

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2019.08.023

301例早产儿视网膜病变筛查结果及其高危因素分析 *

何俐莹¹ 易明² 姜小华³ 吴波³ 岑超¹ 陈远春³ 陶雪莹¹

(1 重庆市妇幼保健院 / 重庆市遗传与生殖研究所眼科 重庆 401137;

2 重庆三峡中心医院新生儿科 重庆 404000;3 重庆市涪陵区中心医院儿科 重庆 408000)

摘要目的: 调查早产儿视网膜病变(ROP)的发生情况并分析其高危因素。**方法:** 选取2017年6月至2018年6月在我院进行眼底检查的301例早产儿,依据《早产儿治疗用氧和视网膜病变防治指南》和《中国早产儿视网膜病变筛查指南》对早产儿进行筛查和随访,同时收集早产儿及其母亲的相应病历信息,采用多因素Logistic回归分析分析ROP的高危因素。**结果:** 301例早产儿中,共检出ROP患儿43例,其中须接受治疗的患儿13例,所有患儿经过2-6个月的治疗和随访后均好转。围产因素中,胎龄小、出生体重低、吸氧、输血、有急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)的早产儿ROP检出率更高(均P<0.05);母体因素中,多胎分娩的早产儿ROP检出率高于单胎分娩的早产儿(P<0.05)。Logistic回归分析显示,胎龄小、出生体重低、吸氧、输血和有ARDS为早产儿ROP的高危因素(P<0.05)。**结论:** 早产儿ROP发病率较高,胎龄小、出生体重低、吸氧、输血和有ARDS是其高危因素,在临床实践中应给予重视,及早发现ROP并规范治疗,以降低早产儿ROP的发病率。

关键词: 早产儿; 视网膜病变; 筛查; 高危因素

中图分类号:R722; R774 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2019)08-1503-05

Screening Results and Risk Factors of Retinopathy of Prematurity in 301 Preterm Infants*

HE Li-ying¹, YI Ming², JIANG Xiao-hua³, WU Bo³, CEN Chao¹, CHEN Yuan-chun³, TAO Xue-ying¹

(1 Department of Ophthalmology, Chongqing Health Center for Women and Children / Chongqing Institute of Reproductive and Genetic, Chongqing, 401137, China; 2 Department of Neonatology, Chongqing Three Gorges Central Hospital, Chongqing, 404000, China;

3 Department of Pediatrics, Fuling Center Hospital of Chongqing, Chongqing, 408000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the incidence of retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) in premature infants and analyze the risk factors. **Methods:** 301 cases of preterm infants who were received fundus examination in our hospital from June 2017 to June 2018 were selected. The preterm infants were screened and followed up according to <Guidelines for the prevention and treatment of oxygen and retinopathy in preterm infants> and <Guidelines for the screening of retinopathy of premature infants in China>. At the same time, the corresponding medical records of premature infants and their mothers were collected. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the high risk factors of ROP. **Results:** Among 301 premature infants, 43 cases of preterm infants were diagnosed with ROP, among them, 13 cases were required to receive treatment, and all premature infants were improved 2-6 months after treatment and follow-up. Among the perinatal factors, the ROP detection rate was higher in infants with small gestational age, low birth weight, oxygen inhalation, blood transfusion and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) (all P<0.05). Among the maternal factors, the detection rate of ROP in premature infants with multiple births was higher than that in premature infants with single birth (P<0.05). Logistic regression analysis showed that small gestational age, low birth weight, oxygen inhalation, blood transfusion and ARDS were risk factors for ROP in premature infants (P<0.05). **Conclusion:** The incidence of ROP is higher in premature infants, and its risk factors are small gestational age, low birth weight, oxygen inhalation, blood transfusion and ARDS. Attention should be paid to clinical practice, early detection of ROP and standardized treatment, so as to reduce the incidence of ROP in premature infants.

Key words: Preterm infant; Retinopathy of prematurity; Screening; Risk factors

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R722; R774 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2019)08-1503-05

前言

早产儿视网膜病变(Retinopathy of Prematurity, ROP)是一

种视网膜血管增生性疾病,随着围产医学和新生儿科的进步,早产儿的成活率大大提升,因此ROP患儿也逐渐增多^[1,2]。ROP多见于早产儿和低出生体重儿,特别是胎龄小于32周和出生

* 基金项目:重庆市社会事业与民生保障科技创新专项重点研发项目(cstc2017shms-zdyfx0049)

作者简介:何俐莹(1980-),女,硕士,主治医师,从事新生儿视网膜病变方面的研究,E-mail:ljuaiah@163.com

(收稿日期:2018-10-12 接受日期:2018-10-31)

体重不足 1250g 的早产儿^[3]。据世界卫生组织(WHO)的统计资料显示,ROP 是导致儿童失明的首要原因,占失明儿童的 6%-18%,WHO 将 ROP 认定为发达国家儿童致盲的重要危险因素之一^[4,5]。美国自上世纪 50 年代开始对 ROP 进行筛查,推动了世界范围内对 ROP 的研究进展,目前已制定了一套完整的诊断、分期和治疗标准^[6,7]。我国在 2004 年由卫生部颁布了首部《早产儿治疗用氧和视网膜病变防治指南》^[8],提出将 ROP 纳入早产儿筛查项目,至 2014 年又制定了新的《中国早产儿视网膜病变筛查指南》^[9],一方面强调了筛查的重要性,一方面也提出了新要求。基于此,本研究对我院 301 例早产儿 ROP 发生情况进行汇总,并分析其危险因素,现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取 2017 年 6 月至 2018 年 6 月在我院进行眼底检查的 301 例早产儿,其中男 142 例,女 159 例,纳入标准为符合《早产儿治疗用氧和视网膜病变防治指南》和《中国早产儿视网膜病变筛查指南》中规定的筛查范围的早产儿。排除标准:① 眼内出血、先天性白内障导致的晶状体混浊等影响眼底检查;② 其他眼底疾病。本研究经我院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 筛查标准

① 对早产儿进行眼底病变筛查,并将筛查范围扩展至周边视网膜血管;② 对以往有长时间吸氧史或合并有严重疾病的高危患儿则需适当扩大筛查范围;③ 首次筛查时间在出生后 4-6 周或校正胎龄 31-32 周;④ 确诊为阈值病变后尽可能在 72h 内接受治疗,对无条件开展治疗的患儿迅速转诊。

1.3 筛查方法

检查前充分告知患儿家属眼底检查的必要性及对患儿的影响和可能出现的风险,获得同意后家属签署知情同意书,并嘱家属让患儿在检查前禁食 2h。检查者为具备 ROP 筛查经验的医师,受检患儿仰卧于特制的检查床上,并用复方托吡卡胺滴眼液滴眼,每 10 min 滴眼 1 次,共 4-6 次,待患儿充分散瞳后固定头部,使用专用的开睑器拉开眼睑,采用具有摄录功能的双目间接检眼镜配合 20D 凸透镜进行检查。充分检查眼底各部分,借助巩膜压迫器对患儿巩膜及周边血管进行检查,检查完后需确定有无 ROP,依据 ROP 国际分类标准记录确诊患儿的视网膜发育状况。

1.4 ROP 分区、分期、特殊类型和治疗原则

以视盘为中心将视网膜分成 3 区,3 区均以视盘中心为圆心,I 区为视盘中心到黄斑中心凹距离的 2 倍为半径的圆形区域,II 区为视盘中心到鼻侧锯齿缘为半径的圆形区域中除去 I 区的部分,III 区为视网膜除 II 区以外的部分;依据视网膜有血管区与无血管区的分界线的宽度、形态以及视网膜有无脱离分为 I 期、II 期、III 期、IV 期、V 期,共 5 期;此外还有一些类型,称为特殊病变,包括阈值前病变(pre-threshold ROP)、阈值病变(threshold ROP, I 区或 II 区的 III 期病变)、附加病变(plus ROP)、Rush 病变、ROP 退行性病变。

阈值前病变定期随诊、观察,III 期以下的 ROP 患儿按时复诊,阈值病变给予光凝治疗或冷凝治疗,III 期以上 ROP 患儿行手术治疗。当治疗达到以下结局时可终止,包括视网膜完

全血管化、视网膜病变退行、矫正胎龄 45 周没有阈值病变或阈值前病变。

1.5 病史采集

根据早产儿及母亲的病历资料,详细记录早产儿胎龄、体重、有无吸氧、是否为试管婴儿、输血情况及有无黄疸、是否贫血、有无急性呼吸窘迫综合征(Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome,ARDS)、是否宫内窘迫、有无肺炎,并记录母亲分娩方式、有无妊娠期高血压、是否胎膜早破、单胎或多胎。

1.6 统计学方法

所有数据均采用 SPSS19.0 进行分析,计数资料以例数或百分比表示,采用 χ^2 检验,采用 Logistic 回归分析分析 ROP 的高危因素,检验标准设置为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 ROP 检出情况

本研究共计筛查 301 例早产儿,其中顺产 248 例(82.39%),剖宫产 53 例(17.61%),检出 ROP 患儿 43 例,其中 I 期 17 例、II 期 13 例、III 期 10 例、IV 期 3 例,未检出 V 期病例,接受治疗的 13 例患儿中,有 1 例进展为 IVb 期(黄斑区视网膜脱离),转至外院接受进一步治疗,其余患儿经过 2-6 个月的治疗和随访后均好转。

2.2 ROP 的单因素分析

对早产儿围产期各种处理措施和疾病情况进行分析,结果显示,胎龄小、出生体重低、吸氧、输血、有 ARDS 的早产儿 ROP 检出率更高,差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$),但性别、是否为试管婴儿、是否贫血、有无黄疸、是否宫内窘迫、有无肺炎等因素的 ROP 检出率比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。详见表 1。母体因素的分析结果显示,多胎分娩的早产儿 ROP 检出率高于单胎分娩的早产儿,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),分娩方式、有无妊娠期高血压、有无宫内窘迫、是否胎膜早破的 ROP 检出率比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。详见表 2。

2.3 ROP 影响因素的 Logistic 回归分析

多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示,胎龄小、出生体重低、吸氧、输血和有 ARDS 为早产儿 ROP 的高危因素($P<0.05$),而单多胎并非 ROP 的危险因素($P>0.05$)。详见表 3。

3 讨论

ROP 是未发育成熟的视网膜血管在以缺氧为主的多种因素的刺激下导致的双侧眼增生性疾病,常见的疾病结局包括视网膜瘢痕形成和玻璃体出血,严重者可导致视网膜脱离甚至失明^[10-12]。ROP 最早在上世纪 40 年代由美国临床医生发现并报道,但直到 80 年代才引起医学界关注和重视,随着医疗水平的不断进步,早产儿和低体重儿的存活率不断上升,ROP 发病率随之升高,成为儿童失明和视力障碍的主要危险因素^[13,14]。ROP 的发生与视网膜血管的形成过程有关,胎儿在母体内发育至 16 周时视网膜血管开始朝锯齿缘生长,至 32 周时到达鼻侧血管锯齿缘,至 40 周时到达颞侧血管锯齿缘^[15,16]。早产儿视网膜血管没有足够的时间生长,出生后在各种环境特别是缺氧的影响下,未发育完整的视网膜血管将发生收缩甚至堵塞,导致血管无法正常生长^[17],同时缺氧又将引起局部产生大量血管内皮

表 1 围产因素对 ROP 的影响[n(%)]
Table 1 Effect of perinatal factors on ROP[n(%)]

Influence factors	Premature infant(n=301)	Incidence of ROP(n=43)	χ^2	P
Gestational age	<28 weeks	113	30(26.55)	
	28-32 weeks	135	10(7.41)	22.314
	32-36 weeks	53	3(5.66)	0.000
Birth weight	<1000 g	30	13(43.33)	
	1000-1500 g	60	20(33.33)	54.627
	1500-2000 g	188	10(5.32)	0.000
Sex	>2000 g	23	0(0.00)	
	Male	142	20(14.08)	0.009
	Female	159	23(14.47)	0.925
Oxygen inhalation	Yes	50	20(40.00)	
	No	251	23(9.16)	32.378
Tube baby	Yes	39	3(7.69)	
	No	262	40(15.27)	1.591
Blood transfusion	Yes	27	10(37.04)	
	No	274	33(12.04)	12.538
Anemia	Yes	43	7(16.28)	
	No	258	36(13.95)	0.163
Jaundice	Yes	37	7(18.92)	
	No	264	36(13.64)	0.740
Fetal distress	Yes	54	12(22.22)	
	No	247	31(12.55)	3.385
Pneumonia	Yes	43	10(23.26)	
	No	258	33(12.79)	3.297
ARDS	Yes	40	17(42.50)	
	No	261	26(9.96)	29.989

表 2 母体因素对 ROP 的影响[n(%)]
Table 2 Effect of maternal factors on ROP[n(%)]

Influence factors	Premature infant(n=301)	Incidence of ROP(n=43)	χ^2	P
Mode of delivery	Yield	248	40(16.13)	
	Cesarean section	53	3(5.66)	2.189
Gestational hypertension	Yes	31	6(19.35)	
	No	270	37(13.70)	0.725
Premature rupture of membranes	Yes	104	18(17.31)	
	No	197	25(12.69)	1.185
Single multiple fetus	Multiple fetus	255	25(9.80)	
	Single fetus	46	18(39.13)	27.371

生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF),造成血管增生,导致 ROP 的发生^[18,19]。

本研究对 301 例早产儿进行筛查,共计检出 ROP 患儿 43 例,其中需要接受治疗的患儿 13 例,发病率达到 14.29%,与发

达国家比较,本研究 ROP 发病率还处于较高水平。分析原因为我国对 ROP 的筛查起步较晚,虽然现在具有一套系统的筛查标准,但相比于某些发达国家,我国 ROP 的筛查还是较落后,常存在未及时发现的现象,以致对患儿的视功能造成严重影

表 3 ROP 影响因素的 Logistic 回归分析
Table 3 Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of ROP

Influence factors	β	S.E	Wald x^2	OR(95%CI)	P
Small gestational age	-0.652	0.435	3.137	0.525(0.393-0.647)	0.011
Low birth weight	-0.109	0.358	4.046	0.901(0.820-0.981)	0.036
Oxygen inhalation	0.610	0.358	6.297	2.055(1.143-2.966)	0.012
blood transfusion	0.030	0.362	4.612	1.713(1.573-1.852)	0.032
ARDS	1.319	0.539	16.940	3.739(1.995-7.007)	0.000
Single multiple fetus	2.013	0.263	0.632	0.605(0.756-8.129)	0.612

响^[20]。同时,早产儿先天心脏病、呼吸衰竭等相关并发症的不规范治疗也将加大 ROP 发生的概率^[21]。ROP 的影响因素较多,其中比较重要也是研究最多的为胎龄和体重,其他包括吸氧、窒息、严重感染、ARDS 等都对 ROP 的发病有影响^[22,23]。本研究结果显示,胎龄小、出生体重低、吸氧、输血和有 ARDS 为早产儿 ROP 的高危因素,与目前主流的关于 ROP 危险因素的研究结果一致^[24]。早产儿胎龄小,未足月就出生,其出生体重低,视网膜未发育完全,且视网膜周边无血管区域较大,而此时的早产儿血管正处于高浓度氧状态,大大增加了视网膜的血氧饱和度,从而将导致视网膜组织缺氧,进而加大了 ROP 的发生率^[25]。由于早产儿的视网膜对氧的敏感性较强,因此,伴有 ARDS 的患儿在吸氧操作中长时间使用呼吸机导致的高动脉氧分压将加大 ROP 发生风险^[26,27]。相比成年人,早产儿血红蛋白与氧结合能力更强,成人新鲜血液进入其体内时大大减弱了与氧的结合,导致氧自由基不断增加,因此输血也将加重视网膜的损伤^[28]。基于以上因素,对我院临床实践提出以下几点需注意的事项:首先,也是最重要的一点为提高孕期妇女妊娠期保健,降低早产儿特别是极度未成熟的婴儿出生率,这是控制 ROP 的重中之重;其次,规范应用吸氧,虽然关于吸氧导致 ROP 的机制尚未完全阐明,但大多数研究都支持吸氧会增加 ROP 的发病风险^[29,30],对于吸氧浓度和时间的控制需要严格按照规范操作,同时,ARDS 成为 ROP 的危险因素可能也与吸氧有关,因此在治疗该类患儿时对吸氧情况的观察不容忽视;第三,关于输血的应用,由于早产儿往往伴随造血功能不足,贫血高发,临幊上会给予早产儿输血治疗,因此,在临幊工作中应严格把握输血指征,避免由此导致的 ROP。

综上所述,早产儿 ROP 发病率较高,胎龄小、出生体重低、吸氧、输血和有 ARDS 是其高危因素,在临幊实践中应重视上述因素,以避免由其导致的 ROP,从而提高出生人口素质。

参 考 文 献(References)

- [1] Akkawi MT, Qaddumi JAS, Issa HRM, et al. Awareness of retinopathy of prematurity among pediatricians in West Bank, Palestine: a descriptive study[J]. BMC Ophthalmol, 2018, 18(1): 195
- [2] Prakalapakorn SG, Freedman SF, Hutchinson AK, et al. Real-World Simulation of an Alternative Retinopathy of Prematurity Screening System in Thailand: A Pilot Study [J]. J Pediatr Ophthalmol Strabismus, 2018, 55(4): 245-253
- [3] Babaei H, Alibabrdel M, Asadian S, et al. Increased circulation mobilization of endothelial progenitor cells in preterm infants with retinopathy of prematurity[J]. J Cell Biochem, 2018, 119(8): 6575-6583
- [4] Gerull R, Brauer V, Bassler D, et al. Incidence of retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) and ROP treatment in Switzerland 2006-2015: a population-based analysis [J]. Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed, 2018, 103(4): F337-F342
- [5] Arnold RW, Jacob J, Matrix Z. Toward Achieving 100% Adherence for Retinopathy of Prematurity Screening Guidelines [J]. J Pediatr Ophthalmol Strabismus, 2017, 54(6): 356-362
- [6] Ludwig CA, Chen TA, Hernandez-Boussard T, et al. The Epidemiology of Retinopathy of Prematurity in the United States[J]. Ophthalmic Surg Lasers Imaging Retina, 2017, 48(7): 553-562
- [7] Jung JL, Wagner BD, McCourt EA, et al. Validation of WINROP for detecting retinopathy of prematurity in a North American cohort of preterm infants[J]. J AAPOS, 2017, 21(3): 229-233
- [8] 中华医学会.早产儿治疗用氧和视网膜病变防治指南[J].中华眼科杂志, 2005, 41(4): 375-376
- [9] 中华医学会眼科学分会眼底病学组.中国早产儿视网膜病变筛查指南(2014 年)[J].中华眼科杂志, 2014, 50(12): 933-935
- [10] Fagerholm R, Vesti E. Retinopathy of prematurity - from recognition of risk factors to treatment recommendations [J]. Duodecim, 2017, 133(4): 337-344
- [11] Dogra MR, Katoch D. Retinopathy of Prematurity: An emerging and evolving challenge[J]. Indian J Ophthalmol, 2017, 65(9): 782-784
- [12] Darlow BA, Vento M, Beltempo M, et al. Variations in Oxygen Saturation Targeting, and Retinopathy of Prematurity Screening and Treatment Criteria in Neonatal Intensive Care Units: An International Survey[J]. Neonatology, 2018, 114(4): 323-331
- [13] Quinn GE, Barr C, Bremer D, et al. Changes in Course of Retinopathy of Prematurity from 1986 to 2013: Comparison of Three Studies in the United States[J]. Ophthalmology, 2016, 123(7): 1595-600
- [14] Hutchinson AK, Melia M, Yang MB, et al. Clinical Models and Algorithms for the Prediction of Retinopathy of Prematurity: A Report by the American Academy of Ophthalmology [J]. Ophthalmology, 2016, 123(4): 804-816
- [15] Solans Pérez de Larraya AM, Ortega Molina JM, Fernández JU, et al. Retinal vascular speed <0.5 disc diameter per week as an early sign of retinopathy of prematurity requiring treatment [J]. Eur J Ophthalmol, 2018, 28(4): 441-445
- [16] Moreton RB, Fleck BW, Fielder AR, et al. The effect of oxygen saturation targeting on retinal blood vessel growth using retinal image

- data from the BOOST-II UK Trial[J]. Eye (Lond), 2016, 30(4): 577-581
- [17] Tereshchenko AV, Belyi A IuA, Isaev SV, et al. Retinal vessels in retinopathy of prematurity[J]. Vestn Oftalmol, 2014, 130(3): 26-31
- [18] Bee CR, Burris CKH, Potter HAD, et al. Histopathological analysis of retinopathy of prematurity after intravitreal bevacizumab [J]. J AAPOS, 2017, 21(2): 159-160
- [19] 魏明,陈长征,廖婷婷,等.复方血栓通用于早期糖尿病视网膜病变的临床效果及对血清 VEGF, IGF-1, NSE 水平的影响[J].现代生物医学进展, 2017, 17(20): 3901-3904
- [20] 郭佃强,韩梅,单若冰,等.多胎与单胎早产儿视网膜病变的发病率及危险因素的比较[J].眼科新进展, 2017, 37(4): 348-350
- [21] Wu T, Zhang L, Tong Y, et al. Retinopathy of Prematurity Among Very Low-Birth-Weight Infants in China: Incidence and Perinatal Risk Factors[J]. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci, 2018, 59(2): 757-763
- [22] Kim SJ, Port AD, Swan R, et al. Retinopathy of prematurity: a review of risk factors and their clinical significance [J]. Surv Ophthalmol, 2018, 63(5): 618-637
- [23] Slidsborg C, Jensen LB, Rasmussen SC, et al. Early postnatal hyperglycaemia is a risk factor for treatment-demanding retinopathy of prematurity[J]. Br J Ophthalmol, 2018, 102(1): 14-18
- [24] 高宏程,陈晨,张迎秋,等.早产儿视网膜病变的危险因素研究进展 [J].国际眼科杂志, 2018, 18(1): 80-83
- [25] Ali AA, Gomaa NAS, Awadein AR, et al. Retrospective cohort study shows that the risks for retinopathy of prematurity included birth age and weight, medical conditions and treatment[J]. Acta Paediatr, 2017, 106(12): 1919-1927
- [26] Vesoulis ZA, Lust CE, Liao SM, et al. Early hyperoxia burden detected by cerebral near-infrared spectroscopy is superior to pulse oximetry for prediction of severe retinopathy of prematurity [J]. J Perinatol, 2016, 36(11): 966-971
- [27] Yau GS, Lee JW, Tam VT, et al. Incidence and Risk Factors of Retinopathy of Prematurity From 2 Neonatal Intensive Care Units in a Hong Kong Chinese Population [J]. Asia Pac J Ophthalmol (Phila), 2016, 5(3): 185-191
- [28] Stutchfield CJ, Jain A, Odd D, et al. Foetal haemoglobin, blood transfusion, and retinopathy of prematurity in very preterm infants: a pilot prospective cohort study [J]. Eye (Lond), 2017, 31 (10): 1451-1455
- [29] Zepeda-Romero LC, Lundgren P, Gutierrez-Padilla JA, et al. Oxygen Monitoring Reduces the Risk for Retinopathy of Prematurity in a Mexican Population[J]. Neonatology, 2016, 110(2): 135-140
- [30] 朱贊,潘家华.172例早产儿视网膜病变高危因素分析[J].安徽医学, 2017, 38(8): 976-978

(上接第 1489 页)

- [4] 刘扬.不同气腹压对腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后恢复的影响研究[J].结直肠肛门外科, 2018, 24(2): 133-137
- [5] 李会清,高宝峰,张增臻,等.腹腔镜胆囊切除术中不同气腹压力对全身麻醉患者呼吸循环功能的影响[J].山东医药, 2015, 55(33):76-77
- [6] 韦维,黄许森,岑小宁,等.腹腔镜直肠癌手术中 CO₂ 气腹压力对急性胃肠损伤的影响[J].中国现代手术学杂志, 2017, 21(2): 4-8
- [7] Yamamoto S, Inomata M, Katayama H, et al. Short-term surgical outcomes from a randomized controlled trial to evaluate laparoscopic and open D₃ dissection for stage II/III colon cancer: Japan Clinical Oncology Group Study JCOG 0404[J]. Ann Surg, 2014, 260(1): 23-30
- [8] 王朔,于流洋,陈凯,等.上腹部腹腔镜手术中 CO₂ 气腹及腹内压改变对脑血流的影响[J].临床麻醉学杂志, 2015, 31(9): 918-919
- [9] Bonjer HJ, Deijen CL, Abis GA, et al. A randomized trial of laparoscopic versus open surgery for rectal cancer [J]. N Engl J Med, 2015, 372(14): 1324-1332
- [10] 王建球,周海华,史佩东,等.免气腹及气腹腹腔镜胆囊切除术的对比研究[J].肝胆外科杂志, 2014, 22(3): 184-187
- [11] Pascual M, Salvans S, Pera M. Laparoscopic colorectal surgery: Current status and implementation of the latest technological innovations[J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2016, 22(2): 704-717
- [12] West NP, Morris EJ, Rotimi O, et al. Pathology grading of colon cancer surgical resection and its association with survival: a retrospective observational study[J]. Lancet Oncol, 2008, 9(9): 857-865
- [13] 康清杰,向征.结肠癌筛查和诊疗的研究进展[J].重庆医学, 2015, 44(28): 4001-4003
- [14] 曹广,伍冀湘.腹壁悬吊式与二氧化碳气腹腹腔镜手术对大肠肿瘤患者血浆黏附分子的影响[J].中国医药, 2015, 10(1): 22-26
- [15] Siani LM, Pulica C. Laparoscopic complete mesocolic excision with central vascular ligation in right colon cancer: long-term oncologic outcome between mesocolic and non-mesocolic planes of surgery[J]. Scand J Surg, 2015, 104(4): 219-226
- [16] 郭润生,闫金龙,谢津璧,等.低气腹压辅助悬吊式腹腔镜在老年胆囊切除术中的应用研究[J].中国微创外科杂志, 2018, 18(6): 481-485
- [17] Galizia G, Lieto E, De Vita F, et al. Is complete mesocolic excision with central vascular ligation safe and effective in the surgical treatment of right-sided colon cancers? A prospective study [J]. Int J Colorectal Dis, 2014, 29(1): 89-97
- [18] Brenton R, Franklin M, McNally L. Laparoscopy for colon cancer[J]. Clinics in Colon and Rectal Surgery, 2017, 30(02): 099-103
- [19] 俞晓峰.老年结肠癌行腹腔镜切除术的疗效观察 [J].现代消化及介入诊疗, 2016, 21(3): 421-423
- [20] 李卫平,张江南.无瘤操作技术在胃肠道肿瘤手术中的应用 [J].实用医学杂志, 2014, 30(24): 4053-4054
- [21] 肾润.腹腔镜下直肠癌根治术与开腹直肠癌根治术近期疗效比较 [J].实用医院临床杂志, 2016, 13(1): 071-073
- [22] 李大为,徐磊,王海青,等.腹壁悬吊腹腔镜手术治疗结直肠癌的疗效和预后观察[J].现代消化及介入诊疗, 2016, 21(6): 858-860
- [23] 唐自元,江勃年,胡英斌,等. Trocar 悬吊式免气腹腹腔镜下行直肠癌根治术的体会[J]. 中国现代手术学杂志, 2014, 18(5): 338