

临床研究

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比较食管癌微创手术与传统开胸术患者肺部感染的发生率

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【摘要】目的:探讨食管癌传统开胸术与微创术后肺部感染的发生率,为降低食管癌术后肺部感染的发生提供理论依据。**方法:**将我院 2012 年 2 月至 2014 年 4 月收治的 272 例拟行食管癌切除术病人随机分为传统开胸组(134 例)和微创组(138 例),进行随机对照研究;观察住院期间和出院后随访 48 h 内肺部感染的发生情况。**结果:**2 组共有 47 例发生肺部感染,传统开胸组发生率为 16.42%(22/134),微创组发生率为 18.11%(25/138),其以鲍曼不动杆菌和铜绿假单胞菌为主要细菌;2 组肺部感染的发生率无统计学差异($P>0.05$);而 2 组中高龄(≥ 60 岁)与低龄(<60 岁)患者比较,高龄患者明显高于低龄患者($P<0.05$);2 组手术时间 >5 h 与 ≤ 5 h 肺部感染的发生率相比较,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);2 组中三切口患者发生率高于两切口患者($P<0.05$);2 组肺部感染的死亡率无明显差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**食管癌微创术与传统开胸术肺部感染发生与手术方式无关,主要需加强围手术期的管理,积极处理可能引起肺部感染的因素,以降低肺部感染的发生。

【关键词】食管癌;微创手术;传统开胸术;肺部感染**【中图分类号】**R639**【文献标志码】**A**【收稿日期】**2015-01-19

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Comparison on incidence of pulmonary infection between minimally invasive surgery and traditional thoracotomy for the esophagus cancer

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[Abstract]**Objective:** To explore the incidence of pulmonary infection between minimally invasive surgery and traditional thoracotomy for the esophagus cancer, and to provide theoretical basis for reducing the infection rate after esophagus surgery. **Methods:** Totally 272 patients admitted to our hospital from February of 2012 to April 2014, who were going to receive esophagus surgery, were randomly divided into two groups: traditional thoracotomy group (134 patients) and minimally invasive group (138 patients). Pulmonary infection of the patients in hospital and at 48 h after discharge was observed. **Results:** Totally 47 patients were infected; the infection rates were 16.42% (22/134) in traditional thoracotomy group, and 18.11% (25/138) in minimally invasive group, without significant differences between two groups ($P < 0.05$). Most of bacteria were *acinetobacter baumannii* and *pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The infection rate within elder patients (≥ 60 years old) was much higher than that of younger patients (< 60 years old) ($P < 0.05$). There were statistic differences in infection rate of between operation time longer than 5 h group and operation time shorter than 5 h group ($P < 0.05$). For the patients in two groups, incidence of three operative incisions was higher than that of two operative incisions ($P < 0.05$). The mortality of the pulmonary infection was not difference between traditional thoracotomy group and minimally invasive surgery group ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Pulmonary infection is not associated with the minimally invasive surgery and traditional thoracotomy in esophagus cancer. In order to reduce the pulmonary infection, we should improve the management during perioperative period and deal with the potential factors which can induce the infection.

[Key words] esophagus cancer; minimally invasive surgery; traditional thoracotomy; pulmonary infection

食管癌是常见的恶性肿瘤之一,在全球癌症死亡的最常见的原因中排第 6 位。而我国是世界上食管癌的高发区,其发病率和死亡率均居世界之首,食管癌死亡占全国恶性肿瘤死亡的 22%,居第 2 位,尤其是食管癌围手术期并发症的发生,如肺部感染可导致死亡率增加、延长住院时间及增加费用等问题^[1-3]。目前外科手术仍然是食管癌治疗的首选方式,而随着微创外科的发展和应用,胸腹腔镜因其创伤小,安全性好近年来被应用到食管癌的手术中^[4-5]。但肺部并发症仍然是食管癌术后主要并发症之一。目前食管癌微创术与传统开胸术后肺部感染的发生率研究尚未见报道,尤其缺乏大宗病例的随机对照研究。因此,本研究对患者和研究人员采用双盲研究,对 2 种不同手术方式食管癌切除术后患者的肺部感染发生情况进行了前瞻性的研究。结果如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择 2012 年 3 月至 2014 年 4 月期间本科室收治拟手术食管癌病人 272 例,所有研究对象术前均未行放化疗等治疗。研究采用随机对照原则,分为传统开胸组(134 例)和微创组(138 例)。2 组患者治疗均由同一组医生执行;收集 2 组

患者基本临床资料、肺部感染情况等资料。见表 1。

表 1 传统开胸组和微创组术前患者基本资料 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n, \%$)

Tab.1 Basic information of preoperative patients between traditional thoracotomy group and minimally invasive group surgery ($\bar{x} \pm s, n, \%$)

指标	传统开胸食管组 (134 例)	微创食管组 (138 例)	统计量	P 值
性别				
男	84 (62.69)	89 (64.49)	$\chi^2=0.096$	0.757
女	50 (37.31)	49 (35.51)		
年龄 (岁)	60 ± 7	60 ± 11	$t=1.347$	0.186
≥ 60	43 (32.09)	49 (35.51)	$\chi^2=0.355$	0.551
< 60	91 (67.91)	89 (64.49)		
合并基础疾病 ^a				
有	55 (41.04)	62 (44.93)	$\chi^2=0.353$	0.553
无	78 (58.96)	76 (55.07)		
吸烟史				
有	74 (55.22)	75 (54.35)	$\chi^2=0.021$	0.885
无	60 (44.78)	63 (45.65)		

注: a, 基础疾病包括高血压、冠心病、慢性肺部疾病及糖尿病等

1.2 方法

入组所有研究对象均行术前、术中、术后 0 h、术后 24 h、术后 72 h、术后 120 h 和出院前 24 h 痰培养。2 组患者术前术后均给予相同治疗措施(抗生素、营养液及化痰解痉和物理方法等治疗方法),术后随访 1 月。

1.3 统计学分析

采用 SPSS 17.0 统计软件进行分析。计量资料用均数 $\pm$ 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,计数资料以百分率表示。计量资料采用秩和检验,计数资料采用卡方检验和 Fisher 确切概率法,等级资料,采用非参数统计,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2 组 272 例中共有 49 例培养出细菌(其 2 例术前与术后培养一致,无临床症状排除),其中 47 例发生肺部感染,其中 2 例为出院后 48 h 内发生肺部感染,合并有胸腔内感染 8 例和切口感染 14 例,主要为鲍曼不动杆菌 27 例,铜绿假单胞菌 17 例;传统开胸组发生率为 16.42%(22/134),微创组发生率为 18.11%(25/138),2 组肺部感染发生率无统计学差异;60 岁以上的发生感染 32 例,2 组中高龄(≥ 60 岁)与低龄(<60 岁)患者比较,高龄患者明显高于低龄患者($P<0.05$);在 2 组中,手术时间 >5 h 与 ≤ 5 h 患者肺部感染的发生率相比较,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);三切口发生 29 例,两切口发生 18 例,在 2 组中三切口患者肺部感染发生率高于两切口患者($P<0.05$);2 组死亡为 13 例,传统开胸组 6 例,微创组 7 例,2 组肺部感染的死亡率无明显差异($P>0.05$)。见表 2~4。

表 2 传统开胸组与微创组肺部感染发生的死亡率和发生率

Tab.2 Mortality and incidence of the pulmonary infection between traditional thoracotomy group and minimally invasive group

组别	肺部感染死亡(n)		肺部感染(n)	
	死亡人数	未死亡人数	感染	未感染
传统开胸组	6	16	22	112
微创组	7	18	25	113
χ^2 值	0.003		0.137	
P 值	0.956		0.711	

表 3 2 组不同年龄、切口数及手术时间肺部感染发生率比较(n)Tab.3 Incidence of the pulmonary infection between two groups under the conditions of different ages, incision number and operation time(n)

组别		年龄(岁) ^a		切口数 ^b		手术时间(h) ^c	
		≥ 60	<60	三切口	两切口	>5	≤ 5
传统开胸组	感染	15	7	14	8	17	5
	未感染	28	84	36	76	58	54
微创组	感染	17	8	15	10	22	3
	未感染	32	81	47	66	66	47
χ^2 值		29.797		11.563		6.476	
P 值		0.000		0.007		0.009	

注:a,年龄比较,传统开胸组 $\chi^2=15.734$, $P=0.000$;微创组 $\chi^2=14.076$, $P=0.0002$;b,切口数比较,传统开胸组 $\chi^2=7.797$, $P=0.005$;微创组 $\chi^2=2.803$, $P=0.094$;c,手术时间比较,传统手术组 $\chi^2=4.847$, $P=0.028$;微创组 $\chi^2=7.759$, $P=0.005$

表 4 传统开胸组与微创组患者术后的基本资料($\bar{x} \pm s, n$)Tab.4 Basic information between traditional thoracotomy group and minimally invasive group($\bar{x} \pm s, n$)

观察指标	传统开胸组 ($n=134$)	微创组 ($n=138$)	
术后发生感染时间(h)			$Z=0.075, P=0.940$
0 h	0	0	
24 h	2	3	
72 h	12	14	
120 h	9	7	
出院前 24 h	0	0	
出院后 48 h 内	1	1	
疼痛评分(分)			$\chi^2=0.105, P=0.747$
≥ 6	77	82	
<6	47	46	
胃管留置天数(d)			$\chi^2=0.177, P=0.674$
≥ 7	32	36	
<7	102	102	
胸引管留置时间(d)			$\chi^2=0.234, P=0.629$
≥ 7	41	46	
<7	93	92	
组织学类型			$P=0.964$
鳞癌	108	112	Fisher 确切概率
腺癌	22	23	
其他	4	3	
术后其他并发症	9	11	$\chi^2=1.747, P=0.9476$
手术部位			$\chi^2=0.329, P=0.8482$
上段	37	34	
中段	41	43	
下段	56	61	
术中失血量(ml)	281 $\pm$ 34	297 $\pm$ 41	$Z=0.2868, P=0.774$
所有患者总住院天数(d)	16.85 $\pm$ 5.00	17.02 $\pm$ 7.00	$Z=1.5466, P=0.122$
肺部感染患者总住院天数(d)	24.0 $\pm$ 7.2	25.5 $\pm$ 8.4	$Z=0.8568, P=0.392$
病理分期			$Z=0.103, P=0.918$
I A	4	5	
I B	12	16	
II A	18	17	
II B	32	28	
III A	40	44	
III B	21	18	
III C	7	10	

3 讨论

食管癌严重威胁着人类的健康,目前治疗仍以手术为主^[6-7]。但随着微创技术在食管癌中的应用,其手术适应证进一步扩大,导致很多高龄患者接受手术治疗,但由于其手术时间长,创伤大,术中肺受压及单侧通气增加了肺损伤等原因,术后肺部感染已是食管癌术后最常见的并发症之一,其可增加患者

住院时间、费用,同时也导致术后的死亡率增加,严重影响患者恢复与转归^[8-9]。

在本研究中发现 2 组患者术后肺部感染的发生率与手术方式无关,而与年龄、切口方式及手术时间等因素相关,与 Bakhos 等研究一致^[10-12]。研究发现年龄 ≥ 60 岁患者的肺部感染发生率明显高于年龄 < 60 岁患者,这可能与大龄患者肺功能减退有关,如肺通换气功能减退、呼吸储备能力降低,同时可能由于潮气量、肺活量及呼吸频率降低和肺顺应性降低,使其更易发生肺部感染和肺不张^[13-15]。2 组三切口患者肺部感染的发生率明显高于两切口,而手术时间 > 5 h 肺部感染的发生率也明显高于手术时间 ≤ 5 h,这可能由于手术时间长,单侧通气时间过长及术中未及时吸痰都可增加肺损伤,同时生理结构发生了改变,患者不适应,害怕咳嗽,伴有疼痛严重影响患者呼吸,咳嗽无力,导致痰不易咳出引起肺不张,从而发生肺部感染^[16-18]。研究结果还表明死亡率与手术方式无关,与围手术期处理相关^[19]。本研究还发现,食管癌术后肺部感染主要致病菌为鲍曼不动杆菌和铜绿假单胞菌,尤其鲍曼不动杆菌极易产生全耐药,增加治疗难度、医疗费用和死亡率。

综上所述,食管癌手术发生肺部感染与手术方式无关,而应加强围手术期的患者管理,积极处理可能引起肺部感染的因素,如术前积极改善患者肺功能,提高免疫力,增加营养及肺功能;术中改进手术技巧,注意肺部及周围组织的保护,减少创伤,尽量缩短手术时间,同时加强吸痰,控制液体量以防肺水肿的发生;术后加强营养和呼吸道管理,充分镇痛以保证患者有效的咳嗽,以降低肺部感染的发生率,从而提高食管癌患者术后的生活及生存质量。

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