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## 早期肠内及肠外营养支持对老年胃癌术后的运用分析 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨早期肠内及肠外营养支持对老年胃癌术后的运用,为改善患者的预后提供临床指导。**方法:**选取我院2008年2月~2014年2月收治的152例老年胃癌患者,分别纳入肠内营养(Enteral nutrition, EN)组(51例)、肠外营养(Parenteral nutrition, PN)组(51例)及EN联合PN组(50例),比较各组患者术后并发症、营养指标、血清指标及住院情况等,分析老年胃癌术后的最佳营养支持方案。**结果:**EN组胃肠道功能恢复时间为(46.3±5.2)h,PN组为(51.4±7.3)h,EN联合PN组为(41.9±4.4)h,EN联合PN组胃肠道功能恢复时间显著低于其他两组( $P<0.05$ );三组患者术后白蛋白、转铁蛋白、前白蛋白及CD8测定值无明显统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ),EN联合PN组血清C反应蛋白、CD4显著低于其他两组,CD3和CD4/CD8显著高于其他两组( $P<0.05$ );EN联合PN组感染性并发症发生率及住院时间均显著低于其他两组( $P<0.05$ ),其治疗费用介于EN组和PN组之间。**结论:**肠内联合肠外序贯营养支持较单纯肠内营养或肠外营养支持具有高效、合理、经济、安全等多种优势,能够促进患者消化吸收功能的恢复,改善老年胃癌患者预后和生存质量,值得各级医院推广应用。

**关键词:**营养支持;肠内营养;肠外营养;老年;胃癌

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## Application of Early Enteral and Parenteral Nutrition Support on Elderly Patients with Postoperative Gastric Carcinoma \*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the application of the early enteral and parenteral nutrition support after operation on the elderly patients with gastric carcinoma, to provide clinical guidance for the prognosis of the patients. **Methods:** 152 cases of elderly patients with gastric cancer in our hospital from August in 2010 August to August in 2013, were divided into enteral nutrition group (Enteral nutrition, EN) (51 cases), parenteral nutrition group (Parenteral nutrition, PN) (51 cases), and EN + PN group (50 cases). The complications, nutritional index, serum index and hospitalization of patients after operation among three groups were compared, and the best nutrition support for elderly patients with gastric carcinoma after operation was analyzed. **Results:** The recovery time of gastrointestinal function was (46.3±5.2) h in EN group, (51.4±7.3) h in PN group, and (41.9±4.4) h in EN + PN group, and it was significantly lower in EN + PN group than that of the other two groups. The level of postoperative albumin, transferrin, prealbumin and CD8 had no statistical difference ( $P>0.05$ ), while the serum C reactive protein and CD4 in EN + PN group was significantly lower than that of the other two groups, and the level of CD3, CD4/CD8 was significantly higher than the other two groups ( $P<0.05$ ); the infectious complication rate and hospital stay in EN + PN group were significantly lower than the other two groups ( $P<0.05$ ), but the cost of treatment was between EN group and PN group. **Conclusions:** EN combined with PN sequential support has high efficiency, reasonability, economy, safety and other advantages. It can promote the recovery of digestive and absorptive function of patients, and improve the prognosis and quality of life, and is worthy to be popularized in clinic.

**Key words:** Nutritional support; Enteral nutrition; Parenteral; Nutrition Elderly; Gastric cancer**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R735.2 Document code: A**

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### 前言

胃癌是我国发病率最高的恶性肿瘤,随着胃癌根治术的不

断改良,多数患者已可取得较好的预后,其生存期能够得到显著延长<sup>[1]</sup>。胃癌术后患者通常出现营养不良的状态,导致吻合口瘘等并发症的发生。同时,老年胃癌患者多伴有各类基础疾病,

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且营养状态差,行胃癌根治术后更易出现过度应激或多种并发症。肠外营养和肠内营养支持治疗是目前临床中最常应用的营养支持手段,因此,合理的营养支持是提升手术效果和安全性的关键。然而临床对于老年胃癌患者术后应实施肠内营养(Enteral nutrition, EN)还是肠外营养(Parenteral nutrition, PN)存在较大争议<sup>[2]</sup>。为此,本文选取我院2008年2月~2014年2月收治的152例老年胃癌患者,进行了分组研究EN、PN和EN联合PN之间的差异,现将研究过程与结论报道如下。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

选取我院2008年2月~2014年2月收治的152例老年胃癌患者,纳入标准:①经术前胃镜检查及术后病理组织学诊断确诊胃癌;②存在手术指征;③接受根治性全胃切除术,行P氏食管-空肠吻合<sup>[3]</sup>;④年龄≥60岁。排除标准:①癌细胞出现远处转移;②合并肝功能不全或代谢性疾病;③术前3个月内曾接受放化疗或中医治疗。在患者及其家属签署知情同意书后,按照随机数字表将其分为肠内营养组(Enteral nutrition, EN)、肠外营养组(Parenteral nutrition, PN)及肠内联合肠外序贯营养支持组(EN联合PN组)。EN组51例,男36例,女15例,年龄62~81岁,平均(71.9±6.3)岁;PN组51例,男35例,女16例,年龄61~85岁,平均(72.4±8.0)岁;EN联合PN组50例,男34例,女16例,年龄62~83岁,平均(71.5±7.2)岁。三组患者年龄、性别比例等指标比较无统计学差异性( $P>0.05$ ),本临床研究具有可比性。

### 1.2 营养支持方法

**1.2.1 肠内营养支持** EN组患者接受术后EN支持。术中留置荷兰纽迪希亚公司生产的福尔凯800型营养管,术后立刻输入500mL生理盐水,术后1d开始输注能全力(国药准字H20010284,纽迪希亚制药无锡有限公司生产),输注速度:初始速度为30mL/h,逐渐增至120mL/h,待输注量达到1300mL/d时维持该输注速度,并按照患者临床表现适当调整能全力输注量,以维持在1000~1500mL/d为宜<sup>[4]</sup>。

**1.2.2 肠外营养支持** PN组患者术后1d开始接受PN支持。

向3L营养袋中加入糖、脂及氮源,并保证电解质、微量元素和维生素的量。其中糖由葡萄糖提供,脂由20%脂肪乳剂提供,糖脂比例为6:4,每日热量维持在125KJ/kg左右;氮源为乐凡命(国药准字H10980032,华瑞制药有限公司生产),每日氮量维持在0.2g/kg左右。

**1.2.3 肠内及肠外营养支持** EN联合PN组患者术后接受EN联合PN序贯营养支持。即术后首先进行PN支持,支持方案同1.2.2,待其肠鸣音恢复后,按照患者实际情况逐渐降低PN支持量,并佐以EN支持,肠鸣音恢复6d后可转为完全EN支持<sup>[5]</sup>。

### 1.3 观察指标

①比较三组患者术后胃肠道功能恢复时间;②观察三组患者术后10d营养指标、应激指标和免疫指标,包括血清白蛋白(ALB)、转铁蛋白(TF)、前白蛋白(PA)、血清C反应蛋白(CRP)及CD3、CD4、CD8等T细胞亚群的测定,其测定方法均参照文献<sup>[6]</sup>;③分析三组患者术后感染性并发症、住院时间和治疗费用,其中感染性并发症包括肺部感染、腹腔感染和切口感染等。

### 1.4 统计学分析

对本临床研究的所有数据采用SPSS13.0进行统计学分析,数据以均数±标准差(±s)表示,对计量资料采用t检验,对计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,检验水准设定为 $\alpha=0.05$ ,当 $P<0.05$ 时,认为其差异显著,有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 胃肠道功能恢复时间

EN组胃肠道功能恢复时间为(46.3±5.2)h,PN组为(51.4±7.3)h,EN联合PN组为(41.9±4.4)h,EN联合PN组胃肠道功能恢复时间显著低于其他两组( $F=11.832,P<0.05$ )。

### 2.2 营养指标、应激指标和免疫指标

三组患者术后ALB、TF、PA及CD8测定值无明显统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ),EN联合PN组血清CRP、CD4显著低于其他两组,CD3、CD4/CD8显著高于其他两组( $P<0.05$ )。见表1。

表1 三组患者术后10d营养指标、应激指标和免疫指标比较(±s)

Table 1 Comparison of the nutrition, stress and immune indexes for on 10th days after surgery on among three groups(±s)

Index	EN group(n=51)	PN group(n=51)	EN+PN group(n=50)	F
ALB(g/L)	33.9±4.8	34.6±5.2	34.3±5.0	1.632
TF(g/L)	1.6±0.3	1.6±0.5	1.7±0.4	1.159
PA(mg/L)	259.6±19.4	262.5±18.3	265.0±18.6	1.339
Serum CRP(mg/L)	7.7±1.6 <sup>b</sup>	9.5±2.0 <sup>a</sup>	6.8±1.3 <sup>ab</sup>	15.982
CD3(%)	37.3±3.9 <sup>b</sup>	35.2±2.9 <sup>a</sup>	39.5±4.6 <sup>ab</sup>	7.469
CD4(%)	20.4±1.6 <sup>b</sup>	22.5±1.9 <sup>a</sup>	19.6±2.1 <sup>ab</sup>	13.851
CD8(%)	22.1±1.9	21.8±2.1	21.9±1.9	1.510
CD4/CD8	1.5±0.2 <sup>b</sup>	1.2±0.2 <sup>a</sup>	1.8±0.3 <sup>ab</sup>	11.344

Note: Compared with EN group,<sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ ; compared with PN group,<sup>b</sup> $P<0.05$ .

### 2.3 并发症、住院时间和治疗费用

EN联合PN组感染性并发症如肺部感染、吻合口瘘、切口

感染等发生率及住院时间均显著低于其他两组( $P<0.05$ ),其治疗费用介于EN组和PN组之间。见表2。

表 2 三组患者并发症、住院时间和治疗费用比较

Table 2 Comparison of the complications, hospital stay and cost of treatment among three groups

Index	EN group(n=51)	PN group(n=51)	EN+PN group(n=50)	$\chi^2/F$
Infectious complication( n/% )	10( 19.6 ) <sup>b</sup>	16( 31.37 ) <sup>a</sup>	3( 6.0 ) <sup>ab</sup>	7.382
Hospital stay( d )	13.6± 3.5 <sup>b</sup>	19.7± 4.4 <sup>a</sup>	11.3± 2.0 <sup>ab</sup>	9.254
Cost of treatment (yuan)	15296.0± 388.5 <sup>b</sup>	18387.2± 396.4 <sup>a</sup>	16362.7± 371.6 <sup>ab</sup>	18.350

Note: a P<0.05, compared with EN; b P<0.05, compared with PN.

### 3 讨论

老年胃癌患者具有较低的抵抗力、身体耐受度及恢复能力,其术前风险因素较多,再加上术后补液等操作,使得其心肺负担迅速增加,极易引发心衰、感染等严重并发症,影响其生存质量。研究表明,早期术后营养支持有利于老年胃癌患者的恢复,对其预后和生活质量的改善也有着积极意义<sup>[7-9]</sup>。然而,临床对于老年胃癌患者采取早期 EN、PN 还是 EN 及 PN 序贯支持仍存在较大争议,目前有研究将 EN、PN 和 EN 联合 PN 进行分开比较,为了进一步比较它们的差异,在本研究中将三者联合起来比较,客观地分析三者的差异性,因此,本文进行了相关研究。

结果显示,EN 组胃肠道功能恢复时间为(46.3± 5.2)h,PN 组为(51.4± 7.3)h,EN 联合 PN 组为(41.9± 4.4)h,EN 联合 PN 组胃肠道功能恢复时间显著低于其他两组,说明 EN 及 EN 联合 PN 对于保护肠黏膜正常结构及功能具有更好的效果,而长期 PN 会导致肝内胆汁淤积、肠道细菌移位等变化,带来明显的代谢副反应,在影响胃肠道功能恢复的同时,也增加了肠源性感染的风险<sup>[10-13]</sup>。在营养指标、应激指标和免疫指标的观察中,结果显示,三组患者术后 ALB、TF、PA 及 CD8 测定值无明显统计学差异 (P>0.05),EN 联合 PN 组血清 CRP、CD4 显著低于其他两组,其 CD3、CD4/CD8 显著高于其他两组 (P<0.05),可以认为,三种营养支持方式均可使患者获取每日所需热量,而 EN 联合 PN 在降低患者术后血清 CRP 方面有着较好的功能。老年患者存在明显的机体器官功能衰退状态,而长期 PN 支持对各消化器官带来了较大的压力,可显著增加机体应激反应,不利于患者的术后恢复<sup>[14-16]</sup>。因此,EN 联合 PN 序贯治疗的优势在于:PN 支持刺激肠蠕动功能和胃肠道激素分泌的恢复,在机体胃肠道功能得到恢复时给予对胃肠道刺激性更低的 EN 支持,在保证营养底物的基础上,有利于肠道淋巴细胞、巨噬细胞功能的发挥,使得肠黏膜功能得到保护,应激反应得以减轻<sup>[9]</sup>。而单纯 EN 支持不利于消化器官功能的恢复,患者消化酶活性仍处于较低状态,不利于其对营养物质消化吸收功能的恢复。同时,更低的应激反应、更好的营养物质吸收效果有利于患者免疫水平的改善,从而降低患者并发症的发生风险。可以发现,EN 联合 PN 组感染性并发症发生率及住院时间均显著低于其他两组 (P<0.05),提示 EN 联合 PN 支持在减少肠道细菌和内毒素异位、维持内脏供血平衡、保护胃肠道粘膜完整性方面均发挥了重要作用,有助于感染率的降低和患者的康复<sup>[17-20]</sup>,而其治疗费用介于 EN 组和 PN 组之间,说明 EN 联合 PN 较单纯 EN 支持具有更低的治疗成本,有利于患者治疗满意度

的提升,具有明显的卫生经济学优势。

综上所述,肠内和肠外序贯营养支持较单纯肠内营养或肠外营养支持具有高效、合理、经济、安全等多种优势,能够促进患者消化吸收功能的恢复,改善其预后和生存质量,值得各级医院推广应用。

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