



无气腹腹腔镜技术在宫内妊娠合并良性肿瘤中的应用

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【摘要】目的:探讨无气腹腹腔镜技术在宫内妊娠合并妇科良性肿瘤手术中的有效性和安全性。**方法:**选择80例宫内妊娠合并妇科良性肿瘤患者,随机将其分为对照组和观察组,各40例,对照组采用全身麻醉CO₂腹腔镜手术,观察组采用硬膜外麻醉无气腹腔镜手术联合保胎治疗。观察指标包括手术前后血气分析和血流动力学变化、手术时间、术后排气时间、苏醒时间及心肺功能。**结果:**两组患者动脉血氧分压、动脉血氧饱和度和pH值比较均无差异($P>0.05$);观察组术后动脉血二氧化碳分压和碱剩余值无明显变化,而对照组则明显升高($P<0.05$),组间比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组术后平均收缩压、舒张压和心率与麻醉前比较均无差异($P>0.05$),但对照组术后与麻醉前比较均明显升高($P<0.05$),组间比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组手术时间、术后排气时间和苏醒时间均明显缩短,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组未出现明显手术并发症,对照组共发生5例皮下气肿。观察组术后肺顺应性与麻醉前比较无差异($P>0.05$),但对照组术后与麻醉前比较明显降低,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),组间比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**在硬膜外麻醉状态下无气腹腹腔镜技术对宫内妊娠患者心肺功能影响小,手术时间短,苏醒时间早,术后保胎成功率明显提高。

【关键词】无气腹腹腔镜技术;宫内妊娠;妇科良性肿瘤

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Application of gasless laparoscopic surgery in patients with intrauterine pregnancy and gynecologic benign tumor

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Abstract: Objective To study the therapeutic effect and safety of gasless laparoscopic surgery (GLS) in patients with intrauterine pregnancy accompanied by gynecologic benign tumor. Methods A total of 80 patients suffering from intrauterine pregnancy with gynecologic benign tumor were selected and randomly divided into control group and observation groups, with 40 cases in each group. The patients in control group received general anesthesia CO₂ laparoscopic surgery, while those in observation group were treated with epidural anesthesia GLS combined with tocolytic therapy. The differences in arterial blood gas analysis, hemodynamic changes, operation time, postoperative exhaust time, recovery time and cardiopulmonary function influence were compared. Results No statistical differences were found in arterial partial oxygen pressure, oxygen saturation and pH value between the two groups ($P>0.05$). After operation, the carbon dioxide pressure, base excess, mean systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure and heart rate in observation group didn't showed any remarkable changes compared to those before anesthesia ($P>0.05$), while those indicators were all significantly higher in control group ($P<0.05$), and the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The operation time, postoperative exhaust time and recovery time in observation group were shorter than those in control group ($P<0.05$). There were no severe complications in observation group, but 5 cases of subcutaneous emphysema occurred in control group. No statistical differences were found in lung compliance in observation group before anesthesia and after operation ($P>0.05$), while in control group, lung compliance after operation was significantly lower than that before anesthesia ($P<0.05$) and that in observation group ($P<0.05$). Conclusion GLS with epidural anesthesia for intrauterine pregnancy patients can bring less influence on cardiopulmonary function, shorten operation time and recovery time, and distinctly improve tocolytic success rate.

Keywords: gasless laparoscopic surgery; intrauterine pregnancy; gynecologic benign tumor

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前言

随着我国辅助生殖医学的快速发展,越来越多的不孕患者(大部分为输卵管梗阻)接受了体外受精胚胎移植手术,从而导致宫内合并宫外孕,或因卵巢刺激导致卵巢囊肿破裂、卵巢囊肿蒂扭转的发生率明显增多,需行急诊手术治疗^[1]。另外亦有部分宫内妊娠合并卵巢或输卵管包块患者,需行腹腔镜手术治疗^[2]。目前临床中以CO₂气腹技术为主,但临床中发现其易导致心肺功能障碍、皮下气肿、高碳酸血症、气体栓塞及血流动力学异常等^[3]。无气腹腹腔镜手术(Gasless Laparoscopic Surgery, GLS)利用腹壁提拉装置形成手术空间,避免了CO₂气腹及相关操作导致的并发症,同时可减轻患者痛苦,缩短术后康复时间,术者和患者的接受意愿较高^[4]。本研究旨在评价腹壁皮下多点悬吊法GLS在宫内妊娠合并妇科良性肿瘤手术中的有效性和安全性。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象资料

选择2012年6月至2016年12月入我院诊断宫内妊娠合并妇科良性肿瘤患者共80例,随机将其分为对照组和观察组,各40例。纳入标准:(1)有腹腔镜手术应用指征;(2)临床资料完善,取得知情同意权。排除标准:(1)宫内妊娠保胎失败;(2)合并其他妇科或内分泌疾病,如原发心、肺、肝、肾等脏器功能障碍等。

观察组患者年龄22~35岁,平均(26.5±4.6)岁;孕周6~13周,平均(9.7±3.5)周;合并卵巢囊肿蒂扭转或破裂出血25例,附件区包块(输卵管积水或输卵管系膜囊肿)15例;体质指数(BMI)22.5~24.3 kg/m²,平均(23.3±2.3) kg/m²。对照组年龄20~34岁,平均(25.3±4.8)岁;孕周5~12周,平均(9.5±3.4)周;卵巢囊肿蒂扭转或破裂出血20例,附件区包块20例;BMI 21.8~23.9 kg/m²,平均(22.6±2.5) kg/m²。两组患者的基线资料具有可比性($P>0.05$)。

1.2 研究方法

观察组患者采用保胎疗法,硬膜外麻醉无气腹腹

腔镜术式,术后给予黄体酮、青霉素保胎,抗感染等治疗,动态监测血β-HCG、孕酮及妇科彩超了解宫内胚胎发育情况,术后5~7 d复查彩超提示胚胎存活,且血β-HCG、孕酮较术前无明显下降,临幊上无明显腹痛及阴道流血者均可办理出院,嘱出院后定期复查,术后1个月随诊行妇科彩超均提示宫内胚胎发育良好。对照组患者采用全身麻醉CO₂腹腔镜术式。两组患者麻醉成功后,取膀胱截石位,头低脚高,于脐环正上缘横行做一长约10 mm切口,置入10 mm Trocar腹腔镜;用两根克氏针分别在耻骨联合上4 cm至脐下2 cm、脐两旁2~3 cm(可根据患者胖瘦进行调整)处经皮下穿出,采用钢针抓手的吊链挂在悬吊棒横杆上,调节腹壁悬吊高度,形成腹腔操作空间。我院采取于左下腹置入10 mm(为取标本穿刺孔)和5 mm两个Trocar(主刀),若术中因肠管胀气术野暴露不满意,则需助手在右下腹阑尾点置入5 mm Trocar协助手术,置入手术器械;腹腔内各手术操作步骤与气腹腹腔镜相同。

1.3 观察指标

比较两组患者麻醉前和术后动脉血血气分析和血流动力学变化,手术时间、术后排气时间和苏醒时间,手术并发症和心肺功能。1 s吸气暂停后,通过平台压分割呼气潮气量,测量全呼吸系统的静态顺应性。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS20.0软件进行统计分析,计量资料以均数±标准差表示,组间比较采用独立样本t检验,组内比较采用配对t检验,计数资料以例数或率表示,组间比较用 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 认为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者动脉血血气分析

两组患者动脉血氧分压(PaO₂)、动脉血氧饱和度(SaO₂)和pH值比较均无差异($P>0.05$),观察组术后动脉血二氧化碳分压(PaCO₂)和碱剩余(BE)值无明显变化($P>0.05$),而对照组则明显升高($P<0.05$),组间比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表1。

表1 两组患者动脉血气分析比较(n=40)

Tab.1 Arterial blood gas analysis in the two groups (n=40)

Group		PaO ₂ /mmHg	SaO ₂ /%	pH	PaCO ₂ /mmHg	BE/mmol·L ⁻¹
Control	Before anesthesia	85.6±6.7	95.6±3.4	7.33±0.15	45.7±5.9	-1.2±0.5
	After operation	83.8±8.6	95.5±3.6	7.32±0.16	56.8±6.6 ^{#*}	3.6±1.2 ^{#*}
Observation	Before anesthesia	86.2±7.3	96.2±4.3	7.34±0.18	44.8±5.6	-1.3±0.6
	After operation	84.2±7.9	95.9±4.5	7.33±0.17	45.3±5.7	-1.5±0.8

BE: Base excess; [#] $P<0.05$ vs control group before anesthesia; ^{*} $P<0.05$ vs observation group





2.2 两组患者血流动力学变化

观察组术后平均收缩压、舒张压和心率与麻醉前比较均无差异($P>0.05$),但对照组术后与麻醉前比

较均明显升高,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),组间比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表2。

表2 两组患者血流动力学变化比较($n=40$)Tab.2 Comparison of hemodynamic changes in the two groups ($n=40$)

Group		SBP/mmHg	DBP/mmHg	Heart rate/beat·min ⁻¹
Control	Before anesthesia	112.3±12.4	76.8±6.9	65.9±4.8
	After operation	125.6±16.7 ^{#*}	82.5±9.3 ^{#*}	78.9±6.8 ^{#*}
Observation	Before anesthesia	114.5±13.6	75.5±6.6	64.3±4.7
	After operation	113.5±12.8	74.3±7.2	65.2±5.6

SBP: Systolic blood pressure; DBP: Diastolic blood pressure; [#] $P<0.05$ vs control group before anesthesia; ^{*} $P<0.05$ vs observation group

2.3 两组患者手术时间、术后排气时间和苏醒时间

观察组手术时间、术后排气时间和苏醒时间均明显缩短,与对照组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$,表3)。

表3 两组患者手术时间、术后排气时间和苏醒时间比较($n=40$)Tab.3 Comparisons of operation time, postoperative exhaust time and recovery time in the two groups ($n=40$)

Group	Operation time/min	Postoperative exhaust time/h	Recovery time/h
Control	92.7±21.4	16.6±4.5	6.8±1.5
Observation	76.8±15.5	10.5±4.3	5.6±1.3
<i>t</i> value	5.623	5.524	5.125
<i>P</i> value	0.009	0.013	0.024

2.4 手术并发症和心肺功能

观察组未出现明显手术并发症,对照组共发生5例皮下气肿,发生率6.25%。观察组术后肺顺应性与麻醉前比较无差异($P>0.05$),但对照组术后与麻醉前比较明显降低,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),组间比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表4。

3 讨论

本研究得出两组患者PaO₂、SaO₂和pH值比较无差异,观察组PaCO₂和BE值无明显变化,而对照组则明显升高,与何雅姿等^[5]研究结果一致。观察组术后平均收缩压、舒张压和心率与麻醉前比较均无差异,但对照组明显升高。观察组未出现明显手术并发症,对照组皮下气肿发生率6.25%。观察组术后肺顺

表4 两组患者肺顺应性比较($n=40$, mL/cmH₂O)Tab.4 Comparison of lung compliance in the two groups ($n=40$, mL/cmH₂O)

Group	Before anesthesia	After operation	<i>t</i> value	<i>P</i> value
Control	58.9±9.3	52.4±15.6	5.649	0.006
Observation	60.5±11.2	58.8±13.2	0.295	0.768
<i>t</i> value		0.356	5.768	
<i>P</i> value		0.648	0.004	

应性与麻醉前比较无差异,但对照组明显降低。GLS术式有腹壁全层悬吊法和腹壁皮下悬吊法,有单点悬吊和多点悬吊法,我院采取的是腹壁皮下多点悬吊法,这样可充分暴露术野。GLS较CO₂气腹的优势在于减少了腹腔充入CO₂气体,也减少了CO₂经腹膜吸收入血对血气指标的影响^[6]。大量CO₂气体可经穿刺处进入皮下形成皮下气肿,增加患者术后疼痛,影响血流动力学稳定和术后康复^[7]。此外,GLS的腔镜操作空间明显增加,视野充分,腹腔内外压力相同,器械可自由出入^[8];术中切除的输卵管、较小卵巢囊肿或取出的输卵管妊娠组织可经穿刺孔直接取出,较密闭的穿刺器取出快速、方便^[9]。同时因无CO₂的充入,腹腔镜下是一个开放式空间,腹腔内外温度相当,不会因腹腔内外的温差产生镜头起雾而频繁擦拭镜头影响手术进度^[10];也可随时排出电凝电切组织产生的烟雾,保持视野清晰,避免了气腹腹腔镜术中因漏气或气体不足等待充气的时间^[11]。因此观察组手术时间、术后排气时间和苏醒时间均明显缩短。



GLS术对宫内妊娠患者循环和呼吸系统无明显影响,增加了手术和麻醉的安全性^[12]。CO₂气腹需用闭合性较好的一次性穿刺器,费用较高。GLS术选择硬膜外麻醉可使患者术中保持清醒,手术结束后即可拔除腰硬导管,无需全身麻醉患者需复苏时间,从而也缩短了整个手术时间^[13]。全身麻醉中部分用药如七氟烷、丙泊酚、罗库溴铵等对孕妇和胎儿可产生一定的不利影响,CO₂腔镜技术基本需要选择全身麻醉方式,不适合保胎意愿强烈的孕妇^[14-15]。

综上所述,在硬膜外麻醉状态下GLS技术对宫内妊娠患者心肺功能影响小,手术时间短,苏醒时间早,术后保胎成功几率明显提高。

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