

• 论著 •

临床营养支持方式对机械通气效果的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨临床营养支持方式对机械通气(MV)效果的影响,寻找MV患者撤机结果的影响因素。

方法 采用病例对照研究方法,回顾性分析2015年1月至2017年6月浙江省立同德医院重症医学科(ICU)收治的235例MV患者的临床资料。按照7 d内是否成功撤机分为两组,收集两组患者的性别、年龄、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)评分、基础疾病、营养指标、营养支持方式及并发症发生情况等。以7 d内撤机结果为应变量,以观察指标为自变量进行Logistic回归分析,筛选7 d内撤机结果的影响因素。

结果 235例MV患者均纳入分析,7 d内撤机成功128例,撤机失败107例。与撤机成功组比较,撤机失败组患者年龄更大,APACHEⅡ评分更高,白蛋白(Alb)、血红蛋白(Hb)水平更低,内科基础疾病及接受肠外营养(PN)和混合营养的患者更多,且继发感染、呕吐、腹胀、肠鸣音异常、胃潴留、腹泻的发生率更高;但两组性别构成差异无统计学意义。将单因素分析中有统计学意义的变量纳入多因素分析模型,结果显示,年龄[优势比(OR)=1.269,95%可信区间(95%CI)=1.119~1.439,P<0.001]、APACHEⅡ评分(OR=1.643,95%CI=1.423~1.897,P<0.001)、内科基础疾病(OR=6.298,95%CI=4.012~9.887,P<0.001)、继发感染(OR=8.323,95%CI=2.568~26.975,P<0.001)、腹胀(OR=3.368,95%CI=1.586~7.152,P=0.002)、肠鸣音异常(OR=2.856,95%CI=1.215~6.713,P=0.017)、胃潴留(OR=1.996,95%CI=1.183~3.368,P=0.010)、腹泻(OR=3.035,95%CI=1.337~6.890,P=0.008)等是7 d内撤机失败的危险因素;相对于PN,肠内营养(OR=0.191,95%CI=0.098~0.372,P<0.001)和混合营养(OR=0.375,95%CI=0.150~0.938,P=0.037)是撤机成功的保护因素。而性别、MV前后Alb和Hb水平、呕吐、消化道出血则与7 d内撤机结果无关。**结论** 高龄、APACHEⅡ评分较高、内科基础疾病,或发生继发感染、腹胀、肠鸣音异常、胃潴留、腹泻等并发症是MV患者7 d内撤机失败的危险因素;相对于PN,EN和混合营养是撤机成功的保护因素。对于MV患者,在充分复苏、血流动力学稳定、严重代谢紊乱已纠正的情况下,应早期进行EN。

【关键词】 机械通气; 肠内营养; 重症

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【Abstract】Objective To study the influence of clinical nutritional support on the effects of mechanical ventilation (MV), and to find the factors affecting the outcome of patients undergoing MV. **Methods** A case-control study was conducted. The clinical data of 235 patients undergoing MV admitted to intensive care unit (ICU) of Tongde Hospital of Zhejiang Province from January 2015 to June 2017 were retrospectively analyzed. The patients were divided into two groups according to whether weaning successfully within 7 days. The clinical data of patients in the two groups were collected including gender, age, acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) score, underlying disease, nutritional indicators, nutritional support, and complications. The outcome of withdrawal within 7 days was served as a dependent variable, all observed indicators were served as independent variables, and Logistic regression analysis was carried out to screen the influencing factors of the weaning results within 7 days. **Results** 235 patients undergoing MV were enrolled, 128 patients were successfully withdrawn within 7 days, and 107 were unsuccessfully withdrawn. Compared with the successful weaning group, the patients of weaning failure group were older, and had higher APACHE II score and lower albumin (Alb) and hemoglobin (Hb), more patients with internal medical underlying diseases and receiving parenteral nutrition (PN) and mixed nutrition, and the incidences of secondary infection, vomiting, abdominal distension, abnormal bowel sound, gastric retention, and diarrhea were higher. However, there was no statistical significance in gender between the two groups. The variables of statistical significance in univariate analysis were enrolled in the multifactor analysis model showing that age [odds ratio (OR) = 1.269, 95% confidence interval (95%CI) = 1.119~1.439, P < 0.001], APACHE II score (OR = 1.643, 95%CI = 1.423~1.897, P < 0.001), internal medical underlying diseases (OR = 6.298, 95%CI = 4.012~9.887, P < 0.001), secondary infection (OR = 8.323, 95%CI = 2.568~26.975, P < 0.001), abdominal distension (OR = 3.368, 95%CI = 1.586~7.152, P = 0.002), abnormal bowel sounds (OR = 2.856, 95%CI = 1.215~6.713, P = 0.017), gastric retention (OR = 1.996, 95%CI = 1.183~3.368, P = 0.010), diarrhea (OR = 3.035, 95%CI = 1.337~6.890, P = 0.008) were risk factors for unsuccessful weaning,

and compared with PN, enteral nutrition (EN; $OR = 0.191$, 95%CI = 0.098–0.372, $P < 0.001$) and mixed nutrition ($OR = 0.375$, 95%CI = 0.150–0.938, $P = 0.037$) were protective factors of successful weaning. The gender, Alb and Hb before and after MV, vomiting, gastrointestinal hemorrhage were not associated with weaning outcome within 7 days. **Conclusions** Elder, high APACHE II score, internal medical underlying diseases, or secondary infection, abdominal distension, abnormal bowel sounds, gastric retention, diarrhea were risk factors of weaning failure within 7 days in patients undergoing MV. Compared with PN, EN and mixed nutrition were protective factors for successful weaning. For patients undergoing MV, EN should be performed early in the case of full recovery, hemodynamic stability, and serious metabolic disorders.

【Key words】 Mechanical ventilation; Enteral nutrition; Critical care

机械通气(MV)是重症医学科(ICU)最常用的治疗方法,长期MV可导致便秘^[1]、谵妄^[2]、细菌感染^[3]等并发症的发生,与预后的关系密切^[4]。MV患者因处于炎症、发热、躁动、疼痛等应激状态,内源性营养消耗量增加,同时由于进食困难和药物等作用干扰胃肠道功能,对营养吸收也有一定影响,机体普遍呈负氮平衡状态,因此临床营养支持尤为重要。目前临床营养支持途径主要有肠外营养(PN)、肠内营养(EN)和混合营养。由于单纯PN途径失去了食物对胃肠道的刺激作用,可引起肠黏膜萎缩、IgA分泌下降、肠通透性升高等,最终导致肠黏膜屏障受损,从而不利于患者的整体恢复。加拿大危重症患者营养支持指南^[5]等多项指南均建议在有条件的情况下优先考虑EN。多项Meta分析结果表明,早期EN有利于改善MV患者的预后^[6-9]。但是在临床实践过程中,EN的应用时机和MV的效果还受到患者基础疾病、营养状况、胃肠道功能等综合影响。本研究通过回顾性分析本院近年来MV患者的临床营养支持情况,以期明确临床营养支持方式对MV效果的影响,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择:采用回顾性研究方法,选择2015年1月至2017年6月本院ICU收治的235例MV患者。所有患者均符合MV适应证,基础疾病均为可逆性疾病;排除MV 7 d内死亡者。根据MV 7 d内撤机结果分为两组。

1.2 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经医院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2017-019),所有治疗及检测均获得患者或家属的知情同意。

1.3 研究方法:收集患者性别、年龄、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统II(APACHE II)评分、基础疾病、营养指标、营养支持方式及并发症等。营养支持方式包括早期EN、PN和混合营养。早期EN是指48 h内开始使用EN;PN是指采用静脉营养支持的方式治疗7 d后,再使用EN;混合营养是指在2~7 d使用EN,并配合PN,以维持患者营养需求。

1.4 统计学方法:应用SPSS 17.0软件进行统计学分析。正态分布计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验;非正态分布计量资料以中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示,组间比较采用秩和检验。分类资料以例数(百分比)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;等级资料组间比较采用秩和检验。采用Logistic回归分析筛选7 d内撤机结果的影响因素,首先进行单因素分析,将有统计学意义的变量纳入多因素分析模型,采用进入法进行多因素Logistic回归分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基线资料(表1):235例MV患者均纳入分析,其中男性136例,女性99例;年龄21~86岁,平均(67.3 ± 12.6)岁。7 d内撤机成功128例,撤机失败107例。与撤机成功组比较,撤机失败组患者年龄更大,APACHE II评分更高,白蛋白(Alb)、血红蛋白(Hb)水平更低,内科基础疾病及接受PN和混合营养的患者更多(均 $P < 0.05$),但两组性别构成差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

表1 7 d内撤机成功与失败两组机械通气(MV)患者基线资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别[例(%)]		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	APACHE II (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
		男性	女性		
撤机成功组	128	73(57.03)	55(42.97)	64.3 ± 10.7	15.5 ± 3.2
撤机失败组	107	63(58.88)	44(41.12)	70.8 ± 13.8	17.9 ± 3.5
χ^2/t 值		0.082		-4.065	-5.486
P值		0.775		< 0.001	< 0.001
组别	例数 (例)	基础疾病[例(%)]		Hb (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	
		外科	内科		
撤机成功组	128	88(68.75)	40(31.25)	108.9 ± 28.3	
撤机失败组	107	30(28.04)	77(71.96)	100.9 ± 22.3	
χ^2/t 值		38.641		2.372	
P值		< 0.001		0.018	
组别	例数 (例)	Alb (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	营养方式[例(%)]		
			EN	PN	混合营养
撤机成功组	128	28.0 ± 4.7	74(57.81)	8(6.25)	46(35.94)
撤机失败组	107	26.1 ± 5.1	28(26.17)	22(20.56)	57(53.27)
t/χ^2 值		2.969		27.893	
P值		0.003		< 0.001	

注:APACHE II为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统II, Alb为白蛋白, Hb为血红蛋白, EN为肠内营养, PN为肠外营养

表2 7 d内撤机成功与失败两组机械通气(MV)患者并发症及MV 3 d营养指标的比较

组别	例数 (例)	并发症[例(%)]							MV 3 d 营养指标($\bar{x} \pm s$)	
		继发感染	呕吐	腹胀	肠鸣音异常	胃潴留	腹泻	消化道出血	Alb(g/L)	Hb(g/L)
撤机成功组	128	2(1.56)	7(5.47)	13(10.16)	8(6.25)	11(8.59)	8(6.25)	3(2.34)	28.8±4.3	113.9±17.6
撤机失败组	107	15(14.02)	15(14.02)	23(21.50)	18(16.82)	21(19.63)	21(19.63)	7(6.54)	27.4±4.1	111.5±20.6
χ^2/t 值		13.475	5.021	5.776	6.621	6.031	9.640	2.521	2.539	0.963
P值		<0.001	0.025	0.016	0.010	0.014	0.002	0.112	0.012	0.336

注: Alb 为白蛋白, Hb 为血红蛋白

表3 机械通气(MV)患者7 d内撤机结果影响因素的Logistic回归分析

影响因素	单因素分析			多因素分析		
	OR值	95%CI	P值	OR值	95%CI	P值
男性	0.927	0.551~1.560	0.775			
年龄	1.281	1.113~1.474	<0.001	1.269	1.119~1.439	<0.001
APACHE II评分	1.983	1.425~2.760	<0.001	1.643	1.423~1.897	<0.001
MV前Alb	0.814	0.676~0.980	0.031	0.849	0.712~1.012	0.070
MV前Hb	0.908	0.827~0.997	0.044	0.936	0.815~1.075	0.350
内科基础疾病	5.647	3.214~9.921	<0.001	6.298	4.012~9.887	<0.001
EN	0.134	0.054~0.335	<0.001	0.191	0.098~0.372	<0.001
混合营养	0.297	0.166~0.532	<0.001	0.375	0.150~0.938	0.037
继发感染	10.272	2.293~46.020	0.002	8.323	2.568~26.975	<0.001
呕吐	2.818	1.104~7.195	0.030	2.579	0.991~6.712	0.053
腹胀	2.422	1.160~5.056	0.018	3.368	1.586~7.152	0.002
肠鸣音异常	3.034	1.262~7.291	0.013	2.856	1.215~6.713	0.017
胃潴留	2.597	1.190~5.670	0.017	1.996	1.183~3.368	0.010
腹泻	3.663	1.550~8.657	0.003	3.035	1.337~6.890	0.008
消化道出血	2.917	0.735~11.568	0.128			
MV 3 d Alb	0.827	0.690~0.991	0.041	0.911	0.825~1.006	0.067
MV 3 d Hb	0.887	0.723~1.088	0.251			

注: APACHE II 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统 II, Alb 为白蛋白, Hb 为血红蛋白, EN 为肠内营养, OR 为优势比, 95%CI 为 95% 可信区间; 空白代表无此项

2.2 并发症及营养指标(表2):与撤机成功组比较, 撤机失败组继发感染、呕吐、腹胀、肠鸣音异常、胃潴留和腹泻发生率均明显升高(均 $P < 0.05$), 而两组消化道出血发生率无明显差异。撤机失败组 MV 3 d Alb 水平明显低于撤机成功组($P < 0.05$), 而两组 Hb 水平无明显差异。

2.3 影响因素分析(表3):以 7 d 内撤机结果为应变量, 以观察指标为自变量进行 Logistic 回归分析, 结果显示, 年龄、APACHE II 评分、内科基础疾病、继发感染、腹胀、肠鸣音异常、胃潴留和腹泻是导致撤机失败的危险因素(均 $P < 0.05$); 相对于 PN, EN 和混合营养是撤机成功的保护因素(均 $P < 0.05$)。而性别、MV 前后 Alb 和 Hb 水平、呕吐、消化道出血则与 7 d 内撤机结果无关(均 $P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

在 MV 状态下, 为防止患者出现食物反流、误吸而引发吸入性肺炎, 通过静脉进行营养补充是一种比较普遍的方式, 但单纯 PN 容易导致患者体内 CO_2 产生及维持正常动脉血二氧化碳分压(PaCO_2)所作的呼吸功和氧耗增加, 从而对 MV 患者造成额外的负担。同时, 在单纯 PN 状态下, 肠道因缺乏有效的食物刺激, 容易引起肠黏膜萎缩, 增加肠道的通透性, 导致肠道内毒素及细菌移位, 从而增加肠源性感染的发生风险, 严重者可引发全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)、脓毒症、多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)等。因此, EN 支持应在充分复苏、血流动力学稳定、严重代谢紊乱得到纠正的前提下及早开始, 并已成为共识。目前大多数研究证明, MV 患者入院 48 h 内进行 EN 是可行、有效、经济的^[5-13]。本研究为回顾性病例对照研究, 结果表明, 在校正了其他影响因素以后,

早期采用 EN 有利于更早撤机, 这与国内外的研究结果基本一致。国外一系列特定病种的随机对照试验结果均支持早期 EN 有利于较早撤机, 并针对特定疾病对 EN 的成分进行特殊设计, 以获得更好的效果。如对先天性心脏修补术后^[10]和重症脑血管病^[11]患者采取早期 EN 支持, 为糖尿病危重患者准备专用的 EN 制剂进行早期 EN 支持^[12-13], 采用富含免疫调节剂的 EN 制剂进行早期 EN 支持^[14-15], 采用中药联合 EN 制剂^[16-17]等。

EN 有维持肠道黏膜细胞正常结构、保护黏膜正常屏障, 刺激胃酸、胃蛋白酶及胃肠道激素分泌, 促进胆囊收缩、胃肠蠕动, 增加内脏血流等诸多优势, 更符合生理过程。但在临床实践中, EN 治疗也要注意适应证, 不恰当的早期 EN 可能造成胃肠道并发症, 如腹胀、呕吐、腹泻^[18]、胃潴留、肠鸣音减弱等, 这些并发症不仅严重影响 EN 的实施效果, 造成患者营养吸收不良, 还可能影响原有疾病的进展。因此, 应对撤机时机进行评估, 以避免盲目早期撤机^[19-20]。本研究结果表明, 并发症的发生不利于 MV 患者早期撤机, 不恰当的早期 EN 不仅无助于预

后,反而会加速疾病的进程。

本研究结果还显示,高龄、APACHE II 评分较高、内科基础疾病也是影响 MV 患者撤机结果的危险因素,但这些因素是患者不可改变的基础因素,提示我们对这一类患者要降低早期脱机的预期,更多地去关注去除上机病因。本研究中撤机时间以 7 d 为界进行分析,没有对长期困难撤机患者进行探讨,有待今后进一步深入研究。

综上,高龄、APACHE II 评分较高、内科基础疾病,或发生继发感染、腹胀、肠鸣音异常、胃潴留、腹泻等并发症是 MV 患者 7 d 内撤机失败的危险因素;相对于 PN,EN 和混合营养是撤机成功的保护因素。为提高 MV 患者 7 d 内撤机成功率,应积极控制继发感染、腹胀、肠鸣音异常、胃潴留、腹泻等危险因素,同时应在条件许可的情况下早期进行 EN。

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