

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.31.038

腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术与传统开腹手术比较分析*

张 炎¹ 刘 刚¹ 黄 云¹ 邹贵军¹ 郭晓东² 王育红^{1△}

(1 海军总医院 北京 100048; 2 解放军第 302 医院 北京 100039)

摘要 目的:分析腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术与传统开腹术治疗结直肠癌的临床效果,探讨腹腔镜手术的特点及优势,为临床外科手术提供参考。**方法:**选择 2009 年 7 月至 2013 年 5 月在我院进行腹腔镜手术的 186 例结直肠癌患者的临床资料进行分析,并与择期接受开腹手术的 181 例结直肠癌患者的临床效果进行对比。比较两组患者的平均手术时间、平均术中出血量、术后肛门排气时间、下床活动时间、平均住院时间及并发症的发生率等。**结果:**与传统手术组相比,腹腔镜组患者的平均手术时间短、平均术中出血量少、术后肛门排气时间早、平均住院时间短,差异显著且具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);腹腔镜组患者术后出现下肢静脉血栓 1 例、皮下气肿 9 例、高碳酸血症 8 例,并发症的发生率为 7.14%;传统手术组术后出现切口感染 10 例、消化道出血 13 例、吻合口漏 11 例、并发症的发生率为 12.90%。腹腔镜根治术患者术后并发症的发生率明显低于传统开腹手术组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);腹腔镜组患者的平均住院时间为(8.34 ± 2.12)天,明显短于传统开腹手术组的(11.58 ± 1.98)天,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术具有很好的临床效果,术中出血少、术后恢复快,能够减少手术对患者机体造成的损伤,值得临床推广应用。

关键词:腹腔镜手术;结直肠癌;传统开腹手术;临床效果

中图分类号:R735.3 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2014)31-6145-03

Comparative Analysis on the Clinical Effects of Laparoscopic and Open Surgery on the Colorectal Cancer*

ZHANG Yan¹, LIU Gang¹, HUANG Yun¹, ZOU Gui-jun¹, GUO Xiao-dong², WANG Yu-hong^{1△}

(1 General Hospital of Navy, Beijing, 100048, China; 2 302 Hospital of PLA, Beijing, 100039, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical effects of different methods for the patients with colorectal cancer and to analyze the advantages of the laparoscopic surgery so as to provide a basis for clinical research and practice. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was performed about the clinical data of 28 patients with colorectal cancer who were treated by the laparoscope in our hospital from July 2009 to May 2013 were selected to be the study objects. And another 31 patients with colorectal cancer who were treated by the open surgery in our hospital were chosen to be the control group. Then the average blood loss, the operation time, the postoperative exhaustion time, the incidence of complications and the hospitalization of patients in the two groups were compared and analyzed. **Results:** The blood loss, the operation time, the time for exhaustion and the hospitalization of patients in the laparoscopic group were obviously better than those of the patients in the conventional group with statistically significant differences ($P<0.05$). There was statistically significant difference about the incidence of postoperative complications between the two groups ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** It is indicated that the laparoscopic surgery should be well promoted to the clinical field with the advantages of the minimally invasive trauma, less blood loss and better recovery which is suitable for the patients with colorectal cancer to make the contribution to minimizing the damages brought by the operation.

Key words: Laparoscopic surgery; Colorectal cancer; Open surgery; Clinical effects

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R735.3 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2014)31-6145-03

前言

结直肠癌是临床常见的恶性肿瘤之一,发病早期症状不明显,随着肿瘤体积逐渐增大,患者会出现排便异常、便血、腹泻

及局部腹痛等症状,晚期则累及全身,病死率极高。近年来,结直肠癌的发病率逐年增高。因此,选择一种有效的手术方法对患者的预后至关重要^[1-3]。传统的治疗手段是开腹手术,但手术创伤大、术后易发生多种并发症,不利于患者恢复^[4]。随着腹腔

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金青年科学基金项目(30901795)

作者简介:张炎,主治医师,主要从事胃肠道肿瘤等研究

△通讯作者:王育红,医学博士,硕士研究生导师,主任医师,教授,主要从事胃肠道肿瘤、乳腺甲状腺疾病、腹膜后肿瘤等方面的研究,

E-mail: laohushanshang@163.com

(收稿日期:2014-04-26 接受日期:2014-05-20)

镜技术被广泛应用于临床并取得显著的效果,腹腔镜下结直肠癌根治术逐渐成为肛肠外科手术的主要方法。该术式包括切除癌肿及其两端肠段、系膜、周围淋巴结及周围浸润组织,根据病人实际状况及各脏器功能、肿瘤位置、肿瘤分期、病理类型及生物学行为等判断手术方式,最大程度的清除病灶,同时减少对周围脏器的损伤,改善患者生存质量^[5-7]。本研究采用回顾性分析的方法对结直肠癌患者的临床资料进行分析,并与传统开腹手术的效果进行对比,探讨腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术的临床效果,为普外科手术提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2009 年 7 月 -2013 年 5 月在我院接受腹腔镜根治术的结直肠癌患者 186 例(腹腔镜组)为研究对象,其中,男 96 例,女 90 例,年龄 33-62 岁,平均(42.28± 9.33)岁;肿瘤位置:肝曲结肠 45 例,直肠 52 例、乙状结肠 36 例、横结肠 21 例、升结肠 25 例,降结肠 27 例;临床分期:Ⅱ期 15 例,Ⅲ期 13 例;病理分型:高分化 56 例、中分化 73 例、低分化 57 例。另选取择期在我院接受开腹手术的结直肠癌患者 181 例(开腹组)为对照病例,其中,男 88 例,女 93 例,年龄 30-65 岁,平均(45.77± 8.67)岁;肿瘤位置:肝曲结肠 33 例,直肠 46 例、乙状结肠 39 例、横结肠 25 例、升结肠 28 例,降结肠 20 例;临床分期:Ⅱ期 19 例,Ⅲ期 12 例;病理分型:高分化 51 例、中分化 69 例、低分化 61 例。两组患者的一般资料无显著差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 入选标准

经纤维肠镜、病理切片确诊为结直肠癌;影像学检查明确临床分期,肿瘤未侵袭周围器官;无严重系统性疾病;无腹部手术史;无心、肝、肾等重要器官功能障碍等手术禁忌症。

1.3 手术方法

开腹组患者采用常规开腹手术切除病灶,腹腔镜组患者采用腹腔镜切除肿瘤,具体方法为:全麻气管插管,在肚脐下缘切口,插入气腹针,建立人工气腹,压力在 11-13 mmHg,置入腹腔

镜镜头,先行腹腔探查,确定肿块位置及腹腔脏器情况,排除合并症及腹腔转移。超声刀先行游离直肠两侧腹膜及系膜,于肛门齿状线上 5 mm 切开直肠粘膜,下拖并向上分离直肠粘膜 3 mm,切断直肠肌鞘,行全直肠系膜切除,游离肠系膜下动脉,向下游离骶前及直肠周围疏松组织,清除淋巴结。拖出正常的结肠与直肠粘膜齿状线上切缘吻合。冲洗腹腔盆腔区,骶前置引流管,逐层关腹。

1.4 观察指标

观察并比较两组患者的切口平均长度、平均手术时间、术中出血量、术后肛门排气时间、下床活动时间、术后并发症的发生率及平均住院日等。

1.5 统计学处理

数据采用 SPSS16.0 软件进行分析处理,计量资料采用 T 检验,计数资料采用 χ^2 ,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

两组手术均无死亡病例。腹腔镜组患者的切口平均长度为(8.34± 2.27) cm;平均手术时间为(88.94± 10.17) min;平均术中出血量为(122.37± 11.98) ml;术后肛门排气时间为(5.14± 4.85) d;下床活动时间为(6.52± 2.94) d;平均住院时间为(8.34± 2.12) d。开腹组患者的切口平均长度为(13.64± 3.85) cm;平均手术时间为(109.27± 10.15) min;平均术中出血量为(188.67± 19.62) ml;术后肛门排气时间为(8.22± 5.21) d;下床活动时间为(10.33± 1.86) d;平均住院时间为(11.58± 1.98) d。与传统手术组相比,腹腔镜组患者的切口平均长度小、平均手术时间短、平均术中出血量少、术后肛门排气时间及下床活动时间早、平均住院时间短,差异显著且具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。腹腔镜组患者术后出现下肢静脉血栓 1 例、肠粘连 1 例,并发症的发生率为 7.14%;传统手术组术后出现切口感染 1 例、消化道出血 3 例,并发症的发生率为 12.90%。腹腔镜根治术患者术后并发症的发生率明显低于传统开腹手术组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 两组患者手术的基本情况

Table 1 Basic data of the operations of patients in the two groups

观察指标 Indicators	切口长度(cm) Incision length	手术时间(min) Operation time	出血量(ml) Blood loss	肛门排气(d) Exsufflation	下床活动 Activities	并发症发生率(%) Complications	住院时间(d) Hospitalization
腹腔镜组 Laparoscopic	8.34± 2.27	88.94± 10.17	122.37± 11.98	5.14± 4.85	6.52± 2.94	7.14%(2/28)	8.34± 2.12
开腹组 Conventional	13.64± 3.85	109.27± 10.15	188.67± 19.62	8.22± 5.21	10.33± 1.86	12.90%(4/31)	11.58± 1.98
P	0.029	0.031	0.039	0.022	0.034	0.017	0.048

3 讨论

随着医学的进步以及科学技术的不断发展,结直肠癌可选择介入治疗、放射治疗及化疗等手段,但手术治疗仍是其主要的治疗方法。腹腔镜结直肠癌手术的目的在于获得与开腹手术相同的治疗效果,同时减少手术创伤、促进恢复。此外,腹腔镜通过镜头能够清晰地确定手术切除范围,避免手术对患者机体的

损伤^[8-11]。传统手术治疗方式为开腹切除并行淋巴结清扫,具有创伤大、恢复慢、并发症多等缺点,腹腔镜根治术与传统手术相比,具有腹部切口小、手术操作精细、胃肠道干扰小、视野清楚、出血少、术中肿瘤受挤压少,术后恢复快,术后肠粘连少及术后疼痛轻等优点。腹腔镜下结直肠癌手术根治效果的关键是必须遵守恶性肿瘤的无瘤原则^[12-15]。由于腹腔镜视野的放大,使解剖结构更易辨认,更容易找准组织间隙,对肿瘤的挤压、牵拉少减

少了肿瘤细胞脱落的可能;传统开腹手术不易显露的骶前神经、精囊、阴道直肠间隙、前列腺直肠间隙等均可清楚显露,有利于减少不必要的损伤及出血。病灶的切除范围与淋巴结清扫是恶性肿瘤根治彻底与否的主要因素^[16-18]。腹腔镜结肠癌手术时可精确的在系膜根部高位结扎血管,直肠手术时完全在直视下行较深的骶前间隙解剖,严格按照全直肠系膜切除的手术原则,可以达到甚至优于传统开腹手术的效果^[19,20]。

结合本研究,与传统开腹手术相比,腹腔镜根治术患者的切口平均长度小、平均手术时间短、平均术中出血量少、术后肛门排气时间及下床活动时间早、平均住院时间短,差异显著且具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),这与既往研究相符^[9]。结果说明,腹腔镜手术具有手术创伤小、术中出血少的优点,可以减少患者术中出现失血休克或死亡的几率,从而提高结直肠癌根治手术的成功率。术后并发症是影响结直肠癌患者手术效果和生存质量的关键因素^[9]。本研究中,腹腔镜组患者术后出现下肢静脉血栓1例、肠粘连1例,并发症的发生率为7.14%;传统手术组术后出现切口感染1例、消化道出血3例,并发症的发生率为12.90%。两组患者的并发症经对症处理均获得缓解。腹腔镜根治术患者术后并发症的发生率明显低于传统开腹手术组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。说明采用腹腔镜治疗结直肠癌能够降低术后并发症的发生率,有利于患者术后恢复、改善其生存质量。

综上所述,腹腔镜结直肠癌切除术具有很好的临床效果,是根除恶性肿瘤,改善患者预后的重要方法,其特点及优势已得到肯定,值得推广应用,随着科技进步和手术技术的改进,腹腔镜技术的发展前景将更加广阔。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Bülow S, Christensen IJ, Iversen LH, et al. Intra-operative perforation is an important predictor of local recurrence and impaired survival after abdominoperineal resection for rectal cancer [J]. Colorectal Disease, 2011, 13(11): 1256-1264
- [2] 吴仕和, 张炎, 郭晓东, 等. 腹腔镜直肠癌根治术经改良后治疗低位直肠癌的30例临床效果分析 [J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2013, 13(24): 4663-4666
Wu Shi-he, Zhang Yan, Guo Xiao-dong, et al. The Clinical Analysis about the Application of Modified Cylindrical Abdominoperineal Resection on the Low-set Rectal Cancers with 30 cases [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2013, 13(24): 4663-4666
- [3] Watanabe K, Fujii S, Watanabe J, et al. Laparoscopic Bowel-lifting Technique: A Novel and Standardized Technique for Laparoscopic Low Anterior Resection For Rectal Cancer [J]. Surg Laparosc Endosc Percutan Tech, 2014, 24(2): 46-50
- [4] Akiyoshi T, Ueno M, Fukunaga Y, et al. Incidence of and risk factors for anastomotic leakage after laparoscopic anterior resection with intracorporeal rectal transection and double-stapling technique anastomosis for rectal cancer [J]. The American Journal of Surgery, 2011, 202(3): 259-264
- [5] Dobbins TA, Young JM, Solomon MJ. Uptake and outcomes of laparoscopically assisted resection for colon and rectal cancer in australia: a population-based study [J]. Dis Colon Rectum, 2014, 57(4): 415-422
- [6] Okuda J, Tanaka K, Kondo K, et al. Safe anastomosis in laparoscopic low anterior resection for rectal cancer [J]. Asian J Endosc Surg, 2011, 4(2): 68-72
- [7] Gezen C, Altuntas YE, Kement M, et al. Laparoscopic abdominoperineal resections for mid or low rectal adenocarcinomas: a retrospective, comparative study [J]. Surgical Laparoscopy and Endoscopy, 2011, 21(6): 396-402
- [8] 韩刚, 王以东, 曹羽, 等. 直肠癌腹腔镜与开腹根治术的近远期疗效及安全性评估 [J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2013, 13(8): 1511-1513+1553
Han Gang, Wang Yi-dong, Cao Yu, et al. Study on the Short-Term and Long-Term Effect and Safety of Laparoscopic Versus Open Radical Resection for Rectal Cancer [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2013, 13(8): 1511-1513+1553
- [9] Hompes R, Rauh SM, Ris F, et al. Robotic transanal minimally invasive surgery for local excision of rectal neoplasms [J]. Br J Surg, 2014, 101(5): 578-581
- [10] Evans C, Ong E, Jones OM, et al. Laparoscopic ventral rectopexy is effective for solitary rectal ulcer syndrome when associated with rectal prolapse [J]. Colorectal Dis, 2014, 16(3): 112-116
- [11] Xiong B, Ma L, Zhang C, et al. Robotic versus laparoscopic total mesorectal excision for rectal cancer: a meta-analysis [J]. J Surg Res, 2014, 15, 188(2): 404-414
- [12] Wang C, Xiao Y, Qiu H, et al. Factors affecting operating time in laparoscopic anterior resection of rectal cancer [J]. World J Surg Oncol, 2014, 25, 12: 44
- [13] Zhou T, Zhang G, Tian H, et al. Laparoscopic rectal resection versus open rectal resection with minilaparotomy for invasive rectal cancer [J]. J Gastrointest Oncol, 2014, 5(1): 36-45
- [14] Maglio R, Meucci M, Muzi MG, et al. Laparoscopic total mesorectal excision for ultralow rectal cancer with transanal intersphincteric dissection as a first step: a single-surgeon experience [J]. Am Surg, 2014, 80(1): 26-30
- [15] Sajid MS, Farag S, Leung P, et al. Systematic review and meta-analysis of published trials comparing the effectiveness of transanal endoscopic microsurgery and radical resection in the management of early rectal Cancer [J]. Colorectal Dis, 2014, 16(1): 2-14
- [16] Shiraishi T, Tomizawa N, Ando T, et al. Extra peritoneal colostomy in laparoscopic abdominoperineal resection using a hand inserted from the perineal side [J]. Asian J Endosc Surg, 2014, 7(1): 89-92
- [17] Currie AC, Tonsi AF, Kumarasinghe A, et al. Distal intestinal obstruction syndrome in an adult with cystic fibrosis [J]. Colorectal Dis, 2012, 14(3): 131-132
- [18] Bonfante P, D'Ambra L, Berti S, et al. Managing acute colorectal obstruction by "bridge stenting" to laparoscopic surgery: Our experience [J]. World J Gastrointest Surg, 2012, 27, 4(12): 289-295
- [19] Angenete E, Asplund D, Bergström M, et al. Stenting for colorectal cancer obstruction compared to surgery--a study of consecutive patients in a single institution [J]. Int J Colorectal Dis, 2012, 27(5): 665-670
- [20] Georgoff P, Perales P, Laguna B, et al. Colonic injuries and the damage control abdomen: does management strategy matter? [J]. J Surg Res, 2013, 181(2): 293-299