

# 早期肠内营养 (EEN) 护理措施对重症病人热卡达标率及喂养不耐受的影响

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【摘要】目的: 探讨早期肠内营养护理措施对重症病人热卡达标率及喂养不耐受的影响。方法: 选取2020年1月至2021年7月本院重症病人80例, 分为早期肠内营养组(A组, n=40)和常规肠内营养组(B组, n=40)。结果: A组热卡达标率高于B组(P<0.05)。结论: 早期肠内营养护理措施对重症病人热卡达标率及喂养不耐受有积极影响。

【关键词】: 重症病人; 早期肠内营养; 热卡达标率; 喂养不耐受

## Effect of Early Enteral Nutrition (EEN) Nursing Measures on the Rate of Reaching the Standard of Heat Card and Feeding Intolerance in Severe Patients

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**Abstract:** Objective: To explore and analyze the effect of early enteral nutrition nursing in critically ill patients. Methods: The subjects were chosen self hospital during January 2020 to July 2021 were critically ill patients, a total of 80 cases, to its average packet according to patients' clinical time, students' 40 cases respectively and the implementation of early enteral nutrition care, and in 40 cases of b and conduct regular nutritional support of its nursing, to observe the effect of two groups of nursing. Results: The incidence of feeding intolerance in group A was lower than that in group B (P < 0.05). After the comparison of the two groups, group A was higher than group B (P < 0.05); Comparing the nutritional indexes of the two groups after nursing, group A was better than group B (P < 0.05); The inpatient recovery of group A was better than that of group B (P < 0.05). Conclusion: According to the result of this study can be confirmed that early enteral nutrition for critically ill patients nursing role is very significant, can effectively correct the problem of feeding intolerance patients, improve patient's calorie success rate, improve the nutritional status of patients, so as to help pick up the patient back to health. It is necessary to vigorously promote in clinic.

**Keywords:** Critically ill patients; Rate of thermal card compliance; Early enteral nutrition; Nursing intervention; Rate of thermal card compliance; Feeding intolerance; Effect analysis

重症病人, 早期肠内营养, 热卡达标率, 喂养不耐受, 护理措施

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### 1 资料和方法

#### 1.1 研究对象

选择2020年1月至2021年7月本院重症病人80例, 分为早期肠内营养组(A组, n=40)和常规肠内营养组(B组, n=40)。结果: A组热卡达标率高于B组(P<0.05)。结论: 早期肠内营养护理措施对重症病人热卡达标率及喂养不耐受有积极影响。



