

临床与基础
桥接研究Clinical and Basic
Bridging Research碳酸氢钠林格治疗糖尿病酮症酸中毒
患者的临床研究Clinical trial of sodium bicarbonate ringer's in the treatment of patients with
diabetic ketoacidosis黄小菲^{1,2}, 周甜甜^{1,2}, 倪海滨^{1,2},
张晓震^{1,2}

(1. 南京中医药大学 附属中西医结合医院 急重症医学科, 江苏 南京 210028; 2. 江苏省中医药研究院(江苏省中西医结合医院) 急重症医学科, 江苏 南京 210028)

HUANG Xiao-fei^{1,2},
ZHOU Tian-tian^{1,2},
NI Hai-bin^{1,2},
ZHANG Xiao-zhen^{1,2}

(1. Department of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine, Affiliated Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing 210028, Jiangsu Province, China; 2. Department of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine, Jiangsu Province Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine (Jiangsu Province Hospital on Integration of Chinese and Western Medicine), Nanjing 210028, Jiangsu Province, China)

基金项目:江苏省卫生健康委科研基金资助项目(ZDB2020032)

作者简介:黄小菲(1987-),女,副主任中医师,主要从事急重症方面的临床诊疗工作

通信作者:张晓震,主任中医师
Tel: (025) 52362015

E-mail: zhangxz7@126.com

摘要:目的 比较碳酸氢钠林格注射液与0.9% NaCl作为复苏液体治疗糖尿病酮症酸中毒(DKA)患者的临床疗效和安全性。方法 将DKA患者随机分为试验组和对照组。入组后,试验组立即给予碳酸氢钠林格注射液进行液体复苏;对照组用0.9% NaCl进行液体复苏,其他针对DKA的治疗方案2组均一致。比较2组患者入院96 h高氯血症的发生率、血氯变化值(96 h血氯最大值-基线血氯值)、24 h总输液量、24 h尿量,以及急性肾损伤(AKI)发生率,同时记录2组患者在96 h内低钾血症的发生情况,并评估安全性。结果 试验组入组20例,脱落2例,最终有18例纳入统计分析;对照组入组20例,脱落1例,最终有19例纳入统计分析。试验组和对照组的96 h高氯血症发生率分别为27.78%(5例/18例)和73.68%(14例/19例),96 h血氯变化值分别为11.05(9.30, 13.13)和19.10(14.10, 29.10) mmol·L⁻¹,在统计学上差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。试验组和对照组的24 h总输液量分别为3 410.00和3 600.00 mL,24 h尿量分别为2 075.00和2 950.00 mL,AKI发生率分别为0(0例/18例)和5.26%(1例/19例),在统计学上差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。试验组的低钾血症发生率(2.22%)显著低于对照组(57.89%),在统计学上差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论 用碳酸氢钠林格注射液对糖尿病酮症酸中毒患者进行液体复苏,可减少96 h高氯血症的发生,且安全性较好。

关键词:碳酸氢钠林格注射液;糖尿病酮症酸中毒;高氯血症;肾损伤

DOI:10.13699/j.cnki.1001-6821.2025.03.004

中图分类号:R97 文献标志码:A

文章编号:1001-6821(2025)03-0316-04

Abstract: Objective To compare the clinical efficacy and safety of sodium bicarbonate ringer's injection and 0.9% NaCl as resuscitation fluid in the treatment of patients with diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA).

Methods Patients with DKA were randomly divided into treatment group and control group. After enrollment, the treatment group was immediately given sodium bicarbonate ringer's, and the control group was given 0.9% NaCl for fluid resuscitation. Other treatment protocols for DKA were the same in two groups. The incidence of hyperchloremia in 96 hour the change value of chloride in 96 hours (with the maximum value minus the baseline value), the total volume of fluid administered over 24 hours, the volume of urine produced over 24 hours, and the incidence of acute kidney injury (AKI) were compared between the two groups. Additionally, the incidence of hypokalemia in the two groups during the 96-hour observation period was recorded, and the safety of

the intervention was evaluated. **Results** The study cohort comprised 20 cases in the treatment group, of whom two were dislodged, finally 18 cases were included in the statistical analysis. In the control group, 20 cases were enrolled, with one case being dislodged, leaving 19 cases included in the statistical analysis. The incidence of 96 hour hyperchloraemia in the treatment group and the control group was 27.78% (5 cases/18 cases) and 73.68% (14 cases/19 cases), respectively. Furthermore, the change values of chloride in 96 hour were 11.05 (9.30, 13.13) and 19.10 (14.10, 29.10) $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, respectively. Notably, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). The total fluid volume was 3 410.00 and 3 600.00 mL, the 24 hour urine output was 2 075.00 and 2 950.00 mL, and the incidence of AKI was 0% (0 cases/18 cases) and 5.26% (1 cases/19 cases) in the treatment group and the control group, respectively. No statistically significant differences were observed in any of the statistical comparisons (all $P > 0.05$). However, the incidence of hypokalaemia in the treatment group (22.22%) was lower than that in the control group (57.89%), and this difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The administration of sodium bicarbonate ringer's injection for the resuscitation of patients with diabetic ketoacidosis has been demonstrated to reduce the incidence of hyperchloremia at 96 hours, and have good safety.

Key words: sodium bicarbonate ringer's injection; diabetic ketoacidosis; hyperchloremia; kidney injury

糖尿病酮症酸中毒 (diabetic ketoacidosis, DKA) 是糖尿病患者最危重的急性并发症之一, 有时甚至危及生命。DKA 表现为高血糖、酮血症以及代谢性酸中毒三联征^[1], 持续高血糖状态导致渗透性利尿, 从而使机体严重缺水、丢失电解质。补液是 DKA 治疗的基石; 补液可以扩充血容量、恢复肾灌注、减少胰岛素抵抗^[2], 但大量输注 0.9% NaCl 时, 可能会带来高氯血症, 甚至增加肾损伤的风险^[3]; 平衡盐溶液被认为可降低这一风险^[4], 但大多数平衡盐溶液含葡萄糖, 影响血糖管理。碳酸氢钠林格注射液是一种不含有葡萄糖的新型平衡盐溶液。本研究旨在比较碳酸氢钠林格注射液与 0.9% NaCl 治疗中、重度 DKA 患者的临床疗效及安全性。

材料、对象与方法

1 研究设计

本方案按前瞻性、随机、开放、对照、单中心临床试验研究方法设计。

2 病例选择

入选 2022 年 2 月至 2023 年 1 月江苏省中西医结合医院就诊的 DKA 患者为研究对象。本试验经江苏省中西医结合医院伦理委员会批准 (伦理批号: 2021-LWKY-016)。所有患者均签署知情同意书。

诊断与入选标准 符合《中国高血糖危象诊断与治疗指南》^[5] 中关于 DKA 的诊断标准, 并参照此指南对患者进行严重程度分级。①年龄 ≥ 18 岁; ②诊断为中、重度的患者: $\text{pH} < 7.24$ 、碳酸氢根 $< 15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、阴离子间隙 (anion gap, AG) > 12 、意识障碍 (嗜睡至

昏迷)。

排除标准 ①其他原因导致的严重代谢性酸中毒: 如低灌注、低氧、乳酸代谢异常等; ②严重肾功能不全 (尿毒症期); ③呼吸性酸中毒; ④入组前有碳酸氢钠林格注射液输注史。

3 药品与仪器

碳酸氢钠林格注射液, 规格: 每袋 500 mL, 批号: 221022EH, 批准文号: 国药准字 H20190021, 江苏恒瑞制药公司生产; 5% 碳酸氢钠注射液, 规格: 每袋 250 mL/12.5 g, 批号: B2206283, 批准文号: 国药准字 H32026207, 江苏正大丰海制药有限公司生产。氯化钠注射液, 规格: 250 mL: 2.25 g, 批号: U22031903, 批准文号: 国药准字 H51021157, 川科伦药业股份有限公司生产。

仪器 ABL90FLEX 血气分析仪, 丹麦雷度米特公司产品。

4 分组与治疗方法

将 DKA 患者随机分为试验组和对照组。2 组患者的治疗方案均参照《中国高血糖危象诊断与治疗指南》^[5]。入组后, 试验组立即静脉输注碳酸氢钠林格注射液进行液体复苏, 对照组静脉输注 0.9% NaCl 进行液体复苏。2 组最初速度均为 $20 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$, 1 h 后均以 $500 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 的速度输注, 2 h 后均以 $125 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 的速度输注, 至血糖降至 $13.90 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 后 (入组后 2 组均每小时监测血糖) 开始给予葡萄糖溶液, 葡萄糖溶液的速度、剂量根据患者情况决定^[4]。

5 观察指标

血氯水平^[5] 入组后每 24 h 监测血氧水平, 记录 2 组患者在入组 96 h 内高氯血症 (血清氯水平 $\geq$

111 mmol · L⁻¹) 的发生率;记录 2 组患者 96 h 内血氯的最高水平,并计算血氯变化值(血氯最高值 - 血氯基线值)。

液体量及尿量 记录 2 组患者入组 24 h 输注的液体量及类型(0.9% NaCl、碳酸氢钠林格注射液、葡萄糖注射液)及 24 h 尿量。

实验室指标 初始每 1 h 监测末梢血糖直至血糖降至 13.9 mmol · L⁻¹,后根据血糖情况选择监测频率;入组后每 2 h 复查血气分析,至 AG 恢复正常水平(AG 在 -3 ~ 3 mmol · L⁻¹)。记录时间;记录 2 组患者治疗期间钾的水平,监测频率由临床医师决定。

安全性评价 记录患者补液过程中发生的药物不良反应,如急性肾损伤(acute kidney injury, AKI)发生率,低血糖、低血钾的发生率;另外,碳酸氢钠林格注射液由于含有少量碳酸氢根,大量输注时存在代谢性碱中毒风险,通过观察 2 组患者 AG 恢复正常的时间,评价是否存在代谢性碱中毒的风险。

6 统计学处理

用 SPSS 27.0 软件进行统计分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以表示,2 组间比较用独立样本 *t* 检验;符合非正态分布的计量资料以中位数 (median, M) [四分位数间距 (interquartile range, IQR)] 表示,2 组间比较用 Mann - Whitney U 检验。计数资料以率 (%) 表示,2 组间比较用 χ^2 检验。

结 果

1 一般资料

本研究共筛选 50 例,入组 40 例。试验组因治疗期间放弃试验脱落 2 例,对照组 1 例患者因治疗期间发现合并其他原因(药物)导致的酸中毒脱落,最终对照组 19 例,试验组 18 例纳入统计分析。2 组患者的年龄、性别、合并症、入组时血气分析的情况(pH 值碳酸氢根、AG 值、乳酸)、格拉斯哥昏迷(glasgow coma scale, GCS)评分、血糖、血电解质(钠、钾、氯)以及血清肌酐、血流动力学(心率、血压)比较,在统计学上差异均无统计学意义(均 *P* > 0.05),组间具有可比性,见表 1。

2 2 组患者血氯水平的比较

在入组 96 h 内,试验组高氯血症发生率、血氯最高值、血氯变化值均显著低于对照组,在统计学上差异均有统计学意义(均 *P* < 0.05),见表 2。

3 2 组患者液体量及尿量的比较

试验组 24 h 总输液量少于对照组,但在统计学上

表 1 2 组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information in two groups

Item	Treatment (n = 18)	Control (n = 19)
Sex (M/F)	9/9	9/10
Age [year, M (IQR)]	50 (30.25, 64.75)	41 (31.00, 59.00)
Comorbidity (n)		
Hypertension	1	3
Hyperlipidaemia	10	7
Chronic kidney disease (eGFR 1 - 4 stage)	4	4
Heart rate [beat · min ⁻¹ , M (IQR)]	103.49 (91.75, 124.25)	101.00 (90.00, 110.00)
MAP (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	92.50 ± 18.03	87.47 ± 10.74
APACHE II (score, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	13.67 ± 2.45	12.05 ± 3.31
GCS (score, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	13.44 ± 0.86	13.94 ± 1.26
Laboratory item		
pH ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	7.01 ± 0.15	7.11 ± 0.12
HCO ₃ ⁻ [mmol · L ⁻¹ , M (IQR)]	5.35 (4.13, 6.58)	6.40 (4.10, 7.40)
AG (mmol · L ⁻¹ , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	16.78 ± 2.84	15.16 ± 2.85
Lactic acid [mmol · L ⁻¹ , M (IQR)]	2.50 (1.85, 3.25)	1.8 (1.50, 2.50)
Sodium [mmol · L ⁻¹ , M (IQR)]	132.85 (128.35, 138.13)	131.70 (127.40, 134.40)
Chloride (mmol · L ⁻¹ , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	90.65 ± 4.65	87.21 ± 6.80
Potassium (mmol · L ⁻¹ , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.39 ± 1.15	5.32 ± 0.87
Creatinine [mmol · L ⁻¹ , M (IQR)]	134.50 (87.25, 177.50)	91.00 (68.00, 134.00)

IQR: Interquartile range; eGFR: Estimated glomerular filtration rate; MAP: Mean arterial pressure; APACHE II: Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II; GCS: Glasgow coma scale; AG: Anion gap; Treatment group: Administered a sodium bicarbonate ringer's injection for fluid resuscitation without delay, with the speed and volume adjusted in accordance with the severity of the patient's conditions and underlying diseases; Control group: Resuscitated with 0.9% NaCl, with the speed and volume also adjusted according to the patients' conditions.

差异无统计学意义(*P* > 0.05);24 h 尿量方面,试验组与对照组比较,在统计学上差异无统计学意义(*P* > 0.05),见表 3。对照组共有 6 例患者发生多尿(24 h 尿量 > 4 000 mL),试验组仅 1 例发生多尿。

4 安全性评价

对照组与试验组的 AKI 复发情况分别为 5.26% (1 例/19 例)和 0%,AG 恢复正常时间分别为 8.00 和 9.00 h,低血糖发生率分别为 10.53% (2 例/19 例)和 0%,在统计学上差异均无统计学意义(均 *P* > 0.05);对照组与试验组的低钾血症发生率分别为 57.89% (11 例/19 例)和 22.22% (4 例/18 例),在统计学上差异有统计学意义(*P* < 0.05)。

表 2 2 组患者血氯水平的比较

Table 2 Comparison of blood chloride levels in two groups

Item	Control (n = 19)	Treatment (n = 18)
Hyperchloremia in 96 hour (n, %)	14 (73.68)	5 (27.78) *
The highest chloride in 96 hour (mmol · L ⁻¹ , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	108.06 ± 6.53	102.54 ± 5.90 *
The change values of chloride in 96 hour [mmol · L ⁻¹ , M (IQR)]	19.10 (14.10, 29.10)	11.05 (9.30, 13.13) *

Compared with control group, * *P* < 0.05; M: Median; IQR: Interquartile range.

表 3 2 组患者 24 h 内接受的液体及尿量的比较[M(IQR)]

Table 3 Comparison of liquid volume and urinary output over 24 - hour in two groups[M(IQR)]

Item	Control (n = 19)	Treatment (n = 18)
Sodium bicarbonate ringer's injection(mL)	-	2 475. 00 (2 061. 25,3 421. 50)
0. 9% NaCl(mL)	3 000. 00(2 030. 00,3 950. 00)	-
Glucose 5% intravenous infusion(mL)	750. 00(600. 00,1 050. 00)	650. 00 (500. 00,1 027. 50)
Total fluid volume(mL)	3 600. 00 (2 850. 00,5 480. 00)	3 410. 00 (2 987. 50,5 154. 00)
24 hour urine output(mL)	2 950. 00(1 900. 00,4 060. 00)	2 075. 00 (1 770. 00,3 145. 00)

* :0. 9% Nacl in the treatment group was used for dispensing pharmaceuticals during treatment, and not for fluid resuscitation.

讨 论

本研究结果发现,使用碳酸氢钠林格注射液对DKA 患者进行液体复苏,与 0. 9% NaCl 比较,可以显著降低 96 h 内高氯血症的发生率。高氯血症在不论是在危重还是非危重患者中,均与急性肾损伤有关,限制氯的输注可以降低肾损伤及肾替代的风险^[6-7]。

DKA 患者由于脱水,早期需要大量的液体输注,0. 9% NaCl 是最常用的液体,也被指南推荐^[8-9],但 0. 9% NaCl 中的氯离子超过血浆中的氯离子浓度,随着 0. 9% NaCl 的输注、血浆中氯离子浓度的升高,导致高氯性酸中毒,进一步加重 DKA 本身引起的代谢性酸中毒^[10]。近年来,平衡盐溶液被用于作为液体复苏的首选晶体液,包括重症患者以及非重症患者^[6,10]。平衡盐溶液也被用于作为 DKA 的复苏液^[6,11-12],但是大多数平衡盐溶液含糖,在 DKA 早期不利于血糖的管理。碳酸氢钠林格注射液,为不含葡萄糖的平衡盐溶液。

本研究发现,试验组多尿的发生率低于对照组,多尿是肾损伤的表现之一,提示高氯有引起肾损伤的风险,但由于相关病例数较少,在统计学上差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

对于 DKA 患者,指南不建议补充碳酸氢盐,仅对重度 DKA 且需要血管活性药物时才建议小剂量使用^[12]。研究表明,在快速的纠正严重 DKA 患者的过度通气时,可导致脑水肿以及快速死亡^[13]。这与二氧化碳通过血脑屏障的速度显著快于碳酸氢根有关,由于短时间二氧化碳分压的改变,导致脑脊液 pH 值快速下降,出现严重的脑水肿。本研究发现,2 组患者在 AG 恢复正常的时间方面无显著性差异,提示碳酸氢钠林格注射液尽管含有少量碳酸氢根,但其是电中性的平衡盐溶液,且没有短时间快速补充的风险,并没有带来二氧化碳分压的变化,从而增加脑水肿的风险。DKA 患者碳酸氢盐补充过快同时可能带来低钾血症的风险,但碳酸氢钠林格注射液是平衡盐溶液,并且其含钾,因此试验组低钾血症发生率显著低于对照组。

本研究提示:对于中、重度 DKA 患者,用碳酸氢钠林格注射液作为补液治疗的液体与 0. 9% NaCl 相比,可以降低高氯血症的发生风险。

参考文献:

[1] FAYFMAN M,PASQUEL F J,UMPIERREZ G E. Umpierrez, management of hyperglycemic crises; Diabetic ketoacidosis and hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state[J]. *Med Clin North Am*,2017,101(3):587—606.

[2] ALGHAMDI N A,MAJOR P,CHAUDHURI D,et al. Saline compared to balanced crystalloid in patients with diabetic ketoacidosis; A systematic review and meta - analysis of randomized controlled trials [J/OL]. *Crit Care Explor*, 2022, 4 (1): e613. 2022 - 01 - 06 [2024 - 05 - 01]. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35018349>.

[3] LI H,SUN S R,YAP J Q,et al. 0. 9% saline is neither normal nor physiological[J]. *J Zhejiang Univ Sci B*,2016,17(3):181—187.

[4] CARRILLO A R,ELWOOD K,WERTH C,et al. Balanced crystalloid versus normal saline as resuscitative fluid in diabetic ketoacidosis[J]. *Ann Pharmacother*,2022,56(9):998—1006.

[5] 中华医学会糖尿病学分会. 中国高血糖危象诊断与治疗指南 [J]. *中华糖尿病杂志*,2013,5(8):449—461.

[6] SELF W H,SEMLER M W,WANDERER J P,et al. Balanced crystalloids versus saline in noncritically ill adults[J]. *N Engl J Med*,2018,378(9):819—828.

[7] SZABÓ G V,SZIGETVÁRY C,TURAN C,et al. Fluid resuscitation with balanced electrolyte solutions results in faster resolution of diabetic ketoacidosis than with 0. 9% saline in adults - a systematic review and meta - analysis[J/OL]. *Diabetes Metab Res Rev*,2024, 40(5):e3831. 2024 - 01 - 30 [2024 - 05 - 01]. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38925619/>.

[8] GOGUEN J,GILBERT J. Hyperglycemic emergencies in adults[J]. *Can J Diabetes*,2018,42(Suppl 1):S109—S114.

[9] ZHENG D J,ISKANDER S,VUJCIC B,et al. Comparison of adult diabetic ketoacidosis treatment protocols from canadian emergency departments[J]. *Can J Diabetes*,2022,46(3):269—276.

[10] SEMLER M W,SELF W H,WANDERER J P,et al. Balanced crystalloids versus saline in critically ill adults[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2018,378(9):829—839.

[11] SELF W H,EVANS C S,JENKINS C A,et al. Clinical effects of balanced crystalloids vs saline in adults with diabetic ketoacidosis; A subgroup analysis of cluster randomized clinical trials[J/OL]. *JAMA Netw Open*,2020,3(11):e2024596. 2020 - 11 - 02 [2024 - 05 - 01]. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.24596>.

[12] TASKER R C,LUTMAN D,PETERS M J. Hyperventilation in severe diabetic ketoacidosis[J]. *Pediatr Crit Care Med*,2005,6(4):405—411.

[13] CALDWELL H G,CARR J M J R,MINHAS J S,et al. Acid - base balance and cerebrovascular regulation[J]. *J Physiol*,2021,599(24): 5337—5359.

(收稿日期 2024 - 07 - 20)