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急性脑卒中患者腹泻并发症的临床分析

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摘要 目的:探讨急性脑卒中患者并发腹泻的发生状况及危险因素,以降低脑卒中并发腹泻的发生率。**方法:**对 264 例急性脑卒中患者观察腹泻并发症的发生,分析一般临床资料,使用 Logistic 回归分析腹泻并发症的可能危险因素。**结果:**不同类型急性脑卒中并发腹泻发生率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),有无糖尿病的并发腹泻发生率差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),抗生素使用的并发腹泻发生率差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),腹泻并发症的发生与患者年龄、入院时 GCS 昏迷量表评分、营养状况、糖尿病史、抗生素使用有关($OR=4.36, 8.78, 4.48, 6.26, 5.64$),腹泻组和非腹泻组病死率差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**急性脑卒中患者易发生腹泻,合理选择和使用抗生素,合理饮食,尽量减少医疗干预措施的影响,可减少腹泻并发症的发生。

关键词:脑卒中;腹泻;危险因素

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Clinical Analysis of Diarrhea Complications in Patients with Acute Stroke

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the frequency of diarrhea complications and its risk factors in patients with acute stroke. To reduce the incidence of diarrhea complications in stroke. **Methods:** 264 patients with the Diarrhea complications were studied in two hundred and sixty-four patients with acute stroke. The clinical data were analyzed. The risk factors of diarrhea complications were evaluated via logistic regression analysis. **Results:** There was no significant difference in incidence of diarrhea in different types of acute stroke ($P>0.05$), the incidence of diarrhea has significance difference in the presence or absence of diabetes ($P<0.05$), the incidence of diarrhea in cases with and without antibiotics application has significance difference ($P<0.05$), diarrhea has correlation with patient age, admission GCS coma Scale score, nutritional status, history of diabetes, use of antibiotics ($OR=4.36, 8.78, 4.48, 6.26, 5.64$), the mortality rate of diarrhea groups and non-diarrheal has significance difference ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** For patients with acute stroke prone to diarrhea, rational selection and use of antibiotics, reasonable diet and less medical intervention can reduce diarrhea complications.

Key words: Acute stroke; Diarrhea; Risk factor

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前言

急性脑卒中大多数伴有明显的植物神经症状,通常是因为病变直接或间接导致丘脑下部损害而引起的,可作为重度脑卒中临床诊断和判断预后的一个参考指标^[1-3]。急性脑卒中常见的症状有恶心呕吐、出汗与体温、呼吸频率的改变、应激性溃疡、心功能改变等^[4-6]。腹泻是脑卒中一种极为常见的并发症,但是对于两者间的关系及影响因素的研究较少,大多数腹泻症状较轻,治疗效果良好,甚至有相当部分患者腹泻是一过性的,临床医师早期容易忽视腹泻并发症,但是实际上腹泻会引起水酸中毒、电解质紊乱,甚至造成休克、肾衰竭等严重不良结局,而且还会加重患者脑卒中病情^[7-10]。本研究收集我院 2011 年 3 月至 2012 年 3 月急性脑卒中病人 264 例,研究急性脑卒中患者并发腹泻的发生状况及危险因素。现将结果报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取我科 2011 年 3 月至 2012 年 3 月急性脑卒中病人 264 例,根据腹泻诊断标准^[11](每天排稀便 200g,或每天排便 ≥ 4 次)将所有患者分为两组,其中腹泻组 56 例,非腹泻组 208 例。入选标准:①病程小于 24 小时,所有病例均经临床表现及头颅 CT 或 MRI 等相关检查确诊。②入院时无腹泻,无消化道疾患。264 例中,男 184 例,女 80 例,平均年龄 66.5 岁。脑出血 89 例,脑梗塞 105 例,蛛网膜下腔出血 70 例。有糖尿病史 99 例。

1.2 研究指标

所有患者在入院时予以 GCS 昏迷量表评分,同时记录患者年龄、有否糖尿病史以及住院期间有否使用抗生素。统计入院时血红蛋白(Hb)、血清白蛋白(Alb)水平评价患者营养状况。观察所有患者在住院期间有无腹泻。

1.3 统计学方法

所得数据采用 SPSS 13.0 软件进行统计学处理。计量资料结

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果以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,计量资料的均数比较采用 t 检验,两组间率比较采用 χ^2 检验,腹泻并发症的相关多因素分析采用 Logistic 回归。 $P<0.05$,差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同类型急性脑卒中并发腹泻的比较

脑梗塞并发腹泻发生率 19.05%, 脑出血并发腹泻发生率

20.25%,蛛网膜下腔出血并发腹泻发生率 25.71%,不同类型急性脑卒中并发腹泻发生率差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2=1.195$, $P=0.550$)。见表 1。

2.2 两组间相关因素的比较

腹泻组和非腹泻组年龄、GCS、Hb 及 Alb 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 1 不同类型急性脑卒中并发腹泻的比较

Table 1 Comparison of different types of acute cerebral apoplexy patients with diarrhea

卒中类型 Type of stroke	例数 Cases	并发腹泻(例) Patients with diarrhea (n)	发生率(%) Incidence rate (%)
脑梗塞 Cerebral infarction	105	20	19.05
脑出血 Hemorrhage	89	18	20.25
蛛网膜下腔出血 Subarachnoid hemorrhage	70	18	25.71
合计 Total	264	56	21.21

表 2 两组间相关因素的比较

Table 2 Comparison of related factors between the two groups

组别 Groups	Case(n)	Age	GCS	Hb	Alb
腹泻组 Diarrhea group	56	69.9 $\pm$ 6.7	10.2 $\pm$ 2.5	119.3 $\pm$ 4.3	32.1 $\pm$ 5.6
非腹泻组 No diarrhea group	208	64.4 $\pm$ 5.6	11.5 $\pm$ 3.3	135.1 $\pm$ 3.4	39.1 $\pm$ 5.4
t		5.636	3.211	25.439	8.543
P		0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000

2.3 有无糖尿病及使用抗生素的比较

有无糖尿病腹泻并发发生率差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),

有无使用抗生素腹泻并发发生率差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

见表 3。

表 3 有无糖尿病及使用抗生素的比较

Table 3 Comparison of diarrhoea incidence rate in cases with diabetes and antibiotics application

		例数 Cases	腹泻 Diarrhoea	发生率(%) Incidence rate(%)	χ^2	P
糖尿病 Diabetes	有 Yes	99	31	31.3	9.670	0.002
	无 No	165	25	15.1		
使用抗生素 The use of antibiotics	有 Yes	141	42	29.7	13.315	0.000
	无 No	123	14	11.4		

2.4 腹泻并发症的相关多因素分析

应用 Logistic 回归分析,进入回归方程的各个变量(卒中类型、患者年龄、入院时 GCS 昏迷量表评分、营养状况、糖尿病史、使用抗生素)中,腹泻并发症的发生与患者年龄、入院时 GCS 昏迷量表评分、营养状况、糖尿病史、使用抗生素密切相关,OR 分别为 4.36、8.78、4.48、6.26、5.64。

2.5 腹泻并发症与预后

本组病例急性脑卒中并发腹泻 56 例,死亡 18 例,病死率 32.1%,未并发腹泻 208 例,死亡 27 例,病死率 13.0%,两组病

死率比较有统计学意义($\chi^2=11.457$, $P<0.001$)。

3 讨论

3.1 腹泻原因分析

3.1.1 感染性腹泻 有研究表明,急性脑卒中医院感染部位以呼吸道为最高,泌尿道其次,胃肠道为第 3 位^[12,13]。脑卒中后腹泻是医院内感染表现之一。引起脑卒中后肠道感染的因素可能有如下几点:(1)脑卒中患者多为中老年人,长期卧床和严重疾病的打击导致免疫力下降,且脑卒中后发生较高比例的营养不

良,也是卒中后感染的促发因素^[14-16]。(2)脑卒中患者多有意识障碍且合并糖尿病,有文献报道,合并糖尿病、GCS 评分低于 9 分是缺血性卒中发生并发症的独立危险因素^[17,18]。(3)抗生素相关性腹泻(AAD)。脑卒中患者由于意识障碍、长期卧床、鼻饲饮食、合并糖尿病等常出现胃肠功能紊乱而在治疗上给予导泻剂、灌肠及大剂量抗酸药物影响了肠道正常菌。而治疗和预防感染合并症过程中大量广谱抗生素的使用,抑制了致病菌的同时也会抑制大量生理性细菌,使过路菌、真菌等大量繁殖而成为优势菌,就会发生肠道菌群失调,AAD 就很有可能发生^[7]。这和本文的研究相似,我们发现有无使用抗生素并发腹泻发生率有差异。(4)进食不洁食物,或鼻饲过程中输注容器或管道被污染都可能引起肠道感染。

3.1.2 非感染性腹泻 (1)医疗干预所致腹泻:脑卒中患者因病情需要有时会输入甘露醇等药物,这一类药物在肠道内形成一定的渗透压,导致肠道内有大量水分,从而引起肠容积的增大和肠管的扩张,这将刺激肠道蠕动而发生腹泻;部分脑卒中患者在鼻饲营养过程中输入的肠内营养液温度偏低、速度较快等会引起腹泻,鼻饲物中含有大量脂肪如肉汤、鸡汤等将导致患者肠道不能适应,无法吸收,将会排出大量脂肪颗粒,导致腹泻;部分脑卒中患者由于呕吐,生命体征不稳定及应激性溃疡等需要禁食,禁食患者肠道蠕动减少,肠粘膜营养摄取不足,肠道免疫功能将下降,肠粘膜出现萎缩甚至坏死,这就容易出现肠道菌群失调,而肠道菌群失调会引起腹泻的发生^[9]。(2)乳糖酶缺乏所致腹泻:由于种族原因,约 75% 的亚洲人存在乳糖酶缺乏。当患者进食牛奶制品时,不能分解的乳糖在肠道内聚积,可引起肠内渗透压增高,使肠道对水分的吸收减少导致腹泻;部分乳糖被细菌酵解为有机酸,使肠腔内水分增加而加重腹泻^[9]。(3)营养不良所致腹泻:营养不良患者可发生低蛋白血症,这将降低血管内胶体渗透压,引起组织水肿,影响肠粘膜上皮细胞吸收营养底物,而大量液体则因渗透压差将进入肠腔导致腹泻;另外长期营养缺乏,会引起维生素 A 等缺乏,这将导致消化道粘膜水肿,甚至糜烂而发生腹泻^[10]。(4)肠功能紊乱:中老年人因年龄增大,植物神经失调导致肠功能紊乱;若合并糖尿病,更易引起植物神经功能紊乱;有些脑卒中患者病变部位影响丘脑下部,也将引起肠道功能的紊乱而发生腹泻。

3.2 防治体会

本次研究结果发现,腹泻并发症的发生与患者年龄、入院时 GCS 昏迷量表评分、营养状况、糖尿病史、使用抗生素有关。针对这些危险我们提出如下防治措施:(1)合理使用抗生素:AAD 的发生重在预防,对于感染较轻的患者,应选用针对性强的窄谱抗生素;对于感染较重的患者应根据病情需要尽早选用强效广谱抗生素,使感染尽快得到控制,避免频繁换用抗生素,并在病情及感染好转后及早停药;尽量减少抗生素的预防性应用,以避免 AAD 的发生^[11]。(2)合理进食,加强营养:①当患者生命体征平稳及应激性溃疡好转时,尽早给予肠内营养或经口进食,减少禁食导致的肠道损害,以维护肠道的功能。②根据情况静脉补充营养,保持水、电解质平衡,增强体质,提高免疫力。③进食或鼻饲物及肠内营养液应遵循量由少至多、间隔时间由长到短、速度由慢至快,浓度由低至高。④避免早期进食含大量脂肪的食物,以预防因消化不良而引起腹泻。进食牛奶时,应警

惕乳糖不耐受所引起的腹泻。⑤保持饮食及鼻饲操作过程的清洁卫生,防止病原菌的生长与繁殖。(3)避免医源性因素:谨慎应用导泻剂或灌肠导泻,当病情稳定时减少或停用甘露醇、制酸剂等以避免对肠道菌群及肠道功能的影响。(4)若已发生腹泻,应及时留取大便标本送常规及培养检验;分析可能引起腹泻的原因,并针对病因采取相关的治疗;病因未明前,适当给予益生菌制剂调节肠道菌群,若腹泻严重可予止泻剂。

总之,对于急性脑卒中患者,合理选择和应用抗生素,合理饮食,尽量减少医疗干预措施的影响,以减少腹泻并发症的发生,不仅可缩短患者住院时间,降低住院费用,还可以改善急性脑卒中患者的预后,减低病死率。

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