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医学影像物理

基于床旁超声对重症机械通气患者肠内营养胃残余量评估价值及临床指导

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【摘要】目的:探讨基于床旁超声评估重症机械通气患者肠内营养(EN)胃残余量及指导临床调整EN方案的价值。**方法:**选取95例重症机械通气患者,均行鼻饲EN,根据胃残余量评估方法不同分为超声组和对照组。超声组48例,EN期间通过床旁超声评估胃残余量,对照组47例,EN期间采用传统注射器抽吸法评估胃残余量,两组均根据胃残余量调整EN方案。比较两组EN情况(EN达标时间、72 h达标率、EN中断率)、胃残余量评估操作时间、机械通气时间、住院时间、住院费用、并发症发生率、EN前后营养状态指标[白蛋白(ALB)、转铁蛋白(TFN)、前白蛋白(PAB)]、T细胞亚群(CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺)、肠屏障功能指标[内毒素脂多糖(LPS)、二胺氧化酶(DAO)、D-乳酸(DLA)]。**结果:**超声组EN达标时间短于对照组,72 h达标率高于对照组,EN中断率低于对照组($P<0.05$);超声组胃残余量评估操作时间、机械通气时间、住院时间均短于对照组,住院费用少于对照组($P<0.05$);超声组EN后血清ALB、TFN、PAB水平均高于对照组($P<0.05$);超声组EN后血清CD3⁺、CD4⁺水平均高于对照组($P<0.05$);超声组EN后血清LPS、DAO、DLA水平均低于对照组($P<0.05$);超声组腹胀、腹泻、呕吐/反流、肠鸣音亢进或消失、呼吸机相关性肺炎发生率均低于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**重症机械通气患者行鼻饲EN期间通过床旁超声评估胃残余量操作便捷,能更准确指导EN,从而更有效改善患者营养状态、免疫功能及肠屏障功能,有助于降低并发症发生率,促进患者康复,减少住院费用。

【关键词】机械通气;肠内营养;床旁超声;胃残余量

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Evaluation of bedside ultrasound for gastric residual volume in mechanically ventilated patients and guidance on enteral nutrition

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Abstract: Objective To explore the value of bedside ultrasound in the evaluation of gastric residual volume in mechanically ventilated patients and the adjustment of enteral nutrition (EN) support regimen. Methods A total of 95 patients receiving mechanical ventilation were treated with EN nasal feeding. Bedside ultrasound was used to evaluate the gastric residual volume during EN in ultrasound group ($n=48$), while traditional syringe aspiration was adopted in control group ($n=47$). The EN support regimen was adjusted according to the gastric residual volume. Two groups were compared in terms of EN condition (time-to-compliance, compliance rate in 72 h, interruption rate), time taken for gastric residual volume assessment, duration of mechanical ventilation, length of hospital stay, hospitalization cost, complication rate, nutritional status before and after EN [albumin (ALB), transferrin (TFN), prealbumin (PAB)], T cell subpopulations (CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺), and intestinal barrier function indicators [endotoxicity lipopolysaccharide (LPS), diamine oxidase (DAO), D-lactic acid (DLA)]. Results Ultrasound group was advantageous over control group in time-to-compliance, compliance rate in 72 h, EN interruption rate, assessment time, duration of mechanical ventilation, hospital stay and hospitalization cost ($P<0.05$). After EN, the levels of serum ALB, TFN, PAB, CD3⁺ and CD4⁺ were higher, while the levels of serum LPS, DAO and DLA were lower in ultrasound group than in control group ($P<0.05$). The incidences of abdominal distension, diarrhea, vomiting/reflux,

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intestinal hyperactivity or disappearance and ventilator associated pneumonia in ultrasound group were all lower than those in control group ($P<0.05$). Conclusion During EN nasal feeding in mechanically ventilated patients, the evaluation of gastric residual volume with bedside ultrasound is convenient and can guide EN more accurately, thereby effectively improving the nutritional status, immune function and intestinal barrier function, which is helpful to reduce the incidence of complications, promote rehabilitation and reduce hospitalization cost.

Keywords: mechanical ventilation; enteral nutrition; bedside ultrasound; residual stomach volume

前言

机械通气是危重症患者临床支持治疗的重要方法,在改善机体缺氧状态方面具有良好效果,可为原发性疾病的治疗创造有利条件^[1]。由于机械通气患者不能口服食物,因此需通过肠内营养(Enteral Nutrition, EN)提供能量和蛋白质需求,且早期EN已被证明可减少并发症、缩短住院时间,并改善患者预后^[2-3]。但EN期间需要监测胃残余量,根据胃残余量调整EN方案,以保障营养支持效果。传统的胃残余量监测方法为注射器抽吸法,根据回抽胃液的量评估胃排空情况,其准确性仍存在一定争议^[4]。近年来超声技术广泛应用于重症机械通气患者的诊断和治疗,特别是床旁超声作为一种便捷、安全、有效的影像技术,能及时准确评估患者病情^[5-6]。有学者采用

床旁超声监测重症监护室患者EN期间胃残余量,发现其能更精准地指导EN^[7]。基于此,本研究探讨基于床旁超声评估重症机械通气患者EN胃残余量及指导临床调整EN方案的价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2021年3月~2022年3月间95例重症机械通气患者,均行鼻饲EN。根据胃残余量评估方法不同分为超声组(48例)和对照组(47例)。两组原发病[重症肺炎^[8]、慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重(AECOPD)^[9]、呼吸衰竭^[10]],急性生理功能和慢性健康状况评分系统II(APACHEII)评分^[11]等一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。经本院伦理委员会审批通过,研究对象签署知情同意书。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of general data between two groups

组别	n	性别(男/女)	年龄/岁	体质量指数/kg·m ⁻²	APACHEII评分	原发病/例		
						重症肺炎	AECOPD	呼吸衰竭
超声组	48	28/20	51.06±5.02	23.24±1.92	23.12±2.53	25	13	10
对照组	47	24/23	49.97±5.48	23.56±1.96	22.95±2.47	27	11	9
χ^2/t 值		0.507	1.011	0.804	0.331		0.286	
P值		0.477	0.315	0.424	0.741		0.867	

1.2 纳入和排除标准

纳入标准:①具备气管插管机械通气指征^[8];②APACHEII评分>17分;③无鼻饲EN禁忌。排除标准:①消化系统疾病,如胃癌、消化道出血、肠息肉、食管癌等;②胃肠手术术后;③血液系统疾病、自身免疫性疾病;④腹部病变无法行腹部超声检查。

1.3 方法

两组均行气管插管机械通气,给予抗感染、化痰、维持水电解质平衡等常规治疗。48 h内开始EN,行同种方案的鼻饲EN,均留置北京佰通Link-02-3型胃管,采用营养泵持续泵入同种肠内营养乳剂(费森尤斯卡

比华瑞制药有限公司,国药准字:H20140223,规格:500 mL/瓶)。EN目标喂养量设置为20~25 kcal/(kg·d)^[12]。(1)超声组EN期间通过床旁超声评估胃残余量,由接受专业培训的超声医生进行检测,要求熟练掌握床旁超声评估胃残余量流程及方法,仪器为Civia 90型便携式彩色多普勒超声系统(生产厂家:深圳华声医疗技术股份有限公司);探头频率2~5 MHz,测量胃窦前后直径、胃窦头骶径。使用Perlas公式[胃窦面积=π×(胃窦前后直径×胃窦头骶径)/4]计算胃窦面积,并计算出胃残余量,胃残余量=27+14.6×胃窦面积-1.28×年龄,进行3次测量取平均值。对照组EN期

间采用传统注射器抽吸法评估胃残余量,采用50 mL注射器从胃管回抽胃液,计算胃残余量。两组均为每4 h评估胃残余量1次,根据胃残余量调整EN方案,若胃残余量<100 mL则增加EN速度,100~200 mL则维持原速度,胃残余量>200 mL则暂停EN。

1.4 观察指标

(1)EN情况,包括EN达标时间、72 h达标率、EN中断率,其中达标指达到EN目标喂养量的80%。(2)胃残余量评估操作时间、机械通气时间、住院时间及住院费用。(3)EN前、EN后营养状态指标[白蛋白(ALB)、转铁蛋白(TFN)、前白蛋白(PAB)]、T细胞亚群(CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺)、肠屏障功能指标[内毒素脂多糖(LPS)、二胺氧化酶(DAO)、D-乳酸(DLA)]水平,采集患者EN前、EN后血液标本5 mL,离心处理(转速3 500 r/min,时间5 min)取血清,采用溴甲酚绿法(试剂盒厂家:上海复星长征医学)检测血清ALB、

TFN、PAB水平,采用美国BD LSR FORTESSA型流式细胞仪测定血清CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺水平,采用酶学分光光度法(试剂盒厂家:南京建成生物工程)检测血清LPS、DAO、DLA水平。(4)并发症发生率,包括腹胀、腹泻、呕吐/反流、肠鸣音亢进或消失、呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)^[13]。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS22.0软件。计数资料以例(%)描述,采用 χ^2 检验。计量资料以均数±标准差描述,采用t检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组EN情况

超声组EN达标时间较对照组短,72 h达标率较对照组高,EN中断率较对照组低($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 两组EN情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of EN status between two groups

组别	n	EN达标时间/h	72 h达标率[例(%)]	EN中断率[例(%)]
超声组	48	76.53±2.41	37(77.08)	2(4.17)
对照组	47	82.17±3.26	26(55.32)	9(19.15)
χ^2/t 值		9.603	5.036	5.207
P值		<0.001	0.025	0.023

2.2 两组胃残余量评估操作及总体治疗情况

超声组胃残余量评估操作时间、机械通气时间、住院时间均较对照组短,住院费用较对照组少($P<0.05$),见表3。

2.3 两组营养状态指标

两组EN后血清ALB、TFN、PAB水平均较EN前升高,且超声组较对照组高($P<0.05$),见表4。

2.4 两组T细胞亚群

两组EN后血清CD3⁺、CD4⁺水平均较EN前升高,且超声组较对照组高($P<0.05$),见表5。

2.5 两组肠屏障功能指标

两组EN后血清LPS、DAO、DLA水平均较EN前降低,且超声组较对照组低($P<0.05$),见表6。

2.6 两组并发症发生情况

超声组腹胀、腹泻、呕吐/反流、肠鸣音亢进或消失、VAP发生率均较对照组低($P<0.05$),见表7。

3 讨论

目前EN广泛应用于重症机械通气患者营养支

持治疗,可为患者提供碳水化合物、蛋白质、脂肪、膳食纤维、各种维生素和矿物质,且能滋养肠黏膜、维护肠屏障功能^[14]。重症患者多伴有胃肠功能障碍,若胃残余量监测不准确或不及时,则会影响EN效果,增加喂养不耐受、VAP等发生风险。

核素成像法是胃残余量评估的“金标准”,但受费用高、需特定设备要求及有辐射的限制,核素成像法难以在基层临床工作中开展,主要用于医学研究。注射器抽吸法是以往评估胃残余量应用最广泛的方法,但其准确性易受患者体位、操作者手法、胃管等因素影响。CT和MRI也能准确评估胃残余量,但CT具有一定辐射,MRI费用高,两种方法均不适用于重症患者的床旁实时监测^[15]。床旁超声兼具无辐射、价廉、操作便捷、可重复性强的优点,已被证实能实时准确监测多种重症疾病的胃残余量^[16-17]。本研究结果显示,与传统注射器抽吸法比较,重症机械通气患者行鼻饲EN期间通过床旁超声评估胃残余量,能明显缩短胃残余量评估操作时间,且能缩短EN达标时间,提高72 h达标率,降低EN中断率。与国

表3 两组胃残余量评估操作及总体治疗情况($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Gastric residual volume assessment and overall treatment in two groups (Mean \pm SD)

组别	n	胃残余量评估操作时间/s	机械通气时间/d	住院时间/d	住院费用/元
超声组	48	65.29 \pm 12.37	9.86 \pm 2.16	15.92 \pm 3.47	11 865.43 \pm 852.74
对照组	47	87.64 \pm 15.21	12.08 \pm 2.30	19.52 \pm 3.82	12 759.86 \pm 902.19
t值		7.865	4.851	4.810	4.967
P值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表4 两组营养状态指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of nutritional status between two groups (Mean \pm SD)

组别	n	ALB/g·L ⁻¹		PAB/mg·L ⁻¹		TFN/mg·L ⁻¹	
		EN前	EN后	EN前	EN后	EN前	EN后
超声组	48	29.78 \pm 3.09	36.27 \pm 3.51 ^a	223.49 \pm 22.87	330.28 \pm 37.52 ^a	109.65 \pm 18.59	161.34 \pm 22.36 ^a
对照组	47	30.24 \pm 3.18	33.89 \pm 3.32 ^a	226.15 \pm 23.91	295.64 \pm 35.10 ^a	112.23 \pm 19.64	145.29 \pm 21.26 ^a
t值		0.751	3.394	0.554	4.645	0.658	3.584
P值		0.476	0.001	0.581	<0.001	0.512	0.001

^a表示与同组EN前比较,P<0.05表5 两组T细胞亚群比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)Table 5 Comparison of T cell subpopulations between two groups (Mean \pm SD, %)

组别	n	CD3 ⁺		CD4 ⁺		CD8 ⁺	
		EN前	EN后	EN前	EN后	EN前	EN后
超声组	48	63.15 \pm 4.39	68.59 \pm 4.53 ^a	35.72 \pm 3.18	41.67 \pm 3.75 ^a	30.78 \pm 5.12	28.94 \pm 4.93
对照组	47	64.22 \pm 4.51	66.32 \pm 4.28 ^a	36.39 \pm 3.25	39.21 \pm 3.56 ^a	29.86 \pm 5.31	29.55 \pm 5.16
t值		1.172	2.510	1.016	3.278	0.860	0.589
P值		0.244	0.014	0.313	0.002	0.392	0.557

^a表示与同组EN前比较,P<0.05表6 两组肠屏障功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 6 Comparison of intestinal barrier function between two groups (Mean \pm SD)

组别	n	LPS/EU·mL ⁻¹		DAO/mg·L ⁻¹		DLA/mg·L ⁻¹	
		EN前	EN后	EN前	EN后	EN前	EN后
超声组	48	0.49 \pm 0.11	0.26 \pm 0.05 ^a	4.43 \pm 0.75	1.19 \pm 0.32 ^a	12.61 \pm 3.18	5.94 \pm 1.17 ^a
对照组	47	0.52 \pm 0.12	0.38 \pm 0.07 ^a	4.38 \pm 0.71	1.98 \pm 0.36 ^a	12.15 \pm 2.97	7.12 \pm 1.25 ^a
t值		1.271	9.631	0.334	11.310	0.728	4.751
P值		0.207	<0.001	0.740	<0.001	0.468	<0.001

^a表示与同组EN前比较,P<0.05

表7 两组并发症发生情况[例(%)]

Table 7 Incidences of complications in two groups [cases (%)]

组别	n	腹胀	腹泻	呕吐/反流	肠鸣音亢进或消失	VAP
超声组	48	2(4.17)	2(4.17)	1(2.08)	3(6.25)	4(8.33)
对照组	47	9(19.15)	10(21.28)	8(17.02)	10(21.28)	11(23.40)
χ^2 值		5.207	6.299	6.179	4.540	4.057
P值		0.023	0.012	0.013	0.033	0.044

内既往研究结果基本一致^[18]。说明通过床旁超声评估胃残余量操作便捷,能更准确地指导临床医生调整EN方案,从而更快达到喂养目标。分析其原因在于,床旁超声能直观观察胃肠蠕动情况,帮助护士判断置管方向和位置,从而缩短操作时间。且床旁超声被证实评估胃残余量的准确性较高,与核素成像法评估结果基本一致,能快速、准确地发现胃排空障碍,有助于尽早给予更科学的EN方案,避免因营养乳剂泵入过多或不足引起喂养不耐受,能提高EN效果^[19]。腹胀、腹泻、呕吐/反流、肠鸣音亢进或消失是EN喂养不耐受的表现,可导致EN效果降低。VAP是机械通气患者主要并发症之一,其发生率达43.1%,是导致患者死亡率增加的主要原因^[20]。本研究结果中,超声组腹胀、腹泻、呕吐/反流、肠鸣音亢进或消失、VAP发生率均明显低于对照组,进一步说明通过床旁超声评估胃残余量能降低重症机械通气患者行鼻饲EN期间并发症发生率。傅园花等^[21]研究也发现床旁超声评估胃残余量能提高机械通气患者EN耐受性,降低VAP发生率。

研究显示机械通气时间较长、营养状态较差是重症机械通气患者撤机困难的主要原因^[22]。本研究发现超声组EN后血清ALB、TFN、PAB水平均高于对照组,机械通气时间短于对照组,说明采用床旁超声评估胃残余量指导调整EN方案,能更有效改善患者营养状态,缩短机械通气时间,这是因为其能缩短患者EN达标时间,促使患者更好地恢复营养状态。裴永菊等^[23]则认为床旁超声评估胃残余量并不能明显改善老年脓毒症患者血清ALB水平,与本研究结果存在一定差异,这可能与研究对象不同有关。此外,重症机械通气患者多存在免疫功能和肠屏障功能障碍,其中免疫功能障碍可增加肺部感染等并发症发生风险,而肠屏障功能不仅是人体机械性防御屏障,还是天然的免疫屏障,改善肠屏障功能确保危重症患者EN营养物质最大限度地被摄取利用,有助于提高EN效果^[24]。本研究结果显示超声组EN后血清CD3⁺、CD4⁺水平均高于对照组,而血清LPS、DAO、DLA水平均低于对照组,说明床旁超声评估胃残余量能更有效地提高患者免疫功能及肠屏障功能,这也可能是其降低VAP发生率的原因之一,从而促进患者康复,减少住院费用。

综上可知,对于行鼻饲EN的重症机械通气患者,采用床旁超声评估胃残余量能更准确地指导EN,且操作便捷,可为临床调整EN提供更准确的参考依据,从而更快速、高效达到喂养目标,有助于改善患者营养状态、免疫功能及肠屏障功能,有效降低并发症发生率,促进患者康复,减少住院费用。

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