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血清 C 反应蛋白对直肠癌患者术后吻合口瘘的预测价值

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摘要: 目的 探究血清 C 反应蛋白 (CRP) 对直肠癌行腹腔镜手术后吻合口瘘的预测效果。**方法** 选取 2014 年 1 月—2018 年 11 月在江苏大学附属医院行腹腔镜手术的 141 例患者。其中, 发生吻合口瘘的 22 例患者作为观察组, 未发生吻合口瘘的 119 例患者作为对照组。分析两组手术前后 7 d 内患者血清 CRP 水平变化。**结果** 两组血清 CRP 水平比较, 采用重复测量设计的方差分析, 结果: ①不同时间点血清 CRP 有差别 ($F = 116.970, P = 0.000$); ②两组血清 CRP 有差别 ($F = 241.717, P = 0.000$); ③两组血清 CRP 变化趋势有差别 ($F = 32.776, P = 0.000$)。行预防性造口组与未行预防性造口组血清 CRP 水平比较, 采用重复测量设计的方差分析, 结果: ①不同时间点的血清 CRP 有差别 ($F = 28.057, P = 0.000$); 两组间的血清 CRP 无差别 ($F = 0.009, P = 0.927$); ③两组血清 CRP 变化趋势无差别 ($F = 0.029, P = 0.993$)。低位组与高位组血清 CRP 水平比较, 采用重复测量设计的方差分析, 结果: ①不同时间点血清 CRP 有差别 ($F = 22.473, P = 0.000$); ②两组血清 CRP 无差别 ($F = 0.197, P = 0.662$); ③两组血清 CRP 变化趋势无差别 ($F = 0.017, P = 0.997$)。术后 3 d 患者 ROC 曲线下面积最大, 达到 0.902 (95% CI : 0.613, 1.000)。血清 CRP 临界点为 80.13 mg/L, 预测吻合口瘘的敏感性为 0.821 (95% CI : 0.648, 0.994), 特异性为 0.859 (95% CI : 0.733, 0.985)。**结论** 直肠癌患者行腹腔镜手术后可以通过其血清 CRP 水平预测吻合口瘘的发生。

关键词 : 直肠肿瘤 ; 外科手术 ; 腹腔镜检查 ; C 反应蛋白 ; 吻合口瘘
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Predictive effect of serum CRP on anastomotic leakage after rectal cancer in patients with different conditions

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the predictive effect of serum CRP on anastomotic leakage after laparoscopic surgery for rectal cancer. **Methods** From January 2014 to February 2018, 141 patients who underwent laparoscopic surgery in our hospital were divided into observation group and control group according to whether there was anastomotic leakage after laparoscopic surgery. The patients were set as the observation group, and 119 patients without anastomotic leakage were set as the control group. The changes and trends of serum CRP levels in the two groups before and 7 days after surgery were observed and recorded. The differences were compared and analyzed. **Results** There were differences in serum CRP between the observation group and the control group at different time points ($F = 116.970, P = 0.000$); there was a difference between the experimental group and the control group ($F = 241.717, P = 0.000$); there was a difference in the trend of serum CRP in the control group ($F = 32.776, P = 0.000$), which was significant ($P < 0.05$); there was a difference in serum CRP between the two groups in the preventive stoma group and the non-prophylactic stoma group ($F = 28.057, P = 0.000$); there was no difference in serum CRP between the two groups ($F = 0.009, P = 0.927$), and there was no difference in the trend of serum

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CRP ($F = 0.029, P = 0.993$)。There was a difference in serum CRP between the low and high groups ($F = 22.473, P = 0.000$)；there was no difference in serum CRP between the two groups ($F = 0.197, P = 0.662$)；there was no difference in the trend of serum CRP ($F = 0.017, P = 0.997$)。After 3 days, the area under the ROC curve was the largest, reaching 0.902 (95% CI: 0.613, 1.000)；the critical point of serum CRP was 80.13 mg/L, and the sensitivity of predicting anastomotic leakage was 0.821 (95% CI: 0.648, 0.994), the specificity was 0.859 (95% CI: 0.733, 0.985)。Conclusion Patients with rectal cancer can predict the occurrence of anastomotic leakage through urinary CRP levels after laparoscopic surgery。

Keywords: rectal neoplasms; surgery; laparoscopy; C-reactive protein; anastomotic leak

近年来,直肠癌发病率逐步提高^[1-2]。直肠癌普遍采用直肠癌根治手术治疗^[3],而吻合口瘘是患者手术后并发症的一种,发生率达3%~9%^[4-5],导致患者术后风险增加,影响术后恢复;对患者的身心带来严重伤害,增加患者心理和经济负担^[6-7]。因此,吻合口瘘的尽早诊断成为医学热点问题,而吻合口瘘较难诊断、误诊频发。本研究旨在探究血清C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)对术后吻合口瘘的预测效果,寻找有效的生物化学标志物以明确诊断,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2014年1月—2018年11月在江苏大学附属医院行腹腔镜手术的141例患者。将发生吻合口瘘的22例患者作为观察组,未发生吻合口瘘的119例患者作为对照组。观察组男性16例,女性6例;年龄32~82岁,平均(60.2 ± 13.1)岁;临床分期:I期9例,II期7例,III期6例。对照组男性70例,女性49例;年龄41~84岁,平均(62.5 ± 13.9)岁;临床分期:I期63例,II期32例,III期24例。47例行预防性造口术患者中,4例发生吻合口漏;94例未行预防性造口术患者中,18例发生吻合口漏。根据肿瘤距肛缘是否≤7 cm,分为低位和高位直肠癌。其中,低位直肠癌90例,发生吻合口瘘17例;高位直肠癌51例,发生吻合口瘘5例。纳入标准:①经病理检查明确为直肠癌并行腹腔镜手术;②手术前无感染状况。排除标准:①采用其他手术治疗;②术后发生肺部感染、切口感染等由非吻合口瘘而引发的感染;③长期服用激素治疗。本研究通过本院伦理委员会批准,患者及家属均签署知情协议书。

1.2 方法

对所有直肠癌患者行腹腔镜手术,术前患者采用新辅助治疗方案,同期进行放化疗。术后于吻合口旁置双套引流管,缝合关闭盆底筋膜。记录两组术前,以及手术后第1、3、5和7天血清CRP水平。

1.3 研究指标

吻合口瘘诊断标准参照国际直肠癌研究小组对吻合口瘘的定义^[8]:①直肠癌手术后发生发热、腹膜炎及腹膜刺激征等症状;②腹腔引流管流出肠液或粪性液体;③通过CT平扫或X射线平片确认患者符合吻合口瘘的表现。

1.4 统计学方法

数据分析采用SPSS 17.0统计软件。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,比较用重复测量设计的方差分析;计数资料以率(%)表示,比较用 χ^2 检验,绘制ROC曲线, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 观察组与对照组各时间点血清CRP水平

观察组与对照组术前,以及术后第1、3、5和7天血清CRP水平比较,采用重复测量设计的方差分析,结果:①不同时间点血清CRP有差别($F = 116.970, P = 0.000$);②两组血清CRP有差别($F = 241.717, P = 0.000$);③两组血清CRP变化趋势有差别($F = 32.776, P = 0.000$)。见表1。

2.2 行预防性造口组与未行预防性造口组发生吻合口瘘患者各时间点血清CRP

行预防性造口组与未行预防性造口组发生吻合口瘘患者术前,以及术后第1、3、5和7天血清CRP水平比较,采用重复测量设计的方差分析,结果:①不同时间点血清CRP比较,差异有统计学意义($F = 28.057, P = 0.000$);②两组血清CRP比较,差异无统计学意义($F = 0.009, P = 0.927$);③两组血清CRP变化趋势比较,差异无统计学意义($F = 0.029, P = 0.993$)。见表2。

2.3 低位直肠癌组与高位直肠癌组发生吻合口瘘患者CRP情况比较

低位直肠癌组与高位直肠癌组发生吻合口瘘患者术前,以及术后第1、3、5和7天血清CRP水平比较,采用重复测量设计的方差分析,结果:①不同时

表1 观察组与对照组各时间点血清CRP水平比较 (mg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	术前	术后第1天	术后第3天	术后第5天	术后第7天
观察组	22	4.49 ± 3.59	49.80 ± 27.99	125.94 ± 49.81	91.89 ± 58.13	71.88 ± 57.76
对照组	119	3.62 ± 2.68	26.15 ± 20.45	47.93 ± 27.61	24.48 ± 20.17	17.71 ± 8.71

表2 行预防性造口组与未行预防性造口组发生吻合口瘘患者各时间点血清CRP水平比较 (mg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	术前	术后第1天	术后第3天	术后第5天	术后第7天
行预防性造口组	4	4.64 ± 3.07	51.49 ± 25.63	122.70 ± 46.80	89.12 ± 56.93	70.92 ± 57.09
未行预防性造口组	18	4.35 ± 3.71	48.24 ± 27.69	126.58 ± 50.12	92.47 ± 58.87	72.33 ± 56.05

间点血清CRP有差别 ($F=22.473$, $P=0.000$) ; ②两组血清CRP无差别 ($F=0.197$, $P=0.662$) ; ③两组血清CRP变化趋势无差别 ($F=0.017$, $P=0.997$)。见表3。

2.4 患者术后血清CRP在较好的预测吻合口瘘的效应

状态变量为患者有无吻合口瘘, 检测变量为患者血清CRP水平, 分成8个组段, 绘制ROC曲线。经分

析得出, 术后第1、3、5及7天曲线下面积分别为0.710、0.902、0.814及0.678。术后第3天患者曲线下面积最大, 达到0.902, 血清CRP理论阈值(临界点)为80.13 mg/L。由此为截点预测吻合口瘘的敏感性为82.1%, 特异性为85.9%。ROC分析结果提示, 患者术后血清CRP水平具有较高的预测吻合口瘘的效果。其中第3天的血清CRP检测值预测效果最好。见图1和表4。

表3 高、低位直肠癌发生吻合口瘘患者各时间点血清CRP水平比较 (mg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	术前	术后第1天	术后第3天	术后第5天	术后第7天
低位直肠癌组	17	4.68 ± 3.55	52.37 ± 29.64	129.76 ± 51.98	94.02 ± 60.21	72.95 ± 56.98
高位直肠癌组	5	4.32 ± 3.66	46.55 ± 27.04	123.42 ± 47.86	90.39 ± 58.06	71.06 ± 56.54

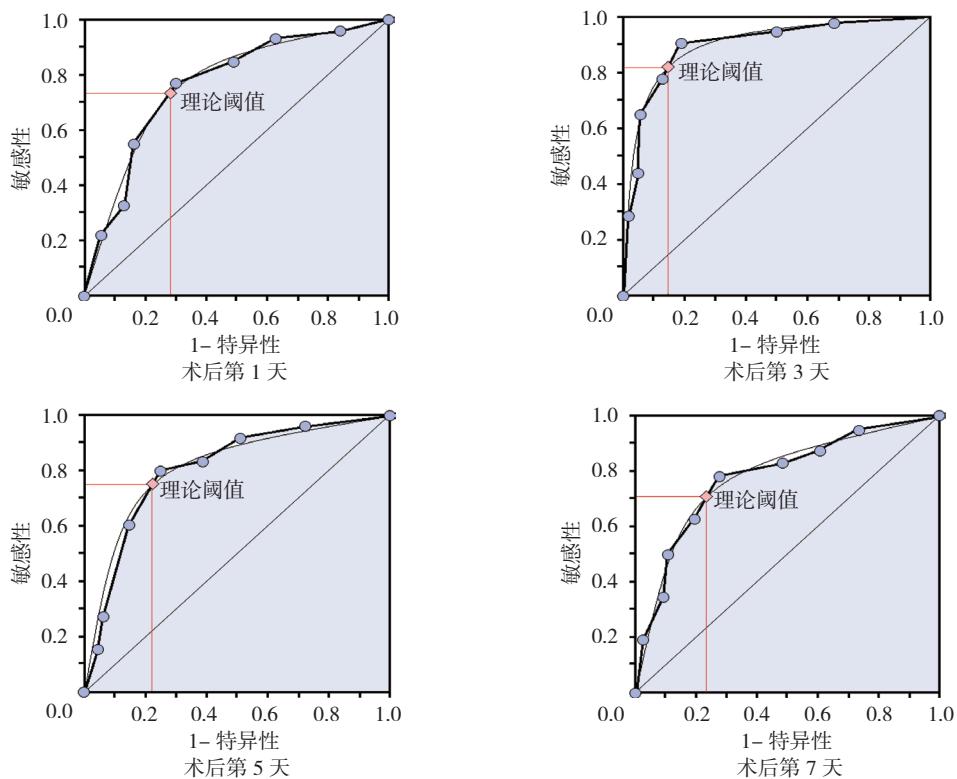


图1 术后各时间点血清CRP水平预测吻合口瘘的ROC曲线

表4 血清CRP水平预测吻合口瘘ROC分析参数

CRP水平检测日期	AUC	95% CI		理论阈值/(mg/L)	敏感性	95% CI		特异性	95% CI		约登指数
		下限	上限			下限	上限		下限	上限	
术后第1天	0.710	0.511	0.909	72.560	0.733	0.537	0.929	0.717	0.453	0.981	0.450
术后第3天	0.902	0.613	1.000	80.130	0.821	0.648	0.994	0.859	0.733	0.985	0.680
术后第5天	0.814	0.638	0.990	79.520	0.747	0.534	0.960	0.782	0.617	0.947	0.529
术后第7天	0.678	0.447	0.909	75.180	0.702	0.558	0.846	0.671	0.547	0.795	0.373

3 讨论

吻合口瘘是直肠癌患者行腹腔镜手术后的常见并发症,其极大地增加患者术后的风险。有研究显示,其患者相关死亡率可达5%~15%^[9-10]。超低位或超低位的直肠癌患者行预防性造口可以降低患者发生吻合口瘘后而引起的相关并发症的严重程度,减少患者再次手术的概率。因吻合口瘘给患者术后带来的极大困扰和风险,所以对其尽早诊断和介入治疗有重要意义。对吻合口瘘患者早期进行引流或手术有利于控制病情、减轻炎症反应,帮助患者后期康复。吻合口瘘因症状无明显特征,临床仅依据患者症状难以明确诊断或发生误诊,若不及时进行治疗,会给患者造成严重后果。据研究显示,患者术后5 d诊断吻合口瘘死亡率高达18%,但及时发现并尽早介入治疗的患者死亡率低于术后5 d后诊断的患者^[11]。本研究检测直肠癌行腹腔镜手术患者血清CRP水平,旨在探究其能否做为预测吻合口瘘发生的生物化学指标。

血清CRP是一种非抗体性蛋白,是由机体肝细胞经全身炎症反应刺激产生。因其是急性反应蛋白,会大量集于急性组织损伤或发生感染的机体血浆中,因此对CRP水平动态的检测能预测或反应机体炎症反应的发生、发展^[12]。CRP可以激活补体系统,促进巨噬细胞和粒细胞的吞噬功能和机体免疫功能,正常情况下,人体血清中CRP一般在0~10 mg/L;而当人体出现创伤或引发感染时,CRP含量会在几个小时内迅速地增加,且在48~72 h达到最高水平,但其半衰期仅为19 h,因此在患者的炎症得到控制后会急剧下降,第3~7天可逐渐恢复正常^[13]。本研究结果显示,术后第1天,观察组CRP水平高于对照组,术后第3天观察组持续上升达到峰值。对照组CRP含量第3天后开始降低,术后第5~7天观察组CRP水平有波动下降,但仍高于对照组,对照组持续下降。

目前研究中,CRP已被提示可对直肠切除手术等腹部手术后患者合并感染等状况进行预测,患者手术后第2~5天水平保持较高,或其反复升高的状况下提示患者存在感染等并发症^[14]。而吻合口瘘导致的炎症反应,致使CRP大量生成。术后应及时发现患者腹腔感染情况并及时处理、及时检查明确感染源,采用复苏、清创引流、血液滤过及抗感染药物介入等方法进行处理。本研究结果说明,血清CRP是一种对直肠癌患者腹腔镜术后吻合口瘘十分有效的预测指标。

综上所述,直肠癌患者行腹腔镜手术后可以通过其血清CRP水平来预测吻合口瘘发生情况,并保持对患者血清CRP的持续关注,特别是CRP水平较高的患者。结合吻合口瘘的特征或CT检查及早判断是否发生,吻合口瘘,做到尽早诊断和治疗。

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