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负压封闭引流技术对颈部及躯干深度烧伤植皮修复患儿生活质量 和血清炎症因子的影响*

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摘要 目的:观察负压封闭引流技术(VSD)对颈部及躯干深度烧伤植皮修复患儿生活质量和血清炎症因子的影响。方法:选取2016年4月~2020年12月期间我院接收的颈部及躯干深度烧伤患儿70例,采用计算机系统随机编号的方式将患儿分为2组,分别为对照组35例和实验组35例。对照组患儿进行游离植皮后常规包扎处理,实验组患儿进行游离植皮后在VSD下进行包扎处理。考察两组患儿疗效指标。术前、出院后30d采用36项健康调查简表(SF-36)评估所有患儿的生活质量。术前、术后7d观察两组炎症因子水平变化。记录两组患儿并发症发生率。结果:实验组术后7d植皮成功率高于对照组,术后住院天数、术后创面愈合时间短于对照组,术后换药次数少于对照组($P<0.05$)。出院后30d,两组患儿生理功能(PF)、总体健康(GH)、生理职能(RP)、活力(VT)、躯体疼痛(BP)、情感职能(RE)、社会功能(SF)及精神健康(MH)评分均较术前升高,且实验组高于对照组($P<0.05$)。术后7d,两组患儿血清白介素-6(IL-6)、C反应蛋白(CRP)和降钙素原(PCT)水平均较术前降低,且实验组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。实验组的并发症总发生率低于对照组($P<0.05$)。结论:针对颈部及躯干深度烧伤植皮修复患儿,在VSD下进行包扎处理,可提高植皮成功率,缩短住院天数及创面愈合时间,减少换药次数,降低并发症发生率,还可提高患儿生活质量及减轻机体炎性反应,值得临床借鉴。

关键词:负压封闭引流技术;颈部及躯干;深度烧伤;植皮修复;生活质量;炎症因子

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The Effect of Vacuum Sealing Drainage on the Quality of Life and Serum Inflammatory Factors in Children with Deep Neck and Trunk Burn Skin Grafting for Repair*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the effect of vacuum sealing drainage (VSD) on the quality of life and serum inflammatory factors in children with deep neck and trunk burn skin grafting for repair. **Methods:** 70 cases of deep burn of neck and trunk who were received by our hospital from April 2016 to December 2020 were selected. The children were divided into two groups by computer system random number, 35 in control group and 35 in experimental group. The control group was treated with routine wrapping after free skin grafting, and the experimental group was treated with VSD after free skin grafting. The curative effect indexes of the two groups were investigated. Before operation and 30d after discharge, 36 health surveys summary list (SF-36) were used to evaluate the quality of life of children in the two groups. The changes of serum inflammatory factors in the two groups were observed before and 7 d after operation, and the incidence of complications in the two groups were recorded. **Results:** The success rate of skin grafting at 7 d after operation in the experimental group was higher than that of the control group, the days of hospitalization after operation and wound healing time after operation were shorter than those of the control group, the number of dressing changes after operation was less than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). 30 d after discharge, the scores of physiological function (PF), general health (GH), physiological function (RP), vitality (VT), body pain (BP), emotional function (RE), social function (SF) and mental health (MH) were higher than those before operation, and the experimental group was higher than the control group ($P<0.05$). 7 d after operation, the levels of serum interleukin-6(IL-6), C-reactive protein (CRP) and procalcitonin (PCT) in two groups were lower than those before operation, and the experimental group was lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** For the children with deep neck and trunk burn skin grafting for repair, the wrapping treatment under VSD can improve the success rate of skin grafting, shorten the days of hospitalization and wound healing time, reduce the number of dressing changes, reduce the incidence of complications, improve the quality of life of children and reduce the inflammatory response of the body, which is worthy of clinical reference.

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前言

由于小儿皮肤娇嫩,且其身体各项机能发育不完善,导致其烧伤后创面较深,自行愈合较为困难,常需要进行手术植皮,并在植皮完成后采取敷料加压包扎、定期换药等处理方式^[1-3]。然而针对颈部及躯干深度烧伤患儿,常规包扎较为困难,术后缝线牵拉可能导致正常皮肤变形,增加患儿痛苦^[4,5]。负压封闭引流技术(VSD)是近年来新兴的创面治疗技术,其可通过将创面以特制敷料覆盖,给予持续的负压进行引流,从而达到创面治疗效果^[6]。本次研究通过观察临床实践中VSD对颈部及躯干深度烧伤植皮修复患儿生活质量及血清炎症因子的影响,以为颈部及躯干深度烧伤患儿术后创面处理方法提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2016年4月~2020年12月我院接收的70例颈部及躯干深度烧伤患儿,本次研究获得我院伦理学委员会批准进行。纳入标准:(1)烧伤程度为深Ⅱ度、Ⅲ度,烧伤程度分类参考“三度四分法”^[7];(2)可耐受植皮修复手术者;(3)未在外院接受手术治疗;(4)具有VSD适应症者;(5)患儿监护人知晓治疗风险,签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)合并肝肾功能不全的患儿;(2)存在凝血功能障碍患儿;(3)营养状况差,存在营养不良的患儿;(4)合并免疫性、感染性疾病者。采用计算机系统随机编号的方式将患儿分为2组,分别为对照组(n=35,游离植皮后常规包扎处理)和实验组(n=35,游离植皮后在VSD下进行包扎处理)。对照组男性患儿、女性患儿分别为19例、16例,年龄范围7个月~10岁,平均年龄(5.49±1.16)岁;烧伤面积范围10~20%,平均烧伤面积(15.73±4.11)%;烧伤原因:热汤烫伤5例,开水烫伤30例。实验组男性患儿、女性患儿分别为20例、15例,年龄范围10个月~9岁,平均年龄(5.61±1.23)岁;烧伤面积范围10~20%,平均烧伤面积(15.68±4.07)%;烧伤原因:开水烫伤29例,热汤烫伤6例。两组患儿一般资料比较无差异($P>0.05$),均衡可比。

1.2 方法

两组患儿入院后均维持水电解质酸碱平衡,常规抗感染,并加强营养支持。两组患儿均给予游离植皮治疗,先进行局部清创,创面冲洗,待新鲜组织出血后,进行创面止血,使用电动取皮刀在健侧肢体或腹部取相应大小的中厚皮片,皮片在生理盐水中暂存,清除表面残留毛发后待用。随后进行移植,植皮后给予无菌敷料加压包扎。实验组患儿则在VSD技术进行处理,VSD敷料提前根据创面大小及形态裁剪。碘伏消毒创面后,将VSD敷料覆盖创面,确保敷料完全覆盖创面,在VSD敷料上覆盖半透性粘贴薄膜,引流管连接负压吸引装置及引流瓶,200~300 mmHg的负压压力,吸引5~7 d。观察治疗期间有无漏气、积气、积液等,术后7 d更换VSD敷料及半透性粘贴薄膜。术中使用电动取皮机、刀片为美国产的ZIMMER。一次性负

压引流护创材料(包括引流管、海藻盐泡沫材料、三通接头、生物半透性薄膜)购自广东美捷威通生物科技有限公司。抗菌医用敷料,购自河南承东生物科技有限公司。III型-PU新封闭创伤负压引流套装购自山东威高新生医疗器械有限公司。

1.3 评价指标

(1)考察两组患儿疗效指标,包括术后创面愈合时间、术后7 d植皮成功率、术后换药次数、术后住院天数。其中术后7 d植皮成功率=(烧伤原始面积-未愈合面积)/烧伤原始面积×100%。术后创面愈合时间=愈合日期-手术日期,愈合标准以创面无渗出物、完全由上皮组织覆盖、双氧水试验阴性为度。换药次数以烧伤后手术第一次换药到完全愈合后所经历的换药次数为准。(2)术前、出院后30 d采用36项健康调查简表(SF-36)^[8]评价两组患儿的生活质量,SF-36包括以下8个维度:生理功能(PF)、总体健康(GH)、生理职能(RP)、活力(VT)、躯体疼痛(BP)、情感职能(RE)、社会功能(SF)及精神健康(MH)。每个维度得分范围0~100分,得分越高,生活质量越好。(3)术前、术后7 d抽取两组患儿肘静脉血4 mL,置于抗凝试管中,4℃下,30 min内经我院检验科离心处理,在离心半径14 cm,3600 r/min转速的条件下离心10 min,吸取上清液保存于低温冰箱(-60℃)中待检。采用酶联免疫吸附法(试剂盒购自上海酶联生物科技有限公司,批号:160329)检测血清白介素-6(IL-6)、C反应蛋白(CRP)和降钙素原(PCT)水平。(4)统计两组患儿并发症皮片移动、皮下血肿、伤口感染发生情况,计算总发生率。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS23.0统计学软件分析数据。并发症发生率、男女比例等计数资料以比或[n (%)]表示,采用 χ^2 检验。用Kolmogorov Smimov检验数据正态性,均符合正态分布,术后7 d植皮成功率、创面愈合时间、换药次数等计量资料以均数±标准差表示,其组内比较采用配对t检验,组间比较采用成组t检验。采取双侧检验,检验标准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 疗效指标对比

实验组术后7 d植皮成功率高于对照组,术后创面愈合时间、术后住院天数短于对照组,术后换药次数少于对照组,详见表1。

2.2 生活质量变化分析

术前,两组患儿PF、GH、RP、VT、BP、RE、SF、MH各维度评分组间对比无差异($P>0.05$),出院后30 d,两组患儿上述各维度评分均较术前升高,且实验组高于对照组($P<0.05$),具体如表2所示。

2.3 血清炎症因子水平变化分析

术前,两组患儿血清炎症因子水平组间对比无差异($P>0.05$);两组患儿术后7 d血清IL-6、CRP、PCT水平均较术前降低,且实验组低于对照组($P<0.05$),具体如表3所示。

表 1 疗效指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 1 Comparison of curative effect indexes($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Success rate of skin grafting at 7d after operation(%)	Wound healing time after operation(d)	Number of dressing changes after operation(times)	Days of hospitalization after operation(d)
Control group(n=35)	88.72± 4.31	28.51± 3.38	9.03± 1.24	14.61± 2.25
Experimental group(n=35)	96.76± 2.48	22.24± 3.29	5.98± 1.38	9.12± 1.36
t	-9.566	7.864	9.726	12.354
P	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

表 2 生活质量变化分析($\bar{x} \pm s$,分)
Table 2 Analysis of changes in quality of life($\bar{x} \pm s$, scores)

Groups	Time	PF	GH	RP	VT	BP	RE	SF	MH
Control group(n=35)	Before operation	51.59± 7.47	52.08± 6.89	48.56± 7.04	59.38± 6.64	54.58± 8.94	58.34± 7.18	51.23± 8.27	56.74± 6.39
	30 d after discharge	71.43± 6.57	68.37± 11.54	69.21± 8.61	69.51± 7.25	71.19± 7.37	73.12± 7.29	70.23± 7.35	69.49± 8.36
	t	-	-11.799	-7.170	-10.984	-6.096	-8.481	-8.546	-10.159
	P	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Experimental group(n=35)	Before operation	51.94± 6.03	52.31± 8.89	48.63± 9.05	58.71± 7.34	54.88± 7.19	58.72± 8.91	51.89± 7.45	55.91± 6.27
	30 d after discharge	82.98± 7.12 ^a	79.67± 8.71 ^a	82.58± 7.36 ^a	79.85± 6.25 ^a	82.81± 8.07 ^a	82.15± 6.88 ^a	81.96± 7.24 ^a	80.73± 6.05 ^a
	t	-	-19.681	-13.006	-17.218	-12.973	-15.288	-12.313	-17.214
	P	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: compared with the control group, ^aP<0.05.

表 3 血清炎症因子水平变化分析($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 3 Analysis of the changes of serum inflammatory factors($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time	IL-6(pg/mL)	CRP(mg/L)	PCT(ng/mL)
Control group(n=35)	Before operation	318.17± 36.53	39.46± 4.28	4.26± 1.13
	7 d after operation	227.64± 39.72	31.72± 3.52	3.04± 1.25
	t	-	9.925	8.263
	P	-	0.000	0.000
Experimental group(n=35)	Before operation	317.48± 39.22	40.02± 5.38	4.27± 0.96
	7 d after operation	174.67± 34.63 ^a	22.73± 2.32 ^a	1.98± 0.86 ^a
	t	-	16.148	17.459
	P	-	0.000	0.000

Note: compared with the control group, ^aP<0.05.

2.4 并发症发生情况

的 22.86%(8/35)(P<0.05), 具体如表 4 所示。

实验组的并发症总发生率 5.71%(2/35), 低于对照组患儿

表 4 并发症发生情况 [例(%)]
Table 4 Incidence of complications [n(%)]

Groups	Subcutaneous hematoma	Wound infection	Skin movement	Total incidence rate
Control group(n=35)	4	2	2	8(22.86)
Experimental group(n=35)	1	0	1	2(5.71)
χ^2				3.981
P				0.046

3 讨论

烧伤后早期正确的处理与烧伤治疗转归关系密切,当烧伤创面面积不足5%时,多给予清创处理,而当烧伤总面积超过30%时,多需要行游离植皮手术进行植皮处理^[9-11]。游离植皮手术成功的关键在于保证所植的皮肤下无积液、无积血,以及避免感染^[12]。因此,为了避免真皮组织与空气的直接接触,加速创面愈合,传统的治疗通常是采用无菌医用纱布及绷带在有效覆盖物外面进行进一步的覆盖、保护^[13,14]。然而这种保护处理需经常换药,频繁的换药不仅给患者带来身心的双重折磨,且存在一系列弊端,如所植皮片压力分布不均,导致其与创面接触不良,皮下产生积血、积液,降低植皮成功率,同时也易引起植皮感染而导致并发症发生风险增加^[15,16]。鉴于此,裘华德教授首先将VSD引入国内并用于创面处理中^[17]。VSD近年来被用于各种各样的创伤后处理中,广受大量学者的推崇,在大型灾难如汶川地震中亦体现了VSD技术疗效可靠,可有效促进创面愈合等优势^[18]。

本次研究结果显示,针对颈部及躯干深度烧伤植皮修复患儿,在VSD下进行包扎处理,优势仍较为明显,包括缩短住院天数及创面愈合时间,提高植皮成功率,减少换药次数,降低并发症发生率,可促进患儿生活质量改善。考虑原因可能与VSD具有以下几个特质有关:(1)VSD可以给予创面适当正压,保证皮片与创面的良好贴附,有利于新生血管增生,进而缩短创面愈合时间^[19,20]。(2)形成密闭环境,同时负压可使渗液由创面-敷料位置处定向引流,渗出液的高效引流降低了细菌繁殖、存活的几率,为患儿植皮处营造一个不利于细菌生长的微环境,减少术后感染机会^[21,22]。(3)压迫止血,防止水肿形成,有效减少术后并发症发生率^[23,24]。(4)应用VSD无须在术后短期内打开创面,减少了换药次数,从而避免了早期打开创面导致的皮片移动,提高植皮成功率^[25,26]。(5)良好的术后愈合有助于患儿减轻术后痛苦,促使其生活质量得到明显改善^[27,28]。

烧伤是一种应激反应,在创面的愈合期间,会导致不同程度的炎症反应,而炎症反应又可导致创面进行坏死。IL-6、CRP、PCT等炎症因子可刺激肾素-血管紧张素系统或交感-肾上腺髓质系统而导致外周血管收缩,促使机体水肿和组织损伤等病理过程的发生发展^[29]。本次研究结果显示,VSD可有效减少颈部及躯干深度烧伤植皮修复患儿的炎症反应。VSD下调炎症因子表达的作用主要是通过引流所实现^[30],VSD下可保证负压敷料与创面完全接触,减少无效腔的残留,通过高效引流,有利于减轻渗出液中的炎性介质造成的损害^[31]。同时,VSD中的负压还可改变周围多种细胞因子的表达,现有研究证实的就有白介素家族、B淋巴细胞瘤2b、血管内皮生长因子等,为创面愈合创造良好的微环境^[32]。

综上所述,VSD对颈部及躯干深度烧伤植皮修复患儿,可提高植皮成功率,减少换药次数,缩短创面愈合时间、住院天数,减少并发症发生风险,促进患儿生活质量改善,炎症因子水平降低,具有较好的临床应用价值。今后,改进负压装置使用的各部分材料、负压治疗作用原理及装置或许是需要研究的重点之一,以上方向的改进可能会给患者带来进一步的完善治疗。

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