

肠梗阻导管联合生长抑素治疗老年胃肠道肿瘤术后早期炎性肠梗阻的临床疗效

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摘要:【目的】探讨经鼻型肠梗阻导管联合生长抑素在老年胃肠道肿瘤术后早期炎性肠梗阻治疗中的价值。【方法】回顾性分析 107 例老年胃肠道肿瘤术后早期炎性肠梗阻患者的临床资料, 比较经鼻型肠梗阻导管联合生长抑素治疗组(观察组)和鼻胃管联合生长抑素治疗组(对照组)的疗效和不良反应。【结果】观察组的有效率 98.21%, 显著高于对照组的 86.27%, 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=3.910, P<0.05$); 观察组患者首个 48 h 腹围缩小程度和胃肠减压量明显大于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 观察组呕吐停止时间、首次肛门排气时间、自主排便时间、液气平消失时间、梗阻后住院时间均明显短于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 治疗后 8 d 观察组炎症指标较对照组明显下降, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 观察组不良反应发生率更低, 与对照组比较, 无统计学差异($\chi^2=1.874, P<0.05$)。【结论】经鼻型肠梗阻导管联合生长抑素治疗老年胃肠道肿瘤术后早期炎性肠梗阻疗效确切, 安全性好, 值得推广。

关键词: 肠梗阻导管; 生长抑素; 术后早期炎性肠梗阻

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Effects of Transnasal Ileus Tube Combined with Somatostatin on Early Postoperative Inflammatory Small Bowel Obstruction in Elderly Patients with Gastrointestinal Tumor

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Abstract: 【Objective】 To investigate the role of transnasal ileus tube combined with somatostatin in the treatment of early postoperative inflammatory small bowel obstruction (EPISBO) in elderly patients with gastrointestinal tumor. 【Methods】 A total of 107 elderly patients with EPISBO after gastrointestinal tumor surgery were enrolled into this retrospective study. According to adopted treatment plan, they were divided into two groups: the observation group treated with transnasal ileus tube combined with somatostatin and the control group treated with nasogastric tube combined with somatostatin. Then we compared the therapeutic efficacy and adverse reactions between the two groups. 【Results】 The response rate was 98.21% in the observation group, significantly higher than 86.27% in the control group ($\chi^2=3.910, P<0.05$). Compared with those in the control group, in the observation group, we found significantly larger amounts of abdominal circumference reduction and gastrointestinal decompression in the first 48 h ($P<0.05$); significantly earlier stoppage of vomiting, first passage of flatus, self-defecation, disappearance of air fluid level and significantly shorter post-obstruction duration of hospitalization ($P<0.05$). After 8-day treatment, the inflammatory indicators was significantly decreased ($P<0.05$). No significant difference was found in incidence of adverse reactions between the two group ($\chi^2=$

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1.874, $P>0.05$). 【Conclusions】 The transnasal ileus tube combined with somatostatin is effective and safe in the treatment of EPISBO in elderly patients with gastrointestinal tumor, so it is worth popularizing in clinic.

Key words: transnasal ileus tube; somatostatin; early postoperative inflammatory small bowel obstruction (EPISBO)
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术后早期炎性肠梗阻(early postoperative inflammatory small bowel obstruction, EPISBO)是指发生在术后2周内,腹腔无菌性炎症渗出及肠壁水肿,由此产生的机械性与动力性同时存在的肠梗阻,占20%的术后早期肠梗阻^[1]。EPISBO起病隐匿、病程较长,如处理不当,可引发严重并发症,延长住院时间^[2]。尤其对于老年患者,短期内再手术的风险增加,后者可导致病情反复、形成肠痿、甚至死亡等严重并发症。因此,对于老年EPISBO患者,更加需要谨慎考虑,尽量以保守治疗为主^[3]。经鼻型肠梗阻导管能有效引出小肠内液体,降低梗阻近端肠管内的压力,减轻水肿,有利于肠道血运恢复,从而达到解除梗阻的目的^[4]。生长抑素可以抑制消化液分泌,减轻肠壁水肿,恢复血运,保护肠黏膜的完整性^[5]。本研究通过回顾性分析107例老年胃肠道肿瘤EPISBO患者临床资料,旨在观察经鼻型肠梗阻导管联合生长抑素的临床疗效,以期为其临床诊疗提供参考依据。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 一般资料

选择2013年9月至2018年9月中山大学附属第六医院行胃肠道肿瘤手术后发生EPISBO患者。纳入标准:2周内行胃肠道肿瘤手术,年龄大于60岁,术后恢复进食及肛门排气排便后出现腹痛、腹胀、肛门停止排气排便、恶心、呕吐的症状,腹片或CT提示液气平、近段肠管扩张,治疗方案中除了基础治疗外使用经鼻型肠梗阻导管联合生长抑素或鼻胃管联合生长抑素治疗;排除标准:腹内疝、肠扭转、肠套叠、吻合口狭窄以及晚期肿瘤等引起的机械性肠梗阻,因肠系膜血管疾病或肠麻痹导致的肠梗阻,有严重基础疾病如血液病、严重肺部感染、免疫性疾病等影响预后及观察指标者。本研究获得医院伦理委员会批准,所有患者均取得知情同意。共收集符合入排标准患者107例,其中男性62例,女性45例,年龄60~88岁,中位年龄71岁。

1.2 治疗方法

所有患者给予基础治疗,包括胃肠减压、解除痉挛、肠外营养支持、纠正水电解质和酸碱平衡,使用抗生素防治感染。观察组采用肠梗阻导管联合生长抑素进行治疗,在胃镜(奥林巴斯公司)下将经鼻型肠梗阻导管(库利艾特国际贸易(大连)有限公司)插入胃部,导丝引导或异物钳辅助送至十二指肠降部以远,向前气囊注入15 mL灭菌用水,拔除导丝,松弛导管,不固定外鼻缘处,导管外接负压吸引,嘱患者多走动、床上翻身,由肠蠕动推送至梗阻位置;其中胃癌患者的手术方式均为胃大部切除毕Ⅱ胃空肠吻合术,而十二指肠肿瘤患者的手术方式均为胰十二指肠切除术,两类患者均根据十二指肠乳头或残端确定输入袢,将经鼻型肠梗阻导管放置于输出袢。生长抑素(醋酸奥曲肽注射液,1 mL:0.1 mg,诺华制药,H20150364),以每天6 mg持续静脉泵入。对照组采用鼻胃管联合生长抑素进行治疗,生长抑素以每天6 mg持续静脉泵入(图1)。

1.3 观察指标

记录所有患者出现EPISBO的时间、症状和腹部体征变化、首个48 h腹围缩小程度、首个48 h胃肠减压量、呕吐停止时间、首次肛门排气时间、自主排便时间、液气平消失时间、总住院时间、梗阻后住院时间、病情转归等;记录所有患者治疗前后血常规、生化、血清C反应蛋白(CRP)等指标变

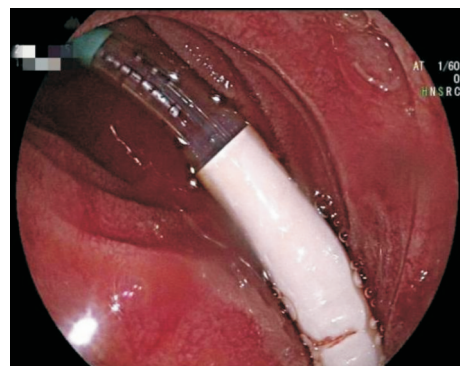


图1 胃镜下经鼻型肠梗阻导管置入
Fig.1 Placement of nasal ileus tube under gastroscopy

化;观察患者不良反应情况,如导管堵塞、导管脱落、出血、穿孔等;以患者治疗后5 d内肛门排气或排便视为治疗有效。

1.4 统计方法

采用SPSS 21.0统计软件对数据进行统计分析,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组组间比较采用 t 检验;计数资料以百分比(%)表示,两组间率的比较采用卡方检验或Fisher确切概率法,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者一般资料

按照治疗方案的不同,分为观察组(经鼻型肠梗阻导管联合生长抑素)共56例,对照组(鼻胃管联合生长抑素)共51例。两组患者的性别、年龄、

症状、手术方式、既往手术史、出现EPISBO的时间等临床资料基线一致(表1)。

2.2 两组患者临床疗效比较

肠梗阻患者经放置经鼻肠梗阻导管3 d后腹部平片对比明显(图2)。观察组治疗有效率98.21%(55/56),对照组治疗有效率86.27%(44/51),两组比较组间差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=3.910, P=0.048$)。

2.3 两组患者胃肠功能指标比较

主观症状方面观察组呕吐停止时间、首次肛门排气时间、自主排便时间均明显短于对照组,组间差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);患者体征方面观察组患者首个48 h腹围缩小程度、首个48 h胃肠减压量明显大于对照组,组间差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);其他指标方面液气平消失时间、梗阻后住院时间均明显短于对照组,组间差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表2)。

表1 观察组和对照组患者基线资料
Table 1 Baseline data between two groups of patients

	Observation group	Control group	χ^2/t	P
Gender			0.323	0.570
Male	31	31		
Female	25	20		
Age/years			0.096	0.953
60~69	28	24		
70~80	23	22		
> 80	5	5		
The time of EPISBO/d	7.27±2.17	7.37±1.83	0.268	0.789
Symptoms			1.256	0.740
Vomit	16	16		
Abdominal pain	13	15		
Abdominal distention	13	8		
Failure of stool and gas pass	14	12		
Operative method			3.170	0.530
Radical gastrectomy	6	6		
Radical colectomy	22	18		
Radical resection	22	24		
Radical small bowel resection	2	0		
Resection of duodenal tumor	4	3		
No. of previous operations			0.312	0.855
0	49	46		
1	5	4		
2	2	1		

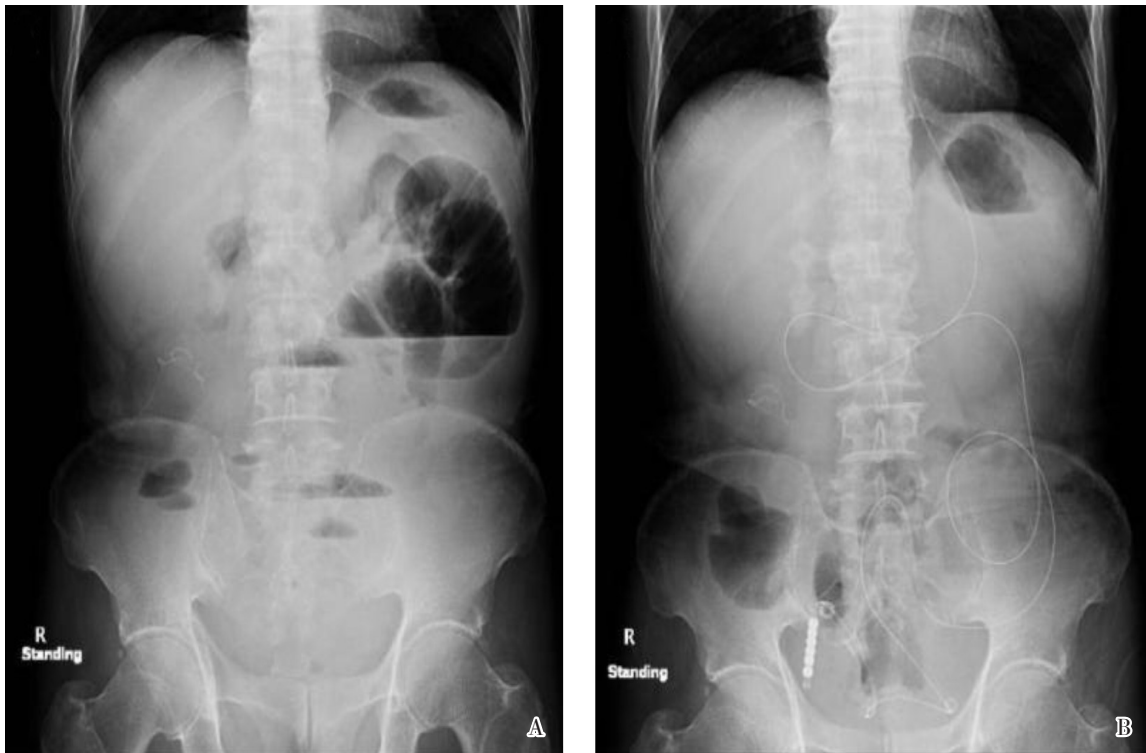
表2 两组患者胃肠功能指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of gastrointestinal function between two groups of patients

($\bar{x} \pm s$)

	Observation (n=56)	Control (n=51)	diff	t	P
Abdominal circumference reduction in 48 h/cm	7.64±1.68	5.46±1.66	2.18±0.32 ^{b)}	6.751	0.000
Earlier stoppage of vomiting/d	2.46±1.10	3.31±1.58	-0.85±0.27	-3.201	0.002
First passage of flatus/d	4.36±1.14	4.96±1.30	-0.60±0.24	-2.569	0.012
Self-defecation/d	4.86±0.96	5.41±1.04	-0.56±0.19	-2.863	0.005
Gastrointestinal decompression in the first 48 h/mL	898.21±143.64	573.53±152.43	324.69±28.63	11.342	0.000
Disappearance of air fluid level/d	6.79±0.95	7.25±1.16	-0.47±0.20	-2.295	0.024
Post-obstruction duration of hospitalization/d	12.09±5.08	15.33±4.79	-3.24±0.96	-3.393	0.001

diff = mean(Observation) - mean(Control), 1)Std. Err.



A. showed X-ray of patients with intestinal obstruction; B. showed 3 d after placement of nasal ileus tub.

图2 肠梗阻患者腹部平片检查

Fig.2 Abdominal X-ray of patients with intestinal obstruction

2.4 两组患者治疗前后炎症指标比较

治疗前两组患者中性粒细胞百分比及血清CRP比较,组间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),治疗后4 d观察组炎症指标较对照组下降,但组间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),治疗后8 d观察组炎症指标较对照组明显下降,且组间差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表3)。

2.5 两组患者不良反应发生率比较

观察组患者出现纳差4例,呕吐11例,总不良反应发生率为26.79%(15/56);对照组患者出现纳差5例,呕吐13例,导管堵塞1例,皮疹1例,总不良反应发生率为39.22%(20/51),组间差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.874, P=0.171$);所有患者不良反应症状均轻微,未出现出血、穿孔等严重情况,其中对

表3 两组患者炎性指标比较

Table 3 Comparison of inflammatory indicators between two groups of patients

	<i>n</i>	Percentage of neutrophils (%)			C-reaction protein (mg/L)		
		Before treatment	4 d after treatment	8 d after treatment	Before treatment	4 d after treatment	8 d after treatment
Observation group	56	84.16±5.02	78.86±4.91	70.73±3.82	18.89±1.41	16.66±1.15	10.22±1.25
Control group	51	84.11±5.04	80.45±4.22	72.12±2.94	18.76±1.33	17.00±0.93	12.22±1.04
<i>diff</i>		0.05±0.97	-1.60±0.89	-1.39±0.66	0.14±0.27	-0.35±0.20	-2.00±0.22
<i>t</i>		0.054	-1.795	-2.119	0.512	-1.706	-8.974
<i>P</i>		0.957	0.076	0.037	0.609	0.091	0.000

对照组1例患者导管堵塞予更换鼻导管,其余未经特殊处理均可自行恢复。

3 讨论

术后早期肠梗阻是腹部手术患者术后常见的并发症,其中机械性肠梗阻常需手术治疗,而粘连性、炎性肠梗阻以非手术治疗为主^[6]。EPISBO主要是由于手术创伤导致肠壁渗出、水肿或者腹腔炎症所致,患者的肠道动力功能出现障碍,主要症状包括腹痛、腹胀、肠鸣音减退或消失等表现^[7-8]。EPISBO严重影响患者的术后恢复,导致患者肠管发生病理生理改变,给患者的生命安全造成巨大威胁,在非手术治疗无效时最终需要采取手术治疗,而手术中分离粘连的肠管时,极易导致患者出现吻合口瘘、腹腔感染以及肠坏死等一系列并发症^[9-10]。老年人因其生理机能下降,重要器官出现不同程度的退行性变,免疫功能与防御功能相对低下,再次手术风险更高^[11]。目前多数主张先行一段时间的保守治疗,密切观察,采用积极有效的方法解除梗阻,严格掌握手术指征,谨慎决定是否短期内再次手术。

鼻胃管胃肠减压是EPISBO最常用方法,但其长度有限,并不能对小肠内的液体充分引流减压,肠梗阻缓解率较低,治疗时间长,增加患者肠源性内毒素血症、感染、电解质紊乱等并发症的发生。而本研究采用经鼻型肠梗阻导管胃肠减压,在近端肠蠕动对气囊的推动与前导子的重力作用下,减压管可接近梗阻部位,肠内容物的引流效率大

大增加,治疗有效率高达98.21%,在主观症状及客观体征方面均明显优于传统方式。

生长抑素能降低消化液分泌,从而缓解肠内压力,改善肠管血运,促进患者病情好转^[12]。本研究中,观察组血清CRP及中性粒细胞百分比在治疗后4d时较对照组下降,但无统计学意义,提示生长抑素在减轻炎症反应方面可能发挥更为重要的作用。EPISBO患者肠腔积气积液,肠内压增高,肠黏膜屏障作用受到损伤,出现肠壁血运障碍,而老年患者肠壁肌纤维、黏膜萎缩变薄,持续肠梗阻更加重了肠管损伤,机体持续应激反应,释放出大量的炎症因子,从而增大血管壁的通透性,直接损伤血管内皮细胞,加剧脏器功能损伤和机体感染。有研究表明生长抑素能够改善患者肠壁血管微循环,减少肠道蠕动,保护肠壁细胞活性,抑制炎症因子的释放^[13]。而治疗后8d时观察组炎性指标较对照组显著下降($t=2.26, t=8.82; P<0.05$),提示采用经鼻型肠梗阻导管联合生长抑素治疗EPISBO能有效缓解炎性渗出和水肿,抑制肠道的炎性反应。

本研究应用经鼻型肠梗阻导管联合生长抑素治疗老年人EPISBO,从主观症状、客观体征及检查检验指标上均取得较好疗效,在住院时间方面也有明显优势,得到了更好的经济效益,节约了医疗资源,而不良反应发生率低,可有效避免再次手术,值得临床推广。本研究的不足之处在于样本量不足,为单中心研究,可能存在偏倚,缺乏对治疗前后胃泌素、TNF- α 、IL-6等胃肠功能指标和炎症因子相关的基础研究,其确切机制尚需进一步探讨。

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