

危重患儿营养中断的临床研究进展

姚德贞 王丽杰

中国医科大学附属盛京医院 PICU, 辽宁沈阳 110004

通信作者: 王丽杰, Email: wlj682002@163.com

【摘要】 近年来, 儿科重症监护病房(PICU)儿童营养不良发生率一直居高不下。此外, 危重患儿的营养状况在病情变化过程中进一步恶化, 可能会对其预后产生负面影响。营养中断是造成营养不良的主要原因, 本综述涵盖国内外关于营养中断的研究, 罗列造成营养中断的原因, 并对其原因进行分析, 以寻求有效的解决办法, 优化危重患儿的营养供应。

【关键词】 营养不良; 营养中断; 重症监护; 危重患儿

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Clinical research progress of nutritional interruption in critically ill children Yao Dezhen, Wang Lijie

Department of Pediatrics Intensive Care Unit, Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang 110004, Liaoning, China

Corresponding author: Wang Lijie, Email: wlj682002@163.com

【Abstract】 In recent years, the incidence of malnutrition in pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) has been high. In addition, the nutritional status of critically ill children worsens in the process of disease changes, which may have a negative impact on the prognosis of patients. Nutritional feeding interruption is the main cause of malnutrition. This review covers the researches on nutrition interruption at home and abroad, lists the causes of nutrition interruption, analyzes the reasons, and seeks effective solutions to optimize the nutritional supply of critically ill children.

【Key words】 Malnutrition; Nutrition interruption; Intensive care; Critically ill children

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危重患儿机体常处于应激及高代谢状态, 营养需求会增加, 但颅内高压、心力衰竭等疾病患儿需要进行液体限制, 胃肠道疾病患儿会出现喂养不耐受, 很多原因导致住院期间营养供应不足, 可引起或加重营养不良。大量研究表明, 危重患儿营养不良的发生率高, 为 24%~70%^[1]。患儿的营养状况与临床预后相关, 营养不良与呼吸机使用时间和住院时间延长、病死率以及器官功能障碍和并发症的发生率增加有关^[2-3]。因此, 营养支持治疗逐渐成为危重患儿诊治过程中重要的组成部分。

营养支持途径包括肠内营养(EN)和肠外营养(PN)。目前营养指南推荐早期便开始 EN, 可改善患儿肠道屏障功能, 从而改善临床预后^[4-5]。当胃肠道功能不能耐受 EN 或完全 EN 不能满足能量需求时可选择 PN, 然而, PN 会增加感染风险^[6]。目前国内外几乎所有指南均推荐 EN 作为危重患儿首选的营养治疗方式。但同时喂养中断也相当普遍^[7], 喂养中断即持续 EN 的中断时间 ≥ 30 min, 或间断喂养的中断次数 ≥ 1 次^[8]。马来西亚的一项研究表明, 营养中断最常见的原因因为手术(占 45.1%), 其次为胃残余量升高(占 38.0%)、腹泻(占 8.4%)、鼻胃管留置困难(占 5.6%)和呕吐(占 2.9%)^[9]。此外, 相关文献指出, 营养中断还常涉及其他原因, 如内镜检查、护理操作、血流动力学因素、气管插管或拔管等^[10]。这使得危重患儿的营养供应过程出现许多障碍, EN 的经常中

断会导致营养状况的恶化。然而, 这些营养障碍在何种程度上可以预防是一个有争议的问题^[8]。2018 年我国制定的危重症儿童营养评估及支持治疗指南指出, 在胃肠道可以利用的情况下尽早开始 EN, 对降低病死率有益; 住院期间不合理的喂养中断较为常见, 无创通气、有创通气、疾病严重程度、液体限制、临床操作和胃肠道并发症增加了 EN 供给的风险, 推荐制定营养支持方案, 减少不合理的喂养中断, 提高每日能量摄入, 尽早达到目标营养^[11]。

喂养中断原因可分为: ① 喂养不耐受: 即出现呕吐、腹痛、腹泻、胃残余量升高或胃肠道出血; 针对喂养不耐受的定義仍有争议, 对于喂养不耐受的错误理解可能会导致营养供应不足。临床通常根据肠鸣音、胃残余量升高、腹部不适、肠蠕动和腹部影像学检查结果评估胃肠功能^[12]。其中, 胃残余量是临床监测喂养是否耐受的主要依据, 然而, 在危重患者中, 胃残余量与胃排空、呕吐或误吸无关, 并且不太可能使危重患儿受益^[13]。如果不评估胃残余量, 危重患者接受更多的 EN 反而会降低呼吸机相关肺炎及喂养不耐受的发生率和病死率, 因此, 目前很多指南规定不能单纯根据胃残余量来评估喂养是否耐受^[14-15]。近年来, 国内外也在探索测定胃排空速度更准确的方法, 包括碳呼吸试验、B 超和胃动力阻抗等, 但这些都便于临床实时操作^[16]。所以可以取消胃残余量检查或降低检查频率(例如, 每 8 h 检查

1 次,而不是每 4 h 检查 1 次)。同时采取干预措施,如持续的幽门后喂养、给予胃肠道动力药物、腹部按摩、调整患者体位,抬高床头等,可以降低危重患儿喂养中断的发生率^[17-19]。对抗菌药物相关性腹泻的患儿可常规应用益生菌,在儿科重症监护病房(PICU)中进行的随机试验表明,益生菌可以减少尿道和胃肠道念珠菌的定植^[20-21],减轻炎症反应,从而减少喂养中断的发生。同时可以建立营养个体化方案,针对喂养不耐受进行有效预防。推荐在 EN 开始之前进行营养评估和营养风险筛查。营养风险筛查是指基于自身的营养状况,结合疾病等相关因素筛查造成营养功能障碍的风险。儿科常用营养风险筛查工具包括 STAMP 和 STRONGkids。营养评估是将患儿的饮食调查、病史分析、体格检查、人体测量及相关实验室检查等多项因素综合起来进行营养评定的手段。2017 年美国肠内肠外营养学会(ASPEN)发布的危重症患儿营养指南中,推荐所有患儿在入院 24~48 h 内进行营养评估^[22],常用方法包括 Z 值法、间接测热法和 Schofield 方程法^[23-25]。医护人员也在探索最优的营养评估方法,制定合理的营养方案,包括滋养型喂养、经鼻胃管或幽门后喂养、EN 开始时间、EN 制剂选择、热量和蛋白质的供给、喂养耐受性及能量代谢的动态监测评估以及制定个体化计划^[26-27]。② 气道操作及重症监护病房(ICU)内诊疗项目:气道操作包括气管插管、拔管以及拔管失败;ICU 内诊疗项目包括支气管镜检查、超声心动图、中心静脉置管、体外膜肺氧合、其他装置和内窥镜的放置或移除。关于 ICU 内操作时患者最佳禁食时间的文献很少,操作前、操作中和操作后禁食的持续时间会延长患者喂养中断的时间,而且可能没有必要。能量需求的满足与喂养中断时间之间呈显著负相关,与患者的预后不良有关^[28]。关于拔管期间最佳喂养方式的文献也很少,EN 患儿可以在拔管前抽吸胃内容物,持续 EN 直至拔管可以减少 EN 的中断^[29]。研究表明,在危重患儿中,与传统的拔管前后禁食 4 h 相比,持续幽门后喂养是安全的^[30]。减少中断最直接的解决方法是在不增加患者风险的前提下,确定每次 EN 中断的最短时间,并确保所有临床医生都严格遵循。最近对 PICU 进行的一项调查显示,在不同的医院中,哪些操作需要禁食以及禁食的持续时间有很大差异^[31],但在手术以及拔管操作前均会选择禁食。传统 EN 方案采用基于速率的方法(RBF)固定喂养速度,而不考虑喂养的中断。有人提出主动性代偿方案,提高喂养速率,每日喂养量比目标热量高 20%(目标量为 120%)或将目标热量除以 20 h,以确定每小时的喂养速度,这样既优化了营养供应,又避免了营养不良的发生^[32]。还有学者提出喂养中断后的反应性代偿方案,基于摄入量的方法(VBF),建立 24 h 的 EN 目标摄入量,当中断发生时,提高每小时 EN 速度,以达到每日目标量^[33-34]。有研究纳入 189 例患者,与 RBF 相比,VBF 占目标热量摄入量百分比(102%VBF 比 75%RBF)和目标蛋白摄入量百分比(87%VBF 比 68%RBF)

显著增加(均 $P < 0.001$),且患者未出现重大的安全性或耐受性问题。应考虑在 ICU 患者中使用 VBF,以优化营养供应^[35]。所以,进一步研究 PICU 患儿操作和手术特定的禁食时间以及喂养中断的代偿方法对于确定最佳营养方案至关重要。③ 护理操作:研究表明,护理操作如洗澡、吸痰、更换输液袋等,占据喂养中断原因的 33%^[36-37]。在病房外诊疗操作和外出检查结束后,护士未及时恢复 EN,造成喂养中断时间延长。所以护理人员不仅需要掌握喂养相关知识,更要了解喂养中断对患者预后的影响,研究表明护理人员并未充分掌握 EN 相关知识与喂养中断的相关性^[38-39]。Orinovsky 等^[40]通过对护理人员进行 EN 执行流程的专项培训,来改善 ICU 患者的营养供应,结果表明,早期 EN 以及喂养中断的减少使患者住院期间的喂养量得到增加,96 h 内达到目标喂养量的比例显著升高(90% 比 33%),院内病死率也明显下降。④ ICU 外诊疗项目:ICU 外诊疗项目主要包括在 ICU 之外进行的手术、影像学检查等,造成喂养中断是很常见的,且中断时间较长^[37],可将需要禁食的检查项目统一到一个时间段内进行,同时保证检查后 EN 及时重新启动。Pousman 等^[41]实施了一种缩短手术患者禁食时间的方案,对于接受 EN 的患者保持喂养直至手术前,对于接受经口喂养的患者保持喂养直至手术前 45 min,感染性并发症(包括呼吸机相关性肺炎)的发生率未升高,这表明持续 EN 直至手术开始是安全的。

大量的观察性研究表明,危重患者的平均 EN 时间维持在每日 4.8~7.0 h^[39,42]。危重患者的最佳喂养量和喂养时间尚不清楚。不管怎样,大多数患者未获得目标的热量。一项加拿大的研究显示,危重患者仅摄入了规定热量的 60%^[43];其他关于 ICU 内喂养的研究显示,患者仅摄入了规定热量的 33%^[44]。文献表明,喂养中断对未能达到规定的营养量有显著影响^[6,8]。因此,无论喂养量多少,识别和避免喂养中断是很重要的,但目前尚无明确指南来避免不必要的喂养中断及缩短中断时间^[45]。繁忙的 PICU 医护人员可能无法关注到由于喂养中断造成的营养不良,如果有明确的喂养中断指南,他们会对喂养中断更加谨慎。因此,优化 EN 策略,制定达成共识的喂养中断指南,对于克服重症患儿喂养的常见障碍是非常必要的。

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