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· 论 著 ·

胃癌根治术围手术期并发症危险因素分析

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[摘要] **目的** 探讨胃癌根治术围手术期并发症的危险因素。**方法** 回顾性分析2016年1月至2018年12月于我院接受胃癌根治术的1580例胃癌患者的临床病理资料。记录患者的人口学信息、术前临床资料、手术相关信息、术后病理资料和并发症发生情况,并对并发症进行Clavien-Dindo分级。采用Pearson χ^2 检验评估胃癌根治术患者围手术期并发症与临床病理特征的关系,采用多因素logistic回归分析探讨患者围手术期并发症的独立危险因素。**结果** 1580例患者中134例(8.48%)发生围手术期并发症,其中吻合口问题最常见(44例,2.78%),包括吻合口漏34例(2.15%)、吻合口出血7例(0.44%)、吻合口狭窄3例(0.19%),其次为胰漏27例(1.71%)和乳糜漏19例(1.20%)。并发症Clavien-Dindo分级 \geq III a者17例(1.08%)。单因素分析结果显示,年龄 \geq 70岁($P=0.012$)、患有基础疾病($P<0.01$)、术前预后营养指数 <38 ($P=0.033$)、切除范围($P=0.036$)、吻合方式($P<0.01$)、术中失血量 ≥ 300 mL($P<0.01$)、淋巴结清扫数目 <25 个($P=0.026$)均与胃癌患者围手术期发生并发症有关。多因素logistic回归分析结果显示,患有基础疾病($OR=1.964$, 95% CI : 1.231~3.133, $P=0.005$)、术中失血量($OR=1.002$, 95% CI : 1.001~1.003, $P<0.01$)是胃癌患者围手术期发生并发症的独立危险因素。**结论** 对于患有基础疾病、术中失血量较多的胃癌患者,术后需要密切关注围手术期的症状、体征,警惕并发症的发生。

[关键词] 胃肿瘤; 并发症; 危险因素; 围手术期

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Risk factors of perioperative complications after radical gastrectomy for gastric cancer

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[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the risk factors of perioperative complications of radical gastrectomy for gastric cancer. **Methods** A retrospective study was conducted on 1 580 patients with gastric cancer who underwent radical gastrectomy in our hospital from Jan. 2016 to Dec. 2018. The demographic information, preoperative clinical data, operative information, postoperative pathological data and complications of the patients were recorded, and the complications were graded by Clavien-Dindo grading. Pearson χ^2 test was used to evaluate the relationship between the perioperative complications and clinicopathological characteristics. Multivariate logistic regression was used to analyze the independent risk factors of perioperative complications. **Results** Of the 1 580 patients, 134 (8.48%) had perioperative complications. Anastomotic complications are the most common complications (44 cases, 2.78%), including 34 cases (2.15%) of anastomotic leakage, 7 cases (0.44%) of anastomotic bleeding, and 3 cases (0.19%) of anastomotic stenosis, followed by pancreatic leakage (27 cases, 1.71%) and chylous leakage (19 cases, 1.20%). Seventeen patients (1.08%) had complications with Clavien-Dindo grade \geq III a. Univariate analysis showed that age \geq 70 years ($P=0.012$), underlying diseases ($P<0.01$), preoperative prognostic nutritional index <38 ($P=0.033$), extent of resection ($P=0.036$), reconstruction mode ($P<0.01$), intraoperative blood loss ≥ 300 mL ($P<0.01$) and number of removed lymph nodes <25 ($P=0.026$) were associated with perioperative complications in gastric cancer patients. Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that underlying diseases (odds ratio [OR]=1.964, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.231-3.133, $P=0.005$) and intraoperative blood loss ($OR=1.002$,

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95% CI 1.001-1.003, $P < 0.01$) were the independent risk factors of perioperative complications in gastric cancer patients.

Conclusion In gastric cancer patients with underlying diseases and large intraoperative blood loss, it is necessary to pay attention to perioperative symptoms and signs to avoid the development of complications.

[Key words] stomach neoplasms; complications; risk factors; perioperative period

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尽管近年来采用了新辅助肿瘤化学治疗,手术仍然是胃癌最主要的治疗手段。然而,由于手术的复杂性,术后常有并发症发生^[1],术后并发症的发生率也是评价手术治疗效果的指标之一。有报道称胃癌术后的并发症发生率为7%~28%^[2],较常见的并发症有术后出血、吻合口漏或狭窄、肠梗阻、腹腔感染等,并发症一旦发生将严重影响患者术后康复、增加患者的痛苦,甚至可能影响患者的预后及生活质量^[3-4]。因此,明确胃癌围手术期并发症的危险因素,进行准确的术前评估和有效的围手术期管理并制定合理且有效的治疗方案,有助于降低围手术期并发症的发生率。本研究通过分析胃癌根治术患者的临床病理资料,探讨胃癌患者围手术期并发症的危险因素。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料 收集2016年1月至2018年12月于海军军医大学(第二军医大学)胃肠外科接受胃癌根治术的胃癌患者的临床病理资料。纳入标准:(1)组织病理学证实为胃腺癌;(2)行胃癌根治术+淋巴结清扫;(3)R0切除;(4)临床病理资料完整。本研究通过海军军医大学(第二军医大学)长海医院医学伦理委员会审批。

1.2 观察指标 (1)人口学信息及术前临床资料:性别、年龄、BMI、基础疾病(心血管疾病、糖尿病)、术前预后营养指数[prognostic nutritional index, PNI; $PNI = \text{血清白蛋白}(\text{g/L}) + 5 \times \text{外周血淋巴细胞计数}(\times 10^9/\text{L})$]。(2)手术信息及术后病理资料:手术方式、切除范围、吻合方式、手术时间、术中失血量、肿瘤浸润深度、淋巴结转移情况、淋巴结清扫数目、神经侵犯、脉管内癌栓。(3)并发症及分级标准:围手术期并发症指手术结束至术后1个月内发生的并发症。各并发症根据患者病历中记录的临床症状、实验室及影像学检查结果判定。主要围手术期并发症包括

吻合口漏、残端漏、吻合口狭窄、吻合口出血、腹腔出血、胃排空障碍、乳糜漏(每天腹腔引流液 ≥ 300 mL且乳糜试验阳性)、胰漏、腹腔感染、肺部感染、肠梗阻、切口问题,并对并发症进行Clavien-Dindo分级^[5]。

1.3 统计学处理 应用SPSS 18.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示;计数资料以例数和百分数表示。采用Pearson χ^2 检验评估胃癌根治术患者围手术期并发症与临床病理特征的关系,采用多因素logistic回归分析探讨患者围手术期并发症的独立危险因素。检验水准(α)为0.05。

2 结果

2.1 胃癌患者围手术期并发症发生情况 1580例患者中134例(8.48%)发生围手术期并发症,其中吻合口问题最常见(44例,2.78%),包括吻合口漏34例(2.15%)、吻合口出血7例(0.44%)、吻合口狭窄3例(0.19%),其次为胰漏27例(1.71%)和乳糜漏19例(1.20%)。并发症Clavien-Dindo分级 \geq III a者17例(1.08%),其中1例吻合口狭窄、1例胃排空障碍、1例肠梗阻通过内镜治疗后好转,2例残端漏、1例乳糜漏通过局部穿刺引流、营养支持治疗后好转,11例患者需行二次手术治疗,包括吻合口漏5例(0.32%)、腹腔出血4例(0.26%)、切口裂开2例(0.13%)。见表1。

2.2 胃癌患者一般特征与围手术期并发症的关系 1580例患者中男463例、女1117例,年龄为26~89岁,平均(62.01 \pm 11.42)岁;开放手术852例,腔镜手术728例。单因素分析显示年龄 ≥ 70 岁($\chi^2 = 6.362$, $P = 0.012$)、患有基础疾病($\chi^2 = 14.480$, $P < 0.01$)、术前PNI < 38 ($\chi^2 = 4.566$, $P = 0.033$)是胃癌患者围手术期发生并发症的危险因素,而患者性别($P = 0.455$)、BMI($P = 0.676$)与围手术期发生并发症无关。见表2。

表 1 胃癌患者围手术期并发症发生情况

Tab 1 Perioperative complications in patients with gastric cancer

N=1 580, n (%)

Complication	Number	Clavien-Dindo grade ≥ III a
Anastomotic leakage	34 (2.15)	5 (0.32)
Pancreatic leakage	27 (1.71)	0
Chylous fistula	19 (1.20)	1 (0.06)
Abdominal bleeding	10 (0.63)	4 (0.25)
Gastroparesis	9 (0.57)	1 (0.06)
Anastomotic bleeding	7 (0.44)	0
Stump leakage	6 (0.38)	2 (0.13)
Abdominal infection	5 (0.32)	0
Intestinal obstruction	5 (0.32)	1 (0.06)
Wound infection	4 (0.25)	0
Anastomotic stenosis	3 (0.19)	1 (0.06)
Pulmonary infection	3 (0.19)	0
Wound dehiscence	2 (0.13)	2 (0.13)
Total	134 (8.48)	17 (1.08)

表 2 胃癌患者一般资料与围手术期并发症的关系

Tab 2 Relationship between general indexes and perioperative complications in gastric cancer patients

Characteristic	N	Complication	χ^2 value	P value
Gender			0.559	0.455
Male	463	35 (7.56)		
Female	1 117	99 (8.86)		
Age (year)			6.362	0.012
<70	1 186	88 (7.42)		
≥70	394	46 (11.68)		
BMI (kg·m ⁻²)			1.532	0.682
<18.5	93	6 (6.45)		
18.5-23.9	913	75 (8.21)		
24-27	397	35 (8.82)		
>27	177	18 (10.17)		
Underlying disease			14.480	<0.01
No	1 275	91 (7.14)		
Yes	305	43 (14.10)		
Preoperative PNI			4.566	0.033
<38	355	41 (11.55)		
≥38	1 225	95 (7.76)		

PNI: Prognostic nutritional index. PNI=serum albumin (g/L)+5×lymphocyte count (×10⁹/L)

2.3 胃癌患者手术信息及术后病理资料与围手术期并发症的关系 单因素分析结果显示, 切除范围 ($\chi^2=6.672, P=0.036$)、吻合方式 ($\chi^2=33.248, P<0.01$)、术中失血量≥300 mL ($\chi^2=36.980, P<0.01$)、淋巴结清扫数目<25个 ($\chi^2=4.962, P=0.026$) 均与胃癌患者围手术期并发症

的发生有关, 手术方式、手术时间、肿瘤浸润深度、淋巴结转移情况、神经侵犯、血管侵犯与胃癌患者围手术期并发症的发生无关 (P 均>0.05)。见表 3。

表 3 胃癌患者手术信息及术后病理因素与围手术期并发症的关系

Tab 3 Relationship between surgical information and postoperative pathological factors and perioperative complications in gastric cancer patients

Characteristic	N	Complication	χ^2 value	P value
Operative method			1.279	0.258
Open	852	79 (9.27)		
Laparoscopic	728	55 (7.55)		
Extent of resection			6.672	0.036
Total gastrectomy	701	70 (9.99)		
Distal gastrectomy	838	58 (6.92)		
Proximal gastrectomy	41	6 (14.63)		
Reconstruction mode			33.248	<0.01
R-Y	794	80 (10.08)		
Uncut R-Y	633	43 (6.79)		
Billroth I	112	5 (4.46)		
Double-tract	41	6 (14.63)		
Operative time (min)			0.951	0.329
<250	1 348	110 (8.16)		
≥250	232	24 (10.34)		
Intraoperative blood loss (mL)			36.980	<0.01
<300	1 405	101 (7.19)		
≥300	175	33 (18.86)		
T stage			4.473	0.215
T1	441	36 (8.16)		
T2	204	10 (4.90)		
T3	677	64 (9.45)		
T4	258	24 (9.30)		
N stage			4.333	0.227
N0	679	49 (7.22)		
N1	315	27 (8.57)		
N2	242	20 (8.26)		
N3	344	38 (11.05)		
Number of removed lymph nodes			4.962	0.026
<25	720	75 (10.42)		
≥25	860	59 (6.86)		
Nerve invasion			1.320	0.251
Yes	849	75 (8.83)		
No	731	59 (8.07)		
Vessel invasion			1.437	0.232
Yes	1 021	80 (7.84)		
No	559	54 (9.66)		

2.4 胃癌患者围手术期并发症影响因素的多因素分析 多因素 logistic 回归分析结果显示, 患有基础疾病 ($OR=1.964, 95\% CI: 1.231\sim 3.133,$

$P=0.005$)、术中失血量增加 ($OR=1.002$, 95% $CI: 1.001\sim 1.003$, $P<0.01$) 是胃癌患者围手术期发生并发症的独立危险因素。见表 4。

表 4 胃癌患者围手术期并发症影响因素的多因素 logistic 回归分析

Tab 4 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of factors influencing perioperative complications in gastric cancer patients

Characteristic	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>P</i> value	<i>OR</i> (95% <i>CI</i>)
Age	0.810	0.242	0.246	1.324 (0.824, 2.128)
Underlying disease	0.665	0.227	0.005	1.964 (1.231, 3.133)
Preoperative PNI	0.032	0.264	0.902	1.033 (0.615, 1.734)
Intraoperative blood loss	0.002	0.001	<0.01	1.002 (1.001, 1.003)
Extent of resection	0.337	0.317	0.228	1.400 (0.752, 2.607)
Reconstruction mode	-0.385	0.236	0.094	0.673 (0.424, 1.070)
Number of removed lymph nodes	-0.072	0.633	0.095	0.977 (0.950, 1.004)

B: Regression coefficient; *SE*: Standard error; *OR*: Odds ratio; *CI*: Confidence interval; PNI: Prognostic nutritional index. $PNI = \text{serum albumin (g/L)} + 5 \times \text{lymphocyte count} (\times 10^9/\text{L})$

3 讨论

本研究结果显示接受近端胃大部切除术及全胃切除术胃癌患者的围手术期并发症发生率高于接受远端胃大部切除术的患者, 且与既往研究结果^[6-7]相似, 围手术期并发症主要发生在吻合口, 包括吻合口漏 (34 例, 2.15%)、出血 (7 例, 0.44%)、狭窄 (3 例, 0.19%) 等。吻合口漏是胃肠道手术后最常见、最致命的并发症之一^[8], 术中吻合口张力大、吻合口周围血供不足及患者营养状况较差等都可能造成吻合口漏。有研究发现, 手术时间延长不仅增加了手术风险, 在肺功能较差的患者也可引起缺氧导致吻合口愈合延迟, 增加了术后发生吻合口漏的风险^[9]。而本研究中, 手术时间不是胃癌患者围手术期并发症的影响因素 ($P=0.329$), 可能原因是本研究未对腹腔镜手术与开放手术进行分层研究, 忽视了腹腔镜手术时间对研究结果的影响。

韩国一项多中心回顾性研究表明, 基础疾病 (心血管疾病、糖尿病) 是胃癌患者术后发生并发症的危险因素^[10-11]。本研究中患有基础疾病的胃癌患者围手术期并发症的发生率为 14.10% (43/305), 高于无基础疾病的患者 (7.14%, 91/1 275; $P<0.01$)。血糖升高可能导致心血管、肾脏、神经系统功能异常, 也会增加伤口感染的风险, 从而导致吻合口或切口愈合延迟^[12]。伴有心血管疾病的胃癌患者, 术后可能会出现微循环血量不足, 导致伤口愈合困难, 从而引起并发症^[11,13]。

本研究结果还显示, 术中失血量增加是术后发生并发症的危险因素, 这可能是因为术中失血量增加可导致患者贫血, 影响患者术后营养及免疫状

况, 并且术中腹腔内出血增加了胃癌根治术后腹膜复发的风险。研究发现术中失血量增加是影响胃癌患者预后的独立因素^[14-15], 本研究仅分析了术后并发症的危险因素, 未对术中失血量与胃癌患者生存和预后的关系进行研究。在结肠癌患者中, 术中失血量增加导致术后结肠癌复发率升高, 降低了患者术后生存率^[16]。在排除术中失血量的影响后发现输血与否并不影响胃癌患者的预后^[17], 因此, 有效控制术中失血有利于患者术后恢复。

本研究中患者年龄不是术后并发症的独立危险因素, 但单因素分析结果显示 ≥ 70 岁的患者术后并发症发生率高于 < 70 岁的患者 ($P=0.012$), 这可能是因为随着年龄增长, 患者各系统、器官功能开始减弱, 机体的消化和新陈代谢功能受到影响, 对手术创伤的应激耐受性差, 术后恢复周期长^[18]。既往也有研究表明, 高龄是胃癌患者术后发生肺炎的独立危险因素^[19], 也是预后的独立危险因素^[20-21]。因此, 对于年龄超过 70 岁的胃癌患者, 手术后需警惕并发症的发生。

本研究由于患者的临床病理特点、手术结果、术后并发症与疾病管理等资料都来自数据库和患者的电子病历, 在并发症的记录方面可能会因主观原因而仅关注较严重的并发症, 忽视了较轻的并发症。

综上所述, 患有基础疾病及术中失血量多是胃癌患者术后发生并发症的独立危险因素, 年龄可能也是术后发生并发症的影响因素之一。对于高龄、术中失血量较多、患有糖尿病或心血管疾病等基础疾病的胃癌患者, 术后需要密切关注围手术期的症状、体征, 警惕并发症的发生。

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