

• 论著 •

瑞代对糖尿病机械通气患者炎症因子水平及预后的影响

江丽平 李诗国 戴圣伟 陶勇军

323000 浙江丽水，丽水市中医院

通讯作者：李诗国，Email：ji87@163.com

DOI：10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2018.02.011

【摘要】目的 观察肠内营养乳剂(瑞代)对糖尿病机械通气(MV)患者炎症因子及预后的影响。**方法** 选择2014年6月至2016年12月丽水市中医院收治的66例糖尿病MV患者,按随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,每组33例。两组均给予积极原发病治疗,维持水、电解质平衡,控制感染,给予精蛋白生物合成人胰岛素注射液控制血糖等治疗。MV 24 h后,对照组经鼻胃管匀速滴入肠内营养混悬液(能全力),而观察组经鼻胃管匀速滴入瑞代。治疗2周后,计算两组患者每日血糖平均值和血糖波动值,统计每日胰岛素总用量;比较两组治疗前后降钙素原(PCT)、超敏C-反应蛋白(hs-CRP)和血清白蛋白(ALB)、前白蛋白(PA)、转铁蛋白(TF)等的差异;观察两组MV时间、重症医学科(ICU)住院时间及MV 2周撤机成功率。**结果** 营养治疗期间,观察组和对照组每日血糖平均值比较差异无统计学意义($mmol/L: 8.62 \pm 2.65$ 比 $9.70 \pm 3.43, P > 0.05$),但观察组血糖波动值($mmol/L: 3.13 \pm 1.09$ 比 5.68 ± 1.40)、每日胰岛素总用量($U/d: 31.93 \pm 4.93$ 比 43.50 ± 5.31)均明显低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。治疗后两组PCT及hs-CRP较治疗前显著降低,且以观察组的降低程度较对照组更显著[PCT($\mu g/L$): 2.81 ± 1.03 比 5.95 ± 1.57 , hs-CRP(mg/L): 4.41 ± 2.01 比 11.46 ± 4.05 , 均 $P < 0.05$]。两组治疗后ALB、PA、TF均较治疗明显升高[ALB(g/L):对照组为 37.98 ± 3.49 比 30.50 ± 3.44 , 观察组为 37.88 ± 3.47 比 30.48 ± 3.34 ; PA(mg/L):对照组为 188.60 ± 12.66 比 130.22 ± 11.33 , 观察组为 184.42 ± 12.95 比 133.50 ± 11.91 ; TF(mg/L):对照组为 2.71 ± 1.01 比 2.07 ± 0.86 , 观察组为 2.69 ± 1.02 比 2.08 ± 0.90 , 均 $P < 0.05$],但两组间比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。观察组MV时间($d: 7.29 \pm 3.65$ 比 10.70 ± 4.43)、ICU住院时间($d: 11.13 \pm 3.09$ 比 15.48 ± 4.40)均较对照组显著降低(均 $P < 0.05$), MV 2周撤机成功率较对照组显著升高[69.70%(23/33)比39.39%(13/33), $P < 0.05$]。**结论** 瑞代能满足糖尿病MV患者的营养需求,能更好地控制血糖、维持血糖水平平稳、减轻炎症反应,从而改善预后。

【关键词】 瑞代； 肠内营养； 糖尿病； 机械通气； 炎症因子

The effect of fresubin diabetes on inflammatory factors and prognosis in patients with diabetes and mechanical ventilation Jiang Liping, Li Shiguo, Dai Shengwei, Tao Yongjun

Department of Intensive Care Unit, Lishui Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Lishui 323000, Zhejiang, China

Corresponding author: Li Shiguo, Email: ji87@163.com

【Abstract】Objective To observe the effect of enteral nutrition emulsion (fresubin diabetes) on inflammatory factors and prognosis in patients with diabetes and mechanical ventilation (MV). **Methods** Sixty-six patients with diabetes and MV admitted to Lishui Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine from June 2014 to December 2016 were enrolled, and they were divided into an observation group and a control group according to random number table, 33 cases in each group. Active treatment of the primary disease, maintenance of water and electrolyte balance, active control of infection, protamine biosynthesis of human insulin injection to control blood glucose and other treatment were given to both groups. After 24 hours of MV, enteral nutrition suspension (nutrison fibre) was evenly dripped into the control group through a nasogastric tube, and fresubin diabetes was evenly dripped with the same method as above into the observation group. After treatment for 2 weeks, the average values of daily blood glucose, of blood glucose fluctuation and daily total insulin dosage of two groups were calculated; the differences in procalcitonin (PCT), high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) and serum albumin (ALB), prealbumin (PA) and transferrin (TF) were compared before and after treatment in the two groups; the duration of MV, stay time in ICU, and 2-week MV withdrawal rate were observed in the two groups. **Results** During nutritional therapy, there was no significant difference in the average daily blood glucose level between observation group and control group ($mmol/L: 8.62 \pm 2.65$ vs. $9.70 \pm 3.43, P > 0.05$), however, in the observation group, the average daily blood glucose fluctuation value ($mmol/L: 3.13 \pm 1.09$ vs. 5.68 ± 1.40), and the daily total insulin dosage ($U/d: 31.93 \pm 4.93$ vs. 43.50 ± 5.31) were significantly lower than those of the control group (both $P < 0.05$). After treatment, PCT and hs-CRP in both groups were significantly lower than those before treatment, and the degrees of decrease in observation group were more significant than those in the control group [PCT ($\mu g/L$): 2.81 ± 1.03 vs. 5.95 ± 1.57 , hs-CRP (mg/L): 4.41 ± 2.01 vs. 11.46 ± 4.05 , all $P < 0.05$]. After treatment, the levels of ALB, PA and TF were significantly higher than those before treatment [ALB (g/L): the control group was 37.98 ± 3.49 vs. 30.50 ± 3.44 , the observation group was 37.88 ± 3.47 vs. 30.48 ± 3.34 ; PA (mg/L): the control group was 188.60 ± 12.66 vs. 130.22 ± 11.33 , the observation group was 184.42 ± 12.95 and 133.50 ± 11.91 ; TF (mg/L): the control group was 2.71 ± 1.01 vs. 2.07 ± 0.86 , the observation group was 2.69 ± 1.02 vs. 2.08 ± 0.90 , all $P < 0.05$]; however, there were no

statistical significant differences between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). The MV time (days: 7.29 ± 3.65 vs. 10.70 ± 4.43) and ICU stay (days: 11.13 ± 3.09 vs. 15.48 ± 4.40) in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group (both $P < 0.05$), and 2-week MV withdrawal rate was significantly higher than that of the control group [69.70% (23/33) vs. 39.39% (13/33), $P < 0.05$]. **Conclusion** Fresubin diabetes can meet the nutritional needs of diabetic patients with MV, in the aspects of controlling blood sugar, maintaining stable blood sugar levels and reducing inflammation, the therapeutic effect of fresubin diabetes is better than that of nutrison fibre, thus fresubin diabetes may better improve the prognosis of patients with diabetes.

【Key words】 Fresubin diabetes; Enteral nutrition; Diabetes; Mechanical ventilation; Inflammatory factor

机械通气(MV)患者处于严重应激状态,易发生代谢紊乱及持续高分解代谢,造成机体营养不良,引起呼吸肌疲劳、肺部感染,导致撤机困难^[1],对这类患者需要尽早进行营养支持治疗^[2]。营养支持可增强机体免疫功能,减轻机体炎症反应,对降低呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)等继发性损害具有重要意义^[3-4]。且肠内营养(EN)比肠外营养(PN)更具有优势^[5]。若MV患者合并有糖尿病、代谢紊乱就可导致血糖水平升高和波动加大,使感染风险增加^[6]。因此,在对糖尿病MV患者进行EN治疗时,还要注意控制血糖。为保持糖尿病MV患者血糖水平稳定,改善其全身状况,缩短住院时间,EN制剂的选择就尤为重要^[7]。本研究收集2014年6月至2016年12月丽水市中医院收治的66例糖尿病合并MV患者的临床资料,观察瑞代对糖尿病合并MV患者炎症因子及预后的影响,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象的选择:选择2014年6月至2016年12月丽水市中医院重症医学科(ICU)收治的66例糖尿病合并MV患者。

1.1.1 纳入标准:入院后24 h内行气管插管;预计生存时间>2周;年龄40~80岁;患者或家属同意并签署知情同意书。

1.1.2 排除标准:有严重胃肠道损伤及胃肠道疾病史;有原发疾病所致的低蛋白血症;化疗、肿瘤患者;妊娠及哺乳期妇女;严重肝、肾、心、肺功能不全者。

1.1.3 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,检测和治疗方法取得患者或家属知情同意。

1.2 研究分组及一般资料:将患者按随机数字表法

分为观察组和对照组,每组33例。两组患者性别、年龄、入组前1周每日血糖值、血糖波动、每日胰岛素总用量、MV原因等一般资料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。

1.3 治疗方法:两组均给予积极原发病治疗,维持水、电解质平衡,控制感染(依据细菌培养及药敏结果选用抗菌药物)等对症治疗。采用精蛋白生物合成人胰岛素注射液(预混30R)控制血糖,由诺和诺德(中国)制药有限公司生产(国药准字J20100040),注射剂量根据患者血糖水平调整。MV 24 h后,对照组经鼻胃管匀速滴入EN混悬液(能全力,由无锡纽迪希亚制药有限公司生产,国药准字:H20010284),能量密度为4.184 kJ/mL,每瓶500 mL;观察组经鼻胃管匀速滴入EN乳剂(瑞代,由华瑞制药有限公司生产,国药准字:J20140077),能量密度为3.770 kJ/mL,每袋500 mL。

EN方法:经鼻胃管24 h持续滴注,以静脉泵控制滴速。根据Harris-Benedict公式计算静息能量代谢消耗以制定合理的营养方案,第1个24 h提供所需能量的40%,每24 h增加30%,直至全量。EN时取头高位30°~40°,避免发生反流。疗程为2周。

1.4 观察指标及方法

1.4.1 血糖控制指标:每4 h监测1次血糖,计算每日血糖平均值及血糖波动值(血糖波动值=每日最高血糖值-每日最低血糖值);并统计每日胰岛素总用量。

1.4.2 炎症因子:治疗2周后取患者静脉血分离血清,用双夹心免疫荧光法检测两组降钙素原(PCT)水平;采用免疫比浊法检测两组超敏C-反应蛋白(hs-CRP)水平。

表1 两组一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄(岁)		入组前1周每日血糖 范围	平均值(mmol/L , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	血糖波动值 (mmol/L , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	每日胰岛素总用量 (U/d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	MV原因(例)		
		男性	女性	范围	$\bar{x} \pm s$					COPD	合并呼衰	脑血管意外
对照组	33	26	7	42~76	53.54 ± 6.18		7.52 ± 2.90	3.34 ± 1.21	31.53 ± 4.93	27	6	
观察组	33	25	8	41~76	52.81 ± 6.06		7.39 ± 2.23	3.24 ± 1.05	30.39 ± 4.23	27	6	

注:COPD为慢性阻塞性肺疾病

1.4.3 营养指标:采用全自动生化仪检测两组治疗前后血清白蛋白(ALB)、前白蛋白(PA)、转铁蛋白(TF)水平。

1.4.4 预后指标:观察两组MV时间、ICU住院时间及MV2周撤机成功率。

1.5 统计学方法:使用SPSS 17.0统计软件分析数据,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,治疗前后比较采用配对t检验,组间比较采用两独立样本t检验;计数资料以例(率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验; $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组血糖控制指标比较(表2):EN治疗后,两组每日血糖平均值比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),但观察组血糖波动值和每日胰岛素总用量显著低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表2 两组患者血糖控制指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数 (例)	每日血糖 平均值(mmol/L)	血糖波动值 (mmol/L)	每日胰岛素 总用量(U/d)
对照组	33	9.70±3.43	5.68±1.40	43.50±5.31
观察组	33	8.62±2.65	3.13±1.09 ^a	31.93±4.93 ^a

注:与对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$

2.2 两组EN治疗前后炎症因子变化的比较(表3):两组EN治疗前PCT、hs-CRP水平比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),治疗后两组上述指标均较治疗前明显降低,且观察组治疗后的降低程度较对照组更明显(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表3 两组患者EN治疗前后炎症因子的变化比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	例数(例)	PCT(μg/L)	hs-CRP(mg/L)
对照组	治疗前	33	11.33±4.02	25.63±11.03
	治疗后	33	5.95±1.57 ^a	11.46±4.05 ^a
观察组	治疗前	33	11.37±4.21	24.54±10.45
	治疗后	33	2.81±1.03 ^{bc}	4.41±2.01 ^{bc}

注:与治疗前比较,^a $P < 0.05$,^{bc} $P < 0.01$;与对照组比较,^c $P < 0.05$

2.3 两组EN治疗前后营养指标的变化比较(表4):两组治疗前ALB、PA、TF比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),治疗后两组上述指标均较治疗前明显升高(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4 两组患者EN治疗前后营养指标的变化比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	例数 (例)	ALB (g/L)	PA (mg/L)	TF (mg/L)
对照组	治疗前	33	30.50±3.44	130.22±11.33	2.07±0.86
	治疗后	33	37.98±3.49 ^a	188.60±12.66 ^a	2.71±1.01 ^a
观察组	治疗前	33	30.48±3.34	133.50±11.91	2.08±0.90
	治疗后	33	37.88±3.47 ^a	184.42±12.95 ^a	2.69±1.02 ^a

注:与治疗前比较,^a $P < 0.05$

2.4 两组预后指标比较(表5):观察组MV时间、ICU住院时间均较对照组明显缩短(均 $P < 0.05$),MV2周撤机成功率显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。

表5 两组患者预后指标比较

组别	例数 (例)	MV时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	ICU住院时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	MV2周撤机 成功率[% (例)]
对照组	33	10.70±4.43	15.48±4.40	39.39(13)
观察组	33	7.29±3.65 ^a	11.13±3.09 ^a	69.70(23) ^a

注:与对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$

3 讨论

对于行MV的糖尿病患者,体内生长激素、胰高血糖素和糖皮质激素等应激激素大量释放,导致血糖升高,所以在营养支持治疗时不能过多补充碳水化合物,否则会造成血糖控制不佳,甚至出现胰岛素抵抗现象。血糖升高可直接损害机体的免疫功能,增加肺部感染的危险,使呼吸肌耐力进一步下降,导致患者脱机困难。血糖升高也可加重患者的代谢障碍^[8],导致血糖波动加大,易出现肠源性感染、全身炎症反应甚至多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)^[9],影响患者预后^[10]。高血糖与感染互为因果,形成恶性循环,导致病死率增加^[11]。控制血糖,不仅要抑制血糖升高,还要防止血糖波动太大。研究表明,血糖波动值每增加0.6 mmol/L,住院时间就增加4.4%^[12]。所以血糖波动幅度大,其危害大于血糖持续升高,可以导致危重症患者病死率显著增加^[13]。而合理有效的EN治疗不仅可改善患者营养状况,增强患者免疫功能,还能控制血糖水平平稳,降低感染发生率,缩短MV时间和住院时间。

瑞代是一种低糖型EN制剂,主要用于糖尿病患者的EN支持治疗,其优点是低糖,能防止患者血糖升高,降低血中PCT水平^[14]。瑞代采用木薯淀粉、玉米淀粉及果糖作为碳水化合物的来源,并加入膳食纤维。木薯淀粉和玉米淀粉通过氢键结合或形成脂-淀粉复合体发生聚集,这种大分子结构可延缓被淀粉酶水解的速率,延长胃肠道消化吸收时间,降低餐后高血糖的发生。果糖是左旋六碳糖,为葡萄糖的同分异构体,主要经小肠缓慢吸收,其在肝脏的摄取和代谢大多不依赖于胰岛素,血糖生成指数低于葡萄糖及麦芽糊精,在降低血糖中发挥着重要作用。膳食纤维能延缓胃排空速度,减慢跨小肠黏膜层弥散,使食物在小肠的转运时间延长,延缓糖类吸收,同时保护肠黏膜屏障,防止细菌和内毒素移位^[15],减少感染的发生。

本研究显示,两组患者治疗后营养指标均较治

疗前明显升高,但两组间比较差异无统计学意义,说明瑞代能为糖尿病MV患者提供足够的能量。两组在胰岛素治疗下,血糖均能控制,但对照组血糖波动幅度较大,每日胰岛素总用量较多,说明瑞代更有利于血糖控制,减少血糖波动。血浆PCT与炎症程度呈正相关,为判断炎症感染患者病情严重程度的可靠指标^[16],hs-CRP可通过激活补体,加强吞噬作用,从而清除病原体及坏死组织^[17]。PCT和hs-CRP联合检测对判断炎症程度更有意义^[18]。两组治疗后PCT及hs-CRP均降低,说明营养支持有利于感染控制,且观察组炎症因子下降程度较对照组更明显,说明瑞代更有利于炎症因子的控制。与王兴鹏等^[19]的研究结果一致。

综上所述,与能全力比较,瑞代更有利于糖尿病MV患者的血糖平稳控制,减少感染机会,缩短MV时间及ICU住院时间,提高2周MV撤机成功率。

参考文献

- [1] 曾鸣,秦光梅,杨时光,等.短期机械通气下支气管肺泡灌洗辅助治疗AECOPD合并严重肺部感染Ⅱ型呼吸衰竭的效果[J].山东医药,2014,54(45):38-40. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002-266X.2014.45.015.
- Zeng M, Qin GM, Yang SG, et al. Treatment effect of bronchial alveolar lavage assisted with short-term mechanical ventilation on AECOPD combined with severe pulmonary infection on type II respiratory failure [J]. Shandong Med J, 2014, 54 (45): 38-40. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002-266X.2014.45.015.
- [2] 宋轶,王亮,邱一真,等.不同肠内营养制剂对危重患者血糖稳定性及炎性介质的影响[J].中国中西医结合急救杂志,2015,22(3):272-275. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2015.03.011.
- Song Y, Wang L, Qiu YZ, et al. Effects of different enteral nutritional support agents on blood glucose stability and inflammatory mediator in critical patients [J]. Chin J TCM WM Crit Care, 2015, 22 (3): 272-275. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2015.03.011.
- [3] Brisard L, Le GA, Lascarrou JB, et al. Impact of early enteral versus parenteral nutrition on mortality in patients requiring mechanical ventilation and catecholamines: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial (NUTRIREA-2) [J]. Trials, 2014, 15: 507. DOI: 10.1186/1745-6215-15-507.
- [4] Saez de la Fuente I, Saez de la Fuente J, Quintana Estelles MD, et al. Enteral nutrition in patients receiving mechanical ventilation in a prone position [J]. JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr, 2016, 40 (2): 250-255. DOI: 10.1177/0148607114553232.
- [5] 王子华.肠外营养和肠内营养在重症胰腺炎治疗中的价值比较和护理对策[J].中国医疗前沿,2012,7(23):82. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1673-5552.2012.23.0058.
- Wang ZH. The value comparison and nursing countermeasure of parenteral nutrition and enteral nutrition in the treatment of severe pancreatitis [J]. Natl Med Front China, 2012, 7 (23): 82. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1673-5552.2012.23.0058.
- [6] 陆肖娟.瑞代对急性呼吸衰竭并发应激性高血糖患者血糖及血降钙素原水平的影响[J].山东医药,2014,54(22):83-84. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002-266X.2014.22.034.
- Lu XX. Effects of ruidai on blood glucose and procalcitonin in patients with acute respiratory failure complicated with stress hyperglycemia [J]. Shandong Med J, 2014, 54 (22): 83-84. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002-266X.2014.22.034.
- [7] 李海玲,任红贤,娄云鹏.肠道循环对早期肠内营养的挑战[J].中国中西医结合急救杂志,2015,22(1):15-17. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2015.01.08.
- Li HL, Ren HX, Lou YP. Challenge of intestinal circulation to early enteral nutrition [J]. Chin J TCM WM Crit Care, 2015, 22 (1): 15-17. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2015.01.08.
- [8] 李娟,李曙光,姜辉.不同肠内营养制剂对老年糖尿病机械通气患者的影响研究[J].现代中西医结合杂志,2016,25(7):719-721,776. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-8849.2016.07.010.
- Li J, Li SP, Jiang H. Clinical study of enteral nutrition in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus treated with mechanical ventilation [J]. Mod J Integr Tradit Chin West Med, 2016, 25 (7): 719-721, 776. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-8849.2016.07.010.
- [9] 胡翔,贺德.肠黏膜生物屏障研究进展[J].中国医学工程,2010,18(2):173-176.
- Hu X, He D. Advances in the research of intestinal mucosal bio-barrier [J]. China Med Engin, 2010, 18 (2): 173-176.
- [10] 徐宏骏.危重患者高血糖反应与炎症细胞因子及预后的相关性研究[J].中国现代药物应用,2016,10(7):20-21. DOI: 10.14164/j.cnki.cn11-5581/r.2016.07.012.
- Xu HJ. Correlation between hyperglycemic response and inflammatory cytokines and prognosis in critically ill patients [J]. Chin J Mod Drug Appl, 2016, 10 (7): 20-21. DOI: 10.14164/j.cnki.cn11-5581/r.2016.07.012.
- [11] 李秋宇.不同血糖水平对ICU危重症患者预后及感染的影响[J].中外医疗,2014,33(1):81-82.
- Li QY. Effect of different blood glucose levels on prognosis and infection in critical care patients with ICU [J]. China Foreign Med Treat, 2014, 33 (1): 81-82.
- [12] Mendez CE, Mok KT, Ata A, et al. Increased glycemic variability is independently associated with length of stay and mortality in noncritically ill hospitalized patients [J]. Diabetes Care, 2013, 36 (12): 4091-4097. DOI: 10.2337/dc12-2430.
- [13] Meyfroidt G, Keenan DM, Wang X, et al. Dynamic characteristics of blood glucose time series during the course of critical illness: effects of intensive insulin therapy and relative association with mortality [J]. Crit Care Med, 2010, 38 (4): 1021-1029. DOI: 10.1097/CCM.0b013e3181cf710e.
- [14] 杨萍,刘小伟,张赛圣,等.早期肠内营养对严重烧伤后炎症反应综合征患者炎症细胞因子的影响[J].中国医药导刊,2013,15(9):1448-1449. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-0959.2013.09.043.
- Yang P, Liu XW, Zhang SS, et al. Influence of early enteral nutrition on inflammatory cytokines in severely burned patients with systemic inflammatory response syndrome [J]. Chin J Med Guide, 2013, 15 (9): 1448-1449. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-0959.2013.09.043.
- [15] Chen H, Mao X, He J, et al. Dietary fibre affects intestinal mucosal barrier function and regulates intestinal bacteria in weaning piglets [J]. Br J Nutr, 2013, 110 (10): 1837-1848. DOI: 10.1017/S0007114513001293.
- [16] 阿布都萨拉木·阿布拉,王毅,马龙,等.降钙素原清除率在呼吸机相关性肺炎疗效评价及预后判断中的应用价值[J].中华危重症急救医学,2014,26(11):780-784. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2014.11.003.
- Abula A, Wang Y, Ma L, et al. The application value of the procalcitonin clearance rate on therapeutic effect and prognosis of ventilator associated pneumonia Abudusalamu [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2014, 26 (11): 780-784. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2014.11.003.
- [17] 牛占丛,刘军肖,杨圣俊,等.老年肺部感染患者C-反应蛋白及B型钠尿肽和胆碱酯酶水平对预后的影响[J].中国中西医结合急救杂志,2015,22(4):378-381. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2015.04.011.
- Niu ZC, Liu JX, Yang SJ, et al. The effects of serum C-reactive protein, B-natriuretic peptide and cholinesterase on prognosis in elderly patients with pulmonary infection [J]. Chin J TCM WM Crit Care, 2015, 22 (4): 378-381. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2015.04.011.
- [18] 冯秀兰,古杰超.炎症指标在社区获得性肺炎诊断中的表达水平及其相关性分析[J].实用检验医师杂志,2016,8(3):146-148. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7151.2016.03.006.
- Feng XL, Gu JC. Expression level and correlation analysis of inflammation parameters in community-acquired pneumonia [J]. Chin J Clin Pathol, 2016, 8 (3): 146-148. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7151.2016.03.006.
- [19] 王兴鹏.急性胰腺炎的肠内及肠外营养支持[J].医师进修杂志,2004,27(17):6-8. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1673-4904.2004.17.003.
- Intra-intestines and parenteral alimentation for treatment of acute pancreatitis [J]. J Postgrad Med, 2004, 27 (17): 6-8. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1673-4904.2004.17.003.

(收稿日期:2017-08-18)