

低位直肠癌预防性回肠造口还纳术后并发症研究进展

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摘要: 本文总结低位直肠癌预防性肠造口还纳术后常见的并发症和影响因素, 分析护理策略, 旨在为降低低位直肠癌预防性回肠造口患者并发症发生率, 或减轻相应的症状提供参考依据。

关键词: 直肠癌; 预防性回肠造口; 还纳; 并发症; 肠梗阻; 腹泻

中图分类号: R 473.6 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 2709-1961(2023)06-0226-06

Progress in complications after preventive ileostomy closure for lower rectal cancer

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ABSTRACT: This paper summarized the common complications and influencing factors after preventive ileostomy closure for lower rectal cancer. Related nursing strategies were analyzed to provide reference for reducing complication rates and relieve clinical symptoms of patients undergoing preventive ileostomy closure for lower rectal cancer.

KEY WORDS: rectal cancer; preventive ileostomy; closure; complication; ileus; diarrhea

随着手术水平的日益提高和吻合器等手术器械的不断优化, 大部分直肠癌患者可行直肠癌低位前切除术以保留肛门^[1]。直肠癌低位前切除术后最常见、最严重的并发症为吻合口瘘, 其发生率约为12.9%^[2]。研究^[3]显示, 与预防性结肠造口相比, 回肠造口还纳后切口感染、切口疝的发病率相对较低。因此, 为降低吻合口瘘发生率以及吻合口瘘的严重程度, 低位前切除术中常行预防性末端回肠造口^[4]。作为低位直肠癌根治的附加手术, 预防性回肠造口一般需在术后3个月左右行回肠造口还纳手术, 虽然还纳手术风险较小, 但仍需要警惕一系列并发症的发生。一项回顾性研究^[5]显示, 低位直肠癌预防性回肠造口还纳术后最常见的并发症是肠梗阻, 其次是腹泻、肛门功能障碍、切口感染、切口疝。本文从低位直肠癌预防性回肠造口还纳术后并发症的发生原因、防治方法进行综述, 并提出相应对策和建议, 以期改善预防性造口还纳术后并发症的预防和管理提供参考。

1 还纳手术时机

造口还纳时机取决于肠造口的原因、腹壁切口或腹腔内有无感染、肠道的炎症和水肿情况。还纳之前均需达到腹腔内水肿消退、粘连已吸收、易于手术分离的程度, 且造口的原因已解除, 造口远端肠管无狭窄、无吻合口瘘^[6]。研究^[7]认为, 术后3个月左右行还纳手术能降低平均住院时间和术后总体并发症, 但术后切口感染、肠梗阻的发病率没有明显差异。一项Meta分析认为, 早期行造口还纳患者还纳术后肠梗阻发生率低于晚期造口还纳组^[8]。但对于同期进行了放化疗的患者, 术后时间少于109 d是还纳术后发生并发症的危险因素^[9]。对于同期未行放化疗、无术后吻合口瘘的患者, 建议造口术后2~6个月内行还纳手术。而第一次术中行腹腔热灌注化疗、术后行放化疗患者, 还纳时间应在6个月以上^[10]。

2 还纳术后常见并发症

2.1 肠梗阻

肠梗阻是肠造口还纳术后最常见的并发症之一,其发生率约占13%~20%^[11-12],北美一项纳入531例回肠造口还纳术后患者的研究显示,术后肠梗阻的发生率为16.8%^[13],其中40%~60%的患者出院后30天内需再入院治疗^[14-15]。还纳时手工缝合、造口术至造口还纳的间隔时间较长是回肠造口还纳术后肠梗阻最常见的因素^[16]。研究^[17-18]一致认为使用吻合器进行肠造口闭合术能降低术后肠梗阻的发生率。术中防粘连材料^[19]的使用、腹腔镜手术辅助^[20]、术后早期肠内营养^[21]对回肠造口还纳后的肠梗阻发生率没有影响。Garfinkle等^[13]建立了回肠造口术后肠梗阻的预测模型,并确立了具有最佳预测准确性的四个术前变量和一个术中变量,包括年龄、ASA等级、基础疾病、回肠造口持续时间及回肠造口还纳术中持续时间,对预测回肠造口术后肠梗阻具有一定的指导意义。Rombey等^[22]综述了8项研究结果,还纳术前2周~3月内向造口远端肠管输入生理盐水、液体食物或近端肠管排泄物,结果显示这些肠道刺激措施能缩短肠功能恢复时间,减少平均住院日。

2.2 肛门功能障碍

肛门功能是影响患者生活质量的重要因素^[23]。低位直肠癌根治术中对肛周括约肌有一定程度的影响,预防性肠造口会影响吻合后直肠肛管的功能恢复,对肛门功能的影响程度,目前尚缺乏统一的结论。还纳后患者往往会将注意力由造口转移至直肠肛门功能的恢复上,易产生紧张情绪,患者一旦出现大便失禁等功能障碍,会进一步加重紧张焦虑等情绪,形成恶性循环。目前多认为术后大便失禁的情况更能反映直肠癌患者术后的肛门功能。大便失禁生活质量量表(Wexner)是目前最常用的评估肛门功能的量表,包括气体失禁、液体失禁、固体失禁、需要使用护理垫和生活方式改变5个方面,总分越高说明肛门功能障碍的症状越严重^[24]。谭一菲等^[25]人的研究显示,还纳术后患者肛门功能较术前有所下降,术后肛门液体失禁的患者达到了61.1%,这与还纳术后直肠肛管处肠液、排泄物增加有关。肛门功能失禁患者由于肛周潮湿,易发生失禁性皮炎,出现肛周皮肤红肿甚至破溃。研究^[26-27]显示单一生物反

馈对改善肛门括约肌功能没有明显效果,但生物反馈联合肛门括约肌训练可减少大便次数,能明显改善肛门功能。

2.3 切口感染

肠造口还纳术后手术切口感染是最常见的并发症之一,不仅增加患者住院时间、医疗费用,还影响患者生活质量,浪费医疗资源^[28]。肠造口还纳术涉及肠道,而肠道又是一个很大的细菌库,细菌有可能残留于切口。因此还纳术前皮肤清洁程度、肠道准备情况、术中无菌技术和切口缝合技术是影响切口感染率的重要因素^[29]。术前肠道准备不完善,术中肠管损伤、肠内容物溢出、关闭切口前不彻底冲洗等均可增加术后感染的风险。手术时长、患者体质指数也是影响切口感染的重要因素^[30]。由于术后早期造口周围皮肤存在皮炎等问题的可能性大,造口建立之后早期行造口还纳及有辅助化疗史的患者更易发生切口感染^[31]。牛冬光等^[32]人的研究显示,患者麻醉后首先将肠造口缝合关闭,然后大量清水清洗造口处皮肤,造口还纳后以酒精纱布湿敷切口,对预防切口感染起到了良好的效果。为预防切口感染,甄莉等^[33]人的一项研究中,在术前积极为98名肠造口患者排除皮炎问题,嘱其术晨淋浴,协助其清洁造口周围皮肤,最后贴新造口袋等待手术,还纳术后患者恢复顺利。

2.4 腹泻

腹泻是指大便次数超过3次/d,粪便量增加,且其中含水量>85%。围手术期禁饮食、抗生素^[34]的应用、造口期间部分肠管旷置均可导致肠黏膜屏障功能受损,导致肠道菌群失调。为避免术中污染和预防吻合口瘘,还纳术前一般会行肠道准备,传统的清洁灌肠可导致肠壁充血水肿、上皮细胞受损,为条件致病菌提供了繁殖的机会,可诱发肠源性感染包括腹泻。目前术前肠道准备常使用磷酸钠盐快速清洁肠道,研究^[35]显示磷酸钠盐仍可导致肠道菌群失调,但发生肠道菌群失调的程度低于传统肠道准备的方法,术后发生肠道感染的风险较低。还纳术后盆腔积液刺激直肠,也可造成排便次数增多。双歧杆菌、乳酸菌等益生菌通过与免疫细胞的直接相互作用,在维持胃肠道免疫平衡方面发挥着重要作用。邱兰等^[36]人给予肠造口还纳术后患者每日口服金双歧,3次/d,1.5g/次,并指导患者清淡饮食,在预防腹泻方面取得了良好的效果。

2.5 切口疝

一项涵盖了42项回肠造口还纳术后并发症研究的meta分析显示,术后切口疝发生率为6.1%^[37]。男性、体质指数^[38]、高血压^[39]与造口还纳后切口疝的形成有关,男性平均BMI为24,而女性平均为22,男性患者腹壁脂肪含量高,腹壁承受较大的压力,这可能是性别差异的原因,通过饮食、运动和药物控制血压是降低切口疝发病率的合理途径。一个大型的病例对照研究中,预防性使用不可吸收补片,使切口疝的发病率从17%降到了1%^[40],但不可盲目使用补片,应考虑补片费用因素,术前充分评估患者存在的危险因素,针对性使用预防性补片。

3 对策与建议

3.1 提升护士专科理论水平

随着临床各学科专业划分越来越细,专科发展日新月异,学校护理教学与临床实践之间存在差距。充分了解低位直肠癌预防性末端回肠造口手术方式、步骤是识别还纳术后并发症的基础,是制定干预决策的前提。护理专业学生在校期间多是从外科护理学了解直肠癌根治的知识。目前外科护理学教材关于低位直肠癌根治手术内容主要包括“原则上适用于腹膜反折以上的直肠癌”,有关手术切除的范围、如何清扫周围淋巴结等并无详尽的讲解。临床上,术中对肛周神经的损伤、对肌肉组织的牵拉以及术后直肠肛管的容量相对减少,这都是导致患者术后可能出现肛门周围功能障碍的主要原因。肠道生理功能部分,在生理学、病理生理学课程中涉及,由于缺乏反复学习、实践过程,护理人员工作之后对该部分的掌握程度并不理想。部分护理人员因未接受过肠造口护理的系统培训,普遍缺乏肠造口护理、肠造口还纳手术方式等知识^[41]。这一定程度上限制了患者住院期间获得健康教育的内容和质量。因此在今后的新护士规范化培训中,应制定培训计划,采取理论和实践相结合的方式,加强肠造口相关知识和技能的培训。此外,应安排高年资护士或医生对低年资护理人员进行专科培训,以提高低年资护理人员的低位直肠癌预防性造口专科护理知识水平。

3.2 规范肠造口患者管理

患者行低位直肠癌根治加末端回肠造口术后,一般需2~6月后行造口还纳手术,患者出院

后需居家护理肠造口。护理团队应制定肠造口患者出院准备标准化策略,为低位直肠癌预防性回肠造口患者提供同质化护理服务,以保证患者能受到系统的、一致的标准化健康教育指导。策略应涵盖预防肠造口并发症、预防肠造口周围皮肤并发症及肛门功能盆底肌训练等内容。肠造口并发症的预防内容主要包括定期人工扩肛以避免造口狭窄,预防腹内压增高引起的造口旁疝及造口脱垂等远期并发症,肠造口周围皮肤并发症的预防内容主要包括皮肤黏膜分离、粪水性皮炎、机械性皮肤损伤及毛囊炎^[42]。造口还纳术前,患者需经门诊肠镜检查排除有无肿瘤复发、隐性瘘,需经钡剂灌肠明确有无吻合口狭窄。符合还纳条件的患者,医生应告知其还纳术后可能出现的护理问题。门诊造口专科护士应制定肠造口还纳患者护理指导手册,给予患者统一的健康教育,从皮肤准备、肠道准备、术前训练等方面进行干预和教育,促使患者院前即开始预防还纳术后可能出现的并发症。此外,还可进一步优化医护合作方式,促使医护积极沟通,共同为围手术期全程的、专业的医疗护理服务,能提高患者一系列措施的依从性^[43]。医护应共同制定低位直肠癌预防性回肠造口患者围手术期护理临床路径,还纳术前督促医、护、患三方严格执行,并建立监督机制,保证各项预防措施有效落实。

3 小结

目前,造口还纳手术者经验和技巧不断丰富,通过术前改善患者营养状态、控制基础疾病,术中侧侧吻合降低吻合口张力等方式,可有效避免还纳术后吻合口瘘的发生。但还纳术后肠梗阻、肛门功能障碍、切口感染、腹泻、切口疝等并发症仍较为常见,且多数源于可预防的原因。今后的工作中需进一步调查低位直肠癌预防性回肠造口患者还纳后并发症的流行病学情况,进一步探索其影响因素,加强医护合作,制定并实施科学的、标准化临床工作路径,从而降低还纳术后并发症发生率,或减轻其症状。

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- (本文编辑:尹佳杰)