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微生态制剂联合免疫增强型肠内营养治疗重症肺炎患者的临床研究 *

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摘要 目的:探讨微生态制剂联合免疫增强型肠内营养治疗重症肺炎患者的临床疗效及对患者营养状态、肠道菌群、T淋巴细胞亚群水平及炎症反应指标的影响。**方法:**选取2018年10月~2022年1月邯郸市中心医院收治的126例重症肺炎患者,以随机数字表法分为观察组、对照组各63例。对照组采用免疫增强型肠内营养治疗,观察组在对照组基础上加用微生态制剂治疗。比较两组临床疗效、症状变化情况、治疗前后营养指标[血红蛋白(HGB)、白蛋白(ALB)、前白蛋白(PA)]、肠道菌群(双歧杆菌、乳酸杆菌、肠球菌、大肠埃希菌、弯曲杆菌)、T淋巴细胞亚群(CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺)、炎症因子水平[白介素-6(IL-6)、可溶性血管细胞黏附分子1(sVCAM-1)、C反应蛋白(CRP)]。**结果:**观察组总有效率(93.65%)高于对照组(80.95%)($P<0.05$);观察组体温恢复正常时间、肺部阴影消失时间、咳嗽改善时间、住院时间较对照组短($P<0.05$);治疗后观察组HGB、ALB、PA水平较对照组升高($P<0.05$);治疗后观察组双歧杆菌较对照组高,乳酸杆菌、肠球菌、大肠埃希菌、弯曲杆菌较对照组降低($P<0.05$);治疗后观察组CD8⁺较对照组降低,CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺较对照组高($P<0.05$);治疗后观察组血清IL-6、sVCAM-1、CRP水平较对照组降低($P<0.05$)。**结论:**微生态制剂联合免疫增强型肠内营养治疗重症肺炎效果显著,可有效促使症状改善,调节肠道菌群、增强机体免疫功能、改善营养状态、减轻机体炎症反应,值得临床借鉴应用。

关键词:微生态制剂;免疫增强型肠内营养;重症肺炎;肠道菌群;T淋巴细胞亚群;营养状态;炎症反应

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Clinical Study on Microecological Preparation Combined with Immune Enhanced Enteral Nutrition in Treatment of Severe Pneumonia Patients*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical efficacy of microecological preparation combined with immune enhanced enteral nutrition in the treatment of patients with severe pneumonia, and its effects on nutritional status, intestinal flora, T lymphocyte subsets and inflammatory response indexes. **Methods:** A total of 126 patients with severe pneumonia admitted to Handan Central Hospital from October 2018 to January 2022 were randomly divided into observation group and control group, with 63 cases in each group. The control group was treated with immune enhanced enteral nutrition, and the observation group was treated with microecological preparation on the basis of the control group. The clinical efficacy, symptom changes, nutritional indicators[hemoglobin (HGB), albumin (ALB), prealbumin (PA)], intestinal flora (*bifidobacterium*, *lactobacillus*, *enterococcus*, *escherichia coli*, *campylobacter*), T lymphocyte subsets (CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺, CD4⁺/CD8⁺), inflammatory factor levels [interleukin-6 (IL-6), soluble vascular cell adhesion molecule 1 (sVCAM-1), C-reactive protein (CRP)] were compared between the two groups before and after treatment. **Results:** The total effective rate of the observation group (93.65%) was higher than that of the control group (80.95%) ($P<0.05$). The body temperature recovery time, lung shadow disappearance time, cough improvement time and hospitalization time in the observation group were shorter than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the levels of HGB, ALB and PA in the observation group were higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, *bifidobacterium* in the observation group was higher than that in the control group, and *lactobacillus*, *enterococcus*, *escherichia coli* and *campylobacter* were lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, CD8⁺ in the observation group was lower than that in the control group, and CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD4⁺/CD8⁺ were higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the levels of serum IL-6, sVCAM-1 and CRP in the observation group were lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Microecological preparation combined with immune enhanced enteral nutrition is effective in the treatment of severe pneumonia. It can effectively improve symptoms, regulate intestinal flora, enhance immune function, improve nutritional status, and reduce inflammatory response, which is worthy of clinical application.

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前言

重症肺炎为常见危急重症,多由病毒或细菌侵袭下呼吸道导致,具有起病急、病情重、治疗难度大等特点^[1,2]。由于重症肺炎多由细菌感染引发,因此采用抗菌药物进行抗感染治疗为改善临床症状的有效措施,但长时间使用抗生素会可影响消化系统功能,从而影响营养物质的吸收,不利于患者恢复,因此在治疗期间予以营养支持十分重要^[3]。免疫增强型肠内营养属于一种营养制剂,相较于普通肠内营养制剂,其添加了更多免疫活性物质,可促使肠道功能恢复,有助于病情恢复^[4]。另有研究指出,肠道作为微生物聚集繁殖部位,健康的肠道菌群可以抑制抑炎症进展;然而在肺炎的进展过程中,大量炎症聚集导致肠道菌群紊乱,导致病菌易位至血液循环,从而加重机体炎症反应,引发肠道免疫功能失调;同时在肺炎治疗过程中抗生素的使用使肠道菌群发生紊乱,对肠黏膜屏障功能产生影响,不利于疾病恢复^[5,6]。双歧杆菌四联活菌为微生态调节剂,可维持肠道菌群稳定,使肠源性毒素产生减少,从而减轻机体炎症,对重症肺炎的治疗具有一定帮助^[7,8]。基于此,本研究旨在探讨微生态制剂联合免疫增强型肠内营养治疗重症肺炎患者的临床疗

效及对患者肠道菌群、T淋巴细胞亚群水平、营养状态及炎症反应指标的影响,报道如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2018 年 10 月~2022 年 1 月邯郸市中心医院收治的 126 例重症肺炎患者,纳入标准:(1)符合重症肺炎诊断标准^[9],即①需气管插管通气治疗或脓毒症休克经液体复苏后仍需血管活性药物治疗;②多肺叶浸润,或意识障碍/定向障碍;③呼吸频率 ≥ 30 次/min,或氧合指数 ≤ 250 mmHg,或血尿素氮 ≥ 20 mg/dL;(2)均为社区获得性重症肺炎;(3)依从性良好,均能配合完成相关检查、治疗;(4)基本生命体征稳定;(5)预期 1 周内无法恢复经口饮食;(6)知情本研究,签署同意书。排除标准:(1)凝血功能障碍;(2)精神异常、认知障碍;(3)重要器官功能障碍;(4)肺结核、肺部肿瘤;(5)存在自身免疫疾病;(6)合并其他感染性疾病;(7)妊娠期或哺乳期女性;(8)对本研究涉及药物过敏者。以随机数字表法分为观察组对照组各 63 例。两组一般资料比较具有可比性($P>0.05$)。见表 1。本研究符合伦理规范要求,且经邯郸市中心医院医学伦理委员会审核通过。

表 1 两组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of two groups of general data

Clinical data	Control group (n=63)	Observation group (n=63)	t/χ^2	P
Gender(male/female)	36/27	33/30	0.288	0.591
Age (years)	26~58(42.68 $\pm$ 6.89)	25~59(42.37 $\pm$ 6.49)	0.260	0.795
Body mass index(kg/m ²)	18~27(22.72 $\pm$ 1.51)	18~26(22.93 $\pm$ 1.55)	0.770	0.443
Body temperature($^{\circ}$ C)	37.5~40.6(38.48 $\pm$ 0.34)	37.7~40.8(38.57 $\pm$ 0.35)	1.464	0.146
Course of disease(h)	16~41(28.61 $\pm$ 5.11)	14~42(28.53 $\pm$ 5.78)	0.082	0.935
Leukocyte level($\times 10^9$ /L)	9~17(13.16 $\pm$ 1.73)	9~18(13.50 $\pm$ 1.82)	1.075	0.285

1.2 治疗方法

所有患者均予以常规对症治疗。在常规对症治疗的基础上对照组予以免疫增强型肠内营养制剂(华瑞制药有限公司,国药准字 H20040723)进行治疗,经管饲免疫增强型肠内营养制剂,急性应激期能量供给 20~25 kcal/(kg $\cdot$ d),应激、代谢状态稳定后,能量供给逐渐增加到 30~35 kcal/(kg $\cdot$ d)。观察组以上治疗的基础上加用微生态制剂,微生态制剂为双歧杆菌四联活菌(杭州远大生物制药有限公司,国药准字 S20060010),1.5 g/次,3 次/d。两组均治疗 7 d。

1.3 观察指标

(1)临床疗效^[9]:咳嗽、咳痰等症状消失,体温恢复正常,白细胞计数在正常水平,X 线显示肺部阴影消失为显效;咳嗽、咳痰等症状明显改善,体温恢复正常,白细胞水平降低但未降至正常水平,X 线显示肺部阴影明显缩小为有效;与上述标准不符为无效。总有效率=(显效例数+有效例数)/总例数。(2)比

较两组症状变化情况,包括体温恢复正常时间、肺部阴影消失时间、咳嗽改善时间、住院时间。(3)比较两组治疗前后营养指标[血红蛋白(HGB)、白蛋白(ALB)、前白蛋白(PA)],取静脉血约 4 mL,离心 15 min(3500 r/min,8 cm),分离血清,以仪器法测定 HGB 水平[血液细胞分析仪(中国迈瑞,BC-5800)];以溴甲酚绿法测定 ALB 水平[全自动生化分析仪(美国 Beckman 公司,AU5800)];以免疫比浊法测定 PA 水平[全自动生化分析仪(美国 Beckman 公司,AU5800)]。(4)比较两组治疗前后肠道菌群(双歧杆菌、乳酸杆菌、肠球菌、大肠埃希菌、弯曲杆菌),采集新鲜粪便,取 1 g 菌群培养,得出 1 g 粪便菌群含量(平板菌落计数法),以 1 g 湿重标本中菌落数对数值(lg CFU/g)表示,CFU/mL=(标本质量+稀释量)/标本质量 $\times$ 稀释度 $\times$ 菌落个数。(5)比较两组治疗前后 T 淋巴细胞亚群(CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺),取静脉血约 4 mL,采用流式细胞分析仪(美国碧迪,BD FACS Aria III)测定。(6)比较两组治疗前后炎症因子水

平[白介素-6(IL-6)、可溶性血管细胞黏附分子1(sVCAM-1)、C反应蛋白(CRP)],采用酶标仪(中国赛默飞世尔科技公司, Multiskan FC)以酶联免疫吸附法测定。

1.4 统计学方法

采用统计学软件 SPSS 25.0 处理数据,计数资料以例数描述,采用 χ^2 检验。计量资料采取 Bartlett 方差齐性检验与 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 正态性检验,均具备方差齐性且服从正态分布,以平均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)描述,两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验,组内对比采用配对 t 检验。均采用双侧检验,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 两组临床疗效比较

观察组总有效率(93.65%)高于对照组(80.95%)($P<0.05$)。见表2。

表2 两组临床疗效比较[n(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of clinical efficacy between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Marked effect	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rates
Observation group	63	31(49.21)	28(44.44)	4(4.76)	59(93.65)
Control group	63	27(42.86)	24(38.10)	12(19.05)	51(80.95)
χ^2					4.582
P					0.032

2.2 两组症状变化情况比较

观察组体温恢复正常时间、肺部阴影消失时间、咳嗽改善

时间、住院时间较对照组短($P<0.05$)。见表3。

表3 两组症状变化情况比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of symptom changes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Body temperature recovery time(d)	Lung shadow disappearance time(d)	Cough improvement time(d)	Hospitalization time(d)
Observation group	63	3.32 $\pm$ 0.76	5.19 $\pm$ 1.20	4.18 $\pm$ 0.91	9.87 $\pm$ 2.25
Control group	63	4.50 $\pm$ 0.88	6.82 $\pm$ 1.53	5.85 $\pm$ 1.19	11.72 $\pm$ 2.91
t		8.055	6.654	8.848	3.992
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

2.3 两组营养指标比较

两组治疗前 HGB、ALB、PA 水平比较差异无统计学意义

($P>0.05$),两组治疗后 HGB、ALB、PA 较治疗前升高,且观察组升高更显著($P<0.05$)。见表4。

表4 两组营养指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of nutritional indicators between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	HGB(g/L)		ALB(g/L)		PA(mg/L)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Observation group (n=63)	92.76 $\pm$ 13.47	114.67 $\pm$ 20.62 ^a	30.25 $\pm$ 3.21	36.08 $\pm$ 3.85 ^a	19.05 $\pm$ 2.61	22.78 $\pm$ 2.91 ^a
Control group (n=63)	95.60 $\pm$ 16.07	104.28 $\pm$ 15.96 ^a	29.38 $\pm$ 3.53	24.19 $\pm$ 3.34 ^a	18.87 $\pm$ 2.53	20.62 $\pm$ 2.76 ^a
t	1.075	3.163	1.447	18.516	0.393	4.275
P	0.285	<0.001	0.150	<0.001	0.695	<0.001

Note: Compared with the same group before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组肠道菌群比较

两组治疗前各肠道菌群比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),两组治疗后双歧杆菌、乳酸杆菌、肠球菌、大肠埃希菌、弯曲杆菌均较治疗前降低,且观察组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表5。

2.5 两组免疫功能比较

两组治疗前各免疫指标水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>$

0.05),两组治疗后 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 水平升高、CD8⁺ 水平降低,且观察组 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 水平高于对照组,CD8⁺ 水平低于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表6。

2.6 两组炎症因子水平比较

两组治疗前各炎症因子水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),两组治疗后血清 IL-6、sVCAM-1、CRP 较治疗前降低,且观察组降低更明显($P<0.05$)。见表7。

表 5 两组肠道菌群比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 5 Comparison of intestinal flora between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	<i>Bifidobacterium</i> (1g CFU/g)		<i>Lactobacillus</i> (1g CFU/g)		<i>Enterococcus</i> (1g CFU/g)		<i>Escherichia coli</i> (1g CFU/g)		<i>Campylobacter</i> (1g CFU/g)	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment
Observation group (n=63)	5.36± 1.10	9.41± 1.45 ^a	8.41± 1.52	5.10± 1.26 ^a	8.87± 1.85	4.84± 0.84 ^a	8.11± 1.15	6.34± 0.89 ^a	9.21± 1.52	7.02± 0.88 ^a
Control group (n=63)	4.99± 1.19	7.62± 1.39 ^a	8.27± 1.38	6.87± 1.51 ^a	8.96± 1.69	6.11± 0.96 ^a	8.06± 1.32	7.26± 0.91 ^a	9.13± 1.26	7.84± 0.74 ^a
t	1.812	7.073	0.541	7.144	0.285	7.902	0.227	5.737	0.322	5.661
P	0.072	<0.001	0.589	<0.001	0.776	<0.001	0.821	<0.001	0.748	<0.001

Note: Compared with the same group before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$.表 6 两组免疫功能比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 6 Comparison of immune function between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	CD3 ⁺ (%)		CD4 ⁺ (%)		CD8 ⁺ (%)		CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment
Observation group (n=63)	50.69± 4.61	60.55± 4.49 ^a	24.63± 3.35	37.65± 4.17 ^a	27.01± 3.04	20.15± 2.04 ^a	1.09± 0.28	1.91± 0.32 ^a
Control group (n=63)	51.81± 4.41	57.16± 4.68 ^a	25.24± 3.41	34.46± 3.87 ^a	26.84± 2.89	23.54± 2.64 ^a	1.13± 0.24	1.62± 0.39 ^a
t	1.393	4.149	1.013	4.451	0.322	8.065	0.861	4.563
P	0.166	<0.001	0.313	<0.001	0.748	<0.001	0.391	<0.001

Note: Compared with the same group before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$.表 7 两组炎症因子水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 7 Comparison of inflammatory factors between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	IL-6(ng/L)		sVCAM-1(mg/L)		CRP(mg/L)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Observation group (n=63)	26.09± 6.11	9.52± 1.68 ^a	2.20± 0.56	0.78± 0.19 ^a	21.63± 3.89	4.91± 1.08 ^a
Control group (n=63)	24.98± 5.79	10.99± 2.02 ^a	2.14± 0.63	0.92± 0.26 ^a	22.20± 4.06	7.57± 1.44 ^a
t	1.047	4.441	0.565	3.451	0.805	11.730
P	0.297	<0.001	0.573	<0.001	0.423	<0.001

Note: Compared with the same group before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

重症肺炎为呼吸系统常见危急重症,近年来随着空气污染加剧,其发生率逐渐增加。呼吸道正常情况下存在一层气道防御屏障,可阻挡细菌入侵,但当气道防御屏障被破坏,细菌可随空气或其他方式感染气道引发肺炎,并快速进展^[10,12]。因此,及时采取科学有效治疗对改善重症肺炎患者预后十分重要。

研究指出,重症肺炎急性期炎症反应导致的应激反应、机体缺血缺氧等,使患者机体处于高分解代谢状态,此时患者存在较高营养风险,易并发营养不良,导致免疫功能受到影响,影响预后效果,甚至造成病情恶化^[13,14]。因此改善患者营养状况对提高重症肺炎的治疗十分重要^[15]。有研究指出,早期营养支持不仅能为患者提供充足的能量供给,还可降低机体炎症,增强

免疫功能,进而提高治疗效果,改善预后^[16,17]。免疫增强型肠内营养属于常用营养干预制剂,相较于普通肠内营养制剂,其含有精氨酸、n-3 脂肪酸、谷氨酰胺、ω-3 不饱和脂肪酸、膳食纤维等成分,其中精氨酸可恢复肠道微生态功能,促使免疫功能恢复;谷氨酰胺为重要氮源运输型蛋白,补充外源性谷氨酰胺可快速补充氮源,从而协助机体合成蛋白质,同时加快肠道屏障功能恢复;补充 n-3 脂肪酸可提升脂肪组织功能效率,调节炎症反应代谢途径,提高抗炎作用^[18,19]。因此免疫增强型肠内营养常用于多种急危重症的干预治疗。此外,另有研究指出,由于重症肺炎患者在早期治疗过程中病原菌并未明确,患者使用大量广谱抗菌药物后易导致肠道菌群失调,使体内肠道微生态平衡被破坏,表现为有益菌减少,有害菌增多,从而导致内毒素分泌增加,正常机体在肠黏膜保护下,肠道内部微生物及毒素不会

发生易位,但当肠道微生态平衡被破坏时,肠黏膜屏障功能受损,内毒素移位,从而加重机体炎症,二者相互影响,形成恶性循环^[20,21]。因此维持肠道菌群稳定、减少内毒素损伤,成为重症肺炎治疗中的一个新切入点。基于上述分析,本研究采用微生态制剂联合免疫增强型肠内营养对重症肺炎患者治疗发现,不仅疗效显著提升,还可促使症状改善,调节肠道菌群稳定,改善机体营养状况。分析原因在于本研究选用的微生物制剂为双歧杆菌四联活菌,其由肠道益生菌组成,进入机体后能补充肠道内有益菌,对有害菌增长产生抑制效果,恢复肠道菌群稳定,防止内毒素易位,从而减轻机体炎症,同时肠道内环境的稳定可使肠道正常消化恢复,有助于肠内营养的吸收,配合免疫增强型肠内营养,能确保机体处于营养良好状态,这对提高免疫力及抗病能力具有一定帮助^[22,23]。

研究指出,肠道微生态失衡可使肠内细菌、内毒素入侵肠系膜淋巴结、肠壁浆膜等肠外组织,引发肠源性炎症,且内毒素又可随血液循环流入肺脏,进一步导致肺损伤,加重肺炎炎症^[24,25]。其中 sVCAM-1 可介导炎症细胞浸润,参与肺损伤; CRP、IL-6 为机体产生最早的炎症介质,可扩大炎症反应^[26,27]。此外,重症肺炎患者机体受多种因素影响导致免疫功能降低,表现为 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 水平降低,CD8⁺ 水平升高,使 T 淋巴细胞亚群分布失衡^[28]。本研究通过分析治疗前后免疫功能及炎症因子水平发现,治疗后观察组免疫功能及炎症因子水平均明显改善,可见微生态制剂联合免疫增强型肠内营养可有效减轻机体炎症,改善免疫功能,提高机体抗病毒能力,从而减轻肺部损伤,促使临床症状改善。分析原因在于双歧杆菌四联活菌能促使肠内环境稳定,有益菌的增加可促进机体产生抗菌肽,有助于免疫球蛋白产生,抑制 NF-κB 炎症信号通路,从而降低机体炎症,增强免疫功能^[29,30]。

综上所述,微生态制剂联合免疫增强型肠内营养治疗重症肺炎效果显著,可有效促使症状改善,调节肠道菌群、增强机体免疫功能、改善营养状态、减轻机体炎症,值得临床借鉴应用。

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(上接第 4338 页)

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