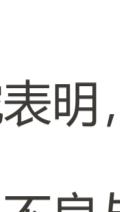


重症患者营养支持：

肠内营养是关键！



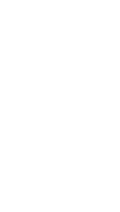
当患者无法顺利通过口腔进食时，人工的营养支持即为必须；例如^{1,2}



神经肌肉障碍影响吞咽功能²



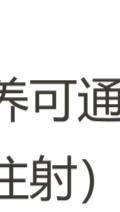
精神疾病²



新陈代谢和营养需求的提高²



上消化道梗阻、食管狭窄或肿瘤²



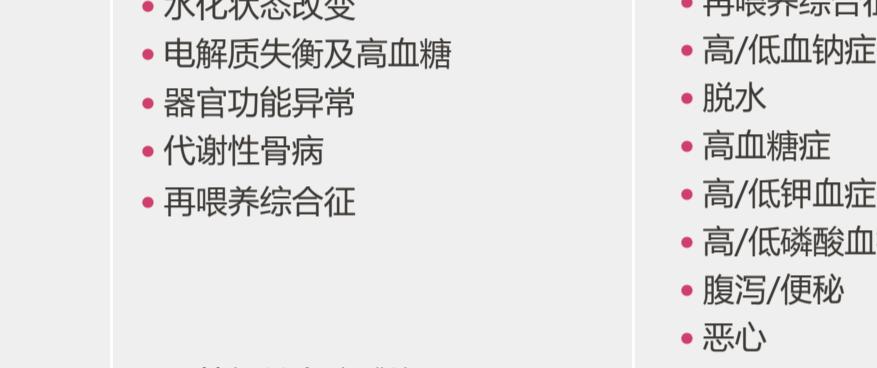
肠穿孔或肠梗阻¹



短肠综合征¹

研究表明，**40%** 的重症病人有不同程度的营养不良³

营养不良与以下因素相关³



营养可通过**肠内**（使用导管直接进入肠内）或**肠外**（绕过肠道的静脉注射）给予。^{1,4}

人工营养支持并发症

	肠外	肠内
机械	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 腔闭塞 导管移位 尿道破裂 静脉栓塞 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 肺内吸入 导管移位或堵塞引起的并发症
代谢/肠道	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 水化状态改变 电解质失衡及高血糖 器官功能异常 代谢性骨病 再喂养综合征 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 再喂养综合征 高/低血钠症 脱水 高血糖症 高/低钾血症 高/低磷酸血症 腹泻/便秘 恶心
感染	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 导管相关血流感染 中心线相关血流感染 	

肠内营养优势

研究表明，肠内营养可显著减少各类重症并发症，尤其是感染并发症的发病率，并有助于维护肠道功能^{7,8}

吸收功能

消化系统粘膜结构营养吸收的维持

代谢功能

避免高血糖

屏障功能

粘膜结构维护，防止有害细菌肠道迁移

免疫功能

共生细菌与肠道免疫细胞生理相互的维持



肠内营养知识点！

欧洲肠内肠外营养学会 (ESPEN) 推荐：所有留置 ICU 超过48小时的病人需要肠内营养治疗；同时，当患者口腔摄入能量困难时，必须实施早期肠内营养（患者ICU留置48小时内）。⁸

重症学会 (SCCM) 和美国肠内肠外营养学会 (ASPEN) 推荐：重症病人进入ICU的24-48小时内应启动肠内喂养，并在首周逐步提高喂养目标；对于无法场内喂养的高危或营养不良的病人可尽早实施肠外喂养。⁹

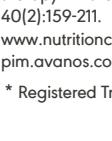
ASPEN 提供管理成人重症患者肠内营养 (EN) 的指导意见，基本步骤包括——¹⁰

- 确定肠内营养的恰当性和可能的受益点
- 完整的营养评估
- 肠内营养通路放置评估
- 选择合适的肠内营养配方

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