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# Savary-Gilliard 扩张器扩张和电化学治疗食管癌术后吻合口狭窄的临床研究

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**摘要目的:**探讨 Savary-Gilliard 扩张器扩张和电化学治疗食管癌术后吻合口狭窄的临床应用价值。**方法:**选择 2010 年 1 月 -2011 年 1 月本院收治的 76 例食管癌术后吻合口狭窄的患者,采用随机数字表法将其分为观察组和对照组各 38 例,观察组应用 Savary-Gilliard 扩张器扩张治疗,对照组采用电化学治疗方法,对所有患者进行 3 年的随访,对比两组临床治疗效果、安全性及并发症发生情况。**结果:**观察组总有效率为 94.7% 显著优于对照组的 84.2%,差异有统计学意义 ( $P<0.05$ );观察组并发症发生率为 0% 显著低于对照组 13.2%,差异有统计学意义 ( $P<0.05$ );随访 3 年,两组生存率比较差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。**结论:**Savary-Gilliard 扩张器扩张治疗较电化学治疗食管癌术后吻合口狭窄效果好、安全性高、并发症发生率较低,值得在临床推广。

**关键词:**食管癌术后吻合口狭窄; Savary-Gilliard 扩张器扩张疗法; 电化学治疗; 临床应用价值

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## Clinical Research of Savary-Gilliard Dilator and Electrochemical in the Treatment of Anastomotic Stricture after Esophageal Cancer Operation

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the value of the clinical application of Savary-Gilliard dilator and electrochemical therapy in the treatment of anastomotic stricture after operation of esophageal cancer. **Methods:** 76 cases of patients with esophageal anastomotic after esophageal cancer operation chosen from January 2010 to January 2011 in our hospital using random digits table were divided into the observation group, which were given Savary-Gilliard dilator therapy, and the control group which were treated with electrochemical therapy, and 30 cases were in each group. All patients were followed up for three years, and the clinical outcomes, safety and complications of the two groups were compared. **Results:** The total effective rate of observation group was 94.7%, significantly higher than that (84.2%) in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ); complication rate of observation group was 0%, significantly lower than in the control group (13.2%), and the difference was statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ); According to three years of follow-up, the difference in survival rate between the two groups was not statistically significant ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Savary-Gilliard dilator therapy, with safety and low rate of complications, presents better effect than the electrochemical therapy in treatment of esophageal anastomotic stricture, so it is worth clinical promotion.

**Key words:** Esophageal anastomotics tricture; Savary-Gilliard dilator therapy; Electrochemical treatment; Clinical value

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### 前言

对于食管癌患者而言,现今最有效的治疗手段是手术治疗,但目前术后吻合口狭窄的发生严重影响临床治疗效果,是食管癌患者术后常见的一种并发症<sup>[1,2]</sup>。该并发症发生时往往会引起患者食物反流和吞咽困难等临床症状,降低患者术后生活质量,故对术后吻合口狭窄的患者进行有效治疗不仅能提高术后患者生存质量,而且还能提高患者战胜疾病的信心<sup>[3,4]</sup>。随着科学技术在医学领域的不断推广使用,微创理念越来越被医者和患者认可,内镜 Savary-Gilliard 扩张器扩张治疗法对食管癌

术后吻合口狭窄的应用,使得本并发症的治疗取得显着性进展<sup>[5]</sup>。本院应用 Savary-Gilliard 扩张器扩张和电化学治疗术后吻合口狭窄取得较为满意的临床疗效,现汇报如下。

### 1 资料与方法

#### 1.1 一般资料

选择于 2010 年 1 月 -2011 年 1 月在本院住院治疗的 76 例食管癌术后吻合口狭窄的患者,采用随机数字表法将其分为观察组和对照组各 38 例,所有患者均行胃镜及病理组织活检排除肿瘤复发,均同意本次治疗并签署知情同意书。其中观察组男 26 例,女 12 例,年龄 44-76 岁,平均( $56.3\pm 3.7$ )岁,Stooler 分级<sup>[6]</sup>: I 级 1 例, II 级 3 例, III 级 22 例, IV 级 12 例;对照组男 24 例,女 14 例,年龄 42-77 岁,平均( $57.5\pm 3.9$ )岁,Stooler 分级:

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I 级 2 例, II 级 4 例, III 级 21 例, IV 级 11 例;两组患者在性别比、年龄、平均年龄及病情轻重程度等一般资料方面比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。

## 1.2 方法

患者分组后,给予观察组 Savary-Gilliard 扩张器扩张治疗方法<sup>[7]</sup>,其本院应用的仪器电子胃镜为 Olympus M160 型,其中扩张器选用国产 Savary Gilliard 锥形硅胶食管狭窄扩张仪器,含有扩张探条 6 根,其直径分别为 5 mm、7 mm、8 mm、9 mm 和 15 mm,均带有引导用钢丝。在术前 30 min 对患者肌注 10 mg 安定和 0.5 mg 的阿托品,并口服 20 mL 的 1% 利多卡因胶浆后准备手术。首先在内镜指导下将其插到患者食管吻合口狭窄发生处上方,通过内镜直视将引导钢丝通过活检孔插过狭窄段约 8-10 cm,将胃镜退出,仅保留导丝,沿着导丝方向选择由小到大的不同直径的 Savary Gilliard 锥形硅胶探条,以术后吻合口狭窄处作为扩张中心施行机械扩张 5 次,每次进行扩张时使用不能超过 3 根探条,探条留置时间为 5-10 min,每次均要求扩张到 10-15 mm。扩张完毕后拔除导丝及探条,并再次置入胃镜查看扩张处有无出血、撕裂等异常情况。术后观察 2 h 如无特殊情况需禁食 8 h 左右后可稍进食流质食物,并给与常规抑酸、抗炎等治疗;对照组给予电化学治疗方法,选择合适患者的电极型号,并对鼻孔和咽部行局部表面麻醉后将特制食管电极经鼻孔插到咽部位置,此时令患者做吞咽动作,于此时将电极插入到食管内,并在 X 线的检测器的检测下准确将电极插入

到狭窄位置处,使电极充分接触狭窄位置,在鼻孔旁边固定以防止电极的移位,最后行治疗,在治疗完后,行常规抑酸、抗炎治疗。对出院患者行为期 3 年的有效随访,随访时主要统计患者的生存时间及疾病是否复发等情况。

## 1.3 检测指标及评定方法

对两组患者吞咽功能及并发症发生情况进行统计分析,依据 Stooler 分级标准对患者吞咽功能进行评定,方法:0 级为可以进食各种食物,I 级能进食软食,II 级能进食半流食,III 级仅能进食流食,IV 级不能进食。其中将治疗后吞咽困难为 0-II 级的患者定为完全缓解,III 级的患者定为基本缓解,IV 级的患者定为无效,总有效率 = (完全缓解 + 基本缓解) / 总人数 × 100%。

## 1.4 统计学方法

本研究中,数据处理均采用 SPSS 18.0 统计软件进行,其中率及计数资料的比较均采用  $\chi^2$  检验, $P<0.05$  表示差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者临床疗效评定

经统计分析,观察组患者共计 28 例完全缓解,8 例基本缓解,总有效率为 94.7%,显著优于对照组总有效率 84.2%,两组比较差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),详见表 1。

表 1 两组患者临床疗效比较(例;%)

Table 1 Comparison of clinical efficacy between two groups (n;%)

组别 Groups	n	完全缓解 Complete remission	基本缓解 Basic relief	无效 Invalid	总有效率 Total efficiency
观察组 Observer group	38	28	8	2	94.7▲
对照组 Control group	38	25	7	6	84.2
$\chi^2$					5.31
P					<0.05

### 2.2 两组并发症发生比较情况

经统计得知,观察组患者均未出现大出血、食管穿孔、黏膜撕裂等并发症发生情况,并发症发生率为 0%;对照组并发症发

生率为 13.2%,但经及时有效处理,各并发症均得到有效控制。观察组并发症发生率显著低于对照组发生率,两组比较差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。详见表 2。

表 2 两组并发症发生比较情况(例;%)

Table 2 Comparison of complications between two groups (n, %)

组别 Groups	n	食管穿孔 Esophageal perforation	黏膜撕裂 Mucosal tearing	吻合口再出血 Anastomotic bleeding again	并发症发生率 The incidence of complications
观察组 Observer group	38	0	0	0	0▲
对照组 Control group	38	2	1	2	13.2
$\chi^2$					7.13
P					<0.05

### 2.3 随访观察

经3年随访观察统计分析,观察组1年内有3例患者死亡,1年以上生存时间患者35例,2年以上生存时间患者30例,3年以上生存时间患者20例;对照组1年内有年内有2例患者死亡,1年以上生存时间患者36例,2年以上生存时间患者29例,3年以上生存时间患者19例。两组患者生存时间的

长短比较无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),两组随访期间共死亡病例数为37例,对死亡原因进行分析得知死于胃癌复发者共计25例,其中观察组共计13例,对照组共计12例,死于全身转移患者12例,其中观察组共计4例,对照组共计8例,死亡调查原因显示影像患者生存率的最主要原因是远处转移和疾病的局部复发。详见表3。

表3 两组随访调查情况(例;%)  
Table 3 Follow-up investigation of the two groups(n;%)

组别 Groups	n	1年生存率 1-year survival rate	2年生存率 2-year survival rate	3年生存率 3-year survival rate
观察组 Observer group	38	92.1%(35/38)	78.9%(30/38)	52.6%(20/38)
对照组 Control group	38	94.7%(36/38)	76.3%(29/38)	50.0%(19/38)
X <sup>2</sup>		1.31	0.97	1.17
P		>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

## 3 讨论

在我国,食管癌是较为常见的消化道肿瘤之一,同时也是世界上食管癌高发地区之一,发病率男性多于女性,发病年龄多在40岁以后。其发病时的患者的典型临床症状为进行性吞咽困难,较为严重的是不能正常进食,故而严重影响患者的生活和生存质量<sup>[8,9]</sup>。

在本研究中,同时虽两种治疗方法对本并发症均具有较好的改善作用,但观察组临床总有效率显著优于对照组,且并发症发生率显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。表明Savary-Gilliard扩张器扩张方法不仅具有较高的临床治疗率,而且相对于电化学治疗法,并发症发生率较低,更为安全有效可靠。两组临床生存时间比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),且统计结果显示主要致死原因为疾病的复发和远处转移,表明胃癌的复发率较高,故对于复发率的有效控制尚需进一步的探讨。现今,食管癌的首选治疗方法为手术治疗,对适宜行手术切除的患者而言,术后吻合口狭窄是术后经常出现的并发症之一,同时对于此患者而言,最关心的是术后本病的复发问题<sup>[10-12]</sup>。故术后辅助治疗显得尤为重要,因其不仅能降低吻合口狭窄的发生,还能进一步巩固手术治疗效果,预防肿瘤的复发<sup>[13]</sup>。故在一般的手术治疗后,会给予患者胃造瘘术、食管胃转流术或食管腔内置管术等方法以便解决患者的进食问题,同时有研究表明术后半年本病存在较大的复发几率,故在术后半年期间,预防食道癌复发的辅助治疗也很重要<sup>[14,15]</sup>。对于发生食管癌术后吻合口狭窄的患者而言,内镜Savary-Gilliard扩张器扩张治疗具有创伤小、痛苦小、安全性较高等优点,故临床中大多数患者比较认可此种治疗方法<sup>[16-18]</sup>,且因本并发症的特点是狭窄往往好发于位于同一平面的环形瘢痕处,故导致此狭窄发生出的直径一般在10 mm以下,故而临床治疗难度较大,而应用Savary-Gilliard扩张器能在内镜直视的条件下比较直观的准确定位狭窄的部位,了解狭窄程度,有效扩张局部,可明显缓解狭窄程度,改善患者临床症状,以更加有利于患者饮食,提高患者

生活和生存质量<sup>[19,20]</sup>。

综上,Savary-Gilliard扩张器扩张治疗较电化学治疗食管癌术后吻合口狭窄效果好,且临床使用时较为安全、并发症发生率较低,故笔者认为此方法值得在临床中进一步推广使用。

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