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脾脏保留手术对外伤性脾破裂患者免疫功能的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探究脾脏保留手术对外伤性脾破裂患者免疫功能的影响。**方法:**选取 2015 年 8 月~2018 年 9 月我院收治的外伤性脾破裂患者 83 例进行回顾性分析,根据手术方式不同分为两组,对照组(41 例)患者给予脾脏切除术,观察组(42 例)患者给予脾脏保留手术。比较两组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、下床活动时间、术后 1d 引流量、抢救成功率及治疗前后 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺ 和 Tuftsin 因子水平和并发症的发生情况。**结果:**治疗后,观察组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、术后下床时间和术后 1d 引流量均显著短于或低于对照组,而救治成功率显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组患者治疗后的 CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 和 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 水平均较治疗前显著下降,且观察组以上指标均显著高于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。对照组治疗后血清 Tuftsin 因子水平较治疗前显著下降,而观察组血清 Tuftsin 因子水平较治疗前显著升高,并显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。观察组患者的总并发症发生率为 7.14%,较对照组(24.39%)显著降低($P<0.05$)。**结论:**与脾脏切除术相比,脾脏保留手术可显著改善外伤性脾破裂患者的免疫功能,且手术效果更好,安全性更高。

关键词:脾脏保留手术;外伤性脾破裂;免疫功能;影响

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Effect of Spleen Preservation Surgery on the Immune Function of Patients with Traumatic Splenic Rupture*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the effect of spleen preservation surgery on immune function in patients with traumatic splenic rupture. **Methods:** 93 patients with traumatic splenic rupture admitted in our hospital from August 2015 to September 2018 were retrospectively analyzed. According to different surgical methods, they were divided into two groups: the control group (41 cases) received splenectomy, and the observation group (42 cases) received splenic reservation surgery. The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, time to get out of bed, postoperative drainage volume, rescue success rate, the levels of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺, Tuftsin before and after treatment and complications were compared between the two groups. **Results:** After treatment, the operation time, intraoperative blood loss, time to get out of bed and postoperative drainage volume of patients in the observation group were significantly lower or shorter than those in the control group, but the success rate was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the levels of CD3⁺, CD4⁺ and CD4⁺/CD8⁺ in the two groups were significantly lower than those before treatment, but the above indicators in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). The Tuftsin level in the control group was significantly decreased after treatment, while that in the observation group was significantly increased after treatment, and that in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). The total incidence of complications was 7.14% in the observation group, compared with the control group (24.39%), it was significantly lower ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Compared with splenectomy, splenic preservation surgery can more effectively improve the immune function of patients with traumatic splenic rupture with higher safety.

Key words: Spleen preservation surgery; Traumatic splenic rupture; Immune function; Effect

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前言

外伤性脾破裂是一种临床较为常见的腹部脏器损伤,约占腹部闭合性损伤的40%~50%,居腹部损伤的首位^[1-3]。脾脏作为人体最大的免疫器官,含有非常丰富的巨噬细胞和淋巴细胞,是机体全身细胞免疫和体液免疫的中心,同时还能够储存和过滤血液,血运非常丰富,但质地较为脆弱,容易在受到外力作用后发生破裂,破裂后易导致大出血,发生失血性休克,在短时间内即可导致患者死亡^[4-6]。随着社会进程的不断加快和交通工具的普及,外伤性脾破裂的发生率出现逐年上升的态势,严重威胁患者的生命及健康^[7-9]。

既往研究认为脾脏是一种非必须生命器官,脾破裂时可进行手术切除。随着科学技术的进步和研究的进展,人们发现脾脏不仅含有丰富的血运,而且具有储存和滤过血液的作用,最重要的是脾脏是人体重要的免疫器官,可分泌许多重要的免疫因子和免疫活性物质,对人体的免疫功能、抗感染和抑制肿瘤的发生具有重要的意义^[10-12]。切除脾脏不仅手术创伤较大,出血多,并发症发生率高,且患者的免疫功能急剧下降,增加凶险性感染发生的风险^[13-15]。因此,目前对于脾破裂的治疗已经由脾脏切除术向保脾手术转变。为了探讨保脾手术的治疗效果,本研究主要探讨了脾脏保留手术对外伤性脾破裂患者免疫功能的影响。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2015年8月~2018年9月我院收治的外伤性脾破裂患者83例进行回顾性分析,纳入标准:^①经腹部CT诊断为脾破裂;^②为闭合性的腹部损伤;^③外伤至手术时间小于10h;^④年龄18~65岁。排除标准:^⑤有脾脏手术史者;^⑥合并严重免疫功能障碍者;^⑦合并重要器官功能障碍者;^⑧长期服用抑制免疫功能药物者;^⑨病历资料不全者。

根据手术方式不同,将所有患者分为两组。对照组41例,男25例,女16例;年龄25~61岁,平均45.62±5.24岁;病程1~8h,平均3.52±0.43h;破裂原因:交通事故19例,挤压伤17例,钝器伤5例;损伤分级:I级10例,II级14例,III级9例,IV级8例。观察组42例,男27例,女15例;年龄27~62岁,平均46.35±5.47岁;病程0.9~9h,平均3.87±0.52h;破裂原因:交通事故20例,挤压伤16例,钝器伤6例;损伤分级:I级11例,II级15例,III级10例,IV级6例。两组患者一般资料比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 治疗方法

所有患者术前均行常规检查,包括血常规、CT和B超等,确保患者具有手术指征,给予胃肠减压,建立经脉通路,采用全身静脉麻醉,于手术区域常规铺巾消毒。对照组患者给予脾脏切除术,取仰卧位,于上腹正中部作切口,探查腹腔,清除腹腔内积血和血凝块,探查脾脏出血和周围脏器的损伤情况,离断脾胃韧带,使胃后壁和胰体尾部充分暴露,结扎胰腺上缘处的脾动脉,结扎并离断脾结肠韧带。分离脾膈韧带、脾肾韧带及与侧腹壁的黏连。暴露脾蒂,于结缔组织中分离脾蒂下方的胰尾,离断脾蒂,将脾脏移出腹腔。用生理盐水反复冲洗脾窝,彻底止血后放置引流管,关闭腹腔,缝合切口。观察组患者给予脾脏保留手术,取斜卧位,采用腹腔镜进行腹部探查并清除淤血,I级患者在损伤的组织间涂抹粘合胶,用大网膜片覆盖。II级患者内翻并缝合创面,于裂口处放置纱布止血并修补裂口。III级患者采用胃肠钳夹脾脏,使其充分暴露,明确脾主动脉主干并进行结扎,结扎前用大网膜填塞于裂口处,缝合创面。IV级患者扩张左中腹切口,用钳夹处理韧带,将脾脏移出体外,对脾脏进行放血浸泡,将正常的脾组织制成大小合适的脾片,暴露肝裸区,将脾片缝合于肝后粗糙面。重新建立气腹,冲洗腹腔,无出血后置引流管,关闭腹腔并缝合切口。

1.3 观察指标

^①比较两组患者手术效果相关指标,包括手术时间、术中出血量、下床活动时间、术后1d引流量和抢救成功率。^②比较两组患者手术前后的免疫功能和血清Tuftsin因子水平,分别于手术前和手术后30d抽取两组患者空腹静脉血5mL,采用FACSAriaIII流式细胞仪(美国BD公司生产)对CD3⁺、CD4⁺和CD8⁺水平进行检测,试剂盒均为仪器相应的配套试剂盒。采用放射免疫分析法对患者的Tuftsin因子水平进行检测,试剂盒由上海恒远生物有限公司提供。^③比较两组患者的并发症发生情况。

1.4 统计学方法

使用SPSS16.0对采集的数据进行统计学分析,计数资料以率(%)的形式表示,组间比较采用卡方检验,计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)的形式表示,组间比较采用t检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者的手术效果相关指标对比

观察组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、术后下床时间和术后1d引流量均显著短于或少于对照组,儿救治成功率显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),详见表1。

表1 两组患者手术效果相关指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of the surgical effect related indicators between two groups

Groups	Case	Operation time (min)	Tntraoperative blood loss(ml)	Time to get out of bed(d)	Drainage volume 1 day after surgery(ml)	Success rate of rescue
Control group	41	136.68±35.41	311.58±85.67	2.55±0.52	312.54±80.17	34(82.93)
Observation group	42	115.85±30.74	221.74±61.22	1.67±0.43	198.32±55.43	41(97.62)
t/ χ^2	-	2.864	5.485	8.411	7.533	5.142
P	-	0.005	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.029

2.2 两组患者手术前后的免疫功能和 Tuftsin 因子水平对比

治疗前,两组患者的 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4^{+/CD8⁺ 和 Tuftsin 因子水平比较均无统计学差异($P>0.05$),而两组治疗后的 CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 和 CD4^{+/CD8⁺ 水平均较治疗前显著下降,但观察组以上}}

指标均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),对照组治疗后血清 Tuftsin 因子水平较治疗前显著下降,而血清 Tuftsin 因子水平观察组较治疗前显著升高,观察组治疗后血清 Tuftsin 因子水平显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组患者手术前后的免疫功能和血清 Tuftsin 因子水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison of the immune function and serum tuftsin level before and after surgery between two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Case	CD3 ⁺ (%)		CD4 ⁺ (%)	
		Pre-operation	After operation	Pre-operation	After operation
Control group	41	59.62± 15.36	41.25± 11.64*	43.36± 12.11	25.68± 7.14*
Observation group	42	62.33± 17.15	50.84± 15.39*	44.74± 12.85	37.78± 10.24*
t	-	-0.758	-3.207	-0.503	-6.257
P	-	0.451	0.002	0.616	<0.001

Groups	Case	CD4 ^{+/CD8⁺}		Tuftsin(μg/L)	
		Pre-operation	After operation	Pre-operation	After operation
Control group	41	0.93± 0.21	0.41± 0.11*	255.84± 65.73	213.88± 60.43*
Observation group	42	0.96± 0.22	0.71± 0.13*	253.44± 64.38	285.64± 68.58*
t	-	-0.635	-4.262	0.168	-5.027
P	-	0.527	<0.001	0.867	<0.001

注:与术前相比,* $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with Pre-operation, * $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组患者的并发症发生情况对比

治疗过程中,观察组患者的总并发症发生率为 7.14%,对

照组为 24.39%,观察组显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 两组患者的并发症发生情况对比[例(%)]
Table 3 Comparison of the incidence of complications between two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Case	Intestinal obstruction	Intra-abdominal Hemorrhage	Infection	Acute pancreatitis	Total rate
Control group	41	3(7.32)	2(4.88)	3(7.32)	2(4.88)	10(24.39)
Observation group	42	1(2.38)	1(2.38)	1(2.38)	0(0.00)	3(7.14)
χ^2	-					4.672
P	-					0.031

3 讨论

脾脏位于腹腔的左上方,血供丰富,在紧急情况下可迅速补充外周器官的供血,被称为“人体血库”,但在遭受外力时极易破裂,导致出血,由于其具有突发性和发展迅速的特点,治疗难度增大,死亡率较高^[16-18]。此外,脾脏是人体最大的淋巴器官和免疫器官,对于人体的免疫功能、抗感染和抑制肿瘤等方面具有重要意义^[19,20]。有研究显示直肠癌患者切除脾脏后,约有 1.7%~57% 的患者发生血栓,5 年生存率降低,且发生肝癌的风险增大^[21]。也有研究显示脾切除患者爆发凶险性感染的风险增大。因此,保留脾脏对于患者的康复和预后至关重要^[22]。

手术对机体的创伤可抑制患者的免疫功能,而较好的免疫功能对患者的康复具有重要意义。脾脏可过滤并清除血液中的细菌,其分泌的吞噬细胞激活因子等可增强巨噬细胞的能力

^[23,24]。T 细胞在脾脏的免疫功能中具有重要作用,CD3⁺ 主要分布在 T 细胞的表面,是 T 细胞的重要标志物,代表机体的整体细胞免疫功能^[25,26]。CD4⁺ 和 CD8⁺ 是 T 细胞的两个亚群,其中 CD4⁺ 是辅助性 T 细胞,主要通过分泌细胞因子而发挥辅助作用,进而调节机体的免疫功能。CD8⁺ 为抑制性 T 细胞,可分泌多种细胞因子增强细胞的杀伤作用,可通过分泌抑制性 T 细胞发挥特异性的免疫抑制作用^[27-29]。正常情况下,CD4^{+/CD8⁺ 处于稳定的平衡状态,是机体内环境稳定的重要指标。Tuftsin 是一种反映免疫功能的重要因子,可促进吞噬及调节免疫免疫功能,其在血清中的变化可反映机体的免疫功能变化情况^[30]。本研究结果显示观察组患者手术后的 CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 和 CD4^{+/CD8⁺ 水平均显著高于对照组,且观察组患者的 Tuftsin 因子水平在术后显著升高,说明保留脾脏手术可显著改善患者的免疫功能,这与脾脏的保留密切相关。根据患者脾脏破裂的程度给予}}

粘合胶、纱布止血、大网膜填塞、脾动脉结扎等方式保留脾脏，操作简单，创伤小。保脾手术的目的是保证脾脏的正常功能，对于需要切除脾脏的患者，采用自体脾移植的方法保留脾脏功能，具有代替原有脾脏免疫功能的作用。另外，保留脾脏更符合解剖生理，保证组织的连续性，进一步发挥脾脏的功能^[31]。本研究结果显示保脾手术的手术时间、术中失血量、术后下床时间和术后1d引流量均较小，救治成功率高，说明保脾手术对患者的影响小，利于患者康复。在并发症方面，保脾手术的患者并发症发生率较低，对患者的影响较小，这可能与保脾手术尽可能的保留了患者的组织及其基本功能有关。

综上所述，与脾脏切除术相比，脾脏保留手术可显著改善外伤性脾破裂患者的免疫功能，且手术效果更好，安全性更高。

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测。急性重症胰腺炎死亡集中在起病1周内和2周后,早期与休克、多器官功能衰竭有关,后期主要是多器官功能衰竭造成,且与胰腺坏死引起的感染有关^[23]。本研究中死亡组均发生多器官功能衰竭,亦证实了多器官功能衰竭是急性重症胰腺炎死亡最主要因素,其次近半数死亡患者发生休克,也说明休克是急性重症胰腺炎死亡重要因素。而脓毒血症为感染引起的全身炎症综合反应,可导致器官功能障碍和循环障碍,并发展为多器官功能障碍综合征^[24]。APACHE-II评分是在APACHE评分法基础上制定的,以分数作为预测急性重症胰腺炎的严重程度,直观性显著^[25,26]。研究表明APACHE-II评分能有效预测急性重症胰腺炎患者胰腺坏死、器官衰竭发生,是急性重症胰腺炎死亡独立危险因素^[27,28],与本研究结果一致。这提示急性重症胰腺炎患者入院后应进行APACHE-II相关指标全面测定和评分,有助于准确评估病情严重程度和预后情况,降低死亡率。

综上所述,APACHE-II评分、Ca、ALB、血糖、Cr、BUN、AST、脓毒血症、休克、多器官功能衰竭与急性重症胰腺炎患者死亡密切相关,临床应密切监测相关指标,并予以针对性防治措施。

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