

休克指数与创伤评分在腹部闭合伤早期评估中的应用

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摘要:目的 探讨休克指数与创伤评分在腹部闭合伤患者早期病情评估中的应用。方法 选择上海市某三级甲等医院急诊科 2011 年 11 月—2012 年 2 月收治的腹部闭合伤患者 45 例,以 2011 年 11—12 月的 19 例患者为对照组,以 2012 年 1—2 月的 26 例患者为观察组。观察组采用休克指数与创伤评分结合对腹部闭合伤患者进行病情评估,对照组采用创伤评分对患者病情进行评估。观察两种方法判断腹腔内出血的准确率、灵敏度和抢救时间。结果 在判断腹部闭合伤患者腹腔内出血的准确率方面,观察组与对照组比较差异有统计学意义($P=0.027$);休克指数 >0.7 用于判断脏器破裂腹腔出血的灵敏度高于单纯使用心率(HR) >100 次/min 和收缩压(SBP) <90 mmHg 时的灵敏度;与仅用创伤评分评估相比,休克指数与创伤评分结合评估使抢救患者的总时间缩短了 30 min。结论 在腹部闭合伤患者早期病情评估中,采用休克指数结合创伤评分法更能提高对患者休克状态的检出,及时判断腹部脏器是否出血,有利于患者早日得到准确与正确的诊治。

关键词:腹部闭合伤;休克指数;创伤评分

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Application of shock index combined with CRAMS scale in early assessment of anti-shock treatment of closed abdominal injury (Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 200033, China)

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Abstract: Objective To study the application of shock index combined with circulation, respiration, abdomen, motor and speech (CRAMS) scale in the early assessment of anti-shock treatment of closed abdominal injury. **Methods** A total of 45 cases with closed abdominal injury in a tertiary hospital in Shanghai were chosen in the study. Nineteen cases hospitalized from November to December 2011 were enrolled in the control group. Twenty-six cases hospitalized from January to February 2012 were enrolled in the observation group. All the cases received conventional anti-shock treatment. The anti-shock index combined with CRAMS scale was used in the observation group, and CRAMS scale was used in the control group. The accuracy and sensitivity of judging abdominal cavity hemorrhage and rescue time were compared between the two groups.

Results There was no significant difference in the accuracy of judging abdominal cavity hemorrhage between the two groups ($P=0.027$). Compared with heart rate >100 beats/min and systolic blood pressure (SBP) <90 mmHg, the sensitivity of shock index >0.7 in judging abdominal cavity hemorrhage was higher. Compared with the control group, the total rescue time reduced 30 min in the observation group. **Conclusion** In the early assessment of anti-shock treatment of closed abdominal injury, anti-shock index combined with CRAMS scale could significantly improve the detection rate of shock, judge abdominal cavity hemorrhage in time, and make the early diagnosis and treatment available.

Key Words: Closed abdominal injury; Shock index; Circulation, respiration, abdomen, motor and speech (CRAMS) scale

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