

临床研究

益生菌应用于肝移植术后患者的临床意义

刘海潮 | 张水军 | 郭文治

(郑州大学第一附属医院 肝胆胰外科 | 河南 郑州 450052)

摘要:

目的: 探讨益生菌应用于肝移植术后患者的临床价值。方法: 将肝移植术后患者55例分为益生菌组和对照组, 患者术后均给予免疫抑制剂, 而益生菌组加服双歧杆菌四联活菌片1周(思连康, 1.5 g, 3次/d)。于术前及术后第2, 5, 8天检测患者血清胆红素(TBIL), 丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT), 血清清蛋白(ALB), 前清蛋白(PA)水平, 并观察和记录患者术后感染及胃肠道不良反应的发生情况。结果: TBIL和ALT水平两组在术前及术后第2日均无统计学差异(均 $P>0.05$), 但益生菌组TBIL和ALT水平分别在术后第8, 5天开始明显低于对照组(均 $P<0.05$); ALB和PA水平两组在术前及术后第2日均无统计学差异(均 $P>0.05$), 而术后第5, 8天益生菌组的两者水平均明显高于对照组(均 $P<0.05$); 术后1周内益生菌组与对照组的感染率及不良反应发生率分别为41.38%和69.23%($P=0.038$), 17.24%和42.31%($P=0.041$)。结论: 肝移植术后应用益生菌可以改善机体的营养状况, 促进肝功能恢复, 并减轻炎症反应、降低术后感染及胃肠道不良反应的发生率。

关键词: 肝移植; 益生菌; 手术后并发症/预防与控制

Beneficial effects of probiotics regimen in patients after liver transplantation

LIU Haichao, ZHANG Shuijun, GUO Wenzhi

(Department of Hepatopancreatobiliary Surgery, the First Affiliated Hospital, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450052, China)

Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the clinical value of using probiotics in patients after liver transplantation. Methods: Fifty-five patients were randomly allocated either to probiotics treatment group or control group after receiving liver transplantation. All patients received immunosuppressant therapy after operation, while those in probiotics treatment group were additionally given bifidobacterium tetravaccine tablets for one week (siliankang, 1.5 g, 3 times daily). The serum levels of total bilirubin (TBIL), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), albumin (ALB) and prealbumin (PA) of the patients were measured before operation and on postoperative day (POD) 2, 5 and 8, respectively. In addition, the incidences of postoperative infection and gastrointestinal adverse events of the patients were observed and recorded. Results: The serum levels of TBIL and ALT between the two groups showed no difference before operation and on POD 2 (all $P>0.05$), but TBIL and ALT level in probiotics treatment group began to decrease significantly on POD 8 and POD 5 respectively compared with control group (both $P<0.05$). The serum levels of ALB and PA of the two groups had no obvious difference before operation and on POD 2, but both levels in probiotics treatment group were significantly higher than those of control group on POD 5 and 8 (all $P<0.05$). The incidences of infection and gastrointestinal adverse events of probiotics group and control group were 41.38% vs. 17.24% ($P=0.038$) and 69.23% vs. 42.31% ($P=0.041$) respectively during the first week after operation. Conclusion: Application of probiotics can improve the nutritional status, promote liver function recovery, decrease the inflammatory response, and reduce the incidence of infection and gastrointestinal adverse reaction in patients after liver transplantation.

Keywords: Liver Transplantation Probiotics Postoperative Complications/prev & control

收稿日期 2012-09-19 修回日期 2012-12-25 网络版发布日期 2013-01-15

DOI: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2013.01.017

基金项目:

通讯作者: 张水军, Email: zhangshuijun@gmail.com

作者简介: 刘海潮 | 河南省郑州大学第一附属医院硕士研究生 | 主要从事肝胆胰疾病方面的研究。

本刊中的类似文章

扩展功能

本文信息

Supporting info

[PDF 641KB](#)

[\[HTML全文\]](#)

[参考文献\[PDF\]](#)

[参考文献](#)

服务与反馈

[把本文推荐给朋友](#)

[加入我的书架](#)

[加入引用管理器](#)

[引用本文](#)

[Email Alert](#)

[文章反馈](#)

[浏览反馈信息](#)

本文关键词相关文章

肝移植; 益生菌; 手术后并发症与预防与控制

本文作者相关文章

[PubMed](#)