

## • 论著 •

# 补充可溶性膳食纤维肠内营养对老年重症患者 胃肠道症状及糖和脂代谢的影响

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨额外补充可溶性膳食纤维肠内营养(EN)对老年重症患者胃肠道症状、糖和脂代谢的影响。**方法** 采用前瞻性研究方法,选择玉环市人民医院2017年1月至2018年6月收治的老年重症患者112例作为研究对象,将患者分为膳食纤维组和常规EN组,每组56例。两组营养支持方案一致,在血流动力学稳定后开始EN,EN制剂首选标准型乳剂,根据患者耐受情况,争取3 d内目标热量达到 $104.6\sim125.5\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ ,蛋白目标为 $1.5\sim2.0\text{ g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ ,血糖水平控制在 $7.8\sim11.1\text{ mmol/L}$ ,膳食纤维组在常规EN基础上每500 mL EN制剂加用可溶性膳食纤维10 g。比较两组患者治疗后营养状态、糖和脂代谢指标及胃肠道症状发生情况的差异。**结果** 两组患者入院时及入院3、5、7 d后营养指标[血清白蛋白、前白蛋白、转铁蛋白(TRF)]及脂代谢指标[三酰甘油(TG)、总胆固醇(TC)]比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。糖代谢方面,入院5 d时膳食纤维组血糖水平明显低于常规EN组( $\text{mmol/L}: 9.53\pm3.65$ 比 $11.16\pm3.82, P<0.05$ );入院3 d时,膳食纤维组胰岛素使用剂量即明显低于常规EN组( $\text{U}: 17.86\pm8.49$ 比 $22.84\pm10.33, P<0.05$ );入院7 d时达到最低值,且膳食纤维组明显低于常规EN组[血糖( $\text{mmol/L}$ ): $8.21\pm3.17$ 比 $10.23\pm3.38$ ,胰岛素使用剂量( $\text{U}$ ): $9.35\pm5.56$ 比 $13.49\pm6.77$ ,均 $P<0.05$ ]。胃肠道症状方面,膳食纤维组胃潴留[14.29% (8/56)比32.14% (18/56)]、腹泻[12.50% (7/56)比35.71% (20/56)]及下消化道麻痹[7.14% (4/56)比23.21% (13/56)]发生率均明显低于常规EN组(均 $P<0.05$ );膳食纤维组和常规EN组食物不耐受综合征[10.71% (6/56)比19.64% (11/56)]及腹腔高压[5.36% (3/56)比14.29% (8/56)]发生率比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。**结论** 添加可溶性膳食纤维可有效控制老年重症患者EN过程中血糖水平,降低胃肠道不良反应发生率。

**【关键词】** 膳食纤维; 重症; 胃肠道; 糖代谢; 脂代谢

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**Effects of soluble dietary fiber supplementation in enteral nutrition on gastrointestinal symptoms and glucose and lipid metabolisms in elderly critically ill patients** Ye Hui, Chen Zengrui, Zhou Chaoyang, Zheng Xiaojing, Wang Minli, Lin Meiai, Hu Chunxia

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the effects of enteral nutrition (EN) with additional supplement of soluble dietary fiber on gastrointestinal symptoms and metabolism of glucose and lipid in elderly critically ill patients. **Methods** Prospective controlled study method was used; 112 elderly critically ill patients in Yuhuan People's Hospital from January 2017 to June 2018 were selected as research objects, and they were divided into a soluble dietary fiber EN group and a routine EN group by random number table method, with 56 cases in each group. The nutrition support plans were the same in both groups. The EN began after the hemodynamics becoming stable, the standard emulsion was the first choice for EN preparation. According to the patients' tolerance, to fight for about 3 days, the target of heat caloric value would get to  $104.6\sim125.5\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ , the protein target, to  $1.5\sim2.0\text{ g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ , and the blood glucose level was controlled within  $7.8\sim11.1\text{ mmol/L}$ . In soluble dietary fiber group, soluble dietary fiber (10 g) was added in 500 mL EN routine preparation. The nutritional status, glucose and lipid metabolism indexes and incidences of gastrointestinal symptoms after treatment were compared between the two groups. **Results** No statistically significant differences were found in nutritional indexes including serum albumin, pre-albumin, transferring (TRF) and lipid metabolism indexes including triglyceride (TG) and total cholesterol (TC) between the two groups on admission and 3, 5, 7 days after admission (all  $P>0.05$ ). In terms of glucose metabolism in soluble dietary fiber EN group, the blood glucose on day 5 after admission were significantly lower than that in routine EN group ( $\text{mmol/L}: 9.53\pm3.65$  vs.  $11.16\pm3.82, P<0.05$ ), on day 3 after admission, the dosage of insulin was significantly lower than that in routine EN group ( $\text{U}: 17.86\pm8.49$  vs.  $22.84\pm10.33, P<0.05$ ), reaching the lowest on day 7 after admission, the blood glucose level and dosage of insulin were lower than those in routine EN group [ $\text{blood glucose } (\text{mmol/L}): 8.21\pm3.17$  vs.  $10.23\pm3.38$ , insulin dosage ( $\text{U}$ ):  $9.35\pm5.56$  vs.  $13.49\pm6.77$ , both  $P<0.05$ ]. In terms of gastrointestinal symptoms, the incidences of gastric retention [14.29% (8/56) vs. 32.14% (18/56)], diarrhea [12.50% (7/56) vs. 35.71% (20/56)] and lower gastrointestinal paralysis [7.14% (4/56) vs. 23.21% (13/56)] in soluble dietary fiber group were significantly lower than those of the routine EN group (all  $P<0.05$ ). There were no significant differences in incidences of food intolerance syndrome [10.71% (6/56) vs. 19.64% (11/56)] and abdominal hypertension [5.36% (3/56) vs. 14.29% (8/56)] between the soluble dietary fiber EN group and routine EN group (both  $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The extra addition of soluble dietary fiber into routine EN can effectively control blood glucose level and reduce the incidence of gastrointestinal adverse reactions in treatment of elderly critically ill patients.

**【Key words】** Dietary fiber; Critical illness; Gastrointestinal tract; Glucose metabolism; Lipid metabolism

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研究证实,营养状况差是疾病预后不良的独立危险因素<sup>[1-3]</sup>。随着营养支持理念的推广和研究的不断深入,营养支持已成为疾病治疗的重要组成部分,特别是在危重患者中,不断有学者呼吁将营养支持纳入一线治疗措施中<sup>[4]</sup>。肠内营养(EN)因其使用方便、疗效确切,且更加符合生理需求,是目前最常用的营养支持手段。但EN应用过程中相当比例的患者会出现胃肠道功能紊乱或代谢异常,导致患者出现腹胀、腹泻、便秘、高血糖等不良反应,严重时甚至需要中断EN<sup>[5-7]</sup>。膳食纤维是一种无法被肠道吸收但却有重要生理作用的糖类聚合物,研究证实,膳食纤维可调节胃肠道动力和肠道菌群,保护肠道黏膜屏障功能<sup>[8]</sup>。但目前重症领域关于膳食纤维的应用仍较少,临床应用尚不普遍。本研究探讨额外补充膳食纤维对老年危重症患者EN过程中胃肠道症状及糖脂代谢的影响,旨在为临床合理使用膳食纤维提供一定的理论基础。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 研究对象:**选择2017年1月至2018年6月本院收治的老年重症患者112例作为研究对象。

**1.1.1 纳入标准:**①年龄≥60岁;②急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)≥15分;③营养风险筛查2002量表(NRS 2002)评分≥3分;④同意参与本研究,治疗期间无转院或自动出院,且临床资料完整。

**1.1.2 排除标准:**①有EN禁忌证;②有糖尿病病史;③EN应用中断<3d;④有长期使用激素、免疫抑制剂、抗肿瘤等药物史。

**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(审批号:2016-12-21),对患者采取的治疗和检测取得过患者或家属知情同意。

**1.2 研究分组与一般资料:**采用前瞻性研究方法,将患者分为膳食纤维组和常规EN组,每组56例。两组性别、年龄、体质量指数(BMI)、APACHEⅡ等一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05,表1)。

表1 不同营养方式两组老年重症EN患者一般资料比较

组别	例数		性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	APACHEⅡ (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )
	(例)	男性	女性				
膳食纤维组	56	32	24	74.22±12.72	25.38±4.92	21.56±5.51	
常规EN组	56	38	18	73.89±13.26	26.12±5.82	22.79±5.57	

注:EN为肠内营养,BMI为体质量指数,APACHEⅡ为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分Ⅱ

**1.3 治疗方法:**患者入院后均完善相关常规检查,并针对病因给予治疗。EN的应用:两组患者营养支

持方案制定均参照美国肠外肠内营养学会(ASPEN)指南<sup>[9]</sup>,在确认患者血流动力学稳定后逐渐开始应用EN,EN制剂首选标准型乳剂,初始速度设定为25mL/h,根据患者耐受情况,争取3d内使目标热量达到104.6~125.5kJ·kg<sup>-1</sup>·d<sup>-1</sup>,蛋白目标达到1.5~2.0g·kg<sup>-1</sup>·d<sup>-1</sup>,血糖水平参照2011年美国内科医师学会(ACP)指南<sup>[10]</sup>维持在7.8~11.1mmol/L。目标热量由EN供给,蛋白目标需额外补充乳清蛋白。EN应用过程中动态评估患者耐受情况,每6h监测1次患者胃残留量(GRV),并根据GRV调整EN速度,具体为:若GRV<100mL,逐渐增加EN泵入速度至75mL/h;若100mL≤GRV<200mL,维持原速度;若GRV≥200mL或伴严重腹泻、呕吐、误吸等则减慢或暂停EN;EN中断≥3d者则改为全肠外营养(TPN),并剔除出本研究;膳食纤维组在上述EN基础上添加可溶性膳食纤维,每500mL EN制剂添加可溶性膳食纤维10g。

## 1.4 观察指标及诊断标准

**1.4.1 营养指标及糖和脂代谢指标:**于入院即刻和治疗3、5、7d清晨留取患者静脉血5mL,检测血清白蛋白、前白蛋白、转铁蛋白(TRF)、三酰甘油(TG)、总胆固醇(TC)和即时血糖水平;同时详细记录患者入院后每日胰岛素使用剂量。

**1.4.2 胃肠道症状:**记录两组患者EN过程中出现胃肠道症状的比例,胃肠道症状定义及诊断标准参照欧洲危重病协会(ESICM)2012版指南<sup>[11]</sup>,包括:  
①食物不耐受综合征:72h内EN热量无法达到20kJ·kg<sup>-1</sup>·d<sup>-1</sup>,或由于任何原因停止EN;  
②腹腔高压:6h内连续测量两次腹腔压力均≥12mmHg(1mmHg≈0.133kPa);  
③胃潴留:单次胃液回抽量>200mL或24hGRV≥500mL;  
④腹泻:每日解3次以上稀水样便,且总量超过200~250g;  
⑤下消化道麻痹(麻痹性肠梗阻):在排除机械性肠梗阻的情况下,至少3d肛门停止排便排气,肠鸣音存在或消失。

**1.5 统计学方法:**使用SPSS 22.0统计软件对数据进行分析,符合正态分布的连续性变量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用t检验;分类变量资料以例表示,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 不同营养方式两组老年重症EN患者营养指标比较(表2):**两组患者各观察时间点血清白蛋白、前白蛋白及TRF水平比较差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。

**表2 不同营养方式两组老年重症EN患者营养指标比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**

组别	例数 (例)	白蛋白(g/L)			
		入院即刻	治疗3d	治疗5d	治疗7d
膳食纤维组	56	29.56±3.74	27.45±4.59	32.22±4.76	35.45±4.88
常规EN组	56	30.32±4.24	26.16±3.11	31.71±4.49	34.72±6.71
组别	例数 (例)	前白蛋白(mg/L)			
		入院即刻	治疗3d	治疗5d	治疗7d
膳食纤维组	56	256.43±45.29	209.61±33.45	263.96±43.82	289.88±44.34
常规EN组	56	258.45±43.87	201.69±35.42	260.21±42.29	284.46±45.58
组别	例数 (例)	TRF(g/L)			
		入院即刻	治疗3d	治疗5d	治疗7d
膳食纤维组	56	2.69±0.64	2.27±0.75	3.13±0.69	3.42±0.64
常规EN组	56	2.75±0.76	2.22±0.61	3.06±0.74	3.33±0.81

注: EN为肠内营养, TRF为转铁蛋白

**2.2 不同营养方式两组老年重症EN患者脂代谢指标比较(表3):**两组患者各观察时间点血清TG和TC水平比较差异均无统计学意义(均  $P>0.05$ )。

**表3 不同营养方式两组老年重症EN患者脂代谢指标比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**

组别	例数 (例)	TG(mmol/L)			
		入院即刻	治疗3d	治疗5d	治疗7d
膳食纤维组	56	1.35±0.68	1.64±0.45	1.75±0.73	1.95±0.62
常规EN组	56	1.43±0.72	1.58±0.58	1.68±0.82	1.89±0.69
组别	例数 (例)	TC(mmol/L)			
		入院即刻	治疗3d	治疗5d	治疗7d
膳食纤维组	56	4.78±0.59	4.52±0.51	4.36±0.49	3.92±0.57
常规EN组	56	4.82±0.61	4.64±0.72	4.45±0.74	4.04±0.69

注: EN为肠内营养, TG为三酰甘油, TC为总胆固醇

**2.3 不同营养方式两组老年重症EN患者糖代谢指标比较(表4):**两组血糖水平和胰岛素使用剂量均呈先升高后降低的趋势,于治疗5d起膳食纤维组血糖明显低于常规EN组,治疗3d起膳食纤维组胰岛素使用剂量明显低于常规EN组(均  $P<0.05$ ),持续到治疗7d时。

**表4 不同营养方式两组老年重症EN患者糖代谢指标比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**

组别	例数 (例)	血糖(mmol/L)			
		入院即刻	治疗3d	治疗5d	治疗7d
膳食纤维组	56	8.94±1.88	10.21±3.41	9.53±3.65	8.21±3.17
常规EN组	56	9.12±2.21	10.95±3.66	11.16±3.82	10.23±3.38
t值		0.464	1.071	2.308	3.262
P值		0.643	0.286	0.023	0.001
组别	例数 (例)	胰岛素使用剂量(U)			
		入院即刻	治疗3d	治疗后5d	治疗后7d
膳食纤维组	56	8.74±4.54	17.86±8.49	14.33±7.45	9.35±5.56
常规EN组	56	9.31±4.85	22.84±10.33	18.56±9.69	13.49±6.77
t值		0.642	2.787	2.589	3.536
P值		0.522	0.006	0.011	0.001

注: EN为肠内营养

**2.4 不同营养方式两组老年重症EN患者胃肠道症状发生率比较(表5):**两组食物不耐受和腹腔高压发生率比较差异均无统计学意义(均  $P>0.05$ );膳食纤维组胃潴留、腹泻及下消化道麻痹发生率均明显低于常规EN组(均  $P<0.05$ )。

**表5 不同营养方式两组老年重症EN患者胃肠道症状发生率比较**

组别	例数 (例)	胃肠道症状发生率				
		食物不耐受 综合征 [% (例)]	腹腔高压 [% (例)]	胃潴留 [% (例)]	腹泻 [% (例)]	下消化道 麻痹 [% (例)]
膳食纤维组	56	10.71(6)	5.36(3)	14.29(8)	12.50(7)	7.14(4)
常规EN组	56	19.64(11)	14.29(8)	32.14(18)	35.71(20)	23.21(13)
$\chi^2$ 值		1.733	1.613	5.009	8.158	4.438
P值		0.188	0.204	0.025	0.004	0.035

注: EN为肠内营养

### 3 讨 论

大量研究证实,合理的营养支持可有效改善重症患者营养状态,提高免疫力,降低机体炎症反应水平和营养不良风险,改善患者预后<sup>[12-13]</sup>。EN是目前临床最为常用的营养支持手段,已成为重症患者综合治疗措施中极为关键的一环。但临床仍有较多亟待解决的问题会影响EN的应用,如腹泻、胃潴留等胃肠道症状和高血糖等营养代谢等。

有文献指出,约60%的重症患者会合并不同程度的胃肠道功能障碍<sup>[14]</sup>,而老年重症患者因为器官储备功能退化,其比例可能更高。有效减轻胃肠道症状对EN的正常应用和目标热量的达标意义重大。膳食纤维是营养学界公认的第七大营养要素,是不容易被小肠吸收,也不能产生热量,但却有重要生理作用的一类糖肽类聚合物<sup>[15]</sup>。本研究在EN过程中额外添加可溶性膳食纤维可有效降低患者胃潴留、腹泻及下消化道麻痹的发生率,提示可溶性膳食纤维可以有效改善老年重症患者胃肠道动力<sup>[16]</sup>。这主要是由于可溶性膳食纤维可在结肠中发酵进而产生二氧化碳(CO<sub>2</sub>)、氢气(H<sub>2</sub>)等气体,更为重要的是可以生成乙酸、丁酸等短链脂肪酸,起到改善肠道功能、保护胃肠道黏膜、调节肠道菌群、降低机体氧化应激水平的作用<sup>[17-19]</sup>。且其肠道动力调节为双向调节,当肠蠕动频率过高时可降低肠蠕动频率,而当肠蠕动频率过低时又能促进肠蠕动<sup>[20]</sup>。

糖和脂代谢紊乱,特别是糖代谢紊乱,是EN应用的又一问题。有研究证实,无论是高血糖或低血糖,都是重症患者死亡的独立危险因素<sup>[21-22]</sup>。目前膳食纤维对血糖的调节作用已有较多研究证实<sup>[23-24]</sup>,但其机制尚不明确,可能与降低肠道对葡

萄糖的吸收,增强肌肉和脂肪细胞对胰岛素的敏感性以及对胃肠道动力和肠道菌群的调节有关<sup>[25-26]</sup>。虽然本研究中两组脂代谢指标比较差异无统计学意义,但目前研究也已证实,膳食纤维在机体脂代谢中发挥着极为重要的作用<sup>[27]</sup>。

综上所述,通过添加可溶性膳食纤维可有效降低老年重症EN患者胃肠道症状发生的风险,更好地调节患者糖和脂代谢水平。但本研究为单中心研究,样本量偏小,因此证据等级较弱,且相关机制方面的研究较少,有关问题仍需进一步深入探讨。

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