质类固醇(地塞米松和氢化可的松)似乎在减少 BPD 方面是有效的,但是全身性使用皮质类固醇会对发育中的大脑造成不良影响,导致脑瘫和神经发育障碍^[20]。2017 年 SHAN 等^[21]研究表明,早期吸入布地奈德有助于减少早产儿 BPD 的发生;而且 SHINWELL^[20] 的 meta 分析发现,吸入皮质类固醇与 36 周时 BPD 的显著减少有关,对病死率或神经发育结果都没有影响^[20]。目前的证据表明,产后皮质类固醇吸入可以较为安全的预防早产儿 BPD。

2.1.2 咖啡因

咖啡因被证明能显著降低 BPD 的发生率和严重程度。TAHA 等^[22]的一项多中心的大样本回顾性研究表明,在调整了体重、胎龄、中心和产前类固醇后,早期咖啡因治疗(0~2 d)较接受延迟咖啡因治疗的婴儿(3~10 d),更能降低早产儿发生 BPD 的概率。

PATEL 等^[23]研究也表明,通过开始较早的咖啡因治疗(0~2 d),可能会比其作为早产儿呼吸暂停或促进早产儿拔管的常规用法带来更多好处。JENSEN 等^[24]的 meta 分析建议早产儿在出生后即使用咖啡因来预防 BPD。

2.1.3 一氧化氮吸入(INO)联合维生素 A 补充

有研究表明,对于早产儿全体而言,早期 INO 对 BPD 发病率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),但对于出生体重小于 1 250 g 的早产儿呼吸衰竭早期 INO 可降低 BPD 的发病率^[25-26]。但是近年来有学者研究验证了补充维生素 A 在 BPD 中的作用被支持,且无严重不良反应^[27-29]。一项多中心随机试验表明,接受维生素 A 和 INO 联合治疗的新生儿比单独接受维生素 A 或 INO 治疗的早产儿有更好的结局^[30]。

2.1.4 阿奇霉素治疗解脲脲原体感染

解脲脲原体感染与早产儿的 BPD 有关^[31-32]。大环内酯类药物已用于治疗解脲脲原体感染预防 BPD。目前已经使用的大环内酯类抗生素有阿奇霉素,克拉霉素和红霉素。在 3 种大环内酯类药物的随机对照试验及其他相关研究中发现只有阿奇霉素被证明可以降低 BPD 的发生率^[33-35]。且 SMITH 等^[36]发现阿奇霉素在新生儿使用过程中安全性更优。

2.2 非药物治疗

2.2.1 无创呼吸支持模式

有创机械通气(IMV)的暴露和持续时间及由此产生的容积伤、气压伤、肺不张等不良后果是早产儿发生 BPD 的高危因素。尽管无创呼吸支持存在着漏气、需要升级呼吸支持模式等局限,但临床数据仍表明使用无创呼吸支持模式替代有创模式能减少早产儿发生 BPD 的风险^[37-39]。因此,应尽量采用缓和的无创通气技术(如经鼻持续气道正压通气、高流量鼻导管通气等),以减少气管插管以及机械通气导致的肺损伤。有研究表明,在早产儿出生后最初几分钟安全、适度的启动维持持续气道正压(CPAP),以及对于 PS 缺乏的自发呼吸婴儿中进行针对性的肺表面活性剂治疗是提高该人群初级无创呼吸支持成功率的关键^[40]。

2.2.2 液体入量的限制

婴儿有非常高的初始经皮水损失,通常情况下,液体损失最初为 $70 \sim 80 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$,并根据液体平衡、体重变化和血清电解质水平进行个性化调整^[14]。而对于早产儿,对环境的水分损失更多且变化无常;其次,早产儿的肾脏通过调节尿液浓度来补偿水和溶质摄入量变化的能力有限。有研究表明,对早产儿饮水摄入量的限制性策略有降低 BPD 和死亡风

险的趋势,但这些趋势并不显著。在将这些结果外推到极早产儿时要谨慎,因为在这些研究中,极早产儿的代表性不足^[41]。

综上所述,在产前采取母孕期孕酮补充和氨苄西林/舒巴坦联合阿奇霉素治疗 PPROM,以及适时皮质类固醇治疗;产后对早产儿早期使用咖啡因、布地奈德联合 PS 气管内滴入、皮质类固醇吸入、早期 INO 联合维生素 A 补充、阿奇霉素治疗解脲脲原体感染、无创呼吸支持模式有益于 BPD 的预防。关于早产儿生后液体入量的限制还需进一步研究以明确对预防 BPD 的作用。在过去十年中,BPD 的发生率持续上升,笔者相信通过精准的临床干预可减少早产儿的 BPD 发生率,从而改善早产儿的短期和远期预后。

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(收稿日期:2020-01-11 修回日期:2020-06-12)

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(收稿日期:2020-02-22 修回日期:2020-06-02)