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肝部分切除治疗肝内胆管结石患者术后并发症及影响因素分析

谢京典 徐慧杰 李德满 段仁全 李红军

(湖北枣阳市第一人民医院 湖北 枣阳 441200)

摘要 目的:分析肝部分切除术治疗肝内胆管结石患者术后并发症及影响因素。**方法:**选取我院收治的肝内胆管结石患者 117 例,均采取肝部分切除术治疗,对其临床资料进行回顾性分析,研究术后并发症的发生情况,并对影响因素进行分析。**结果:**本组 117 例患者,并发症发生率 35.04%,其中肝功能衰竭 1 例,胆道出血 2 例,消化道出血 6 例,腹腔感染 6 例,胆瘘 6 例,胸腔积液 8 例,切口感染 12 例。并发症组患者术前白蛋白、手术时间、既往胆道手术史水平与非并发症组比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。肝部分切除术后的并发症多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示,手术时间、既往胆道手术史均是术后并发症独立风险因素。**结论:**肝部分切除术治疗肝内胆管结石患者术后并发症发生率较高,以切口感染和胸腔积液为最,患者的既往手术史以及手术时间均是影响并发症发生的重要危险因素,做好针对性预防可预防并发症的发生。

关键词:肝部分切除术;肝内胆管结石;并发症;影响因素

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Analysis of Postoperative Complications and Influence Factors of Patients with Intrahepatic Biliary Calculi after Partial Hepatectomy

XIE Jing-dian, XU Hui-jie, LI De-man, DUAN Ren-quan, LI Hong-jun

(Zaoyang First People's Hospital, Zaoyang, Hubei, 441200, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the postoperative complications and influence factors of patients with intrahepatic biliary calculi after partial hepatectomy. **Methods:** 117 cases of patients with intrahepatic biliary calculi in our hospital were selected and all went through partial hepatectomy. The clinical data were retrospectively analyzed, and the occurrence of postoperative complications studied, and the influence factors analyzed. **Results:** Among the 117 patients, the incidence of complications was 35.04%, including 1 cases of liver failure, 2 cases of biliary tract bleeding, 6 cases of gastrointestinal bleeding, 6 cases of abdominal infection, 6 cases of biliary fistula, 8 cases of pleural effusion, 12 cases of incision infection. Significant differences existed among preoperative albumin level, operation time and biliary tract surgery history between the complication group and non-complication group ($P < 0.05$). The multivariate Logistic regression analysis of postoperative complications of partial hepatectomy showed that the operation time and the history of biliary tract surgery were independent risk factors for complications. **Conclusion:** Partial hepatectomy for patients with intrahepatic biliary calculi has a high incidence of postoperative complications, with incision infection and pleural effusion are the most common ones. The history of previous surgery and operation time are important risk factors of complications. Targeted precautions can prevent the occurrence of complications.

Key words: Partial hepatectomy; Intrahepatic biliary calculi; Complications; Influence factors

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前言

肝部分切除术是一种较为复杂的手术方法,但由于疗效显著,结石清除率高,可避免复发等优势,被广泛用于肝内胆管结石患者的治疗中,该手术方法的疗效虽然十分显著,但并发症发生较为频繁,令人担忧^[1]。并发症的发生势必会给患者带来额外的痛苦,并且增加疾病治疗难度,产生额外的治疗费用,因此对并发症进行探讨,研究有效的并发症预防方式对患者有利。而研究并发症有效预防方式的重要途径则包括对并发症发生的影响因素进行分析,以做到预防具有针对性。本研究对肝部

分切除术治疗肝内胆管结石患者术后并发症及影响因素进行观察,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

我院自 2013 年 3 月 23 日-2015 年 3 月 23 日收治的肝内胆管结石患者 117 例,均采取肝部分切除术治疗,其中男 80 例,女 37 例,年龄在 38-67 岁,平均年龄(51.7 ± 4.7)岁。纳入标准:①手术耐受好者;②经影像学检查确诊者;③依从性好者。排除标准:①血液系统疾病者;②凝血功能障碍者;③精神疾病者;④恶性肿瘤者。

1.2 方法

对肝内胆管结石患者 117 例临床资料进行回顾性分析,均

作者简介:谢京典(1982-),主治医师,研究方向:肝胆外科,

E-mail: 249746626@qq.com

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是采取肝部分切除术治疗,根据并发症发生情况进行分析,分别为并发症组($n=41$)和非并发症组($n=76$),对两组临床资料进行整理,包括:术中总胆红素、术前白蛋白、手术时间、术中出血量、合并胆肠吻合、术中肝门阻断、术中胆镜使用、肝切除范围、术中输血、既往胆道手术史,分析并发症发生的影响因素。

1.3 观察指标

观察肝部分切除术后的并发症情况,并进行并发症单因素分析及并发症多因素 Logistic 回归分析。

1.4 统计学方法

数据采用专业 SPSS 17.0 软件进行统计学分析处理。计数资料用率(%)表示,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间 t 检验,计数资

料采用 χ^2 检验,并发症作为独立风险因素,相关性采取 Logistic 回归分析, $P < 0.05$ 差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 肝部分切除术后的并发症情况

本组 117 例患者中,并发症 41 例,并发症发生率 35.04%,其中肝功能衰竭 1 例(0.85%),胆道出血 2 例(1.71%),消化道出血 6 例(5.13%),腹腔感染 6 例(5.13%),胆瘘 6 例(5.13%),胸腔积液 8 例(6.84%),切口感染 12 例(10.26%)。

2.2 肝部分切除术后的并发症单因素分析

并发症组患者术前白蛋白、手术时间、既往胆道手术史水平与非并发症组比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 肝部分切除术后的并发症单因素分析

Table 1 Single factor analysis of complications after partial liver resection

Factors		Complication($n=41$)	Non-complication($n=76$)	t/χ^2	P
Intraoperative bilirubin($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{mol/L}$)		35.51 ± 11.49	36.46 ± 10.86	1.136	>0.05
Preoperative albumin($\bar{x} \pm s, \text{g/L}$)		27.16 ± 1.44	42.79 ± 1.49	8.531	<0.05
Operation time($\bar{x} \pm s, \text{min}$)		388.43 ± 15.24	290.32 ± 14.29	8.542	<0.05
Intraoperative blood loss($\bar{x} \pm s, \text{mL}$)		510.26 ± 108.74	499.79 ± 105.32	1.033	>0.05
Combined with bilioenteric anastomosis($n, \%$)	Yes	20(48.78)	39(51.32)	0.031	>0.05
	No	21(51.22)	37(48.68)		
Intraoperative hepatic vascular occlusion($n, \%$)	Yes	6(14.63)	10(13.16)	0.016	>0.05
	No	35(85.37)	66(86.84)		
Intraoperative choledochoscopy($n, \%$)	Yes	18(43.90)	39(51.32)	1.231	>0.05
	No	23(56.10)	37(48.68)		
Liver resection range($n, \%$)	≥ 3 liver segments	22(53.66)	35(46.05)	1.117	>0.05
	< 3 liver segments	19(46.34)	41(53.95)		
Intraoperative blood transfusion($n, \%$)	Yes	20(48.78)	40(52.63)	0.236	>0.05
	No	21(51.22)	36(47.37)		
Past history of biliary surgery($n, \%$)	Yes	25(60.98)	9(11.84)	14.643	<0.05
	No	16(39.02)	67(88.16)		

2.3 肝部分切除术后的并发症多因素 Logistic 回归分析

肝部分切除术后的并发症多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示,手术时间、既往胆道手术史均是术后并发症独立风险因素。见表 2。

3 讨论

肝部分切除术是治疗肝内胆管结石的有效手术方法,结石清除率高,可用于胆源性肝脓肿、胆管囊性扩张以及胆管狭窄患者,有预防结石复发的作用^[2,3]。但肝部分切除术对患者造成

的创伤依然很大,术后并发症发生率不容乐观,而对患者术后并发症以及影响因素进行探讨,可能从源头上避免并发症的发生,减轻患者的痛苦^[4]。

本研究结果中显示,117 例患者中,并发症发生率为 35.04%,其中以切口感染发生最多,其次是胸腔积液,而肝功能衰竭等严重并发症发生则较少。导致并发症发生的单因素考虑术中输血、术前白蛋白、合并单肠吻合、手术时间、既往胆道手术史等,而多因素回归分析显示,患者的并发症发生率和手术时间、既往胆道手术史有着密切的关系^[5]。肝部分切除术是一种

表 2 肝部分切除术后的并发症多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 2 Multiple logistic regression analysis of complications after partial liver resection

Influence factors	β	S.E	Wald	P	OR	OR95%CI
Operation time	1.372	0.376	10.120	0.040	4.234	1.780-8.788
Past history of biliary surgery	1.484	0.481	10.374	0.034	4.549	1.886-9.856

比较复杂的术式,同时创伤较大,患者的免疫能力受到影响,而较长的手术时间导致了创面长时间暴露,而过长时间的暴露势必会导致病菌侵入手术创口,导致切口感染,腹腔感染等并发症的发生^[6,7]。同时,长时间的手术麻醉也会对患者产生一定的损伤,可能是引起术后并发症频发的原因。而具有既往胆道手术史患者一般腹腔内粘连严重,手术难度较一般患者更大,因此势必会导致手术时间的延长。同时此类患者由于肝功能损害、营养不良以及免疫力低下等缘故,导致了并发症频发^[8]。因此避免并发症发生的主要方式为在术前对患者并发症发生风险进行详细评估,询问患者是否有既往胆道手术史,对于该类患者尽可能进行计划手术。另外,术前应对患者进行详尽的检查和各主要脏器评估,提高患者免疫力,避免感染。手术中应注意掌握熟练的手术技术,以严肃认真的态度对待手术,保护切口,同时在保证手术效果的情况下,尽可能缩短手术时间,术后引流也十分重要,保证引流通畅,减少腹腔积液,有效的避免感染。

综上所述,肝部分切除术是治疗胆管结石的有效方法,但由于手术创伤大,因此有较高的并发症发生风险,经过多因素回归分析,掌握了患者既往手术史以及手术时间是并发症发生的主要危险因素,临床可根据上述因素进行有针对性的预防,减少并发症的发生。

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