

· 休克与复苏 ·

复方乳酸钠山梨醇注射液在大面积烧伤患者休克期补液中的应用

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【摘要】 目的 探讨复方乳酸钠山梨醇注射液(简称复钠醇)在大面积烧伤患者休克期补液中应用的可行性。方法 将 53 例成年大面积烧伤休克患者(均于伤后 6 h 内入院)随机分为复钠醇组(24 例)和葡萄糖组(29 例)。复钠醇组在补液中用 50 g/L 复钠醇作为基础水分,葡萄糖组用 50 g/L 葡萄糖作为基础水分。剂量均为 2 000 ml/d。两组患者复苏液中电解质和胶体量按相同公式计算后补给。同时,对葡萄糖组患者额外补充电解质及胰岛素。观察两组患者在纠正休克、能量提供及不良反应等方面的情况,监测肝、肾功能和电解质变化,记录休克期补液量及尿量,同时监测每例患者在入院时和伤后 24、48、72 h 的血糖水平并作比较。结果 两组患者在纠正休克、能量提供等方面无明显差别,复钠醇组患者未出现与复钠醇相关的不良反应及肝、肾功能损害,血糖水平均基本正常;在输液过程中,葡萄糖组需额外补充电解质及胰岛素才能维持稳定,而复钠醇组则不需要补充胰岛素或大量的电解质,且利尿效果优于葡萄糖组[复钠醇组伤后第 1、2 个 24 h 平均尿量为(1.9 ± 0.6)、(3.3 ± 0.8)L,葡萄糖组为(1.0 ± 0.5)、(2.3 ± 0.8)L]。结论 大面积烧伤患者休克期应用复钠醇,可以有效补充血容量、纠正烧伤休克、利尿并促进水肿消退,同时既能补充电解质,又能提供部分能量,而且不影响血糖水平。

【关键词】 烧伤; 休克; 电解质; 血糖; 复方乳酸钠山梨醇注射液

The use of composite sodium lactate and sorbitol composition in fluid resuscitation for shock in patients with major burn ZENG Ji-zhang, HUANG Xiao-yuan, YANG Xing-hua, LEI Shao-rong, XIAO Mu-zhang, XIE Ting-hong, ZHANG Pi-hong, ZHANG Ming-hua. Department of Plastic Surgery and Burns, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha 410008, P. R. China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the feasibility of the use of sodium lactate and sorbitol (CISS) in the fluid resuscitation for shock in patients with major burns. Methods Fifty - three adult patients with major burns (hospitalized within 6 hours after burns) were randomly divided into A (n = 24, with i. v. infusion of 50 g/L CISS, 2 000 ml per day) and B (n = 29, with i. v. infusion of 50 g/L glucose, 2 000 ml per day) groups. The amount of electrolytes and colloid as the main resuscitation fluids was calculated according to the formula in both groups. Meanwhile, additional electrolytes and insulin were supplemented to the patients in the B group. The result of combating shock, energy supply, and side effects in the two groups were observed. The changes in hepatic and renal function, and the changes in electrolytes were monitored. The amount of fluid supplementation and urinary volume were recorded. The level of blood glucose of each patient was determined at the admission time and 24, 48, and 72 hours after injury. Results No obvious difference was found in control of shock and energy supply between A and B group. There was no side effects or damage to hepatic and renal function related to infused fluids in A group. But the patients of the B group required supplementation of extra electrolytes and insulin during the fluid resuscitation period in order to maintain the normal levels of electrolytes and blood glucose, and this was not necessary in group A. The diuretic effect in group A was better than that in group B (average urinary volume in the first two 24 hours: group A: 1.9 ± 0.6 and 3.3 ± 0.8 L; group B: 1.0 ± 0.5 and 2.3 ± 0.8 L). Conclusion The use of CISS during shock stage of the patients with major burns could be beneficial to the replenishment of blood volume, control of shock, promotion of diuresis and subsidence of edema. It could also provide electrolytes and energy, without the influence on the level of blood glucose.

【Key words】 Burns; Shock; Electrolytes; Blood glucose; Composite sodium lactate and sorbitol composition

复方乳酸钠山梨醇注射液(以下简称复钠醇),是一种既能补充液体又含有电解质及不依赖胰岛素的供能物质——山梨醇的溶液。笔者以复钠醇替代葡萄糖溶液作为基础水分,应用于 24 例成年大面积

烧伤患者的休克复苏,观察患者尿量和血糖的情况,并与常规补液方法进行比较,试图寻找一种新的补液方法应用于临床。

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