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血流阻断的缺血预处理技术在肝癌切除术中的临床应用价值

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摘要 目的:探讨血流阻断的缺血预处理技术在肝癌切除术中的临床应用价值。**方法:**选取 2010 年 4 月至 2013 年 7 月我院收治的 96 名原发性肝癌并采用肝脏部分切除术进行治疗的患者,将患者随机分为观察组和对照组,每组各 48 例,观察组在肝脏部分切除术阻断肝门血流前先分别给予 1 个 5 min 缺血和再灌注的处理。对照组不采取任何干预措施。术前、术后 1 天、3 天、7 天时分别进行生化检查,并于术前及术后 1h 对 Fas-mRNA 表达、Caspase-3 活性及 AI 进行测定,观察记录患者术后的并发症情况、手术时间、术中出血量以及住院时间。**结果:**术后 1 天、3 天、7 天时两组间的 AST、ALT、TBIL 等生化指标的含量情况相比,观察组均显著优于对照组($P < 0.05$);术后 1d,两组患者 ALB 均有不同程度的降低,对照组低于观察组($P < 0.05$);术后住院时间观察组为 13.28 ± 3.85 天,对照组为 19.48 ± 4.92 天,观察组明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$);术后 1h,两组患者的 Fas-mRNA 表达、Caspase-3 活性相比于阻断前均显著提高,但观察组提高幅度明显低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);两组阻断前均未见肝细胞凋亡,术后 1h 时,两组组均可见肝细胞凋亡,且对照组明显高于观察组($P < 0.05$)。**结论:**血流阻断的缺血预处理技术具有操作简便、副作用小的重要特点,应用于肝癌切除术中在保护肝功能方面具有显著的优势。

关键词:血流阻断的缺血预处理技术;原发性肝癌;肝脏部分切除术

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Vascular Occlusion of the Clinical Value of Ischemic Preconditioning in Liver Cancer Resection

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the blood flow blocked the clinical value of ischemic preconditioning in liver cancer resection. **Methods:** 96 patients with primary liver cancer and the use of partial liver resection for treatment of patients, the patients were randomly divided into observation group and control group, with 48 cases in each group, in the observation group, partial resection of hepatic hilar previously blocked blood flow were given a 5min ischemia and reperfusion treatment. Control group received no intervention. Preoperative and postoperative 1 day, 3 days, 7 days, respectively biochemical tests and 1h before surgery and on postoperative Fas-mRNA expression, Caspase-3 activity and AI were measured, observed and recorded postoperative complications in patients, operative time, blood loss and hospital stay. **Results:** After 1 day, 3 days, 7 days, the content of AST, ALT, TBIL in the observation group were significantly better than the control group ($P < 0.05$); After 1 day, two groups of patients had significantly lower ALB, the control group was lower than in the observation group ($P < 0.05$). Postoperative hospital stay in the observation group was 13.28 ± 3.85 days, the control group was 19.48 ± 4.92 days, the observation group was significantly lower than the control group ($P < 0.05$); after 1h, Fas-mRNA expression, Caspase-3 activity in two groups of patients were significantly improved compared to before the blockade, but increase rate in the observation group was significantly lower than the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$); Before blocking, the two groups showed no liver cell apoptosis, 1h after surgery, the two groups were seen liver cell apoptosis, and significantly higher in the control group was significantly higher than in the observation group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Ischemic preconditioning techniques blocking blood flow is simple, side effects of important features used in liver cancer resection has significant advantages in terms of protection of liver function.

Key words: Vascular occlusion of ischemic preconditioning techniques; Primary liver cancer; Liver resection surgery

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前言

近年来,肝癌的研究取得了很大的进展,越来越多的病人

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获得长期生存。然而,从总体来看,肝癌的长期生存率仍然很低^[1]。目前,肝脏部分切除术仍然是治疗原发性肝癌的首选治疗方法^[2],肝切除术中出血是肝脏手术的一大难题,因此在手术前,往往需要对入肝的血流进行阻断,以预防肝断面的大量出血^[3-5]。入肝血流阻断是指在切肝时暂时阻断第一肝门肝十二指肠韧带内的肝动脉和门静脉血流。但是,对入肝血流进行长时

间的阻断,容易造成肝脏的缺血再灌注损伤,给患者增加巨大的痛苦,因此对其采取有效措施进行预防干预十分重要。我院将血流阻断的缺血预处理技术应用于原发性肝癌患者的肝脏部分切除术中,取得了满意的效果。现报道如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2010年4月至2013年7月我院收治的96名原发性肝癌患者,所有患者均采用肝脏部分切除术进行治疗。男性78例,女性18例,年龄最小为38岁,最大为64岁,平均年龄为 58.73 ± 6.82 岁。其中,有77例患者合并有肝硬化。肿瘤大小为 7.13 ± 2.19 cm,除外肝功能Child-pugh分级为C级的患者。将患者随机分为观察组和对照组,每组各48例,两组患者在年龄、性别、肝硬化、肿瘤大小、肝功能分级等方面相比,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

入腹后经探查确定可以对肿瘤进行切除,用1根8号导尿管将肝十二指肠韧带缠绕2周,在行肝脏部分切除术时紧缩尿管对入肝血流进行阻断。观察组在肝脏部分切除术前先分别给予1个5min缺血以及再灌注的处理。两组均在肝门阻断后17~21min内完成肝脏部分切除,缝合并止血后将导尿管松开。对阻断的时间进行记录。两组患者均在入腹后、对肝脏进行游离前和血流灌注恢复后1h取1块肝组织用于Fas-mRNA表达、Caspase-3活性及肝细胞凋亡等指标的测定。

1.3 检测观察指标

1.3.1 一般项目 对患者术后并发症及死亡情况、手术时间、术中出血量以及术后住院时间等情况进行观察记录。

1.3.2 生化指标检查 分别于术前及术后第1、3和7天,采集患者的外周血,采用HITACHI全自动生化分析仪对血清天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(Aspartate aminotransferase,AST)和丙氨酸氨基转移酶(Alanine aminotransferase,ALT)和总胆红素(Total

bilirubin,TBIL)等指标进行检测。术前及术后第1天测定白蛋白(Albumin,ALB)。

1.3.3 Fas-mRNA含量的测定 采用武汉博士德生物工程公司提供的Fas原位杂交试剂盒按照说明书的操作规范对肝组织的Fas-mRNA表达进行测定。若细胞浆出现棕黄色者则评为阳性。采用德国Koutron公司提供的RONTRONIBAS2.5全自动图像分析系统对Fas-mRNA进行定量分析,在200倍电镜下选取每张玻片中的3个视野,对其阳性反应物的灰度、面积进行测定,取平均值即为量化结果,数值越大,代表Fas-mRNA的含量越高。

1.3.4 Caspase-3活性 用Sigma公司提供的试剂盒按照说明书的操作规范对Caspase-3活性进行测定。

1.3.5 凋亡细胞检测 按照脱氧核苷酸转移酶介导的缺口末端标记法进行染色。采用武汉博士德生物工程公司提供的细胞凋亡试剂盒按照说明书的操作规范对采用4%多聚甲醛固定24h并用石蜡进行包埋处理的切片厚度为5μm的肝组织的凋亡细胞进行检测。采用40×10倍的光镜观察每张切片的5×100个细胞,并按照每100个细胞中的阳性细胞数的平均值计算细胞凋亡指数(apoptosis index,AI)。

1.4 统计学处理

统计资料以平均值±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示。将所得数据导入SPSS15.0软件进行分析,计量资料采用t检验,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 作为有统计学差异的标准。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者生化指标测量结果对比

术后1天、3天、7天时两组间的AST、ALT、TBIL等生化指标的含量情况相比,观察组均显著优于对照组。差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。术后1d,由于尚未进食,故此时的血清ALB浓度可真正反映肝脏的ALB合成能力。术后1d,两组患者ALB均有不同程度的降低,对照组低于观察组($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组患者生化指标测量结果对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of measurement results of biochemical indicators between two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Time	对照组(n=48) Control group(n=48)				观察组(n=48) Observation group(n=48)			
	AST (U/L)	ALT (U/L)	TBIL (μmol/L)	ALB (g/L)	AST (U/L)	ALT (U/L)	TBIL (μmol/L)	ALB (g/L)
术前								
Before surgery	58.49±26.15	52.39±31.95	20.73±7.68	40.48±3.77	53.41±32.04	52.75±27.95	17.62±4.23	40.89±2.63
术后1天								
1 days after surgery	776.24±193.85	776.53±184.88	30.89±14.85	33.29±2.93	417.82±90.16*	420.17±109.29*	27.48±6.67*	36.55±2.64*
术后3天								
3 days after surgery	368.69±116.96	375.01±97.67	44.92±22.12		155.43±32.68*	188.51±53.46*	26.25±6.14*	
术后7天								
7 days after surgery	83.22±30.61	131.15±30.09	43.91±20.24		54.52±11.49*	81.92±26.03*	22.15±5.06*	

注:组间对比,* $P<0.05$

Note: Compare between the two groups,* $P<0.05$

2.2 两组患者术后并发症及术后住院时间对比

经分析可知,两组术中及住院期间均未发生死亡;术后观察组肝功能不全的发生率为11.93%,对照组为12.04%;观察组切口液化的发生率为6.25%,对照组为8.33%;观察组的手术时间为 105.98 ± 49.74 min、出血量平均为 154.27 ± 12.84 mL,对照组分别为 104.92 ± 48.41 min、 154.32 ± 11.36 mL。差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。术后住院时间观察组为 13.28 ± 3.85 天,对照组为 19.48 ± 4.92 天,观察组明显低于对照组,差异有统计学

意义($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 Fas-mRNA 表达、Caspase-3 活性及 AI 情况对比

术后1 h,两组患者的Fas-mRNA表达、Caspase-3活性相比于阻断前均显著提高,但观察组提高幅度明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。两组阻断前均未见肝细胞凋亡,术后1 h时,两组组均可见肝细胞凋亡,且对照组明显高于观察组组($P < 0.05$),详见表2。

表2 两组患者Fas-mRNA表达、Caspase-3活性及AI情况对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of Fas-mRNA expression, Caspase-3 activity and AI between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 Groups	Fas-mRNA(PU)		Caspase-3 活性($\mu\text{mol}/\text{hogotissue}$)		AI(%)
	阻断前 Before the blockade	术后1h 1 days after surgery	阻断前 Before the blockade	术后1h 1 days after surgery	
对照组 Control group	4.35 \pm 0.63	9.75 \pm 1.24 ^b	4.12 \pm 0.93	9.95 \pm 1.14 ^b	9.47 \pm 1.63
观察组 Observation group	4.61 \pm 0.87	6.51 \pm 1.83 ^{ab}	4.11 \pm 0.79	4.24 \pm 0.75 ^{ab}	4.16 \pm 0.92 ^a

注:组间对比,^a $P < 0.05$;组内与阻断前相比,^b $P < 0.05$ 。

Note: Compare between the two groups, ^a $P < 0.05$; Compared with the previous block in the group, ^b $P < 0.05$.

3 讨论

肝脏缺血再灌注损伤作为部分肝脏切除术经常出现的一种病理生理过程^[6,7],及时采取有效的措施进行预防干预至关重要。血流阻断的缺血预处理技术^[8-10]主要是通过在即将持续性阻断血流之前保持短暂的缺血及再灌注的过程,有效地提高组织器官的对缺血的耐受性,从而降低长时间阻断血流对组织器官造成的伤害。不少研究证明^[11-13],在对肝脏进行血流阻断前应用缺血预处理技术,在保护肝功能方面具有显著地效果。AST、ALT作为对再灌注损伤严重程度进行预测的最佳指标已经被广泛认可^[14-16]。在本研究中,术后1天、3天及7天观察组患者的AST、ALT含量均显著低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。提示,观察组肝细胞损伤的程度明显低于对照组,进而说明血流阻断的缺血预处理技术对肝脏能够起到有效地保护的作用。在研究中,观察组的TBIL含量随时间变化不甚明显,但对照组出现显著地增高趋势。说明,术后观察组黄疸的发生程度相对于对照组明显较轻。肝功能不全的发生率虽然两组间相比无统计学意义,但是,观察组患者的病情明显轻于对照组。观察组患者的住院时间明显短于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。考虑原因可能与此有关。

对肝活检的标本采用脱氧核甘酸转移酶介导的缺口末端标记法进行染色并,通过电镜检查发现,肝门血流阻断前仅偶然存在部分细胞染色阳性。术后1 h,对照组可发现不少肝窦内皮细胞出现染色阳性,观察组则仅存在少量阳性肝窦内皮细胞,并且,对照组的肝窦内皮细胞出现细胞核与细胞质的比值增加、并脱离窦面的情况,部分细胞存在染色质凝集。可能与肝窦内皮细胞相比与肝细胞而言,对缺血的耐受性较差,一旦发生缺血,则容易出现不可逆损伤有关^[17,18]。除此之外,内皮细胞

和肝窦内表面的吞噬细胞库普弗细胞能够产生炎症介质,诱导中性粒细胞以及红细胞的粘附、聚集,使肝窦发生堵塞,导致缺血状态解除后微循环障碍。术后1 h,两组患者的Fas-mRNA表达、Caspase-3活性相比于阻断前均显著提高,但观察组提高幅度明显低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。主要考虑是由于在Fas介导的凋亡途径中,上游的Fas-mRNA表达以及下游的Caspase-3活性下调导致肝细胞凋亡减少,进而降低对缺血再灌注的损伤所导致^[19,20]。两组阻断前均未见肝细胞凋亡,术后1 h时,两组组均可见肝细胞凋亡,且对照组明显高于观察组组($P < 0.05$)。

由此可见,血流阻断的缺血预处理技术具有操作简便、副作用小的重要特点,应用于肝癌切除术中在保护肝功能方面具有显著的优势。

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