

高脂血症对直肠癌不同手术方式合并症的影响

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摘要 目的:探讨高脂血症对直肠癌不同手术方式合并症的影响。方法:回顾分析行开腹或腹腔镜直肠癌根治术治疗的255例患者的临床资料,比较伴或不伴高脂血症患者的围手术期指标,采用卡方检验或t检验进行统计学分析。结果:与非高脂血症组患者相比,高脂血症组术中出血量大($P<0.01$),术后恢复进食时间长($P<0.01$),术后住院时间增加($P<0.05$),拔除引流管时间延长($P<0.01$),切口脂肪液化并发症增多($P<0.05$)。与开腹组相比,腹腔镜组术中出血量少($P<0.01$),手术时间、术后恢复进食时间、术后住院时间、拔除引流管时间均明显缩短(均为 $P<0.01$),切口脂肪液化发生率低($P<0.05$)。在腹腔镜手术组,与正常血脂组相比,高脂血症患者术中出血量较大($P<0.01$),余指标无明显差异。结论:高脂血症可引起直肠癌手术出血量增加、术后恢复慢、伤口脂肪液化发生率高,腹腔镜手术可加快患者术后恢复。

关键词 高脂血症 直肠癌 腹腔镜

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Effects of Hyperlipidemia on Postoperative Complications in Patients of Rectal Cancer with Different Surgical

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of hyperlipidemia on postoperative complications in patients of rectal cancer with different surgical. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis on clinical data of 255 patients underwent open or laparoscopic rectal cancer surgical were reviewed. Perioperative indicators of patients with or without hyperlipidemia were compared. Chi-square test or t test was used for statistical analysis. **Results:** Compared to non-hyperlipidemic patients, hyperlipidemia group had more blood loss volume ($P<0.01$), more postoperative recovery time for eating ($P<0.01$), increased postoperative hospital stay ($P<0.05$), prolonged removal of drainage tube ($P<0.01$), increased fat liquefaction ($P<0.05$). Compared with laparotomy, laparoscopic group had less blood loss ($P<0.01$), operative time, postoperative recovery feeding time, postoperative hospital stay, and time to drainage tube removal were significantly reduced (all $P<0.01$), low incidence of wound fat liquefaction ($P<0.05$). In the laparoscopic surgery group, compared with normal cholesterol, higher blood loss in patients with hyperlipidemia ($P<0.01$), other indicators showed no significant difference. **Conclusion:** Hyperlipidemia can cause increased bleeding after rectal cancer surgery, and postoperative recovery was slow, the high incidence of wound fat liquefaction, Laparoscopic surgery can accelerate postoperative recovery.

Key words: Hyperlipidemia; Cancer; Laparoscopic

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高油脂、低纤维素饮食人群易发直肠癌。研究表明,血脂异常与结直肠癌的发生发展密切相关^[1-3]。直肠癌以手术治疗为主,包括开腹和腹腔镜手术,高脂血症对不同手术方式是否有影响尚不明确。本研究回顾性分析三年来我科收治的255例直肠癌患者的临床资料,探讨高脂血症对直肠癌不同手术方式的影响。

1 临床资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择2007年1月至2010年12月我科收治的直肠癌患者

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255例,其中男124例,女131例,年龄26-82岁,平均63.4岁。患者均经肠镜及病理活检确诊为直肠癌,经CT、MRI、腹部超声、全身核素骨扫描等影像学检查未发现远处转移。术前空腹查血脂,无手术禁忌症者行直肠癌根治术。根据患者自愿行开腹或腹腔镜手术,由同一手术医师主刀。行开腹手术118例,其中Dixon术73例,Miles术45例。行腹腔镜手术137例,其中Dixon术86例,Miles术51例。临床分期采用国际抗癌联盟(UICC)的分期系统,其中Ⅰ期57例,Ⅱ期93例,Ⅲ期105例。高脂血症组(135例)与非高脂血症组(120例)性别、年龄、手术方式、临床分期无统计学差异。

1.2 排除标准

①患有糖尿病、甲状腺疾病、代谢紊乱综合征等对血脂有影响疾病者;②既往腹部有手术病史者;③术前或术中发现有肿瘤远处转移者;④术中同时切除直肠以外器官者。

1.3 诊断标准

高脂血症诊断参照中国成人血脂异常防治指南制定联合委员会制定的诊断标准^[4],即高胆固醇(TC) >6.22 mmol/L,高甘油三酯(TG) >2.26 mmol/L,高低密度脂蛋白 - 胆固醇(LDL-C) : 4.14 mmol/L, 低高密度脂蛋白 - 胆固醇(HDL-C) <1.04 mmol/L。

1.4 统计学方法

所有数据通过 SPSS 13.0 软件包进行处理, 计量资料以均数± 标准差表示, 采用双侧 t 检验, 计数资料采用 X² 检验, 以

P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 高脂血症与非高脂血症组围手术期资料比较

与非高脂血症组患者相比, 高脂血症组术中出血量大(P<0.01), 术后恢复进食时间长 (P<0.01), 术后住院时间增加(P<0.05), 拔除引流管时间延长(P<0.01), 切口脂肪液化并发症增多 (P<0.05), 而手术时间、吻合口瘘发生率无明显差异, 见表 1。

表 1 高脂血症与非高脂血症组围手术期资料比较

Table 1 The data comparison of operation period between Hyperlipidemia and no-hyperlipidemic

Project	Hyperlipidemia	No-hyperlipidemic	T value	P value
Operation time(min)	151± 27	156± 21	1.6358	0.1031
Intraoperative blood loss(mL)	186± 32	131± 26	14.9459	0.0000
Postoperative recovery eating time(d)	3.6± 0.7	2.8± 0.6	9.7369	0.0000
Postoperative hospital stay(d)	10.6± 2.4	9.9± 2.1	2.4646	0.0144
Taking off drainage tube time(d)	3.8± 1.2	3.3± 1.1	3.4533	0.0006
Complication(n)			X ² value	P value
Anastomotic leakage	2	1	0.01	>0.05
Subcutaneous fat necrosis	9	1	4.25	<0.05

2.2 开腹与腹腔镜手术组围手术期资料比较

与开腹组相比, 腹腔镜组术中出血量少(P<0.01), 手术时间、术后恢复进食时间、术后住院时间、拔除引流管时间均明显

表 2 开腹与腹腔镜手术组围手术期资料比较

Table 2 The data comparison of operation period between open and laparoscopic surgery

Group	Operation time	Intraoperative blood loss	Postoperative recovery eating time	Postoperative hospital stay	Taking off drainage tube time	Complication	
						Anastomotic leakage	Subcutaneous fat necrosis
Laparotomy	122± 21	211± 35	3.8± 1.2	10.7± 2.5	4.3± 1.4		9
Laparoscopy	152± 31	140± 26	2.3± 0.4	9.1± 2.2	2.8± 0.9	0	1
Statistical value	t=7.537	t=18.539	t=13.733	t=5.436	t=10.310	X ² =1.68	X ² =6.28
P value	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	>0.05	<0.05

缩短(均为 P<0.01), 切口脂肪液化发生率低(P<0.05), 见表 2。

2.3 腹腔镜手术高脂血症与非高脂血症组围手术期资料比较

与正常血脂组相比, 高脂血症患者术中出血量较大(P<0.01), 余指标无明显差异, 见表 3。

表 3 腹腔镜手术高脂血症与非高脂血症组围手术期资料比较

Table 3 The data comparison of operation period between Hyperlipidemia and no-hyperlipidemic in laparoscopic surgery

Group	Operation time	Intraoperative blood loss	Postoperative recovery eating time	Postoperative hospital stay(d)	Taking off drainage tube time(d)	Complication	
						Anastomotic leakage	Subcutaneous fat necrosis
Hyperlipidemia	143± 28	158± 34	2.4± 0.4	9.2± 2.3	2.8± 0.9	0	1
Normal lipid	152± 31	126± 23	2.3± 0.3	9.0± 2.2	2.8± 0.9	0	0
Statistical value	t=1.785	t=6.403	t=1.645	t=0.519	t=0.003	-	-
P value	0.0765	0.0000	0.1022	0.6044	0.9912	-	-

3 讨论

直肠癌是严重危害人民生命健康的常见消化道肿瘤,40岁以上人群患直肠癌的可能性越来越高,发病危险性呈指数增长^[5]。其病因复杂,可能与遗传、环境、不良生活方式等因素相互作用有关。研究发现,消化道肿瘤常与高脂血症、慢性炎症及氧化应激等有关^[6,7]。血脂升高引起的代谢紊乱可使血糖水平升高,后者可引起胰岛素抵抗、胰岛素分泌增加,继而活化胰岛素生长因子,促进肿瘤生长。升高的TG作用于胰腺导致体内氧自由基大量增加,诱发DNA损伤而促进肿瘤的发生发展^[8]。HDL-C是体内产生的抗氧化剂,可对抗O₂⁻、H₂O₂、·OH等自由基诱发的酶类或非酶类氧化产物,抑制LDL-C引发的脂质过氧化反应,HDL-C的降低削弱了其对这些致癌物质的中和作用,从而促进肿瘤的发展^[9-11]。流行病学研究也显示,高脂血症可促进直肠癌在内的多种肿瘤的发生^[12-14]。但其对直肠癌手术是否有影响尚不清楚。

在本组资料中,总体上,伴高脂血症的患者术中出血量大,术后恢复进食时间长,术后住院时间增加,拔除引流管时间延长,切口脂肪液化并发症增多,提示高脂血症对手术本身及术后恢复都有一定影响。这可能与高脂血症常伴有动脉粥样硬化及血管内皮损伤,使术中血管易破裂出血,术后引流量大而拔除引流管时间延长等有关。据报道,高脂血症患者消化道出血、脑出血的发生率也较正常人群高^[15-16],这也支持本研究中高脂血症患者术中、术后组织易出血的结果。患者拔管时间延长,高脂血症引起的组织脆性增加使切口愈合较慢,使患者下床活动晚,胃肠功能恢复慢,这也推迟了进食时间,增加了住院天数。如不考虑血脂影响,与开腹组相比,腹腔镜组术中出血量少,手术时间、术后恢复进食时间、术后住院时间、拔除引流管时间均明显缩短,切口脂肪液化发生率低,这与陈图锋等研究结果相似^[17-19],表明腹腔镜手术创伤小,利于患者术后恢复。在进行腹腔镜手术的患者中,高脂血症患者的出血量较正常血脂患者大,但其它指标无明显差异。这可能与腹腔镜手术时,超声刀操作更精细,对组织损伤小,止血较彻底,而不影响术后拔管时间,患者不必推迟下床活动及进食,因此不增加住院时间等有关。

总之,高脂血症可影响直肠癌手术,引起术中出血量增加,术后恢复较慢,腹腔镜手术较开腹手术创伤小,并发症少,术后恢复快,也同样适于伴高脂血症的直肠癌患者,但其远期疗效还需进一步研究。

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