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肠内营养对长期禁食危重症患者炎症因子和免疫功能的影响

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摘要 目的:探讨肠内营养对长期禁食危重症患者炎症因子和免疫功能的影响。**方法:**选取我院收治的已禁食 14 天以上的危重病人 56 例,分别于实施肠内营养前,实施肠内营养后第 1,3,7 天检测患者外周血中的内毒素、肿瘤坏死因子- α 、C 反应蛋白、白细胞、白细胞介素及 T 淋巴细胞亚群和抗组织相容性抗原-DR 水平,分析肠内营养实施前后指标。**结果:**实施肠内营养第 1,3 天内毒素、肿瘤坏死因子- α 、C 反应蛋白、白细胞、白细胞介素-1 及白细胞介素-6 水平高于实施前,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);实施肠内营养第 7 天 CD4、CD4/CD8 水平高于实施前,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);内毒素、肿瘤坏死因子- α 、白细胞、C 反应蛋白、白细胞介素-1、白细胞介素-6、白细胞介素-4、白细胞介素-10、CD3、抗组织相容性抗原-DR 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**危重病人在长期禁食后恢复肠内营养后初期全身炎症反应明显,随着实施过程逐步减轻,并可增强患者免疫功能。

关键词:肠内营养;炎症因子;免疫功能;长期禁食;危重症

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Effects of Enteral Nutrition on Inflammation Factors and Immune Function in Critically Ill Patients with Long-Term Fasting

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the effects of enteral nutrition on inflammation factors and immune function in critically ill patients with long-term fasting. **Methods:** 56 critically ill patients who were treated in our hospital and had fasted for 14 days or more were selected, the levels of endotoxin, tumor necrosis factor- α , C reactive protein, white blood cells, interleukin, T lymphocyte subsets and histocompatibility antigens resistance-DR in peripheral blood were measured before enteral nutrition and on 1, 3, 7 days after enteral nutrition, and the indexes were compared before and after enteral nutrition. **Results:** The levels of endotoxin, tumor necrosis factor- α , C reactive protein, white blood cells, interleukin-1 and interleukin-6 after 1, 3 days of enteral nutrition were higher than before enteral nutrition, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$); The levels of CD4, CD4/CD8 after 7 days of enteral nutrition was higher than before enteral nutrition, the differences were statistically significantly ($P<0.05$); There was no statistical difference in enteral nutrition, tumor necrosis factor- α , C reactive protein, interleukin-1, interleukin-6, interleukin-4, interleukin-10, CD3 or histocompatibility antigens resistance-DR ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Systemic inflammatory responses in critically ill patients with long-term fasting was significant after enteral feeding, but can alleviate with the continue period of enteral feeding and can modify the immune function of patients.

Key words: Enteral nutrition; Inflammation factors; Immune function; Long-term fasting; Critically ill

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前言

危重病人的病情复杂,病程较一般病人长,由于其病情的影响,一般需长时间禁食。长时间禁食的患者易发生肠道衰竭。肠道是机体的重要器官,在应激后患者发生多器官功能衰竭时起重要作用^[1,2]。临床已证实早期合理的营养支持是减少危重病患者死亡率的重要因素。肠内营养通过恢复肠道通透性从而防治肠源性感染及预防肠道衰竭的发生^[3]。但是有学者指出,肠道黏膜由于禁食长期未接触食物等刺激,实施肠内营养后部分患

者可能发生发热、白细胞增加等全身炎症反应,长期禁食患者更易出现这种现象^[4-6]。但是临床上对肠内营养发生炎症反应等变化的研究并不充足,仍无定论。本研究对已禁食 14 天以上的危重病人实施肠内营养支持治疗,通过测量实施肠内营养前后患者外周血中各种炎症因子及免疫功能指标的变化情况分析肠内营养对患者发生全身炎症反应及免疫功能变化的影响,从而为临床治疗提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

随机选取 2012 年 2 月至 2014 年 2 月我院收治的禁食时间超过 14 天的危重病患者 56 例,其中男 32 例,女 24 例,平均年龄(49.4 ± 15.1)岁。其中胰腺创伤 24 例,重症急性胰腺炎 10

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例,十二指肠瘘及高位小肠瘘 14 例,胆瘘 8 例。禁食时间在 15-21 天的 26 例,在 22-30 天的 22 例,大于 30 天的 8 例。且患者的 APACHE 平均分为 (9.81 ± 4.43) 分,器官衰竭估计评分平均 (4.02 ± 1.48) 分,BMI 平均 (21.21 ± 2.24) 。排除标准为:(1)短偿综合征患者;(2)持续感染者;(3)免疫抑制剂治疗者;(4)接受放疗者;(5)妊娠期及哺乳期女性患者;(6)有精神病史者。

1.2 肠内营养方法

所有患者在禁食期间均接受全肠道外营养。实施肠内营养前根据 HB 公式,疾病类型及治疗情况下的应激因子等计算出患者需要的能量的目标量。肠内营养的实施应遵循低剂量、低浓度及低热量开始的原则,输液时通过输液泵匀速进行。12 例患者通过鼻胃管进行,16 例患者通过鼻肠管进行,28 例患者通过空肠造口管进行。进行肠内营养的过程中,患者禁止使用谷氨酰胺、精氨酸及鱼油等免疫营养剂治疗。具体方案如下:第 1 天输入 62.5g 百普素与 500 mL 灭菌注射水,速度为 20-30 mL/h;第二天输入百普力 500 mL,速度为 30-50 mL/h;第 3 天输入百普力 1000 mL,速度为 50-70 mL/h;第四天输入全量的百普力(1500-2500 mL),速度为 70-100 mL/h。肠内营养开始的初始时期不能满足机体所需热量的情况下,继续给予肠外营养进行补充。当肠内营养达到目标热量的 80%停止输入肠内营养。

1.3 观察指标

分别于实施肠内营养前和实施肠内营养第 1 天,第 3 天,第 7 天进行观察指标的检测。内毒素的检测用内毒素鲎实验进行测定,白细胞的计数采用血细胞分析仪进行测定。C 反应蛋白采用速率比浊法进行测定,用酶联免疫吸附法测定促炎因子(肿瘤坏死因子- α 、白细胞介素-1 和白细胞介素-6)及抗炎因子(白细胞介素-4 及白细胞介素-10)T 淋巴细胞亚群及抗组织相容性抗原-DR 的检测采用流式细胞仪进行。

1.4 统计学分析

定量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,重复测量资料比较采用重复测量方差分析。组间比较采用配对 t 检验法。采用 SPSS18.0 进行数据录入及数据分析。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 肠内营养前后患者外周血内毒素的变化

肠内营养后第 1 天及第 3 天患者外周血中内毒素的水平明显高于肠内营养前,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);肠内营养第 7 天患者外周血中内毒素的浓度与肠内营养前相比相近,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。详见表 1。

表 1 肠内营养前后患者血清内毒素的变化

Table 1 Changes of serum endotoxin in patients before and after enteral nutrition

指标 Indexes	肠内营养前 Before enteral nutrition	肠内营养第 1 天 After 1 day of enteral nutrition	肠内营养第 3 天 After 3 days of enteral nutrition	肠内营养第 7 天 After 7 days of enteral nutrition
内毒素(U)Endotoxin(U)	1.32 $\pm$ 0.94	10.52 $\pm$ 8.12*	4.22 $\pm$ 3.01*	1.34 $\pm$ 0.92

注:与治疗前相比,* $P<0.05$ 。

Note:Compared with before enteral nutrition,* $P<0.05$ 。

2.2 肠内营养前后患者外周血中炎症因子的变化

肠内营养后第 1 天及第 3 天患者外周血中肿瘤坏死因子- α 、C 反应蛋白、白细胞、白细胞介素-1、白细胞介素-6 水平高于实施前,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);肠内营养后第 7 天患

者外周血中肿瘤坏死因子- α 、C 反应蛋白、白细胞、白细胞介素-1、白细胞介素-6 水平与实施前相近,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);肠内营养前后患者外周血中白细胞介素-4 及白细胞介素-10 的水平均无明显变化,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。详见表 2。

表 2 肠内营养前后患者外周血中炎症因子的变化

Table 2 Changes of inflammation factors in peripheral blood of patients before and after enteral nutrition

指标 Indexes	肠内营养前 Before enteral nutrition	肠内营养第 1 天 After 1 day of enteral nutrition	肠内营养第 3 天 After 3 days of enteral nutrition	肠内营养第 7 天 After 7 days of enteral nutrition
肿瘤坏死因子- α (ng/L) Tumor necrosis factor- α (ng/L)	14.52 $\pm$ 2.78	18.21 $\pm$ 4.52*	22.34 $\pm$ 7.41*	13.41 $\pm$ 4.35
白细胞($\times 10^9$) White blood cells($\times 10^9$)	11.30 $\pm$ 4.21	17.42 $\pm$ 5.22*	15.21 $\pm$ 4.87*	11.82 $\pm$ 3.74
C 反应蛋白(ng/L) C reactive protein(ng/L)	27.41 $\pm$ 7.41	45.51 $\pm$ 8.74*	58.45 $\pm$ 10.21*	26.41 $\pm$ 5.10
白细胞介素-1(ng/L) Interleukin-1(ng/L)	13.45 $\pm$ 3.48	18.74 $\pm$ 4.32*	22.64 $\pm$ 7.42*	13.74 $\pm$ 4.52
白细胞介素-6(ng/L) Interleukin-6(ng/L)	17.10 $\pm$ 3.12	34.12 $\pm$ 11.02*	37.74 $\pm$ 7.61*	20.84 $\pm$ 8.52
白细胞介素-4(ng/L) Interleukin-4(ng/L)	35.51 $\pm$ 4.21	40.02 $\pm$ 8.54	34.85 $\pm$ 4.21	36.85 $\pm$ 4.71
白细胞介素-10(ng/L) Interleukin-10(ng/L)	60.21 $\pm$ 7.21	64.92 $\pm$ 2.74	63.74 $\pm$ 6.45	65.41 $\pm$ 8.41

注:与肠内营养前比较,* $P<0.05$ 。

Note:Compared with before enteral nutrition,* $P<0.05$ 。

2.3 肠内营养前后患者外周血中免疫功能指标的变化

肠内营养后第7天 CD4、CD4/CD8 水平高于实施前, 差异

有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 肠内营养前后 CD3 及抗组织相容性抗原-DR 水平无明显变化, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。详见表3。

表3 肠内营养前后患者外周血中免疫功能指标的变化

Table 3 Changes of immune function in peripheral blood of patients before and after enteral nutrition

指标 Indexes	肠内营养前 Before enteral nutrition	肠内营养第1天 After 1 day of enteral nutrition	肠内营养第3天 After 3 days of enteral nutrition	肠内营养第7天 After 7 days of enteral nutrition
CD3(%)	39.71± 14.21	41.20± 10.25	41.64± 12.01	46.85± 15.42
CD4(%)	21.41± 9.31	22.81± 10.21	23.14± 7.41	28.61± 9.74*
CD4/CD8	1.64± 1.20	1.69± 1.02	1.78± 1.42	2.05± 1.52*
抗组织相容性抗原-DR Histocompatibility antigens resistance-DR	45.21± 14.21	50.12± 23.12	52.21± 24.21	54.21± 24.13

注:与肠内营养前比较, * $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with before enteral nutrition, * $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

长期禁食的危重病患者其代谢状况较复杂, 大多患者存在高分解代谢、免疫功能失调及器官功能障碍等。肠道功能衰竭是其中严重的症状之一, 是导致病人死亡的主要原因之一^[7]。肠道功能衰竭主要是危重病患者的肠道结果及功能发生改变, 因此对其治疗应注意维护胃肠道的结构和功能正常, 营养支持治疗是有效的措施^[8], 有学者指出, 及时合理及充分的营养支持可改善患者的全身症状, 降低病人的死亡率。营养支持治疗又包括肠外营养及肠内营养两种, 单纯的肠外营养并发症发生频繁, 易导致肠道粘膜萎缩, 发生菌群异位最终导致肠道功能衰竭。肠内营养特别是早期的肠内营养可有效恢复肠道粘膜的通透性防止感染及肠道功能衰竭的发生^[9,10]。但是临床有学者指出实施肠内营养初期部分患者会发生高热、腹泻、心率加快及呼吸加快等炎性并发症, 称为肠道再灌注综合征^[11,12]。但是对于其具体的发生机制仍无定论。本研究在于通过测定56例长期禁食患者肠内营养前后外周血中各炎性因子及免疫功能指标的变化情况从而探讨肠内营养对长期禁食危重病患者的影响。

本研究结果发现, 肠内营养后第1天及第3天患者外周血中内毒素、肿瘤坏死因子- α 、C反应蛋白、白细胞、白细胞介素-1、白细胞介素-6的水平明显高于肠内营养前, 提示肠内营养初期长期禁食的危重患者确实发生全身炎症反应, 主要发生机制可能在于一方面长期禁食的肠道血流减少而恢复肠内营养后血流增加从而导致再灌注损伤的发生^[13-15], 另一方面由于肠内营养后肠道蠕动增强使得内容物增加门静脉血流也增加而肠道粘膜由于长期禁食处于通透性高的状态从而使得细菌与内毒素进入血液, 从而激活免疫炎症反应, 加重全身炎症反应进一步增加肠道通透性从而形成恶性循环^[16-18]。但是肠内营养第7天患者外周血中内毒素、肿瘤坏死因子- α 、C反应蛋白、白细胞、白细胞介素-1、白细胞介素-6的浓度与肠内营养前相比相近, 说明随着肠内营养的进行, 肠道功能逐步得到恢复, 肠道通透性恢复使得内毒素及细菌等进入血液逐渐减少, 全身炎症反应症状减轻从而各炎性因子水平下降^[19,20]。本研究还发现内营养后第7天 CD4、CD4/CD8 水平高于实施前, 说明随着肠内

营养的进行, 不仅能减轻初期的全身炎症反应症状, 而且可使患者机体免疫功能得到改善^[9,21]。

总而言之, 危重病人在长期禁食后恢复肠内营养后初期全身炎症反应明显, 随着实施过程逐步减轻, 并可增强患者免疫功能。

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