

# 无创呼吸机治疗小儿重症肺炎的临床疗效

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**【摘要】**：目的：分析探讨无创呼吸机治疗小儿重症肺炎的临床疗效。方法：选取我院 2017 年-2022 年接收治疗小儿重症肺炎 80 例为观察对象，随机将其分为观察组与对照组，其中对照组采用鼻导管吸氧治疗，观察组采用无创呼吸机治疗，将两组患儿治疗前后的血清炎症因子水平、呼吸力学指标、血气值变化情况与治疗效果进行比较。结果：治疗后观察组患儿各项指标低于对照组，呼吸力学指标均改善度优于对照组，碳酸氢根与氧分压高于对照组，二氧化碳分压低于对照组；观察组治疗总有效率为 96.1%，对照组治疗总有效率为 65.4%，观察组治疗效果优于对照组，数据对比差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。结论：无创呼吸机治疗小儿重症肺炎临床效果明显，可以有效改善患儿的身体各项监测指标，促进身体康复，进一步提高治疗效果。

**【关键词】**：无创呼吸机；小儿；重症肺炎；临床疗效

## Clinical Efficacy of Non-invasive Ventilator in the Treatment of Severe Pneumonia in Children

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**Abstract:** Objective: To analyze the clinical efficacy of non-invasive ventilator in the treatment of severe pneumonia in children. Methods: The cases of the experiment were selected from Inpatient Department of Wenjiang Maternity and Child Health-care Hospital, randomly divided into observation group and control group, including 40 cases in observation group and 40 cases in control group. (Selection of our hospital in 2017-2022, receiving treatment for 80 cases of children with severe pneumonia as observation object, the random divided into observation group and control group.) AS control group adopted treatment with administering oxygen inhalation through nasal catheter, observation group was treated with noninvasive ventilator, comparing the difference between the two groups, with the levels of serum inflammatory cytokines, respiratory mechanics index, arterial blood gas analysis and therapeutic effect, from the pretherapy and post-treatment. (the two groups before and after treatment in children with serum levels of inflammatory cytokines, respiratory mechanics index, to compare the effect with the changes of blood gas values.) Results: After the treatment, the indexes of the observation group were lower than those of the control group, the improvement degree of respiratory mechanics indexes was better than control group, the bicarbonate and oxygen partial pressure scores were higher than control group, and the carbon dioxide score was lower than control group. The total effective rate of the observation group was 96.1%, and the total effective rate of the control group was 65.4%. The treatment effect of the observation group was better than control group, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). Conclusion: The clinical effect of non-invasive ventilator in the treatment of severe pneumonia in children is obvious, which can effectively improve the physical monitoring indicators of children, promote physical rehabilitation, and further improve the treatment effect.

**Keywords:** Non-invasive ventilator; Children; Severe pneumonia; Clinical curative effect

### 1 资料及方法

#### 1.1

2017 - 2022

[2]

PICU

29

14

80



|              |    | 1  |      | [n(%)] |      |    |         |
|--------------|----|----|------|--------|------|----|---------|
|              | 40 | 21 | 52.5 | 18     | 45.0 | 1  | 2.5     |
|              | 40 | 11 | 27.5 | 20     | 50.0 | 9  | 22.5    |
| <sup>2</sup> | -- | -- | --   | --     | --   | -- | 18.2857 |
| <i>P</i>     | -- | -- | --   | --     | --   | -- | 0.0001  |

### 3 讨论

5

2

- 6

- 8

[5]

60 /

160 180 /min

96.1%

65.4%

[3]

#### 参考文献:

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[4]