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口腔颌面部肿瘤患者术后缺损的外侧皮瓣修复术 与前臂皮瓣修复术对比研究 *

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摘要 目的:探讨口腔颌面部肿瘤患者术后缺损的外侧皮瓣修复术与前臂皮瓣修复术对比。**方法:**选取遂宁市中心医院(我院)2015年8月到2020年8月共收治的120例口腔颌面部肿瘤患者,所有患者通过肿瘤切除术后均出现组织缺损现象,对所有组织缺损的患者依照不同的皮瓣修复方式分为两组,其中应用外侧皮瓣修复术的68例患者分为外侧皮瓣修复组,应用前臂皮瓣修复术的52例患者分为前臂皮瓣修复组,对比两组的皮瓣修复效果,治疗后的口腔功能恢复情况,瓣成活率、术后皮瓣危象率以及血管吻合时间,并发症情况。**结果:**外侧皮瓣修复组的总有效率为95.59%,前臂皮瓣修复组的总有效率为84.62%,外侧皮瓣修复组明显高于前臂皮瓣修复组($P<0.05$);外侧皮瓣修复组患者的外形修复、语言功能、咀嚼功能、吞咽功能以及口腔闭合评分明显高于前臂皮瓣修复组($P<0.05$);两组的皮瓣成功率均比较高对比无明显差异($P>0.05$),两组的术后皮瓣危象率比较低,对比无明显差异($P>0.05$),血管吻合时间对比无明显差异($P>0.05$);对比两组并发症发生情况发现,外侧皮瓣修复组的总并发症发生率为2.94%,前臂皮瓣修复组并发症发生率为17.31%,外侧皮瓣修复组明显低于前臂皮瓣修复组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**对口腔颌面部肿瘤患者术后缺损患者应用外侧皮瓣修复术能够提升患者的皮瓣修复效果,提升患者的口腔功能恢复情况,减少并发症的发生,安全性好,值得临床应用推广。

关键词:口腔颌面部肿瘤;术后缺损;外侧皮瓣修复术;前臂皮瓣修复术

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A Comparative Study of Lateral Flap and Forearm Flap for Oral and Maxillofacial Tumor Patients*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To compare the lateral flap repair and forearm flap repair for oral and maxillofacial tumor patients. **Methods:** A total of 120 patients with oral and maxillofacial tumors treated in Suining Central Hospital from August 2015 to August 2020 were chosen as research subjects. All the patients had tissue defect after tumor resection and were divided into two groups according to different flap repair methods. In which, 68 patients underwent lateral flap repair (LFR)(as LFR group) and 52 patients underwent forearm flap repair (FFR)(as FFR group). The flap repair effect, the oral function recovery and the flap survival rate after treatment, the flap crisis rate and vascular anastomosis time after operation, and the complications were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The total effective rate (95.59 %) of the lateral flap repair group was significantly higher than that (84.62 %) of the forearm flap repair group ($P<0.05$). The scores of appearance repair, language function, chewing function, swallowing function and oral closure of the patients in the lateral skin flap repair group were significantly higher than those in the forearm flap repair group ($P<0.05$). There were no significant differences in the flap survival rate, postoperative flap crisis rate and vascular anastomosis time between the two groups. The total complication rate (2.94 %) of the lateral flap repair group was significantly lower than that (17.31 %) of the forearm flap repair group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** The application of lateral flap repair in the patients with oral and maxillofacial tumor postoperative defects can improve the effect of flap repair and the recovery of oral function, reduce the incidence of complications, with good safety, which is worthy of clinical application and promotion.

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前言

口腔颌面部肿瘤主要是发生在颈部、面部、口腔等组织周围出现的恶性病变情况。一般以慢性溃疡、色素斑、皲裂以及白斑等为临床症状。当前临幊上多应用手术切除治疗为主,但是许多患者在术后多存在组织缺损的情况,从而对患者的心理健康和机体功能造成很大影响^[1]。由于口腔颌面是人体重要的器官和解剖部位,它不仅是人体显露的部位与社交礼仪重要言情的表达器官,并且还需要发挥呼吸、语言、吞咽以及咀嚼等重要的生理机能,因此对于口腔颌面部缺损修复成为当前外科修复与重建的一个重要任务。临幊上,通常应用有利皮瓣移植技术对口腔颌面部肿瘤术后缺损的患者进行修复治疗其中胸大肌皮瓣、股外侧皮瓣以及前臂皮瓣为常用的皮瓣,但是到底哪一种皮瓣更好,临幊上目前没有统一的标准。相关研究表明^[2],前臂皮瓣的色泽和治理良好,而且解剖变异少、血管蒂长、桡动脉管径粗,所以易于切取,并且皮瓣切取之后对于供区所造成的伤害比较小,能够形成复合组织瓣。还有研究表明^[3-5],股外侧皮瓣供区隐蔽,并且皮瓣可以切取的面积比较大,管蒂恒定,发出1到4支动脉穿支以保证皮瓣的血供皮质好、血管蒂为肌间隙

或肌穿支的皮动脉而不需损伤重要血管、可携带神经制城感觉皮瓣等优点,在修复头颈部软组织缺损中具有独特的优势。为了给口腔颌面部肿瘤术后缺损患者带来更好的皮瓣修复方式,本文我院2015年8月到2020年8月共收治的120例口腔颌面部肿瘤术后缺损患者作为研究对象,对外侧皮瓣修复术与前臂皮瓣修复术的修复效果进行对比,具体报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取我院2015年8月到2020年8月共收治的120例口腔颌面部肿瘤患者,其中应用外侧皮瓣修复术的68例患者为外侧皮瓣修复组,应用前臂皮瓣修复术的52例患者为前臂皮瓣修复组。纳入标准:所有患者均为口腔颌面部肿瘤原发病灶患者;所有患者通过手术切除肿瘤之后均出现缺损情况;本研究经过我院伦理委员会批准且所有患者对本研究知情并签署同意书。排除标准:合并其他系统严重疾病的患者;就诊时肿瘤已经出现了远处转移的患者;合并语言或智力障碍的患者;合并意识障碍或精神疾病的额患者。两组一般资料对比无明显差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性,具体如表1所示。

表1 两组一般资料对比

Table 1 Comparison of general information between two groups

Groups	n	Gender (M/F)	Average age (years)	Location of focus		
				Gingiva	Base of tongue	Chap
Lateral flap repair group	68	36/32	48.2±2.5	18	25	25
Repair of forearm flap	52	28/24	48.5±2.6	13	18	21

1.2 方法

给予外侧皮瓣修复组患者股前外侧皮瓣修复术,具体方法为:术前对患者的创面面积、部位和病情应用彩超进行观察。并选择髌骨外上部和髌前上棘中间内测进行切口,将皮肤筋膜外翻,在股前外侧寻找一处符合标准的血管之后,在深筋膜浅层切开并将皮瓣分离,随后将皮瓣覆盖在面部缺损的位置上,应用显微镜指导,对受损区域的皮瓣组织进行缝合与修复。

给予前臂皮瓣修复组患者前臂皮瓣修复术,术前病情观察方法与上述相同。后取患者前臂肘部的横纹中下方和桡动脉线上腕横纹这两处选择两点进行连线,并选择皮瓣远处心端将表皮切开,之后将桡静脉及桡动脉和皮瓣相连接,后游离到臂浅筋膜下,并对桡动脉结扎,选择皮瓣近中位处进行切口,并以此制备桡静脉、桡动脉等血管蒂和皮瓣,之后进行缺损处修复。在手术后对两组患者进行常规包扎处理,并给予抗凝、抗感染等对症治疗。

1.3 观察指标与修复效果判定标准

观察指标:在术后3个月对所有患者的口腔功能恢复情况进行评价,应用自拟临床效果评估量表,主要包含外形修复、语言功能、咀嚼功能、吞咽功能和口腔闭合5个方面,每项分值为

10分,患者的分数越高表示功能的恢复情况也就越好;观察并记录两组患者的皮瓣成活率、术后皮瓣危象率、血管吻合时间以及暂时性功能障碍、色素沉着、疤痕增生等并发症发生情况^[6]。

修复效果判定标准:患者的皮瓣基本成活,皮瓣颜色呈红色,供血顺畅,大体与周围皮肤接近,未发生感染为显效;皮瓣部分坏死,皮瓣坏死面积低于50%;皮瓣完全坏死,皮瓣坏死面积高于50%为有效;皮瓣坏死,血供情况糟糕,皮瓣下可见些许分泌物,皮瓣颜色呈深紫色或黑色,皮瓣与周围组织连接不畅为无效^[7]。总有效率=显效率+有效率。

1.4 统计学方法

本研究数据采取统计学软件SPSS 23.0进行数据分析,计数资料以例数/百分比(n/%)表示,进行 χ^2 检验;计量资料以符合正态分布则用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用t检验;以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组修复效果对比分析

外侧皮瓣修复组的总有效率为95.59%,前臂皮瓣修复组的总有效率为84.62%,外侧皮瓣修复组明显高于前臂皮瓣修

复组($P<0.05$),如表2所示。

表2 两组修复效果对比(例,%)
Table 2 Comparison of repair effects between two groups (n,%)

Groups	n	Excellence	Valid	Invalid	Total effective rate
Lateral flap repair group	68	33(48.53)	32(47.06)	3(4.41)	65(95.59)*
Repair of forearm flap	52	19(36.54)	25(48.08)	8(15.38)	44(84.62)

Note: Compared with the repair of forearm flap, * $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组治疗后口腔功能恢复情况对比分析

通过对比两组口腔功能恢复情况发现,外侧皮瓣修复组患

者的外形修复、语言功能、咀嚼功能、吞咽功能以及口腔闭合评分明显高于前臂皮瓣修复组($P<0.05$),如表3所示。

表3 两组治疗后口腔功能恢复情况对比分析($\bar{x}\pm s$,分)
Table 3 Comparative analysis of oral function recovery of two groups after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$, scores)

Groups	n	Contouring	Linguistic function	Masticatory function	Swallowing function	Oral closure
Lateral flap repair group	68	8.85±1.23*	8.61±0.84*	9.24±0.38*	9.01±0.67*	8.93±0.83*
Repair of forearm flap	52	7.03±0.52	7.48±0.65	8.19±0.65	7.48±0.62	7.04±0.58

Note: Compared with the repair of forearm flap, * $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组的皮瓣成活率、术后皮瓣危象率以及血管吻合时间对比分析

通过对两组的皮瓣成活率、术后皮瓣危象率以及血管吻合时间发现,两组的皮瓣成功率均比较高对比无明显差异($P>0.05$),两组的术后皮瓣危象率比较低,对比无明显差异($P>0.05$),血管吻合时间对比无明显差异($P>0.05$),如表4所示。

2.4 两组并发症发生情况对比分析

对比两组并发症发生情况发现,外侧皮瓣修复组的总并发症发生率为2.94%,前臂皮瓣修复组并发症发生率为17.31%,外侧皮瓣修复组明显低于前臂皮瓣修复组($P<0.05$),如表5所示。

表4 两组的皮瓣成活率、术后皮瓣危象率以及血管吻合时间对比分析
Table 4 Comparative analysis of flap survival rate, postoperative flap crisis rate and vascular anastomosis time between two groups

Groups	n	Survival rate of flap	Postoperative flap crisis rate	Vascular anastomosis time(min)
Lateral flap repair group	68	65(95.59)	1(1.47)	15.38±7.11
Repair of forearm flap	52	48(92.31)	3(5.77)	15.78±7.22

表5 两组并发症发生情况对比分析(例,%)
Table 5 Comparative analysis of occurrence of complications in two groups (n, %)

Groups	n	Temporary function disturbance	Chromatosis	Scar hyperplasia	Total
Lateral flap repair group	68	1(1.47)	1(1.47)	0(0)	2(2.94)*
Repair of forearm flap	52	3(5.77)	4(7.69)	2(3.85)	9(17.31)

Note: Compared with the repair of forearm flap, * $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

相关研究表明^[8-10],选择适当血管吻合方法是影响血管化游离组织瓣修复术是否成功的一个重要因素。因此想要提升面部组织修复的成功率,首先需要深入了解患者的具体组织缺损情况,并依照患者的部位应用适当的组织瓣修复术,临幊上对口腔颌面部肿瘤术后缺损情况多应用前臂皮瓣修复术来进行,这种方法解剖稳定性比较强,皮瓣的供血比较丰富,而且血管蒂足够长,增加了患者的抗感染性^[11-13]。但是应用股前外侧皮瓣修复术的时候,由于股前外侧皮瓣组织比较丰富,血运丰厚,因此能够依照缺损的情况进行随意调整,因此优势更为显著。

本研究结果表明,外侧皮瓣修复组的总有效率为95.59%显著高于前臂皮瓣修复组患者的总有效率为84.62%,虽然两

种皮瓣均具有良好的修复效果,但是相关研究显示^[14-16],前臂皮瓣修复术患者的并发症发生率与感染情况明显高于外侧皮瓣修复术。这也是本文中出现外侧皮瓣修复组治疗效果更好的原因。通过对比两组口腔功能恢复情况发现,外侧皮瓣修复组患者的外形修复、语言功能、咀嚼功能、吞咽功能以及口腔闭合评分明显高于前臂皮瓣修复组,这也说明了股前外侧皮瓣修复移植的安全性优势^[17]。相关研究表明^[18-20],应用外侧皮瓣修复术手术方案的设计更加灵活,皮瓣内股外侧的皮神经能够促进皮瓣形成,与本研究结果相符。两组的皮瓣成功率、术后皮瓣危象率、血管吻合时间对比无明显差异,这表明了两种皮瓣均具有良好的效果,这可能是因为两组皮瓣均具备血管管径、蒂长和颌面部血管相近的一个特点^[19-21],而且均能够有效的解剖并和面部的血管吻合,从而使得患者在修复的过程中,能够更好的

使神经阻滞和受区皮瓣血管进行吻合,有利于皮瓣供血,达到修复的目的^[22-24];对比两组并发症发生情况发现,外侧皮瓣修复组的总并发症发生率为2.94%,显著低于前臂皮瓣修复组并发症发生率为17.31%,相关研究结果中说明^[25-27],应用股前外侧皮瓣修复术安全性更高,能够减少术后并发症的发生。分析原因可能是前臂皮瓣在上臂位置,因此皮瓣切取之后会增加患者拉拢缝合的难度,所以需要植皮修复,因此会造成后期的色素沉着、功能障碍以及瘢痕沉着等,不仅影响术后功能修复,也会影响患者的外在美观。而应用股前外侧皮瓣修复不需要植皮,而且皮瓣设计比较灵活,能够按照修复需求直接制备超薄型或者薄型皮瓣,并且能够附带股前外侧皮神经对于感觉皮瓣的制备,能够联合支撑复合皮瓣,但是由于股前外侧的皮瓣血管结构比较复杂,因此需要医师具备丰富操作经验,提升患者的皮瓣修复效果。

综上所述,对口腔颌面部肿瘤患者术后缺损患者应用外侧皮瓣修复术能够提升患者的皮瓣修复效果,提升患者的口腔功能恢复,并可减少并发症的发生,安全性好,值得临床应用推广。

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