

DOI: 10.16781/j.0258-879x.2021.03.0255

· 论 著 ·

呼吸训练器辅助下呼吸康复对新型冠状病毒肺炎患者的疗效

潘惠娟^{1,2△}, 包兴骅^{2△}, 陈俊彦², 冯 耘³, 康伯寅⁴, 王继先¹, 谢 青^{1*}

1. 上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院康复医学科, 上海 200025
2. 上海市瑞金康复医院康复医学科, 上海 200023
3. 上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院呼吸与危重症医学科, 上海 200025
4. 武汉市金银潭医院北四病区, 武汉 430022

[摘要] **目的** 观察呼吸康复在新型冠状病毒肺炎 (COVID-19) 患者中的疗效, 以及不同呼吸训练方法对疗效的影响。**方法** 选择 2020 年 2 月 4 日至 3 月 25 日武汉市金银潭医院某病区集中收治的病情稳定、有主动康复意愿的普通型或重型 COVID-19 患者 21 例, 随机分为 3 组, 每组 7 例。除了针对 COVID-19 的常规药物及对症支持治疗外, 3 组患者分别予以瞬清呼吸训练器 (A 组)、Acapella 呼吸训练器 (B 组) 和 Leventon Spiro-Ball 呼吸训练器 (C 组) 进行呼吸功能及排痰训练, 每天 2 次, 每次 30 min, 共 7 d。另选 4 例无主动呼吸康复意愿、病情稳定的 COVID-19 患者作为对照组, 仅给予 COVID-19 常规药物及对症支持治疗。分别于康复训练前、康复训练 7 d 后对患者进行改良呼吸自觉用力程度 (RPE) 量表评价、呼吸频率测量、无氧支持下指脉氧饱和度 (SpO₂) 测定、痰液总量评定和日常生活活动能力 (ADL) 评定。**结果** 训练前各组的年龄、性别等人口学特征及基线改良 RPE 量表评分、无氧支持下 SpO₂、痰液量分级、ADL 评分的差异均无统计学意义 (P 均 >0.05), 呼吸频率差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.040$)。训练后 A、B、C 组改良 RPE 量表评分、呼吸频率、无氧支持下 SpO₂ 和 ADL 评分均较训练前改善, 各组训练前后比较差异均有统计学意义 (P 均 <0.05)。训练后 A、B 组改良 RPE 量表评分、呼吸频率、无氧支持下 SpO₂ 和 ADL 评分与对照组相比差异均有统计学意义 (P 均 <0.05), C 组仅呼吸频率与对照组比较差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$); A、B、C 3 组之间上述 4 个指标两两比较差异均无统计学意义 (P 均 >0.05)。训练后 4 组痰液总量较训练前均有所减少, 其中 A、B、C 3 组痰液量分级构成比训练前后比较差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$), 而对对照组训练前后比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。**结论** 应用呼吸训练器辅助进行呼吸康复可有效改善普通型和重型 COVID-19 患者的呼吸困难症状, 减少痰液分泌, 改善呼吸功能, 提高日常生活活动能力。不同呼吸训练器的辅助效果无差异, 需要进一步开展大样本、多中心研究验证。

[关键词] 新型冠状病毒肺炎; 呼吸康复; 呼吸困难; 呼吸训练器; 日常生活活动能力

[中图分类号] R 511; R 563.1 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2021)03-0255-06

Respiratory rehabilitation assisted by respiratory trainers in patients with coronavirus disease 2019: an analysis of efficacy

PAN Hui-juan^{1,2△}, BAO Xing-hua^{2△}, CHEN Jun-yan², FENG Yun³, KANG Bo-yin⁴, WANG Ji-xian¹, XIE Qing^{1*}

1. Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200025, China
2. Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Shanghai Ruijin Rehabilitation Hospital, Shanghai 200023, China
3. Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200025, China
4. Ward 4 of North Building, Wuhan Jinyintan Hospital, Wuhan 430022, Hubei, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To observe the efficacy of respiratory rehabilitation in patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and the effect of different respiratory training methods. **Methods** Twenty-one patients of common or severe COVID-19 with stable condition and positive rehabilitation willingness were selected from a ward of Wuhan Jinyintan

[收稿日期] 2020-05-04 **[接受日期]** 2020-10-26

[基金项目] 上海市黄浦区卫生健康系统培育专科计划 (2019pyzk05)。Supported by Training Specialty Program of Huangpu District Health System of Shanghai (2019pyzk05).

[作者简介] 潘惠娟, 硕士, 副主任医师. E-mail: huijuanpan2016@163.com; 包兴骅, 主管技师. E-mail: xinghua0324@126.com

[△]共同第一作者 (Co-first authors).

*通信作者 (Corresponding author). Tel: 021-64370045-600955, E-mail: ruijin_xq@163.com

Hospital during Feb. 4 to Mar. 25, 2020. They were evenly randomized into 3 groups. In addition to the conventional drugs and symptomatic and supportive treatments, the 3 groups of patients were given *Shunqing* respiratory trainer (group A), Acapella respiratory trainer (group B) and Leventon Spiro-Ball respiratory trainer (group C), respectively, for respiratory function and expectoration trainings, twice a day, 30 min each time, for 7 days. Four patients with stable condition but without positive respiratory rehabilitation willingness were selected as the control group, and they were only given conventional drugs and symptomatic and supportive treatments. Modified Borg's rating of perceived exertion (RPE) score, respiratory rate, pulse oxygen saturation (SpO₂) without oxygen support, total sputum volume, and activities of daily living (ADL) score were assessed before and 7 days after rehabilitation training. **Results** No significant differences were observed in demographic characteristics (such as age, gender), baseline modified RPE score, SpO₂ value without oxygen support, constituent ratio of sputum volume or ADL score among the 4 groups before training (all $P>0.05$), but there was significant difference in respiratory rate ($P=0.040$). After training, the modified RPE scores, respiratory rates, SpO₂ values without oxygen support and ADL scores in groups A, B and C were significantly improved compared with those before training (all $P<0.05$); the modified RPE scores, respiratory rates, SpO₂ values without oxygen support and ADL scores in groups A and B were significantly different from those in the control group (all $P<0.05$), while only respiratory rate in group C was significantly different from that in the control group ($P<0.05$); there were no significant differences in the above 4 indexes between groups A, B and C (all $P>0.05$). The post-training sputum volume of the 4 groups were decreased compared with that pre-training, and there was significant difference in the constituent ratio of sputum volume of groups A, B and C before and after training ($P<0.05$), while there was no significant difference in the control group before and after training ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** Respiratory rehabilitation assisted by respiratory trainers can effectively reduce sputum secretion, improve dyspnea symptoms, respiratory function and activities of daily living in patients with common or severe COVID-19. There are no significant differences in the effects of different respiratory trainers. Further large sample multicenter studies are needed.

[Key words] coronavirus disease 2019; respiratory rehabilitation; dyspnea; respiratory trainer; activities of daily living

[Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ, 2021, 42(3): 255-260]

2019年12月以来,新型冠状病毒肺炎(coronavirus disease 2019, COVID-19)在全球范围内迅速传播。COVID-19患者多出现发热、乏力和呼吸道症状,如呼吸困难、低氧血症等^[1]。根据《2019新型冠状病毒肺炎呼吸康复指导意见(第二版)》^[2],建议对于病情稳定的住院患者尽早开始呼吸康复,以有效改善呼吸困难症状,缓解焦虑、抑郁情绪,减少并发症的发生,最大程度地恢复呼吸功能、提高生活质量。但目前关于COVID-19呼吸康复的相关研究报道较少。上海市第二批援鄂医疗队于2020年1月27日前往武汉支援,在鄂期间指导COVID-19患者进行呼吸康复训练,对促进患者早日康复发挥了一定作用。本研究观察了不同呼吸训练器辅助下呼吸康复对COVID-19患者的疗效,旨在为COVID-19患者的呼吸康复治疗提供依据。

1 对象和方法

1.1 研究对象 选择2020年2月4日至3月25日武汉市金银潭医院某病区集中收治的、依据国家卫生健康委员会颁布的《新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎诊疗方案(试行第五版)》^[1]诊断为COVID-19的患者。

纳入标准:(1)诊断为普通型或重型COVID-19,病情稳定、基础生命体征无进一步恶化;(2)指脉氧饱和度(pulse oxygen saturation, SpO₂) $\geq 90\%$;(3)呼吸频率 $\leq 40 \text{ min}^{-1}$;(4)收缩压为90~180 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa);(5)心率为40~120 min^{-1} ;(6)体温 $\leq 38.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$;(7)无认知功能障碍、能主动配合治疗。排除标准:(1)病情危重、生命体征不稳定,不适合呼吸康复者;(2)意识或精神障碍者;(3)认知功能障碍者;(4)伴新发心律失常和心肌缺血;(5)伴不稳定的四肢和脊柱骨折;(6)伴严重肝肾基础疾病或新发进行性加重的肝肾功能损害;(7)伴新发不稳定性深静脉血栓和肺动脉栓塞;(8)伴可疑的主动脉狭窄;(9)伴活动性出血。本研究经上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院伦理审查委员会审批。

1.2 患者分组和训练方法 选择病区中有主动康复意愿的普通型或重型COVID-19患者21例,采用完全随机化的分组方法,利用随机数字表将患者分为A、B、C3组,每组7例,除了针对COVID-19的常规药物及对症支持治疗外,A组使用瞬清呼吸训练器(通用型,西安华悦科技发

展公司,图1A)、B组使用Acapella呼吸训练器(27-7000型,美国Smiths Medical公司,图1B)、C组使用Leventon Spiro-Ball呼吸训练器(5913000-4000型,西班牙Leventon S.A.U公司,图1C),借助呼吸训练设备指导患者进行呼吸功能及排痰训练,每天2次,每次30 min,共7 d。选取4例无主动呼吸康复意愿的患者作为对照组,因患者不接受主动呼吸康复训练,仅给予COVID-19常规药物及对症支持治疗。

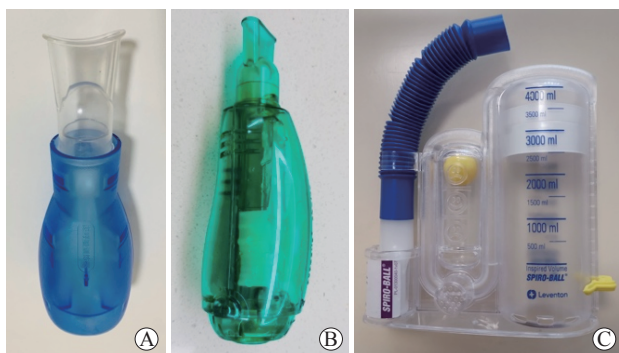


图1 3种呼吸训练器

Fig 1 Three kinds of respiratory trainers

A: Shunqing respiratory trainer; B: Acapella respiratory trainer; C: Leventon Spiro-Ball respiratory trainer.

1.3 观察指标 分别于呼吸康复训练前、呼吸康复训练7 d后对COVID-19患者进行改良呼吸自觉用力程度(Borg's rating of perceived exertion, RPE)量表^[3]评价、呼吸频率测量、无氧支持下SpO₂测定和痰液总量评定,并采用改良Barthel指数^[4]进行日常生活活动能力(activities of daily living, ADL)评定。改良RPE量表是一个广泛应用于呼吸系统疾病的量表,根据患者自我感知呼吸用力程度来判断呼吸困难的程度,分为0~10级,分级越大表明呼吸时越费力。痰液总量评定标准^[5-6]:根据痰液总量分为5级,无痰或仅少量泡沫痰为0级,痰液量1茶勺为1级,痰液量1蛋杯为2级,痰液量半茶杯为3级,痰液量1茶杯为4级。

1.4 统计学处理 应用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计学分析。计数资料以例数表示,组间比较采用Fisher确切概率法。符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,分别以训练前RPE评分、呼吸频率、无氧气支持下SpO₂值、ADL评分作为协变量进行调整,采用协方差分析比较训练后4组各指标的差异,并采用Bonferroni法进行两两比较;各指标训练前后的

差异采用配对样本 t 检验进行比较。检验水准(α)为0.05。

2 结果

2.1 各组患者人口学特征比较 A组7例患者中男3例、女4例,年龄(60.4±15.0)岁;B组7例患者中男4例、女3例,年龄(54.3±6.4)岁;C组7例患者中男3例、女4例,年龄(51.6±17.6)岁;对照组4例患者中男1例、女3例,年龄(46.8±11.3)岁。4组患者的年龄、性别差异均无统计学意义(P 均>0.05)。

2.2 各组患者呼吸困难自觉用力程度比较 由表1可见,4组患者基线改良RPE量表评分差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。康复训练7 d后,4组患者改良RPE量表评分均下降,与训练前比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.01$ 或 $P<0.05$)。训练后4组患者间改良RPE量表评分差异有统计学意义($P=0.003$),A、B组改良RPE量表评分均低于对照组(P 均<0.05),但A、B、C3组间两两比较差异均无统计学意义(P 均>0.05)。

2.3 各组患者呼吸频率比较 由表1可见,4组患者基线呼吸频率差异有统计学意义($P=0.040$)。康复训练7 d后,A、B、C3组呼吸频率均减慢,与训练前比较差异均有统计学意义(P 均<0.05);对照组呼吸频率较前略有减慢,但差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。训练后4组间呼吸频率比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$),A、B、C组呼吸频率均低于对照组(P 均<0.05),但A、B、C3组间两两比较差异均无统计学意义(P 均>0.05)。

2.4 各组患者无氧气支持下SpO₂比较 由表1可见,4组患者基线SpO₂差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。康复训练7 d后,4组SpO₂均升高,与训练前比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.01$ 或 $P<0.05$)。训练后4组间SpO₂差异有统计学意义($P=0.001$),A、B组SpO₂均高于对照组(P 均<0.05),但A、B、C3组间两两比较差异均无统计学意义(P 均>0.05)。

2.5 各组患者ADL评分比较 由表1可见,4组患者基线ADL评分差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。康复训练7 d后,4组ADL评分均升高,与训练前比较差异均有统计学意义(P 均<0.01)。训练后4组间ADL评分差异有统计学意义

($P < 0.001$), A、B组ADL评分均高于对照组 无统计学意义 (P 均 >0.05)。
($P < 0.05$), 但A、B、C 3组间两两比较差异均

表 1 各组 COVID-19 患者训练前后改良 RPE 量表评分、呼吸频率、SpO₂ 和 ADL 评分比较
Tab 1 Comparison of modified RPE score, respiratory rate, SpO₂ and ADL score of COVID-19 patients in each group before and after training

Index	Group A $n=7$	Group B $n=7$	Group C $n=7$	Control group $n=4$	$\bar{x} \pm s$ P value
RPE score					
Before training	2.9±0.9	4.0±1.5	4.4±0.8	4.0±0.8	0.072
After training	1.3±0.5 ^{**△}	1.3±0.5 ^{**△}	1.9±0.4 ^{**}	2.5±0.6 [*]	0.003
Respiratory rate/min ⁻¹					
Before training	23.1±3.4 [*]	28.6±3.3	28.1±2.5	28.0±1.8	0.040
After training	19.9±0.7 ^{**△}	20.7±1.1 ^{*△}	21.7±2.1 ^{*△}	26.0±0.0	<0.001
SpO ₂ /%					
Before training	91.4±1.8	90.3±3.2	91.3±3.6	92.5±1.9	0.505
After training	97.3±1.4 ^{**△}	97.7±1.0 ^{**△}	97.0±0.8 ^{**}	95.3±0.5 [*]	0.001
ADL score					
Before training	81.3±8.1	77.0±8.6	76.9±5.3	79.0±7.1	0.657
After training	95.9±3.5 ^{**△}	95.6±4.0 ^{**△}	93.3±2.4 ^{**}	87.3±4.7 ^{**}	0.001

Group A-C: The patients were given respiratory training using *Shunqing* respiratory trainer (group A), Acapella respiratory trainer (group B) and Leventon Spiro-Ball respiratory trainer (group C), respectively; Control group: The patients were not given respiratory training. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs before training in same group; [△] $P < 0.05$ vs control group. COVID-19: Coronavirus disease 2019; RPE: Borg's rating of perceived exertion; SpO₂: Pulse oxygen saturation; ADL: Activities of daily living.

2.6 各组痰液总量比较 由表 2 可见, 4 组患者基 分级构成比差异均有统计学意义 (P 均 <0.05); 而线痰液量分级构成比差异无统计学意义 ($P=0.085$)。 对照组训练前后痰液量分级构成比差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。训练后 4 组间痰液量分级构成比 C 3 组训练后痰液量均少于训练前, 训练前后痰液量 总体差异无统计学意义 ($P=0.106$)。

表 2 各组 COVID-19 患者训练前后痰液量分级比较

Tab 2 Comparison of sputum volume grades of COVID-19 patients in each group before and after training

Grade	Group A $N=7$	Group B $N=7$	Group C $N=7$	Control group $N=4$	n P value
Before training					
0	0	0	2	1	0.085
1	4	4	0	2	
2	3	1	2	1	
3	0	2	3	0	
4	0	0	0	0	
After training					
0	7	5	3	2	0.106
1	0	2	4	2	
2	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	
P value	0.010	0.024	0.023	1.000	

Group A-C: The patients were given respiratory training using *Shunqing* respiratory trainer (group A), Acapella respiratory trainer (group B), and Leventon Spiro-Ball respiratory trainer (group C), respectively; Control group: The patients were not given respiratory training. Grade 0-5: The sputum volume was none, one tea spoon, one egg cup, half teacup, and one teacup, respectively. COVID-19: Coronavirus disease 2019.

3 讨论

一项包含 552 个住院点 1 099 例 COVID-19 患者的研究显示, COVID-19 以发热 (88.7%)、咳嗽 (67.8%)、疲劳 (38.1%) 和咳痰 (33.7%) 为主要临床症状, 临床常规治疗以药物治疗、辅助通气和对症支持为主^[7]。呼吸康复可以促进痰液排出、缓解呼吸困难, 改善呼吸肌肌力和耐力, 改善肺功能, 常被用于多种原因引起的急慢性呼吸功能障碍^[8-9]。在 COVID-19 疫情期间, 临床已尝试将呼吸康复应用于患者, Liu 等^[10]研究发现, 呼吸康复可有效改善老年 COVID-19 患者的呼吸功能, 提高生活质量, 改善焦虑状态。

呼吸训练器是呼吸康复的重要辅助工具, 常用的呼吸训练器包括激励式肺容量计 (incentive spirometry, IS)、振动呼气正压装置 (oscillating positive expiratory pressure, OPEP) 等, 均可有效改善肺通气功能^[11]。本研究使用的瞬清深呼吸训练器 (A 组) 和 Acapella 呼吸训练器 (B 组) 属于 OPEP, 同时具有呼气气道正压 (positive expiratory pressure, PEP) 和振动气道及肺泡气流的作用, PEP 可以有效清除囊性纤维化患者的肺部黏液^[12]。已有研究证明, OPEP 不仅可以清除慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者呼吸道中的痰液, 而且可显著改善患者的自我症状评价、用力肺活量、6 min 步行距离等^[13], 还有研究将 OPEP 用于 H1N1 肺炎患者的气道清洁^[14]。Leventon Spiro-Ball 呼吸训练器 (C 组) 属于 IS, 可促进患者胸腔容积的增加、防止肺不张, 改善肺功能^[15]。

本研究对入组的 COVID-19 患者在常规治疗的基础上, 利用 3 种不同的呼吸训练设备进行呼吸康复训练。训练组的痰液量、呼吸功能、精神状态和日常生活活动能力均较对照组改善, 但 3 个训练组之间两两比较差异均无统计学意义。与对照组相比, A 组和 B 组的改良 RPE 量表评分、无氧支持下 SpO₂、ADL 评分均有所改善, 而 C 组无改善, 提示 OPEP 对上述指标的改善作用较 IS 更强。这可能是由于 COVID-19 患者肺部存在大量黏痰^[16]导致通气障碍, 影响气体交换和二氧化碳排放, 使用 OPEP 装置可以在肺部和气管中产生气流振荡、帮助排出气道中的痰液, 同时呼气末 PEP 可以保持气道扩张、改善气体交换, 而 IS 的主要作用是

增加肺活量, 排痰和 PEP 作用相对较弱。OPEP 装置的排痰和 PEP 作用可能更有助于缓解 COVID-19 患者的呼吸困难症状, 减少氧依赖, 提高患者的日常生活活动能力。

综上所述, 本研究发现呼吸训练器辅助下进行呼吸康复可以有效改善 COVID-19 患者的呼吸困难症状、减少痰液分泌、改善呼吸功能、提高日常生活活动能力。使用呼吸训练器辅助 COVID-19 患者的呼吸康复效果满意, 在 COVID-19 疫情期间能有效减少人力物力, 避免交叉感染, 并减少医务人员感染机会, 值得在临床推广。OPEP 装置较 IS 装置在改善呼吸困难、提高血氧饱和度及改善日常生活活动能力方面可能更有优势, 但是由于样本量小, 组间差异无统计学意义。呼吸训练器的具体作用机制及不同呼吸训练器的作用效果有待扩大样本量开展多中心研究进一步探讨。

[参考文献]

- [1] 中华人民共和国国家卫生健康委员会. 新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎诊疗方案 (试行第五版)[EB/OL]. (2020-02-04) [2020-02-05]. <http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2020-02/05/5474791/files/de44557832ad4be1929091dcbcfca891.pdf>.
- [2] 中国康复医学会, 中国康复医学会呼吸康复专委会, 中华医学会物理医学与康复学分会心肺康复学组. 2019 新型冠状病毒肺炎呼吸康复指导意见 (第二版)[J]. 中华结核和呼吸杂志, 2020, 43: 308-314.
- [3] RIES A L. Minimally clinically important difference for the UCSD shortness of breath questionnaire, Borg scale, and visual analog scale[J]. COPD, 2005, 2: 105-110.
- [4] VITACCA M, PANERONI M, BAIARDI P, DE CAROLIS V, ZAMPOGNA E, BELLI S, et al. Development of a Barthel index based on dyspnea for patients with respiratory diseases[J]. Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis, 2016, 11: 1199-1206.
- [5] BUCKNALL C E, MILLER G, LLOYD S M, CLELAND J, MCCLUSKEY S, COTTON M, et al. Glasgow supported self-management trial (GSuST) for patients with moderate to severe COPD: randomised controlled trial[J/OL]. BMJ, 2012, 344: e1060. DOI: 10.1136/bmj.e1060.
- [6] KING P T, HOLDSWORTH S R, FREEZER N J, VILLANUEVA E, HOLMES P W. Characterisation of the onset and presenting clinical features of adult bronchiectasis[J]. Respir Med, 2006, 100: 2183-2189.
- [7] GUAN W J, NI Z Y, HU Y, LIANG W H, OU C Q, HE J X, et al; China Medical Treatment Expert Group

- for COVID-19. Clinical characteristics of coronavirus disease 2019 in China[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2020, 382: 1708-1720.
- [8] ZHANG Y, HU C, BIAN Z, CHEN P. Impact of timing of initiation of dialysis on long-term prognosis of patients undergoing hemodialysis[J]. *Exp Ther Med*, 2018, 16: 1209-1215.
- [9] DWYER T J, ZAINULDIN R, DAVISKAS E, BYE P T, ALISON J A. Effects of treadmill exercise versus Flutter® on respiratory flow and sputum properties in adults with cystic fibrosis: a randomised, controlled, cross-over trial[J/OL]. *BMC Pulm Med*, 2017, 17: 14. DOI: 10.1186/s12890-016-0360-8.
- [10] LIU K, ZHANG W, YANG Y, ZHANG J, LI Y, CHEN Y. Respiratory rehabilitation in elderly patients with COVID-19: a randomized controlled study[J/OL]. *Complement Ther Clin Pract*, 2020, 39: 101166. DOI: 10.1016/j.ctcp.2020.101166.
- [11] REYCHLER G, URIBE RODRIGUEZ V, HICKMANN C E, TOMBAL B, LATERRE P F, FEYAERTS A, et al. Incentive spirometry and positive expiratory pressure improve ventilation and recruitment in postoperative recovery: a randomized crossover study[J]. *Physiother Theory Pract*, 2019, 35: 199-205.
- [12] DWYER T J, DAVISKAS E, ZAINULDIN R, VERSCHUER J, EBERL S, BYE P T P, et al. Effects of exercise and airway clearance (positive expiratory pressure) on mucus clearance in cystic fibrosis: a randomised crossover trial[J/OL]. *Eur Respir J*, 2019, 53: 1801793. DOI: 10.1183/13993003.01793-2018.
- [13] SVENNINGSSEN S, PAULIN G A, SHEIKH K, GUO F, HASANY A, KIRBY M, et al. Oscillatory positive expiratory pressure in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease[J]. *COPD*, 2016, 13: 66-74.
- [14] NARULA D, NANGIA V. Use of an oscillatory PEP device to enhance bronchial hygiene in a patient of post-H1N1 pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome with pneumothorax[J/OL]. *BMJ Case Rep*, 2014, 2014: bcr2013202598. DOI: 10.1136/bcr-2013-202598.
- [15] PAISANI DDE M, LUNARDI A C, DA SILVA C C, PORRAS D C, TANAKA C, CARVALHO C R. Volume rather than flow incentive spirometry is effective in improving chest wall expansion and abdominal displacement using optoelectronic plethysmography[J]. *Respir Care*, 2013, 58: 1360-1366.
- [16] XU Z, SHI L, WANG Y, ZHANG J, HUANG L, ZHANG C, et al. Pathological findings of COVID-19 associated with acute respiratory distress syndrome[J]. *Lancet Respir Med*, 2020, 8: 420-422.

[本文编辑] 孙岩