

THE STUDY ON APPLICATION OF ENTERAL NUTRITION TO POSTOPERATIVE PATIENTS WITH GASTRIC CANCER

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Background: To investigate the effect of enteral nutrition (EN) to postoperative patients with gastric carcinoma, and to explore tolerance-related factors of enteral nutrition (EN) and the implementation strategy of EN to postoperative patients with gastric carcinoma.

Methods: One hundred and twenty-five patients with gastric carcinoma admitted to our department from December 2011 to September 2012. were enrolled. They were divided into two groups by the stochastic indicator method (54 cases in EN group, 71 cases in Control one). EN group received liquid diet and EN preparation and the Control group received diet freely after evacuating in postoperative 3rd to 4th day. The related nutrition indicators (albumin, prealbumin, retinol conjugated protein, transferrin), c-reactive protein (CRP), and body weight were recorded, and also the incidence of complications, the rate of receiving chemotherapy on the 1st postoperative month, the delayed days of discharge. The tolerance state of patients in the EN group were recorded. Tolerance-related factors of EN were analyzed by single factor analysis and multivariate logistic regression analysis.

Results: (1) There was no significant difference in nutrition indicators and CRP of the 3rd after surgery between EN group and control group. (2) There were no significant differences in the serum albumin, retinol conjugated protein, transferrin of the 7th after surgery between EN group and control group, as was the body weight of the 7th after surgery in the two group; for EN group, the serum prealbumin on the 7th day after surgery and the rate of receiving chemotherapy on 1st month after surgery were obviously higher than that of the control group ($P=0.024$, $P=0.046$) the CRP of the 7th postoperative day of the EN group were obviously lower than that of the control group ($P=0.029$). The delayed days of discharge for EN group was shorter than that of the control group ($P=0.048$). (3) Among the 54 patients, 49 (90.74%) patients could

tolerate EN. Single factor analysis and multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that neoplasm staging and surgery mode were major factors affecting tolerance of enteral nutrition.

Conclusions: The application of enteral nutrition in postoperative patients with gastric carcinoma could improve the stress state of patients after surgery, shorten the hospitalization stage after surgery and promote patients undergoing chemotherapy in time. The strategy used in this research is suitable for the postoperative patients with gastric carcinoma, and can be widely used in clinics.

Key words: Gastric carcinoma, Enteral nutrition, Tolerance; Complications