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• 研究快报 •

纤维支气管镜训练箱的研制及应用

朱科明^{1*}, 卞金俊¹, 华 旻²

1. 第二军医大学长海医院麻醉科 ICU, 上海 200433

2. 上海市第一人民医院分院门诊部, 上海 200081

[摘要] 目的:设计研制纤维支气管镜训练箱并初步应用。方法:根据纤维支气管镜光导纤维的长度(500 mm),箱体高度设计为400 mm,其余两边分别为200 mm;纤维支气管镜训练箱包括6层:顶层、A层、B层、C层、D层和底层,均呈正方形(200 mm×200 mm),相邻两层的间隔距离约80 mm。根据光导纤维的直径(5 mm),孔的直径设计为6 mm,除底层外,顶层和A层中央各有1个孔(每层的中央孔均默认为孔0),B层有5个孔(孔0~4)、C层有9个孔(孔0~8)、D层有17个孔(孔0~16)。纤维支气管镜训练箱的四周三面木板固定,一面做成可开关的门。从顶层开始,根据字母层和数字孔形成训练指令,根据训练指令进行操作,完成后打开箱门检查操作结果。结果:成功设计研制出纤维支气管镜训练箱。若指令为A0-B2-C4-D7,则将光导纤维从顶层中央孔开始,经过A层中央孔、B层孔2、C层孔4,最后通过D层孔7,操作完后打开箱门检查是否操作正确。结论:纤维支气管镜训练箱是一种可以用作训练纤维支气管镜操作的简单实用的普及型工具。

[关键词] 纤维支气管镜;训练;工具

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Design and application of fiberoptic bronchoscopy training box

ZHU Ke-ming^{1*}, BIAN Jin-jun¹, HUA Min²

1. ICU of Department of Anesthesiology, Changhai Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China

2. Department of Out-patient, Branch of First People's Hospital of Shanghai, Shanghai 200081

[ABSTRACT] **Objective:** To design and prepare a fiberoptic bronchoscopy training box and to study its primary application. **Methods:** According to the length of optical fiber, the height, the length and the width of the box were set at 400 mm, 200 mm and 200 mm. The box contained 6 layers from the top to the bottom: the top-layer, layer-A, layer-B, layer-C, layer-D and the bottom-layer, with the area of each layer being 200 mm×200 mm and the distance between each 2 layers was about 80 mm. According to the diameter of optical fiber, the diameter of the holes was set at 6 mm. Except for the bottom-layer, the other 5 layers had different numbers of holes: the top-layer and layer-A only had a central hole (central hole in every layer was defined as hole-0), layer-B had 5 holes (hole-0 to 4), layer-C had 9 holes (hole-0 to 8), layer-D had 17 holes (hole-0 to 16). The training started from the top-layer. The orders were given according to the layers and the numbers of the holes and the orders were executed, then the box was open to examine the outcome of the execution. **Results:** We successfully designed a fiberoptic bronchoscopy training box. If the training instruction order was A0-B2-C4-D7, the trainees should manipulate the optical fiber via the central hole in top-layer and layer-A, hole-2 in layer-B, hole-4 in layer-C, and hole-7 in layer-D. The results of manipulation can be examined after opening the door. **Conclusion:** The fiberoptic bronchoscopy training box is a easy-to-operate and practical tool for training of fiberoptic bronchoscopy manipulation.

[KEY WORDS] bronchofibroscope; training; implement

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纤维支气管镜不仅在呼吸科有着广泛的应用,在麻醉学和危重病医学领域中也有着非常重要的用

途,常用于解决气管插管困难、诊治呼吸系统相关疾病^[1-3]。纤维支气管镜的基本操作要点:眼睛通过镜

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[作者简介] 朱科明,博士,副教授,硕士生导师。

* 通讯作者 (Corresponding author). Tel: 021-25074792, E-mail: kmzhu_md@yahoo.com.cn

体上的目镜寻找方向和目标,手通过方向控制柄操作光导纤维到达目标。只有反复练习才能熟悉方向控制柄的操作运动方向和光导纤维实际运动方向,做到手眼一致,熟练使用纤维支气管镜^[4-6]。但是不可能让临床医师在患者身上练习操作以达到熟练运用。为此,本研究设计研制了纤维支气管镜训练箱(已申请国家发明专利,申请日2008年1月29日,申请号200810033238.9),并应用于操作训练。

1 设计与研制

1.1 设计原理及思路 参照纤维支气管镜(成人型 Olympus, Type P40, 图1)的光导纤维长度(500 mm),设计纤维支气管镜训练箱高度为400 mm,其余两边长度各为200 mm,包括呈正方形(200 mm×200 mm)的6层:顶层、A层、B层、C层、D层和底层,相邻两层的间隔距离约80 mm(图2A)。除底层外,每层上都有数目不等的孔,参照光导纤维直径(5 mm)设计孔的直径为6 mm,每个孔均标有数字。

顶层和A层仅中央有1个孔(中央孔)、B层有5个孔(中央孔和孔1~4)、C层有9个孔(中央孔和孔1~8)、D层有17个孔(中央孔和孔1~16),每层的中央孔默认为0孔(图2B~2F)。

1.2 制作材料及方法 选择厚度为3 mm的有机玻璃(200 mm×200 mm)共5块,完全按照设计要求钻孔、标字母(A、B、C、D)和标数字(1~16),底层可选用厚度合适的普通木板(200 mm×200 mm),箱体四周也选用厚度合适的木板(200 mm×400 mm),其中三面木板固定死,一面做成可开关的门,操作时关上,操作完后可打开查看操作结果。

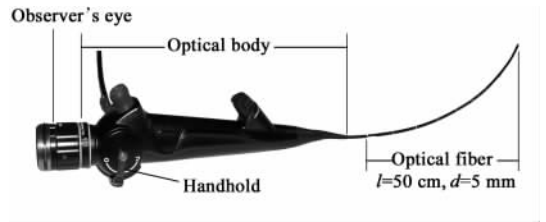


图1 成人型 Olympus 纤维支气管镜
Fig 1 Adult Olympus bronchofibroscope

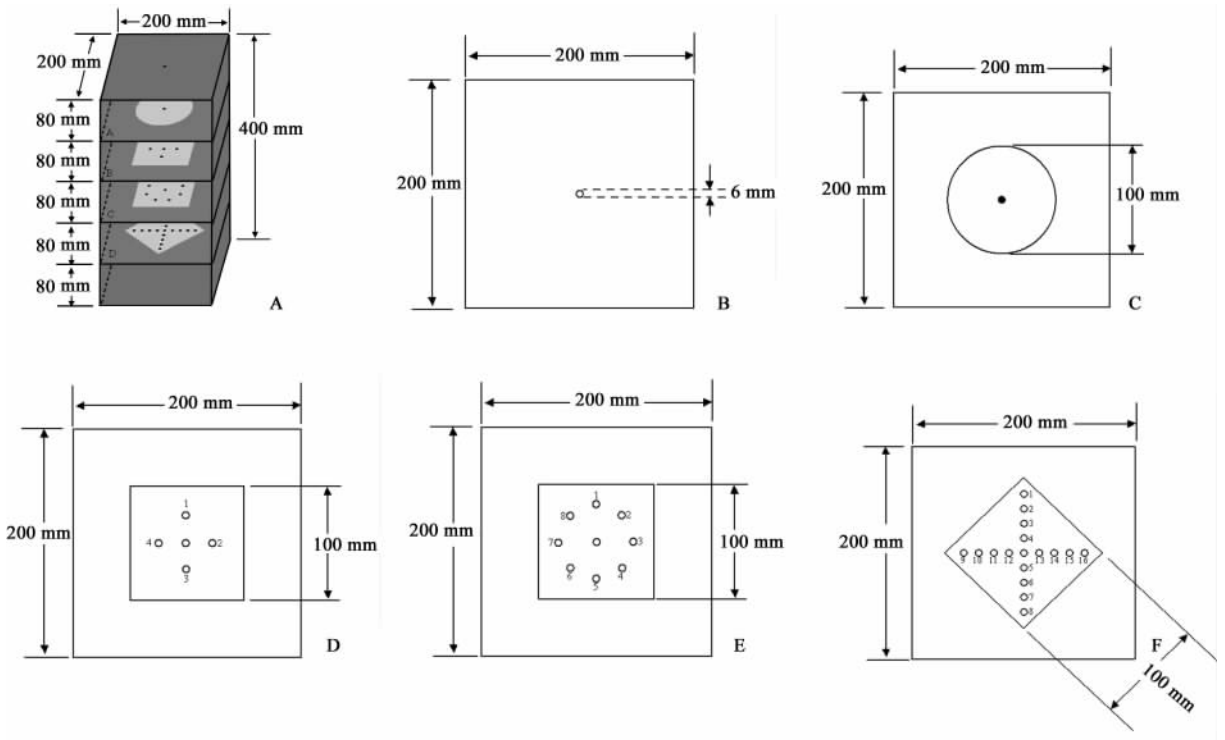


图2 纤维支气管镜训练箱设计图

Fig 2 Sketches of fiberoptic bronchoscopy training box

A: The schematic layout of bronchofibroscope training box; B: Top-layer; C: 1st layer(layer A); D: 2nd layer(layer B); E: 3rd layer(layer C); F: 4th layer(layer D)

2 应用

以大写英文字母 A、B、C、D 代表层(字母层),以阿拉伯数字 1~16 代表孔(数字孔,中央孔默认为 0),从顶层开始,根据字母层和数字孔形成训练指令。例如,若指令为 A0-B2-C4-D7,则应将光导纤维从顶层中央孔开始,经过 A 层中央孔、B 层孔 2、C 层孔 4,最后通过 D 层孔 7,完成操作。操作完后,打开纤维支气管镜训练箱箱门检查操作是否正确。

3 讨论

纤维支气管镜技术是临床重要技能之一。目前的训练方法及特点主要包括:(1)在课堂上或临床上讲解示教,观看教学录像或教学光盘^[7],由于不实际操作演练难以对整个操作有感性认识,效果差;(2)在人体模型上训练纤维支气管镜技术^[8-10],效果较好,但人体模型价格昂贵,难以普及。(3)临床操作训练,有一定风险,可能会损伤患者的气道甚至导致患者缺氧。因此,目前缺乏一种安全、简单、实用的纤维支气管镜训练用具。为此,本研究设计研制了纤维支气管镜训练箱。

本研究根据纤维支气管镜光导纤维的长度和直径,设计了训练箱的高度和孔的大小;训练箱中设计了不同的层面和不同的孔,孔的数量根据自上而下逐层递增,在一定程度上模仿了气管和支气管的特点,具有一定的科学性。国外的类似研究^[11-13]仍存在不少缺点。Stringer 等^[14]研制了“牛津纤维支气管镜训练箱”,但箱内的隔层没有标字母,层上孔也没有标数字,应用时很难下达训练指令;另外,整个训练箱四周封闭,没有可开启的门,操作完后难以检查操作是否正确。而本训练箱设计了字母层和数字孔,并据此形成了简单有效的训练指令,操作者可按指令操作;还设计了可开关门,操作时关门,操作完毕后开门,便于操作者和指导者检查操作是否符合训练指令要求。本研究设计研制的训练箱具有一定

创新性,应用前景乐观,但确切的训练效果仍有待进一步实践证实。

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