

## • 论著 •

# 等热量不同肠内营养制剂对机械通气患者血糖的影响

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**【摘要】目的** 观察等热量不同肠内营养(EN)制剂对机械通气患者血糖的影响。**方法** 选取2015年1月至2017年1月入住浙江省台州市中西医结合医院重症医学科(ICU)且接受机械通气的60例危重患者为研究对象,按随机数字表法将患者分为对照组和研究组,每组30例。对照组给予EN混悬液能全力治疗,研究组给予EN乳剂瑞代治疗,两组患者均在第1天给予1/3标准热量供给量,若无不适感,第2天给予1/2标准热量供给量,第3~10天内给予全量,直到达到完全肠内营养(TEN)。观察两组患者EN支持前及支持后10 d空腹血糖(FBG)、餐后2 h血糖(2 h PBG)及糖化血红蛋白(HbA1)水平,分析两组胃肠耐受情况、胰岛素用量、炎症相关指标、呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)发生率及病死率等情况。**结果** 与EN前比较,两组患者EN后10 d FBG及2 h PBG水平均下降,胰岛素用量减少,且研究组的下降程度较对照组更显著[FBG(mmol/L): 8.03±1.69比8.87±1.75, 2 h PBG(mmol/L): 8.25±1.98比10.43±2.34, 胰岛素用量(U/d): 38.02±3.24比40.87±3.48, 均P<0.05],而两组HbA1比较差异无统计学意义[(7.36±1.53)%比(7.37±1.29)%, P>0.05]。研究组胃肠不耐受发生率低于对照组[6.67%(2/30)比10.0%(3/30)],但两组比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。与EN前比较,两组EN后10 d γ-干扰素(IFN-γ)水平均明显升高,肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、白细胞介素(IL-6及IL-8)水平均明显下降(均P<0.05),但两组上述指标比较差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05);两组治疗期间VAP发生率及病死率均较低,差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。**结论** 瑞代对机械通气患者的血糖控制情况优于能全力,可减少患者胰岛素的临床使用量,降低炎症因子水平,利于改善患者预后。

**【关键词】** 肠内营养乳剂; 肠内营养混悬液; 机械通气; 血糖

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**Effects of preparations with same calorie but different in enteral nutrition on blood glucose in patients with mechanical ventilation** Chen Renhui, Tao Fuzheng, Chen Weiting, Chen Yingzi, Lin Xiangbin

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the effects of same calorie intake of different enteral nutrition (EN) on blood glucose in patients with mechanical ventilation. **Methods** A total of 60 critically ill patients who were admitted to the Department of Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of Taizhou Combined Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine Hospital and received mechanical ventilation from January 2015 to January 2017 were selected. According to the random number table method, the patients were divided into a control group and a study group, 30 cases in each group. The patients in the control group were given EN suspension (nutrison fibre), patients in the study group received EN emulsion (fresubin diabetes), on the first day, 1/3 standard calorie was supplied, if the patient had no any discomfort, on the second day 1/2 standard heat was given, from the third day to the tenth day they took the full amount and achieved complete EN (TEN). The fasting blood glucose (FBG), 2 hours postprandial blood glucose (2 h PBG) and glycated hemoglobin (HbA1) level before and after the EN for 10 days were observed, the gastrointestinal tolerance, dosage of insulin, inflammation related indexes, the incidence of ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) and fatality were analyzed in the two groups. **Results** Compared with those before EN support, the FBG and 2 h PBG were decreased after the support for 10 days in both groups, the dosage of insulin used was decreased, and the degrees of decrease were more marked in the study group than those in the control group [FBG (mmol/L): 8.03±1.69 vs. 8.87±1.75, 2 h PBG (mmol/L): 8.25±1.98 vs. 10.43±2.34, dosage of insulin (U/d): 38.02±3.24 vs. 40.87±3.48, all P < 0.05], but there was no statistical significant difference in HbA1 level between the two groups [(7.36±1.53)% vs. (7.37±1.29)%, P > 0.05]. The incidence of gastrointestinal intolerance was lower in study group than that in control group [6.67% (2/30) vs. 10.0% (3/30)], but there was no statistical significant difference between the two groups (P > 0.05). Compared with those before EN support, the levels of γ-interferon (IFN-γ) were significantly increased (P < 0.05), while the tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), interleukins (IL-6 and IL-8) levels were significantly decreased after 10 days of EN support, but no statistical significant differences were found (all P > 0.05) between the two groups. During the treatment in the two groups, the incidence of VAP and mortality were relatively low, and there were no statistical significant differences were seen between the two groups (both P > 0.05). **Conclusions** The blood glucose control of fresubin diabetes in patients with mechanical ventilation is superior to that of nutrison fibre, fresubin diabetes can reduce the dosage of insulin, decrease the levels of inflammatory factors and conducive to the prognosis of the patients.

**【Key words】** Enteral nutrition emulsion; Enteral nutrition suspension; Mechanical ventilation; Blood sugar

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肠内营养(EN)指的是经胃肠道提供代谢需要的营养物质及其他各种营养素的营养支持方式,与胃肠外营养(PN)支持相比,EN更有利于维持肠黏膜结构和屏障功能的完整性<sup>[1-3]</sup>。既往研究显示,EN是危重患者特别是机械通气患者综合治疗的一部分,合理的EN不仅可为危重患者的机体代谢提供能量来源,而且对其机体代谢具有调理作用<sup>[4-6]</sup>。目前,临床常用的EN制剂成分主要以麦芽糊精为主,虽然易于被胃肠分解吸收,但容易导致患者血糖升高,严重影响其临床治疗及预后<sup>[7-8]</sup>。近年来有学者报道,EN乳剂瑞代可有效改善危重患者的营养状况,降低其血糖水平<sup>[9]</sup>。为了进一步探讨不同EN制剂对机械通气患者血糖水平的影响,本研究对等热量的两种EN制剂进行分析研究,现将结果报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料:**选取2015年1月至2017年1月入住本院重症医学科(ICU)且接受机械通气的危重患者60例,其中男性47例,女性13例;年龄34~77岁,平均( $48.19 \pm 3.64$ )岁;急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)评分15~25分;原发病:慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)合并呼吸衰竭(呼衰)15例,脑梗死19例,脑出血21例,颅脑外伤3例,重症肺炎2例。所有患者入院即接受机械通气,按照随机数字表法将患者分为对照组和研究组,每组30例。两组患者性别、年龄、APACHEⅡ评分及原发病等方面比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ ;表1),说明两组资料均衡,有可比性。

**1.2 伦理学:**本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经本院医学伦理委员会批准,所有患者对治疗方案均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

## 1.3 治疗方法

**1.3.1 EN支持方法:**患者入住ICU 24~48 h内,在保证血流动力学稳定、无EN支持禁忌证的情况下,开始给予EN制剂。对照组给予EN混悬液能全力(TPF,纽迪希亚制药有限公司生产);研究组给予EN乳剂瑞代(TPF-D,华瑞制药有限公司生产)。两组患者均在第1天给予1/3标准热量供给量,若无不

适感,第2天给予1/2标准热量供给量,第3~10天内给全量,达到完全EN(TEN)。两组EN制剂均使用一次性螺旋形鼻肠管(商品名:复尔凯,纽迪希亚制药有限公司生产)持续输注,每天20 h,连用10 d。个人理想体质量(kg)=[身高(cm)-100]×0.9。标准热量供给量为 $83.68 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 。在10 d观察期内,未能达到TEN者被剔除出本研究,再根据随机数字表补充该组患者至30例。

**1.3.2 降血糖方案:**监测两组血糖水平,根据患者不同血糖浓度,选用相应的胰岛素用量和方法。每次根据血糖值,皮下注射常规人体胰岛素(商品名:优泌林,礼来公司生产)。根据2006年中华医学会重症医学分会发布的中国重症加强治疗病房危重患者营养支持指导意见<sup>[10]</sup>,两组患者目标血糖均控制在6.1~8.3 mmol/L。

## 1.4 观察指标及方法

**1.4.1 血糖、胰岛素、胃肠耐受、并发症及预后:**记录两组EN支持前后空腹血糖(FBG)、餐后2 h血糖(2 h PBG)及糖化血红蛋白(HbA1)水平,分析两组胰岛素用量、胃肠耐受情况(胃肠不耐受情况主要表现为轻度腹泻、腹胀、恶心等)、VAP发生率及病死率。

**1.4.2 炎症因子检测方法:**于EN后10 d采集两组患者空腹静脉血3~5 mL,离心取上清液置于-20℃的冰箱中待检,采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)测定两组γ-干扰素(IFN-γ)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、白细胞介素(IL-6、IL-8)水平。

**1.5 统计学分析:**使用SPSS 19.0统计软件处理数据,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用t检验,计数资料以例表示,采用χ<sup>2</sup>检验; $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

**2.1 两组患者血糖水平及胰岛素用量分析(表2):**与EN支持前及对照组比较,研究组患者EN支持后10 d FBG及2 h PBG水平明显下降,胰岛素用量明显减少,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$ ),而HbA1水平无明显变化( $P > 0.05$ );对照组EN支持前后血糖水平及胰岛素用量均无明显变化(均 $P > 0.05$ )。

表1 对照组和研究组一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄(岁) 范围	APACHEⅡ评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	原发病(例)				
		男性	女性			COPD 合并呼衰	脑梗死	脑出血	颅脑外伤	重症肺炎
对照组	30	22	8	34~75 $47.57 \pm 3.55$	$19.2 \pm 6.4$	8	8	11	1	2
研究组	30	25	5	38~77 $48.17 \pm 3.56$	$18.5 \pm 7.3$	7	11	10	2	0

**表2 对照组和研究组EN支持前后  
血糖水平及胰岛素用量比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**

组别	时间	例数(例)	FBG(mmol/L)	2 h PBG(mmol/L)
对照组	EN支持前	30	8.79±1.86	9.94±2.11
	EN支持后10 d	30	8.87±1.75	10.43±2.34
研究组	EN支持前	30	8.81±1.73	9.92±2.04
	EN支持后10 d	30	8.03±1.69 <sup>ab</sup>	8.25±1.98 <sup>ab</sup>

  

组别	时间	例数(例)	HbA1(%)	胰岛素用量(U/d)
对照组	EN支持前	30	7.38±1.03	40.32±3.53
	EN支持后10 d	30	7.37±1.29	40.87±3.48
研究组	EN支持前	30	7.40±0.92	40.19±3.67
	EN支持后10 d	30	7.36±1.53	38.02±3.24 <sup>ab</sup>

注:与EN支持前比较,<sup>a</sup>P<0.05;与对照组比较,<sup>b</sup>P<0.05

**2.2 两组胃肠耐受情况分析:**研究组胃肠不耐受2例(6.67%),对照组3例(10.00%),两组胃肠不耐受发生率比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。经调整鼻饲速度及剂量,给予胃肠动力药后两组胃肠不耐受均缓解。

**2.3 两组炎症因子分析(表3):**与EN支持前比较,两组EN支持治疗后10 d IFN- $\gamma$ 水平均明显升高,TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6、IL-8水平均明显下降(均 $P<0.05$ );但两组间上述指标比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。

**表3 对照组和研究组治疗前后炎症因子水平比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**

组别	时间	例数(例)	INF- $\gamma$ (kU/L)	TNF- $\alpha$ (ng/L)
对照组	EN支持前	30	10.11±2.23	12.96±4.27
	EN支持后10 d	30	14.87±2.95 <sup>a</sup>	10.01±3.59 <sup>a</sup>
治疗组	EN支持前	30	10.13±2.19	13.27±4.05
	EN支持后10 d	30	15.19±3.07 <sup>a</sup>	11.53±3.86 <sup>a</sup>

  

组别	时间	例数(例)	IL-6(ng/L)	IL-8(ng/L)
对照组	EN支持前	30	35.79±6.52	56.42±10.14
	EN支持后10 d	30	14.63±2.78 <sup>a</sup>	20.38±4.57 <sup>a</sup>
治疗组	EN支持前	30	34.88±5.46	57.03±10.22
	EN支持后10 d	30	15.71±3.05 <sup>a</sup>	32.16±5.92 <sup>a</sup>

注:与EN支持前比较,<sup>a</sup>P<0.05

**2.4 两组患者VAP发生率和病死率的比较(表4):**在EN治疗期内,研究组VAP发生率及病死率均较治疗前降低,但两组比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。

**表4 对照组和研究组VAP发生率及病死率比较**

组别	例数(例)	VAP发生率[% (例)]	病死率[% (例)]
对照组	30	10.00(3)	6.67(2)
研究组	30	13.33(4)	3.33(1)

### 3 讨论

临幊上由于入幊ICU的机械通气患者肺功能较差,其在维持通气的过程中能量消耗较大,因此容易导致营养不良,而营养不良会造成患者呼吸肌肌力、耐受力的减弱,影响通气功能<sup>[11-15]</sup>。在危重状态下,患者机体对代谢改变较为敏感,若营养供应不足,还会对免疫防御系统造成影响,甚至可能引发或加快多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)的进展<sup>[16]</sup>。有文献报道,危重病患者在应激状态下机体代谢率升高,参与炎症反应的细胞因子增多,血糖水平升高,当重症患者FBG水平 $>11.1$  mmol/L时,可对补体功能造成损害,增加感染风险,如治疗不当会加重患者的代谢障碍,影响预后<sup>[17-19]</sup>。此外,肠道应激也是危重病患者应激状态的表现之一,可造成患者机体能量急剧消耗,当患者体质量下降大于10%时则会出现营养不良,对患者机体细胞功能造成严重影响。因此,合理有效的营养治疗对机械通气患者显得尤为重要<sup>[20]</sup>。李海玲等<sup>[21]</sup>建议对于不能经口摄食的重症患者应优先考虑给予EN支持治疗。目前,临床常用的EN制剂成分主要以麦芽糊精为主,虽易于被胃肠分解吸收,但容易导致血糖升高,影响临床治疗及预后<sup>[22]</sup>。近年来,有文献报道,EN乳剂瑞代可有效改善危重患者的营养状况,降低患者的血糖水平<sup>[23]</sup>。本研究通过探讨持续泵入等热量不同EN制剂对机械通气患者血糖的影响,以期为该类患者进行EN治疗提供参考。

本研究表明,与EN支持前及对照组比较,研究组EN支持治疗后10 d FBG及2 h PBG水平均明显降低,胰岛素用量明显减少,HbA1水平均无明显变化;而对照组EN支持前后血糖水平及胰岛素用量均无明显变化。表明瑞代有利于患者血糖水平的稳定,可减少高血糖对患者的不利影响,减少胰岛素用量。这与宋铁等<sup>[24]</sup>的研究结论一致。

本研究还显示,研究组胃肠不耐受发生率低于对照组,但两组胃肠不耐受发生率比较差异无统计学意义,此外,两组治疗期间VAP发生率及病死率均较低,两组比较差异也无统计学意义。结果提示,对于机械通气患者临床给予EN支持治疗较为安全,患者可耐受。这与柳梅等<sup>[25]</sup>的研究结果一致。

本研究也显示,与EN支持前比较,两组EN支持治疗后10 d  $\gamma$ -IFN水平均明显升高,TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6、IL-8水平均明显下降,但两组上述指标比较差异无统计学意义。结果提示,EN支持治疗可降低机械通气患者相关炎症因子水平,有利于患者的

康复。这与陈剑平等<sup>[26]</sup>早期EN支持治疗可降低重症患者炎症因子水平、改善其免疫功能的研究结果一致。

综上所述,瑞代对机械通气患者的血糖控制情况优于能全力,可减少患者胰岛素临床使用量,改善患者炎症因子水平,利于患者预后的改善。

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