

脓毒症急性胃肠损伤治疗研究进展

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摘要: 随着脓毒症研究的进展, 脓毒症导致的急性并发症日益受到关注, 其中脓毒症急性胃肠损伤由于其高发病率、高病死率, 成为近年来该领域的研究热点。在常规液体复苏和抗感染治疗等脓毒症基本治疗手段进步的同时, 针对急性胃肠损伤探索出了许多新的治疗策略和方案。本综述围绕营养支持、肠道微生态、肠道微循环等治疗方法的进步, 系统总结脓毒症急性胃肠损伤的治疗进展, 为临床深入探索提供参考。

关键词: 脓毒症; 急性胃肠损伤; 营养治疗; 肠屏障; 肠道微生态; 肠道微循环

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Research progress in treatment of acute gastrointestinal injury in sepsis

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Abstract: With the development of sepsis research, acute complications caused by sepsis have attracted increasing attention. Acute gastrointestinal injury (AGI) caused by sepsis has become a research hotspot in recent years due to its high morbidity and mortality. Along with the progress of the basic treatment of sepsis such as routine fluid resuscitation and anti-infective therapy, many new treatment strategies and schemes have been explored for AGI. This review systematically summarizes the treatment progress of AGI in sepsis around the progress of nutritional supports, intestinal microecology, intestinal microcirculation and other treatment methods, and provides a reference for in-depth clinical exploration.

Keywords: Sepsis; Acute gastrointestinal injury; Nutritional therapy; Intestinal barrier; Intestinal microecology; Intestinal microcirculation

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2016年美国重症医学年会发布的脓毒症定义——“SEPSIS 3.0”, 定义脓毒症为由于感染宿主反应失调引起的致命性器官功能障碍, 将既往定义中宽泛的“全身炎症反应”聚焦至“器官功能损伤”这一具体的临床表现^[1]。2020年发表在Lancet的一项在全世界范围内针对脓毒症疾病负担的研究显示, 2017年全球记录了约4 900万例脓毒症病例, 报告了1 100万例脓毒症相关死亡, 占全球所有死亡人数的19.7% (18.2%~21.4%), 而靶器官功能损伤以及多器官功能障碍 (multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, MODS) 是死亡的主要原因, 其中急性胃肠损伤 (acute gastrointestinal injury, AGI) 尤为常见^[2]。2012年欧洲重症医学会 (European Society of Intensive Medicine, ESICM) 提出了危重症患者AGI这一概念, 认为AGI属于MODS的范畴, 肠道是脓毒症最易损伤的器官, 脓毒症通过诱发肠道上皮损伤, 导致肠黏膜通透性增加, 引起

肠道内的细菌、内毒素移位, 造成炎症因子大量释放, 增加了脓毒症MODS的发病率和死亡率^[3]。在急诊护理单元中, 成人患者AGI的患病率为1.3%, 且AGI是使用肠内营养 (enteral nutrition, EN) 的主要原因 (61.0%), 而在接受EN的患者中, 住院死亡率高达20.5%^[4]。国内研究显示, 严重脓症患者并发AGI的概率达到40.5%, 且脓毒症和胃肠损伤的发病率都在逐年升高^[5-6], 因此脓毒症急性胃肠损伤 (septic acute gastrointestinal injury, SAGI) 引起了研究者的高度关注。

1 SAGI的定义

目前在脓毒症研究领域, 相较于抗感染策略、血管活性药应用、液体复苏策略以及机械通气模式等经典研究方向, 器官功能的保护成为研究者关注的重点方向, 伴随着对肠道菌群、肠屏障功能以及肠道免疫等方向的深入研究, SAGI更是成为

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脓毒症领域的研究热点。2012年ESICM提出了危重症患者AGI这一概念,并将其按照疾病的严重程度分为4级进行描述^[3]。将AGI定义为重症患者因急性疾病引起的胃肠功能障碍。目前认为AGI属于MODS的范畴^[7],因此,可以认为SAGI是脓毒症出现器官功能障碍的一个表现^[8]。

2 SAGI的发病机制

由于肠道上皮细胞(intestinal epithelial cells, IEC)是肠屏障的物理组成,因此IEC的损伤和非正常死亡必然导致肠屏障的破坏。目前,对于肠道屏障损伤机制,提出了IEC凋亡、肠道微循环障碍、肠道菌群失调、IEC线粒体功能障碍等理论。肠黏膜灌注不足、炎症反应和凝血功能紊乱共同导致肠道微血栓形成,是产生AGI的关键因素^[9-13]。通过激活干扰素基因刺激分子-TANK结合激酶1-干扰素调节因子3(STING-TBK1-IRF3)通路诱导IEC凋亡也是目前研究的热点^[14]。而脓毒症对机体的损伤与肠道菌群失调两个因素,更是互为因果,形成恶性循环。随着病理生理学、生物化学等学科研究的日益深入,越来越多的研究证实,线粒体功能障碍在肠道细胞损伤中也发挥了关键作用,线粒体钙失衡、电子传递链功能障碍、线粒体结构和蛋白异常等因素共同作用,使三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)产生减少和活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)产生增多,诱导IEC凋亡,引起肠道功能障碍^[15-16]。对于脓毒症AGI,以微循环障碍和肠道菌群失调等理论为基础,探索出许多新的干预措施和治疗理念,同时对肠道营养也有了新的认识。

3 SAGI的治疗进展

3.1 营养支持 对于SAGI患者实施合理的营养支持治疗不仅是对营养状况的改善,也是胃肠保护的重要环节。人体IEC所需营养70%来源于与肠道营养物质的接触吸收,只有30%来源于血供^[17]。禁食或肠外营养(parenteral nutrition, PN)1d后,IEC由于与营养物质接触减少,会出现萎缩死亡,同时由于淋巴组织萎缩,人体免疫功能也会受到影响^[18]。对于脓毒症,既往认为EN的实施与患者肠道血供相关,若患者肠道供血不足,实施EN会增加消化道出血、呕吐、腹泻的风险,此时,PN则具有优势^[19]。因此,在脓毒症治疗过程中,需合理应用EN和PN,发挥各自优势,弥补其不足。

3.1.1 EN 目前,危重症营养支持强调早期EN。早期EN定义为在患者进入ICU 72h内开始EN^[20]。这一措施有利于维持肠道屏障的完整性,抑制炎症反应,预防肠道通透性改变,降低胰岛素抵抗等^[21]。主要的重症监护营养指南一致认为,对于无法口服摄入营养的重症监护患者,应给予早期EN,但EN对胃肠损伤时营养支持的最佳时间和剂量尚不清楚。

对EN的严重并发症,如非闭塞性肠坏死(nonocclusive bowel necrosis, NOBN)的恐惧可能会阻止临床医生对脓症患者实施EN治疗。但来自观察性研究和随机对照试验(RCT)的汇总数据表明,NOBN较为罕见,发生率为0.3%^[22]。国内彭小菊等^[23]采用早期EN联合针刺治疗SAGI,将患者分为针刺组、早期EN组和联合应用组,结果显示早期EN组的

肠道症状、营养指标较单独针刺有改善,但不及联合应用组。而魏怡恺^[24]和谭祥娥等^[25]则分别应用益生菌辅助EN和免疫增强型EN对SAGI进行干预,结果显示对症状改善具有良好作用。因此,改变EN的喂养配比或者联合其他辅助治疗,对SAGI可有潜在获益。

3.1.2 PN 一项多中心试验,纳入了2410例机械通气困难的休克患者,其中包括1504例(62.4%)脓症患者,随机进行早期EN或早期PN,结果未观察到早期EN的明显获益^[26]。随后,该研究又与另外3项相关研究合并^[27-29],进行Meta分析,仍未发现早期EN较PN明显获益。因而2021年《拯救脓毒症指南》认为EN和PN两种营养支持措施对脓症患者均有益。SAGI患者由于应激反应、微血栓形成等因素,可能出现肠道血供不足,早期EN对患者肠道可能具有损伤作用,此时,PN则具有优势。对于血流动力学不稳定患者,可优先应用PN提供营养支持,补充亢进的代谢需求,待病情稳定,灌注不足导致的肠道缺血得到改善后,尽早启动EN,综合运用两种支持方式,使患者得到最大获益^[30]。

3.2 调节肠道微生态 肠道微生态调节主要包括应用益生菌、益生元、合生元等肠道微生物制剂,或者可以进行粪便菌群移植(fecal microbiota transplantation, FMT)。研究显示,使用益生菌的SAGI患者肠道微环境更接近正常人群^[31]。有一项RCT显示,微生态制剂可以调节脓毒症患者的肠道菌群,减少患者AGI的发生,降低呼吸机相关肺炎(VAP)的发生^[32]。因此,益生菌对于SAGI具有一定的治疗潜力。

当下通过利用FMT调节肠道微生态,用以治疗艰难梭菌感染导致的顽固性腹泻取得了一定疗效^[33]。将这一方案用于脓症患者治疗的研究,目前主要为个案报道^[34],研究显示对严重脓症患者实施FMT后,患者临床症状以及主要感染指标得到改善,治疗约3d后患者肠道菌群可接近供者肠道菌群组成,然而该治疗措施目前仍缺少大样本、多中心的深入研究。

3.3 改善肠道微循环 使用抗凝剂治疗肠道微血栓是一个值得探索的方向。组蛋白过度释放是脓毒症肠道微循环障碍的原因之一。有研究显示这一过程可通过肝素改善,其机制可能是减轻组蛋白诱导的炎症,增强抗凝血酶Ⅲ与凝血酶的亲和力,加速凝血酶的失活^[35]。另外,阿加曲班也同样拥有抗凝和抗炎的双重作用,也是改善肠道微循环的一个研究方向^[36]。

此外,某些抗生素的改善微循环功能也不容忽视。例如多粘菌素可以通过降低内毒素水平来减轻内毒素对肠道微循环的损害^[37];达托霉素、替加环素等也可改善肠道微循环灌注或减少白细胞黏附^[38-39];而万古霉素和妥布霉素则具有微循环血管扩张作用^[40]。因此,抗生素对于脓毒症不仅有抗感染作用,其改善微循环及促进胃肠蠕动作用也具有潜在的治疗价值。

3.4 促进胃肠动力 红霉素是胃动素受体激动剂的代表药物,该药在危重症AGI的治疗具有良好的疗效,其相较于多巴胺受体拮抗剂、5-羟色胺受体激动剂等具有更强的促动力作用。最近研究显示,红霉素在促动力同时,对患者EN并发症具有改善作用。给予红霉素24h后,87%的ICU患者成功实现了肠内喂养^[41]。进一步研究发现红霉素和甲氧氯普胺联合使用,可达到

更高的喂养耐受性和最低的过敏反应发生率^[42]。因此,不同类型的促动力药联合应用可能对 AGI 患者具有更好的耐受疗效。虽然红霉素具有良好的促胃肠动力效果,但仍需关注其延长 QT 间期而促进心律失常,包括可能致命的尖端扭转性室性心律失常的风险。此外关于红霉素作为胃肠促动力剂的另一个担忧,是可能诱导产生抗生素耐药性,虽然通常作为胃肠促动力剂时剂量较少,不足以产生耐药性,但理论上仍然存在一定风险^[43],这也是今后进一步研究所需关注的要点。

3.5 中药注射液 目前关于中药注射液治疗脓毒症有大量的探索和研究,并取得了许多进展。有 Meta 分析显示,在常规抗感染治疗基础上联合血必净注射液可改善临床症状和炎症指标,降低 28 d 病死率^[44-45];同时在预防脓毒症凝血功能障碍或弥散性血管内凝血(DIC)方面,也有 RCT 证实了血必净的有效性^[46]。2023 年,发表在 JAMA 的一项随机对照研究显示,与安慰剂相比,血必净的给药降低了脓毒症患者的 28 d 死亡率,且证实其具有良好的安全性^[47]。而对于参附注射液^[48]以及生脉注射液^[49]和参麦注射液^[50],有 Meta 分析和 RCT 显示可改善脓毒症休克对机体的损伤,提高平均动脉压,降低病死率,减少血管活性药物的剂量和不良反应。如上所述,对于脓毒症的关键治疗如抗感染、抗休克、预防 DIC 等,中药注射液均发挥了良好的治疗和辅助作用,因此,2018 年《中国脓毒症/脓毒性休克急诊治疗指南》^[51]也对部分中药注射液进行了推荐。但仍需注意的是,由于药物引发的不良反应仍是中药注射液目前面临的关键问题^[52],临床应用时需对患者既往病史、过敏史等进行严格评估,依据中医理论合理辨证选药,并在输注过程中密切关注其治疗后相关反应。

4 展望

大量的流行病学研究显示脓毒症具有高发病率、高死亡率的特点,是急危重症领域研究的热点和难点。脓毒症的定义和诊断标准日益精准,伴随着高级生命支持的发展和危重症理论的进步,其治疗取得了显著进步。对于其严重并发症,机械通气的进步是呼吸衰竭具有良好的应对策略,血液净化技术对于肾脏损伤发挥了一定效果,心脏彩超和体外循环也对严重心肌损伤起到了诊治作用,然而对于 AGI 目前仍缺乏有效的干预措施。基于肠道本身提出的肠屏障理论、肠道菌群、肠道微循环等理论,以及生化、病理生理学热门研究如细胞凋亡、线粒体功能、铁死亡等理论都对 SAGI 机制进行了深入的阐释,还有如 FMT、早期 EN 等基于新理论所产生的治疗措施,但只是部分的零星研究,其确切疗效仍有待更为深入的、大规模多中心 RCT 的证实。相信基于上述机制的深入探索,对于未来 SAGI 的治疗将会有重要帮助。通过合理的营养支持方案,以及改善肠道微生态和微循环、促进胃肠动力等措施可能改善 SAGI 患者临床症状和降低死亡风险。中药注射液在治疗过程中,也发挥了重要的辅助作用,也是今后研究的热点所在。未来,围绕基础医学、营养学、感染学、急危重症医学以及中医药研究进行的多学科交叉探索,将推进 SAGI 综合治疗模式的研究,使患者获得更大裨益。

利益冲突 无

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