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心肺康复对冠脉搭桥术后患者肺功能及运动耐力的影响 点此下载全文

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摘要:

摘要目的:探究早期院内心肺康复治疗对于冠脉搭桥术(CABG)后患者肺功能及运动耐力恢复的影响。方法:选择冠脉搭桥术后住院患者40例,按手术日期分为康复组20例及对照组20例。对康复组患者予以术后第1天至第14天的早期心肺康复治疗,内容包括:运动疗法、呼吸训练、心脏危险因素控制、疾病相关教育及心理咨询对于对照组患者除常规护理外无特殊干预。两组患者均于手术后第15天以床头肺功能检查评价患者肺功能情况,以6min步行试验(6MWT)评估患者运动耐力,并以SF-36量表评价患者生存质量情况。结果:肺功能检查结果显示康复组患者第1秒钟用力呼气量(FEV1)占预计值百分比(FEV1占预计值%)数值显著高于对照组(P<0.01),用力肺活量(FVC)占预计值百分比(FVC占预计值%)数值明显高于对照组(P<0.05),同样康复组6min步行实验及SF-36量表(P<0.05)评价结果亦优于对照组。结论:对于CABG术后患者而言,早期适当的心肺康复训练有助于肺功能、运动耐力的恢复,是改善其术后恢复情况,提高生存质量并最终影响疾病结局的重要治疗手段之一。

关键词: 冠脉搭桥手术 心肺康复 肺功能

 $\begin{array}{lll} \textbf{Cardiopulmonary rehabilitation on spirometry and exercise tolerance in hospitalized patients undergoing coronary artery bypass \\ \textbf{surgery} & \underline{\textbf{Download Fulltext}} \end{array}$

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Abstract:

Abstract Objective: To verify whether the early postoperative cardiopulmonary rehabilitation might help to decrease respiratory dysfunction and increase exercise tolerance of patients post coronary artery bypass graft(CABG). Method: Forty patients after CABG were assigned to two groups. Twenty patients were included in a rehabilitative program of 2 weeks for postoperative respiratory training, exercise training, risk factor management, disease counseling and psychosocial interventions. The other 20 patients received general advice and did not train the inspiratory muscle. Spirometry, the 6-min walking test (6MWT) and short-form health survey-36 item (SF-36) were evaluated in both groups on the 15th day after operation. Result: After cardiopulmonary rehabilitation the forced expiratory volume in first second (FEV1) and forced vital capacity (FVC) increased. The improvements of 6MWT and SF-36 measuring in rehabilitation group were better than that in control group. Conclusion: Early cardiopulmonary rehabilitation can improve the spirometry results, exercise tolerance, quality of life and the disease outcome for the patients after CABG.

Keywords: coronary artery bypass graft <u>cardiopulmonary rehabilitation</u> <u>spirometry</u>

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