

Supplementary Trial Documents

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2. Trial Protocol (English Version)

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CONSORT 2025 checklist of information to include when reporting a randomised trial*

Section / Topic	No	CONSORT 2025 checklist item description	Reported on page no.
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Open science			
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Patient and public involvement	8	Details of patient or public involvement in the design, conduct and reporting of the trial	Methods–Study Design, p.3
Trial design	9	Description of trial design including type of trial (e.g., parallel group, crossover), allocation ratio, and framework (e.g., superiority, equivalence, non-inferiority, exploratory)	Methods–Study Design, p.3

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Eligibility criteria	12a	Eligibility criteria for participants	Methods–Study Design, p.3
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Randomisation:			
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			and Sample Size Calculation, p.3
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Allocation concealment mechanism	18	Mechanism used to implement the random allocation sequence (e.g., central computer/telephone; sequentially numbered, opaque, sealed containers), describing any steps to conceal the sequence until interventions were assigned	Methods–Randomization and Sample Size Calculation, p.3
Implementation	19	Whether the personnel who enrolled and those who assigned participants to the interventions had access to the random allocation sequence	Methods–Randomization and Sample Size Calculation, p.3
Blinding	20a	Who was blinded after assignment to interventions (e.g., participants, care providers, outcome assessors, data analysts)	Methods–Randomization and Sample Size Calculation, p.3
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Statistical methods	21a	Statistical methods used to compare groups for primary and secondary outcomes, including harms	Statistical analysis, p.7–8
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Participant flow, including flow diagram	22a	For each group, the numbers of participants who were randomly assigned, received intended intervention, and were analysed for the primary outcome	Results–Baseline

			Characteristics; Figure 1, p.8–9
	22b	For each group, losses and exclusions after randomisation, together with reasons	Results– Baseline Characteristics; Figure 1, p.8–9
Recruitment	23a	Dates defining the periods of recruitment and follow-up for outcomes of benefits and harms	Methods–Study Design; Results– Recruitment, p.3, p.8
	23b	If relevant, why the trial ended or was stopped	Not applicable (completed as planned)
Intervention and comparator delivery	24a	Intervention and comparator as they were actually administered (e.g., where appropriate, who delivered the intervention/comparator, how participants adhered, whether they were delivered as intended [fidelity])	Results–HFNC Treatment Characteristics, p.9
	24b	Concomitant care received during the trial for each group	Methods– Interventions, p.5
Baseline data	25	A table showing baseline demographic and clinical characteristics for each group	Table 1
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Harms	27	All harms or unintended events in each group	Results–In- Hospital Outcomes, p.10
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			(Sensitivity Analysis), p.9
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*We strongly recommend reading this statement in conjunction with the CONSORT 2025 Explanation and Elaboration and/or the CONSORT 2025 Expanded Checklist for important clarifications on all the items. We also recommend reading relevant CONSORT extensions. See www.consort-spirit.org.

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Public title

Clinical value of high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy in the prevention of postoperative pulmonary complications in elderly patients with non-small cell lung cancer

1. Study Design

This study was a prospective, single-center, randomized, controlled, open-label trial designed to evaluate whether prophylactic high-flow nasal cannula (HFNC) reduces postoperative pulmonary complications (PPCs) compared with conventional oxygen therapy (COT) in older adults undergoing lung resection for non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Patients and the public were not involved in the design or conduct of this study.

2. Study Setting

The trial was conducted in the Department of Thoracic Surgery at Fujian Provincial Hospital, China. All patients were managed under an institutional standard.

Patient recruitment occurred between September 2022 and September 2024, with follow-up extending to 6 months postoperatively.

3. Participants

3.1 Inclusion Criteria

Eligible participants met all of the following criteria: 1. Aged 60-80 years; 2. Sign informed consent; 3. The surgical method was VATS resection of lung lobe or lung segment; 4. Surgical resection (preoperative clinical stage I to IIIa); 5. Postoperative pathological diagnosis was NSCLC (8th TNM stage).

3.2 Exclusion Criteria

Participants were excluded if they met any of the following: 1. Transfer to thoracotomy or intraoperative blood loss exceeding 1000ml; 2. Total lung resection or simultaneous bilateral lung surgery; 3. Transferred directly to the intensive care unit after the operation; 4. Receive any chemotherapy, immune or targeted treatment before surgery; 5. Refuse to participate in the study or drop out halfway.

4. Randomization and Allocation Concealment

Randomization was performed in a 1:1 ratio using a computer-generated sequence, the study used SPSS 22 to generate a random number table, randomized to the HFNC and CO groups in a 1:1 ratio based on time sequence by people outside the study team. (SPSS 22 set seed=2022901). Randomization was performed by a study member not involved in clinical care. Allocation concealment was ensured using pre-generated assignment sequences.

5. Blinding

Due to the nature of the interventions, this was an open-label trial, and patients and treating clinicians were not blinded.

6. Interventions

6.1 Experimental Group (HFNC)

Patients received HFNC after extubation and transfer to the thoracic surgical ward.

Initial settings: temperature: 31°C (adjustable to 31–37°C), flow rate: 40 L/min (range 20–50 L/min) and fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO₂): 40%.

Parameters were titrated to maintain peripheral oxygen saturation (SpO₂) ≥95% (≥93% in patients with COPD or obesity).

6.2 Control Group (COT)

COT was initiated immediately after extubation and continued postoperatively, with duration individualized according to patient clinical condition.

Patients received conventional oxygen therapy via nasal cannula. Initial flow rate: 3 L/min and oxygen flow was adjusted to maintain SpO₂ ≥95% (≥93% in patients with COPD or obesity)

7. Outcomes

7.1 Primary Outcome

The primary outcome was the severity of PPCs during hospitalization. PPCs were assessed using a modified Kroenke-based grading system, adapted from the original scale proposed by Kroenke et al. and further refined in subsequent perioperative studies (Hulzebos et al. and Futier et al.). This system classifies PPCs on an ordinal scale according to increasing clinical severity.

The grading criteria were defined as follows: grade 0: no pulmonary complications; grade 1 (mild): minor respiratory symptoms without radiological evidence, including dry cough, microatelectasis (abnormal lung findings with temperature $>37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ but normal chest radiograph), or unexplained dyspnea; grade 2 (moderate): clinically relevant complications requiring medical management, including productive cough, bronchospasm requiring treatment adjustment, hypoxemia ($\text{SpO}_2 \leq 90\%$ on room air), radiologically confirmed atelectasis with clinical signs, or hypercapnia ($\text{PaCO}_2 > 50$ mmHg) requiring intervention; grade 3 (severe): complications requiring invasive or advanced interventions, including pleural effusion requiring thoracentesis, pneumonia (defined by radiological, clinical, and microbiological criteria), pneumothorax, need for noninvasive ventilation, or reintubation/mechanical ventilation ≤ 48 hours; grade 4 (very severe): respiratory failure requiring prolonged ventilatory support (>48 hours) and grade 5: in-hospital death

For statistical analysis, PPC severity was categorized into three groups: grade 0–1: none or mild; grade 2: moderate and grade ≥ 3 : severe. In addition, the incidence of

clinically relevant PPCs (grade ≥ 2) was analyzed as a secondary measure. This grading approach was prespecified to better capture the overall clinical burden and severity distribution of PPCs, rather than relying solely on binary incidence.

7.2 Secondary Outcome

Secondary outcomes included in-hospital physiological outcomes, postoperative respiratory symptoms and symptom-related functional interference.

7.2.1 Physiological Outcomes

Physiological outcomes included: arterial blood gas analysis on postoperative day (POD) 2, six-minute walk test (6MWT) distance measured before discharge and change in 6MWT distance from preoperative baseline to discharge.

The 6MWT was performed before discharge after removal of chest tubes and discontinuation of intravenous therapy.

7.2.2 Postoperative Respiratory Symptoms and Symptom-related Functional Interference.

Respiratory symptoms and symptom-related functional interference were assessed using validated instruments, including the MD Anderson Symptom Inventory–Lung Cancer module (MDASI-LC), Leicester Cough Questionnaire Mandarin Chinese version (LCQ-MC), simplified cough symptom score (sCSS), and modified Medical Research Council dyspnea scale (mMRC-DS).

The MDASI-LC is a multidimensional PRO instrument that evaluates symptom severity and their impact on daily functioning. It consists of 22 items, including 16 symptom severity items and 6 interference items. Each item is scored on an 11-point scale (0–10), with higher scores indicating greater symptom severity or interference.

The LCQ-MC is a 19-item questionnaire assessing cough-related quality of life across three domains (physical, psychological, and social). Each item is scored from 1 to 7, with higher scores indicating better health status. Domain scores are calculated as the mean of item scores within each domain, and the total score ranges from 3 to 21.

The simplified cough symptom score (sCSS) is based on national clinical guidelines for cough assessment. It includes separate daytime and nighttime cough scores, each graded from 0 to 3 (0 = no cough; 3 = severe cough affecting daily activities or sleep). Higher scores indicate greater cough severity.

The modified Medical Research Council dyspnea scale (mMRC-DS) is a 5-grade scale (0–4) used to assess the severity of dyspnea, with higher grades indicating greater functional limitation.

All instruments were administered at the following time points: preoperatively, at discharge, 1 week after discharge and 1, 2, 3, and 6 months after discharge.

Baseline and discharge assessments were completed in the ward under the guidance of trained medical staff. Follow-up assessments were conducted during outpatient visits or via telephone interviews. Follow-up was planned for 6 months after discharge.

However, if patients reported complete resolution of respiratory symptoms and no

further symptom-related functional impairment, follow-up assessments could be discontinued early. All available data up to the last completed assessment were included in the analysis.

8. Sample Size Calculation

Based on preliminary data (45.23% vs 23.81%), assuming a two-sided α of 0.05 and a β of 0.10 (power, 90%), 102 patients per group were required. Allowing for potential (up to 25%) loss to follow-up, the target sample size was increased to 122 per group. To facilitate implementation, the planned enrollment target was set at 125 patients per group, for a total of 250 patients.

Recruitment was conducted within the prespecified study period. By the end of recruitment, 223 patients had been randomized, and 210 patients were included in the modified intention-to-treat analysis (104 in the HFNC group and 106 in the COT group). Sample size was calculated based on the expected incidence of PPCs (binary outcome), using rates from preliminary data (45.23% vs 23.81%). Although the sample size calculation was based on PPC incidence, the primary outcome of this trial was prespecified as PPC severity, assessed on an ordinal scale. This approach was chosen to better capture the full clinical spectrum and burden of postoperative pulmonary complications.

In addition, the incidence of clinically relevant PPCs (grade ≥ 2) was analyzed as a

complementary secondary outcome.

9. Statistical Analysis Plan

9.1 General Principles

All analyses were performed using SPSS version 22.0 and Stata version 18.0.

Statistical tests were two-sided, with $P < 0.05$ considered statistically significant.

9.2 Analysis Population

The primary analysis followed a modified intention-to-treat (mITT) principle, including all randomized patients who underwent surgery and had at least one postintervention outcome assessment.

9.3 Primary Outcome Analysis

The primary analysis used ordinal logistic regression to estimate the effect of HFNC on PPC severity, expressed as odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs).

Additionally, the incidence of clinically relevant PPCs (grade ≥ 2) was compared between groups using the χ^2 test, and absolute risk differences with 95% CIs were reported.

9.4 Secondary Outcomes Analysis

Continuous variables: Student's t test or Mann–Whitney U test

Longitudinal outcomes: mixed-effects regression models

Ordinal outcomes: mixed-effects ordinal logistic regression

Time was modeled as a categorical variable, and participant-level random effects were included to account for repeated measurements. More advanced regression models (ordinal logistic and mixed-effects models) were prespecified to appropriately account for outcome structure and repeated measures.

9.5 Missing Data and Sensitivity Analyses

Mixed-effects models incorporated all available observations under the missing-at-random assumption. Sensitivity analyses were performed to assess the robustness of the primary outcome.

10. Data sharing:

Deidentified individual participant data and statistical code will be available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request after publication.

经鼻高流量湿化氧疗在老年非小细胞肺癌 患者术后预防肺部并发症的价值研究

研 究 方 案

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日期：2022 年 08 月 24 日（1.0 版）

研究目的

本研究是一项关于经鼻高流量湿化氧疗（high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy, HFNC）对老年非小细胞肺癌（Non-small Cell Lung Cancer, NSCLC）患者电视辅助胸腔镜手术（video-assisted thoracic surgery, VATS）后肺部相关并发症发生率、肺功能、相关生活质量等方面影响的随机对照实验。旨在探索 HFNC 能否降低老年肺癌患者术后肺部相关并发症发生率、促进患者肺功能恢复、改善术后咳嗽、呼吸困难等症状及提高相关生活质量，从而达到快速康复（Enhanced Recovery After Surgery, ERAS）的目的。

立项依据

肺癌是全球发病率和死亡率增长最快的恶性肿瘤，对人群健康和生命造成严重威胁。外科手术仍然是肺癌首选和根治的唯一治疗方法，术后肺部相关并发症作为肺切除术后最常见的并发症类型，直接影响术后心肺功能的恢复及术后的生活相关质量。相关文献报道肺癌术后肺部并发症约 20-40%，预防和降低术后肺部并发症仍是临床工作中的难点和重点。

近些年，快速康复（Enhanced Recovery After Surgery, ERAS）的理念逐渐应用在我国的外科手术治疗中，并取得了良好的效果。ERAS 需要在外科医师、护理人员、麻醉医师和康复科医师共同参与协作下完成。ERAS 的流程可以划分为手术前、手术中和手术后三个阶段：手术前的阶段，护理宣教和预防性功能锻炼，并为手术方案制定提供更多有效的信息；手术实施的阶段，优化镇痛方案、预防性使用抗生素、保护性肺通气以及微创技术的应用，这些都十分重要；手术后的阶段，根据具体情况制定的相应的护理计划、鼓励患者早下床活动以及尽早拔除

引流管。多项临床研究已经证实，EARS 能缩短术后住院时长，降低死亡率和并发症的发生。

2014 年经鼻高流量湿化氧疗 (high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy, HFNC) 在中国内地开始应用，短短几年内在临床上得到快速普及推广，其临床疗效得到临床医生的广泛认可，尤其是 HFNC 在轻中度单纯低氧性呼吸衰竭(I 型呼吸衰竭)的治疗价值。

本研究的目的是评估 HFNC 在老年肺癌患者术后外科预防肺部相关并发症及在快速康复中的潜在的临床应用价值。

研究设计

本研究拟纳入福建省立医院胸外科单个医疗组 2022 年 9 月至 2024 年月 9 月间 250 例行手术治疗的老年 NSCLC 患者,告知其研究目的,签署知情同意书。通过随机化原则将其按照 1: 1 分组, 纳入所有符合入组标准的患者,手术方式均采用胸腔镜肺叶或肺段切除,对照组术后按照常规围术期管理方案,术后常规鼻导管或面罩氧疗;实验组在常规围术期管理基础上,术后予以 HFNC。观察纳入患者术后肺部并发症发生情况、生活质量及相关症状评分、血气及肺功能变化等,实时记录。研究结束后,整理资料,进行统计分析,并研究 HFNC 对术后肺部相关并发症发生率、肺功能、生活质量、炎症指标等方面的影响。

受试者选择

(一)、纳入标准

①、年龄 60-80 周岁

- ②、签署知情同意书
- ③、手术方式为 VATS 肺叶或肺段切除
- ④、可手术切除（术前临床分期为 I 到 IIIa 期）（第 8 版 TNM 分期）
- ⑤、术后病理诊断为 NSCLC（2015 年 WHO 病理分类）

（二）、排除标准

- ①、手术中转开胸或者术中失血超过 1000ml
- ②、全肺切除或同期双侧肺手术
- ③、手术结束后直接转入重症病房监护
- ④、术前接受任何化疗、免疫或靶向等治疗
- ⑤、拒绝参加研究或者中途退出

所需研究和收集的信息及研究样本量

（一）、样本量计算和随机方法

样本量估计基于主要观察指标即术后肺部并发症发生率。计算选择 5%的 I 型错误以及 90%的效能。根据我们前期的研究发现，对照组 PPCs 发生率 45.2%和实验组 23.8% PPCs 发生率，考虑最高 25%的失访率，各组按照 1:1 比例进行分配，最终计算得出各组需入组约 125 例患者（实际需要 122 例每组，向上取整 125 例），拟共纳入 250 例患者。尽管样本量估计基于 PPC 发生率，本研究的主要结局为 PPC 严重程度（有序分类变量），以更全面反映术后肺部并发症的临床负担。本研究采用软件（SPSS）生成随机数字表，按 1:1 的比例根据时间先后随机进入 HFNC 组和 COT 组。SPSS 随机数生成器固定值为 2022901，随机化由一名不参

与临床护理的研究成员执行。随机分配结果采用预生成序列进行分配隐藏。由于研究的干预性质，盲法不适用。

（二）评估方法

1、主要症状评价工具及方法

本研究的主要结局为住院期间术后肺部并发症（postoperative pulmonary complications, PPCs）的严重程度。PPCs 采用基于 Kroenke 评分改良的分级系统进行评估，该评分体系来源于 Kroenke 等人的原始研究，并在后续围手术期研究（Hulzebos 和 Futier 等人的研究）中进一步优化，用于按临床严重程度对 PPC 进行有序分级。

具体分级标准如下：

0 级：无肺部并发症；1 级（轻度）：无影像学证据的轻微呼吸系统症状，包括干咳、微小肺不张（体温 $>37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ 且肺部听诊异常但胸片正常）或无明确原因的呼吸困难；2 级（中度）：需临床干预的并发症，包括咳痰、支气管痉挛（需调整治疗）、低氧血症（室温空气下 $\text{SpO}_2 \leq 90\%$ ）、影像学证实的肺不张伴临床表现，或需处理的高碳酸血症（ $\text{PaCO}_2 > 50 \text{ mmHg}$ ）；3 级（重度）：需侵入性或高级干预的并发症，包括需胸腔穿刺的胸腔积液、肺炎（基于影像学、临床及微生物学证据）、气胸、需无创通气，或再插管/机械通气 ≤ 48 小时；4 级（极重度）：呼吸衰竭，需持续机械通气 >48 小时；5 级：住院期间死亡。

在统计分析中，PPC 严重程度分为三类：0–1 级（无或轻度）；2 级（中度）； ≥ 3 级（重度）。

此外，将临床意义明确的 PPC（grade ≥ 2 ）发生率作为补充分析指标。本研究

预先设定采用该分级方法，以较单纯“是否发生 PPC”的二分类结局，更全面地反映术后肺部并发症的整体临床负担及严重程度分布。

2、次要评估工具及方法

术后第 2 天的血气分析结果，出院前 6 分钟步行实验（six-minutes walking test, 6MWT）以及术前及出院前的 6MWT 距离差值。

安德森症状评估表肺癌模块（The MD Anderson Symptom Inventory-Lung Cancer, MDASI-LC）是一个调查多项症状的患者报告结果（Patient-Reported Outcome, PRO）工具，它包括症状严重程度及其对日常生活的影响程度两个部分，共 22 个条目，其中症状严重程度 16 个条目；每个条目由 10 个选项组成（正向 1 到 10 分计分，即分数越高表示症状程度越严重）。

莱斯特咳嗽量表（Leicester Cough Questionnaire in Mandarin Chinese version, LCQ-MC）包括生理、心理和社会三个维度，19 个条目。每个条目由 7 个选项组成（正向计 1 到 7 分计分，即分数越高表示健康程度越高）。各维度得分由各维度题目分值取平均分（1~7 分），总分为三个维度平均得分之和（3~21 分）。

简化咳嗽积分(simplified Cough Symptom Score, sCSS)是按中华医学会呼吸病学分会哮喘学组颁布的《咳嗽的诊断与治疗指南(2009)》推荐的方法，有咳嗽症状积分演变而来。分为日间咳嗽症状积分和夜间咳嗽症状积分，分为0到3分4个咳嗽等级，0分表示无咳嗽，3分表示咳嗽影响日常活动或夜间睡眠。

改良版英国医学研究委员会呼吸困难问卷（modified Medical Research Council) Dyspnea Scale, mMRC）主要用于评估COPD患者呼吸困难的程度，其

内容比较简单实用，多用于典型的气流受限患者，分为0-4分5个等级，级别越高，患者呼吸困难的程度越重。

患者在经过培训的医护人员帮助下，分别于手术前，出院当天、出院后1周以及第1、2、3、6个月各填写一次。术前及出院当天评估于病房内完成，出院后1周及6个月期间通过门诊复诊或者电话随访完成。

获取研究资料的方法

（一）、研究流程

整个实验在胸外科病房，符合上述标准的入组患者，随机采用以下干预方案，具体实验流程如下：

所有入组患者进行评估，评估内容包括：肺功能、血气分析（大部分为静息、非吸氧状态下）、6MWT以及相关量表评估（MDASI-LC、LCQ-MC、sCSS及mMRC）。

完成评估后，纳入研究的患者将由研究团队之外的人员通过计算机生成随机分组数字，按1:1的比例根据纳入时间先后随机进入实验组（HFNC组）和对照组（常规吸氧组）。本实验为随机对照开放的临床实验，不适用盲法。

术后第2天再次行血气分析（吸氧或吸空气均可，需稳定30min后进行）和6MWT。出院前患者需要再完成一次6MWT（无引流管状态）。

实验组：术后予以HFNC，起始温度31℃，在31-37℃范围内调节；起始流速40L/min，在20-50L/min的范围调节；起始氧浓度40%，通过调整氧浓度保证至少95%氧饱和度（如合并COPD或者病态肥胖或标准调整为93%）。

对照组：进行常规围术期管理。术后予以常规鼻导管或面罩吸氧，起始吸氧流速有3L/min，通过调整氧流量保证至少95%氧饱和度（如合并COPD或者病

态肥胖或标准调整为 93%)，其余早期下床活动，床边拍背体疗等常规护理内容两组无明显差别。

两组患者均在出院当天、出院后 1 周以及出院后第 1、2、3、6 个月各填写一次相关量表。本研究随访时间设定为出院后 6 个月。若患者在随访过程中呼吸相关症状完全消失且无功能受限，可提前终止后续随访。统计分析中纳入所有已获得的随访数据。术前及出院当天评估于病房内完成，出院后 1 周及 6 个月期间通过门诊复诊或者电话随访完成。

(二)、观察指标及研究终点

1、主要观测指标

为了确定经鼻高流量湿化氧疗是否能减少术后肺部并发症发生率或相关症状严重程度。

严重程度通过 Kroenke 评分改良的分级系统进行评估，具体标准详见上文。

肺部相关并发症的诊断标准参照 STS/ESTS (2015) 胸外科术后并发症定义。术后肺部并发症包括：(1) 肺部感染；(2) 肺叶或全肺肺不张，需要纤支镜吸痰；(3) 肺栓塞；(4) 急性呼吸窘迫症 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS)；(5) 呼吸衰竭 (6) 气管拔管后重新插管；(7) 术后早期机械通气大于 48 小时；(8) 气管切开等。

其中术后肺部并发症本研究实时记录，必要时需要查阅患者病案资料。

2、次要观测指标

术后肺功能恢复情况 (血气分析, 6MWT) 及咳嗽、呼吸困难及其他肺部相

关并发症对生活质量的影响。

2、研究终点

本研究纳入符合条件患者，住院起至出院后 6 个月进行多次问卷调查。研究终点设定为：1、顺利完成出院后第 6 个月的问卷随访（最后一次症状随访）；2、出院后症状完全消失。

研究数据处理

本研究采用 Office Excel 软件进行数据管理，SPSS 22.0 和 stata 18 软件进行统计学分析。

保密措施及数据分享

本研究遵循赫尔辛基宣言（2008 年修订版），按照中国有关医学研究规范、法规进行。您的个人信息不会出现在以后发表论文的内容中。您的所有临床相关资料均依照相关法律严密保存，不被公开。我们采用带编码的标签储存本项目，不会出现您的姓名，您的所有信息将会保密。相关数据及统计代码在研究发表后可根据合理请求向通讯作者获取。

风险的防范与处理

本研究主要干预措施为术后予以患者无创经鼻高流量湿化氧疗，可能会存在携带不舒适，温度过高等情况，研究人员会根据患者体验感受及生命体征及时调整参数。本研究所采用的干预措施均为临床常规无创氧疗手段，风险较低。本研

究未单独设定与干预相关的不良事件作为主要或次要研究终点。PPCs 为预设研究结局指标之一。研究过程中将通过常规临床监测记录与氧疗相关的非预期不良情况。6MWT，问卷调查方式等均无明显安全隐患。患者术前及术后进行多次评估，有可能影响患者休息及恢复，部分患者可能感到厌倦，抵抗，降低治疗依从性。

研究项目的预期进度和完成日期

（一）、前期准备

2022 年 3 月至 2022 年 9 月：相关人员培训，回顾性数据收集

（二）、数据收集分析阶段

2022 年 9 至 2024 年 9 月：数据收集阶段

2024 年 9 月：随访并开始进行统计学分析

福建省立医院伦理委员会

临床科研试验审查意见

伦审科研第 (K2022-08-031) 号

审 评 项 目	项 目 名 称	经鼻高流量湿化氧疗在老年非小细胞肺癌患者术后预防肺部并发症的价值研究		
	课 题 来 源	国际合作课题 ☐ 国家级科研课题 ☐ 省级科研课题 ☐ 福州市科研课题 ☐ 医院科研课题 ☐ 其他 ☒		
	课 题 编 号	/	起 止 时 间	2022.09-2024.09
	科 室	胸外科	课 题 负 责 人	黄瑞珍
	职 称	副主任护师	联 系 电 话	15959022701
受 理 审 查 文 件	伦理申请表 研究方案 知情同意书			
审 查 方 式		快速审查		
结 论	根据卫计委《涉及人的生物医学研究伦理审查办法》(2016)、食品药品监督管理局《药物临床试验质量管理规范》(2020)、《医疗器械临床试验质量管理规范》(2016)、世界医学会《赫尔辛基宣言》(2013)、以及国际医学科学组织委员会《人体生物医学研究国际伦理指南》(2002)的伦理原则,经本伦理委员会审查,同意按照研究方案开展。 该研究进行过程中是否接受伦理委员会的持续审查 ☒ 是 ☐ 否 审查频度为研究批准之日起 ☐ 6 个月 ☒ 12 个月			
伦理委员会 (盖章): 2022 年 8 月 26 日				

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• 论著 • 普胸外科 •

预防性使用经鼻高流量湿化氧疗减少老年非小细胞肺癌患者术后肺部并发症的倾向性评分匹配研究



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【摘要】 目的 探讨预防性使用经鼻高流量湿化氧疗(high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy, HFNC)对减少老年非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)患者术后肺部并发症(postoperative pulmonary complication, PPC)的临床价值。**方法** 回顾性分析2021年1月—2022年3月于福建省立医院胸外科行胸腔镜肺叶/肺段切除术老年(>60岁)NSCLC患者的临床资料。根据术后是否使用HFNC将患者分为常规氧疗(conventional oxygen therapy, CO)组和HFNC组,按1:1倾向性评分将两组进行匹配。比较两组PPC发生率,术后第1d、3d、5d白细胞、降钙素原和C反应蛋白及术后住院时间。**结果** 共纳入343例患者,其中男165例、女178例,平均年龄(67.25±4.79)岁。53例(15.45%)术后使用HFNC。匹配前,两组性别、合并慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者比例、病理类型和分期差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。每组各有42例患者匹配成功,匹配后两组基线资料差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。匹配后结果显示, HFNC组PPC发生率明显低于CO组[10/42(23.81%) vs. 19/42(45.23%), $P=0.039$]; HFNC组术后第3d白细胞及降钙素原和术后第5d白细胞水平明显低于CO组[(8.92 ± 2.91) $\times 10^9/L$ vs. (10.62 ± 2.67) $\times 10^9/L$; 0.26(0.25, 0.44) $\mu g/L$ vs. 0.31(0.25, 0.86) $\mu g/L$; (7.68 ± 1.58) $\times 10^9/L$ vs. (8.86 ± 1.76) $\times 10^9/L$; P 均 <0.05]。其余炎症指标水平及术后住院时间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论** 预防性使用HFNC可降低老年NSCLC患者PPC发生率和术后炎症指标水平,但无法缩短术后住院时间。

【关键词】 经鼻高流量湿化氧疗; 非小细胞肺癌; 术后肺部并发症; 老年患者

临床试验注册号: ChiCTR2200063161

Prophylactic high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy can reduce postoperative pulmonary complications in elderly patients with non-small cell lung cancer: A propensity score matching study

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical value of prophylactic high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy (HFNC) in reducing postoperative pulmonary complication (PPC) in elderly patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Methods** The clinical data of elderly patients (over 60 years) with NSCLC who underwent video-assisted thoracoscopic lobectomy or segmental resection at the Department of Thoracic Surgery, Fujian Provincial Hospital from January 2021 to March 2022 were retrospectively analyzed. According to whether receiving HFNC after surgery, they were divided into a conventional oxygen therapy (CO) group and a HFNC group. The CO group were matched with the HFNC group by the propensity score matching method at a ratio of 1:1. We compared PPC incidence, white blood cell (WBC) count, procalcitonin and C-reactive protein on postoperative day (POD) 1, 3 and 5 and postoperative hospital stay between the two groups. **Results** A total of 343 patients (165 males, 178 females, average age of 67.25±4.79 years) were enrolled, with 53 (15.45%) receiving HFNC. Before matching, there were statistical differences in gender, rate of combined chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pathology type and TNM stage between the two groups (all $P<0.05$). There were 42

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patients successfully matched in each of the two groups, with no statistical difference in baseline characteristics ($P>0.05$). After propensity score matching, the results showed that the PPC incidence in the HFNC group was lower than that in the CO group (23.81% vs. 45.23%, $P=0.039$). WBC count on POD 3 and 5 and procalcitonin level on POD 3 were less or lower in the HFNC group than those in the CO group [$(8.92\pm 2.91)\times 10^9/L$ vs. $(10.62\pm 2.67)\times 10^9/L$; $(7.68\pm 1.58)\times 10^9/L$ vs. $(8.86\pm 1.76)\times 10^9/L$; 0.26 (0.25, 0.44) $\mu g/L$ vs. 0.31 (0.25, 0.86) $\mu g/L$; all $P<0.05$]. There was no statistical difference in the other inflammatory indexes or the postoperative hospital stay between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** Prophylactic HFNC can reduce the PPC incidence and postoperative inflammatory indexes in elderly patients with NSCLC, but does not shorten the postoperative hospital stay.

【Key words】 High-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy; non-small cell lung cancer; postoperative pulmonary complication; elderly patients

Registration number: ChiCTR2200063161

肺癌是我国死亡率排名第一的恶性肿瘤, 外科手术是可切除肺癌患者首选的治疗方法^[1]。术后肺部并发症 (postoperative pulmonary complication, PPC) 在肺癌术后, 尤其是老年患者中有较高发生率, 会延长住院时间, 影响术后恢复, 严重的 PPC 甚至会增加术后 30 d 内死亡率^[2-3]。目前关于 PPC 的定义和标准不一, 不同研究^[4-6]报道的 PPC 发生率差别较大, 约 19%~59%。

近些年来, 加速康复外科 (enhanced recovery after surgery, ERAS) 理念在胸外科得到快速推广, 并取得良好效果。术后症状恢复是评定 ERAS 的重要指标, 预防和降低 PPC 发生率是 ERAS 的难点和重点^[7-8]。术后应用经鼻高流量湿化氧疗 (high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy, HFNC) 有望改善这一现状^[9]。

2014 年起 HFNC 在国内引入并开始应用, 其临床疗效得到广大临床医生的广泛认可, 尤其是 HFNC 在轻中度单纯低氧性呼吸衰竭中的治疗价值^[10]。目前国内关于 HFNC 与老年非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 患者 PPC 的临床研究较少^[9, 11]。

本研究旨在探讨术后预防性使用 HFNC 对老年 NSCLC 患者 PPC 发生率及相关指标的影响, 以及 HFNC 在未来 ERAS 中的潜在临床价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料和分组

回顾性分析 2021 年 1 月—2022 年 3 月福建省立医院胸外科接受胸腔镜肺叶/肺段切除术的老年 NSCLC 患者。纳入标准: (1) 年龄 60~80 岁; (2) 行电视辅助胸腔镜 (video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery, VATS) 肺叶或肺段切除; (3) 可手术切除 (临床分期为 I~IIIa 期, 第 8 版 TNM 分期);

(4) 术后病理诊断为 NSCLC [2015 年世界卫生组织 (World Health Organization, WHO) 病理分类]^[12-13]。排除标准: (1) 手术中转开胸或术中失血量 $> 1\ 000\ mL$; (2) 全肺切除或行同期双侧肺手术; (3) 手术结束后直接转入重症监护病房; (4) 术前接受任何化疗、免疫治疗或靶向治疗。

根据术后是否使用 HFNC, 将患者分为 HFNC 组和传统氧疗 (conventional oxygen therapy, CO) 组。

1.2 手术方法及术后管理

本中心采取单操作孔 VATS, 于腋前线至腋中线第 4 或 5 肋间水平建立 3~5 cm 的操作孔, 于腋中线至腋后线第 7 或 8 肋间水平建立约 1.5 cm 的观察孔, 术后于观察孔留置 1 根 22F 硅胶引流管, 根据情况于腋后线第 8 或第 9 肋间水平额外留置 1 根 12F 猪尾巴引流管^[14]。左侧纵隔淋巴结须清扫第 4L 和 5~9 组, 右侧清扫第 2R、4R 和 7~9 组^[15]。

HFNC 组患者从手术室返回普通病房开始使用 HFNC, 根据患者个体情况及舒适度调整相关参数, 温度调整至 34~37℃ (一般室温较低时设定为 37℃); 标准起始流速 40 L/min, 根据个体承受能力在 20~50 L/min 范围内调整; 氧浓度参数以患者经皮血氧饱和度保持在 95% 及以上, 病态肥胖或慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 患者至少保持 93%, 一般拔除引流管 (22F) 后停用 HFNC 并改为鼻导管吸氧。

所有患者术后第 1 d 均鼓励早期下床活动, 常规复查床旁胸部 X 线片, 若无明显漏气、血胸、乳糜胸及 24 h 引流量 $< 200\ mL$, 且复查胸部 X 线片示肺已复张则拔除引流管 (22F)。如术后额外安置 12F 猪尾巴引流管, 术后第 1 d 拔除引流管引流量要求可适当放宽至 300 mL。术后常规使用镇痛泵 (镇痛泵配制 48 h 用量) 直至 22F 引流管拔除, 或出现头晕、恶心呕吐、腹胀等难以耐受的不良反

则马上停用。辅助口服或静脉推注非甾体类止痛药。术后第 1 d、3 d、5 d 常规复查白细胞 (white blood cell, WBC) 计数、降钙素原 (procalcitonin, PCT), C 反应蛋白 (C-reactive protein, CRP) 等炎症指标, 后续根据病情调整至 5 d 复查一次。

1.3 老年患者及术后肺部并发症的定义

目前对于老年患者尚无明确的年龄界定, 比较常见的划分标准有 >60 周岁和 >65 周岁, 前者是根据 WHO 健康老龄化 10 年计划和《柳叶刀》的全球疾病负担报告中提出的老龄化定义, 后者则是老年医学中的定义, 本研究采用 >60 周岁为标准来定义老年患者^[16-17]。

PPC 包括: (1) 肺部感染, 其中满足以下条件之一则诊断为肺部感染: 术后体温 >38℃, 且排除其他原因导致的体温上升; 术后 WBC 计数 >12.00×10⁹/L 或 <4.00×10⁹/L; >70 岁患者术后出现意识改变, 且排除其他原因所致意识改变; (2) 肺叶或全肺肺不张, 需支气管镜吸痰; (3) 肺栓塞; (4) 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; (5) 呼吸衰竭; (6) 气管拔管后重新插管; (7) 术后早期机械通气 >48 h; (8) 气管切开等。PPC 定义详细参考欧洲围手术期临床结果 (EPCO) 和 2015 美国胸外科医师协会 (STS) / 欧洲胸外科医师协会 (ESTS) 标准^[18-19]。

1.4 数据收集和倾向性评分匹配模型的变量选择

我们收集了 13 项基线数据, 包括年龄、性别、吸烟史、肺功能、术前合并症、手术方式、病理类型及 TNM 分期等。

主要临床结局为 PCC 发生率和术后住院时间, 次要临床结局为术后炎症指标的变化趋势 (包括 WBC 计数、PCT 和 CRP)。将 13 个变量作为协变量进行评分匹配, 比较匹配后 HFNC 组和 CO 组 13 项基线数据是否有差异, 从而评价是否匹配成功。

1.5 统计学分析

采用 SPSS 22.0 软件完成数据统计分析。计量资料若呈正态分布以均数±标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 描述, 组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验; 若呈非正态分布则以中位数 (上下四分位数) [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$] 描述, 组间比较采用 Wilcoxon 秩和检验。其中正态性检验通过 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 检验或 Shapiro-Wilk 检验再配合直方图-正态曲线、Quantile-Quantile 图等方法综合评估。计数资料以例或率表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或 Fisher 确切概率法。 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。倾向性评分匹配采用 1:1 最邻近匹配法, 卡钳值取 0.2^[20]。

1.6 伦理审查和临床试验注册

本研究已通过福建省立医院伦理委员会审批 (审批号: K2022-08-031), 且在中国临床试验注册中心注册 (注册号: ChiCTR2200063161)。

2 结果

2.1 匹配前后基线特征

共 343 例患者纳入研究, 其中男 165 例、女 178 例, 平均年龄 (67.25±4.79) 岁。53 例 (15.45%) 患者术后接受 HFNC。倾向性评分匹配前, 与 CO 组相比, HFNC 组男性和术前合并 COPD 的患者比例较高, 第一秒最大呼气容积、病理类型为腺癌和 TNM 分期为 I 期的患者比例较低 (P 均 <0.05)。

经倾向性评分匹配后, 两组各纳入 42 例患者, 两组基线特征差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 见表 1。

2.2 匹配后主要临床结局

匹配后, 84 例患者中 29 例 (34.52%) 发生 PPC。HFNC 组 PPC 发生率明显低于 CO 组 [10 例 (23.81%) vs. 19 例 (45.23%), $P = 0.039$]。两组肺部感染、气胸需再置管、胸腔积液需再置管、支气管镜吸痰、再插管转 ICU 的发生率以及术后住院时间差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 见表 2。

2.3 匹配后次要临床结局

HFNC 组的术后第 3 d 和第 5 d WBC 计数明显低于 CO 组 [(8.92±2.91) × 10⁹/L vs. (10.62±2.67) × 10⁹/L; (7.68±1.58) × 10⁹/L vs. (8.86±1.76) × 10⁹/L; P 均 <0.05]。HFNC 组术后第 3 d PCT 明显低于 CO 组 [0.26 (0.25, 0.44) μg/L vs. 0.31 (0.25, 0.86) μg/L, $P = 0.001$]。其他术后炎症指标水平差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 见表 3。

3 讨论

本研究是一项回顾性队列研究, 与既往研究^[9,11,21]不同的是, 本研究探讨老年 NSCLC 患者预防性使用 HFNC 的临床效果。匹配后结果显示, 其可降低老年 NSCLC 患者 PPC 发生率, 并一定程度降低术后炎症指标水平, 但无法缩短术后住院时间。

Wilmore 和 Kehlet^[22] 于 2001 年提出了 ERAS 的概念, 因其具有改善预后、加快术后康复等特点, 在欧美国家备受推崇。我国近些年来也逐渐将 ERAS 理念应用于胸外科并取得良好效果。ERAS 的本质在于减少创伤对机体应激反应, 促进机体功能快速康复; 致力于减少术后并发症, 加快术后症状恢复^[22-25]。PPC 是肺癌术后最常见的并发症之

表 1 两组老年非小细胞肺癌患者匹配前后基线数据比较 [$\bar{x}\pm s$ /例 (%)]

基线资料	匹配前				匹配后			
	CO 组 (n=290)	HFNC 组 (n=53)	t 值/ χ^2 值	P 值	CO 组 (n=42)	HFNC 组 (n=42)	t 值/ χ^2 值	P 值
年龄 (岁)	67.03±4.75	68.43±4.93	1.962	0.051	67.69±4.60	68.10±4.64	0.401	0.689
性别			24.350	<0.001			0.063	0.801
男	123 (42.41)	42 (79.25)			32 (76.19)	31 (73.81)		
女	167 (57.59)	11 (20.75)			10 (23.81)	11 (26.19)		
吸烟史	59 (20.34)	15 (28.30)		0.195	10 (23.81)	10 (23.81)	<0.001	1.000
肺功能								
FEV1 (L)	2.43±0.59	2.16±0.54	-3.099	0.002	2.35±0.47	2.20±0.57	-1.266	0.209
FVC (L)	3.11±0.68	3.02±0.65	-0.941	0.348	3.18±0.60	3.01±0.71	-1.163	0.248
合并症								
COPD	38 (13.10)	16 (30.19)	9.861	0.020	10 (23.81)	10 (23.81)	<0.001	1.000
高血压	102 (35.17)	18 (33.96)	0.029	0.865	16 (38.10)	16 (38.10)	<0.001	1.000
糖尿病	47 (16.21)	6 (11.32)	0.819	0.366	6 (14.29)	6 (14.29)	<0.001	1.000
冠心病	30 (10.34)	7 (13.21)	0.382	0.537	5 (11.90)	6 (14.29)	0.105	0.746
手术方式			0.384	0.563			0.091	0.763
肺叶切除	230 (79.31)	44 (83.02)			36 (85.71)	35 (83.33)		
肺段切除	60 (20.69)	9 (16.98)			6 (14.29)	7 (16.67)		
手术部位			1.148	0.284			0.048	0.826
左肺	114 (39.31)	25 (47.17)			18 (42.86)	19 (45.24)		
右肺	176 (60.69)	28 (52.83)			24 (57.14)	23 (54.76)		
病理类型			54.343	<0.001			<0.001	1.000
腺癌	276 (95.17)	33 (62.26)			32 (76.19)	32 (76.19)		
非腺癌	14 (4.83)	20 (37.74)			10 (23.81)	10 (23.81)		
病理分期			19.982	<0.001			0.730	0.393
I 期	268 (92.41)	38 (71.70)			33 (78.57)	36 (85.71)		
II + III a 期	22 (7.59)	15 (28.30)			9 (21.43)	6 (14.29)		

CO: 传统氧疗; HFNC: 经鼻高流量湿化氧疗; FEV1: 第一秒最大呼气容积; FVC: 用力肺活量; COPD: 慢性阻塞性肺疾病

表 2 匹配后两组间 PPC 发生率及术后住院时间比较 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$ /例 (%)]

术后资料	CO 组 (n=42)	HFNC 组 (n=42)	OR/MD (95%CI)	χ^2 值/Z 值	P 值
PPC	19 (45.23)	10 (23.81)	2.726 (1.073, 6.927)	4.266	0.039
肺部感染	17 (40.48)	10 (23.81)	2.015 (0.792, 5.127)	2.674	0.102
气胸再置管	2 (4.76)	2 (4.76)	1.000 (0.134, 7.451)	—	1.000
胸腔积液再置管	3 (7.14)	2 (4.76)	1.538 (0.244, 9.714)	—	1.000
支气管镜吸痰	2 (4.72)	0 (0.00)	—	—	0.494
再次插管转 ICU	0 (0.00)	1 (2.38)	—	—	1.000
术后住院时间 (d)	5.00 (4.00, 7.00)	6.00 (4.25, 7.00)	6.00 (5.55, 6.75)	-1.772	0.076

PPC: 术后肺部并发症; CO: 传统氧疗; HFNC: 经鼻高流量湿化氧疗

一,即使是轻度 PPC,如未能得到及时控制和治疗,容易演变成顽固性咳嗽和气促,常常干扰患者

的正常交流与睡眠,加重心理负担,影响出院后的生活质量^[26-28]。老年患者对比年轻患者更容易出现

表 3 匹配后两组术后炎症指标比较 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})/\bar{x}\pm s$]

指标	CO 组	HFNC 组	MD (95%CI)	t 值/Z 值	P 值
术前白细胞计数 ($\times 10^9/L$) [#]	6.54±1.82	6.47±2.29	-0.070 (-0.980, 0.839)	-0.154	0.878
术后第 1 d [#]					
白细胞计数 ($\times 10^9/L$)	14.57±2.79	14.04±4.71	-0.529 (-2.214, 1.156)	-0.626	0.533
降钙素原 ($\mu g/L$)	0.45 (0.25, 1.15)	0.40 (0.25, 0.88)	0.900 (0.550, 1.240)	-0.598	0.550
C 反应蛋白 (mg/L)	56.55±41.27	62.68±44.04	24.470 (4.686, 44.253)	0.492	0.625
术后第 3 d [#]					
白细胞计数 ($\times 10^9/L$)	10.62±2.67	8.92±2.91	-1.705 (-3.011, -0.399)	-2.603	0.011
降钙素原 ($\mu g/L$)	0.31 (0.25, 0.86)	0.26 (0.25, 0.44)	0.560 (0.380, 0.730)	-3.180	0.001
C 反应蛋白 (mg/L)	107.08±33.44	105.93±44.74	-1.155 (-36.285, 33.975)	-0.069	0.946
术后第 5 d ^{&}					
白细胞计数 ($\times 10^9/L$)	8.86±1.76	7.68±1.58	-1.181 (-2.313, -0.050)	-2.121	0.041
降钙素原 ($\mu g/L$)	0.25 (0.04, 0.44)	0.25 (0.25, 0.31)	0.280 (0.220, 0.340)	-0.943	0.345
C 反应蛋白 (mg/L)	83.38±31.27	65.90±31.27	-17.478 (-59.119, 24.164)	-0.895	0.385

#：CO 组 (n=42)，HFNC 组 (n=42)；*：CO 组 (n=35)，HFNC 组 (n=38)；&：CO 组 (n=16)，HFNC 组 (n=20)；CO：传统氧疗；HFNC：经鼻高流量湿化氧疗

PPC，即使是健康的老年人也容易发生肺炎，这可能和老年人口腔卫生环境较差、咳嗽反射减弱、吞咽能力下降导致营养不良等因素有关^[29-32]。

HFNC 是指一种通过高流量鼻塞持续为患者提供可以调控并相对恒定吸氧浓度 (21% ~ 100%)、温度 (31 ~ 37℃) 和湿度的高流量 (8 ~ 80 L/min) 吸入气体的治疗方式。该治疗设备主要包括空气-氧气混合装置、湿化治疗仪、高流量鼻塞以及连接呼吸管路^[33]。虽然国内 HFNC 的应用历史大约只有 8 年，但在前期仿制国外 HFNC 的基础上进行创新并形成自己的特色。HFNC 的临床疗效得到临床医生的广泛认可，HFNC 在国内主要应用于呼吸科或重症监护病房，常用于各种原因导致的轻中度单纯低氧性呼吸衰竭 (I 型呼吸衰竭) 和术后患者拔除气管导管后的过渡性治疗，是术后患者转回普通病房前的重要步骤^[34-36]。

目前国内外尚缺乏 HFNC 与老年 NSCLC 患者 PPC 发生率的相关研究。我们的结果显示，HFNC 组的 PPC 发生率 (23.81%) 明显低于 CO 组 (45.23%)，并可以一定程度降低术后炎症指标水平，这主要与 HFNC 的生理机制有关。HFNC 产生的呼气末正压可促进肺复张，Corley 等^[37]的研究表明 HFNC 可以促进心脏术后呼气末肺容积的增加，从而达到促进肺复张的作用。Costa 等^[38]的研究表明对于术后低氧血症患者，采用小潮气量肺保护性通气基础上，辅以强化肺复张策略，能降低 PPC 的

严重程度，与我们的研究结果相符。维持黏液纤毛清除系统功能是 HFNC 另外一个重要的生理机制，HFNC 能提供更加精确且稳定的温度和湿度的高流量氧疗，符合正常人生理情况的下呼吸道气体温湿度。Pillow 等^[39]和 Cuquemelle 等^[40]的研究发现，与 CO 相比，HFNC 具有更好的舒适度，鼻、口、咽部的干燥评分更低，有助于稀释痰液和排痰，从而降低 PPC 发生率，这可能是使用 HFNC 降低老年 NSCLC 患者 PPC 发生率的主要原因。值得注意的是，我们的研究表明预防性使用 HFNC 无法缩短术后住院时间，这与 Ansari 等^[9]的研究有所不同，他们在肺叶切除患者术后预防性应用 HFNC，结果显示可以缩短住院时间。造成上述差异的原因可能与国内外医疗收费差异和两个研究的纳入标准不同等多方面因素有关^[41]。除了对比鼻导管或普通面罩氧疗更有优势外，Pennisi 等^[11]在肺切除手术术后对比 HFNC 和文丘里面罩氧疗，结果显示 HFNC 的开放性构造能明显降低术后二氧化碳分压。此外，HFNC 在食管癌患者术后应用中也取得了良好的效果。Xia 等^[42]的研究显示，食管癌术后患者预防性应用 HFNC 可明显降低低氧血症、PPC 和吻合口瘘的发生率，并增加术后每日痰液量，这也在一定程度上说明 HFNC 在稀释痰液和排痰以及降低 PPC 发生率中具有良好的效果。

本研究尚有诸多局限性。首先，本研究为回顾性研究，且本中心引入 HFNC 时间较短，因此样本

较少,未能针对手术方式、病理分期等重要变量对术后 PPC 的影响进一步分析。其次,早期无明确使用 HFNC 标准,仅根据高龄,术前合并 COPD、哮喘、过敏性鼻炎等呼吸相关并发症,有较长吸烟史且戒烟时间较短,患者自主咳嗽、咳痰能力差或无法掌握有效咳嗽、咳痰技巧等因素考虑,将来的研究需要制定更加严谨且量化的 HFNC 使用标准。再次,本研究的数据不包括术后动脉血气分析、6 分钟步行试验、肺功能等能反映患者术后心肺功能恢复和术后每日痰量等诸多重要指标,无法更加全面地评估 HFNC 的临床价值,将来的研究需要详细收集并记录相关数据。最后,虽然匹配后队列组间的基线特征差异无统计学意义,但倾向性评分匹配分析中的变量和协变量选择可能会影响研究结果,而且不能排除未测量变量的混杂影响。

综上所述,预防性使用 HFNC 可降低老年 NSCLC 患者 PPC 发生率和术后炎症指标水平,但无法缩短术后住院时间。将来需要更多的临床研究探讨术后应用 HFNC 的适应证以及目标人群。

利益冲突:无。

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