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经脐单孔腹腔镜疝囊高位结扎术治疗腹股沟斜疝患儿的疗效及对血清炎性指标和免疫功能的影响*

肖田 余运运 曹匡伟 何瑞靖 丁锋[△]

(湖北省妇幼保健院小儿外科 湖北 武汉 430070)

摘要 目的:观察经脐单孔腹腔镜疝囊高位结扎术治疗腹股沟斜疝患儿的疗效及对血清炎性指标和免疫功能的影响。**方法:**研究为回顾性研究,选取2018年1月~2020年12月期间在我院接受治疗的198例腹股沟斜疝患儿的临床资料,按照手术方式的差异分为传统组(97例)和微创组(101例)。传统组接受开放性腹股沟斜疝疝囊高位结扎术,微创组接受经脐单孔腹腔镜疝囊高位结扎术,观察两组手术相关指标、血清炎性指标和免疫功能变化情况,记录随访期间并发症发生率并作组间对比。**结果:**与传统组相比,微创组切口总长度更短,手术时间、住院时间缩短,术中出血量减少($P<0.05$)。术后2d组间对比,微创组免疫球蛋白M(IgM)、免疫球蛋白A(IgA)、免疫球蛋白G(IgG)水平平均高于传统组($P<0.05$)。术后2d组间对比,微创组血清白介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、C反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞计数均低于传统组($P<0.05$)。与传统组相比,微创组随访期间并发症发生率更低($P<0.05$)。**结论:**经脐单孔腹腔镜疝囊高位结扎术治疗腹股沟斜疝患儿,具有创伤小、手术时间短、并发症少、术后恢复快等优势,且该术式引起的炎症反应及免疫抑制程度均较传统治疗更轻,是治疗此类患儿的良好选择。

关键词:经脐单孔腹腔镜疝囊高位结扎术;腹股沟斜疝;疗效;炎性指标;免疫功能

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Efficacy of Transumbilical Single Port Laparoscopic High Ligation of Hernia sac in the Treatment of Children with Indirect Inguinal Hernia and Its Influence on Serum Inflammatory Indexes and Immune Function*

XIAO Tian, YU Yun-yun, CAO Kuang-wei, HE Rui-jing, DING Feng[△]

(Department of Pediatric Surgery, Maternal and Child Hospital of Hubei Province, Wuhan, Hubei, 430070, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the efficacy of transumbilical single port laparoscopic high ligation of hernia sac in the treatment of children with indirect inguinal hernia and its effect on serum inflammatory indexes and immune function. **Methods:** The study was a retrospective study, the clinical data of 198 children with indirect inguinal hernia who were treated in our hospital from January 2018 to December 2020 were selected, and they were divided into traditional group (97 cases) and minimally invasive group (101 cases) according to the difference of operation methods. The traditional group received open indirect inguinal hernia sac high ligation, and the minimally invasive group received transumbilical single port laparoscopic hernia sac high ligation. The operation indexes, serum inflammatory indexes and immune function changes of the two groups were observed, and the incidence of complications during the follow-up period was recorded and compared between the two groups. **Results:** Compared with the traditional group, the minimally invasive group had shorter total incision length, shorter operation time and hospital stay, and less intraoperative blood loss ($P<0.05$). 2 d after operation comparison between groups, the levels of immunoglobulin M (IgM), immunoglobulin A (IgA), immunoglobulin G (IgG) in the minimally invasive group were higher than those in the traditional group ($P<0.05$). 2 d after operation comparison between groups, the levels of serum interleukin-6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), C-reactive protein (CRP) and white blood cell count in the minimally invasive group were lower than those in the traditional group ($P<0.05$). Compared with the traditional group, the incidence of complications in the minimally invasive group was lower during the follow-up period ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Transumbilical single port laparoscopic high ligation of hernia sac in the treatment of children with indirect inguinal hernia has the advantages of small trauma, short operation time, less complications, fast postoperative recovery, and the degree of inflammatory reaction and immunosuppression caused by this operation is lighter than traditional treatment, which is a good choice for the treatment of such children.

Key words: Transumbilical single port laparoscopic high ligation of hernia sac; Indirect inguinal hernia; Curative effect; Inflammatory index; Immune function

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作者简介:肖田(1977-),男,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:新生儿外科及小儿普通外科,E-mail: xiaotianhbby@163.com

[△] 通讯作者:丁锋(1976-),男,本科,副主任医师,研究方向:新生儿外科及小儿普通外科,E-mail: dingfenghbby@163.com

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前言

腹股沟疝是指腹腔内容物离开原来正常的位置,通过腹股沟区的薄弱区域向体表突出的一种疾病^[1]。腹股沟疝可分为直疝和斜疝,其中腹股沟斜疝占有腹股沟疝的95%,男女发病率之比约为15:1^[2]。由于小儿生理发育特征具有特殊性,腹股沟斜疝一般较难自愈,通常需接受外科手术治疗^[3]。开放性腹股沟斜疝疝囊高位结扎术是以往治疗腹股沟斜疝的常用术式,该术式因术野较好,在各级医院广泛开展,但也一直存在解剖切口大、耗时长、术后恢复慢的缺点^[4,5]。腹腔镜技术的应用,可帮助术者实现微操作,降低创伤性的同时,还利于患儿术后恢复^[6,7]。目前有关经脐单孔腹腔镜疝囊高位结扎术治疗腹股沟斜疝患儿后,对其血清炎性指标和免疫功能的影响的报道尚不多见,而炎性指标、免疫功能又与患儿的预后息息相关。本研究就此展开探讨,以期临床术式选择提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2018年1月~2020年12月期间在我院光谷院区接受治疗的198例腹股沟斜疝患儿的临床资料,按照手术方式的差异分为传统组(97例)和微创组(101例)。纳入标准:(1)患儿因腹股沟区可复性包块就诊,经彩超等检查确诊;(2)符合手术指征者;(3)既往腹股沟区无外伤、无手术史者;(4)临床资料完整者。排除标准:(1)嵌顿疝;(2)伴出血性疾病或凝血功能障碍;(3)发育畸形或合并系统性疾病者;(4)合并重要脏器功能损害者。两组患儿一般资料如下:传统组男患儿、女患儿分别为90例、7例,年龄范围6个月~5岁,平均年龄(2.97±0.71)岁;单侧、双侧分别为51例、46例。微创组男患儿、女患儿分别为95例、6例,年龄范围8个月~6岁,平均年龄(3.02±0.82)岁;单侧、双侧分别为54例、47例。上述一般资料对比无统计学差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

两组患儿术前6h禁食水,使用开塞露药液刺激患儿肠道,排空膀胱。麻醉前30min肌注注射用丁溴东莨菪碱(成都天台山制药有限公司,国药准字H20080375,规格:20mg)0.3mg。患儿入室后常规进行心电监测,建立静脉通道。麻醉方式采用气管插管全麻。微创组采用经脐单孔腹腔镜疝囊高位结扎术,患儿取平卧位,在脐环上作穿刺孔,长约5mm,建立人工

气腹,压力8~10mmHg,随后插入腹腔镜,观察腹腔内情况,插入5mm的穿刺套管。然后于患侧内环口体表投影处沿皮纹作一个横行小切口,长约1cm,将结扎线带入,先环绕内环口内侧半,在内环口过半时刺入腹腔,钩取原置于腹腔内的结扎线并将其拉出腹壁外,沿内环口外侧潜行一半进入腹腔,将可吸收缝线拉出,收紧并结扎。最后检查患儿内环口,确保其完全关闭后退出腹腔镜,缝合切口。传统组采用开放性腹股沟斜疝疝囊高位结扎术,取平卧位,于内环口体表投影处沿皮纹作横行切口,切口长约2cm,逐层切开腹壁,打开提睾肌,找到白色疝囊并将其切开,游离疝囊到疝囊颈,于疝囊颈处关闭疝环,缩小内环口,最后缝合手术切口。

1.3 评价指标

(1)手术相关指标:记录并对比两组切口总长度(术后第2d首次换药时测量手术切口总长度)、手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间。(2)血清炎性指标、免疫功能指标:术前、术后2d采集患儿静脉血2~3mL,经我院检验科离心处理,3600r/min的速率离心12min,离心半径9cm。吸取上清液,置于低温(-70℃)冰箱中待检。采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)检测两组患儿免疫球蛋白M(IgM)、免疫球蛋白A(IgA)、免疫球蛋白G(IgG)以及血清白介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、C反应蛋白(CRP)水平,试剂盒购于上海江莱生物科技有限公司及武汉菲恩生物科技有限公司。术前、术后2d采集患儿静脉血1~2mL,采用贝克曼库尔特UniCel DxH 800 Coulter血细胞分析仪检测两组血白细胞计数。(3)并发症:记录两组并发症发生率。

1.4 统计学方法

使用SPSS23.0进行研究资料分析。观测资料中的计量数据,均通过正态性检验,以MEAN±SD描述。两组间的比较为成组t检验或校正t检验(统计量为t)。同组内前后比较为配对t检验(统计量为t)。计数资料以例数及率描述。两组间比较为卡方检验或校正卡方检验(统计量为 χ^2)。统计推断的检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ (双侧检验)。

2 结果

2.1 两组手术相关指标对比

与传统组相比,微创组切口总长度更短,手术时间、住院时间缩短,术中出血量减少,两组经检验组间对比有统计学差异($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组手术相关指标对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of operation related indexes between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Total incision length (cm)	Operation time(min)	Intraoperative blood loss(mL)	Hospital stay(d)
Traditional group	97	2.06±0.43	24.53±3.17	5.62±1.38	3.57±0.61
Minimally invasive group	101	1.14±0.25	15.34±2.11	3.43±0.94	2.32±0.42
t		18.494	24.103	13.097	16.851
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.2 两组免疫功能指标对比

术前组间对比,两组IgM、IgA、IgG无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。

术后2d组内对比,两组IgM、IgA、IgG均下降($P<0.05$)。术后2d组间对比,微创组IgM、IgA、IgG高于传统组($P<0.05$)。见表2。

表 2 两组免疫功能指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{g/mL}$)

Table 2 Comparison of immune function indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{g/mL}$)

Groups	Time	IgM	IgA	IgG
Traditional group(n=97)	Before operation	1.16± 0.12	1.64± 0.23	5.93± 0.87
	2 d after operation	0.67± 0.15	1.09± 0.19	2.06± 0.58
	D-value	-0.49± 0.24	-0.55± 0.09	-3.87± 0.56
	Paired test t, P	20.108, 0.000	60.187, 0.000	68.063, 0.000
Minimally invasive group (n=101)	Before operation	1.19± 0.14	1.69± 0.26	5.88± 0.93
	2 d after operation	0.84± 0.13	1.32± 0.18	3.51± 0.72
	D-value	-0.35± 0.19	-0.37± 0.22	-2.37± 0.35
	Paired test t, P	18.513, 0.000	16.902, 0.000	68.052, 0.000
Comparison between the two groups(Group test t, P)	Before operation	1.616, 0.108	1.431, 0.154	0.390, 0.697
	2 d after operation	8.532, 0.000	8.747, 0.000	15.568, 0.000

2.3 两组血清炎症指标水平对比

术前组间对比, 两组 IL-6、TNF- α 、CRP、白细胞计数无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。术后 2 d 组内对比, 两组 IL-6、TNF- α 、CRP、

白细胞计数均升高($P<0.05$)。术后 2 d 组间对比, 微创组 IL-6、TNF- α 、CRP、白细胞计数低于传统组($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 两组血清炎症性指标水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of serum inflammatory indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time	IL-6(pg/mL)	TNF- α (U/L)	CRP(mg/L)	White blood cell count ($\times 10^9/L$)
Traditional group (n=97)	Before operation	45.69± 5.47	5.32± 0.51	5.39± 0.67	6.64± 1.21
	2 d after operation	164.75± 31.52	30.41± 3.97	28.44± 3.23	15.03± 2.18
	D-value	119.06± 32.79	25.09± 1.82	23.05± 0.75	8.39± 0.61
	Paired test t, P	35.761, 0.000	135.774, 0.000	302.688, 0.000	135.462, 0.000
Minimally invasive group (n=101)	Before operation	45.33± 6.27	5.41± 0.62	5.31± 0.83	6.59± 1.03
	2 d after operation	126.72± 27.05	18.23± 4.36	19.43± 2.16	10.87± 2.09
	D-value	81.39± 15.85	12.82± 4.30	14.12± 2.22	4.28± 1.50
	Paired test t, P	51.606, 0.000	29.963, 0.000	63.921, 0.000	28.676, 0.000
Comparison between the two groups(Group test t, P)	Before operation	0.430, 0.668	1.113, 0.267	0.744, 0.458	0.314, 0.754
	2 d after operation	9.122, 0.000	20.528, 0.000	23.157, 0.000	13.709, 0.000

2.4 两组并发症发生率对比

与传统组相比, 微创组并发症发生率更低($P<0.05$)。见

表 4。

表 4 两组并发症发生率对比 [n(%)]

Table 4 Comparison of the incidence of complications between the two groups [n(%)]

Groups	n	Incision bleeding	Subcutaneous emphysema	Swelling or effusion of scrotum	Iatrogenic cryptorchidism	Total incidence
Traditional group	97	2	3	4	1	10(10.31)
Minimally invasive group	101	0	1	1	0	2(1.98)
χ^2						6.029
P						0.014

3 讨论

腹股沟斜疝是一种先天性发育异常, 出生后即可发病, 其中男性患儿可致睾丸血运受阻, 致使睾丸出现萎缩、梗塞; 女性

患儿若为输卵管、卵巢所致的滑疝,可因疝囊压迫或生殖器自身扭转而导致输卵管、卵巢缺血性坏死^[8-10]。基于这些危害,临床认为小儿腹股沟斜疝一旦确诊,如无明显的手术禁忌,应立即接受手术治疗^[11]。腹股沟斜疝发病的主要诱因为腹膜鞘状突闭合不完全或未闭合,加上无腹壁薄弱等因素,故通常需应用内环口高位结扎术处理即可获得较好的治疗效果^[12,13]。传统开放性腹股沟斜疝疝囊高位结扎术因其学习曲线短,易于掌握,且费用低,具备一定的治疗效果而在基层医院广泛使用^[14]。但随着人们对医疗要求的提高,其不足也渐渐凸显,包括该手术需充分游离疝囊后行高位结扎,导致术后并发症、复发风险增加;同时该术式损伤精索和其周围血管、神经的概率较大^[15,16]。近年来,腹腔镜手术在腹股沟斜疝中的应用取得了较好疗效,腹腔镜手术经历三孔、两孔至单孔腹腔镜时代,受到越来越多患儿监护人的接受和支持^[17,18]。但腹腔镜手术对术者的操作要求较高,在基层医院很难普及,故而也存在一定的争议。

本次研究结果中,与传统组相比,微创组切口总长度更短,手术时间、住院时间缩短,术中出血量减少,并发症发生率更低。这可能是因为该微创手术具有以下几个优势:腹腔镜下手术术野开阔,能直观地显露出内环口、疝环,为疝囊的游离与切除提供有利视角,并随时根据内环口大小调整手术方式,术中可明确患儿腹股沟的解剖结构,避免过多地解剖、游离腹股沟管破坏其前壁强度,进而缩短手术时间,降低手术并发症发生率^[19-21];由于手术操作对腹股沟区的损伤小,患儿疼痛程度轻,一定程度上有利于安抚其心理状态,且有利于术后恢复,缩短住院时间^[22-24];经脐单孔腹腔镜采用经脐单孔施术,切口较小,术中出血量减少,同时切口可与脐皱褶重合,无需进行特殊缝合,术后遗留痕迹不明显^[25,26]。已有众多的研究显示^[27,28],手术创伤可导致机体不同程度的炎症反应和免疫抑制。免疫球蛋白可通过识别并结合 B 细胞周围环境中相应的抗原分子,进而抑制病原体与细胞的结合^[29]。IgA、IgG、IgM 在机体抗感染和分泌抗体方面起主要作用,可通过增强吞噬效应与杀伤作用,发挥防御效果^[30]。人体处于创伤时,B 细胞中分泌抗体的浆细胞功能受损害,IgA、IgG、IgM 受到明显抑制。此外,人体处于创伤时,可通过下丘脑刺激促肾上腺皮质激素分泌,儿茶酚胺也随之大量分泌,激活单核巨噬细胞、中性粒细胞发挥吞噬作用,同时分泌大量细胞因子如 IL-6、TNF- α 、CRP、白细胞等,产生局部炎症反应^[31]。本次研究结果中,经脐单孔腹腔镜疝囊高位结扎术治疗的患儿炎症反应程度更轻,其免疫功能抑制程度也更轻微,主要可能与腹腔镜手术对患儿的损伤较小,可减轻机体应激反应有关^[32]。

综上所述,与传统开放式手术治疗腹股沟斜疝患儿相比,经脐单孔腹腔镜疝囊高位结扎术,具有术后并发症发生率低,创伤小、住院时间短、恢复快等特点,可能与对患儿炎症应激、免疫抑制程度更轻有关。本次研究的不足之处,在于样本量相对较小且未能考察患儿术后复发情况,仍有待进一步的大样本量、增加复发率考察的研究。

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