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## 加速康复外科对腹腔镜胃癌根治术患者营养状态,免疫功能及炎性因子水平的影响\*

朱娜<sup>1</sup> 黄迪<sup>2</sup> 薛军<sup>3</sup> 孙光源<sup>3</sup> 苏卓彬<sup>2</sup> 李飞<sup>4</sup> 李曙光<sup>2</sup> 梁占东<sup>5</sup> 屈明<sup>1△</sup>

(1河北北方学院附属第一医院手术室 河北 张家口 075000;2河北北方学院附属第一医院胃肠肿瘤科 河北 张家口 075000;

3河北北方学院附属第一医院血管腺体科 河北 张家口 075000;4河北北方学院附属第一医院肝胆科 河北 张家口 075000;

5河北北方学院附属第一医院 CT 室 河北 张家口 075000)

**摘要 目的:**探讨加速康复外科(ERAS)对腹腔镜胃癌根治术患者营养状态,免疫功能及炎性因子水平的影响。**方法:**将2016年1月~2020年1月于我院行腹腔镜胃癌根治术的胃癌患者166例纳入本研究,按照随机数字表法分为ERAS组(n=83)与对照组(n=83),对照组行常规处理,ERAS组以ERAS处理。观察两组术后1d、7d血红蛋白(Hb)、视黄醇结合蛋白(RbP)、转铁蛋白(TRF)、前白蛋白(PRE)、白蛋白(ALB)等营养指标,免疫球蛋白A(IgA)、免疫球蛋白G(IgG)、免疫球蛋白M(IgM)等免疫球蛋白,CD3<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>、CD8<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup>等T细胞亚群,白介素-6(IL-6)、白介素-8(IL-8)、白介素-10(IL-10)等炎性因子及术后并发症等指标。**结果:**与术后1d比较,两组术后7d Hb、RbP、TRF、PRE、ALB、IgA、IgG、IgM、CD3<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup>水平均升高,CD8<sup>+</sup>、IL-6、IL-8、IL-10水平均降低( $P<0.05$ )。术后7d,ERAS组Hb、RbP、TRF、PRE、ALB、IgA、IgG、IgM、CD3<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup>水平均高于对照组,CD8<sup>+</sup>、IL-6、IL-8、IL-10低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。ERAS组术后并发症发病率(8.43%)低于对照组(22.89%),差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**ERAS应用于腹腔镜胃癌根治术中可有效降低患者机体应激反应,改善营养状态,解除免疫抑制,清除炎性因子,减少术后并发症,有助于患者康复。

**关键词:**加速康复外科;腹腔镜胃癌根治术;营养状态;免疫球蛋白;T细胞亚群;炎性因子

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## Effect of Enhanced Recovery after Surgery on Nutritional Status, Immune Function and Inflammatory Factors in Patients with Laparoscopic Radical Gastrectomy for Gastric Cancer\*

ZHU Na<sup>1</sup>, HUANG Di<sup>2</sup>, XUE Jun<sup>3</sup>, SUN Guang-yuan<sup>3</sup>, SU Zhuo-bin<sup>2</sup>, LI Fei<sup>1</sup>, LI Shu-guang<sup>2</sup>, LIANG Zhan-dong<sup>5</sup>, QU Ming<sup>1△</sup>

(1 Department of Operation Room, The First Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University, Zhangjiakou, Hebei, 075000, China;

2 Department of Gastrointestinal Oncology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University, Zhangjiakou, Hebei, 075000, China;

3 Department of Vascular Glandular, The First Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University, Zhangjiakou, Hebei, 075000, China;

4 Department of Hepatology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University, Zhangjiakou, Hebei, 075000, China;

5 Department of CT Room, The First Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University, Zhangjiakou, Hebei, 075000, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effect of enhanced recovery after surgery (ERAS) on nutritional status, immune function and inflammatory factors in patients with laparoscopic radical gastrectomy for gastric cancer. **Methods:** 166 patients with gastric cancer who underwent laparoscopic radical gastrectomy in our hospital from January 2016 to January 2020 were included in this study. They were randomly divided into ERAS group(n=83) and control group(n=83). The control group was treated with routine treatment, and the ERAS group was treated with ERAS. The nutritional indexes such as Hemoglobin(Hb), Retinol binding protein(RbP), Transferrin(TRF), Prealbumin(PRE), Albumin(ALB), Immunoglobulin indexes such as Immunoglobulin A(IgA), Immunoglobulin G(IgG), Immunoglobulin M(IgM), T cell subsets such as CD3<sup>+</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8<sup>+</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup>, inflammatory factors such as Interleukin-6 (IL-6), Interleukin-8(IL-8), Interleukin-10 (IL-10) at 1 d and 7 d after operation and postoperative complications were observed. **Results:** The Hb, RbP, TRF, PRE, ALB, IgA, IgG, IgM, CD3<sup>+</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup> levels in the two groups increased and CD8<sup>+</sup>, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10 levels decreased 7 d after the operation compared with 1d after the operation ( $P<0.05$ ). 7 d after the operation, the levels of Hb, RbP, TRF, PRE, ALB, IgA, IgG, IgM, CD3<sup>+</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8<sup>+</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup> in ERAS group were higher than those in Control group, while CD8<sup>+</sup>, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10 were lower than those in Control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The incidence of postoperative complications in ERAS group (8.43%) was lower than that in Control group

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作者简介:朱娜(1986-),女,硕士研究生,研究方向:胃癌根治术,E-mail: 15530397760@126.com

△ 通讯作者:屈明(1969-),男,本科,主任医师,研究方向:普外手术,E-mail: 15530396516@163.com

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(22.89%), the difference was statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The application of ERAS in laparoscopic radical gastrectomy for gastric cancer can effectively reduce the stress response of patients, improve nutritional status, relieve immunosuppression, eliminate inflammatory factors, reduce postoperative complications and help patients recover.

**Key words:** Enhanced recovery after surgery; Laparoscopic radical gastrectomy for gastric cancer; Nutritional status; Immunoglobulin; T cell subsets; Inflammatory factors

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## 前言

随着微创技术的发展,腹腔镜胃癌根治术已成为临床治疗胃癌的重要术式<sup>[1-3]</sup>。资料显示,尽管腹腔镜胃癌根治术治疗胃癌具有微创、术后恢复快等特点,但因其操作复杂,手术时间相对较长,常易对患者术后近期营养及免疫机制产生一定影响,甚至影响患者预后<sup>[4-6]</sup>。加速康复外科理论(ERAS)是指患者在围术期过程中,运用多种治疗和康复措施,尽可能减少患者创伤应激反应,促进机体功能康复的一种理念<sup>[7,8]</sup>。研究证明,ERAS 可降低机体应激,促进内环境稳定,改善患者术后近期营养状况,纠正免疫失衡,已逐渐应用于临床<sup>[9,10]</sup>。我院于2016年1月~2020年1月将ERAS应用于腹腔镜胃癌根治术,取得了较好的临床效果。本研究旨在探讨加速康复外科(ERAS)对腹腔镜胃癌根治术患者营养状态,免疫功能及炎性因子水平的影响,报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

表 1 两组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between two groups

General data	ERAS Group(n=83)	Control group(n=83)	T/ $\chi^2$ value	P value
Gender (male/female)	46/37	51/32	0.616	0.432
Age (years)	62.52± 6.57	62.19± 6.47	0.326	0.745
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	22.72± 2.32	22.95± 2.40	0.628	0.531
TNM stage(Ib/IIa~IIb/IIIa~IIIc)	9/25/49	10/27/46	0.224	0.894
ASA classification(I/II)	38/45	41/42	0.216	0.642

## 1.2 方法

对照组行常规处理:术后1d常规健康宣教;术后1d晚行清洁灌肠或口服泻药;术后1d常规禁食禁水;术后1d常规放置鼻胃管,术后3~5d拔除;行全麻联合静脉复合麻醉;常规放置空肠营养管,并于1周左右拔除;常规放置胸腔引流管,饮食恢复后拔除;术中确保根治及安全;常规放置尿管并于术后2~3d拔除;围术期不限制补液,术后补液约1周;给予非阿片类药物止痛,间断给予阿片类药物;术后1~2d下床活动;1周左右静脉营养,肛门排气后将胃管拔除,饮水、流食逐渐过渡至半流食,静脉营养逐渐停止。RAS组ERAS组以ERAS处理:术后1d加强健康宣教,与患者进行交流沟通,缓解患者心理压力;术后1d晚不行清洁灌肠或口服泻药;术后1d6h禁食,并于术后1d3h给予葡萄糖盐水(5%)口服;术后1d不放置鼻胃管,若放置则需尽早拔除;行全麻联合胸段硬膜外麻醉;术

中以保温毯维持患者体温;常规放置空肠营养管,并于术后3~4d拔除;不常规放置胸腔引流管,若放置则需尽早拔除;术中精细操作,尽量减小切口,控制损伤,减少出血;术后24h内拔除尿管;术中尽量减少补液,术后4~5d停止补液;尽量以非甾体类药物止痛,减少或避免使用阿片类药物;术后12h下床活动,并进行陪护;术后8h给予适量饮水,12~24h给予肠内营养液(口服),然后逐渐给予流食、半流食,术后4d逐渐停止补液及肠外营养。

## 1.3 观察指标

观察两组术后1d、7d血红蛋白(Hb)、视黄醇结合蛋白(RbP)、转铁蛋白(TRF)、前白蛋白(PRE)、白蛋白(ALB)等营养指标;免疫球蛋白A(IgA)、免疫球蛋白G(IgG)、免疫球蛋白M(IgM)等免疫球蛋白;CD3<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>、CD8<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup>等T细胞亚群;白介素-6(IL-6)、白介素-8(IL-8)、白介素-10(IL-10)

等炎性因子及术后并发症等指标。营养指标以全自动生化分析仪检测；免疫球蛋白以免疫散射比浊法检测；T细胞亚群以流式细胞仪检测；炎性因子以酶联免疫吸附法检测。

#### 1.4 统计学处理

使用SPSS25.0软件进行分析，定量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )描述，组间比较行独立样本t检验，组内比较采用配对t检验；定性资料以例数(%)描述，率的组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。检验水准 $\alpha$ 均设定为0.05， $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组术后1d、7d营养指标比较

术后1d，两组Hb、RbP、TRF、PRE、ALB水平差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )；与术后1d比较，两组术后7d Hb、RbP、TRF、PRE、ALB水平均升高( $P<0.05$ )；术后7d，ERAS组Hb、RbP、TRF、PRE、ALB水平均高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。见表2。

表2 术后1d、7d两组营养指标比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 2 Comparison of nutritional indexes between the two groups at 1 d and 7 d after operation( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Indexes	Point of time	ERAS Group(n=83)	Control group(n=83)	T value	P value
Hb(g/L)	1 d after operation	89.96± 9.15	90.22± 9.19	0.183	0.855
	7 d after operation	112.97± 13.85 <sup>a</sup>	100.03± 11.26 <sup>a</sup>	6.605	0.000
RbP(mg/L)	1 d after operation	24.87± 2.55	24.93± 2.59	0.150	0.881
	7 d after operation	33.17± 3.44a	29.04± 3.11a	8.114	0.000
TRF(g/L)	1 d after operation	1.85± 0.19	1.87± 0.20	0.661	0.510
	7 d after operation	2.39± 0.26 <sup>a</sup>	2.13± 0.22 <sup>a</sup>	6.955	0.000
PRE(mg/L)	1 d after operation	164.85± 17.25	166.96± 17.31	0.787	0.433
	7 d after operation	194.66± 20.63 <sup>a</sup>	183.87± 19.53 <sup>a</sup>	3.460	0.001
ALB(g/L)	1 d after operation	30.57± 3.17	30.72± 3.19	0.304	0.762
	7 d after operation	39.29± 4.10a	36.88± 3.72a	3.966	0.000

Note: Compared with 1d after operation, <sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ .

### 2.2 两组术后1d、7d免疫球蛋白比较

术后1d，两组IgA、IgG、IgM水平差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )；与术后1d比较，两组术后7d IgA、IgG、IgM水平均升

高( $P<0.05$ )；术后7d，ERAS组IgA、IgG、IgM水平均高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。见表3。

表3 术后1d、7d两组免疫球蛋白比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 3 Comparison of immunoglobulin between the two groups at 1 d and 7 d after operation( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Indexes	Point of time	ERAS Group(n=83)	Control group(n=83)	T value	P value
IgA(g/L)	1 d after operation	1.35± 0.14	1.37± 0.15	0.888	0.376
	7 d after operation	2.25± 0.24 <sup>a</sup>	1.87± 0.19 <sup>a</sup>	11.310	0.000
IgG(g/L)	1 d after operation	10.04± 1.05	10.07± 1.08	0.181	0.856
	7 d after operation	13.48± 1.44 <sup>a</sup>	12.14± 1.23 <sup>a</sup>	6.446	0.000
IgM(g/L)	1 d after operation	0.83± 0.09	0.85± 0.09	1.432	0.154
	7 d after operation	1.69± 0.18 <sup>a</sup>	1.44± 0.15 <sup>a</sup>	9.721	0.000

Note: Compared with 1d after operation, <sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ .

### 2.3 两组术后1d、7dT细胞亚群比较

术后1d，两组CD3<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>、CD8<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup>水平差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )；与术后1d比较，两组术后7d CD3<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup>水平均升高，CD8<sup>+</sup>水平降低( $P<0.05$ )；术后7d，ERAS组CD3<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup>均高于对照组，CD8<sup>+</sup>低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。见表4。

### 2.4 两组术后1d及术后7d炎性因子比较

术后1d，两组IL-6、IL-8、IL-10水平差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )；与术后1d比较，两组术后7d IL-6、IL-8、IL-10水平

均降低( $P<0.05$ )；术后7d，ERAS组IL-6、IL-8、IL-10水平均低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。见表5。

### 2.5 两组术后并发症比较

ERAS组术后并发症发病率(8.43%)低于对照组(22.89%)，差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。见表6。

## 3 讨论

围术期麻醉药物的使用，手术导致的应激反应，术中低体温，液体大量输注，术后疼痛，留置导管均可影响腹腔镜胃癌根

治术患者机体内环境,致使其机体神经内分泌紊乱,发生免疫抑制及炎性反应,甚至导致肿瘤扩散,影响预后<sup>[11-13]</sup>。研究证明,机体免疫与腹腔镜胃癌根治术患者术后康复及肿瘤复发直接相关<sup>[14]</sup>。减少免疫抑制,提高免疫功能,对于腹腔镜胃癌根治术患者术后康复,避免肿瘤复发具有积极意义<sup>[15]</sup>。研究证明,腹腔镜胃癌根治术患者术后处于较高分解、高应激状态,机体免疫

所需的氨基酸消耗严重,免疫细胞生成数量减少,导致免疫抑制<sup>[16,17]</sup>。ERAS 是以减少应激反应,降低风险,促进患者快速康复为目的的现代外科康复理论,可有效改善围术期营养状况,缓解患者疼痛及应激反应,解除机体免疫抑制,减小炎性反应,促进患者转归<sup>[18-20]</sup>。

表 4 术后 1 d、7 d 两组 T 细胞亚群比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 4 Comparison of T cell subsets between the two groups at 1 d and 7 d after operation( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Indexes	Point of time	ERAS Group(n=83)	Control group(n=83)	T value	P value
CD3 <sup>+</sup> (%)	1 d after operation	40.47± 4.18	40.50± 4.20	0.046	0.963
	7 d after operation	59.94± 6.06 <sup>a</sup>	51.18± 5.25 <sup>a</sup>	9.958	0.000
CD4 <sup>+</sup> (%)	1 d after operation	27.96± 2.84	27.99± 2.87	0.068	0.946
	7 d after operation	37.06± 3.83 <sup>a</sup>	32.68± 3.33 <sup>a</sup>	7.863	0.000
CD8 <sup>+</sup> (%)	1 d after operation	25.28± 2.62	25.33± 2.66	0.122=	0.903
	7 d after operation	20.86± 2.11 <sup>a</sup>	22.63± 2.34 <sup>a</sup>	5.118	0.000
CD4 <sup>+/</sup> CD8 <sup>+</sup>	1 d after operation	1.08± 0.13	1.11± 0.14	1.431	0.155
	7 d after operation	1.78± 0.19 <sup>a</sup>	1.44± 0.15 <sup>a</sup>	12.796	0.000

Note: Compared with 1d after operation, <sup>a</sup>P<0.05.

表 5 术后 1 d、7 d 两组炎性因子比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 5 Comparison of inflammatory factors between the two groups at 1 d and 7 d after operation( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Indexes	Point of time	ERAS Group(n=83)	Control group(n=83)	T value	P value
IL-6(ng/mL)	1 d after operation	52.36± 5.33	51.96± 5.27	0.486	0.628
	7 d after operation	20.96± 2.18 <sup>a</sup>	31.75± 3.29 <sup>a</sup>	24.907	0.000
IL-8(ng/mL)	1 d after operation	45.95± 4.67	44.88± 4.62	1.484	0.140
	7 d after operation	13.85± 1.59 <sup>a</sup>	28.86± 2.96 <sup>a</sup>	40.699	0.000
IL-10(pg/mL)	1 d after operation	220.86± 22.37	218.75± 22.53	0.606	0.546
	7 d after operation	127.96± 13.02 <sup>a</sup>	148.97± 15.07 <sup>a</sup>	9.611	0.000

Note: Compared with 1 d after operation, <sup>a</sup>P<0.05.

表 6 两组术后并发症比较[n(%)]

Table 6 Comparison of postoperative complications between the two groups[n (%)]

Groups	Abdominal distention	Nausea and vomiting	Incision infection	Dysuria	Pulmonary infection	Total incidence
ERAS Group(n=83)	2(2.41)	3(3.61)	1(1.20)	1(1.20)	0(0.00)	7(8.43)
Control group(n=83)	4(4.82)	5(6.02)	3(3.61)	3(3.61)	4(4.82)	19(22.89)
$\chi^2$ value	-	-	-	-	-	6.526
P value	-	-	-	-	-	0.011

在腹腔镜胃癌根治术中,ERAS 具有下述优势:①开展健康宣教,使患者了解疾病及手术效果,缓解其心理应激,维护神经内分泌的稳定<sup>[21]</sup>;②术后 1 d 晚不行清洁灌肠或口服泻药,并于术后 1 d 给予葡萄糖盐水,可保证患者术中能量供应,维持机体正常生理功能,避免术中发生脱水、能量不足,术后胰岛素抵抗等事件发生<sup>[22]</sup>;③不常规放置鼻胃管、胸腔引流管,或尽早拔除,可有效降低导管插入、留置及拔除带来的应激反应<sup>[23]</sup>;④全麻联合胸段硬膜外麻醉可抑制交感神经的兴奋性,降低交感

肾上腺髓质轴活性,影响患者内分泌代谢通道<sup>[24]</sup>;⑤术中精细操作,以保温毯维持患者体温,控制损伤,减少补液等均可减少手术创伤引发的应激反应<sup>[25]</sup>;⑥以非甾体类药物止痛,可尽量减少或避免使用阿片类药物<sup>[26]</sup>;⑦术后早期下床活动、适量饮水、口服营养液,逐渐给予流食、半流食可促进患者胃肠蠕动,保护肠黏膜,避免胃肠菌群移位,减少毒素吸收,避免感染性并发症的发生<sup>[27]</sup>。IgA、IgG、IgM 为体液免疫的重要因子,是机体不可或缺的保护性抗体,在激活补体、结合抗原方面具有重要

作用<sup>[28]</sup>。T 细胞亚群是细胞免疫的主要效应细胞,可识别抗原并进行递呈处理,保护机体<sup>[29]</sup>。蛋白质是反映机体营养状况的重要指标,是机体免疫所需的氨基酸主要来源,充足的蛋白质供应,可促进生成免疫细胞,解除术后免疫抑制,增强抵抗力,清除炎性因子,减少术后并发症<sup>[30]</sup>。在本研究中,两组患者术后 1 d 营养指标、免疫球蛋白、CD3<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>、CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup> 均相对较低,CD8<sup>+</sup> 及炎性因子均相对较高,提示腹腔镜胃癌根治术患者均处于营养缺乏及免疫抑制状态。术后 7 d,两组上述指标均显著改善,但 ERAS 组营养指标、免疫球蛋白、T 细胞亚群及炎性因子改善程度均优于对照组,且 ERAS 组术后并发症发病率低于对照组,提示 ERAS 应用于腹腔镜胃癌根治术中具有一定优势。

综上所述,ERAS 应用于腹腔镜胃癌根治术中可有效降低患者机体应激反应,改善营养状态,解除免疫抑制,清除炎性因子,减少术后并发症,有助于患者康复,值得临床应用。

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