

## • 论著 •

# 早期肠内营养支持达标率对机械通气暴发性心肌炎患者预后影响的回顾性研究

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨早期肠内营养(EEN)支持达标率对机械通气(MV)暴发性心肌炎患者预后的影响。

**方法** 采用回顾性研究方法,选择2015年2月11日至2018年5月15日入住宁波大学医学院附属鄞州医院重症医学科(ICU)的暴发性心肌炎并行MV支持17例患者,按7 d内是否达到营养计算目标值的60%将患者分为EEN达标组(10例)和EEN未达标组(7例)。收集两组患者MV时间、ICU住院时间、总住院时间、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)评分以及出入ICU时白蛋白(Alb)、前白蛋白(PA)等临床资料,比较两组上述指标的差异。**结果** EEN达标组MV时间、ICU住院时间、总住院时间均较EEN未达标组明显缩短[MV时间(h): $93.59 \pm 32.11$ 比 $131.07 \pm 45.34$ ,ICU住院时间(d): $14.78 \pm 5.24$ 比 $19.21 \pm 6.78$ ,总住院时间(d): $21.28 \pm 5.62$ 比 $27.19 \pm 4.82$ ,均 $P < 0.05$ ],两组出ICU时APACHEⅡ评分以及出入ICU时Alb、PA差值比较差异均无统计学意义[出ICU时APACHEⅡ评分(分): $6.72 \pm 2.14$ 比 $7.21 \pm 2.15$ ,Alb差值(g/L): $3.59 \pm 2.23$ 比 $4.18 \pm 1.93$ ,PA差值(mg/L): $20.81 \pm 12.13$ 比 $16.07 \pm 17.34$ ,均 $P > 0.05$ ]。**结论** 暴发性心肌炎并行MV的患者EEN达标能缩短MV时间、ICU住院时间及总住院时间。

**【关键词】** 暴发性心肌炎； 早期营养支持； 机械通气； 住院时间； 急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统Ⅱ评分

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**A retrospective study on effect of early enteral nutrition support compliance rate on prognosis of mechanical ventilation patients with fulminant myocarditis Zhou Chengjie, Chen Guozhong, An Minfei**

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**【Abstract】Objective** To explore the effect of early enteral nutritional (EEN) support rate of reaching the standard on the prognosis of mechanical ventilation (MV) patients with fulminant myocarditis. **Methods** The clinical data of 17 MV patients with fulminant myocarditis admitted to Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of Yinzhou Hospital Affiliated to Ningbo University Medical College from February 11, 2015 to May 15, 2018 were analyzed retrospectively, and according to whether the 60% calculated nutritional target value of early enteral nutrition (EEN) was achieved within 7 days of treatment or not, they were divided into an EEN support standard group (10 cases) and a non-standard group (7 cases). The clinical data of MV time, length of stay in ICU, total hospitalization time, acute physiology and chronic health evaluation Ⅱ (APACHE Ⅱ) score and albumin (Alb) and prealbumin (PA) on the date of entering into ICU and on the date getting out of ICU were collected in the two groups, the difference of above indexes were compared between the two groups. **Results** The MV time, length of stay in ICU and the total hospitalization time in EEN support standard group were obviously shorter than those in EEN support non-standard group [MV time (hours):  $93.59 \pm 32.11$  vs.  $131.07 \pm 45.34$ , length of stay in ICU (days):  $14.78 \pm 5.24$  vs.  $19.21 \pm 6.78$ , total hospitalization stay (days):  $21.28 \pm 5.62$  vs.  $27.19 \pm 4.82$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ]. In comparisons between the two groups, the APACHE Ⅱ scores on discharge from ICU and the difference values in Alb, PA respectively between levels on date entering into ICU and getting out of ICU were of no statistical significant differences [APACHE Ⅱ score out of ICU:  $6.72 \pm 2.14$  vs.  $7.21 \pm 2.15$ , Alb difference value between levels entering into ICU and getting out of ICU (g/L):  $3.59 \pm 2.23$  vs.  $4.18 \pm 1.93$ , PA difference value as above mentioned (mg/L):  $20.81 \pm 12.13$  vs.  $16.07 \pm 17.34$ , all  $P > 0.05$ ]. **Conclusion** The standard EEN support for patients with acute fulminant myocarditis undergoing MV can shorten MV duration, length of stay in ICU and total hospitalization time.

**【Key words】** Fulminant myocarditis; Early nutritional support; Mechanical ventilation; Length of stay in hospital; Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation Ⅱ score system

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心肌炎是指各种原因引起的心肌炎性损伤所导致的心功能受损,包括收缩、舒张功能降低和心律失常<sup>[1]</sup>。暴发性心肌炎是心肌炎最为严重和特

殊的类型,起病急骤,进展迅速,很快出现血流动力学异常(循环衰竭)及严重心律失常,并可伴有呼吸衰竭(呼衰)和多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS),

病死率较高<sup>[2]</sup>。近年来早期肠内营养(EEN)支持逐渐成为危重病治疗的主流认识,在重症急性胰腺炎(SAP)、重大外科手术后、急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)等危重病治疗过程中均能使患者获益,但对于暴发性心肌炎EEN支持治疗是否获益尚存在疑问,本研究回顾性分析宁波大学医学院附属鄞州医院重症医学科(ICU)2015年2月11日至2018年5月15日救治的17例暴发性心肌炎患者的临床资料,对暴发性心肌炎EEN支持治疗情况进行分组研究,以期为临床治疗提供依据。

## 1 资料和方法

**1.1 研究对象:**采用回顾性研究方法,选择2015年2月11日至2018年5月15日入住本院ICU诊断为暴发性心肌炎并进行机械通气(MV)支持的患者19例,其中2例死亡,最终痊愈和好转出院共17例患者纳入本研究。

**1.1.1 纳入标准:**①符合2017年《成人暴发性心肌炎诊断与治疗中国专家共识》<sup>[3]</sup>标准;②年龄>14岁;③行MV辅助呼吸。

**1.1.2 排除标准:**①死亡;②有肠道功能衰竭<sup>[4]</sup>、完全性肠梗阻等肠内营养(EN)禁忌证;③腹腔内高压(IAH),腹内压(IAP)>20 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)<sup>[5]</sup>

**1.1.3 伦理学:**本研究符合医学伦理学标准并经过医院伦理委员会审批(审批号2018-27)。所有治疗和检测方法均取得患者或家属的知情同意。

**1.2 EEN支持治疗定义:**入院48 h且血流动力学趋于稳定[去甲肾上腺素(NE)<0.2 μg·min⁻¹·kg⁻¹或血管活性药物用量逐渐减少]开始EN治疗<sup>[6]</sup>。EEN支持治疗的目标值为104.6 kJ·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹<sup>[7]</sup>,7 d内达到营养目标值的60%判定为达标;未达到目标值的60%判定为未达标。

**1.3 研究分组:**17例患者均于入院48 h内或血流动力学趋于稳定时开始EN支持治疗。按照给予EEN 7 d内是否达标将患者分为两组,达标组10例,未达标组7例。EN制剂采用费森尤斯卡比华瑞制药有限公司生产的瑞能、瑞素。两组患者性别、年龄、入ICU时急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)评分、白蛋白(Alb)、前白蛋白(PA)等一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05;表1~2),说明两组资料均衡,有可比性。

**1.4 观察指标:**比较两组患者出入ICU时APACHEⅡ评分、Alb、PA水平及MV时间、ICU住院时间、总住院时间的差异。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄(岁)	
		男性	女性	范围	$\bar{x} \pm s$
未达标组	7	5	2	34~71	54.38±11.82
达标组	10	6	4	32~69	51.13±10.78

表2 两组患者出入ICU时APACHEⅡ评分、Alb、PA比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	时间	例数 (例)	APACHEⅡ (分)	Alb (g/L)	PA (mg/L)
未达标组	入ICU	7	19.23±4.51	33.21±5.62	212.23±25.76
	出ICU	7	7.21±2.15	29.32±4.92	193.54±21.63
	差值	7	12.41±2.29	4.18±1.93	16.07±17.34
达标组	入ICU	10	20.32±3.78	34.43±4.57	220.83±31.11
	出ICU	10	6.72±2.14	30.16±3.84	198.37±23.43
	差值	10	12.92±3.21	3.59±2.23	20.81±12.13

**1.5 统计学方法:**使用SPSS 21.0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,采用t检验;计数资料以例表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 两组患者出入ICU时APACHEⅡ评分、Alb、PA比较(表2):**两组出入ICU时APACHEⅡ评分、Alb、PA比较差异均无统计学意义(均P<0.05)。

**2.2 两组患者MV时间、ICU住院时间、总住院时间比较(表3):**达标组MV时间、ICU住院时间、总住院时间均较未达标组明显缩短(均P<0.05)。

表3 两组患者MV时间、ICU住院时间、总住院时间的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	例数 (例)	MV时间 (h)	ICU住院时间 (d)	总住院时间 (d)
未达标组	7	131.07±45.34	19.21±6.78	27.19±4.82
达标组	10	93.89±32.11 <sup>a</sup>	14.78±5.24 <sup>a</sup>	21.28±5.62 <sup>a</sup>

注:与未达标组比较,<sup>a</sup>P<0.05

**2.3 达标组患者瑞能、瑞素达标时间比较:**患者使用瑞能的EN达标时间较瑞素更短(d:3.14±1.75比5.21±1.19),但差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。

## 3 讨论

暴发性心肌炎是心肌炎的特殊类型,其发病迅速、病情危重,血流动力学不稳,一般药物治疗难以控制病情,常需要MV乃至MV辅助生命支持治疗帮助患者渡过急性期<sup>[3]</sup>。通常暴发性心肌炎患者发病前没有营养不良,入院时的Alb和PA水平可直接反映这一结果。但住院患者因危重病打乱了正常饮食,或疾病严重导致瘦体组织丢失进而引发营养不良<sup>[7]</sup>,这均与死亡和住院时间、MV时间延长等

不良临床结局有关,因此暴发性心肌炎患者存在营养不良的高风险并可能从积极的营养支持中获益。一项研究显示,成人MV患者在ICU的第1周普遍存在营养摄入不足,如果增加营养可显著延长患者3个月的存活时间并加快康复速度<sup>[8]</sup>。

本研究观察本院ICU近3年来收治的17例暴发性心肌炎患者EEN达标率发现,达标组MV时间、ICU住院时间、总住院时间均短于未达标组,符合美国最新指南建议对预计摄食不足的ICU患者应进行营养风险评估,早期识别高营养风险使其从EEN治疗中获益的结论<sup>[6]</sup>。安志红等<sup>[9]</sup>研究发现,随着营养风险筛查2002(NRS2002)评分的增加,重症患者APACHEⅡ评分、日均住院费用、住院总费用、并发症发生率等均显著增加;且NRS2002评分与老年患者预后密切相关,评分越高,预后越差<sup>[10-11]</sup>。营养获益评估(NUTRIC)评分包含急慢性饥饿与炎症反应因素,随分值增加,住院总费用、并发症发生率等均显著增加<sup>[12-13]</sup>;说明营养状态直接关系到重症患者的预后。

暴发性心肌炎缺乏特效治疗手段,早期的主要治疗在于通过各种方式帮助患者渡过急性期,因此EEN支持治疗的原则还是允许性低热量,本研究制定目标值为104.6 kJ·kg<sup>-1</sup>·d<sup>-1</sup>,7 d内达到营养目标值的60%判定为达标,符合美国最新指南的原则,指南认为存在营养风险的患者接受EN后3~5 d仍达不到50%目标量时建议添加补充性肠外营养<sup>[6]</sup>,且EEN支持应避免过度喂养<sup>[14]</sup>。

APACHEⅡ评分是评估疾病严重程度和预后的经典评分工具<sup>[15-16]</sup>。很多临床研究也采用Alb评估重症患者营养不良及营养支持治疗的疗效<sup>[17-18]</sup>,本研究比较两组患者转出ICU时Alb、PA和APACHEⅡ评分发现差异均无统计学意义,说明患者在达到转出ICU标准时基本情况均有一定改善。对于EEN支持治疗未达标组分析,主要原因与病情导致胃肠道功能受损较重、EN支持不耐受、康复慢、出现疾病相关并发症等有关。因此对于暴发性心肌炎患者根据允许性低热卡原则给予EEN支持治疗是可行的,尽早达标可以缩短MV时间、ICU住院时间、总住院时间。刘炳伟等<sup>[19]</sup>探讨瑞能在老年卧床患者EN支持中的应用价值,结果显示,瑞能在患者营养状况及免疫功能的改善方面有重要临床意义。本研究显示,采用更高热卡的瑞能可能更容易达到EEN支持治疗的目标,但限于样本量较小未能得出两者有统计学差异,推测原因可

能与暴发性心肌炎患者需要较为严格的液体管理有关,而瑞能有更高的能量密度,但是EN支持治疗是否达标与多种因素有关,例如喂养方法、营养制剂的选择、患者对于营养液的适应性,需要进一步进行前瞻性的研究加以验证。

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