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喉癌患者术后感染的危险因素分析及干预对策探讨 *

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摘要 目的:探讨喉癌患者手术部位发生感染(Surgical site infection,SSI)的相关危险因素及干预对策,为临床预防提供参考。**方法:**回顾性分析2012年7月-2013年11月因喉癌而在我院行喉切除术的83例患者的临床资料,根据术后是否发生SSI将患者分为感染组(n=12例)和非感染组(n=71例)。分析两组患者术后SSI的危险因素,并提出相应护理对策。**结果:**83例患者中,12例术后发生SSI,发生率为14.46%;单因素分析显示,感染组和非感染组在临床III期以上、术前气管切开、手术时间>4 h、全喉切除等方面存在显著差异性($P<0.05$);多因素回归分析显示:患者的临床分期、术前气管是否切开、手术时间及手术切除方式是术后发生SSI的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。**结论:**喉癌术后感染与临床分期、手术时间及切除方式等因素有关,采取有效的干预对策可减少术后SSI的发生率。

关键词:危险因素;喉癌;感染;干预对策

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Risk Factors and Interventions of Postoperative Surgical Site Infection of Patients with Laryngeal Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the risk factors and countermeasures of postoperative surgical site infection (SSI) of patients with laryngeal cancer so as to provide a reference for clinical prevention. **Methods:** The general data of 83 cases with laryngeal cancer who were treated with laryngectomy in our hospital from July 2012 to November 2013 were retrospectively analyzed. According to the incidence of SSI, the selected patients were divided into the infection group (n=12) and the non-infection group (n=71). Then the risk factors for SSI were analyzed and the nursing countermeasures were discussed. **Results:** 12 patients occurred postoperative SSI and the incidence rate was 14.46%; single factor analysis showed that there were significant differences in the clinical stage III, preoperative tracheotomy, operation time over 4 h, total laryngectomy between the infection group and the non infection group ($P<0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that the clinical stage, preoperative tracheotomy, operation time and laryngectomy methods were the independent risk factors for SSI ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The risk factors of postoperative SSI in laryngeal cancer are related to clinical stage, total laryngectomy and other indicators. Effective nursing intervention applied to the corresponding factors can reduce the incidence of postoperative SSI.

Key words: Risk factors; Laryngeal carcinoma; Infection; Intervention

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前言

喉癌是指发生于喉黏膜上皮组织的一种临床常见恶性肿瘤^[1]。随着生活方式的转变及环境污染的加重,我国人群喉癌的发病率逐年上升,其中恶性肿瘤的发病率占11.7-22.0%^[2,3]。目前,外科手术切除仍然是临床治疗喉癌的主要措施,但因手术部位具有特殊性,术后易出现手术部位感染(Surgical site infection, SSI),不但增加患者的治疗痛苦和费用,而且影响术后恢复,增加肿瘤复发率^[4,6]。本研究对我院83例喉癌术后发生SSI的危险因素进行了分析,并探讨有效的护理对策,现总结报道

如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 临床资料

抽选2010年7月-2013年11月因喉癌而在我院行喉切除术治疗83例患者。其中男52例,女31例,年龄35-76岁,平均(64.13±10.25)岁,其中声门上区癌23例、跨声门癌22例、声门区癌38例;手术方式:半喉切除术39例、全喉切除加颈淋巴结清扫44例,77例为首次行喉癌切除手术,其余患者为复发而行再次手术。

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1.2 方法

经气管套管抽取 83 例患者深部的痰液标本，并发 SSI 者取切口及咽瘘处分泌物做细菌培养，采用法国梅里埃公司生产的微生物全自动细菌分析仪作药敏研究。

1.3 SSI 诊断标准

根据卫生部颁发的《医院感染诊断标准》进行评定。患者切口出现局部红肿、溃脓及压痛则可诊断为 SSI。颈前皮肤通于咽腔，病人作吞咽动作时有唾液流出则可诊断为咽瘘。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS17.0 软件统计分析，计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示，计数资料以 n% 表示，选取性别、年龄、术前气管切开与否、手术方

式及时间、是否有输血、术后 Hb 水平、肿瘤分型等因素与 SSI 的相关性进行单因素分析， $P < 0.05$ ，差异有统计学意义，再行 logistic 多因素逐步回归分析。

2 结果

2.1 单因素分析结果

本研究 83 例患者，术后发生 SSI12 例，发生率为 14.46%，非感染组 71 例，单因素分析显示，感染组在临床 III 分期以上、术前有气管切开、手术时间 $>4h$ 、全喉切除等方面与未感染组比较存在显著差异性 ($P < 0.05$)，详见表 1。

表 1 喉癌患者术后感染相关的单因素分析

Table 1 Analysis of the single factor related to SSI and distribution rate

Risk factor	Infection group (n=12)	Non-infection group (n=71)	χ^2	P
Smoking/alcohol	7(58.3)	7(9.9)	2.495	0.114
with diabetes mellitus	2(16.7)	43(60.7)	0.072	0.788
Neck dissection	7(58.3)	21(29.6)	0.035	0.853
Operation time $>4h$	8(66.7)	60(84.5)	5.146	0.023
Clinical stage II	2(16.7)	11(15.5)		
Clinical stage III	6(50.0)	59(83.1)	13.122	0.001
Clinical stage IV	4(33.3)	12(16.9)		
Total laryngectomy	10(83.3)	22(31.0)	3.852	0.049
Partial resection	2(16.7)	49(69.0)		
Intraoperative blood transfusion	1(8.3)	13(18.3)	0.039	0.842
Preoperative tracheotomy	10(83.3)	58(81.7)	3.852	0.049
Postoperative Hb $\geq 120g/l$	2(16.7)	40(56.3)	2.098	0.148
Supraglottic portion tumor	4(33.3)	31(43.7)		
Glottic portion tumor	3(25.0)	53(74.6)	2.701	0.259
Transglottic tumor	5(41.7)	17(23.9)		

2.2 多因素 logistic 回归分析结果

Logistic 多因素逐步回归显示：患者手术时间 $>4h$ 、采用全

喉切除术、临床 III 分期以上、术前气管切开是术后发生 SSI 的独立危险因素 ($P < 0.05$)，详见表 2。

表 2 多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 2 Multiple logistic regression analysis

Item	OR	P	wald	95% CI
\geq stage III	1.897	0.031	0.069	0.413-2.052
Total laryngectomy	2.433	0.016	10.423	1.407-4.452
Preoperative tracheotomy	1.676	0.041	1.355	0.311-1.792
Operation time $>4 h$	0.387	0.611	0.083	0.383-1.975

3 讨论

感染是喉癌外科手术治疗后常见的并发症，临床发生率约 14.7-50%^[7,8]。本研究 83 例患者，术后发生感染 12 例，发生率为 14.46%，与文献调查结果一致^[9,11]。喉癌术后发生 SSI 可增加肿瘤的复发率，临床应予以高度重视。本研究单因素分析显示，感染组和非感染组在临床 III 分期以上、术前有气管切开、手术时间 $>4h$ 、全喉切除等方面存在显著差异性；经 logistic 多因素逐步回归显示：患者手术时间 $>4h$ 、采用全喉切除术、临床 III 分期以上、术前气管切开是术后发生 SSI 的独立危险因素。临床分期是对病人肿瘤侵犯范围的一个判定，临床分期越高，患者肿瘤侵犯范围越大，因此，增加了手术难度，I、II 期等早期病人

多行部分喉切除术治疗，III、IV 期多采用全喉切除术或联合颈淋巴清扫术，手术范围大，因此，并发 SSI 的几率增高。临床应高度重视 III、IV 期的患者，术中注意操作技巧，缝合下咽黏膜时要仔细，避免并发 SSI^[12-15]。需施行全喉切除术治疗的患者多为病程晚期，瘤体较大，术中需要切除的范围大，对咽黏膜的损伤严重；同时咽前壁支持组织缺乏，易形成软组织内死腔，因此术后引流差，使得感染几率增加。而采用喉部分切除术治疗的病人多临床分期早、手术耗时短、手术范围小，大大降低了感染机会。喉癌术前气管切开，使得防御屏障（气管粘液、纤毛传递以及外鼻腔过滤湿润系统所构成）遭受破坏，加之病人术后机体防御功能下降，呼吸道杀菌能力下降^[16-18]。喉癌手术为 II 类切口，手术污染程度对术后感染发生率产生直接影响，而术前行

气管切开明显增加了污染可能。因此,术前应加强营养支持治疗、增加免疫力,术中严格无菌操作,尽可能减少切口污染,避免SSI的发生。

喉癌术后并发SSI的预防护理对策:①术前健康教育,术前训练病人作深呼吸运动,即深呼吸2次,第3次在呼气前屏住呼吸3-5s后,然后予以2次或3次胸腔短促有力咳嗽。术前进行洁牙处理,采用过氧化氢漱口液漱口,避免口咽部的定植菌下移,降低术后感染几率。②因喉癌病人呼吸系统分泌物多,因此要适时吸净清理分泌物,保持呼吸道通畅,分泌物多时可每1-2h将内套管取出进行消毒清洗^[11]。③加强术后护理,发生SSI时应及时拆除部分缝线,使局部引流得以保持通畅,并据细菌培养适当予以抗生素治疗。④病室定时通风换气,每日予以紫外消毒,尽量减少人员流动,室内湿度、温度分别保持在50%-60%,18-22℃。⑤严格无菌操作,培养医护工作者的护理责任心,严禁出现医源性感染。⑥加强病人的营养支持治疗,术后1-14d鼻饲高营养高蛋白食物。⑦保持术后病人吸入的空气及氧气的湿度、温度,每日行2次雾化吸入,采用气管套管滴入抗生素、蛋白溶化液等。⑧长期卧床者,嘱咐家属遵循严格的翻身计划,鼓励病人咳痰,以防痰液潴留^[19,20]。

综上所述,喉癌术后SSI的危险因素与临床分期晚、全喉切除术等指标有关,对相应因素实施有效的护理干预以减少SSI的发生率。

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