

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.22.033

I 期肠切除吻合术治疗急性梗阻性结肠癌的临床效果分析

张夕凉¹ 王育红¹ 姜福亭¹ 刘刚¹ 吴仕和¹ 郭晓东²

(1 海军总医院普通外科 北京 100037;2 解放军第 302 医院 北京 100039)

摘要 目的:探讨 I 期肠切除吻合术处理急性梗阻性结肠癌的临床效果,为普外科手术提供参考。**方法:**对我院 2011 年 4 月 -2013 年 11 月实施 I 期肠切除吻合术的 59 例急性梗阻性结肠癌患者的临床资料进行分析,并与择期接受结肠癌根治术的 42 例患者对比。观察两组患者的平均术中出血量、手术时间、切口长度、切除肿瘤大小、清扫淋巴结数、术后肛门排气、并发症发生率、住院时间及肿瘤复发率等。**结果:**与根治切除术组比较,I 期肠切除吻合术组患者的平均手术时间及术中出血量无显著性差异($P>0.05$),但肿瘤切除率及淋巴结清扫情况优于根治切除术组,且手术切口小,组间比较差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。I 期肠切除吻合术组患者术后肛门排气时间和下床活动时间早于根治切除术组患者($P<0.05$);I 期肠切除吻合术组患者术后并发症的发生率、肿瘤复发转移率均明显低于根治切除术组患者,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组患者术后两年的生存率无显著差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**I 期肠切除吻合术用于急诊处理急性梗阻性结肠癌具有良好的手术效果,并发症的发生率低,有利于改善患者术后的生存质量。

关键词:急性梗阻性结肠癌; I 期肠切除吻合术; 临床效果

中图分类号:R574.2; R735.35 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2014)22-4329-03

Clinical Effects of Intestinal Anastomosis on the Treatment of Acute Obstructive Colorectal Cancer

ZHANG Xi-liang¹, WANG Yu-hong¹, JIANG Fu-ting¹, LIU Gang¹, WU Shi-he¹, GUO Xiao-dong²

(1 The General Hospital of Navy, PLA, Beijing, 100037, China; 2 302 Hospital of PLA, Beijing, 100039, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the clinical effects of the intestinal anastomosis on the treatment of the acute obstructive colorectal cancer so as to make a reference. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was performed about the clinical data of 59 patients with the acute obstructive colorectal cancer who were accepted the intestinal anastomosis in our hospital from April 2011 to November 2013, and another 42 patients who were conducted the selective operation were chosen as the control group. Then the operation time, the blood loss, the incision length, the tumor resections, the rate of recurrence, the incidence of postoperative complications and the hospitalization of patients in the two groups were compared and analyzed. **Results:** There was no statistically significant difference about the average operation time and the blood loss in the two groups ($P>0.05$); The results of tumor and lymph resections in the anastomosis group were better than those of the control group with statistically significant differences ($P<0.05$); The time of exsufflation and postoperative activities of patients in the anastomosis group was earlier than that of the control group ($P<0.05$); The rates of recurrence and metastasis and the incidence of complications in the anastomosis group were lower than those of the control group with statistically significant differences ($P<0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference about the rate of survival ($P>0.05$). **Conclusions:** The intestinal anastomosis at stage I is worthy of promoting with the advantages of obvious clinical effects and lower incidence of complications that could improve the life quality of patients.

Key words: Acute obstructive colorectal cancer; Intestinal Anastomosis; Clinical effects

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R574.2; R735.35 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2014)22-4329-03

前言

结肠癌(Colorectal cancer)是临床常见的恶性肿瘤之一,且发病率逐年增高,早期症状不明显,随着肿瘤体积逐渐增大,患者会出现排便异常、便血、腹泻及局部腹痛等症状,晚期则累及全身,病死率极高^[1-3]。急性梗阻性结肠癌是常见的急腹症之一,患者通常会出现腹胀、腹痛、恶心呕吐及排便障碍等症状,需要进行手术治疗^[4-5]。急诊手术的目的是解除梗阻、根治肿瘤及提高生存率^[6]。虽然传统的分期切除术进行造瘘具有较高的安全

性,但手术创伤大、并发症多,不利于患者术后恢复,而且分期切除肿瘤增加了病灶远端转移的机率,不利于手术预后^[7-8]。因此,选择一种合理的手术方案是提高急性梗阻性结肠癌患者术后生存质量的关键。近年来,I 期肠切除吻合术被广泛采用,对梗阻性结肠癌具有良好的效果,不仅提高了肿瘤切除率,而且减轻患者痛苦^[9]。本研究采用回顾性分析的方法对急性梗阻性结肠癌患者的临床资料进行整理,探讨 I 期肠切除吻合术的有效性和安全性,为急诊普通外科手术提供可借鉴的方法。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2011 年 4 月 -2013 年 11 月在我院接受 I 期肠切除吻合术的急性梗阻性结肠癌患者 59 例作为研究组,所有患者

作者简介:张夕凉(1978-),主治医师,主要从事胃肠肿瘤外科治疗等方面的研究,E-mail:laohushanshang@163.com
(收稿日期:2014-01-10 接受日期:2014-01-30)

入院时均经肠镜、影像学检查及病理切片确诊为结肠癌,Dukes分期为:A级37例,B级12例,C级10例。其中,男39例,女20例;年龄30-78岁,平均(32.1±1.5)岁;病灶位置:横结肠17例,升结肠18例,降结肠15例,乙状结肠9例;肿瘤分型:黏液腺癌19例,乳头状癌23例,管状腺癌17例;梗阻病程为4-8小时。另选取择期实施根治性切除术的结肠癌患者42例为对照组,其中,男27例,女15例;年龄31-78岁,平均(33.5±2.4)岁;病灶位置:肝曲结肠12例,横结肠9例,降结肠7例,乙状结肠14例;肿瘤分型:黏液腺癌17例,乳头状癌15例,未分化癌10例;梗阻病程为6-9小时。两组患者的性别、年龄等一般资料无明显差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 纳入标准

纳入标准:腹部可见肠型和蠕动波;腹胀、恶心呕吐等反复发作、排气排便异常;肿瘤未侵袭周围器官、病灶未出现广泛转移的患者;无腹部手术史,无心、肝、肾等重要脏器功能不全的患者;无心血管、急性腹膜炎及肠坏死等疾病的患者;生命体征平稳,手术可耐受的患者;梗阻病程较短,肠道污染较轻、肠管减压灌洗较满意的患者。

1.3 手术方法

1.3.1 I期肠切除吻合术 ①术前准备:患者入院后积极给予禁食、胃肠减压、灌肠等常规术前准备。②手术方法:全麻气管插管,在脐下缘切口,插入气腹针,建立气腹(11-13 mmHg),置入腹腔镜,探查腹腔,确定肿块位置,排除合并症及远端转移。利用超声刀分离系膜,用钳夹结扎近端,离断结肠脾曲,显露病灶位置,切除肿瘤。以塑料袋套扎近端结肠,将肠内容物挤出。然后切除阑尾,经阑尾残端或行末端回肠造口,插入导尿管,肠钳夹闭造口肠管近端。用生理盐水混合庆大霉素及甲硝唑进行灌肠,直至流出清水,拔除导尿管,缝合造口。术毕,冲洗腹腔,放置引流管,逐层关腹。③术后预防吻合口瘘、腹腔感染等并发症,给予肠外营养支持等。

1.3.2 根治性肠切除术 超声刀游离结肠两侧腹膜及系膜,于肛门齿状线上5 mm切开,下拖并向上分离3 mm,切断结肠肌鞘,行肠系膜切除,清除淋巴结,拖出正常的结肠与粘膜齿状线上切缘吻合。

1.4 观察指标

观察两组患者的平均手术时间、术中出血量、术后排气时

间、下床活动时间、切除肿瘤大小、淋巴结清扫情况、术后并发症及复发转移率等。

1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS17.0软件进行统计分析,数据比较采用卡方检验或t检验,计数资料用均数±标准差表示,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者手术情况比较

I期肠切除吻合组患者的平均手术时间为(87.82±9.57)min;术中出血量为(246.48±33.24)ml;切口长度为(9.84±2.77)cm;切除肿瘤(25.47±4.79)cm;清扫淋巴结(11.72±3.34)枚;根治组患者的平均手术时间为(88.16±8.94)min,术中出血量为(282.32±24.21)ml;切口长度为(17.07±1.03)cm;切除肿瘤(20.63±8.86)cm;清扫淋巴结(9.65±4.50)枚;I期肠切除吻合术组患者的平均手术时间及术中出血量与根治切除术组比较无显著性差异($P>0.05$);但肿瘤切除率及淋巴结清扫情况优于根治切除术组,且手术切口小,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

2.2 两组患者术后恢复情况

I期肠切除吻合组患者术后肛门排气时间为(11.12±1.33)d;下床活动时间为(6.05±1.85)d;住院时间为(8.44±1.63)d;术后并发症情况:吻合口瘘2例、消化道出血3例、肠粘连2例,并发症的发生率为11.86%;根治组患者术后肛门排气时间为(18.18±1.09)d,下床活动时间为(8.47±1.23)d,住院时间为(11.28±1.91)d;术后并发症情况:吻合口瘘4例、消化道出血2例、切口感染3例,并发症的发生率为21.43%;I期肠切除吻合术组患者术后肛门排气时间和下床活动时间早于根治切除术组患者,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);I期肠切除组并发症的发生率为11.86%,明显低于根治切除组21.43%,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

2.3 随访结果

随访两年,I期肠切除组复发1例、转移2例、死亡1例,复发转移率为5.26%,生存率为98.31%。根治切除组复发2例、转移3例、死亡2例,复发转移率为12.50%,生存率为95.24%。两组两年生存率无显著差异($P>0.05$);I期肠切除患者肿瘤复发率低于根治切除组,差异显著且具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

表1 两组患者手术基本情况对比

Table 1 Comparison of the operation situation of patients between the two groups

分组 Group	I期切除吻合 Anastomosis I (n=59)	根治性切除 Radical excision(n=42)
手术时间 Operation time(min)	87.82±9.57	88.16±8.94
术中出血量 Blood loss(ml)	246.48±33.24	282.32±24.21
切口长度 Incision length(cm)	9.84±2.77*	17.07±1.03
切除肿瘤大小 Tumor resection(cm)	25.47±4.79*	20.63±8.86
清扫淋巴结数 Lymph resection(n)	11.72±3.34*	9.65±4.50
肛门排气时间 Exsufflation time(day)	11.12±1.33*	18.18±1.09
下床活动时间 Activity time(day)	6.05±1.85*	8.47±1.23
住院时间 Hospitalizations(day)	8.44±1.63*	11.28±1.91
并发症发生率 Complications(%)	11.86%(7/59)*	21.43%(9/42)
复发转移率 Recurrence&Metastasis(%)	5.26%(3/59)*	12.50%(5/42)
生存率 Survival rate(%)	98.31%(58/59)	95.24%(40/42)

*Note: compared with the control group, $P<0.05$

3 讨论

随着医学的进步及科学技术的发展,结肠癌可选择介入治疗、放射治疗及化疗等手段进行治疗,但手术治疗仍是其主要的治疗方法^[10]。常规的结直肠癌根治术包括肿瘤及其两端肠段、系膜、周围淋巴结及周围浸润组织,根据病人实际状况及各脏器功能、肿瘤位置、肿瘤分期、病理类型及生物学行为等判断手术方式,最大程度的清除病灶,同时减少对周围脏器的损伤,改善患者生存质量^[11-13]。但分期切除术创伤大、术后并发症多,而且分期切除肿瘤增加了病灶远端转移的机率,不利于患者术后恢复。随着吻合技术的提高及结肠灌洗条件的完善,I期肠切除吻合术的手术成功率得到提高。该方法对肠管进行减压,彻底冲洗肠腔,清除细菌和毒素,改善肠壁血液循环,利于切口吻合^[14,15]。I期肠切除吻合术的目的是彻底清除肿瘤病灶的同时减少二次手术对患者的创伤,从而促进术后恢复^[16]。

据文献证实,结直肠癌手术后出现的吻合口瘘、切口感染等并发症是影响手术效果和患者生存质量的关键因素^[17]。因此,选择合理的手术方案、有效的减少术后并发症对结肠癌患者来说是至关重要的。本研究中,I期肠切除吻合术组患者术后并发症的发生率为11.86%,明显低于根治切除术组21.43%,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结果说明,采用I期肠切除吻合术治疗急性梗阻性结肠癌能够降低术后并发症的发生率,有利于改善患者的生存质量。据相关资料报道,I期肠切除吻合术与传统结肠癌根治术在肿瘤切除范围、淋巴结清扫数目、手术病死率等方面存在显著差异^[18,19]。结合本研究,我们发现I期肠切除吻合术患者的肿瘤切除率及淋巴结清扫情况优于根治切除术组,肿瘤复发率低于根治性肠切除术患者($P<0.05$),而两组患者术后两年生存率无显著差异($P>0.05$)。结果提示我们,在肿瘤的根治性方面,I期肠切除吻合术与传统根治性肠切除术均可完成肿瘤的切除及淋巴结清扫任务,而I期肠切除吻合术的手术创伤较小,更利于患者恢复^[20]。

综上所述,I期肠切除吻合术的关键在于术中对肠管彻底减压、清洗,从而降低术后吻合口瘘等影响患者术后生存质量的因素,进而提高手术的有效性和安全性,适于临床手术切除急性梗阻性结肠癌。

参考文献(References)

- [1] 吴仕和,张炎,郭晓东,等.腹会阴直肠癌柱状切除术经改良后治疗低位直肠癌的30例临床效果分析[J].现代生物医学进展,2013,13(24):4663-4666
Wu Shi-he, Zhang Yan, Guo Xiao-dong, et al. The Clinical Analysis about the Application of Modified Cylindrical Abdominoperineal Resection on the Low-set Rectal Cancers with 30 cases[J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2013, 13(24): 4663-4666
- [2] Ordoñez CA, Pino LF, Badiel M, et al. Safety of performing a delayed anastomosis during damage control laparotomy in patients with destructive colon injuries[J]. J Trauma, 2011, 71(6): 1512-1517
- [3] Blake P, Delicata R, Cross N, et al. Large bowel obstruction due to colorectal carcinoma can be safely treated by colonic stent insertion-case series from a UK district general hospital[J]. Colorectal Dis, 2012, 14(12): 1489-1492
- [4] 许刚,王传龙,李才菊,等.左半结直肠癌并急性肠梗阻经内镜介入治疗后再限期手术的临床应用探讨 [J].现代生物医学进展,2012,12(27): 5333-5335
Xu Gang, Wang Chuan-long, Li Cai-ju, et al. The Clinical Application of Deadline for Surgery after the Left Half of Colorectal Cancer and Acute Intestinal Obstruction by Endoscopic Treatment[J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2012, 12(27): 5333-5335
- [5] Angenete E, Asplund D, Bergström M, et al. Stenting for colorectal cancer obstruction compared to surgery--a study of consecutive patients in a single institution [J]. Int J Colorectal Dis, 2012, 27(5): 665-670
- [6] Hooft JE, Bemelman WA, Oldenburg B, et al. Colonic stenting versus emergency surgery for acute left-sided malignant colonic obstruction: a multicentre randomised trial[J]. Lancet Oncol, 2011, 12(4): 344-352
- [7] Park SH, Lee JH, Lee SS, et al. CT colonography for detection and characterisation of synchronous proximal colonic lesions in patients with stenosing colorectal cancer[J]. Gut, 2012, 61(12): 1716-1722
- [8] Kim BK, Hong SP, Heo HM, et al. Endoscopic stenting is not as effective for palliation of colorectal obstruction in patients with advanced gastric cancer as emergency surgery [J]. Gastrointest Endosc, 2012, 75(2): 294-301
- [9] Georgoff P, Perales P, Laguna B, et al. Colonic injuries and the damage control abdomen: does management strategy matter? [J]. J Surg Res, 2013, 181(2): 293-299
- [10] Keränen I, Lepistö A, Udd M, et al. Stenting for malignant colorectal obstruction: a single-center experience with 101 patients [J]. Surg Endosc, 2012, 26(2): 423-430
- [11] Kim BC, Han KS, Hong CW, et al. Clinical outcomes of palliative self-expanding metallic stents in patients with malignant colorectal obstruction[J]. J Dig Dis, 2012, 13(5): 258-266
- [12] Currie AC, Tonsi AF, Kumarasinghe A, et al. Distal intestinal obstruction syndrome in an adult with cystic fibrosis [J]. Colorectal Dis, 2012, 14(3): 131-132
- [13] Trindade AJ, Khaitov S, Potack JZ, et al. Successful EUS-guided FNA through a colonic stent array for diagnosis of an extra luminal pelvic malignancy causing colonic obstruction[J]. Gastrointest Endosc, 2012, 76(5): 1070-1072
- [14] 韩刚,王以东,曹羽,等.直肠癌腹腔镜与开腹根治术的近远期疗效及安全性评估 [J].现代生物医学进展, 2013, 13 (8): 1511-1513+1553
Han Gang, Wang Yi-dong, Cao Yu, et al. Study on the Short-Term and Long-Term Effect and Safety of Laparoscopic Versus Open Radical Resection for Rectal Cancer [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2013, 13(8): 1511-1513+1553
- [15] Okuda J, Tanaka K, Kondo K, et al. Safe anastomosis in laparoscopic low anterior resection for rectal cancer[J]. Asian J Endosc Surg, 2011, 4(2): 68-72
- [16] Ohtani H, Tamamori Y, Arimoto Y, et al. A meta-analysis of the short and long-term results of randomized controlled trials compared laparoscopy-assisted and open colectomy for colon cancer [J]. J Cancer, 2012, 3: 49-57
- [17] Shi Q, Zhong YS, Yao LQ, et al. Endoscopic submucosal dissection for treatment of esophageal submucosal tumors originating from the muscularis propria layer [J]. Gastrointest Endosc, 2011, 74 (6): 1194-1200
- [18] Akiyoshi T, Ueno M, Fukunaga Y, et al. Incidence of and risk factors for anastomotic leakage after laparoscopic anterior resection with intracorporeal rectal transection and double-stapling technique anastomosis for rectal cancer [J]. The American Journal of Surgery, 2011, 202(3): 259-264
- [19] Bülow S, Christensen IJ, Iversen LH, et al. Intraoperative perforation is an important predictor of local recurrence and impaired survival after abdominoperineal resection for rectal cancer [J]. Colorectal Disease, 2011, 13(11): 1256-1264
- [20] Cai Y, Zhou Y, Li Z, et al. Surgical outcome of laparoscopic colectomy for colorectal cancer in obese patients: A comparative study with open colectomy[J]. Oncol Lett, 2013, 6(4): 1057-1062