

不同入路腹腔镜手术对右半结肠癌患者肠屏障功能和红细胞免疫的影响

韩栓柱, 徐毅, 白鸿太, 张彩举

(南阳市第一人民医院胃肠外科, 河南 南阳 473001)

摘要 目的 探讨不同入路腹腔镜手术对右半结肠癌患者肠屏障功能、红细胞免疫及预后的影响。方法 选取2019年4月至2021年4月我院收治的110例右半结肠癌患者, 简单随机化法分为A组 ($n = 55$) 和B组 ($n = 55$), 治疗期间, A组失访2例, B组失访3例, 最终A组和B组分别纳入53例和52例。2组均行腹腔镜手术, A组采取头侧入路, B组采取中间入路。统计2组围手术期指标、并发症、预后及手术前后肠屏障功能(内毒素、D-乳酸、二胺氧化酶)、红细胞免疫[红细胞免疫复合物花环率(RBC-ICR)、红细胞C3b受体花环率(RBC-C3bRR)、红细胞黏附肿瘤细胞花环率(TRR)]。结果 与B组相比, A组术中出血量较少, 中央淋巴结清扫时间、手术时间较短, 并发症发生率较低($P < 0.05$); 术后3 d 2组内毒素、二胺氧化酶、D-乳酸水平均高于术前($P < 0.05$); 术后3 d 2组RBC-ICR高于术前, TRR、RBC-C3bRR低于术前($P < 0.05$); 术后1年随访, 2组远处转移、局部复发、生存率比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论 2种入路方案在右半结肠癌中效果相当, 其中头侧入路腹腔镜手术可缩短手术时间, 降低并发症发生率。

关键词 右半结肠癌; 腹腔镜手术; 中间入路; 头侧入路; 肠屏障功能; 预后

中图分类号 R735.3 文献标志码 A 文章编号 0258-4646(2024)03-0230-05

网络出版地址 <https://link.cnki.net/urlid/21.1227.R.20240229.1551.006>

DOI: 10.12007/j.issn.0258-4646.2024.03.007

Effect of laparoscopic surgery with various approaches on intestinal barrier function and red blood cell immunity in patients with right hemicolectomized colon cancer

HAN Shuanzhu, XU Yi, BAI Hongtai, ZHANG Caiju

(Gastroenterology Department, Nanyang First People's Hospital, Nanyang 473001, China)

Abstract Objective To compare the effects of laparoscopic surgery with various approaches on intestinal barrier function, red blood cell immunity, and prognosis in patients with right hemicolectomized colon cancer. **Methods** A prospective selection of 110 patients with right hemicolectomized colon cancer admitted to our hospital from April 2019 to April 2021 was conducted. Patients were divided into groups A ($n = 55$) and B ($n = 55$) using a simple randomization method. During the treatment period, two cases of loss of follow-up occurred in Group A and three in Group B. Finally, 53 from Group A and 52 participants from Group B completed the study. Both groups underwent laparoscopic surgery. Group A underwent a cephalic approach, whereas Group B underwent an intermediate approach. The perioperative indexes, complications, prognosis, intestinal barrier function (endotoxin, D-lactic acid, and diamine oxidase), red blood cell immune complex rate (RBC-ICR), RBC-C3b receptor rosette rate (RBC-C3bRR), and erythrocyte adhesion to tumor cell rosette rate (TRR) of the two groups were determined. **Results** Group A had less intraoperative bleeding, shorter central lymph node dissection time, shorter operative time, and lower complication rate ($P < 0.05$) than Group B. Endotoxin, diamine oxidase, and D-lactate levels in both groups were higher 3 d after surgery than before surgery ($P < 0.05$). Three days after surgery, the RBC-ICR of both groups was higher than before surgery, whereas the TRR and RBC-C3bRR were lower than before surgery ($P < 0.05$). After 1 year of follow-up, no statistically significant difference in distant metastasis, local recurrence, and survival rates were observed between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** The two approaches used in this study have similar effects in right hemicolectomized colon cancer. The cephalic approach for laparoscopic surgery shortened the surgical time and reduced complications.

Keywords right colon cancer; laparoscopic surgery; intermediate approach; head side approach; intestinal barrier function; prognosis

基金项目: 河南省医学科技攻关计划联合共建项目 (LHGJ20191449)

作者简介: 韩栓柱 (1989-), 男, 主治医师, 硕士。

通信作者: 韩栓柱, E-mail: wangboshu0123@163.com

收稿日期: 2023-05-06

网络出版时间: 2024-03-04 15:37:36

结肠癌是全球高发肿瘤, 预计到2030年全球新发病例高达220万, 死亡病例高达110万^[1]。手术切除是治疗结肠癌的重要手段, 现阶段以腹腔镜手术为主, 其效果已得到诸多研究^[2-3]证实。右半结肠解

剖关系复杂,难以观察回结肠动脉脊解剖标记,部分患者腹部堆积大量脂肪,手术操作难度大,选取恰当的人路方式尤为重要^[4]。结肠癌腹腔镜手术入路方案多种多样,包括中间入路、头侧入路、尾侧入路等,各具优缺点,选取何种入路方式尚无明确规定。近年越来越多的研究^[5-6]表明,开放手术和腹腔镜微创手术均可产生免疫炎症应激反应,刺激肠道功能,影响术后康复,但不同入路方式对结肠癌术后康复进程的影响尚不明确,本研究拟从肠屏障功能、红细胞免疫方面比较不同入路腹腔镜手术治疗右半结肠癌的效果。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2019年4月至2021年4月我院收治的110例右半结肠癌患者,采用简单随机化法分为A组($n=55$)和B组($n=55$),治疗期间,A组失访2例,B组失访3例,最终A组和B组分别纳入53例和52例。纳入标准:病理检查结果证实为右半结肠癌;腹腔镜手术指征明确;年龄20~70岁,性别不限,体质量指数 $18\sim 25\text{ kg/m}^2$ 。排除标准:合并其他恶性肿瘤(肺癌、肝癌、胃癌等);胃肠道手术史;肝、肾功能异常;术前接受放化疗、靶向药物及抗生素治疗;凝血功能异常;肿瘤周围扩散,且广泛粘连。本研究获得本院伦理委员会批准,患者及家属知情并签署同意书。

1.2 方法

A组取头侧入路腹腔镜手术,全麻下取头高脚低人字位,自脐下约4 mm处作观察孔,左上腹锁骨中线外侧作主操作孔(长度约12 mm),麦氏点、反麦氏点、右上腹作辅助孔(长度约为5 mm)。头侧游离:探查腹腔,自横结肠中段切开胃结肠韧带,自胃网膜血管弓外切开大网膜,直至幽门下区,切开幽门下三角区融合筋膜间隙,分离十二指肠降部、肾前融合筋膜、肝结肠韧带游离肝曲,并于胰腺下缘分离暴露副右结肠静脉、结肠中静脉、胃结肠干。见图1。横结肠下区游离:切开肠系膜上静脉腹桥,进入融合筋膜间隙,裸化并离断回结肠动静脉,清扫回结肠动脉根部淋巴结,自胰头、十二指肠降部与头侧游离平面回合,若患者存在右结肠动脉区域淋巴结则给予清扫,不存在者直接进行后续操作。于胰颈下缘解剖处离断结肠中静脉,清扫结肠中动脉

根部淋巴结,顺融合筋膜间隙向外侧分离至右结肠旁沟,转至尾侧切开系膜、右侧腹膜完全游离右半结肠。消化道重建:取右上腹经腹直肌小切口,取出标本,完成消化道重建。

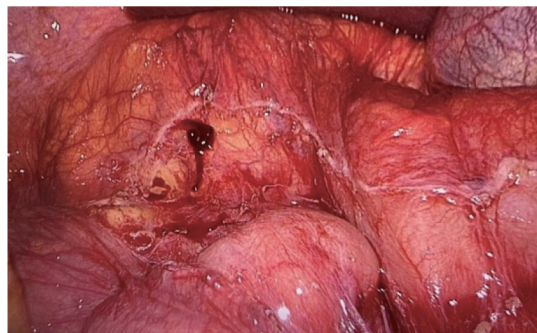


图1 头侧游离

Fig.1 Cephalad free

B组采取中间入路腹腔镜手术,麻醉、体位及五孔布局均同A组,术中以完全中间入路解剖离断血管,清扫淋巴结,拓展融合筋膜间隙,后切开胃结肠韧带游离肝曲、侧腹膜及尾侧系膜,其余操作同上,见图2。



图2 中间入路

Fig.2 Intermediate access

1.3 观察指标

记录2组手术时间、住院时间、中央淋巴结清扫时间、术中出血量、流质饮食恢复时间。分别于术前、术后3 d和术后5 d采集空腹外周静脉血2 mL,行肝素抗凝,冷藏待测,采用镜检法测定红细胞免疫复合物花环率(red blood cell-immune complex rosette, RBC-ICR)、红细胞C3b受体花环率(red blood cell-C3b receptor rosette, RBC-C3bRR)、红细胞黏附肿瘤细胞花环率(tumour redbloodcell rosette, TRR);采用偶氮显色学实验定量测定内毒素,酶学分光光度法测定D-乳酸、二胺氧化酶。严格执行上海原鑫

生物科技有限公司试剂盒说明书相关操作。记录2组并发症发生情况,含腹腔感染、切口感染、吻合口瘘、肠梗阻。术后1年随访2组局部复发、远处转移情况及生存率。

1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS 22.0软件行统计学分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用独立样本t检验,计数资料

以率(%)表示, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组一般资料比较

2组年龄、性别等一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表1。

2.2 2组围手术期指标比较

表1 2组一般资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of general information between the two groups

Item	Group A (n = 53)	Group B (n = 52)	t/ χ^2	P
Sex (male/female)	33/20	36/16	0.565	0.452
Age (year)	49.95 ± 6.33	52.03 ± 4.68	1.912	0.058
Diameter of lesion (cm)	3.06 ± 0.37	2.94 ± 0.40	1.592	0.114
Location of lesion [n (%)]			0.316	0.957
Cecum	19 (35.85)	17 (32.69)		
Ascending colon	27 (50.94)	29 (55.77)		
Hepatic flexure of the colon	4 (7.55)	3 (5.77)		
Transverse colon, right	3 (5.66)	3 (5.77)		
Dukes staging [n (%)]			0.003	0.997
A	13 (24.53)	11 (21.15)		
B	28 (52.83)	31 (59.62)		
C	12 (22.64)	10 (19.23)		

A组手术时间、中央淋巴结清扫时间短于B组,术中出血量少于B组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 2组肠屏障功能比较

2组术前、术后3 d和术后5 d肠屏障功能指标比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);术后3 d 2组内毒素、二胺氧化酶、D-乳酸水平均高于术前($P < 0.05$)。见表3。

2.4 2组红细胞免疫比较

2组术前、术后3 d和术后5 d红细胞免疫指标比

较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);术后3 d 2组RBC-ICR高于术前,TRR、RBC-C3bRR低于术前,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表4。

2.5 2组并发症及预后比较

A组并发症发生率低于B组,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 5.453, P = 0.020$)。见表5。术后1年以门诊复查和电话回访形式随访,A组和B组分别失访3例、5例。2组术后1年局部复发、远处转移及生存率比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表6。

表2 2组围手术期指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab.2 Comparison of perioperative indicators between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Item	Group A (n = 53)	Group B (n = 52)	t	P
Surgical time (min)	120.05 ± 12.25	145.51 ± 14.48	9.734	<0.001
Intraoperative bleeding (mL)	62.65 ± 5.51	80.12 ± 7.35	13.798	<0.001
Central lymph node dissection time (min)	77.58 ± 6.25	95.56 ± 8.42	12.441	<0.001
Recovery time for fluid diet (d)	3.18 ± 0.33	3.26 ± 0.27	1.358	0.177
Resumption of gas evacuation time (d)	2.45 ± 0.21	2.50 ± 0.23	1.164	0.247
Hospitalization time (d)	5.02 ± 0.38	5.10 ± 0.35	1.122	0.265

表3 2组肠屏障功能比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Tab.3 Comparison of intestinal barrier function between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	Endotoxin (EU/mL)			Diamine oxidase (kU/L)			D-lactic acid (g/mL)		
	Preoperative	3 d after surgery	5 d after surgery	Preoperative	3 d after surgery	5 d after surgery	Preoperative	3 d after surgery	5 d after surgery
Group A	0.05 ± 0.03	0.26 ± 0.15 ¹⁾	0.06 ± 0.04	1.66 ± 0.58	2.68 ± 0.63 ¹⁾	1.69 ± 0.55	0.61 ± 0.11	1.88 ± 0.38 ¹⁾	0.63 ± 0.10
Group B	0.04 ± 0.03	0.30 ± 0.13 ¹⁾	0.05 ± 0.03	1.74 ± 0.51	2.73 ± 0.55 ¹⁾	1.72 ± 0.53	0.57 ± 0.13	1.95 ± 0.33 ¹⁾	0.59 ± 0.11
<i>t</i>	1.708	1.460	1.447	0.750	0.433	0.285	1.703	1.007	1.950
<i>P</i>	0.091	0.148	0.151	0.455	0.666	0.777	0.092	0.316	0.054

1) compared with preoperative period in the same group, $P < 0.05$.

表4 2组红细胞免疫情况比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s, \%$)
Tab.4 Comparison of erythrocyte immunization between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s, \%$)

Group	RBC-ICR			TRR			RBC-C3bRR		
	Preoperative	3 d after surgery	5 d after surgery	Preoperative	3 d after surgery	5 d after surgery	Preoperative	3 d after surgery	5 d after surgery
Group A	26.30 ± 2.28	30.56 ± 4.12 ¹⁾	26.41 ± 2.15	27.94 ± 4.59	17.40 ± 2.21 ¹⁾	27.78 ± 4.85	22.64 ± 2.34	15.35 ± 1.30 ¹⁾	22.66 ± 2.38
Group B	25.46 ± 3.55	31.42 ± 3.98 ¹⁾	25.53 ± 3.46	29.01 ± 3.62	16.38 ± 3.42 ¹⁾	28.94 ± 3.91	21.95 ± 3.02	14.82 ± 2.01 ¹⁾	21.85 ± 3.34
<i>t</i>	1.445	1.088	1.568	1.325	1.818	1.347	1.310	1.607	1.433
<i>P</i>	0.151	0.280	0.120	0.188	0.072	0.181	0.193	0.111	0.155

1) compared with the preoperative period in the same group, $P < 0.05$.

表5 2组并发症发生情况比较 [$n (\%)$]
Tab.5 Comparison of the occurrence of complications between the two groups [$n (\%)$]

Group	Abdominal infection	Intestinal obstruction	Cutaneous infection	Anastomotic fistula	Total incidence
Group A	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (3.77)	1 (1.89)	3 (5.66)
Group B	2 (3.85)	1 (1.92)	5 (9.62)	3 (5.76)	11 (21.15)

表6 2组预后情况比较 [$n (\%)$]
Tab.6 Comparison of the prognosis between the two groups [$n (\%)$]

Group	Localized relapse	Distant metastasis	Survival rate
Group A	3 (6.00)	0 (0)	46 (92.00)
Group B	5 (10.64)	2 (4.26)	42 (89.36)
χ^2	0.212	-	0.010
<i>P</i>	0.645	0.232	0.922

3 讨论

结肠癌发病率居胃肠道肿瘤第3位,好发年龄40~50岁,男女比例2~3 : 1,严重威胁人类的健康^[7-8]。开腹手术虽具有确切效果,但其创伤大,并发症发生率高,不利于术后恢复。近年腹腔镜手术凭借微创、并发症少、术后恢复快等优势逐步替代开腹手术,但右半结肠生理解剖结构复杂,尤其是涉及D3淋巴结清扫时,血管变异率高,操作不当极

易引发腹腔内脏器官损伤,影响患者预后^[9-10]。中间入路、头侧入路均为近年较为推崇的结肠癌腹腔镜手术入路方式,晁祥嵩等^[11]和袁浩等^[12]均指出,头侧入路在手术时间、术中出血量、中央淋巴结清扫时间方面效果明显优于中间入路,与本研究结论相符。可能原因为:中间入路法以肠系膜上静脉和回结肠血管作为标志,但该入路法解剖平面高,术野暴露困难,难以有效识别上述解剖标志,若遇结肠系膜充血水肿和肥胖患者,识别难度及手术难度更大,无疑会延长手术时间,增加术中出血。而头侧入路融合筋膜间隙可充分暴露重要血管,控制术中出血,加以其优先解剖横结肠系膜、胰腺下缘、脾曲,可有效避免胰腺、脾损伤及牵拉所致出血,缩短手术时间;患者无需调整术中体位,一定程度上缩短手术时间^[13]。与晁祥嵩等^[11]和袁浩等^[12]研究结论不同的是,本研究A组并发症发生率明显低于B组,

可能与样本量小、术者操作经验等因素有关。随访发现,2组远处转移、局部复发、生存率均无明显差异,后续研究需扩大样本量并延长观察时间。

研究^[14]表明,手术器械、牵拉、内脏探查均可诱发炎症应激反应,刺激胃肠道凝血功能,影响疾病转归。内毒素、二胺氧化酶、D-乳酸均是肠屏障功能有关指标,D-乳酸是肠道细菌代谢产物,其水平与肠道屏障功能显著相关;二胺氧化酶主要分布于动物黏膜及黏膜上层,一旦肠黏膜损伤,可大量释放入血;内毒素正常情况下不表达,在肠缺血时因肠黏膜细胞损伤入血而快速升高^[15-17]。红细胞中含有多种免疫物质,可直接黏附于肿瘤细胞,增强吞噬细胞功能,在维持机体自身内环境稳定中起关键作用^[18]。本研究结果显示,2组术后3 d内毒素、二胺氧化酶、D-乳酸、RBC-ICR水平均高于术前,TRR、RBC-C3bRR低于术前($P < 0.05$),说明2种入路方案均对肠屏障功能、红细胞免疫存在抑制作用,其中以B组较为明显,可能与中间入路所致肠道刺激相对严重有关。术后3 d、5 d 2组各指标并无统计学差异,且术后5 d各指标水平趋于术前,说明2种入路方案所致免疫应激反应、肠屏障功能破坏均较为短暂。本研究存在一定局限性,仅统计了术前、术后3 d、5 d时2组红细胞指标变化趋势,尚不清楚其中远期变化,有待后续进行更为深入的研究证实。

综上所述,2种入路方案在右半结肠癌中效果相当,其中头侧入路腹腔镜手术可缩短手术时间,降低并发症发生率。

参考文献:

- [1] GUPTA R, BHATT LK, JOHNSTON TP, et al. Colon cancer stem cells: potential target for the treatment of colorectal cancer [J]. *Cancer Biol Ther*, 2019, 20 (8): 1068-1082. DOI: 10.1080/15384047.2019.1599660.
- [2] 任华. 减孔和常规多孔腹腔镜手术治疗结肠癌近期疗效比较 [J]. *山西医药杂志*, 2020, 49 (17): 2269-2271. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.0253-9926.2020.17.005.
- [3] YOU K, PARK HC, PARK SC, et al. Laparoscopic approach for T₄ colon cancer can be associated with poor prognosis in right-sided T_{4b} tumours [J]. *Eur J Surg Oncol*, 2021, 47 (7): 1645-1650. DOI: 10.1016/j.ejso.2021.01.009.
- [4] 胡夏荣, 黄石川, 谢楚平, 等. 腹腔镜下不同入路手术治疗右半结肠癌的疗效观察 [J]. *中国医刊*, 2020, 55 (2): 213-216. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-1070.2020.02.029.
- [5] 杨成刚, 赵丙波, 杜文峰, 等. 腹腔镜与开腹右半结肠癌根治术对老年患者肠道菌群和免疫功能的影响 [J]. *中华普通外科杂志*, 2020, 35 (12): 952-955. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn113855-20200511-00379.
- [6] 温志华, 王旺河, 田勇. 开腹与腹腔镜直结肠癌切除术对腹膜溶解能力的影响 [J]. *结直肠肛门外科*, 2017, 23 (1): 5-8.
- [7] JAHANAFROOZ Z, MOSAFER J, AKBARI M, et al. Colon cancer therapy by focusing on colon cancer stem cells and their tumor microenvironment [J]. *J Cell Physiol*, 2020, 235 (5): 4153-4166. DOI: 10.1002/jcp.29337.
- [8] 高超, 丁博月, 张翼, 等. Musashi1在结肠癌中的表达及对细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭的影响 [J]. *临床肿瘤学杂志*, 2020, 25 (3): 199-204. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-0460.2020.03.002.
- [9] KOBAYASHI R, OGURA A, KAWAI S, et al. Cranial-first approach for safe laparoscopic surgery in right-sided colon cancer [J]. *Tech Coloproctol*, 2020, 24 (5): 489-490.
- [10] YI XJ, LI HM, LU XQ, et al. "Caudal-to-cranial" plus "artery first" technique with beyond D3 lymph node dissection on the right midline of the superior mesenteric artery for the treatment of right colon cancer: is it more in line with the principle of oncology? [J]. *Surg Endosc*, 2020, 34 (9): 4089-4100. DOI: 10.1007/s00464-019-07171-5.
- [11] 晁祥嵩, 王强, 陈秉魁. 不同入路方式在腹腔镜辅助右半结肠癌D3根治术中的应用效果对比 [J]. *中国医学创新*, 2022, 19 (8): 24-28. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-4985.2022.08.006.
- [12] 袁浩, 徐通海, 贾贵清, 等. 改良腹腔镜辅助右半结肠癌D3根治术头侧入路疗效评价 [J]. *四川医学*, 2020, 41 (1): 74-78. DOI: 10.16252/j.cnki.issn1004-0501-2020.01.017.
- [13] EFETOV SK, TULINA IA, KITSENKO YE, et al. Laparoscopic right hemicolectomy with extended D3 lymph node dissection (caudal to cranial approach) and posterior colpotomy for specimen extraction—a video vignette [J]. *Colorectal Dis*, 2020, 22 (2): 220-221. DOI: 10.1111/codi.14846.
- [14] 李光玲, 鹿文琪, 王海浪. 深度神经肌肉阻滞对老年结肠癌患者腹腔镜手术后肠道屏障功能及心肺功能的作用研究 [J]. *中国现代医学杂志*, 2022, 32 (24): 68-73. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-8982.2022.24.011.
- [15] USUDA H, OKAMOTO T, WADA K. Leaky gut: effect of dietary fiber and fats on microbiome and intestinal barrier [J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, 22 (14): 7613.
- [16] YANG CC, ZHANG XL, WANG SM, et al. Small intestinal bacterial overgrowth and evaluation of intestinal barrier function in patients with ulcerative colitis [J]. *Am J Transl Res*, 2021, 13 (6): 6605-6610.
- [17] GUAN ZW, ZHAO Q, HUANG QW, et al. Modified Renshen Wumei Decoction alleviates intestinal barrier destruction in rats with diarrhea [J]. *J Microbiol Biotechnol*, 2021, 31 (9): 1295-1304. DOI: 10.4014/jmb.2106.06037.
- [18] 徐军, 谢东进, 师高洋. 超声引导下胸椎旁神经阻滞对胸外科手术患者慢性疼痛及炎症应激指标与红细胞免疫功能的影响 [J]. *海军医学杂志*, 2022, 43 (7): 718-722. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-0754.2022.07.013.

(编辑 于 溪)