

颅脑损伤患者早期胃窦动力的动态变化

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【摘要】 目的 探讨颅脑损伤患者早期胃窦收缩的动态变化规律。**方法** 选择 2018 年 7 月至 11 月中山大学附属第一医院神经外科重症加强治疗病房(ICU)收治的颅脑损伤患者,采用超声动态观察患者伤后 1~6 d 胃窦收缩频率(ACF)、胃窦收缩幅度(ACA)和胃窦运动指数(MI)的变化。根据格拉斯哥昏迷评分(GCS)将患者分为中重度颅脑损伤组(GCS≤11 分)与轻度颅脑损伤组(GCS>11 分),比较两组患者 ACF、ACA、MI 的差异,以观察颅脑损伤程度对胃窦动力的影响。根据颅脑损伤病变部位将患者分为单纯幕上病变组与幕上合并幕下病变组,比较两组患者 ACF、ACA、MI 的差异,以分析病变部位对胃窦动力的影响。**结果** 研究期间共筛选颅脑损伤患者 68 例,符合入组标准 50 例,17 例患者因不能耐受胃管喂养或转出 ICU 而退出观察,最终 33 例患者纳入分析。① 颅脑损伤患者伤后 1 d ACF、ACA、MI 均较低[ACF(次/min):1.67(0.00, 2.00), ACA:42.06(0.00, 44.45)%, MI:0.70(0.00, 0.87)],之后随时间延长呈逐渐升高趋势,伤后 6 d ACF 为 1.83(1.25, 2.79)次/min, ACA 为 56.80(33.25, 60.77)%, MI 为 0.89(0.50, 1.70),但各时间点间比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。② 不同程度颅脑损伤两组患者伤后胃窦收缩功能均下降,以中重度颅脑损伤患者(22 例)ACA 降低更为显著,伤后 3 d、5 d 与轻度颅脑损伤患者(11 例)比较差异均有统计学意义[3 d:35.05(0.00, 53.69)% 比 58.51(49.90, 65.45)%, 5 d:39.88(0.00, 77.01)% 比 56.94(41.71, 66.66)%, 均 $P<0.05$],说明颅脑损伤程度影响胃窦收缩功能;但两组伤后各时间点 ACF、MI 比较差异无统计学意义。③ 不同病变部位两组患者颅脑损伤后胃窦收缩功能均下降,幕上合并幕下病变患者(12 例)3~4 d ACF、ACA、MI 较单纯幕上病变患者(21 例)略有下降[3 d:ACF(次/min)为 0.83(0.00, 2.00)比 2.25(0.00, 3.00), ACA 为 35.05(0.00, 53.60)% 比 49.93(0.00, 63.44)%, MI 为 0.29(0.00, 1.07)比 1.23(0.00, 1.61); 4 d:ACF(次/min)为 1.42(0.50, 2.63)比 2.00(1.63, 2.63), ACA 为 30.45(21.69, 60.61)% 比 43.29(38.41, 53.35)%, MI 为 0.50(0.15, 1.45)比 0.97(0.66, 1.28)],但差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$),说明颅脑损伤病变部位可能不会影响胃窦收缩功能。**结论** 颅脑损伤患者早期胃窦收缩活动功能下降,颅脑损伤越严重胃窦收缩功能越差。

【关键词】 颅脑损伤; 胃窦收缩; 肠内营养; 胃窦超声**基金项目:** 国家自然科学基金(81801249)

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Dynamic changes in early gastric antrum motility in craniocerebral injury patients

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the dynamic changes in early gastric antrum contraction in patients with craniocerebral injury. **Methods** The patients with craniocerebral injury admitted to neurosurgery intensive care unit (ICU) of the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University from July to November in 2018 were enrolled. The changes in antral contraction frequency (ACF), antral contraction amplitude (ACA) and antral motility index (MI) were dynamically observed at 1–6 days after injury by ultrasonography. According to Glasgow coma score (GCS), the patients were divided into moderate to severe craniocerebral (GCS ≤ 11) and mild craniocerebral injury groups (GCS > 11). The differences in ACF, ACA and MI between the two groups were compared to observe the effect of craniocerebral injury on gastric antral motility. The patients were divided into simple supratentorial and supratentorial combined infratentorial lesion groups according to the lesion location of craniocerebral injury. The differences in ACF, ACA and MI between the two groups were compared to analyze the influence of lesion location on gastric antrum activity. **Results** A total of 68 patients with craniocerebral injury were screened during the study period, 50 patients were in accord with the admission criteria, 17 patients were withdrawn from the observation because they could not tolerate the ultrasonography of gastric antrum or discharged from ICU. Finally, 33 patients were enrolled in the analysis. ① The ACF, ACA and MI at 1 day after injury were lower [ACF (times/min): 1.67 (0.00, 2.00), ACA: 42.06 (0.00, 44.45)%, MI: 0.70 (0.00, 0.87)], and then gradually

increased, till 6 days after injury, ACF was 1.83 (1.25, 2.79) times/min, ACA was 56.80 (33.25, 60.77)%, and MI was 0.89 (0.50, 1.70), which showed no differences among all time points (all $P > 0.05$). ② The contractile function of gastric antrum in two groups of patients with different degrees of craniocerebral injury was decreased, especially ACA in patients with moderate to severe craniocerebral injury ($n = 22$), which showed significant differences at 3 days and 5 days after injury as compared with mild craniocerebral injury [$n = 11$; 3 days: 35.05 (0.00, 53.69)% vs. 58.51 (49.90, 65.45)%, 5 days: 39.88 (0.00, 77.01)% vs. 56.94 (41.71, 66.66)%, both $P < 0.05$], indicating that the degree of craniocerebral injury affected the contractive function of gastric antrum. However, there was no significant difference in ACF or MI between the two groups at different time points after injury. ③ The contractile function of gastric antrum was decreased after craniocerebral injury in both groups of patients with different lesion locations of craniocerebral injury. The ACF, ACA, and MI at 3–4 days in patients with supratentorial combined infratentorial lesion ($n = 12$) were slightly lower than those in patients with simple supratentorial lesion [$n = 21$; 3 days: ACF (times/min) was 0.83 (0.00, 2.00) vs. 2.25 (0.00, 3.00), ACA was 35.05 (0.00, 53.60)% vs. 49.93 (0.00, 63.44)%, MI was 0.29 (0.00, 1.07) vs. 1.23 (0.00, 1.61); 4 days: ACF (times/min) was 1.42 (0.50, 2.63) vs. 2.00 (1.63, 2.63), ACA was 30.45 (21.69, 60.61)% vs. 43.29 (38.41, 53.35)%, MI was 0.50 (0.15, 1.45) vs. 0.97 (0.66, 1.28)] without statistical differences (all $P > 0.05$), indicating that the lesion location might not affect the contractive function of gastric antrum. **Conclusion** In the early stage of craniocerebral injury, the contractile function of gastric antrum was decreased, and the more severe the craniocerebral injury, the worse contractive function of gastric antrum.

【Key words】 Craniocerebral injury; Antral contraction; Enteral nutrition; Antral ultrasonography

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颅脑损伤患者急性期常常出现严重呕吐、反流误吸,造成肺炎及喂养障碍,影响患者康复,甚至导致死亡^[1-2]。因此,了解颅脑损伤患者胃肠动力的变化非常重要。然而,针对颅脑损伤患者胃肠动力观察的方法学存在限制^[3],既往缺乏深入研究。本研究旨在通过床旁超声动态观察胃窦的收缩幅度与频率,探讨颅脑损伤患者早期胃窦动力的变化。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象:选择2018年7月至11月中山大学附属第一医院神经外科重症加强治疗病房(ICU)收治的颅脑损伤患者。

1.1.1 纳入标准:① 18岁≤年龄≤90岁;② 能耐受超声胃窦动力观察。

1.1.2 排除标准:① 超声胃窦动力观察相对禁忌的患者,如呛咳反射弱、反复呕吐等;② 无法获取满意胃窦超声图像的患者,如明显腹胀、肥胖[体重指数(BMI) > 30 kg/m²]、腹部正中伤口;③ 胃窦及周围结构改变的患者,如食管、胃、胰腺手术后。

1.2 伦理学:本试验通过医院伦理委员会的批准(审批号:2018-161),所有检测均获得患者及家属的知情同意。

1.3 研究方法

1.3.1 颅脑损伤后胃窦收缩的动态变化:观察分析患者颅脑损伤后1~6 d胃窦收缩频率(ACF)、胃窦收缩幅度(ACA)、胃窦运动指数(MI)的变化规律。

1.3.2 颅脑损伤程度对胃窦动力的影响:根据格拉斯哥昏迷评分(GCS)将患者分为中重度颅脑损伤组(GCS≤11分)与轻度颅脑损伤组(GCS>11分),比较两组患者ACF、ACA、MI的差异。

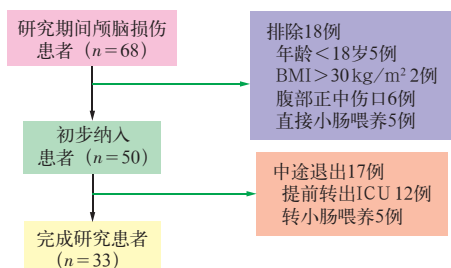
1.3.3 病变部位对胃窦活动的影响:将患者按病变部位分为单纯幕上病变与幕上合并幕下病变两组,比较两组患者ACF、ACA、MI的差异。

1.4 超声胃窦动力观察:日本柯尼卡美能达公司SONIMAGE HS1便携式超声机,探头频率3~5 MHz。患者取半卧位或平卧位,在上腹正中剑突下以肠系膜上动脉、腹主动脉、肝左叶为标志寻找胃窦切面。空腹4~6 h后,经胃管快速注入300 mL温开水,观察6 min内胃窦收缩次数,计算每分钟胃窦收缩次数,即ACF;超声测量胃窦最大舒张面积($S_{舒张}$)和最小收缩面积($S_{收缩}$),连续测量3次,计算ACA和MI [$ACA = (S_{舒张} - S_{收缩}) / S_{舒张} \times 100\%$, $MI = ACF \times ACA$]。

1.5 统计学处理:采用SPSS 23.0软件进行统计学处理,正态分布数据以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;非正态分布数据以中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示,两组间比较采用非参数检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

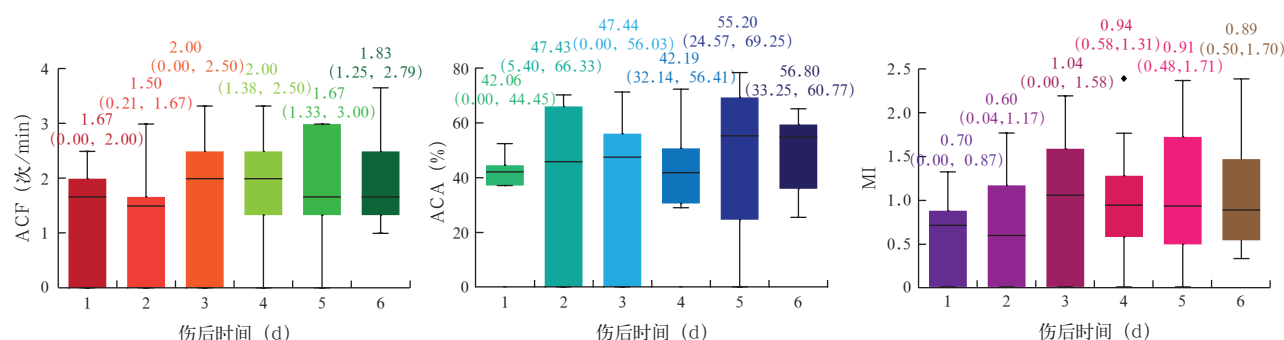
2.1 一般资料:研究期间共筛选68例颅脑损伤患者,其中符合入组标准50例,5例患者在研究期间出现腹胀、呕吐考虑不能耐受胃管喂养而退出观察,12例患者因病情稳定转出ICU而退出观察,最终纳入33例患者(图1)。33例患者中,男性15例,女性18例;年龄(54.6 ± 16.2)岁;身高(1.65 ± 0.07)m,体重(64.47 ± 11.97)kg, BMI(23.64 ± 3.15)kg/m²;GCS评分8(6, 12)分;自发性蛛网膜下腔出血18例,高血压脑出血4例,颅内肿瘤9例,脑外伤2例;病变部位分布:脑叶14例,基底节区10例,脑室积血9例,鞍区4例,小脑2例,脑干2例。



注: BMI 为体重指数, ICU 为重症加强治疗病房

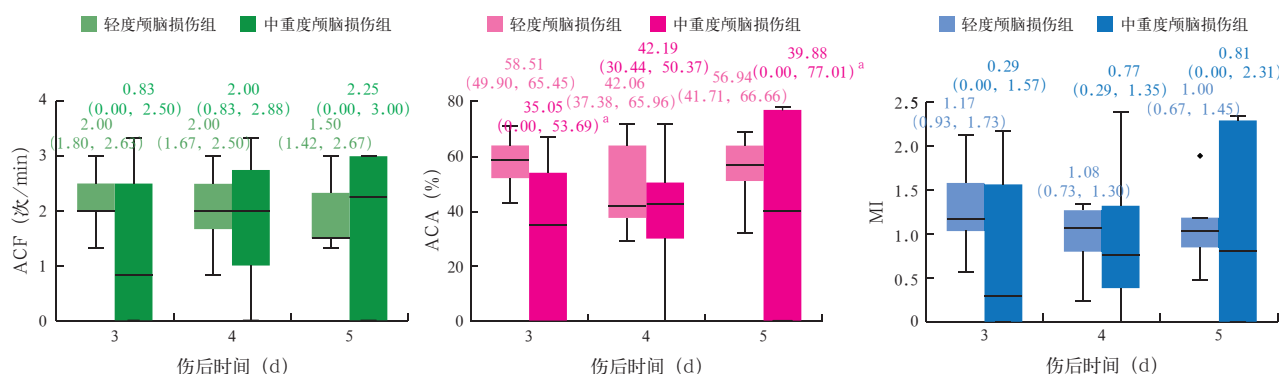
图1 颅脑损伤患者早期胃窦动力的动态变化研究对象纳入流程

2.2 颅脑损伤后胃窦收缩的动态变化(图2): 颅脑损伤后1 d 患者 ACF、ACA、MI 均较低,之后随时间延长呈上升趋势,但各时间点间比较差异无统计学



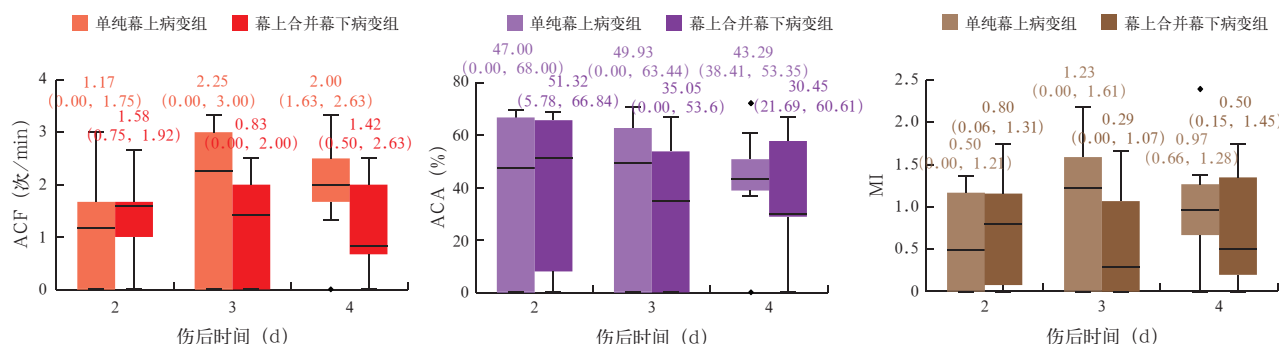
注: ACF 为胃窦收缩频率, ACA 为胃窦收缩幅度, MI 为胃窦运动指数; ◆代表极端值

图2 33例颅脑损伤患者伤后不同时间点胃窦收缩变化



注: ACF 为胃窦收缩频率, ACA 为胃窦收缩幅度, MI 为胃窦运动指数; 与轻度颅脑损伤组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; ◆代表极端值

图3 不同程度颅脑损伤两组患者伤后各时间点胃窦收缩变化比较



注: ACF 为胃窦收缩频率, ACA 为胃窦收缩幅度, MI 为胃窦运动指数; ◆代表极端值

图4 不同病变部位两组颅脑损伤患者伤后各时间点胃窦收缩变化比较

意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

2.3 颅脑损伤程度对胃窦动力的影响(图3): 轻度(11例)与中重度(22例)颅脑损伤两组患者 ACA 均下降,以中重度颅脑损伤患者降低更为明显,在颅脑损伤后3 d、5 d 与轻度颅脑损伤患者比较差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$);但两组间伤后各时间点 ACF、MI 比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

2.4 病变部位对胃窦动力的影响(图4): 幕上病变组(21例)和幕上合并幕下病变组(12例)患者 ACF 及 ACA 均减小,幕上合并幕下病变患者3~4 d ACF、ACA、MI 较单纯幕上病变患者略有下降,但差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

胃残留量测定是目前临床常用的胃动力评估方法,但影响因素较多,准确性欠佳^[3]。2016年美国重症医学会/美国肠外肠内营养学会(SCCM/ASPEN)联合发布的重症患者肠内营养指南已不推荐常规监测重症患者胃液残余量^[4]。放射性核素吸收动态显像、对乙酰氨基酚吸收试验及胃电图更多用于动物实验,不适用于临床患者常规床旁胃动力评估。2011年,Chapman等^[1]发现,胃排空能力主要取决于胃窦活动能力,观察胃窦活动可评估胃排空情况。近年来,重症患者床旁超声理论与技术飞速发展,超声可用于对胃窦的直接观察,评估ACF、ACA及胃内容物转移等,但目前该技术尚处于起步阶段。

本研究连续观察33例颅脑损伤患者,发现伤后1d胃动收缩指标ACF、ACA、MI均较低,随后呈逐渐恢复趋势,3d后基本稳定。本研究病例入组筛选过程中,15.2%有恶心、呕吐、腹胀等严重胃动力障碍表现,未能耐受胃窦超声检查。Ott等^[5]通过放射性核素法观察12例颅脑损伤患者,发现伤后1周内50%表现为胃排空延迟,13%表现为双相胃排空紊乱,13%表现为胃排空加快。但该研究例数少,观察时机为颅脑损伤后1周内任意时间点的单次观察,非连续监测,且未根据患者病情轻重进行比较,结果不可靠。动物研究表明,颅脑损伤可能通过自主神经系统、脑神经递质(又称脑肠肽)、应激和免疫等多个途径影响胃动力^[6-7]。肠神经系统受交感神经和迷走神经共同支配,脑损伤患者一旦存在自主神经功能紊乱,可直接影响胃动力。脑肠肽为脑肠内信号转导介质^[8],颅脑损伤患者血脑屏障受损,损伤部位神经细胞分泌大量脑肠肽,透过受损的血脑屏障直接作用于胃肠道,影响胃动力。此外,急性应激状态下,下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴激活^[9],大量分泌促皮质激素释放因子,直接延缓胃排空^[10]。以上因素综合作用,导致颅脑损伤患者胃动力异常。

本研究显示,胃窦动力损害程度与脑损伤严重程度相关。比较GCS≤11分的中重度颅脑损伤患者与GCS>11分的轻度颅脑损伤患者胃窦功能的差异,发现脑损伤越严重,ACA越差,但ACF、MI无明显差异。既往有关GCS评分与胃动力关系的研究较少。2016年,Bor等^[11]观察9例重型颅脑损伤深昏迷患者(GCS评分3~8分)以及15例脑死亡患者稳定期胃电图改变,结果显示,两组患者胃慢波均存在正常、过快、过缓的情况,未发现明显规律。

我们分析,胃电信号由Cajal细胞发出,而胃收缩幅度取决于胃平滑肌细胞,胃动力的改变更多表现为收缩力的改变而非频率的改变,胃电图只能反映胃收缩的频率与节律,不能反映胃运动幅度以及胃排空能力。相比胃电图,胃窦超声能更为直接地观察以及定量分析胃窦的收缩频率、节律与幅度,更为全面地客观评估胃窦功能。此外,Bor等^[11]研究的是肠内营养5d后患者的胃电图改变,不能代表颅脑损伤早期的胃动力变化;而本研究为动态观察,对比中重度与轻度颅脑损伤患者,发现两组患者在颅脑损伤后早期(6d内)的差异明显。本研究同样显示ACF在不同程度颅脑损伤时无明显差异。

本研究还对比了单纯幕上与幕上合并幕下病变患者的胃窦动力,未发现明显差异,可能与病例数相对不足、损伤程度不同,难以得出结论有关。

综上,颅脑损伤患者早期胃窦收缩活动下降,与颅脑损伤程度相关。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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