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皮下乳腺切除术治疗乳腺增生伴癌症临床分析

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摘要 目的:探讨皮下乳腺切除术治疗乳腺增生伴癌症的临床疗效和预后分析。**方法:**随机选取 2009 年 1 月至 2012 年 2 月在我院就诊乳腺增生伴癌症女性患者 68 例,均为已婚已育女性,随机分为观察组和对照组,观察组 35 例给予乳房切除术治疗,对照组 33 例给予药物保守治疗,观察并比较两组的临床疗效、美容效果和预后情况。**结果:**观察组临床有效率高达 88.57%,显著高于对照组(66.67%)($P < 0.05$);观察组美容效果良好率为 74.29%显著高于对照组(30.30%)($P < 0.01$);观察组局部复发率、再住院率和死亡率均低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。**结论:**乳腺切除术治疗乳腺增生伴癌症不但安全性高、操作简便、疗效显著、预后好,而且能满足形体要求又能保留其乳腺功能,值得临床进一步的推广和研究。

关键词:皮下乳腺切除术;乳腺增生伴癌症;药物保守治疗

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Analysis on Subcutaneous Mastectomy in the Treatment of Mammary Gland Proliferation Combined with Breast Cancer

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ABSTRACT Objective: To discuss the curative effect and prognosis of subcutaneous mastectomy in the treatment of mammary gland proliferation combined with breast cancer. **Methods:** 68 cases of patients of mammary gland proliferation combined with breast cancer between January 2009 and February 2012 in our hospital were selected and divided into the observation group (35cases) and the control group (33 cases). Observation group received subcutaneous mastectomy, while the control group received conservative drug therapy, clinical efficacy, cosmetic effect and prognosis of the two groups were observed and compared. **Results:** The clinical efficiency of the observation group is significantly higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$); The cosmetic effect of observation group was significantly better than that of the control group ($P < 0.01$); Local recurrence rate, re-hospitalization rate and mortality in observation group were significantly lower than those of control group($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The subcutaneous mastectomy not only has high safety, easy operation, obvious curative effect and good prognosis, but also can retain the integrity of breast and the mammary gland function. It is worthy of clinical promotion and further research.

Key words: Subcutaneous mastectomy; Mammary gland proliferation combined with breast cancer; Drug conservative therapy

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前言

乳腺增生是临床上常见的女性乳腺病,该病多发于育龄期女性,青春期和绝经期的女性则较为少见^[1]。目前,真正的发病原因尚不明确,但据多个文献报道,乳腺增生多与女性自身的内分泌失调、精神因素和环境因素有关,而黄体素的减少同时雌激素的增多则是引发乳腺增生的重要因素^[2,3]。乳腺增生伴癌症往往是患者在乳腺增长初期未给予足够的重视,以致放弃治疗或治疗不当而形成的。长期以来,我国大部分乳腺增生伴癌症患者多因主观因素而选择药物保守治疗放弃手术治疗,但治疗效果得不到保证,治疗后患者往往因长期的疼痛症状得不到改善而患有消极、暴躁的情绪,从而严重影响到患者的家庭、工作和生活。因此,本研究通过对比皮下乳腺切除术和药物保守

治疗乳腺增生伴癌症患者的疗效和预后分析,旨在帮助患者选择一种合适的治疗方案,从而提高患者生活质量。现报道如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

随机选取 2009 年 1 月至 2012 年 2 月在我院就诊乳腺增生伴癌症女性患者 68 例,均为已婚已育女性,随机分为观察组和对照组。观察组 35 例,年龄 32-57 岁,平均年龄(43.56±7.48)岁,病程 1-9 年,平均病程(4.23±1.89)年,单侧增生 11 例,双侧增生 24 例,其中硬癌 16 例,腺癌 11 例,髓样癌 8 例,浸润性导管癌 2 例。对照组 33 例,年龄 30-58 岁,平均年龄(45.78±8.98)岁,病程 2-10 年,平均病程(4.89±2.01)年,单侧增生 9 例,双侧增生 24 例,其中硬癌 14 例,髓样癌 10 例,腺癌 7 例,乳头状癌 1 例,浸润性导管癌 1 例。两组患者在年龄、病程和癌症类型等基础资料差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),一般资料具有可比性。

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1.2 治疗方法

皮下乳腺切除术:全身麻醉后,上肢向外张开约 10° - 25° ,沿患者乳房外边缘切开,电刀切除于患者乳腺中浅筋膜表层与内层之间的增生及癌变部位(过程中保留脂肪层)。用组织钳将浅筋膜层拉至乳头部位,然后切开。同时夹起乳腺腺体向上翻开,切出于浅筋膜之间的游离的疏松的结缔组织,完整的切除乳腺腺体。术毕,将血管结扎并留置引流管以便于使用吸收线缝合伤口,最后加压包扎。手术时需注意切勿过度切除皮下组织,尽可能保留双乳美观性,需保留部分乳腺组织防止乳头坏死和塌陷,术前需给予抗生素治疗,术后3天可拔出引流管。药物保守治疗:服用希罗达(卡培他滨片,上海罗氏,国药准字H20073024)每天2粒,一天一次,服用两周停一周,乳癖消(广东永康药业有限公司,国药准字Z10970115),一次2粒,一日3次。疗程为2个月,经期停药。

1.3 美容效果评定^[4]

①良好:外形健侧无明显差异,皮肤正常,手感良好,无变

形和乳腺上体,双乳对称,乳头之间的距离不大于2cm。②一般:外形基本正常,双乳对称性一般,乳头之前的距离不能超过3cm,皮肤有少量的小结节或小条索,"橘皮征"消失,手感一般;③差:双乳明显不对称,乳头差距大于3cm,皮肤有大量的小结节和小条索,皮肤呈现"橘皮征",外观变形,手感差。良好率=良好/总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.4 统计学处理

本研究数据使用SPSS17.0软件包进行统计学数据分析,计数资料之间比较采用卡方检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床治疗效果对比分析

观察组临床有效率高达88.57%,明显高于对照组的66.67%,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表1。(有效率=显效+有效/总例数 $\times 100\%$)。

表1 两组患者临床治疗效果对比分析(例)

Table 1 Comparison of clinical treatment efficacy between two groups of patients (n)

组别 Groups	例数 n	显效 Excellence	有效 Effective	无效 Invalid	有效率 Total effective rate
观察组 Observation group	35	20	11	4	88.57%
对照组 Control group	33	9	13	11	66.67%
χ^2					8.65
P					<0.05

2.2 两组的美容效果比较

治疗一个疗程后,观察组美容效果良好率高达74.29%,明

显高于对照组的30.30%,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.01$),见表2。

表2 两组患者美容效果比较(例)

Table 2 Comparison of cosmetic effect between two groups of patients (n)

组别 Groups	例数 n	良好 Good	一般 General	差 Bad	良好率 Good rate
观察组 Observation group	35	26	7	2	74.29%
对照组 Control group	33	10	12	11	30.30%
χ^2					20.45
P					<0.01

2.3 两组的局部复发、再住院和死亡的情况比较

随访一年后,观察组局部复发率、再住院率和死亡率分别为12.12%、21.88%和3.13%,明显低于对照组的30.00%、60.00%和16.67%,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表3。

3 讨论

随着社会的发展和生活节奏的加快,乳腺增生患者呈现逐渐加快的趋势。据文献报道,乳腺增生的患者占乳腺专科就诊

病人的60%-80%,也在普查人口中占女性的20%-40%^[5]。乳腺增生包括纤维性乳腺病,囊性增生,组织增生和乳腺小叶增生等,其病理机制为乳腺上皮细胞分裂过快导致良性细胞的堆积,逐渐形成肿块,同时伴有疼痛或囊肿的临床特征^[6,7]。乳腺增生与乳腺癌的关系尚未有一个明确的说法,但有专家通过大量的数据调查,证实两者之间有以下关系:乳腺增生患者患乳腺癌的机率为正常人的3-4倍,约有3成的乳癌患者经病理学证明患有乳腺增生,可见其两者关系的密切^[8]。在我国乳腺增生伴

表 3 两组的局部复发、再住院和死亡的情况比较

Table 3 Comparison of local recurrence, re-hospitalization and death situation between two groups

组别 Groups	例数 n	局部复发 Local recurrence		再住院 Hospitalization again		死亡 Death	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
观察组 Observation group	32	4	12.12	7	21.88	1	3.13
对照组 Control group	30	9	30.00	18	60.00	5	16.67
X ²		11.12		23.85		9.87	
P		<0.01		<0.01		<0.05	

癌症患者中,大多数不愿意接受乳腺切除手术,其原因为患者担心切除手术会造成患者双乳的外观变形,从而影响自己的家庭、生活和工作。但据英国学者表明,对于有较高可能患有乳腺癌的育龄期女性来说,乳腺切除术能有效地预防癌症和减轻其焦虑的情绪,但又不会破坏其身体外形^[9-12]。然而,大部分的女性未能客观科学地理解到这一点,往往主观上排斥乳腺切除术。因此,在采用皮下切除术治疗乳腺增长伴癌症患者时,患者是否已经明确认识乳腺切除术的利弊和影响尤为重要。

本次研究结果表明,采用乳腺切除术治疗乳腺增生伴乳腺癌的疗效和预后明显比传统的保守治疗要好,其原因可能为:乳腺切除术手术操作简单、易于展开,从根本上切除癌变的组织,术后无并发症。而且乳腺切除术不但可以去除疼痛、肿块等临床症状,还能有效缓解病人的恐惧、忧郁等消极情绪^[13-15]。传统的药物治疗虽然能避免开刀所造成的痛苦,但起效时间慢,治疗时间长,疗效不明显。一旦病人没有坚持吃药,可能引起癌症的复发甚至加重癌症病情,并且愈后复发率高^[16,17]。本研究还发现,乳腺切除术的美容效果明显优于传统的药物治疗,其可能的原因为:皮下乳腺切除术伤口小,瘢痕不明显甚至消失,术毕保留乳头、乳晕、皮下脂肪和保留皮肤的完整性,也基本保持乳房的外形结构和对称性^[18,19]。同时,乳腺癌患者乳房皮肤容易出现多处凹凸不平的小结节和小条索,严重者甚至出现"橘皮征"的乳房^[20]。采用乳腺切除术而不改变乳房外观,这与手术切除癌症组织密切相关。本次研究还存在一定的缺点,术后随访的例数不完整,未能保证数据的完整性和结果的全面性,需要作进一步的研究和分析。

综上所述,乳腺切除术治疗乳腺增生伴癌症不但安全性高、操作简便、疗效显著、预后好,而且能满足形体要求又能保留其乳腺功能,值得临床进一步的推广和研究。

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(上接第 1494 页)

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