

# 院外心脏骤停复苏后治疗的研究进展

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**[摘要]** 院外心脏骤停(OHCA)带来了巨大的全球死亡率和发病率,及时的心肺复苏是提高生存率的最重要措施,而复苏后的治疗影响着幸存者的生活质量与神经功能结果。国内外多个协会颁布了 OHCA 复苏后治疗的指南,但在许多问题上还存在争议,缺乏最佳临床标准。本文就复苏后治疗中的关键问题,包括靶向温度管理(TTM)、目标血压和氧合以及侵入性管理措施等方面进行探讨,旨在为临床实践与后续的研究提供参考。

**[关键词]** 院外心脏骤停;靶向温度管理;血压;氧合;冠状动脉造影

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## Research progress in treatment of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest after resuscitation

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**Abstract** Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) carries substantial global mortality and morbidity, and timely cardiopulmonary resuscitation is the most important measure to improve survival, whereas treatment after resuscitation affects survivors' quality of life and neurological outcomes. Several associations at home and abroad have issued guidelines for post resuscitation treatment of OHCA, but there are still controversies on many issues and lack of optimal clinical standards. This article explores key issues in post resuscitation therapy, including targeted temperature management(TTM), targeted blood pressure and oxygenation, and invasive management measures, with the aim of informing clinical practice with subsequent research.

**Key words** out-of-hospital cardiac arrest; targeted temperature management; blood pressure; oxygenation; coronary angiography

院外心脏骤停(out-of-hospital cardiac arrest, OHCA)被定义为在医院外发生的与体循环缺乏相关的功能性心脏机械活动的丧失<sup>[1]</sup>。据估计,每年约有超过 35 万人发生 OHCA,尽管有最佳的紧急

临床治疗途径,仍面临着 90% 以上的病死率<sup>[2]</sup>。为了获得最好的生存机会,必须部署一系列对时间敏感的治疗方法,突出早期 OHCA 识别和呼救、早期心肺复苏(cardiopulmonary resuscitation, CPR)、早期除颤、高级心脏生命支持和复苏后治疗等相互依赖的要素<sup>[3-4]</sup>。

OHCA 复苏患者的全身缺血和再灌注导致心

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脏骤停后综合征,包括导致缺氧性脑损伤、心肌和外周器官功能障碍以及全身缺血再灌注反应的复杂病理生理变化<sup>[5]</sup>。心脏骤停后综合征的严重程度会影响生存率和神经功能,研究显示,严重的心脏骤停后综合征导致死亡或不良神经结局的发生率为36%~89%<sup>[6]</sup>,其中早期死亡的主要原因是循环衰竭,后期死亡主要是由于严重的神经损伤而停止生命支持<sup>[7]</sup>。因此,对于OHCA的复苏后管理是院内治疗的重点,经过良好的复苏后管理,在成功复苏的患者中,大约有一半能够在良好的神经状态下存活<sup>[8]</sup>。随着越来越多的人在心脏骤停中幸存下来,重点需要转向改善幸存者的神经系统结果和生活质量。目前国际指南及专家共识都给出了复苏后管理的建议,但是在许多问题上仍然存在争议,本文仅针对复苏后治疗中的关键管理问题和建议,包括目标温度管理、目标血压与氧合以及冠状动脉造影和血运重建进行讨论。

### 1 靶向温度管理

靶向温度管理(targeted temperature management, TTM)已被证明可显著改善OHCA患者的预后<sup>[9]</sup>,是改善自主循环恢复(return of spontaneous circulation, ROSC)后护理阶段神经预后的唯一干预措施<sup>[10]</sup>。然而,TTM仍存在不确定性,需要进一步研究最佳冷却速率,目标温度,冷却持续时间和复温速率。

自TTM试验<sup>[11]</sup>及相关临床研究<sup>[12-13]</sup>的结果发布以来,国际指南一直建议OHCA患者的体温应保持在32~36℃的目标<sup>[14]</sup>,但这一目标温度仍然存在争议。TTM-2试验<sup>[15]</sup>显示,在TTM目标从33℃变为36℃后,患者发热率高,且预后临床恶化的趋势,与36℃相比,维持33℃的患者有更好的神经预后<sup>[16]</sup>,这似乎预示着33℃是最适合的目标温度。然而,另一项研究显示,在OHCA后昏迷的患者中,靶向低温33℃的6个月病死率并没有比靶向常温低,并且导致血流动力学损害的心律失常在低温组比在常温组更常见<sup>[17]</sup>。最近的一项荟萃分析<sup>[9]</sup>显示,与常温(37~37.8℃)相比,轻度(35~36℃)、中度(33~34℃)或深低温(31~32℃)可能不会改善OHCA后的生存率或功能预后。中度和深低温与心律失常的发生率较高相关。OHCA昏迷幸存者常规使用中度或深低温可能弊大于利<sup>[9]</sup>。CAPITAL CHILL试验<sup>[18]</sup>结果显示,与目标温度34℃相比,更低的目标温度31℃并未明显降低180d病死率或神经系统预后不良,只是住院时间延长了。因此,目前还没有确凿的证据支持理想的目标温度,有必要进一步确定最佳目标温度的范围。

目前,国际指南建议在ROSC后维持目标温度

至少24h<sup>[14]</sup>,但TTM的最佳持续时间尚不确定。Kirkegaard等<sup>[19]</sup>比较了33℃下持续24h与持续48h的神经学结果,结果显示随着时间的延长,6个月病死率从34%(24h)降低到27%(48h),2组的神经学结果相似。对认知结果良好(脑功能表现分级评分≤2)的幸存者进一步的子分析表明,24h组患者认知障碍的可能性几乎高出48h组的3倍<sup>[20]</sup>。另外,当在33℃下实施更长时间(72h)的TTM时,短期和长期神经功能恢复都有显著提高<sup>[21]</sup>。一项多中心前瞻性队列研究发现,较大的低温/缺血比率(总TTM持续时间/缺血持续时间)与OHCA后良好的功能预后相关,但这种关联主要由自主循环恢复的持续时间驱动<sup>[22]</sup>。这些结果都提示似乎延长TTM具有更好的预后,然而长TTM仍然具有一定的风险。Jeppesen等<sup>[23]</sup>指出TTM延长会损害凝血酶的生成,从而造成出血并发症,同时48h组的不良事件更多,住院时间更长<sup>[19]</sup>。

研究显示,心脏骤停后立即开始诱导治疗性低温,能获得更好的神经功能结果,在复苏前启动TTM可提高存活率,减少海马神经元损伤,并改善空间记忆损伤和焦虑样行为<sup>[24]</sup>。在CPR期间启动,可更好地保护脑微循环并减少细胞凋亡<sup>[25]</sup>。这些数据都支持OHCA患者应尽快开始TTM。但是,临床试验与临床前试验的结果却不一致。多项研究显示,CPR期间或ROSC后立即诱导治疗性低温并没有显著改善患者的存活率,也没有显示神经功能的改善,反而可能降低自主循环恢复率,增加早期再停搏和肺水肿的发生率<sup>[26-28]</sup>。产生这一差异的原因可能与不同试验TTM不同、冷却方式不同、冷却时间不同以及停搏后按压及时性不同有关。荟萃分析<sup>[29]</sup>显示,无论TTM是在CPR期间还是ROSC后开始,还是节律可电击或不可电击,它不能改善总体生存率或具有良好神经预后的生存率。但是有研究显示,在那些具有初始可电击节律的患者中院内TTM的早期启动(入院后2h内)通常是安全的,并且与生存率的提高和更好的神经预后相关<sup>[25]</sup>。没有研究发现ROSC后达到目标温度的理想时间。虽然大多数研究都同意快速冷却至目标温度可减少再灌注损伤,但缺乏文献证据确定ROSC后达到目标温度的确切时间点<sup>[24]</sup>。

### 2 目标血压与氧合

在OHCA的幸存者中,缺氧缺血性脑损伤是死亡和长期神经功能障碍的主要原因。在复苏后的数小时或数天内,由于大脑缺氧,导致继发性脑损伤,其主要影响因素包括全身性低血压、低心排量、大脑自动调节受损、低氧血症和(或)高氧血症<sup>[30-31]</sup>。为避免继发性脑损伤,脑灌注压应保持在

足够水平,维持合适氧合和血压对患者复苏至关重要,但二者目标尚未明确。

OHCA 患者因停搏后心肌功能障碍,血管麻痹和低心脏充盈压,复苏后出现低血压是常见的<sup>[32]</sup>。观察性研究发现,OHCA 后低血压与较高的死亡风险相关<sup>[31,33]</sup>。合适的血压对患者复苏至关重要,但最佳目标尚未明确。欧洲复苏委员会心脏骤停后护理指南建议避免 MAP < 65 mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa),但是这个目标是基于低质量证据的弱推荐<sup>[34]</sup>。一项前瞻性观察研究<sup>[35]</sup>发现 MAP 范围在 76~86 mmHg 之间与最大生存率相关,MAP 在 87~101 mmHg 之间达到最佳脑氧饱和度,这似乎预示着复苏后监护期间较高的 MAP 目标可以改善器官灌注和最终结果<sup>[36]</sup>。然而,NEUROPROTECT 试验<sup>[37]</sup>和 COMACARE 试验<sup>[38]</sup>没有显示出较高 MAP 目标对最终结果的益处。进一步分析显示,较高水平的 MAP 与较小的心肌损伤和较低的神经丝纤维素(neurofilament light, NfL)浓度相关<sup>[39-40]</sup>。同时,还观察到在认知功能受损的幸存者中,MAP 显著升高,但差异很小,临床意义不大<sup>[31]</sup>。我们可以看到,在 MAP ≥ 65 mmHg 的基础上,针对特定范围的 MAP 是可行的,但最佳目标尚需要进行更多的随机、前瞻性研究来确定。

BOX 试验(NCT03141099)是一项双盲、多中心析因试验,将 OHCA 后昏迷患者随机分为目标 MAP 为 63 mmHg 或 77 mmHg,并达到自由与限制性氧合目标<sup>[41]</sup>。BOX 试验<sup>[42]</sup>结果显示,在心脏骤停后复苏的患者中,将平均动脉压设定为 77 mmHg 或 63 mmHg 不会导致死亡或严重残疾的患者比例有显著差异。这对目前的指南提出了挑战,即 MAP < 65 mmHg 的目标值或许是安全的,但缺乏更有力的证据。我们期望 BOX 试验的进一步结果能够带来确切的证据。

OHCA 复苏后的另一个临床挑战是充分的氧合。研究显示,暴露于高氧血症和低氧血症在 ROSC 后的 OHCA 患者中很常见,这会影响到存活率和神经学结果,增加死亡风险<sup>[43]</sup>。对 TTM2 试验的二次分析<sup>[44]</sup>显示,低氧血症和高氧血症均与 6 个月的病死率独立相关。国际指南建议在任何情况下应避免低氧和高氧血症<sup>[34]</sup>,维持目标氧饱和度为 94%~98%和(或)氧合目标为 10~13 kPa (75~100 mmHg)<sup>[34]</sup>。但是这些建议都是基于低质量证据提出的,最佳氧合目标仍有待确定。

一项多中心观察性研究发现,OHCA 入院后 24 h 内的平均 PaO<sub>2</sub> 与出院存活率之间存在非线性关系,呈倒 U 形,平均 PaO<sub>2</sub> 在 100~180 mmHg 之间的患者存活率最高<sup>[45]</sup>。但在 PaO<sub>2</sub> ≥ 157 mm

Hg 时,患者的神经预后结果显著降低<sup>[46]</sup>。然而,也有一些研究未发现高氧血症或低氧血症与神经功能不良结果之间存在显著相关性<sup>[43-44,47]</sup>。最近一项大型临床试验(BOX)公布了初步的结果,以 1:1 的比例将昏迷的 OHCA 成年人随机分配至 PaO<sub>2</sub> 为 9~10 kPa (68~75 mmHg)的限制性氧靶或 PaO<sub>2</sub> 为 13~14 kPa (98~105 mmHg)的自由氧靶,结果显示在心脏骤停复苏后昏迷患者中,限制性或自由性氧合策略导致相似的死亡、严重残疾或昏迷发生率<sup>[48]</sup>。这仍然没有指出最佳的氧合目标,我们期待进一步的结果和更多的随机临床试验(NCT03138005, NCT03653325)来确定最佳目标。

### 3 侵入性管理

#### 3.1 冠状动脉造影和血运重建

冠状动脉造影(coronary angiography, CAG)和血运重建是复苏后管理的重要组成部分,尽管单独 CAG 并不能提高生存率,但可以提供指导治疗的信息,并且与预后相关<sup>[49]</sup>。多项研究表明 ST 段抬高患者心脏骤停后早期血运重建是可行的、安全的,与最佳冠状动脉流量相关,并可在短期和中期改善临床和神经学结果<sup>[50-52]</sup>。对于 CAG 在 ROSC 后心电图无 ST 段抬高的患者中的作用尚不清楚,但是回顾性研究显示,在出院的无 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死的心脏骤停幸存者中,CAG 与更好的功能预后相关<sup>[50]</sup>。来自 PROCAT 的数据分析显示,成功的 CAG 能提高患者的住院生存率,而无论心电图类型如何<sup>[51]</sup>。因此,没有 ST 段抬高的 OHCA 人群进行 CAG 的策略是可行的<sup>[7]</sup>。根据以上证据,建议对怀疑有心脏原因且心电图 ST 段抬高的 OHCA 患者进行 CAG<sup>[14,53]</sup>。对于疑似心脏原因的 OHCA 后昏迷但心电图上没有 ST 段升高的成年患者(如电或血流动力学不稳定的患者),急诊 CAG 是合理的<sup>[14,53]</sup>。但是在决定是否进行 CAG 之前,应评估预示神经预后不良的因素<sup>[53]</sup>,需要强调的是神经功能不应作为是否进行急诊 CAG 的决定因素。

然而,关于没有 ST 段抬高的 OHCA 患者是否受益于紧急(即 < 2 h) CAG 目前尚未达成共识。多项随机对照试验显示无论是短期预后还是长期预后,早期 CAG 均没有显示出益处<sup>[54-58]</sup>,并且立即 CAG 的 30 d 死亡风险和严重神经功能缺损的发生率高于延迟 CAG<sup>[55]</sup>。但是,来自韩国的 KORHN-PRO 的数据显示,早期 CAG 组在 OHCA 后 6 个月表现出更好的神经预后<sup>[59]</sup>。最近,COACT 试验<sup>[56-57]</sup>公布了 1 年随访临床结果,在没有 ST 段抬高征象的情况下成功复苏的患者中,没有发现立即 CAG 策略优于延迟 CAG 策略。因此,对于没有 ST 段抬高患者的 CAG 可以延迟至神经恢复后而



不影响结果。

荟萃分析显示,急诊 CAG 与延迟 CAG 短期生存率的差异无统计学意义,急诊 CAG 并未改善 OHCA 昏迷幸存者的生存率<sup>[60-61]</sup>。但是,早期 CAG 对于出院前存活率和神经功能的保护明显获益,而对于更长期的生存率没有显著疗效<sup>[62]</sup>。在不良事件发生率上,除了急性肾衰竭的发生率在早期 CAG 组更为常见和感染的发生率在延迟 CAG 组较高之外,其他不良事件发生率没有发现差异<sup>[58]</sup>。我们期待目前正在进行的几项大型临床随机试验的进一步结果的公布(DISCO NCT02309151、COUPe NCT02641626、TOMAHAWK NCT02750462、EMERGE NCT02876458)。

### 3.2 机械辅助

机械辅助设备已用于支持心源性休克和心脏骤停患者。体外膜肺氧合(extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, ECMO)的使用是难治性心肺衰竭患者的血流动力学支持选择,该装置已在 CPR 期间和复苏后进行了评估。与标准高级心脏生命支持(advanced cardiac life support, ACLS)治疗相比,早期 ECMO 促进 OHCA 患者的复苏,可显著提高患者出院后的存活率<sup>[63]</sup>。ECMO 辅助心肺复苏(extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation, ECPR)是指在难治性心脏骤停期间放置静脉-动脉 ECMO(VA-ECMO)装置,可降低再灌注损伤和继发性脑损伤恶化的风险,可显著改善 OHCA 患者的预后。传统 CPR 只能提供 25%~30% 的心排量,而 ECPR 可以为包括大脑在内的器官提供充足的灌注<sup>[64]</sup>,并可以缩短低流量状态的持续时间,提供稳定的氧合,这对于 OHCA 的目标血压与氧合的实现提供了更好的可控条件。同时,ECPR 可快速实现和维持 TTM<sup>[65]</sup>。此外,ECPR 也被认为是 OHCA 潜在原因的后续诊断和治疗的桥梁,可能有助于提高生存率和良好的神经系统结果<sup>[5]</sup>。鉴于此,2019 年美国心脏协会声明,对于标准治疗无效的心室颤动/室性心动过速 OHCA 患者,可进行 ECPR 来促进恢复正常灌注,并支持进一步的复苏工作,包括 CAG 和 PCI<sup>[66]</sup>。

尽管目前的研究都显示出接受 ECPR 治疗的 OHCA 患者具有更高的生存率和良好的神经功能恢复<sup>[67-68]</sup>,但证据主要来源于病例及队列研究,因此需要高质量的 RCT 数据证实。虽然 ECPR 患者的神经系统生存率显著高于 ACLS 患者,但会出现显著的代谢变化包括 pH 下降,乳酸和二氧化碳分压增加<sup>[69]</sup>。同时,ECPR 会引发一系列的并发症,包括出血、感染、癫痫发作<sup>[70]</sup>。Belohlavek 等<sup>[71]</sup>也发现,与标准复苏相比,ECPR 并没有显著改善 180 d 时神经功能的恢复和存活率。因此,目前还

没有足够的证据建议心脏骤停患者常规使用 ECPR,但当常规 CPR 失败时,可以考虑使用 ECPR 提供救援器官和循环支持。

## 4 总结

OHCA 的存活率仍然很低,对于恢复自主循环的患者,积极的复苏后干预是提高这一部分患者存活率的主要措施。除常规重症监护外,最重要的院内干预措施是持续积极治疗,达到理想的目标血压和氧合,维持循环稳定,通过目标温度管理将核心温度冷却至 32~36℃ 至少 24 h,早期 CAG 伴或不伴 PCI,以及机械辅助治疗。但是,这些关键措施仍然面临着许多存在争议的问题,需要更进一步的研究来确定最佳临床标准。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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