

## • 综述 •

# 国内外重症营养的新进展

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**【摘要】** 近年来,危重症患者营养的研究进展迅速,尤其是国内重症营养的研究。本综述通过阐述危重症患者营养不良的风险和营养评估工具的利弊,说明了低热量营养在危重症患者中的使用,比较了肠内营养和肠外营养的优缺点,以及危重症患者的免疫营养治疗的方法,并重点综述了国内重症营养的进展及与国外研究的对比,为临床营养今后的发展指明方向。

**【关键词】** 危重症; 营养支持

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**【Abstract】** In recent years, the researches on nutrition for critically ill patients had advanced quickly, especially the domestic severe illness nutritional studies. In this review, the risk of malnutrition in severe patients and the pros and cons of nutritional evaluation stool, illustration of the use of low calorie nutrition in critically ill patients, the comparison of the advantage and disadvantage between enteral nutrition and parenteral nutrition, and the immune nutritional method for treatment of critically ill patients were explained; the key point of this summary is on the advance of severe illness nutrition at home compared with that at abroad in order to make a suggestion to direct the future development of clinical nutrition.

**【Key words】** Critical illness; Nutrition

**Fund program:** Construction Fund Project of National Clinical Major Specialty (2010)

重症加强治疗病房(ICU)危重症患者营养不良的发生率较高<sup>[1]</sup>,而营养不良又可导致危重症患者ICU留滞时间延长、感染加重和病死率增加<sup>[2]</sup>。危重症患者的营养支持在ICU综合治疗中发挥重要作用,是治疗中不可缺少的一部分,但目前营养支持的实施过程中仍存在诸多问题,常导致营养治疗的延迟。现就国内重症营养的进展综述如下,并与国外研究对比,为今后的发展指明方向。

## 1 危重症患者营养风险和营养评估

危重症患者营养不良发生率和营养风险较高。董宏艳等<sup>[1]</sup>发现,老年肺炎患者中营养不良和营养风险的发生率分别为35.7%和58.3%,而重症肺炎患者中营养不良和营养风险的发生率分别为39.4%和57.0%。肝移植患者中重度营养不良的发生率高达60%~70%<sup>[3]</sup>。Kalaiselvan等<sup>[2]</sup>发现,机械通气患者进入ICU时营养风险发生率为42.5%,营养不良可延长机械通气患者ICU留滞时间,增加病死率。

临幊上常用的营养评估工具有主观全面评定法(SGA)、营养风险筛查表2002(NRS 2002)和危重症患者营养风险(NUTRIC)评分等,这些评分各有其优缺点及应用范围。刘玉静等<sup>[4]</sup>发现,NRS 2002评估下的营养支持有助于改善老年重症肺炎患者的营养状态,缩短机械通气时间,降低呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)发生率。李广罡等<sup>[5]</sup>发现,NUTRIC评分可用于评估神经系统危重症患者的营养需求。孙雁鸣等<sup>[6]</sup>报道,采用SGA评价的营养不良与多个传统的营养指标有较好一致性,对ICU患者的预后有一定预测价值。上

述几种重症患者的营养评估也存在区别,有的侧重于营养状态,有的侧重于营养风险。简而言之,NRS 2002评分无法评估卧床、水肿、腹水等患者的营养状况,SGA评分适用于评价慢性疾病或已存在营养不良的患者,NUTRIC评分适用于ICU病情危重、意识不清、卧床患者的营养风险评估。2016版成人危重症患者营养支持治疗实施与评价指南<sup>[7]</sup>则推荐NRS 2002和NUTRIC评分,因为在临幊上常用的营养评估工具中只有NRS 2002和NUTRIC评分关注了患者营养状况和疾病的严重程度,是营养状况和疾病严重程度相结合的一种评估工具。

## 2 低热量营养

近年来,多项国际研究显示,没有证据表明允许性低热量喂养比追求热卡目标量喂养( $104.6 \sim 125.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ )更加有害,国内研究的证据亦是如此。张静等<sup>[8]</sup>的研究表明,限制热量营养与足量热量营养方式病死率相当。谭明华等<sup>[9]</sup>研究表明,低热量组患者营养指标的改善程度优于正常热量组。Marik等<sup>[10]</sup>研究表明,低热量营养与正常热量营养感染风险、住院病死率、ICU留滞时间或机械通气时间等方面比较差异均无统计学意义。所以,目前的证据支持在危重症患者中采用低热量、足蛋白的营养。但目前对于低热量营养的评价和定义仍然存在着争议,仍需要进行进一步深入研究。

## 3 肠内营养(EN)与肠外营养(PN)

**3.1 EN和PN:** 近年来,支持对危重症患者实施EN的文献

较多。徐丹英等<sup>[11]</sup>研究表明,尽早给予经鼻空肠营养可能有利于改善胃穿孔术后入住ICU的老年患者术后的营养状态及感染情况,并缩短机械通气和ICU留滞时间以及总住院时间,减少住院费用。唐承魁<sup>[12]</sup>研究表明,EN可改善患者的营养状况,且疗效优于单纯PN。杨兰<sup>[13]</sup>研究表明,早期EN可改善患者营养状况,减少器官功能障碍的发生。Elke等<sup>[14]</sup>研究表明,给予危重症患者EN并不增加病死率,但能降低感染的发生率,缩短ICU留滞时间。总之,与PN相比,EN并发症更少,住院时间更短,花费获益比更好,EN已成为营养治疗的更好选择。某些患者由于胃肠道功能障碍不能耐受口服或EN,也可用PN替代。

**3.2 EN联合PN:**EN联合PN是重症患者临床营养治疗颇受关注的热点之一,但也存在不同的观点。虽然EN是首选的方式,但EN常不能达到目标热卡需求,多数进行EN支持的危重症患者只给予了不足60%的代谢需求量,为了达到需求目标热卡,需要在EN基础上联合PN。卢爱国等<sup>[15]</sup>研究表明,PN与EN联合应用更有利于改善老年危重患者的营养状况及免疫功能,减少并发症的发生。Singh等<sup>[16]</sup>研究表明,PN联合EN不仅能改善胰腺炎的自然病程,还能减少并发症发生率和病死率。惠亮亮等<sup>[17]</sup>研究表明,与EN相比,EN联合PN并不能改善SAP患者的营养状况,且患者住院时间延长,多器官功能不全发生率和病死率增加,但腹胀及反流风险降低。陆志峰等<sup>[18]</sup>研究显示,实施EN联合PN支持的老年重症ICU患者易发生感染,且并发症发生率和治疗费用均较单纯EN支持高。Abrishami等<sup>[19]</sup>研究表明,EN联合PN组和单纯EN组炎症反应和疾病严重程度比较差异无统计学意义,但PN会增加护士的工作量。总之,EN联合PN是否比单用EN或单用PN效果更好,目前还有争议,仍需大规模的前瞻性研究来进一步证实。

**3.3 鼻胃管与鼻肠管:**EN的给予是采用鼻胃管还是鼻空肠管,近年来国内的证据多支持采用鼻空肠管,但Meta分析并未显示两者有差异。陈丽丽等<sup>[20]</sup>研究表明,老年ICU机械通气患者进行鼻肠管喂养更易达到目标营养量,且腹胀、误吸等发生率较低。涂颖等<sup>[21]</sup>研究表明,高龄患者应用胃肠管行EN支持可减少不良反应的发生,效果优于鼻胃管。徐微懿<sup>[22]</sup>研究表明,鼻空肠管组患者营养状况较鼻胃管组良好,吸入性肺炎和反流的发生率更低。Zhu等<sup>[23]</sup>研究显示,鼻胃管喂养与鼻空肠管喂养患者病死率、感染并发症、消化道并发症、达到目标能量时间和住院时间比较差异均无统计学意义,鼻胃管喂养与鼻空肠管喂养一样安全有效。Friedman等<sup>[24]</sup>研究表明,与鼻胃管相比,鼻空肠管EN不能减少肺炎发生率,也不能减少胃肠道并发症及ICU病死率。鼻胃管放置操作简单,可以促进早期EN的开始,而鼻空肠管的放置需要内镜医师或放射科医师,这可能会导致早期EN的延迟。所以,在临床实践中,鼻胃管似乎是更可行的方法,反对鼻胃管的观点主要是基于鼻胃管会刺激胰腺分泌和胃排空等问题。

**3.4 EN鼻饲方式:**持续与间断EN鼻饲的最佳方式仍在广泛讨论中,尽管间断EN更符合生理特点,但可能会增加腹

胀、恶心和腹泻等胃肠道并发症,而持续EN患者耐受性和血糖控制更好,但管路容易堵塞,近年来的证据支持持续EN的更多。赵罗亚等<sup>[25]</sup>研究显示,对老年卒中患者鼻饲应用营养泵持续泵入与常规间断鼻饲比较,能改善患者营养状况,降低胃潴留、腹泻、误吸、高血糖发生率及卒中相关性肺炎发生率。王然<sup>[26]</sup>纳入160例机械通气老年患者的RCT显示,营养泵持续泵入营养液有利于改善老年机械通气患者机体的营养状况,降低VAP与食管反流的发生。Mazaherpur等<sup>[27]</sup>研究显示,持续EN能减少高代谢并维持总蛋白,比间断EN和PN更适合于颅脑损伤患者。Evans等<sup>[28]</sup>研究显示,持续EN和间断EN两者血糖变异度、胰岛素用量、EN量及热量摄入比较差异均无统计学意义。

综上所述,与间断EN比较,持续EN能改善患者的营养状态,降低误吸、胃肠道并发症及肺炎发生率,但不增加存活率。

**3.4 EN加微生态制剂:**肠道菌群微生态失衡可导致感染的发生,而肠道微生态制剂主要是调整和保持微生态平衡,近年来关于肠内营养联合微生态制剂改善患者临床症状的证据较多。韩东景等<sup>[29]</sup>研究显示,合生元制剂(双歧杆菌乳杆菌三联活菌)联合早期EN用于老年重型颅脑损伤患者,能维持其肠道菌群平衡,并提高肠道黏膜免疫功能,降低患者感染风险和病死率。徐洪根<sup>[30]</sup>研究显示,微生态制剂联合早期EN辅助治疗SAP可明显改善患者营养状况,保护肠黏膜屏障功能,减少感染和多器官功能障碍的发生,缩短住院时间。Gu等<sup>[31]</sup>研究表明,微生态制剂的使用能减少院内感染、VAP发生率和ICU留滞时间,但并不降低病死率。Barraud等<sup>[32]</sup>研究显示,微生态制剂不能减少ICU病死率或总住院病死率,但可减少ICU获得性肺炎发生率和ICU留滞时间。

综上所述,微生态制剂虽然不能改善病死率,但能降低感染发生率,缩短住院时间,由于各个研究设计的异质性较大,仍需要大规模、设计良好的随机对照试验(RCT)来进一步证实以上结论,未来研究中要更加注意微生态制剂的安全性。

#### 4 免疫营养

**4.1 谷氨酰胺(Gln):**Gln是危重症患者一种重要的氨基酸,危重症和大手术后患者Gln水平降低,这可能导致“二重感染”的风险和病死率增加,恢复时间延长,那么,补充Gln是否能临床获益,近年来的研究如下。潘宇等<sup>[33]</sup>研究表明,Gln强化营养组机械通气相关并发症发生率明显减少。周瑞祥<sup>[34]</sup>研究表明,Gln联合早期EN可改善重症急性胰腺炎(SAP)患者营养代谢和免疫功能,促进消化道功能的恢复,阻止细菌和内毒素移位。Kang等<sup>[35]</sup>研究显示,富含Gln的营养支持能改善免疫功能、减少感染并发症及缩短住院时间。Oldani等<sup>[36]</sup>研究显示,给予Gln不能改善患者病死率和感染发生率,不推荐危重症患者补充Gln。McRae等<sup>[37]</sup>研究表明,危重症或手术患者通过PN或EN补充Gln可减少院内获得性感染发生率和缩短住院时间,但病死率改善不明显。赵碎巧等<sup>[38]</sup>研究显示,益生菌联合Gln的EN可改

善患者营养状况,缩短住院时间,从而减少医疗费用。

综上所述,目前关于在危重症患者营养支持时补充Gln临床获益的证据仍有争议,需设计良好的大规模多中心RCT进一步证实。

**4.2 ω-3多不饱和脂肪酸(ω-3 PUFA):** ω-3 PUFA作为免疫营养的重要组成部分,具有调节脂类递质合成、细胞因子释放、激活白细胞和内皮细胞活化等的功能,进而调控危重症患者体内过度的炎症反应,起着营养和药物治疗的联合作用。近3年来,关于ω-3 PUFA在危重症患者中的证据多为改善临床疗效,而不降低病死率。许会彬等<sup>[39]</sup>研究表明,ω-3 PUFA可显著改善重型颅脑损伤患者的营养状况,提高患者免疫功能,从而改善预后。王昌国等<sup>[40]</sup>研究表明,ω-3 PUFA能有效降低重症胆管炎患者炎症反应强度和时间,纠正促炎/抗炎失衡,改善预后。胡环宇等<sup>[41]</sup>研究显示,鱼油脂肪乳剂PN可部分改善成年危重症患者的临床疗效,但对患者近期预后无影响。Tao等<sup>[42]</sup>研究显示,ω-3 PUFA对脓毒症患者病死率无明显影响,但能减少机械通气时间。Lei等<sup>[43]</sup>研究显示,ω-3 PUFA能降低急性胰腺炎患者的病死率,减少感染并发症和缩短住院时间,特别是在PN中。Lu等<sup>[44]</sup>研究显示,补充ω-3 PUFA营养制剂能缩短ICU留滞时间和机械通气时间,而不影响病死率。

综上所述,目前关于ω-3 PUFA在危重症患者中应用的结论不一致,但都没有病死率获益,由于多数研究样本量小、异质性大,所以上述结论还需更多的大样本高质量RCT加以证实。

危重症患者的营养支持是复杂多样的,营养评估、营养需要量、给予营养支持的方式和通路在危重症患者中仍需进一步深入研究,我们期待未来更多基础和临床研究能进一步探寻更适合危重症患者的营养支持治疗。

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