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垂体后叶素及缩宫素止血在腹腔镜肌壁间子宫肌瘤剔除术中应用的比较观察

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摘要 目的：对比分析采用垂体后叶素及缩宫素止血在腹腔镜子宫肌瘤剔除术中临床疗效。**方法**：将我院接受治疗的76例患者按照手术止血方法，分为垂体后叶素止血组（A组）与缩宫素止血组（B组），观察两组患者各自手术治疗后的时间、术中出血量、术后血红蛋白水平的变化以及治疗前后血压的变化情况。**结果**：两组患者手术治疗均成功完成，A组患者在手术时间、术中出血量、术后血红蛋白下降差值等方面，均显著优于B组患者（P<0.05）；A组患者用药15 min后收缩压水平与B组差异显著（P<0.05），而30 min与45 min后，二者差异不显著（P>0.05）。两组患者用药前，HR和SPO_2水平对比差异不显著（P>0.05）。两组患者用药后HR与用药前对比，差异均显著（均P<0.05）。而SPO_2在两组内以及两组间对比，差异均不显著（P>0.05）。A组患者用药5 min和10 min、30 min后HR分别与B组对比，差异均具有显著性（均P<0.05）。**结论**：临床上进行腹腔镜手术治疗子宫肌瘤疾病过程中，采用垂体后叶素对患者进行止血，能有效减少手术治疗时间、降低手术出血量水平，手术止血效果整体优于缩宫素止血，产生的临床效果显著，值得临床上进一步推广应用。

关键词：腹腔镜；肌瘤剔除术；垂体后叶素；缩宫素；疗效对比

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Comparation on Hemostatic Efficacy of Pituitrin and Oxytocin Hemostatic Applying to Muscle Intramural Laparoscopic Uterine Myoma Eliminating Technique

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ABSTRACT Objective: To compare and analyze the clinical curative effect of pituitrin and oxytocin bleeding applying to laparoscopic uterine fibroids eliminate intraoperative. **Methods:** According to surgical hemostasis method, 76 patients in our hospital were divided into pituitrin bleeding group (group A) and oxytocin bleeding group (group B), surgery time of both groups were observed, intraoperative blood loss, so were the change of postoperative hemoglobin levels and the change of blood pressure before and after the treatment after their surgery. **Results:** Surgical treatment were successfully completed in both groups, operation time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative hemoglobin decreased difference, et al, were significantly better in group A than group B (P<0.05); Systolic blood pressure levels at 15 mins after treating showed significant difference between the two groups (P<0.05), while after 30 min and 45 min, the differences were not significant (P>0.05). Before drug treatment, respectively compared 2 groups of patients with HR and SPO_2 level, the differences were not significant (all P>0.05). 2 groups of patients before and after treatment compared with HR, the differences were significant (all P<0.05). And the 2 groups' SPO_2 compared in or between them, the differences were not significant (all P>0.05). A group of patients treated with drug after 5min and 10min, 30 min's HR compared respectively with group B, the differences were significant (all P<0.05). **Conclusions:** Laparoscopic surgical in the treatment of uterine fibroids clinical disease, in the process of using pituitrin in patients with bleeding, can effectively shorten the surgery time and reduce the level of surgical blood loss, of which the surgical hemostasis effect as a whole is better than that of oxytocin bleeding, clinical effect is remarkable, is worth further clinical application.

Key words: Laparoscopic; The myoma eliminating technique; Pituitrin; Oxytocin

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前言

子宫肌瘤症状是一种良性肿瘤，该疾病患者的主要症状为月经周期缩短、月经期延长、月经过多、继发性贫血甚至直接导致不孕[1,2]，给女性患者带来诸多困扰，而采用腹腔镜子宫肌瘤剔除手术治疗该疾病，需要注意手术过程中对出血的控制[3]，防止手术给患者机体造成的损伤，影响手术效果[4]，因此探讨分析不同止血方法，对提高患者手术治疗效果水平具有积极的临床意义。本文我院接受治疗的76例肌壁间子宫肌瘤患者，在进行

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腹腔镜子宫肌瘤剔除手术过程中,分组进行垂体后叶素及缩宫素止血,对比分析两种方法的止血效果,取得显著研究结果,具体过程报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取我院于 2010 年 1 月 -2013 年 1 月期间收治的肌壁间子宫肌瘤患者共 76 例,均符合诊断标准,无手术禁忌症,具有腹腔镜子宫肌瘤剔除手术指征,最大肌瘤 >1/3 位于肌壁间,直径 3 cm 以上肌瘤≤ 3 个。术前 B 超测量肌瘤最大径线为 3.3 mm～16.0 cm, 平均 (6.9± 1.7)cm; 患者 1 个肌瘤 56 例(73.7%),2 个肌瘤 14 例(18.4%),3 个肌瘤 6 例(7.9%)。本次研究按照手术止血方法,分为垂体后叶素止血组(A 组)与缩宫素止血组(B 组),例数分别为 36 例与 40 例。A 组患者年龄范围在 46-54 岁,平均年龄为(50.82± 6.03)岁。B 组患者年龄范围在 46-55 岁,平均年龄为(51.12± 5.93)岁。两组患者均有不同程度的月经不调、月经过多、继发性贫血等症状表现,且两组患者在年龄、发病时间以及症状严重程度等方面无统计学可比性差异。

1.2 方法

两组患者按照腹腔镜子宫肌瘤剔除手术进行治疗, 其中, A 组 36 例患者采用垂体后叶素止血,B 组 40 例患者采用缩宫素止血,具体方法如下。

1.2.1 **垂体后叶素止血法** A 组患者采用垂体后叶素进行止血治疗, 垂体后叶素 6IU 加入 20 mL 0.9%的氯化钠充分稀释后以穿刺针刺入肌瘤四周肌层,回抽未见血后,再行注射垂体后叶素液体。

1.2.2 **缩宫素止血法** B 组患者采用缩宫素 20IU 加入 10 mL 0.9%的氯化钠于肌层注射进行止血,回抽未见血后,再行缩宫素液体注射。

1.3 观察指标

观察两组患者手术治疗后的时间、术中出血量、术后血红蛋白水平的变化以及治疗前后血压的变化情况[5],其中,血压的监测采用心电监护仪, 分别于止血药物注入 15 min、30 min 以及 45 min 后,记录患者脉搏与血氧饱和度[6];手术出血量的测量,采用容器法计算,根据负压吸引到引流瓶中的净出血量值(计算公式为: 术中出血量 = 术中抽出冲洗液量 + 术中冲入腹腔的冲洗液量)。

1.4 数据处理

对两组患者治疗后所观察的相关指标与数据经整理后均采用 SPSS17.0 进行分析研究,计量资料组间比较采用 t 检验,计数资料组间比较采用卡方检验。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者手术治疗后相关指标对比情况

两组患者手术治疗均成功完成,A 组患者在手术时间、术中出血量、术后血红蛋白下降差值等方面,均显著优于 B 组患者(P<0.05);A 组患者术后排气时间、术后病率低于 B 组,但对比无显著性差异(P>0.05)。具体对比情况见表 1。

2.2 两组患者用药前后血压变化对比情况

两组患者用药前, 血压水平对比差异不显著(P>0.05), A 组患者用药 15 min 后收缩压水平与 B 组差异显著(P<0.05),而30 min 与 45 min 后,两者差异不显著(P>0.05),具体情况见表 2。

表 1 两组患者手术治疗后相关指标对比表

Table 1 Comparison of related indexes after the treatment

Group	Operation time(min)	Intraoperative bleeding (mL)	Postoperative exhaust time(h)	Postoperative morbidity (n/%)	Hemoglobin difference before and after operation(g/L)
Group A	69.8± 18.0*	68.3± 19.1*	15.2± 7.8	5/13.89	10.4± 2.6*
Group B	82.8± 17.6	88.5± 25.6	19.4± 5.9	9/22.50	13.5± 2.9
t/X^2	7.582	9.014	1.716	1.108	4.744
P	0.006	0.004	0.190	0.292	0.029

Note : * P<0.05 group A compared with group B

表 2 两组患者用药前后血压变化对比表

Table 2 Comparison of blood pressure changes of patients in the two groups before and after the treatment

Group	Systolic pressure(mm Hg)				Diastolic pressure(mm Hg)			
	Before using of drugs	After using of drugs			Before using of drugs	After using of drugs		
		15min	30min	45min		15min	30min	45min
GroupA	134.6± 6.3	152.0± 8.5*	142.6± 6.2*	124.7± 4.8*	79.4± 6.2	75.1± 11.3	70.3± 10.2	74.5± 5.5
GroupB	133.5± 7.3	132.5± 10.2	140.2± 5.3	128.4± 10.5	81.2± 5.4	78.6± 8.9	68.5± 7.8	76.8± 6.8
t	1.792	7.398	1.721	1.829	1.280	1.427	0.823	1.456
P	0.093	0.006	0.090	0.072	0.205	0.163	0.414	0.155

Note : * P<0.05 group A compared with group B

2.3 两组患者用药前后心率(HR)和血氧饱和度(SPO_2)变化对比

两组患者用药前,HR 和 SPO_2 水平分别对比差异均不显著(均 P>0.05)。两组患者用药后 HR 与用药前对比,差异均显著(均 P<0.05)。而 SPO_2 在两组内以及两组间对比,差异均不显著(均 P>0.05)。A 组患者用药 5 min 和 10 min、30 min 后 HR 分别与 B 组对比,差异均显著(均 P<0.05)。具体情况见表 3。

表 3 两组患者用药前后心率和血氧饱和度变化对比表

Table 3 Comparison of HR and SPO_2 of patients in the two groups before and after the treatment

Group	HR(n/min)				SPO_2(%)			
	Before using of drugs	After using of drugs			Before using of drugs	After using of drugs		
		5 min	10 min	30 min		5 min	10 min	30 min
GroupA	74.6± 11.2	80.6± 10.3*△	69.5± 11.4*△	66.8± 10.5*△	99.3± 1.8	99.2± 1.7	99.1± 1.8	99.1± 1.5
GroupB	74.4± 10.5	84.1± 2.3△	81.3± 8.9△	75.3± 9.6△	99.4± 1.9	99.4± 1.6	99.2± 1.8	99.2± 1.4
t	0.080	7.493	15.060	11.687	0.235	0.528	0.242	0.301
P	0.936	0.006	0.000	0.001	0.815	0.599	0.810	0.765

Note : * P<0.05 group A compared with group B ; △P<0.05 group A compared with group B

3 讨论

子宫肌瘤是一种妇科常见疾病,按照与子宫肌壁的位置关系,主要分肌壁间、浆膜下以及黏膜下等类型的子宫肌瘤[7],系由患者的子宫平滑肌细胞发生异常增生而逐渐形成[8],据有关研究发现[9],子宫肌瘤中有少量结缔组织纤维以一种支持组织的形式而存在与患者内。目前,临床上治疗该疾病有效的方法是采用手术剔除肌瘤治疗法[10],而近年来,采用的腹腔镜手术治疗法,在一定程度上避免了传统开腹剔除手术创伤大、恢复慢以及并发症多等诸多弊端[11],给患者带来较满意的效果。但采用该方法治疗过程中,亦会造成一定的出血量,这对于腹腔镜手术治疗的效果具有直接性的影响关系[12]。其中,采用垂体后叶素与缩宫素止血法,是临床上比较常用的方法[13],被广泛地应用于腹腔镜子宫肌瘤剔除术。垂体后叶素是一种九肽类物质,对人体的平滑肌具有较好的收缩功能,通过鸟苷酸,可以对相关蛋白物质进行调节,从而促进血管平滑的收缩,而起到止血的作用;而缩宫素主要是通过与患者的子宫平滑肌上的相关受体进行有效结合后,最终起到止血的功能。

本资料研究显示,两组患者手术治疗均成功完成,A 组患者在手术时间、术中出血量、术后血红蛋白下降差值等方面,均显著优于 B 组患者(P<0.05),说明,临床上采用垂体后叶素对患者进行止血治疗,可以降低患者出血量大的风险性,有效提高止血效果水平,与缩宫素相比,具有更好的疗效,在 Kudikina[14] 与董轶美[15]等人的研究中亦作出了相似的结果,在一定程度上支持了本文研究结论;而 A 组患者用药 15 min 后收缩压水平与 B 组差异显著(P<0.05),而 30 min 与 45 min 后,二者差异不显著(P>0.05),说明采用垂体后叶素的止血效果较强烈,在用药短期内,可以显著影响患者的血压水平,因此需要注意使用该药物的用药安全包括可能出现的不良反应症状。两组患者用药前,HR 和 SPO_2 水平分别对比差异均不显著(均 P>0.05)。两组患者用药后 HR 与用药前对比,差异均显著(均 P<0.05)。而 SPO_2 在两组内以及两组间对比,差异均不显著(均 P>0.05)。A 组患者用药 5 min 和 10 min、30 min 后 HR 分别与 B 组对比,差异均显著(均 P<0.05)。这表明使用垂体后叶素后,患者 HR 先升高再降低。而 SPO_2 无变化,此现象和药物药理作用相符。注药之后,心率会发生反射性降低。而缩宫素发生变化的原因可能是由于神经反射所导致心率代偿性增快。

综上所述,临床上进行腹腔镜手术治疗子宫肌瘤疾病过程中,采用垂体后叶素对患者进行止血,能有效减少手术治疗时间、降低手术出血量水平,手术止血效果整体优于缩宫素止血,产生的临床效果显著,具有较大的临床应用价值,值得临床上进一步推广应用。

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