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胰十二指肠切除术治疗胰头癌伴壶腹周围癌的近远期疗效及安全性 *

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摘要 目的:研究胰十二指肠切除术治疗胰头癌伴壶腹周围癌的近远期疗效及安全性。**方法:**研究对象选取我院2009年8月到2013年6月间收治的胰头癌伴壶腹周围癌患者82例,采用随机数字法将其分为对照组和观察组,每组各41例。对照组患者接受姑息性手术治疗,观察组患者接受胰十二指肠切除术治疗,比较两组患者的手术时间、住院时间、术中出血量及并发症发生率,术后随访3年,比较两组患者术后1年、2年及3年生存率、术后1年复发率以及肿瘤根除率。**结果:**观察组的手术时间和术中出血量均明显高于对照组($P<0.01$),两组的住院时间比较无明显差异($P>0.05$);观察组的总并发症发生率(41.46%)明显高于对照组(22.96%)($P=0.03$),术后2年和3年的生存率明显高于对照组($P<0.05$),术后1年的复发率明显低于对照组($P=0.04$),肿瘤根除率明显高于对照组($P=0.04$)。**结论:**胰十二指肠切除术治疗胰头癌伴壶腹周围癌虽可延长手术时间,提高术中出血量及并发症风险,但肿瘤根治效果更好,可减少术后复发,明显提高远期生存率。

关键词:胰十二指肠切除术;姑息性手术;胰头癌伴壶腹周围癌;近远期疗效;安全性

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Short and Long Term Efficacy and Safety of Pancreaticoduodenectomy for Pancreatic Head Carcinoma and Periampullary Carcinoma*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the recent and long-term efficacy and safety of pancreaticoduodenectomy for pancreatic head carcinoma and periampullary carcinoma. **Methods:** 82 cases of pancreatic cancer combined with periampullary carcinoma patients admitted in our hospital from August 2009 to June 2013 were selected and randomly divided into the control group and the observation group. With 41 patients in each group. The control group received palliative surgical treatment, while the observation group underwent pancreaticoduodenectomy. The operation time, hospitalization time, intraoperative bleeding volume and the incidence of complications, 1, 2, 3-year survival rate and the recurrence rate at 1 year after operation and tumor eradication rate were compared between two groups. **Results:** The amount of bleeding, operation time of observation group were significantly higher than those of the control group($P<0.01$), no significant difference was found in the hospitalization time between the two groups($P>0.05$); the incidence of complications in the observation group (41.46%) was significantly higher than the control group (22.96%)($P=0.03$); the 2-year and 3-year survival rate of observation group were significantly higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$), the recurrence rate at 1 year after operation of observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group ($P=0.04$), the tumor eradication rate was significantly higher in the observation group than that of the control group ($P=0.04$). **Conclusion:** Though pancreaticoduodenectomy could prolong the operation time, increase the risk of bleeding and complications for pancreatic head carcinoma and periampullary carcinoma, but it could effectively reduce the possibility of recurrence after operation, significantly improve the long-term survival rate.

Key words: Pancreaticoduodenectomy; Palliative surgery; Pancreatic cancer with periampullary carcinoma; Curative effect; Safety

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前言

胰头癌是指发生于胰头部的恶性肿瘤,是最常见的胰腺恶性肿瘤,所占比例达90.0%以上,同时占全身恶性肿瘤比例在1.0%~2.0%^[1],且近年来其发病率呈逐年上升。研究显示胰头癌具有病情进展迅速、恶性程度高及预后差等特点,5年内生存率极低。目前,胰头癌的病因尚未明确定论,主要与饮食、吸烟、

合并糖尿病及急慢性胰腺疾病有关^[2],临床主要表现出上腹部的钝痛、隐痛、饱胀不适、食欲不振、恶心呕吐等症状,随着病情进展可出现腹部包块、腹水、浅表淋巴结转移肿大。壶腹周围癌是泛指发生于肝胰壶腹周围2 cm内的恶性肿瘤,常见的如壶腹本身、胆总管末段、胰管开口处、内侧壁及十二指肠降段等部位恶性肿瘤,患者主要以无痛性黄疸、上腹疼痛、发热、体重降低、肝胆囊肿大等症状^[3],其预后效果较胰头癌较优。近年来,我

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国胰头癌和壶腹周围癌的发病率均明显上升,合并两种肿瘤的患者较为常见^[4],临床治疗难度明显提高。姑息性手术是既往治疗两种肿瘤的常用手段,随着外科技术及理念的发展,胰十二指肠切除术逐渐得到临床认可,被认为是壶腹周围癌及胰头癌治疗的最佳术式^[5],但目前对于两种肿瘤合并患者术式的选择研究较少。因此,本研究主要探讨了对姑息性手术与胰十二指肠切除术在胰头癌伴壶腹周围癌的近期疗效和安全性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

研究对象选取我院2009年8月到2013年6月收治的胰头癌伴壶腹周围癌患者82例,纳入标准^[6]:①均符合胰头癌和壶腹周围癌临床诊断标准,且经术后病理学检查证实;②无合并严重的心脑血管、肝肾肺等器官组织疾病;③无严重的免疫系统、血液系统疾病;④年龄均≥18岁;⑤均自愿参加并签署知情同意书。排除标准:⑥手术治疗前曾接受放化疗;⑦伴有其他严重的胰腺疾病;⑧合并其他部位恶性肿瘤;⑨术后拒绝随访或随访资料不全者;⑩严重的精神类疾病者。采用随机数字法将其分为对照组和观察组,每组各41例。对照组患者男性27例,女性14例,年龄在22~75岁,平均年龄为(58.91±9.43)岁,术前血清平均总胆红素水平为(211.73±107.66)μmol/L,TNM分期:II期3例、III期5例、IV期33例,病理分化程度:高分化4例、中分化7例、低分化30例;观察组患者男性29例,女性12例,年龄在21~79岁,平均年龄为(59.47±9.52)岁,术前血清平均总胆红素水平为(208.26±109.14)μmol/L,TNM分期:II期2例、III期6例、IV期33例,病理分化程度:高分化3例、中分化6例、低分化32例。两组患者在性别、年龄、总胆红素水平、分化程度及TNM分期等一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具可比性,且本研究经院内伦理委员会审核批准。

表1 两组患者的手术近期疗效指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 1 Comparison of the short-term curative effect between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Operation time(min)	Amount of bleeding during operation(mL)	Hospitalization time(d)
Control group(n=41)	210.63±38.93	244.82±86.10	26.77±8.14
Observation group(n=41)	539.45±76.06	658.31±165.29	31.62±11.08
P	0.00	0.00	0.08

2.2 两组患者的并发症发生率比较

观察组患者的腹水、感染、胃肠吻合口瘘、胰瘘、胃延迟排空、腹腔内出血等并发症发生率为41.46%,对照组患者的总并发症发生率为22.96%,观察组明显高于对照组($P=0.03$),详见表2。

表2 两组并发症发生率的比较[例(%)]
Table 2 Comparison of the incidence of complications between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Ascites	Infected	Gastrointestinal anastomotic fistula	Pancreatic fistula	Delayed gastric emptying	Intraperitoneal hemorrhage	Total incidence rate(%)
Control group (n=41)	3(7.32)	1(2.44)	2(4.88)	0(0.00)	1(2.44)	2(4.88)	22.96
Observation group(n=41)	2(4.88)	1(2.44)	4(9.76)	4(9.76)	3(7.32)	3(9.76)	41.46
P	-						0.03

1.2 方法

所有患者术前均行X线、彩超、CT等影像学检查,对肿瘤范围、大小、切除可能性以及转移等情况,随后对照组患者行胆总管空肠吻合术治疗,观察组患者行胰十二指肠切除术治疗,选取Child术式,手术切除范围包括病变胰腺、邻近十二指肠、胆管下端、空肠上端以及部分胃体,同时重建重建胃肠、胆肠及胰肠3个吻合口,术中全面评估肿瘤转移情况,对肿瘤周围淋巴结进行彻底清扫,如肿瘤已侵袭至门静脉、肠系膜上静脉,需对血管骨骼化处理,防止肿瘤扩散,且术后需留置主胰管引流支架,密切观察胰腺分泌液流量、性质等情况,避免意外事件发生。同时术后给予营养支持和生长抑制素抑制胰腺分泌等措施干预,减少并发症,同时术中病理活检组织如判定位恶性疾病,需给予针对性放化疗干预。

1.3 观察指标

①比较两组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间等近期疗效指标;②比较两组患者的腹水、感染、胃肠吻合口瘘、胰瘘、胃延迟排空、腹腔内出血等并发症发生率;③术后随访3年,比较两组患者术后1年、2年及3年的生存率;④比较两组患者的术后1年复发率以及肿瘤根除率。

1.4 统计学方法

所有统计学资料都采用SPSS21.0专业统计学软件进行数据分析,计量资料以均数±标准差表示,并采用t检验。而所有的计数资料以率(n%)表示,用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者的手术近期疗效指标比较

观察组患者的手术时间和术中出血量均明显高于对照组($P<0.01$),而两组患者的住院时间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),详情见表1。

2.3 两组患者的远期生存率比较

术后随访显示：观察组患者术后1年、2年及3年的生存率均高于对照组，其中术后2年和3年的生存率明显高于对照

组($P<0.05$)，术后1年的生存率比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)，详情见表3。

表3 两组患者的远期生存率比较[例(%)]

Table 3 Comparison of the long-term survival rate between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Survival rate		
	1 years after operation	2 years after operation	3 years after operation
Control group(n=41)	17(41.46)	3(7.32)	1(2.44)
Observation group(n=41)	22(53.66)	14(34.15)	8(19.51)
P	0.27	0.00	0.01

2.4 两组患者术后1年肿瘤复发率和根除率比较

观察组患者术后1年复发率明显低于对照组($P=0.04$)，观

察组患者的肿瘤根除率明显高于对照组($P=0.04$)，详情见表4。

表4 两组患者术后1年肿瘤复发率和根除率比较[例(%)]

Table 4 Comparison of the postoperative recurrence rate at 1 year after operation and eradication rate between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Postoperative recurrence rate of 1 years after operation	Eradication rate
Control group(n=41)	23(56.10)	26(63.41)
Observation group(n=41)	16(39.02)	33(80.49)
P	0.04	0.04

3 讨论

胰头癌是较为特殊的消化道恶性肿瘤，绝大部分属于导管上皮腺癌，恶性程度极高^[7]。由于该病起病较为隐匿，早期确诊难度较大，导致超过75.0%患者就诊时已发展为III或IV期^[8]，病情进展迅速，五年生存率极低。其原因主要与其特殊的解剖位置和生物学行为、位于腹膜后较为隐蔽、早期无特异性症状有关，因此很难及时诊断^[9]。同时，其毗邻的腹主动脉、门静脉等血管，重要脏器较多，且具有较高的侵袭性，易发生周围血管、脏器及胆总管的侵犯^[10]。研究显示^[11]早期胰头癌也可出现有周围血管、胆管及脏器浸润的生物学特点，同时多已伴有淋巴结的转移，且胰头癌还具有沿神经束膜间隙转移的浸润特性，因此易导致腹膜后软组织肿瘤留有残留，对患者预后构成极大威胁^[12]。壶腹周围癌的预后则较胰头癌更好，主要因其早期可引起胆道梗阻、黄疸等典型临床症状，早期诊断相对容易，且自身生物学特性更接近小肠肿瘤，分化程度高且发展缓慢，同时其淋巴结转移能力和模式、侵袭性均与胰头癌存在极大差异^[13]。

随着胰头癌和壶腹周围癌发病率的上升，合并两种肿瘤患者越来越多，也对临床治疗带来极大难度^[14]，且近年来胰腺癌的疗效仍未得到实质进展。手术治疗仍是胰头癌和壶腹周围癌的主要手段，包括局部切除术等姑息性手和胰十二指肠切除术、全胰切除等^[15]。但研究显示传统的姑息性手术仅具有减轻痛苦、维持营养等作用，而远期疗效极差，五年生存率不足4.0%^[16]。胰十二指肠切除术于1935年最早报道，目前已成为胰头癌和壶腹周围癌的首选术式，但因其手术操作复杂，术中需重建胃肠、胆肠及胰肠3个吻合口^[17]，因此术后存在较高的吻合口瘘、腹腔出血等并发症风险，也是引起死亡的主要原因。近年来，随着外科技术及医疗设备的发展以及采用生长抑制素抑制胰腺分泌等措施，胰十二指肠切除术的死亡率和并发症发生

率已显著降低，已被临床得到广泛认可。Chandrasegaram M D等^[18]研究显示胰十二指肠切除术治疗老年组和中青年组患者的术后1年、3年生存率分别达到97.37%、57.89%和93.55%、70.97%。然而，对于胰头癌伴壶腹周围癌患者，因两种肿瘤解剖位置和生物学特性的不同^[19]，因此手术治疗效果存在差异，对于术式选择也存在一定争议。而目前有关不同术式在胰头癌伴壶腹周围癌中的效果比较报道较少，本研究对姑息性手术和胰十二指肠切除术的近远期疗效进行比较，结果显示：观察组的手术时间、术中出血量及并发症发生率均高于对照组，这与其手术切除范围广、手术操作复杂和术中建立吻合口瘘有关^[20]，但未发现两组患者住院时间的差，表明两种术式术后近期恢复效果相当。术后随访则显示：观察组的术后2年、3年的生存率及肿瘤根除率明显高于对照组，术后1年的复发率明显低于对照组，表明胰十二指肠切除术虽可增加并发症和出血风险，但在延长生存期、预防复发的作用明显更佳。

综上所述，胰十二指肠切除术治疗胰头癌伴壶腹周围癌虽可延长手术时间，提高术中出血量及并发症风险，但肿瘤根治效果更好，减少术后复发可能，可明显提高远期生存率。

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