

# 糖尿病足溃疡患者营养状况评估及其干预的研究进展

何施雨<sup>1</sup>, 李生兵<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>重庆医科大学第二临床学院, 重庆

<sup>2</sup>重庆医科大学附属第二医院内分泌与代谢病科, 重庆

收稿日期: 2023年10月6日; 录用日期: 2023年11月1日; 发布日期: 2023年11月6日

## 摘要

糖尿病足溃疡(DFU)是由糖尿病周围神经病变(DPN)和周围动脉疾病(PAD)引起的糖尿病患者常见的并发症, 尽管我们对这一糖尿病并发症的认识和治疗有所改善, DFU的预后仍然很差。既往研究发现超过一半的DFU患者存在中度或重度的营养不良, 因此, DFU患者营养状况评估及其干预成为医学领域广泛关注的问题。本文旨在阐述DFU患者营养不良机制、营养不良对DFU患者预后的影响、营养干预的临床应用价值以及评估DFU患者营养相关风险的工具。

## 关键词

糖尿病足溃疡, 营养不良, 预后, 营养素, 营养相关风险评估工具

## Advances in the Assessment of Nutritional Status and Its Intervention in Patients with Diabetic Foot Ulcers

Shiyu He<sup>1</sup>, Shengbing Li<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Second Clinical College of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing

<sup>2</sup>Department of Endocrinology and Metabolic Diseases, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing

Received: Oct. 6<sup>th</sup>, 2023; accepted: Nov. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2023; published: Nov. 6<sup>th</sup>, 2023

\*通讯作者。

文章引用: 何施雨, 李生兵. 糖尿病足溃疡患者营养状况评估及其干预的研究进展[J]. 临床医学进展, 2023, 13(11): 17250-17258. DOI: [10.12677/acm.2023.13112417](https://doi.org/10.12677/acm.2023.13112417)

## Abstract

Diabetic foot ulcer (DFU) is a common complication in patients with diabetes mellitus caused by diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN) and peripheral arterial disease (PAD), and the prognosis of DFU is still poor, despite improvements in our understanding and treatment of this diabetic complication. Previous studies have found that more than half of DFU patients suffer from moderate or severe malnutrition; therefore, the assessment of the nutritional status of DFU patients and their interventions have become a widespread concern in the medical field. The purpose of this article is to describe the mechanism of malnutrition in DFU patients, the impact of malnutrition on the prognosis of DFU patients, the clinical value of nutritional interventions, and the tools for assessing nutrition-related risks in DFU patients.

## Keywords

Diabetic Foot Ulcer, Malnutrition, Prognosis, Nutrients, Nutrition-Related Risk Assessment Tool

Copyright © 2023 by author(s) and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

## 1. 糖尿病足溃疡概述

糖尿病是最普遍的代谢性疾病之一, 在人口中发病率逐年提升[1]。糖尿病足溃疡(DFU)是糖尿病患者常见的并发症, 由糖尿病周围神经病变(DPN)和周围动脉疾病(PAD)引起, 近四分之一的糖尿病患者会在他们生命中的某个时刻患上足部溃疡[2], 尽管我们对这一糖尿病并发症的认识和治疗有所改善, DFU患者的预后仍然很差[3]。DFU愈合后复发率高。大约40%的患者在溃疡愈合后一年内复发, 近60%在三年内复发, 65%在五年内复发[4]。DFU是世界范围内非创伤性下肢截肢(LEA)的主要原因[5]。且约50%的DFU患者在接受截肢后5年内死亡[6]。此外, DFU患者5年死亡率高达30.5%, 与部分癌症相当[7]。研究发现, DFU可导致患者住院费用增加、住院时间延长、下肢截肢甚至死亡[8], 降低了患者的生活质量, 给患者及其家庭带来了身心负担, 也给社会带来了巨大的经济负担[9]。糖尿病足患者创面迁延难愈, 与代谢紊乱、血管病变、神经病变、感染相关, 也与年龄、肾功能不全、营养不良等全身情况有关。然而, 营养不良在慢性或严重疾病患者中往往得不到认识, 有研究表明, 营养状况与创面愈合之间存在着显著的相关性, 均衡的饮食, 充足的水分、热量、蛋白质等营养要素, 对创面愈合具有重要意义。因此, 营养评估和干预也是糖尿病足管理的重要环节。本文就DFU患者营养不良机制、营养对DFU患者预后的影响、营养干预的临床应用价值以及评估DFU患者营养相关风险的工具进行综述。

## 2. DFU患者营养状况概述

### 2.1. DFU患者营养状况

营养不良通常被定义为“因摄入或摄取营养不足而引起身体成分(无脂肪质量减少)及身体细胞质量变化, 造成身心功能减退以及疾病临床结果受损的状态”[10]。DFU患者依靠多学科护理来优化伤口愈合, 一个重要但经常被忽视的方面是营养状态。DFU常与营养不良有关, 特别是在老年患者中[11]。

## 2.2. DFU 患者营养不良机制及原因

许多因素参与并导致 DFU 患者的营养不良, 主要包括营养摄入减少、能量和蛋白质需求增加、损失增加和炎症[12]。Maier 等人的一项研究显示, DFU 患者的能量摄入量仅达到膳食参考摄入量(DRI)的 55% [13]。同样, Collins 等人研究表明 DFU 患者平均每天蛋白质摄入量比每天所需的膳食摄入量少约 20 克 [14]。DFU 患者常合并多种并发症, 糖尿病周围神经病变会引起疼痛、麻木、胃轻瘫、腹泻等, 糖尿病肾病会涉及蛋白质渗漏和肾小球滤过率降低, 这些症状加上血管并发症, 导致失眠、食欲不振、能量消耗增加、蛋白质损失、水肿, 从而营养状况恶化。感染和营养不良总是有着错综复杂的联系, 两者的相互作用导致了 DFU 患者对感染易感性的增加和不良营养状况的协同恶性循环[15]。一方面, 营养不良可使免疫系统减弱, 同时 DFU 患者皮肤受损, 血供差, 从而更易发生感染[16]。另一方面, 机体对与 DFU 相关的创伤或感染的反应可能会改变代谢、食欲和吸收, 导致摄入不足; 此外, 感染足部溃疡的渗出物会导致营养物质的额外流失[17], 而机体应对这种感染的尝试往往会增加营养物质的消耗。因此, DFU 患者或许会陷入一种恶性循环, 即伤口未愈合、营养缺乏、炎症反应不充分, 从而导致病情进一步恶化。此外, 药物相关的副作用, 如抗生素和止痛药, 也可能导致厌食症[12]。DFU 患者的活动度降低可能导致严重的分解代谢, 进而降低肌肉蛋白合成[18]。DFU 患者伴有持续的炎症状态[19], 可能通过增加毛细血管通透性和促进蛋白质降解而导致低白蛋白血症[20]。

## 3. 营养不良对 DFU 的影响

### 3.1. 营养对 DFU 患者预后的影响

营养在 DFU 患者伤口愈合中起着至关重要的作用[14] [21], 因为修复组织损伤的代谢成本, 以及通过伤口液体造成的营养损失需要额外的营养素。营养被认为在 DFU 愈合的几乎每个方面都有良好的联系, 包括免疫功能、血糖控制、羟脯氨酸浓度、体重管理和身体能力[14] [21]。一些文献已经发现营养不良的相关迹象与糖尿病足部溃疡(DFU)愈合能力之间存在负相关关系[14] [21]。在多病和虚弱的 DFU 患者中, 更好的营养甚至与整体全因死亡率的降低有关。Zhang 等研究结果表明: 营养不良在 DFU 患者中普遍存在, 营养良好患者足部溃疡大部分愈合(86.3%), 而营养不良患者足部溃疡则倾向于延迟或复发[22]。营养不良与不良预后风险增加有显著关联。同样, 我们的临床经验表明, 许多营养不良患者的糖尿病足问题的预后较差, 包括延迟伤口愈合, 延长住院时间, 增加截肢率和死亡率[12] [23]。

营养素分为宏量营养素和微量营养素, 宏量营养素主要包含蛋白质、脂肪和碳水化合物, 是我们身体每日所需的主要基本元素。碳水化合物的摄入量是引起血糖变化的关键因素, 有研究表明, 在合并创面的患者机体中, 摄入适量的碳水化合物可以有效促进细胞合成, 并对白细胞抗炎过程起着重要作用。蛋白质对伤口愈合很重要, 例如, 在炎症阶段, 低血清白蛋白、循环蛋白会导致炎症不充分, 导致伤口愈合受损。肉芽组织是在增殖阶段形成的, 主要由蛋白质组成, 其中胶原蛋白丰富。事实上, 胶原蛋白占真皮干重的 80%, 有助于伤口的拉伸强度[24]。成熟阶段需要蛋白质和胶原蛋白来提高组织强度。伤口每天每公斤需要 1.5 克到 3 克蛋白质, 以确保组织再生[25], 这是正常蛋白质摄入量的三倍。然而, 应该注意的是, 糖尿病患者, 尤其是肾损伤患者, 应该限制他们的蛋白质摄入量, 以减少蛋白尿, 改善糖尿病肾病的预后。谷氨酰胺对组织修复很重要, 用于细胞增殖, 能刺激胶原蛋白的合成。精氨酸调节组织细胞生长、复制和修复所需的通路, 可能有助于伤口愈合[26]。添加精氨酸可以改善创面愈合的标志物, 如增加创面床中的蛋白质和羟脯氨酸含量, 增强 T 淋巴细胞功能, 促进正氮平衡[26] [27]。有项研究结果表明: 糖尿病足患者在 3 个月内通过特异性补充亚麻籽油来源  $\omega$ -3 脂肪酸(1000 mg, 2 次/日), 可以明显减小患者足部创面面积及深度, 该结果可能与  $\omega$ -3 脂肪酸减少炎症因子的产生有关[28]。众所周知, 宏

量营养素营养不良,特别是蛋白质,会对伤口愈合产生不利影响。同样重要的是微量营养素,它们是细胞代谢的关键成分,对复杂伤口的愈合非常重要[29]。有研究表明,在患有足部溃疡的糖尿病患者中,微量营养素缺乏的发生率很高[30]。许多维生素和矿物质在免疫系统和伤口愈合中发挥着重要作用,其中特别重要的是维生素 C、维生素 A 和锌。维生素 C 在免疫调节、胶原合成和抗氧化状态中发挥着重要作用,因此,在伤口愈合的不同阶段,如炎症、增殖和重塑中,维生素 C 是一种必需的营养物质[31]。维生素 A 与伤口愈合有关的生物学特性是抗氧化活性和细胞增殖和分化的调节。维生素 A 促进成纤维细胞增殖、胶原交联、透明质酸的合成,降低基质金属蛋白酶介导的细胞外基质降解[32]。锌参与抗氧化功能(SOD 的一部分)、细胞复制、组织修复、核酸代谢和生长、蛋白质合成[33]。

### 3.2. 营养干预对治疗 DFU 的研究进展

糖尿病足溃疡患者需获得足够和正确的营养,以确保他们的足溃疡成功闭合。口服补充剂,肠内和肠外营养是营养支持的三个常见的类别。NICE 2017 建议[34],对于营养不良或有营养不良风险的人,可以单独或联合使用口服、肠内和肠外营养。然而, Gottschlich 2001 认为肠内营养优于肠外营养,特别是在伤口愈合的早期阶段[35]。

营养干预可以改善糖尿病患者足部溃疡的伤口愈合。蛋白质、氨基酸(精氨酸、谷氨酰胺和蛋氨酸)、维生素 C 和 A 以及锌已被用作压力性溃疡愈合的药理营养素。有文献表明,DFU 愈合与选择性的营养干预之间存在正相关[14] [21]。在糖尿病足患者中,补充维生素 D、C、A 和 E、镁、锌、omega-3 脂肪酸和益生菌可以减少溃疡大小并改善血糖控制,尽管它们与完全愈合无关;然而,补充精氨酸、谷氨酰胺和  $\beta$ -羟基- $\beta$ -甲基丁酸盐确实显示伤口愈合,尽管需要进一步的证据来证实这些结果[36]。而 Moore ZE 等人发表的综述中表明关于营养干预治疗糖尿病患者足部溃疡的有效性,来自随机对照试验的确定性证据非常低[37]。结果尚不清楚补充营养和不补充营养在愈合、截肢或死亡方面是否有区别。还不清楚补充营养和不补充营养是否在健康相关的生活质量或溃疡复发的数量上有差异。因此,没有足够的证据支持或反对使用营养干预治疗糖尿病患者的足溃疡。总的来说,需要更多的研究来阐明营养干预对糖尿病患者足部溃疡愈合的影响。

目前,虽然没有高质量的证据支持补充营养素来改善伤口愈合,然而,鉴于一些营养素的生理作用,糖尿病足疾病的复杂性,以及 DFU 患者营养素缺乏的高发生率,我们建议评估糖尿病足溃疡患者中能量、蛋白质、维生素和矿物质的水平,如果发现缺乏,就考虑补充治疗。

## 4. DFU 患者营养相关风险评估工具

评估糖尿病足患者是否有营养不良风险是综合整治非常重要的一个环节。当患者严重营养不良时,临床诊断明显。然而,早期营养不良的迹象和症状往往是隐匿的和被忽视的,应通过经过验证的营养筛查工具识别有风险的受试者,为后续干预提供依据。营养不良的筛查工具有很多,结合指南及相关的研究可以选用老年营养风险指数(GNRI)、预后营养指数(PNI)、控制营养状况(CONUT)、主观整体评估(SGA)、迷你营养评估(MNA)、全面营养评估(FNA)、营养风险筛查 2002 (NRS2002)等筛查工具进行评估。其中 GNRI、PNI、CONUT 指数比较简单,方便、有效、实用。它们可以从容易获得的参数中计算出来,如:白蛋白(ALB)、总胆固醇(TC)、淋巴细胞计数、身高和体重等。而 SGA、MNA、NRS2002,则是通过询问病史、查体、患者自评等方式获得,带有一定的主观性,可能会对评估结果的准确性造成一定的影响[38]。

### 4.1. 老年营养风险指数(GNRI)

GNRI 根据 Lorentz 公式得出理想体质量,计算公式为:男性 =  $H - 100 - [(H - 150)/4]$ ; 女性 =  $H -$



$100 - [(H - 150)/2.5]$ 。其中 H 为身高, 根据公式  $GNRI = [1.489 \times \text{血清白蛋白(g/L)}] + [41.7 \times \text{体重(kg)/理想体重(kg)}]$  对 DFU 患者的营养风险进行评估: 高营养风险  $GNRI < 93.1$ ; 低营养风险  $GNRI \geq 93.1$  [39]。Bouillanne 等人首先评估 GNRI 可预测住院老年患者的死亡率[40]。随后, GNRI 对预后的预测价值也在慢性心力衰竭患者和血液透析患者中得到证实[41] [42]。此外, GNRI 还被用作危重肢体缺血患者截肢和严重 DFU 患者全因死亡率的预测指标[39] [43] [44]。Xie 等人研究结果还表明入院时 GNRI 是 DFU 患者行 LEA 治疗后死亡率的有效预测指标[45]。这是首次发现术前较低的 GNRI 与较高的死亡率显著相关。GNRI 仅从血清白蛋白和实际体重与理想体重之间的比值来预测预后, 现已被用作一种简便而有价值的工具, 它在将患者归类为危险或营养不良方面的倾向较 MNA 差, 但似乎能更好地预测预后[46] [47] [48]。

#### 4.2. 控制营养状况(CONUT)

CONUT 是评估病人营养状况的有用工具, 可用于早期识别和持续监测住院病人的营养状况。其适用于所有人群[49]。它是一种使用总淋巴细胞计数、总胆固醇水平和血清白蛋白水平来计算的复杂的 ODA, 从不同的角度对营养状况进行评估, 通过三种客观的生物标志物, 反映了免疫防御功能、热量消耗能力和蛋白储备能力, 从而准确客观地评估患者的营养状况[49]。白蛋白水平  $\geq 3.5$ 、 $3.0\sim 3.5$ 、 $2.99\sim 2.5$ 、 $<2.5$  g/dL 分别为 0、2、4、6 分; 淋巴细胞总数  $\geq 1600$ 、 $1599\sim 1200$ 、 $1199\sim 800$ 、 $<800/\text{mm}^3$  分别为 0、1、2、3 分; 总胆固醇水平  $\geq 180$ 、 $140\sim 179$ 、 $100\sim 139$ 、 $<100$  mg/dL 分别为 0、1、2、3 分。CONUT 评分被定义为分数的总和, 范围从 0 到 12, 分数越高表明营养状况越差。Shi 等人研究证实 CONUT 评分评估的营养状态是 DFU 截肢的危险因素, 可帮助临床医生早期评估 DFU 患者的截肢风险, 早期改善患者的营养状态, 或可降低截肢率[50]。与 PNI 和 GNRI 相比, 营养指数 COUNT 的计算相对复杂, 而其优势在于可以在疾病的早期阶段发现营养不良的迹象, 并能够从正常和轻度营养不良的病人中识别出需要立即进行营养支持的病人。CONUT 与疾病的严重程度有显著的相关性, 且其检测营养不良的敏感性和特异性都很高, 是有效的早期检测营养不良的工具, 还可作为院内对营养不良进行连续性控制的有效工具。有研究表明 CONUT 评分是死亡率、足部溃疡愈合和亚临床动脉粥样硬化的有用指标, 与糖尿病高危足显著相关并可用于预测 DFU 患者的截肢率[51] [52] [53] [54] [55]。

#### 4.3. 主观整体评估(SGA)、迷你营养评估(MNA)

虽然 SGA 和 MNA 是众所周知的营养评估筛选工具, 但它们在临床实践中并不总是容易常规执行[56] [57]。SGA 是一个完善的营养评估工具, 然而, 这是主观的, 需要经过一些培训和专业知识的评估人员进行准确的评估。SGA 基于病史和体格检查, 包括体重变化、饮食摄入、功能能力、胃肠症状、代谢应激、皮下脂肪减少、肌肉萎缩和踝关节/骶骨水肿。这些信息被用来将病人分为三种营养状况: A, 营养良好; B, 中度营养不良; C, 严重营养不良[58]。MNA 是一种经过验证的营养筛选工具, 具有较高的敏感性和特异性, 可以由训练有素的营养师使用简单的人体测量工具在几分钟内完成, 已被国际糖尿病联合会全球 2 型糖尿病指南推荐, 在临床实践中被广泛用于测量营养状况[59] [60]。MNA 有 18 个项目, 分为 4 个领域, 包括人体测量(身体质量指数[BMI], 中臂和小腿围), 一般评估(最近的体重减轻, 活动能力和心理问题), 饮食史(饭数, 食欲和进食方式), 主观评估(对健康和营养状况的自我感知)。根据 MNA 的定义, 营养状况被描述为: “营养良好”(得分: 24~30), “处于营养不良风险”(得分: 17~23.5), 或“营养不良”(得分:  $<17$ )。有研究发现, MNA 可以独立预测严重和轻微 LEA 的治疗结果, 甚至在  $<65$  岁的患者中也是如此[61]。

#### 4.4. 预后营养指数(PNI)

营养指数 PNI 的计算涉及血清白蛋白值(ALB)和外周血淋巴细胞总数(TLC)两种临床生化检验指标。

计算公式为:  $PNI = ALB (g/L) + 5 \times TLC (10^9/L)$ 。该指标由 Buzby 最先提出, 由 Onodera 完善并建立, 并且发现 PNI 是消化道肿瘤患者术后并发症和预后的独立影响因素。相继有研究发现 PNI 是很多疾病如肿瘤、急慢性心力衰竭等的预后评估指标, 并且与系统性红斑狼疮患者的活动有关联[62]。目前较少有研究将 PNI 用于评估 DFU 患者营养状况。

## 5. 总结与展望

超过一半的 DFU 患者存在中度或重度营养不良情况, 营养不良与 DFU 创面难以愈合、下肢截肢和死亡之间存在关联。应选用合适的营养筛查工具识别有风险的受试者, 及时为营养不良患者进行干预, 尽可能改善预后。

## 参考文献

- [1] Sun, H., Saeedi, P., Karuranga, S., Pinkepank, M., Ogurtsova, K., Duncan, B.B., Stein, C., Basit, A., Chan, J.C.N., Mbanya, J.C., Pavkov, M.E., Ramachandaran, A., Wild, S.H., James, S., Herman, W.H., Zhang, P., Bommer, C., Kuo, S., Boyko, E.J. and Magliano, D.J. (2022) IDF Diabetes Atlas: Global, Regional and Country-Level Diabetes Prevalence Estimates for 2021 and Projections for 2045. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, **183**, Article ID: 109119. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diabres.2021.109119>
- [2] Boulton, A.J.M. and Whitehouse, R.W. (2023) The Diabetic Foot. In: Feingold, K.R., *et al.*, Eds., *Endotext*, MDText.com, Inc., South Dartmouth.
- [3] Ghanassia, E., Villon, L., Thuan Dit Dieudonné, J.F., Boegner, C., Avignon, A. and Sultan, A. (2008) Long-Term Outcome and Disability of Diabetic Patients Hospitalized for Diabetic Foot Ulcers: A 6.5-Year Follow-up Study. *Diabetes Care*, **31**, 1288-1292. <https://doi.org/10.2337/dc07-2145>
- [4] Armstrong, D.G., Boulton, A.J.M. and Bus, S.A. (2017) Diabetic Foot Ulcers and Their Recurrence. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, **376**, 2367-2375. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMra1615439>
- [5] Boulton, A.J., Vileikyte, L., Ragnarson-Tennvall, G. and Apelqvist, J. (2005) The Global Burden of Diabetic Foot Disease. *The Lancet*, **366**, 1719-1724. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(05\)67698-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(05)67698-2)
- [6] Mansoor, Z. and Modaweb, A. (2022) Predicting Amputation in Patients with Diabetic Foot Ulcers: A Systematic Review. *Cureus*, **14**, e27245. <https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.27245>
- [7] Armstrong, D.G., Swerdlow, M.A., Armstrong, A.A., Conte, M.S., Padula, W.V. and Bus, S.A. (2020) Five Year Mortality and Direct Costs of Care for People with Diabetic Foot Complications Are Comparable to Cancer. *Journal of Foot and Ankle Research*, **13**, Article No. 16. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13047-020-00383-2>
- [8] Uysal, S., Arda, B., Taşbakan, M.I., Çetinkalp, Ş., Şimşir, I.Y., Öztürk, A.M., Uysal, A. and Ertam, İ. (2017) Risk Factors for Amputation in Patients with Diabetic Foot Infection: A Prospective Study. *International Wound Journal*, **14**, 1219-1224. <https://doi.org/10.1111/iwj.12788>
- [9] Boulton, A.J., Armstrong, D.G., Albert, S.F., Frykberg, R.G., Hellman, R., Kirkman, M.S., Lavery, L.A., Lemaster, J.W., Mills, J.L., Mueller, M.J., Sheehan, P., Wukich, D.K., American Diabetes Association and American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists (2008) Comprehensive Foot Examination and Risk Assessment: A Report of the Task Force of the Foot Care Interest Group of the American Diabetes Association, with Endorsement by the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists. *Diabetes Care*, **31**, 1679-1685. <https://doi.org/10.2337/dc08-9021>
- [10] Cederholm, T., Barazzoni, R., Austin, P., Ballmer, P., Biolo, G., Bischoff, S.C., Compher, C., Correia, I., Higashiguchi, T., Holst, M., Jensen, G.L., Malone, A., Muscaritoli, M., Nyulasi, I., Pirllich, M., Rothenberg, E., Schindler, K., Schneider, S.M., de van der Schueren, M.A., Sieber, C., Singer, P., *et al.* (2017) ESPEN Guidelines on Definitions and Terminology of Clinical Nutrition. *Clinical Nutrition*, **36**, 49-64. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clnu.2016.09.004>
- [11] Okamura, T., Miki, A., Hashimoto, Y., Kaji, A., Sakai, R., Osaka, T., Hamaguchi, M., Yamazaki, M. and Fukui, M. (2019) Shortage of Energy Intake Rather than Protein Intake Is Associated with Sarcopenia in Elderly Patients with Type 2 Diabetes: A Cross-Sectional Study of the KAMOGAWA-DM Cohort. *Journal of Diabetes*, **11**, 477-483. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1753-0407.12874>
- [12] Norman, K., Pichard, C., Lochs, H. and Pirllich, M. (2008) Prognostic Impact of Disease-Related Malnutrition. *Clinical Nutrition*, **27**, 5-15. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clnu.2007.10.007>
- [13] Maier, H.M., Ilich-Ernst, J., Arjmandi, B., Kim, J.S. and Spicer, M. (2016) Deficiencies in Nutritional Intake in Patients with Diabetic Foot Ulcers. *Journal of Nutritional Therapeutics*, **5**, 85-92. <https://doi.org/10.6000/1929-5634.2016.05.04.1>

- [14] Collins, R., Burrows, T., Donnelly, H. and Tehan, P.E. (2022) Macronutrient and Micronutrient Intake of Individuals with Diabetic Foot Ulceration: A Short Report. *Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics*, **35**, 786-790. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jhn.12974>
- [15] Schaible, U.E. and Kaufmann, S.H. (2007) Malnutrition and Infection: Complex Mechanisms and Global Impacts. *PLOS Medicine*, **4**, e115. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0040115>
- [16] Keusch, G.T. (2003) The History of Nutrition: Malnutrition, Infection and Immunity. *The Journal of Nutrition*, **133**, 336S-340S. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jn/133.1.336S>
- [17] Cunningham-Rundles, S., McNeeley, D.F. and Moon, A. (2005) Mechanisms of Nutrient Modulation of the Immune Response. *The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*, **115**, 1119-1129. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaci.2005.04.036>
- [18] Paddon-Jones, D., Sheffield-Moore, M., Cree, M.G., Hewlings, S.J., Aarsland, A., Wolfe, R.R. and Ferrando, A.A. (2006) Atrophy and Impaired Muscle Protein Synthesis during Prolonged Inactivity and Stress. *The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism*, **91**, 4836-4841. <https://doi.org/10.1210/jc.2006-0651>
- [19] den Dekker, A., Davis, F.M., Kunkel, S.L. and Gallagher, K.A. (2019) Targeting Epigenetic Mechanisms in Diabetic Wound Healing. *Translational Research: The Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine*, **204**, 39-50. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trsl.2018.10.001>
- [20] Soeters, P.B., Wolfe, R.R. and Shenkin, A. (2019) Hypoalbuminemia: Pathogenesis and Clinical Significance. *Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition*, **43**, 181-193. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jpen.1451>
- [21] Jones, M.S., Rivera, M., Puccinelli, C.L., Wang, M.Y., Williams, S.J. and Barber, A.E. (2014) Targeted Amino Acid Supplementation in Diabetic Foot Wounds: Pilot Data and a Review of the Literature. *Surgical Infections*, **15**, 708-712. <https://doi.org/10.1089/sur.2013.158>
- [22] Zhang, S.S., Tang, Z.Y., Fang, P., Qian, H.J., Xu, L. and Ning, G. (2013) Nutritional Status Deteriorates as the Severity of Diabetic Foot Ulcers Increases and Independently Associates with Prognosis. *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine*, **5**, 215-222. <https://doi.org/10.3892/etm.2012.780>
- [23] Legendre, C., Debure, C., Meaume, S., Lok, C., Golmard, J.L. and Senet, P. (2008) Impact of Protein Deficiency on Venous Ulcer Healing. *Journal of Vascular Surgery*, **48**, 688-693. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvs.2008.04.012>
- [24] Martin, P., Hopkinson-Woolley, J. and McCluskey, J. (1992) Growth Factors and Cutaneous Wound Repair. *Progress in Growth Factor Research*, **4**, 25-44. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0955-2235\(92\)90003-Z](https://doi.org/10.1016/0955-2235(92)90003-Z)
- [25] Medlin, S. (2012) Nutrition for Wound Healing. *British Journal of Nursing*, **21**, S11-S15.
- [26] Kirk, S.J., Hurson, M., Regan, M.C., Holt, D.R., Wasserkrug, H.L. and Barbul, A. (1993) Arginine Stimulates Wound Healing and Immune Function in Elderly Human Beings. *Surgery*, **114**, 155-160.
- [27] Hurson, M., Regan, M.C., Kirk, S.J., Wasserkrug, H.L. and Barbul, A. (1995) Metabolic Effects of Arginine in a Healthy Elderly Population. *Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition*, **19**, 227-230. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0148607195019003227>
- [28] Da Porto, A., Miranda, C., Brosolo, G., Zanette, G., Michelli, A. and Ros, R.D. (2022) Nutritional Supplementation on Wound Healing in Diabetic Foot: What Is Known and What Is New? *World Journal of Diabetes*, **13**, 940-948. <https://doi.org/10.4239/wjd.v13.i11.940>
- [29] Pena, G., Kuang, B., Cowled, P., Howell, S., Dawson, J., Philpot, R. and Fitridge, R. (2020) Micronutrient Status in Diabetic Patients with Foot Ulcers. *Advances in Wound Care*, **9**, 9-15. <https://doi.org/10.1089/wound.2019.0973>
- [30] Mineoka, Y., Ishii, M., Hashimoto, Y., Yamashita, A., Takemura, T., Yamaguchi, S., Toyoda, M. and Fukui, M. (2022) Nutritional Status Assessed with Objective Data Assessment Correlates with a High-Risk Foot in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes. *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, **11**, Article 1314. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm11051314>
- [31] Bechara, N., Gunton, J.E., Flood, V., Hng, T.M. and McGloin, C. (2021) Associations between Nutrients and Foot Ulceration in Diabetes: A Systematic Review. *Nutrients*, **13**, Article 2576. <https://doi.org/10.3390/nu13082576>
- [32] Guo, S. and Dipietro, L.A. (2010) Factors Affecting Wound Healing. *Journal of Dental Research*, **89**, 219-229. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022034509359125>
- [33] Langemo, D., Anderson, J., Hanson, D., Hunter, S., Thompson, P. and Posthauer, M.E. (2006) Nutritional Considerations in Wound Care. *Advances in Skin & Wound Care*, **19**, 297-303. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00129334-200607000-00007>
- [34] National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) (2017) Surveillance Report 2017—Nutrition Support for Adults: Oral Nutrition Support, Enteral Tube Feeding and Parenteral Nutrition (2006) NICE Guideline CG32.
- [35] Gottschlich, M.M. and Kane Miller, C. (2001) Nutrition Forum. *The Journal of Burn Care & Rehabilitation*, **22**, 440-441. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00004630-200111000-00016>
- [36] Martínez García, R.M., Fuentes Chacón, R.M., Lorenzo Mora, A.M. and Ortega Anta, R.M. (2021) La nutrición en la

- prevención y curación de heridas crónicas. Importancia en la mejora del pie diabético [Nutrition in the Prevention and Healing of Chronic Wounds. Importance in Improving the Diabetic Foot]. *Nutricion Hospitalaria*, **38**, 60-63. <https://doi.org/10.20960/nh.03800>
- [37] Moore, Z.E., Corcoran, M.A. and Patton, D. (2020) Nutritional Interventions for Treating Foot Ulcers in People with Diabetes. *The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, **7**, CD011378. <https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD011378.pub2>
- [38] 许田田, 谢丽, 何春水, 等. 简化营养评分应用于老年严重肢体缺血病人的营养筛查[J]. 肠外与肠内营养, 2022, 29(1): 7-12.
- [39] Hong, J., Huang, Q.Q., Liu, W.Y., Hu, X., Jiang, F.F., Xu, Z.R., Shen, F.X. and Zhu, H. (2022) Three Nutritional Indices Are Effective Predictors of Mortality in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes and Foot Ulcers. *Frontiers in Nutrition*, **9**, Article 851274. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnut.2022.851274>
- [40] Bouillanne, O., Morineau, G., Dupont, C., Coulombel, I., Vincent, J.P., Nicolis, I., Benazeth, S., Cynober, L. and Ausset, C. (2005) Geriatric Nutritional Risk Index: A New Index for Evaluating at-Risk Elderly Medical Patients. *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, **82**, 777-783. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ajcn/82.4.777>
- [41] Kinugasa, Y., Kato, M., Sugihara, S., Hirai, M., Yamada, K., Yanagihara, K. and Yamamoto, K. (2013) Geriatric Nutritional Risk Index Predicts Functional Dependency and Mortality in Patients with Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction. *Circulation Journal: Official Journal of the Japanese Circulation Society*, **77**, 705-711. <https://doi.org/10.1253/circj.CJ-12-1091>
- [42] Kobayashi, I., Ishimura, E., Kato, Y., Okuno, S., Yamamoto, T., Yamakawa, T., Mori, K., Inaba, M. and Nishizawa, Y. (2010) Geriatric Nutritional Risk Index, a Simplified Nutritional Screening Index, Is a Significant Predictor of Mortality in Chronic Dialysis Patients. *Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation*, **25**, 3361-3365. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ndt/gfq211>
- [43] Shiraki, T., Iida, O., Takahara, M., Masuda, M., Okamoto, S., Ishihara, T., Nanto, K., Kanda, T., Fujita, M. and Uematsu, M. (2016) The Geriatric Nutritional Risk Index Is Independently Associated with Prognosis in Patients with Critical Limb Ischemia following Endovascular Therapy. *European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery*, **52**, 218-224. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejvs.2016.05.016>
- [44] Luo, H., Yang, H., Huang, B., Yuan, D., Zhu, J. and Zhao, J. (2016) Geriatric Nutritional Risk Index (GNRI) Independently Predicts Amputation in Chronic Critical Limb Ischemia (CLI). *PLOS ONE*, **11**, e0152111. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0152111>
- [45] Xie, Y., Zhang, H., Ye, T., Ge, S., Zhuo, R. and Zhu, H. (2017) The Geriatric Nutritional Risk Index Independently Predicts Mortality in Diabetic Foot Ulcers Patients Undergoing Amputations. *Journal of Diabetes Research*, **2017**, Article ID: 5797194. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2017/5797194>
- [46] Abd-El-Gawad, W.M., Abou-Hashem, R.M., El Maraghy, M.O. and Amin, G.E. (2014) The Validity of Geriatric Nutrition Risk Index: Simple Tool for Prediction of Nutritional-Related Complication of Hospitalized Elderly Patients. Comparison with Mini Nutritional Assessment. *Clinical Nutrition*, **33**, 1108-1116. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clnu.2013.12.005>
- [47] Durán Alert, P., Milà Villaruel, R., Formiga, F., Virgili Casas, N. and Vilarasau Farré, C. (2012) Assessing Risk Screening Methods of Malnutrition in Geriatric Patients: Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA) versus Geriatric Nutritional Risk Index (GNRI). *Nutricion Hospitalaria*, **27**, 590-598.
- [48] Gärtner, S., Kraft, M., Krüger, J., Vogt, L.J., Fiene, M., Mayerle, J., Aghdassi, A.A., Steveling, A., Völzke, H., Baummeister, S.E., Lerch, M.M. and Simon, P. (2017) Geriatric Nutritional Risk Index Correlates with Length of Hospital Stay and Inflammatory Markers in Older Inpatients. *Clinical Nutrition*, **36**, 1048-1053. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clnu.2016.06.019>
- [49] Ignacio de Ulíbarri, J., González-Madroño, A., de Villar, N.G., González, P., González, B., Mancha, A., Rodríguez, F. and Fernández, G. (2005) CONUT: A Tool for Controlling Nutritional Status. First Validation in a Hospital Population. *Nutricion Hospitalaria*, **20**, 38-45.
- [50] 石鸿雁, 朱平, 张美, 等. 控制营养状态评分与糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢风险的相关性研究[J]. 四川大学学报(医学版), 2022, 53(6): 993-997.
- [51] Liu, C., Zhu, M., Yang, X., Cui, H., Li, Z. and Wei, J. (2021) Controlling Nutritional Status Score as a Predictive Marker of In-hospital Mortality in Older Adult Patients. *Frontiers in Nutrition*, **8**, Article 738045. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnut.2021.738045>
- [52] Zhou, H., Chao, W., Cui, L., Li, M., Zou, Y. and Yang, M. (2020) Controlling Nutritional Status (CONUT) Score as Immune-Nutritional Predictor of Outcomes in Patients Undergoing Peritoneal Dialysis. *Clinical Nutrition*, **39**, 2564-2570. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clnu.2019.11.018>
- [53] Furuyama, T., Yamashita, S., Yoshiya, K., Kurose, S., Yoshino, S., Nakayama, K., Inoue, K., Morisaki, K., Matsumo-



- to, T. and Mori, M. (2020) The Controlling Nutritional Status Score Is Significantly Associated with Complete Ulcer Healing in Patients with Critical Limb Ischemia. *Annals of Vascular Surgery*, **66**, 510-517. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avsg.2019.12.031>
- [54] Mii, S., Guntani, A., Kawakubo, E., Shimazoe, H. and Ishida, M. (2020) Preoperative Nutritional Status Is an Independent Predictor of the Long-Term Outcome in Patients Undergoing Open Bypass for Critical Limb Ischemia. *Annals of Vascular Surgery*, **64**, 202-212. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avsg.2019.09.015>
- [55] Mineoka, Y., Ishii, M., Hashimoto, Y., Nakamura, N. and Fukui, M. (2019) Malnutrition Assessed by Controlling Nutritional Status Is Correlated to Carotid Atherosclerosis in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes. *Endocrine Journal*, **66**, 1073-1082. <https://doi.org/10.1507/endocrj.EJ19-0107>
- [56] Burgel, C.F., Eckert, I.D.C., Brito, J.E., Rodrigues, F.W. and Silva, F.M. (2021) Accuracy of Three Tools for Malnutrition Diagnosis in Hospitalised Patients: Comparison to Subjective Global Assessment. *Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics*, **34**, 935-944. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jhn.12907>
- [57] Guigoz, Y. (2006) The Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA) Review of the Literature—What Does It Tell Us? *The Journal of Nutrition, Health & Aging*, **10**, 466-487.
- [58] Detsky, A.S., McLaughlin, J.R., Baker, J.P., Johnston, N., Whittaker, S., Mendelson, R.A. and Jeejeebhoy, K.N. (1987) What Is Subjective Global Assessment of Nutritional Status? *Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition*, **11**, 8-13. <https://doi.org/10.1177/014860718701100108>
- [59] Dunning, T., Sinclair, A. and Colagiuri, S. (2014) New IDF Guideline for Managing Type 2 Diabetes in Older People. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, **103**, 538-540. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diabres.2014.03.005>
- [60] Vellas, B., Villars, H., Abellan, G., Soto, M.E., Rolland, Y., Guigoz, Y., Morley, J.E., Chumlea, W., Salva, A., Rubenstein, L.Z. and Garry, P. (2006) Overview of the MNA—Its History and Challenges. *The Journal of Nutrition, Health & Aging*, **10**, 456-465.
- [61] Gau, B.R., Chen, H.Y., Hung, S.Y., Yang, H.M., Yeh, J.T., Huang, C.H., Sun, J.H. and Huang, Y.Y. (2016) The Impact of Nutritional Status on Treatment Outcomes of Patients with Limb-Threatening Diabetic Foot Ulcers. *Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications*, **30**, 138-142. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdiacomp.2015.09.011>
- [62] Keskin, M., Hayiroğlu, M.I., Keskin, T., Kaya, A., Tatlısu, M.A., Altay, S., Uzun, A.O., Börklü, E.B., Güvenç, T.S., Avcı, I.I. and Kozan, Ö. (2017) A Novel and Useful Predictive Indicator of Prognosis in ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction, the Prognostic Nutritional Index. *Nutrition, Metabolism, and Cardiovascular Diseases*, **27**, 438-446. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.numecd.2017.01.005>