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先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复不良的影响因素及其预测模型构建 *

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摘要 目的:探讨先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复不良的影响因素,并构建预测模型。**方法:**选择2020年3月至2023年3月河北省儿童医院收治的126例先天性肠闭锁患儿,统计术后肠功能恢复情况,根据术后肠功能恢复情况将患儿分为恢复不良组和恢复良好组。多因素Logistic回归分析先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复不良的影响因素,基于Logistic回归构建预测模型。受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析预测模型鉴别先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复不良的价值。**结果:**126例先天性肠闭锁患儿中术后肠功能恢复不良共37例,恢复良好89例。恢复不良组出生体重、术后肠内营养支持比例低于恢复良好组($P<0.05$),Grosfeld病理分型IV型、空肠闭锁、早产儿比例高于恢复良好组($P<0.05$),吻合口直径大于恢复良好组($P<0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析显示早产儿、空肠闭锁、Grosfeld病理分型IV型是术后肠道功能恢复不良的危险因素($P<0.05$),术后肠内营养支持是保护因素($P<0.05$)。基于Logistic回归构建的预测模型预测先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复不良的曲线下面积为0.852,灵敏度、特异度分别为83.78%、85.39%。Hosmer-Lemeshow检验 $P>0.05$,模型拟合效果良好。**结论:**早产儿、空肠闭锁、Grosfeld病理分型IV型是术后肠道功能恢复不良的危险因素,术后肠内营养支持是保护因素。基于Logistic回归构建的预测模型对于先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复不良具有较好的预测价值。

关键词:儿童;先天性肠闭锁;肠功能恢复;危险因素;预测模型

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Influencing Factors and Predictive Model Construction of Poor Intestinal Function Recovery after Operation in Children with Congenital Intestinal Atresia*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the influencing factors of poor intestinal function recovery after operation in children with congenital intestinal atresia, and to construct a predictive model. **Methods:** 126 children with congenital intestinal atresia who were admitted to Hebei Children's Hospital from March 2020 to March 2023 were selected, intestinal function recovery after operation was counted, children were divided into poor recovery group and good recovery group according to intestinal function recovery after operation. The influencing factors of poor intestinal function recovery after operation in children with congenital intestinal atresia were analyzed by multivariate Logistic regression, and the predictive model was constructed based on Logistic regression. The value of predictive model in distinguishing postoperative poor intestinal function recovery after operation in children with congenital intestinal atresia were analysed by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. **Results:** 37 cases had poor intestinal function recovery after operation among 126 children with congenital intestinal atresia, and 89 cases had good recovery. The birth weight and the proportion of enteral nutrition support after operation in poor recovery group were lower than those in good recovery group($P<0.05$), the proportion of Grosfeld pathological type IV, jejunal atresia and premature infants in poor recovery group were higher than those in good recovery group ($P<0.05$), the anastomotic diameter in poor recovery group was larger than that in good recovery group($P<0.05$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that premature infants, jejunal atresia and Grosfeld pathological type IV were risk factors for poor intestinal function recovery after operation ($P<0.05$), and enteral nutrition support after operation was a protective factor ($P<0.05$). The area under the curve of the predictive model based on Logistic regression to predict poor intestinal function recovery after operation in children with congenital intestinal atresia was 0.852, and the sensitivity and specificity were 83.78% and 85.39% respectively. Hosmer-Lemeshow test $P>0.05$, the model fitting effect was good. **Conclusion:** Premature infants, jejunal atresia and Grosfeld pathological type IV are risk factors for poor intestinal function recovery after operation, and enteral nutrition support after operation is a protective factor. The predictive model base on Logistic regression has a good predictive value for poor intestinal function recovery after operation in children with congenital intestinal atresia.

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前言

先天性肠闭锁是新生儿肠梗阻的常见原因,由胚胎发育时期空泡化不全引起,可发生于肠管的任何部位,临床表现为呕吐、腹痛、腹胀和排便异常等症状^[1,2]。该病一旦确诊需要立即手术恢复肠道的通畅性,随着腹腔镜手术技术的成熟和广泛应用,患儿死亡率已呈下降趋势,但术后患儿仍面临腹腔感染、吻合口漏、肺部感染、粘连、小肠梗阻等并发症的困扰^[3,4]。一般情况下先天性肠闭锁术后2~3 d肠道即进入规则蠕动期,开始排气排便,若胎便延迟则会导致黄疸,进一步影响肠功能恢复^[5,6]。肠功能恢复不良会延长患儿住院时间、增加营养相关并发症风险和患儿家长的经济负担^[7,8]。了解先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复的相关因素,构建预测模型,有助于临床早期识别肠道功能恢复不良的风险,做出针对性的预防,进而促使术后肠道功能恢复。为此本研究收集126例先天性肠闭锁患儿临床资料,探讨影响肠道功能恢复的因素并构建预测模型。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2020年3月至2023年3月河北省儿童医院收治的126例先天性肠闭锁患儿,纳入标准:①经腹部立位平片、腹部超声及消化道造影检查证实为先天性肠道闭锁;②接受手术治疗,符合对应手术指征;③临床资料完整。排除标准:①术后使用促胃肠动力药物;②先天性心脏病、唐氏综合征、珠蛋白生成障碍性贫血;③先天性肠旋转不良、先天性的巨结肠等肠道疾病;④保守治疗,术后转院患儿。统计术后肠功能恢复情况,以术后第一次排便时间为评价肠功能恢复标准,其中≤3 d为恢复良好,>3 d为恢复不良^[9],根据术后肠功能恢复情况将患儿分为恢复不良组和恢复良好组。本研究已经获得河北省儿童医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 临床资料收集

收集患儿年龄、性别、出生体重、是否为早产儿、闭锁位置(回肠、十二指肠、空肠、结肠)、Grosfeld病理分型、手术方式(开放式手术、腹腔镜手术)、吻合方式(侧侧吻合、端端吻合、端侧吻合、肠吻合+Ladds术、多处吻合)、吻合口直径、并发症(肺部感染、腹腔感染)、术后是否肠内营养支持。

1.3 统计学分析

采用SPSS软件(25.0版,美国IBM公司)进行统计分析,正态分布的连续变量表示为平均值±标准差,使用student-t检验。分类变量以计数和百分比表示,使用卡方检验。多因素Logistic回归分析先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复不良的影响因素,基于Logistic回归构建预测模型。Hosmer-Lemeshow检验预测模型拟合优度, $P>0.05$ 为模型拟合效果良好。受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析预测模型鉴别先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复不良的价值, $P<0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 影响先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复不良的单因素分析

126例先天性肠闭锁患儿中术后肠功能恢复不良共37例,恢复良好89例。恢复不良组出生体重、术后肠内营养支持比例低于恢复良好组($P<0.05$),Grosfeld病理分型为IV型、空肠闭锁、早产儿比例高于恢复良好组($P<0.05$),吻合口直径大于恢复良好组($P<0.05$),年龄、性别、手术方式、吻合方式、并发症比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。

2.2 先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复不良的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

以早产儿(赋值:0=否,1=是),闭锁位置(赋值:0=回肠,1=十二指肠,2=结肠,3=空肠)、Grosfeld病理分型(赋值:0=I型,1=II型,2=III型,3=IV型)、术后肠内营养支持(赋值:0=否,1=是)、出生体重、吻合口直径为自变量(连续性变量原值代入),先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复情况为因变量(赋值:0=恢复良好,1=恢复不良)建立影响先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复的多因素Logistic回归模型,结果显示早产儿、空肠闭锁、Grosfeld病理分型IV型是术后肠道功能恢复不良的危险因素($P<0.05$),术后肠内营养支持是保护因素($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.3 预测模型的构建和验证

根据Logistic回归结果构建预测模型,Log [P/(1-P)]=9.352+1.652×早产儿+1.021×空肠闭锁+0.983×Grosfeld病理分型IV型-0.675×术后肠内营养支持。组段法建立ROC曲线,Logit(P)预测先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复不良的曲线下面积为0.852,灵敏度、特异度分别为83.78%、85.39%,约登指数0.6918,见图1。经Hosmer-Lemeshow检验, $P=0.772(>0.05)$,提示模型拟合效果良好。

3 讨论

先天性肠闭锁是多因素作用导致的消化道连续性中断畸形,其发病原因包括胚胎晚期肠系膜血运障碍,胚胎早期内胚层发育异常,遗传,免疫等^[9,10]。闭锁肠管的近端因长期梗阻而极度扩张,粘膜层变薄,绒毛矮小,环肌层增厚;而闭锁肠管远端管腔瘪缩,细小,粘膜层增厚,绒毛高大,由于闭锁近端肠壁环纵肌肥厚增生,影响蠕动的动力因素,降低推动肠内容物能力,延长术后肠道功能恢复时间^[11,12]。

本研究显示早产儿是术后肠道功能恢复不良的危险因素。早产儿各系统发育不成熟,抵御外界的免疫力低下,是新生儿预后不良的主要原因之一^[13]。早产儿肠道系统也未发育完善,肠道菌群未完全建立,胃排空及蠕动能力较弱,吸收能力差,易发生喂养不耐受^[14]。喂养不耐受与肠道微生物群落失衡,胃肠道疾病发病率增加有关^[15]。夏仁鹏等人^[16]指出早产儿术后肠功能恢复率明显低于足月儿,Yeung等^[17]研究表明早产儿与空肠-回肠闭锁新生儿一期切除吻合术后胃肠功能障碍以及再次手术有关。因此早产先天性肠闭锁患儿术后更易发生肠道功能恢复不良,临床对早产儿应警惕术后肠功能恢复不良的风险。

表 1 影响先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复不良的单因素分析

Table 1 Univariate analysis of poor intestinal function recovery after operation in children with congenital intestinal atresia

Projects	Poor recovery group (n=37)	Good recovery group (n=89)	t/x ²	P
Age(month, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.89± 0.12	0.96± 0.23	1.752	0.082
Gender [n(%)]				
Male	22(59.46)	51(57.30)	0.050	0.823
Female	15(40.54)	38(42.70)		
Birth weight(kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.01± 0.69	4.96± 1.33	4.114	<0.001
Premature infants [n(%)]	15(40.54)	10(11.24)	14.112	<0.001
Atresia position [n(%)]	6(16.22)	25(28.09)	7.842	0.049
XII colon	10(27.03)	34(38.20)		
Ileum	18(48.65)	21(23.60)		
Jejunum	3(8.11)	9(10.11)		
Colon				
Grosfeld pathological type [n(%)]				
Type I	11(29.73)	38(42.70)	14.799	0.002
Type II	10(27.03)	26(29.21)		
Type III	7(18.92)	12(13.48)		
Type IV	9(24.32)	13(14.61)		
Modus operandi[n(%)]				
Opened operation	8(21.62)	10(11.24)	2.302	0.129
Laparoscopic operation	29(78.38)	79(88.76)		
Match methods [n(%)]				
Side-to-side anastomosis	12(32.43)	25(28.09)	1.448	0.694
End-to-end anastomosis	10(27.03)	30(33.71)		
End-to-side anastomosis	6(16.22)	9(10.11)		
Intestinal anastomosis+Ladds operation	6(16.22)	21(23.60)		
Multiple coincidences	3(8.11)	4(4.49)		
Anastomotic diameter(cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.35± 0.66	1.92± 0.44	4.280	<0.001
Complication [n(%)]				
Pulmonary infection	3(8.11)	6(6.74)	0.074	0.786
Abdominal infection	5(13.51)	7(7.87)	0.968	0.325
Enteral nutrition support after operation[n(%)]				
Yes	12(32.43)	52(58.43)	7.066	0.008
No	25(67.57)	37(41.57)		

闭锁近端肠管壁层肥厚、管腔扩大,肠壁肌层比例失调,神经节细胞减少,肠道运动功能薄弱,肠道功能较差。高位肠闭锁无法完全将近端扩张的肠管切除,残留病变肠管较多,而闭锁远端肠管因管腔细小,肠内容物无法及时排出,导致术后肠功能恢复延迟,排气排便时间延长^[18,19]。本研究发现闭锁肠管位置与术后肠功能恢复有关,其中闭锁位置位于空肠是术后肠功能

恢复不良的危险因素。郭卫红等人^[20]报道也指出空肠及以上肠闭锁的患儿病死率高于空肠以下患儿。陈焕等人^[21]研究证实空肠及以上肠道闭锁患儿较空肠以下患儿术后肠功能恢复时间更长。分析原因为空肠分泌多种消化酶及胃肠激素以消化和吸收营养物质,若切除闭锁段空肠会影响消化功能,减少胃肠激素分泌,导致术后肠蠕动和消化功能恢复延迟^[21]。

表 2 影响先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复不良的多因素 Logistic 回归方程

Table 2 Multivariate Logistic regression equation affecting poor intestinal function recovery after operation in children with congenital intestinal atresia

Variable	β	SE	Wald x^2	OR(95%CI)	P
Constant	9.352	3.021	9.583	-	<0.001
Premature infants	1.652	0.584	8.002	5.217(1.661~16.390)	<0.001
Jejunal atresia	1.021	0.486	4.413	2.776(1.071~7.196)	0.021
Grosfeld pathological type IV	0.983	0.325	9.148	2.672(1.413~5.053)	<0.001
Enteral nutrition support after operation	-0.675	0.243	7.716	0.509(0.316~0.820)	0.015

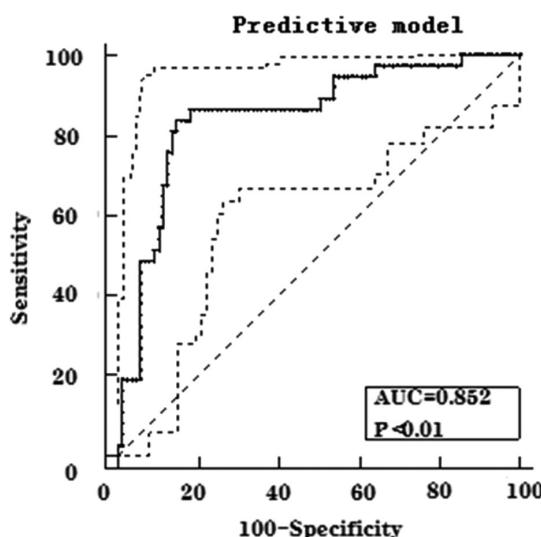


图 1 预测模型的 ROC 曲线

Fig.1 ROC curve of predictive model

Grosfeld 病理分型 IV 型为多发闭锁, 闭锁肠段有多处, 中间有纤维索带连接, 该类型闭锁肠管范围较广, 管腔扩张更严重, 神经节细胞数量减少更明显, 术中需要切除更多的肠管, 肠道有效吸收面积减少, 术后易出现短肠综合征; 另外, 由于 IV 型患儿肠管吻合口数量较多, 导致术后吻合梗阻, 吻合口瘘等风险提高^[22], 因此肠道恢复时间可能延迟。吴典明^[23]研究指出病理类型复杂的先天性肠闭锁患儿术后排便时间明显延长。本研究也显示 Grosfeld 病理分型 IV 型患儿术后肠功能恢复不良风险较高, 这与肠道闭锁和切除范围较广影响术后肠道功能恢复有关。

先天性肠闭锁患儿术后需要补充足够的营养以维持营养状态, 由于术后禁食需求, 往往临床给予肠外营养支持, 但肠外营养易造成胃肠道废用性萎缩, 粘膜结构发生明显变化, 导致胃肠道屏障功能受损; 这种损伤促进细菌从肠腔迁移到粘膜下组织并引发上皮炎症, 增加感染风险, 继而影响肠道功能恢复^[24]。肠内营养支持使营养物质从肠道中摄取更符合肠道生理特点, 肠内营养的生理刺激有助于维持胃肠道动力, 促进消化酶和调节胃肠运动的胃肠激素释放, 保证肠道黏膜上皮细胞的正常分裂和分化, 维持胃肠道屏障、免疫和吸收功能, 更有助于肠道功能的恢复^[25,26]。Shang 等人^[27]报道指出胃肠吻合术后给予早期肠内营养支持患儿较晚期肠内营养支持患儿首次排便时间更早, 感染性并发症发病率更低。路长贵等人^[28]对术后高位空肠IIIb 型闭锁患儿给予经鼻留置空肠管肠内营养支持, 术后

首次经肛门排便时间较未使用肠内营养支持患儿显著缩短。因此先天性肠闭锁患儿术后应早期肠内营养支持, 以促使肠道蠕动和功能恢复^[29]。

基于 Logistic 回归模型构建预测模型, 该模型预测先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复不良的曲线下面积达 0.852, 经 Hosmer-Lemeshow 检验 $P>0.05$, 提示模型拟合效果良好, 说明该预测模型对先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复情况具有较高预测价值。

综上, 先天性肠闭锁患儿术后存在肠道功能恢复不良风险, 早产儿、空肠闭锁、Grosfeld 病理分型 IV 型是术后肠道功能恢复不良的危险因素, 术后肠内营养支持是保护因素。临床对于术后先天性肠闭锁患儿在肠内营养允许条件下可尽早开展肠内营养支持, 以促使肠功能恢复。基于 Logistic 回归构建的预测模型对于先天性肠闭锁患儿术后肠功能恢复不良具有较好的预测价值。

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