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## 基于 NRS2002 营养评估的康复综合护理 对脑卒中后吞咽障碍患者营养状况及预后的影响

程姐<sup>1</sup>, 张远玲<sup>2</sup>, 尤敏<sup>3</sup>, 王婷<sup>1</sup>, 吴杰<sup>2</sup>

(安徽中医药大学第二附属医院 1. 康复科; 2. 脑病科; 3. 老年病科, 合肥 230061)

**[摘要]** 目的: 探讨基于营养风险筛查2002 (NRS2002)营养评估的康复综合护理对脑卒中后吞咽障碍患者营养状况及预后的影响, 为患者临床护理提供相关指导。方法: 选择2018年3月至2019年9月安徽中医药大学第二附属医院接诊的109例脑卒中后吞咽障碍患者为研究对象。按照随机单双数分组法, 将患者分成观察组(56例)和对照组(53例)。对照组患者予以常规护理干预, 观察组患者予以基于NRS2002营养评估的康复综合护理。护理3周后, 比较两组患者护理前后营养状况、神经功能缺损程度[National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS]评分及不良预后发生情况。结果: 护理3周后, 两组血清前白蛋白(prealbumin, PA)、血清白蛋白(Serum albumin, ALB)、血红蛋白(Hemoglobin, Hb)水平均明显升高, 且观察组的PA, ALB, Hb水平均明显高于对照组[(258.81±29.70) g/L vs (226.66±28.20) g/L, (44.54±3.92) g/L vs (39.36±3.77) g/L, (157.30±20.40) g/L vs (133.66±15.58) g/L], 差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。护理3周后, 两组体重指数、三头肌皮褶厚度、健侧上臂肌围均明显升高, 且观察组体重指数、三头肌皮褶厚度、健侧上臂肌围均明显高于对照组[(24.61±3.33) kg/m<sup>2</sup> vs (20.72±2.68) kg/m<sup>2</sup>, (19.54±2.82) mm vs (14.56±1.77) mm, (25.34±2.52) mm vs (19.16±2.77) mm], 差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。护理3周后, 两组NIHSS评分均明显降低, 且观察组NIHSS评分明显低于对照组[(8.65±1.14) vs (14.27±1.66)], 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。观察组并发症发生率明显低于对照组(10.71% vs 30.19%), 观察组住院时间明显短于对照组[(26.36±4.27) d vs (35.42±3.26) d], 差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。结论: 基于NRS2002营养评估的康复综合护理对脑卒中后吞咽障碍患者的护理效果满意, 有效改善患者营养状况, 促进其神经功能恢复, 并减少并发症的发生, 值得临床借鉴并推广应用。

**[关键词]** 脑卒中; 吞咽障碍; 康复综合护理; 营养风险筛查; 营养状况; 预后

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通信作者 (Corresponding author): 程姐, Email: 21460890@qq.com

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# Effect of comprehensive rehabilitation nursing based on NRS2002 nutritional assessment on the nutritional status and prognosis of patients with dysphagia after stroke

CHENG Jie<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Yuanling<sup>2</sup>, YOU Min<sup>3</sup>, WANG Ting<sup>1</sup>, WU Jie<sup>2</sup>

(1. Department of Rehabilitation; 2. Department of Encephalology; 3. Department of Gerontology, Second Affiliated Hospital of Anhui University of Chinese Medicine, Hefei 230061, China)

**Abstract** **Objective:** To investigate the effects of comprehensive rehabilitation nursing based on nutritional risk screening 2002 (NRS2002) nutritional assessment on the nutritional status and prognosis of patients with dysphagia after stroke, and to provide relevant guidance for clinical nursing of patients. **Methods:** A total of 109 patients with post-stroke dysphagia who were admitted to the Second Affiliated Hospital of Anhui University of Chinese Medicine from March 2018 to September 2019 were selected as subjects. Patients were divided into an observation group (56 cases) and a control group (53 cases) according to the random single and even number grouping method. Patients in the control group were given routine nursing intervention, and patients in the observation group were given comprehensive rehabilitation care based on NRS2002 nutritional assessment. After 3 weeks of nursing, the nutritional status, degree of neurological impairment [National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS)] score and adverse prognosis of the 2 groups before and after nursing were observed and compared. **Results:** After 3 weeks of nursing, the levels of serum prealbumin (PA), serum albumin (ALB), and hemoglobin (Hb) in the 2 groups were increased significantly, and the levels of PA, ALB, and Hb in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group [(258.81±29.70) g/L vs (226.66±28.20) g/L, (44.54±3.92) g/L vs (39.36±3.77) g/L, (157.30±20.40) g/L vs (133.66±15.58) g/L], the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). After 3 weeks of nursing, the body mass index, the triceps skin fold thickness and the muscle circumference of the upper arm in the 2 groups were significantly improved, the body mass index, the triceps skin fold thickness and the muscle circumference of the upper arm of the observation group were significantly higher than those of the control group [(24.61±3.33) kg/m<sup>2</sup> vs (20.72±2.68) kg/m<sup>2</sup>, (19.54±2.82) mm vs (14.56±1.77) mm, (25.34±2.52) mm vs (19.16±2.77) mm], the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). After 3 weeks of nursing, the NIHSS scores of the 2 groups were significantly reduced, and the NIHSS score of the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group [(8.65±1.14) vs (14.27±1.66)], and the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). The rate of complication in the observation group was significantly lower than that in the control group (10.71% vs 30.19%), the hospital stay of the observation group was significantly shorter than that of the control group [(26.36±4.27) d vs (35.42±3.26) d], the difference were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The comprehensive rehabilitation nursing based on NRS2002 nutritional assessment is satisfactory for the nursing effect of patients with dysphagia after stroke, effectively improves the nutritional status of patients, promotes their neurological recovery, and reduces the occurrence of complications, which is worthy of clinical reference and popularization.

**Keywords** stroke; dysphagia; rehabilitation comprehensive nursing; nutritional risk screening; nutritional status; prognosis

随着社会的快速发展，人口老龄化进程逐步加重以及物质生活进一步丰富，脑卒中成为我国慢性疾病当中广泛存在的一种疾病，该病发病率

高，发病迅速，致死率高，是目前我国神经系统病死率最高的疾病之一<sup>[1]</sup>。脑卒中发病患者在发病后会出现诸如误吸、营养不良、吸入性肺炎等

并发症，且发生率高达50%以上，高并发症发生率极大地增加了脑卒中患者预后状况的不确定性<sup>[2]</sup>。由于脑卒中患者进食困难，在长期的饮食过程中，容易造成机体营养供给不足，患者身体抵抗力下降，所以在治疗过程中应及时为患者补充营养，进行适当护理，防止患者出现营养不良、低蛋白血症、吸入性肺炎等情况，以防对患者的神经功能恢复及生存状态产生不利影响<sup>[3]</sup>。患者因接受治疗长期卧床，日常生活及进食均需家属照料，长此以往患者的自理能力及社会功能会不断下降，且患者和家属心理压力增加，不利于患者的预后恢复<sup>[4]</sup>。目前国际主流的营养风险筛查工具为营养风险筛查2002 (NRS2002)，另外标准护理饮食是根据患者自身的营养筛查评分及吞咽功能分级为患者提供适当、安全、营养的饮食护理<sup>[5]</sup>。护理基于NRS2002营养评估进行，对脑卒中后吞咽障碍患者的治疗进程尤为重要。本研究随机选择脑卒中后吞咽障碍患者为研究对象，探讨基于NRS2002营养评估的康复综合护理对脑卒中后吞咽障碍患者营养状况及预后的影响，为患者临床护理提供相关指导。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 对象

选择2018年3月至2019年9月安徽中医药大学第二附属医院接诊的109例脑卒中后吞咽障碍患者为研究对象。按照随机单双数分组法，将患者分成观察组(56例)和对照组(53例)。对照组患者予以常规护理干预，观察组患者予以基于NRS2002营养评估的康复综合护理。本研究经安徽中医药大学第二附属医院伦理委员会审批。纳入标准：1)符合中华医学会神经分会《各类脑血管疾病诊断要点》制定的脑卒中诊断标准<sup>[6]</sup>；2)患者经CT或MRI检查确诊为脑卒中；3)患者自愿签署知情同意书；4)患者资料完整且依从性高。排除标准：1)患者具有重度系统性疾病；2)严重精神障碍患者；3)患者心、肝、肾功能不全。两组患者年龄、性别、病程、脑卒中类型等临床资料相比，差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ，表1)。

### 1.2 方法

#### 1.2.1 护理方法

根据患者自身病情对两组患者分别进行神经营养、服用改善脑循环药物、其他药物干预、针

灸及肢体康复治疗，其中对照组患者采取常规护理干预，包含采取卧位保证充足的睡眠、饮食保证、安全护理、基础护理、健康知识指导等。

观察组患者在对照组患者常规护理干预的基础上，基于NRS2002营养评估对患者进行康复综合护理。具体护理方法如下：1)营养评估。患者入院后确诊为脑卒中即采取NRS2002评估患者营养状况，该评估总分为0~7分，评分 $\geq 3$ 表示患者存在营养风险，主治医师根据每位患者以往病史及身体情况，并结合本次NRS2002营养评估结果制定相应饮食方案，保证其饮食均衡，在经过护士核对后进行营养配餐。2)心理护理。对患者及其家属进行疾病知识宣讲和营养知识教育，向患者分享成功治疗案例，提高患者治疗信心，并向患者及其家属讲解疾病预后与营养均衡的相关性，使其了解保证饮食均衡的重要性，进一步提高患者治疗依从度，保证治疗及饮食方案的顺利进行。3)吞咽基础训练。在训练开始前向患者讲解训练目的和意义，取得患者配合，训练包含发音训练、触觉训练、咽部冷刺激、舌部运动、味觉刺激、吸吮训练、深呼吸有效咳嗽训练等项目；在训练中根据患者膳食计划的调整及时跟进训练项目。4)摄食功能训练。该项训练需根据患者身体情况及膳食计划制定训练方案，依据患者脑卒中吞咽障碍程度进行训练，在训练中有条件患者采取坐姿，无条件患者卧床头部抬高45°进行训练，进食速度由慢、少量开始，进食时监督患者从健侧喂食，食物置于舌根下引起吞咽反射后将食物咽下，待确定咽下后进行数次吞咽动作，再进食第2口食物，在此过程中不应与患者沟通，防止胃内容物反流。5)营养指导。责任护士需观察患者身体恢复情况及记录蛋白、维生素等营养摄入情况，由医师定期对患者饮食方案进行调整，确保其营养摄入均衡、多样；结合患者NRS2002营养评估结果，并根据患者吞咽基础训练及摄食功能训练进展，调制不同稠度的营养制剂，并指导患者饮食从流食逐渐向普食过渡。两组患者均护理3周。

#### 1.2.2 检测方法

分别于护理前和护理3周后，抽取患者清晨空腹静脉血5 mL，采用酶联免疫法对其血清前白蛋白(prealbumin, PA)、血清白蛋白(serum albumin, ALB)、血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)水平进行测定；并测定其体重指数、三头肌皮褶厚度、健侧上臂肌围等。

**表1 两组临床资料****Table 1 Clinical data of the 2 groups**

组别	性别/例		年龄/岁	病程/d	脑卒中类型/例	
	男	女			脑梗死	脑出血
对照组	31	22	62.47 ± 8.29	26.02 ± 9.61	30	23
观察组	32	24	63.82 ± 10.79	23.85 ± 7.13	32	24
$\chi^2/t$		0.020	0.729	1.332		0.003
P		0.887	0.467	0.186		0.955

### 1.3 观察指标

护理3周后, 观察比较两组患者护理前后营养状况及神经功能缺损程度[美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)]评分, 评分越高, 患者神经缺损程度越严重; 并分析两组患者腹胀腹泻、肺部感染、误吸性肺炎、营养不良及住院时间等情况。

### 1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 17.0统计软件进行数据分析, 计量资料用均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示, 2组比较应用t检验; 计数资料用例(%)表示, 2组比较应用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者护理前后血清营养学相关指标比较

护理3周后, 两组患者PA, ALB, Hb水平均明显提高, 观察组PA, ALB, Hb水平均明显高于对照组,

差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ , 表2)。

### 2.2 两组患者护理前后营养状况比较

护理3周后, 两组患者体重指数、三头肌皮褶厚度、健侧上臂肌围均明显提高, 观察组患者体重指数、三头肌皮褶厚度、健侧上臂肌围均明显高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ , 表3)。

### 2.3 两组患者护理前后 NIHSS 评分比较

护理3周后, 两组患者NIHSS评分均明显降低, 且观察组患者NIHSS评分明显低于对照组[(8.65±1.14) vs (14.27±1.66)], 差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ , 表4)。

### 2.4 两组患者并发症及住院时间比较

观察组患者并发症发生率明显低于对照组, 观察组患者住院时间明显短于对照组[(26.36±4.27) d vs (35.42±3.26) d], 差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ , 表5)。

**表2 两组护理前后血清营养学相关指标比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )****Table 2 Comparison of serum nutrition related indexes before and after nursing between the 2 groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**

组别	n	时间	PA/(g·L <sup>-1</sup> )	ALB/(g·L <sup>-1</sup> )	Hb/(g·L <sup>-1</sup> )
对照组	53	护理前	214.38 ± 25.87	35.42 ± 3.26	125.42 ± 15.17
		护理后	226.66 ± 28.20*	39.36 ± 3.77*	133.66 ± 15.58*
观察组	56	护理前	215.10 ± 24.92	35.51 ± 3.24	126.05 ± 14.92
		护理后	258.81 ± 29.70**	44.54 ± 3.92**	157.30 ± 20.40**

\*与本组内护理前相比,  $t=10.574$ ,  $t=6.935$ ,  $t=9.380$ ,  $t=20.325$ ,  $t=9.661$ ,  $t=17.516$ ;  $P=0.003$ ,  $P=0.015$ ,  $P=0.006$ ,  $P<0.001$ ,  $P=0.005$ ,  $P<0.001$ ; \*\*与对照组护理后相比,  $t=20.215$ ,  $t=7.118$ ,  $t=13.416$ ;  $P<0.001$ ,  $P=0.013$ ,  $P=0.001$ 。

\*Compared with before care in this group,  $t=10.574$ ,  $t=6.935$ ,  $t=9.380$ ,  $t=20.325$ ,  $t=9.661$ ,  $t=17.516$ ;  $P=0.003$ ,  $P=0.015$ ,  $P=0.006$ ,  $P<0.001$ ,  $P=0.005$ ,  $P<0.001$ ; \*\*Compared with the control group after care,  $t=20.215$ ,  $t=7.118$ ,  $t=13.416$ ;  $P<0.001$ ,  $P=0.013$ ,  $P=0.001$ .

表3 两组护理前后营养状况比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 3 Comparison of nutritional status between the 2 groups before and after nursing ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	n	时间	体重指数/(kg·m <sup>-2</sup> )	三头肌皮褶厚度/mm	健侧上臂肌围/mm
对照组	53	护理前	21.78 ± 3.07	15.18 ± 1.66	21.22 ± 2.19
		护理后	20.72 ± 2.68*	14.56 ± 1.77*	19.16 ± 2.77*
观察组	56	护理前	22.09 ± 3.12	14.91 ± 2.04	21.91 ± 2.08
		护理后	24.61 ± 3.33**	19.54 ± 2.82**	25.34 ± 2.52**

\*与本组内护理前相比,  $t=6.806, 4.225, 7.321, 7.614, 10.492, 13.107$ ;  $P=0.016, 0.037, 0.012, 0.010, 0.003, 0.001$ ;

\*与对照组护理后相比,  $t=10.527, 11.348, 13.416$ ;  $P=0.003, 0.002, 0.001$ 。

\*Compared with before care in this group,  $t=6.806, 4.225, 7.321, 7.614, 10.492, 13.107$ ,  $P=0.016, 0.037, 0.012, 0.010, 0.003, 0.001$ ;

\*Compared with the control group after care,  $t=10.527, 11.348, 13.416$ ;  $P=0.003, 0.002, 0.001$ .

表4 两组护理前后NIHSS评分比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 4 Comparison of NIHSS scores between the 2 groups before and after nursing ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	n	护理前/分	护理后/分	t	P
对照组	53	18.53 ± 2.38	14.27 ± 1.66	10.649	0.003
观察组	56	18.50 ± 2.42	8.65 ± 1.14	16.215	<0.001
t		0.267	13.224		
P		0.758	0.001		

表5 两组并发症比较

Table 5 Comparison of adverse prognosis between the 2 groups

组别	n	腹胀腹泻/[例(%)]	肺部感染/[例(%)]	误吸性肺炎/[例(%)]	营养不良/[例(%)]	总计/[例(%)]
对照组	53	4 (7.55)	5 (9.43)	3 (5.66)	4 (7.55)	16 (30.19)
观察组	56	2 (3.57)	2 (3.57)	1 (1.79)	1 (1.79)	6 (10.71)
$\chi^2$		—	—	—	—	6.410
P		—	—	—	—	0.011

### 3 讨论

脑卒中是急性脑血管疾病的一种, 主要发病原因是急性脑动脉出现栓塞或者破裂导致全身或者局部神经出现障碍, 对患者造成重大影响, 情况严重时甚至会导致患者死亡<sup>[7]</sup>。患者脑卒中后出现吞咽障碍是因为大脑神经的传导束功能受到影响, 导致患者咽、喉、舌肌的运动功能出现障碍, 致使患者在进食后无法完成从口腔到胃部的全过程; 吞咽障碍会导致食物摄入少, 引起机体营养不良, 并且增加肺部感染概率, 严重影响到患者预后及生存质量<sup>[8-9]</sup>。进行脑卒中吞咽障碍治

疗的主要目标是预防患者营养不良、误吸、肺炎等并发症, 保证患者的生存质量。目前, 针对脑卒中尚未出现行之有效的治疗方法, 但在治疗过程中给予患者良好的康复护理能够有效提高疾病治疗效果, 提升患者生存质量, 促进患者预后恢复。

目前国际范围内广泛使用的NRS2002营养风险筛查工具是一个有循证医学依据、经欧洲肠外肠内营养学会、卒中患者吞咽障碍和营养管理中国专家组推荐使用的营养筛查体系<sup>[10]</sup>。NRS2002营养风险筛查工具通过对患者脑卒中疾病严重程度、营养状况以及身体状况进行综合性评估, 前瞻性地预测患者身体风险状况, 对患者身体及可能

出现的并发症进行合理有效的营养干预护理<sup>[11]</sup>。该营养评估方法简单、操作方便,能够快速为临床医护人员鉴别患者营养状态,且为医护人员提供患者潜在营养状况的预警,避免不良反应及并发症的发生<sup>[12]</sup>。基于NRS2002营养评估的康复综合护理能够对患者营养状况进行了解,并以此为依据为患者制定标准饮食护理,通过制定饮食计划保证患者营养摄入均衡。通过心理干预方式改善患者不良心理状态,提高患者治疗依从性。吞咽功能训练及摄食训练等训练方式能够提高患者脑卒中后吞咽相关器官功能的协调性,提高患者营养食品的摄入,避免误吸、肺炎等情况的发生<sup>[13]</sup>。摄食-吞咽障碍的康复训练是脑卒中的有效治疗手段,在国际范围中已得到广泛认可,通过康复训练为患者建立新的运动投射区,促使患者突触重新发出神经冲动信号,重获吞咽能力,也可防止患者因长时间缺乏该能力导致咽下肌群废用性萎缩<sup>[14-15]</sup>。脑卒中患者在患病后出现的肢体功能障碍,社会功能减弱对患者的影响是巨大的,长时间的卧床治疗使患者产生诸如焦虑、易怒、抑郁等不良情绪,在康复训练过程中要时刻关注患者心理状态,对患者进行个体认知、家属支持等全方位的心理护理<sup>[16]</sup>。

本研究显示:护理3周后,基于NRS2002营养评估的康复综合护理患者的PA, ALB, Hb水平,体重指数,三头肌皮褶厚度,健侧上臂肌围均明显高于常规护理干预患者,NIHSS评分明显低于常规护理干预患者,说明基于NRS2002营养评估的康复护理使患者营养指标恢复更好,有利于保证患者身体营养状态,帮助其均衡营养,改善患者营养不良状况,同时促进患者神经功能恢复。基于NRS2002营养评估的康复综合护理使患者并发症发生率明显降低,住院时间明显缩短。良好的治疗效果与较短的住院时间有利于减少患者不良预后,对于患者恢复起重要的作用。

综上所述,基于NRS2002营养评估的康复综合护理对脑卒中后吞咽障碍患者的护理效果满意,有效提高患者营养学相关指标,改善患者营养状况,促进患者神经功能恢复,并有效减少并发症发生,缩短患者住院时间,对促进患者预后康复有较大意义,值得借鉴推广。

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