



# ABG的判讀

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# 何時要測ABG

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- 評估肺部氧氣交換的功能作為診斷依據
- 評估氧氣治療的效果
- 評估病患的呼吸機制是否正常
- 評估血中的酸鹼平衡



# ABG的組成

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- pH
- PaCO<sub>2</sub>
- PaO<sub>2</sub>
- **HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>**
- O<sub>2</sub>sat
- BEefc

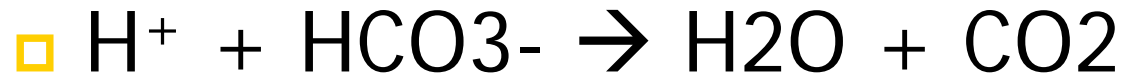
# 酸鹼平衡之維持

- 緩衝劑(Buffers) — 立即
  - 立即調節體液酸鹼度，但最終仍須依賴肺臟與腎臟
  - 全身緩衝能力(buffer capacity)為15 mmol/kg BW
- 肺部 — 短期
  - 排除 volatile acid ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) -- 20,000 mmol/day
- 腎臟 — 長期
  - 排除 nonvolatile acids -- 70-100 mmol/day
  - 氫離子是食物與組織分解的副產物
  - 如果不依靠腎臟產生新的 $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ，全身的緩衝劑為了中和非揮發性酸，將在10~20天內用完



# Henderson-Hasselbach equation

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□  $\text{pH} = 6.1 + \log \left( \frac{[\text{HCO}_3^-]}{\text{PCO}_2 \times 0.03} \right)$



# BE<sub>efc</sub>

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- 代表血中鹼離子缺乏的程度
- 假如BE<sub>efc</sub> = -8mmol/L 代表每公升的血液缺乏8 mmol 的HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

# 鹼基評估 (Base Excess / Deficit )

- 定義—

偏離正常緩衝能力(buffering availability)的程度

$$\text{BE} = \{ \text{pH} - [ 7.40 - (\text{PCO}_2 - 40) \div 200 ] \} \times 100$$

- $\text{PaCO}_2$  variance =  $(\text{PaCO}_2 - 40)$
  - Predicted pH =  $[7.40 - (\text{PaCO}_2 - 40)/200]$
  - 從measured pH與 $\text{PaCO}_2$ 計算BE
- 評估「非呼吸性酸鹼失衡」之程度
  - 正常狀況下BE <  $\pm 3$  mmol/L
  - 若是BE >  $\pm 10$  mmol/L則是明顯不正常

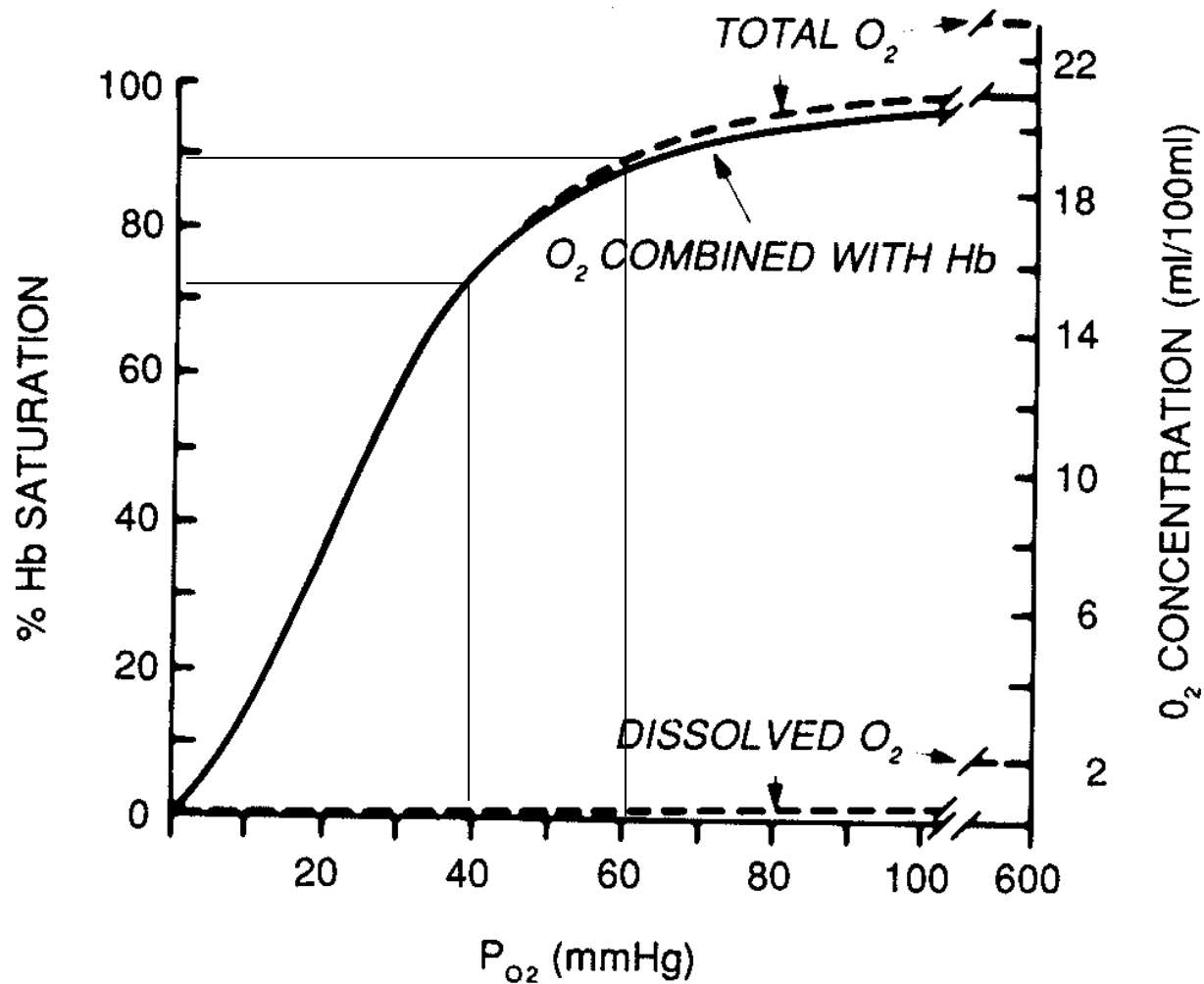


# 如何評估O<sub>2</sub>的狀況

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- Hypoxemia (動脈氧氣濃度低)
- Hypoxia (肺泡氧氣濃度低)
- A-a gradient = P(A-a)O<sub>2</sub> 用以評估氧氣交換狀況，數值越大，氧氣交換越差
  - P(A-a)O<sub>2</sub> 大約為8-10mmHg.
  - PaO<sub>2</sub>: 104.2 - (0.27 x age)
  - PAO<sub>2</sub>: (大氣壓 - 水蒸氣壓) x FiO<sub>2</sub> - (PaCO<sub>2</sub> x 1.25)





**Figure 6.1.** O<sub>2</sub> dissociation curve (solid line) for pH 7.4, P<sub>CO<sub>2</sub></sub> 40 mm Hg, and 37°C. The total blood O<sub>2</sub> concentration is also shown for a hemoglobin concentration of 15 gm/100 ml of blood.

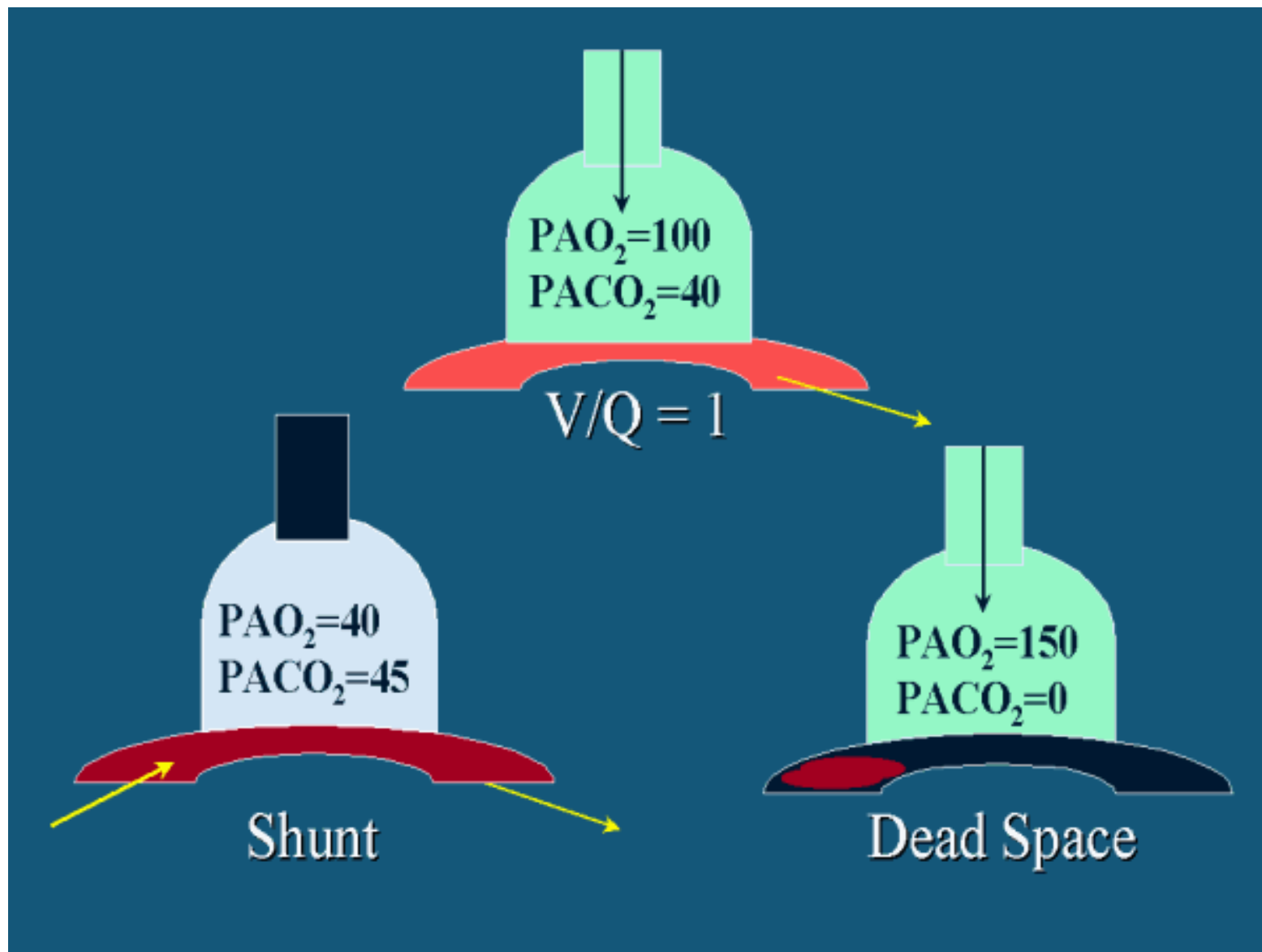
**1 g of Hgb can combine with 1.39 ml of O<sub>2</sub>**



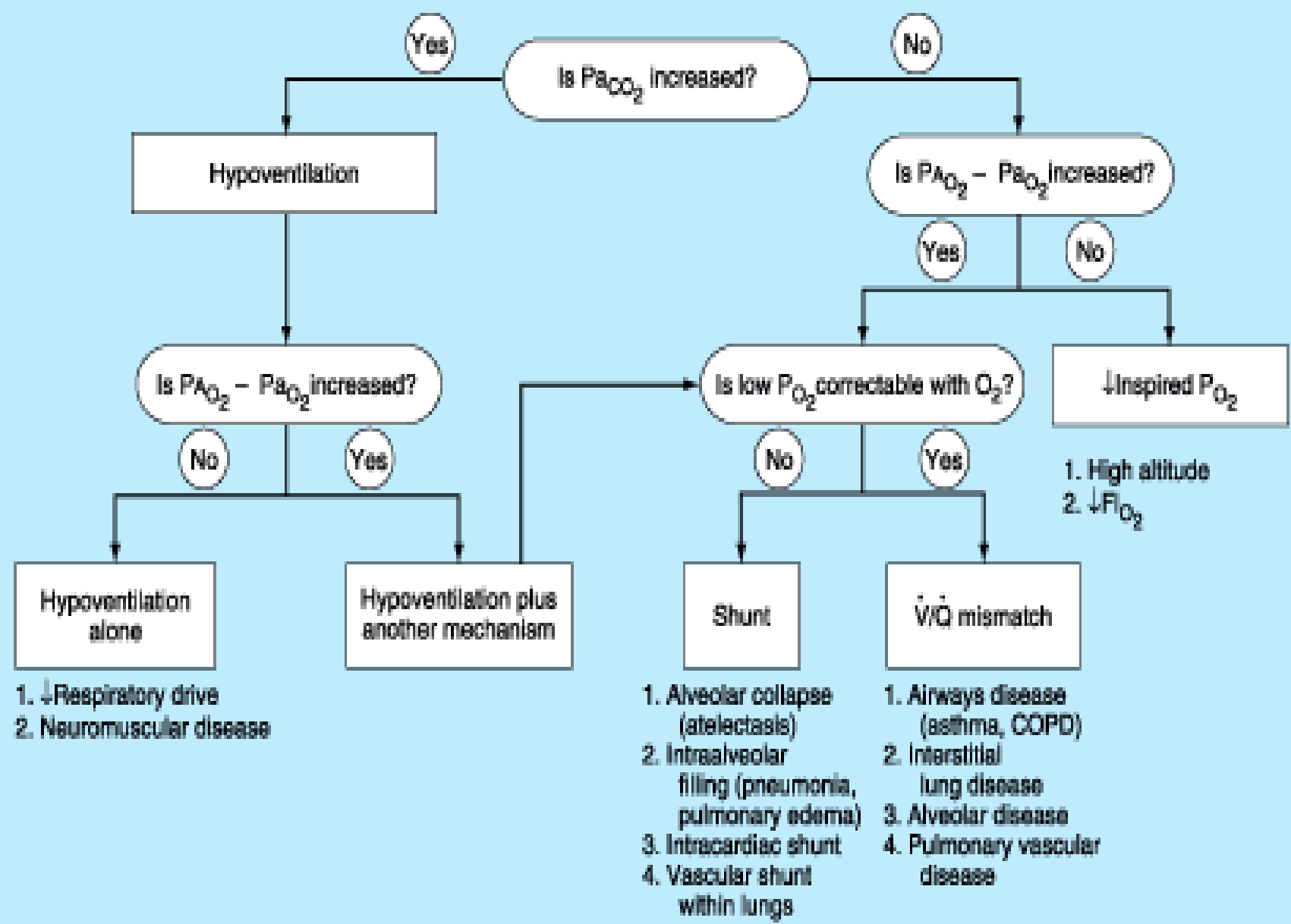
# Calculate A-a Gradient

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- pH = 7.225
- paO<sub>2</sub> = 67
- PaCO<sub>2</sub> = 51
- 大氣壓: 760 mmHg
- PAO<sub>2</sub> = (760 - **47**) x 0.21 - (51 x 1.25) = 76.3
- P(A-a)O<sub>2</sub> = 76.3 - 67 = 9.7



# If hypoxemia $PaO_2 < 80\text{mmHg}$



- 1. ↓Respiratory drive
- 2. Neuromuscular disease

- 1. Alveolar collapse (atelectasis)
- 2. Intraalveolar filling (pneumonia, pulmonary edema)
- 3. Intracardiac shunt
- 4. Vascular shunt within lungs

- 1. Airways disease (asthma, COPD)
- 2. Interstitial lung disease
- 3. Alveolar disease
- 4. Pulmonary vascular disease



# 如何判讀ABG

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- 哪裡有問題?

- @ PaO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> sat?

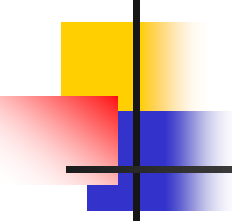
- PaO<sub>2</sub> (80-100 mmHg)  
→ 年齡以及大氣壓力
    - O<sub>2</sub>sat (95-98%)
    - A-a gradient

- @ pH, acidosis or alkalosis?

- @ Respiratory or metabolic?

- @ 是否有代償? 代償是否完全?

- 是什麼原因造成的?
- 要做哪些處置?



# 第一步

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- 是否有酸血症或鹼血症
- pH: 7.35-7.45
  - $<7.35 \rightarrow$  酸血症
  - $>7.45 \rightarrow$  鹼血症



## 第二步

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- 呼吸性或代謝性
  - PH 及 CO<sub>2</sub> 改變方向相同 → 代謝性
    - 同升同降
  - PH 及 CO<sub>2</sub> 改變方向相反 → 呼吸性
- PaCO<sub>2</sub> (**40** mmHg)
- HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (**24** mmol/L)

# 第三步

- 若是呼吸性 → acute or chronic
  - 病史
  - 代償狀況
    - Acute respiratory acidosis: pH decrease =  $0.008 \times (P_a\text{CO}_2 - 40)$
    - Chronic respiratory acidosis: pH decrease =  $0.003 \times (P_a\text{CO}_2 - 40)$
    - Acute respiratory alkalosis: pH increase =  $0.008 \times (40 - P_a\text{CO}_2)$
    - Chronic respiratory alkalosis pH increase =  $0.002 \times (40 - P_a\text{CO}_2)$

呼吸性酸中毒 PaCO <sub>2</sub> ↑		
急性	PaCO <sub>2</sub> 每上升 10→	5-10 分鐘
	[HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ] ↑ 1	
慢性	PaCO <sub>2</sub> 每上升 10→	72-96 小時
	[HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ] ↑ 3.5	
呼吸性鹼中毒 PaCO <sub>2</sub> ↓		
急性	PaCO <sub>2</sub> 每下降 10→	5-10 分鐘
	[HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ] ↓ 2	
慢性	PaCO <sub>2</sub> 每下降 10→	72-96 小時
	[HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ] ↓ 5	





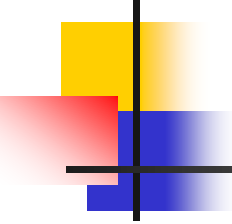
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- Respiratory acidosis

- 中樞受抑制
  - Trauma
  - CVA
  - Brain tumor
  - Drug overdose
- 神經肌肉疾病
  - Muscle fatigue
  - Myopathy
  - Guillain-Barre syndrome
- 胸腔疾病
  - Restrictive lung dx
  - Obstructive lung dx

- Respiratory alkalosis

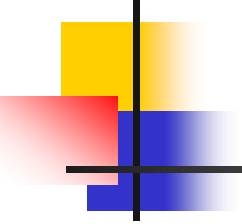
- 中樞性
  - Anxiety
  - pregnancy
  - Drug
  - Liver
  - Sepsis
  - CNS infection, trauma
- 缺氧
  - 心肺
- 使用呼吸器
  - Setting 不當



# 第四步

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- 若是代謝性酸中毒
  - 預測  $P_aCO_2 = (1.5 \times HCO_3^-) + (8 \pm 2)$
  - check blood anion gap
    - Blood AG=Na-(Cl+HCO3) 正常值=12<sub>±</sub>2
  - 若是blood AG 正常→**check urine AG**
    - urine AG=Na+K-Cl
      - 正值:腎性 HCO3 loss or impairment of NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>→ RTA
      - 負值:胃腸道 HCO3 loss→ diarrhea, fistula
  - 若是high blood AG→**MUDPLIERS**

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- **M**: methanol
  - **U**: uremia
  - **D**: DKA (ketoacidosis)
  - **P**: paraldehyde
  - **L**: lactic acidosis
  - **I**: INH
  - **E**: ethylene glycol
  - **R**: rhabdomyolysis
  - **S**: salicylate intoxication



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- Anion gap

- 未測知陰離子 + 已測知陰離子 = 未測知陽離子 + 已測知陽離子
- **AG = 未測知陰離子 - 未測知陽離子**
  - = 已測知陽離子 - 已測知陰離子
  - = Na - (Cl + HCO<sub>3</sub>)
  - 已測知陽離子: Na, K
  - 已測知陰離子: Cl, HCO<sub>3</sub>
  - 未測知陽離子: Mg, Al, Ca, Cu
  - 未測知陰離子: protein, phosphate



# 陰離子差距 (Anion Gap Concept)

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- 定義：

- Major plasma cation ( $\text{Na}^+$ ) 與major plasma anions ( $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ) 的差距

$$\text{AG} = [\text{Na}^+] - [\text{Cl}^-] - [\text{HCO}_3^-]$$

- 正常 $12 \pm 2$  mEq/L，代表anionic plasma proteins (e.g., albumin), phosphate, sulfate, 及其他有機酸根
- AG  $\uparrow$  表示「酸累積」——
  - 有機酸生產過剩
  - 腎功能衰竭
- 若是單純 $\text{HCO}_3^-$  loss，腎臟會保留 $\text{Cl}^-$ ，維持正常 AG



# Anion Gap Acidosis (AG↑)

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「非揮發性有機酸」的累積—

- 高乳酸症 Hyperlactatemia (lactate↑)
- 高酮酸症 Hyperketonemia –
  - Ketone↑, DM, alcoholic, starvation
- 腎功能衰竭 Renal failure –
  - GFR <20~30 ml/min, 造成 retained sulfate  $\text{SO}_4\uparrow$ , phosphate  $\text{PO}_4\uparrow$ , 與 organic anions
- 過量有機酸治療 Excessive organic salt therapy –
  - 如：Ringer's lactate, high dose penicillin
- 中毒 Toxins –
  - Salicylates, methanol, ethylene glycol, paraldehyde

# Urinary Anion Gap

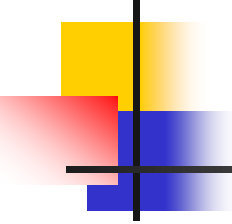
$$\text{UAG} = [\text{Na}^+]_u + [\text{K}^+]_u - [\text{Cl}^-]_u$$

- $\text{NH}_4^+$  是尿液中最主要的「未測定陽離子」(unmeasured urinary cation)
- Negative UAG表示high  $\text{NH}_4^+$  excretion

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UAG	Urine pH	Diagnosis
Negative	<5.5	Normal
Positive	>5.5	RTA
Negative	>5.5	Diarrhea

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# 第五步

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- 若是代謝性鹼中毒

- 預測  $P_aCO_2 = (0.7 \times HCO_3^-) + (21 \pm 2)$

- check urine Cl

- Urine Cl  $< 20$  meq/L  $\rightarrow$  saline response type

- 脫水

- NG free drainage
- Vomiting
- Diuretics

- Urine Cl  $> 20$  meq/L  $\rightarrow$  saline resistant type

- Hyperaldosteronism, Bacter syndrome, Cushing syndrome, deficiency of K, mg





# Metabolic Alkalosis 簡介

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- 其預後可能比 metabolic acidosis 更差—
  - 病人可能在pH =7.0-7.2時沒有後遺症；但是當pH >7.55時，死亡率高達40%
- ICU常見之metabolic alkalosis的原因—
  - 胃液流失 -- NG drainage or vomiting
  - 腎臟保留  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  -- hypovolemia,  $\text{Cl}^-$  depletion
    - $\text{Cl}^-$  是 ECF 中主要的「非碳酸根陰離子」
    - 當氯缺乏時，腎臟會設法留住 $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ，以保持 total anion equivalency
- 外加  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  很少造成metabolic alkalosis—
  - 因為腎臟排泄 excess  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  的能力很強



## 第六步

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- 代償是否完整有無混合型
  - $\text{PCO}_2, \text{HCO}_3$  改變方向相同 → 單純型或混合型
  - $\text{PCO}_2, \text{HCO}_3$  改變方向相反 → 混合型
- Check blood AG → high AG
  - $\Delta\text{AG} / \Delta \text{HCO}_3 = 1-2$  pure metabolic acidosis
  - $\Delta\text{AG} / \Delta \text{HCO}_3 < 1$  high AG metabolic acidosis + normal AG metabolic acidosis
  - $\Delta\text{AG} / \Delta \text{HCO}_3 > 2$  high AG metabolic acidosis + metabolic alkalosis

# Gap-Gap Ratio

$$\text{AG excess}/\text{HCO}_3^- \text{ deficit} = (\text{AG}-12)/(\text{24}-\text{HCO}_3^-)$$

- Lactic acidosis  $\Rightarrow$  gap-gap ratio = 1
  - Lactate增加幅度等於 $\text{HCO}_3^-$ 下降幅度
- $\text{HCO}_3^-$  loss  $\Rightarrow$  gap-gap ratio  $\approx 0$
- Lactic acidosis +  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  loss  $\Rightarrow$  gap-gap ratio 0~1
- Mixed metabolic acidosis & alkalosis  $\Rightarrow > 1$ 
  - High AG acidosis注射  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  治療時

<b>High AG acidosis</b>		<b>High Cl acidosis</b>
$\Delta\text{AG}/\Delta\text{HCO}_3^-$	$\cong 1$	$\cong 0$
<b>Mixed acidosis</b>		<b>Acidosis-Alkalosis</b>
$\Delta\text{AG}/\Delta\text{HCO}_3^-$	0~1	> 1