

腹腔镜胃癌根治术对进展期胃癌的应激、免疫变化及并发症的影响

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摘要: **目的** 研究腹腔镜胃癌根治术对进展期胃癌患者应激、免疫功能及并发症发生率的影响。**方法** 选取 2014 年 8 月至 2017 年 2 月 76 例进展期胃癌患者为研究对象,按随机数表法分为观察组与对照组,各 38 例。观察组采取腹腔镜胃癌根治术,对照组常规开腹行胃癌根治术,比较两组术前、术后 1、4、7 d 应激指标白细胞(WBC)、C 反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞介素(IL)-6 水平及免疫功能 $CD4^+$ 、 $CD8^+$ 、 $CD4^+/CD8^+$ 的差异,记录术后并发症发生率。选择术后 1 d 应激指标,绘制 WBC、CRP、IL-6 预测术后并发症的 ROC 曲线。**结果** 两组术后 1 d WBC、CRP、IL-6 与术前比较均显著升高(P 均 < 0.05);随时间推移呈降低趋势,观察组术后 1、4 d WBC、CRP、IL-6 均显著低于对照组(P 均 < 0.05);术后 7 d 两组各应激指标比较差异无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05)。两组术后 $CD4^+$ 、 $CD4^+/CD8^+$ 呈降低趋势, $CD8^+$ 呈增高趋势,观察组术后 4、7 d $CD4^+$ 、 $CD4^+/CD8^+$ 显著高于对照组, $CD8^+$ 显著低于对照组(P 均 < 0.05)。观察组术后并发症总发生率显著低于对照组(10.53% vs 31.58%, $P < 0.05$);WBC、CRP、IL-6 预测术后并发症曲线下面积分别 0.876、0.761、0.718。**结论** 与开腹手术比较,腹腔镜胃癌根治术治疗进展期胃癌,其术后应激、免疫抑制较轻,并发症风险较低。术后应激炎性指标对并发症的发生有一定预测作用,其降低可能是腹腔镜手术术后并发症发生率降低的影响因素之一。

关键词: 胃癌根治术, 腹腔镜; 胃癌, 进展期; 应激; 免疫; 并发症

中图分类号: R 735.2 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1674-8182(2018)02-0150-04

Study on stress, immune changes and complications of laparoscopic radical gastrectomy for advanced gastric cancer

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Abstract: Objective To study the influences of laparoscopic radical gastrectomy on stress, immune function and complication rate in patients with advanced gastric cancer. **Methods** A total of 76 patients with advanced gastric cancer were selected from August 2014 to February 2017 and randomly divided into observation group and control group ($n = 38$ each). The laparoscopic radical gastrectomy was conducted in observation group, while the open radical gastrectomy was performed in control group. The stress markers including white blood cell (WBC), C reactive protein (CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and changes of $CD4^+$, $CD8^+$, $CD4^+/CD8^+$ were compared before operation and at 1-, 4- and 7-day after operation between two groups. The incidence of postoperative complications was recorded. The WBC, CRP and IL-6 at 1-day after operation were used to draw ROC curve to predict postoperative complications. **Results** The levels of WBC, CRP and IL-6 in both two groups significantly increased 1-day after operation compared with pre-operation (all $P < 0.05$), they showed a decreasing tendency over time and were significantly lower in observation group than those in control group at 1-, 4-day after operation (all $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in stress index 7 days after operation between two groups (all $P > 0.05$). The postoperative levels of $CD4^+$ and $CD4^+/CD8^+$ tended to decrease, and level of $CD8^+$ tended to increase in both two groups. Compared with control group, the levels of $CD4^+$, $CD4^+/CD8^+$ increased significantly, and the level of $CD8^+$ decreased 4 days and 7 days after surgery in observation group (all $P < 0.05$). The incidence of postoperative complications in observation group was significantly lower than that in control group (10.53% vs 31.58%, $P < 0.05$). The area under the ROC curve of WBC, CRP and IL-6 to predict postoperative complications were 0.876, 0.761 and 0.718 respectively. **Conclusions** Compared with open surgery, laparoscopic radical gastrectomy has lighter stress and immune

效果更好等优势^[4],进展期胃癌根治术操作复杂,手术创伤较大,腹腔镜手术是否会导致免疫抑制或应激加重,仍待深入研究。

术后应激属于非特异性全身反应,其影响因素较多,术后应激表现为生理正常表现,但过强应激可能导致围术期风险增加^[5]。术后应激发生机制与交感-肾上腺髓质系统、单核-巨噬细胞系统、下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺系统激活有关^[6]。本研究显示,两组术后 WBC、CRP、IL-6 均显著增高,不论是腹腔镜手术还是开腹手术均在术后产生不可避免的应激反应,随时间推移呈降低趋势,这一变化趋势与既往研究相符^[7],观察组术后 WBC、CRP、IL-6 低于对照组,提示腹腔镜手术后应激反应更轻,满足微创手术要求,其原因考虑与腹腔镜手术视野清晰、组织损害小、解剖精细等有关^[8-9]。另本研究用术后 1 d WBC、CRP、IL-6 等指标预测并发症,结果显示 WBC、CRP、IL-6 均有良好的预测价值,敏感性均达 100%,但特异性较低,分别 61.7%、18.3%、11.7%,提示应激可能是并发症发生的危险因素之一,但并发症发生风险除与应激相关外,还与手术操作、患者基础情况等相关,表示单一应激指标预测并发症风险的价值有限,但对于术后 WBC、CRP、IL-6 异常增高者(本研究截断值分别为 $11.850 \times 10^9/L$ 、 7.250 mg/L 、 62.50 ng/L)应加强相关并发症监测,从而保证围术期安全^[10-11]。

研究显示细胞免疫是免疫抑制主要表现,而体液免疫的抑制则较小^[12-14]。手术对免疫影响的机制与下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺皮质轴、交感神经系统及细胞因子有关^[15-16],既往研究认为术后 3 d 免疫抑制最严重^[17-18],本研究亦显示,术后 4 d 时两组免疫水平较术前显著改变,后逐渐好转,且观察组术后免疫抑制较轻,提示腹腔镜手术对免疫功能的影响较小,汪昱等^[19]研究认为腹腔镜微创远端胃癌 D2 根治术的免疫抑制较轻;张治国等^[20]同样证实腹腔镜术后免疫抑制作用低于开腹手术,本研究结果与其相符。

综上所述,腹腔镜胃癌根治术后应激、免疫抑制较轻,并发症少,有较高的临床应用价值。

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