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• 临床研究 •

改良乳腺癌根治术后切口感染的病原学特征、影响因素
及其凝血纤溶功能研究*徐 岚¹ 郭阳阳¹ 何宗美¹ 查小明^{2Δ} 周文斌²

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摘要 目的:探讨改良乳腺癌根治术后切口感染的病原学特征、影响因素及其对凝血纤溶功能的影响。**方法:**选取我院于2016年6月~2020年9月期间收治的390例行改良乳腺癌根治术的乳腺癌患者,分析改良乳腺癌根治术后切口感染的病原学特征、影响因素及术后切口感染对凝血纤溶功能的影响。**结果:**390例行改良乳腺癌根治术的乳腺癌患者,术后发生切口感染28例,术后切口感染率为7.18%(28/390),将未发生术后切口感染的患者纳为未感染组(n=362),发生的纳为感染组(n=28)。28例发生感染的患者共分离培养病原菌36株,其中革兰阳性菌14株,占比38.89%(14/36),以金黄色葡萄球菌、粪肠球菌为主。革兰阴性菌21株,占比58.33%(21/36),以大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌为主。改良根治术后乳腺癌患者切口感染的影响因素包括手术时间、术后住院时间、合并基础疾病、引流时间、年龄、白蛋白($P<0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析发现:合并基础疾病、年龄 ≥ 60 岁、白蛋白 < 35 g/L、手术时间 ≥ 120 min均是改良乳腺癌根治术后切口感染的影响因素($P<0.05$)。两组术后30 d凝血酶原时间(PT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、凝血酶时间(TT)升高,且未感染组高于感染组($P<0.05$),纤维蛋白原(FIB)降低,且未感染组低于感染组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**改良乳腺癌根治术后切口感染较为常见,致病菌以革兰阴性菌为主,年龄、合并基础疾病、白蛋白、手术时间均是其影响因素,同时术后切口感染的发生可影响凝血纤溶功能的恢复,临床医生应积极采取措施预防术后切口感染的发生,从而保证手术治疗效果。

关键词:乳腺癌;改良乳腺癌根治术;切口感染;病原学特征;影响因素;凝血纤溶功能

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Study on the Etiological Characteristics, Influencing Factors,
Coagulation and Fibrinolytic Function of Incision Infection
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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the etiological characteristics, influencing factors, coagulation and fibrinolytic function of incision infection after modified radical mastectomy. **Methods:** 390 patients with breast cancer undergoing modified radical mastectomy in our hospital from June 2016 to September 2020 were selected. The etiological characteristics and influencing factors of incision infection in patients with breast cancer after modified radical mastectomy and the influence of incision infection on coagulation and fibrinolysis function were analyzed. **Results:** In 390 patients with breast cancer undergoing modified radical mastectomy, 28 patients had postoperative incision infection, and the incision infection rate was 7.18%(28/390). The patients without incision infection were included in the non infection group(n=362), and the patients with incision infection were included in the infection group (n=28). A total of 36 pathogens were isolated from 28 patients with incision infection after radical mastectomy. Among them, 14 strains were Gram-positive bacteria, accounting for 38.89% (14/36). *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Enterococcus faecalis* were the main pathogens. 21 strains of Gram-negative bacteria, accounting for 58.33%(21/36), were mainly *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The influencing factors of incision infection in breast cancer patients after modified radical mastectomy included operation time, postoperative hospital stay, underlying diseases, drainage time, age and albumin ($P<0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that combined with basic diseases, age ≥ 60

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years old, albumin < 35 g/L, operation time $\geq$ 120 min were the influencing factors of incision infection after radical mastectomy ($P < 0.05$). The prothrombin time (PT), activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) and thrombin time (TT) increased at 30 days after operation in the two groups, and the infection group was higher than the infection group ($P < 0.05$), and the fibrinogen (FIB) was decreased, and the infection group was lower than the infection group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Incision infection after modified radical mastectomy is relatively common. Gram-negative bacteria are the main pathogenic bacteria. Age, combined basic diseases, albumin and operation time are the influencing factors. At the same time, the occurrence of postoperative incision infection can affect the recovery of coagulation and fibrinolysis function. Clinical doctors should actively take measures to prevent the occurrence of postoperative incision infection, so as to ensure the effect of surgical treatment.

Key words: Breast cancer; Modified radical mastectomy; Incision infection; Etiological characteristics; Influencing factors; Coagulation and fibrinolysis function

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前言

乳腺癌是临床常见的恶性肿瘤,我国女性乳腺癌年发病例数约 30.4 万例,近年来呈逐年升高趋势,且发病人群趋于年轻化^[1]。随着乳腺癌防治知识的普及、人们保健意识的提高以及医疗技术的发展,乳腺癌的早期检出率不断升高,越来越多的患者可获得良好的预后^[2]。手术是治疗早中期乳腺癌的最有效方式,通过手术切除可明显控制病情,延缓肿瘤进展^[3]。但改良乳腺癌根治术创面渗血渗液明显,创伤大,术后切口易发生感染,导致凝血纤溶系统循环障碍,增加并发症发生风险^[4]。其中淋巴水肿的发病率较高,报道显示发病率约为 13.3%左右^[5]。由此可见,做好改良乳腺癌根治术后切口感染的预防对于改善乳腺癌患者预后具有积极的临床意义。本研究通过分析术后切口感染的病原学特征、影响因素及其对凝血纤溶功能的影响,旨在为临床乳腺癌患者术后切口感染的防治提供指导,现作以下报道。

1 对象与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取我院于 2016 年 6 月~2020 年 9 月期间收治的 390 例行改良乳腺癌根治术的乳腺癌患者,研究经医院伦理委员会审批通过,符合伦理学标准。纳入标准:(1)所有患者均结合 MRI 检查及病理活检结果确诊为乳腺癌,无淋巴结或远处转移,具备手术指征,均于我院择期行改良乳腺癌根治术;(2)临床资料完整;(3)年龄 > 18 岁;(4)术前皮肤及黏膜组织完整、无感染灶;(5)均知情本研究且签署了同意书;(6)临床分期 I 期~III 期。排除标准:(1)合并其他恶性肿瘤者;(2)入组前进行过化疗或放疗者;(3)合并重大肝肾、心肺疾病者;(4)入院时存在感染者;(5)精神疾病患者;(6)凝血功能障碍者。

1.2 术后切口感染诊断标准

诊断标准参考《医院感染诊断标准(试行)》^[6]中的相关规定,符合以下条件即可确诊:(1)切口分泌物病原学培养阳性;(2)患者体温 $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$;(3)切口局部压痛,切口部位有脓性分泌物流出或者出现热、肿、痛、红等表现。

1.3 研究方法

1.3.1 标本采集 无菌采集术后切口感染浅表性渗出物,及时送检,采用法国生物梅里埃公司生产的 VITEK-2 全自动微生物分析仪分离鉴定病原菌。操作根据美国临床实验室标准化研

究所(CLSI)抗菌药物敏感试验操作标准(2010 年版)^[7]进行。

1.3.2 临床资料 收集患者临床资料,包括年龄、临床分期、术中出血量、合并基础疾病(包括高血压、高血脂、糖尿病等)、手术时间、术后住院时间、白蛋白水平、肿瘤直径、引流量、引流时间。

1.3.3 凝血纤溶功能 采集所有患者术前、术后 30d 的空腹肘静脉血 2 mL,经美国 Beckman-Coulter 公司生产的 ACL-TOP 型全自动凝血分析仪检测:凝血酶时间(TT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、凝血酶原时间(PT)、纤维蛋白原(FIB)水平。

1.4 统计学处理

数据分析通过 SPSS 22.0 软件实现。计量资料的表示方式为 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$,检验方式为 t 检验。采用单因素及多因素 Logistic 回归分析改良乳腺癌根治术后切口感染的影响因素。计数资料的表示方式为%,检验方式为 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 改良乳腺癌根治术后切口感染发生情况

390 例行改良乳腺癌根治术的乳腺癌患者,术后发生切口感染 28 例,术后切口感染率为 7.18%(28/390),将发生感染的纳入感染组($n=28$),未发生的纳入未感染组($n=362$)。

2.2 发生切口感染的患者病原菌检出分布情况

28 例患者共分离培养病原菌 36 株,其中革兰阳性菌 14 株,占比 38.89%(14/36),以金黄色葡萄球菌、粪肠球菌为主。革兰阴性菌 21 株,占比 58.33%(21/36),以大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌为主。见表 1。

2.3 切口感染影响因素的单因素分析

单因素分析结果显示,改良根治术后乳腺癌患者切口感染的影响因素包括手术时间、术后住院时间、合并基础疾病、引流时间、年龄、白蛋白($P < 0.05$),而与引流量、术中出血量、临床分期、肿瘤直径无关($P > 0.05$),详见表 2。

2.4 切口感染影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

以改良乳腺癌根治术后切口感染为因变量(未感染 = 0,感染 = 1),自变量包括年龄、合并基础疾病、手术时间、术后住院时间、白蛋白、引流时间,赋值如下:年龄 < 60 岁 = 0, ≥ 60 岁 = 1;合并基础疾病:否 = 0,是 = 1;手术时间: < 120 min = 0, ≥ 120 min = 1;术后住院时间: < 14 d = 0, ≥ 14 d = 1;白蛋白 ≥ 35 g/L = 0, < 35 g/L = 1;引流时间: < 10 d = 0, ≥ 10 d = 1。经多因素 Logistic

回归分析发现:白蛋白<35 g/L;合并基础疾病;年龄≥ 60 岁; 因素(均 $OR>1, P<0.05$),见表 3。
手术时间≥ 120 min 均是改良乳腺癌根治术后切口感染的影响

表 1 改良乳腺癌根治术后切口感染的乳腺癌患者检出病原菌分布情况

Table 1 Distribution of pathogens in breast cancer patients with incision infection after modified radical mastectomy

Pathogens	Strains(n=36)	Constituent ratio(%)
Gram-negative bacteria	21	58.33
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	8	22.22
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	6	16.67
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	3	8.33
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	2	5.56
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	1	2.78
Other	1	2.78
Gram-positive bacteria	14	38.89
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	6	16.67
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	4	11.11
<i>Coagulase negative Staphylococcus</i>	2	5.56
<i>Staphylococcus haemolyticus</i>	1	2.78
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	1	2.78
Fungus	1	2.78
<i>Candida albicans</i>	1	2.78

表 2 改良乳腺癌根治术后切口感染影响因素的单因素分析 [n(%)]

Table 2 Univariate analysis of influencing factors of incision infection after modified radical mastectomy [n(%)]

Factors	n=390	Infection group(n=28)	Non infection group(n=362)	χ^2	P
Age(years)					
≥ 60	154	21(13.64)	133(86.36)	15.926	0.000
<60	236	7(2.97)	229(97.03)		
Clinical stages					
I ~ II stage	273	18(6.59)	255(93.41)	0.472	0.493
III stage	117	10(8.55)	107(91.45)		
Intraoperative blood loss(mL)					
≥ 150	208	19(9.13)	189(90.87)	2.562	0.110
<150	182	9(4.95)	173(95.05)		
Combined with basic diseases					
Yes	131	16(12.21)	115(87.79)	7.503	0.006
No	259	12(4.63)	247(95.37)		
Operation time(min)					
≥ 120	155	17(10.97)	138(89.03)	5.543	0.019
<120	235	11(4.68)	224(95.32)		
Postoperative hospital stay(d)					
≥ 14	146	16(10.96)	130(89.04)	5.009	0.025
<14	244	12(4.92)	232(95.08)		
Albumin(g/L)					

≥ 35	168	7(4.17)	161(95.83)	4.027	0.045
<35	222	21(9.46)	201(90.54)		
Tumor diameter(cm)					
<2 cm	101	6(5.94)	95(94.06)	0.352	0.840
2~5 cm	163	12(7.36)	151(92.64)		
>5 cm	126	10(7.94)	116(92.06)		
Drainage volume(ml)					
≥ 1000	124	10(8.06)	114(91.94)	0.213	0.644
<1000	266	18(6.77)	248(93.23)		
Drainage time(d)					
≥ 10	118	14(11.86)	104(88.14)	5.576	0.018
<10	272	14(5.15)	258(94.85)		

表 3 改良乳腺癌根治术后切口感染影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 3 Multivariate logistic regression analysis on influencing factors of incision infection after modified radical mastectomy

Variable	β	Wald χ^2	P	OR	95%CI
Age ≥ 60 years old	0.123	9.741	0.000	1.582	1.382~5.146
Combined with basic diseases	1.237	7.252	0.002	1.569	1.284~6.371
Albumin<35 g/L	0.825	10.613	0.000	1.582	1.276~5.714
Operation time≥ 120 min	0.724	8.208	0.001	1.429	1.125~3.181

2.5 感染组和未感染组的凝血纤溶功能对比

感染组($P<0.05$),FIB 降低,且未感染组低于感染组($P<0.05$),
两组术前 PT、APTT、TT、FIB 组间对比未见统计学差异 详见表 4。
($P>0.05$),两组术后 30 d PT、APTT、TT 升高,且未感染组高于

表 4 感染组和未感染组的凝血纤溶功能对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of coagulation and fibrinolysis function between infection group and non infection group($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	PT(s)		APTT(s)		TT(s)		FIB(g/L)	
	Before operation	30 d after operation	Before operation	30 d after operation	Before operation	30 d after operation	Before operation	30 d after operation
Infection group(n=28)	11.89± 2.30	13.27± 2.24 ^a	30.27± 2.15	33.87± 2.83 ^a	10.27± 2.26	12.73± 2.46 ^a	3.58± 0.32	3.03± 0.36 ^a
Non infection group(n=362)	12.14± 2.13	15.18± 2.73 ^a	30.36± 2.62	35.71± 2.34 ^a	10.38± 2.25	14.84± 2.35 ^a	3.64± 0.48	2.57± 0.21 ^a
t	0.595	3.608	0.177	3.946	0.249	4.562	0.560	10.482
P	0.552	0.000	0.860	0.000	0.803	0.000	0.416	0.000

Note: compared with before operation, ^a $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

以往的流行病学统计结果显示^[8],乳腺癌的发病率排名第五位,在肺癌、胃癌、肝癌、结直肠癌之后。手术治疗虽然对乳腺癌有一定的效果,但术后切口易发生感染,术后切口感染除了可直接影响伤口愈合外,严重者还可危及患者生命^[9,10]。既往的研究认为乳腺癌术后切口感染的发生率应控制在 3.5%~5.5%^[11]。本次研究中纳入的 390 例行改良乳腺癌根治术的乳腺癌患者,术后切口感染率为 7.18%。可见术后切口感染的发生率仍较

高,应对切口的感染状况进行更进一步的分析并制定相应的治疗方案。进一步分析病原菌分布发现,术后切口感染的病原菌菌株包括了革兰阴性菌、革兰阳性菌、真菌,提示乳腺癌患者经改良乳腺癌根治术后切口感染的病原菌分布较广,在这之中以大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌为主,可能与手术中部分操作可为大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌提供通路有关^[12,13]。由于普通病房人员流动频繁,感染病菌分布广而复杂,且病菌种类多,繁殖速度快,因此术后应尽可能为患者提供无菌病房^[14-16]。

通过进一步分析发现,年龄≥ 60 岁;合并基础疾病;白蛋

白 $<35\text{ g/L}$;手术时间 $\geq 120\text{ min}$ 均是切口感染的影响因素。分析认为,随着年龄的不断增加,身体自愈能力下降,切口愈合速度减慢,切口愈合时间长则直接导致伤口暴露在细菌环境下的时间延长,增加感染几率^[17-19]。而合并基础疾病者,尤其是合并糖尿病患者,伤口长期处于高糖环境下,为细菌生长提供了有利环境,降低患者免疫力,容易导致切口感染^[20-22]。临床治疗中应严格按照药敏试验结果合理应用抗菌药物,以提高手术治疗效果。白蛋白 $<35\text{ g/L}$ 提示人体白蛋白水平过低,白蛋白水平过低可导致人体免疫功能降低,从而导致伤口愈合能力降低,提高切口感染发生率^[23-25]。手术时间也是导致切口感染发生的主要因素之一,主要是因为手术时间越长,导致患者切口在空气中暴露时间越长,使切口感染率升高^[26-28]。本次研究结果还显示,未感染组术后30d PT、APTT、TT 高于感染组,FIB 则低于感染组。提示相较于未感染组,术后切口感染的患者存在血液高凝风险。分析其凝血功能恢复较差的原因可能为病原菌作用于伤口导致机体恢复变慢。以往的相关研究也表明,不论是真菌、细菌或是病毒引起的感染,均可导致患者出现凝血功能障碍^[29]。这提示在进行术后切口感染对症治疗的同时,还应关注并纠正患者血液高凝状态,从而保证手术治疗效果。值得注意的是手术室感染控制和管理是预防和降低术后切口感染发生的基础,临床在行改良乳腺癌根治术时,应密切注意手术室环境管理、无菌物品与器械管理、手术室空气质量管理、手术室人员管理,以维持一个安全、清洁的手术环境,进一步预防术后切口感染的发生。

综上所述,改良乳腺癌根治术后切口感染较为常见,致病菌以革兰阴性菌为主,年龄、合并基础疾病、白蛋白、手术时间均是其影响因素,同时术后切口感染的发生可影响患者凝血纤溶功能的恢复,临床医生应积极采取措施预防切口感染的发生,从而保证手术治疗效果。

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