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· 临床研究 ·

## 改良双通道吻合术应用于近端胃切除术后消化道重建的可行性及初步疗效分析

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### 摘要

**背景与目的:** 胃癌是我国常见的消化道恶性肿瘤, 手术仍是治疗胃癌的重要方法。对于早期包括食管胃结合部腺癌在内的胃上部癌可选择行近端胃切除术 (PG), 多项研究已经证实 PG 治疗早期胃上部癌的肿瘤学安全性和功能益处, 其总生存率与全胃切除术相当, 并且在维持生理功能和生活质量方面有所改善。但由于在预防反流的可靠性、吻合口狭窄以及技术难度等方面存在问题, 导致 PG 术后至今还没有一种理想的吻合方式得到广泛应用。因此, 优化 PG 术后的消化道重建方法是有必要的。在本文中笔者报告改良双通道吻合术 (DTR) 应用于 PG 术后消化道重建的可行性及初步疗效分析, 以评估这种新的吻合方式的临床应用价值。

**方法:** 回顾性收集两家医院 2019 年 6 月—2022 年 12 月期间收治的 46 例食管胃结合部腺癌和胃上部肿瘤行腹腔镜 PG 患者 (长治医学院附属和济医院 35 例、长治医学院附属和平医院 11 例) 的临床病理资料, 其中 21 例采用改良 DTR (观察组), 25 例行传统间置空肠 DTR (对照组)。比较两组患者手术安全性与手术效果。

**结果:** 两组患者基线资料差异无统计学意义 (均  $P>0.05$ )。两组在总手术时间、术中出血量、淋巴结清扫数目、腹腔引流管拔除时间、术后住院时间和住院总费用方面差异无统计学意义 (均  $P>0.05$ )。相比于对照组, 观察组患者术后首次排气时间 (58.0 h vs. 72.0 h,  $P=0.035$ ) 以及术后恢复进食时间 (6.0 d vs. 8.0 d,  $P<0.001$ ) 明显减少, 但消化道重建时间增加 (65.29 min vs. 58.95 min,  $P=0.005$ )。两组术后肺部感染、胸腔积液、切口感染、肠梗阻、术后并发症 Clavein-Dindo 分级无明显差异 (均  $P>0.05$ ); 两组患者均无吻合口瘘、吻合口狭窄的发生; 观察组反流性食管炎的发生率为 4.8% (1/21), 对照组为 8.0% (2/25), 差异无统计学意义 ( $\chi^2=0.196$ ,  $P=0.658$ ), 洛杉矶分级均为 A 级。术后 6 个月时对照组白蛋白水平低于观察组 (37.1 g/L vs. 42.7 g/L,  $P=0.001$ ), 两组其他营养指标 (体质量、血红蛋白、总蛋白) 无明显差异 (均  $P>0.05$ )。术后 6 个月行消化道造影显示, 观察组 4 例 (19%)、对照组 9 例 (36%) 胃肠蠕动减弱, 差异无统计学意义 ( $\chi^2=1.358$ ,  $P=0.327$ )。

**结论:** PG 术后行改良 DTR 安全可行。相较于间置空肠 DTR, 前者消化道重建时间更长, 但术后胃肠道功能恢复快以及术后短期营养状态更好, 且不会增加术后并发症的发生风险。

### 关键词

胃肿瘤; 食管胃接合处; 胃切除术; 双通道吻合术

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## Feasibility and preliminary efficacy analysis of modified double tract reconstruction for digestive tract reconstruction after proximal gastrectomy

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### Abstract

**Background and Aims:** Gastric cancer is a common malignant tumor of the digestive tract in China, and surgery remains a crucial method for its treatment. Proximal gastrectomy (PG) is an option for early upper gastric cancer, including adenocarcinoma of the esophagogastric junction. Numerous studies have confirmed the oncological safety and functional benefits of PG in the treatment of early upper gastric cancer, and its overall survival rate is equivalent to that of total gastrectomy with improvements in maintaining physiological function and quality of life. However, due to the problems such as reliable prevention of reflux, anastomotic stenosis, and technical difficulties, there is still no widely used ideal anastomotic method after PG. Therefore, optimizing digestive tract reconstruction after PG is necessary. Here, the authors report the feasibility and preliminary efficacy analysis of modified double-tract reconstruction (DTR) applied in the reconstruction of the digestive tract after PG to evaluate the clinical application value of this new anastomotic approach.

**Methods:** The clinicopathologic data of 46 patients with adenocarcinoma of the esophagogastric junction or upper gastric tumors who underwent laparoscopic PG in two hospitals from June 2019 to December 2022 were retrospectively collected (35 cases in Heji Hospital affiliated to Changzhi Medical College and 11 cases in Heping Hospital affiliated to Changzhi Medical College). Among them, 21 cases underwent modified DTR (observation group), and 25 cases underwent traditional jejunal interposition DTR (control group). Surgical safety and efficacy were compared between the two groups.

**Results:** There were no statistically significant differences in baseline data between the two groups (all  $P>0.05$ ). There were no statistically significant differences between the two groups in terms of total operative time, intraoperative blood loss, number of lymph nodes dissected, time to abdominal drainage tube removal, length of postoperative hospital stays, and total hospitalization costs (all  $P>0.05$ ). In the observation group compared with the control group, the time to first postoperative anal gas passage (58 h vs. 72 h,  $P=0.035$ ) and postoperative diet resumption (6 d vs. 8 d,  $P<0.001$ ) were shorter, but the time for digestive tract reconstruction was longer (65.29 min vs. 58.95 min,  $P=0.005$ ). There were no significant differences between the two groups in postoperative pulmonary infection, pleural effusion, wound infection, intestinal obstruction, or Clavien-Dindo classification of postoperative complications (all  $P>0.05$ ). There were no occurrences of anastomotic leakage or stenosis in either group. The incidence of reflux esophagitis in the observation group was 4.8% (1/21), compared to 8.0% (2/25) in the control group, with no statistically significant difference ( $\chi^2=0.196$ ,  $P=0.658$ ), and all cases were graded as grade A according to the Los Angeles classification. At 6 months after operation, the albumin level in the control group was lower than that in the observation group (37.1 g/L vs. 42.7 g/L,  $P=0.001$ ), while there were no significant differences in other nutritional indicators (body mass index, hemoglobin, total protein) between the two groups (all  $P>0.05$ ). Gastrointestinal imaging at 6 months after operation

showed decreased peristalsis in 4 cases (19%) of the observation group and 9 cases (36%) of the control group, with no statistically significant difference ( $\chi^2=1.358, P=0.327$ ).

**Conclusion:** Modified DTR after PG is safe and feasible. Compared with jejunal interposition DTR, the former has a longer digestive tract reconstruction time but faster postoperative recovery of gastrointestinal function, better short-term nutritional status, and does not increase the risk of postoperative complications.

**Key words** Stomach Neoplasms; Esophagogastric Junction; Gastrectomy; Double-Tract Reconstruction

**CLC number:** R735.2

近端胃癌和食管胃结合部腺癌(adenocarcinoma of the esophagogastric junction, AEG)的发病率在全球范围内呈上升趋势,其中早期胃癌的占比有明显的增高<sup>[1-3]</sup>。研究<sup>[4-6]</sup>表明,早期及部分进展期AEG和近端胃癌行腹腔镜近端胃切除术(proximal gastrectomy, PG)在肿瘤学上是安全可行的。双通道吻合术(double-tract reconstruction, DTR)是目前比较主流的PG术后消化道重建方式,该术式对残胃大小要求不高且具有良好的抗反流效果,保留的残胃十二指肠通道被认为是DTR的优势<sup>[7]</sup>。但术后存在一定程度的胃排空延迟,Shaibu等<sup>[8]</sup>发现其胃排空障碍发生率为39%,而胃肠蠕动功能的恢复有利于改善患者PG后营养缺乏和体质量减轻<sup>[9]</sup>。有研究<sup>[10-11]</sup>显示,DTR术后1年行消化道造影,部分患者由双通道变为单通道,即造影剂仅通过小肠通道。如果摄入的食物不能通过残胃,DTR可能对患者没有益处。近年来,相关研究<sup>[12]</sup>发现,PG联合DTR术后,患者血红蛋白及营养状况与全胃切除差异并无统计学意义。因此,笔者提出一种改良DTR,并设置传统DTR为对照组,比较两种治疗方式的围手术期情况、术后并发症和术后营养状态,旨在探讨该吻合方式的手术安全性、手术效果以及术后初步疗效,以期PG术后消化道重建方式的选择提供一定的参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

采用回顾性病例对照研究方法,分析2019年6月—2022年12月期间长治医学院附属和济医院与长治医学院附属和平医院收治的46例食管胃结合部腺癌和胃上部肿瘤行PG患者(长治医学院附

属和济医院35例、长治医学院附属和平医院11例)的病理临床资料及术后随访资料。其中男36例,女10例;中位年龄64(48~81)岁。根据手术方式不同,将21例行改良DTR设为观察组,25例行传统间置空肠DTR设为对照组。纳入标准:(1)术前经胃镜活组织病理学检查,确诊为Siewert II型和Siewert III型的AEG患者且肿瘤直径<4 cm;(2)经CT、MRI等影像学检查未发现肿瘤远处转移;(3)术前临床分期cT0~3N0~1M0,食管受累<4 cm;(4)肿瘤位于贲门以浸润胃小弯为主;排除标准:(1)合并其他部位恶性肿瘤;(2)术前接受新辅助化疗者;(3)临床资料缺失、不完整者。46例手术均由同一手术团队完成,本研究经长治医学院附属和济医院伦理委员会审批通过(审批号:2021036),所有患者及其家属均知情同意。

### 1.2 手术方法

两组患者取分腿式平仰卧位,麻醉方法均为全身麻醉气管插管。消毒、铺单、常规5孔法插入腹腔镜穿刺专用套管(Trocar),完成观察孔及手术操作孔置入。参照相关指南及治疗原则<sup>[13-14]</sup>实施腹腔镜辅助PG,根据疾病的分期进行D1+淋巴结清扫<sup>[15]</sup>。D1+淋巴结清扫范围包括第1、第2、第3a、第4sa、第4sb、第7、第8a、第9、第11p组淋巴结;若肿瘤侵犯食管距离在2~4 cm之间时,行下纵隔淋巴结清扫。

观察组:采用PG与改良DTR,腹腔镜下游离近端胃,清扫淋巴结,保留胃网膜右血管、胃右动脉。取上腹部正中线7 cm左右切口,放置切口保护套,距肿瘤近切缘3 cm处离断食管,放置25 mm管型吻合器底钉座。制作管型胃并实施改良DTR:(1)制作管型胃:在保证远端距肿瘤>5 cm的前提下,使用60 mm直线切割闭合器在距离胃大弯4 cm处自胃底和胃体交界点,从大弯侧向小弯侧横向

离断,沿胃体纵行向下至胃角水平离断胃体、肿瘤及部分胃小弯组织形成长度15 cm,宽度为3.5~4 cm的管状胃,在管状胃修裁时保留胃网膜右动脉分支以及部分位于胃的尾区,胃体中部靠大弯侧胃电起搏区域;(2)距Treitz韧带20~25 cm处切断空肠及其系膜血管,将远端空肠上提,采用管型吻合器行空肠-食管残端端侧吻合,使用直线闭合器关闭空肠残端,盲端长2~3 cm;距食管空肠

吻合口远端45 cm空肠处行近端与远端空肠侧侧吻合,倒刺线缝合关闭共同开口;(3)完成管型胃-空肠吻合,建立双通道:将距离食管空肠吻合口10~15 cm处的空肠,与距残端3 cm处的管型胃前壁行侧侧吻合,使残胃顶端形成类似胃底结构,吻合口使用60 mm直线切割闭合器,以扩大胃肠吻合口。所有吻合口、胃断端、空肠残端均予3-0可吸收缝线间断全层缝合加固1层(图1)。

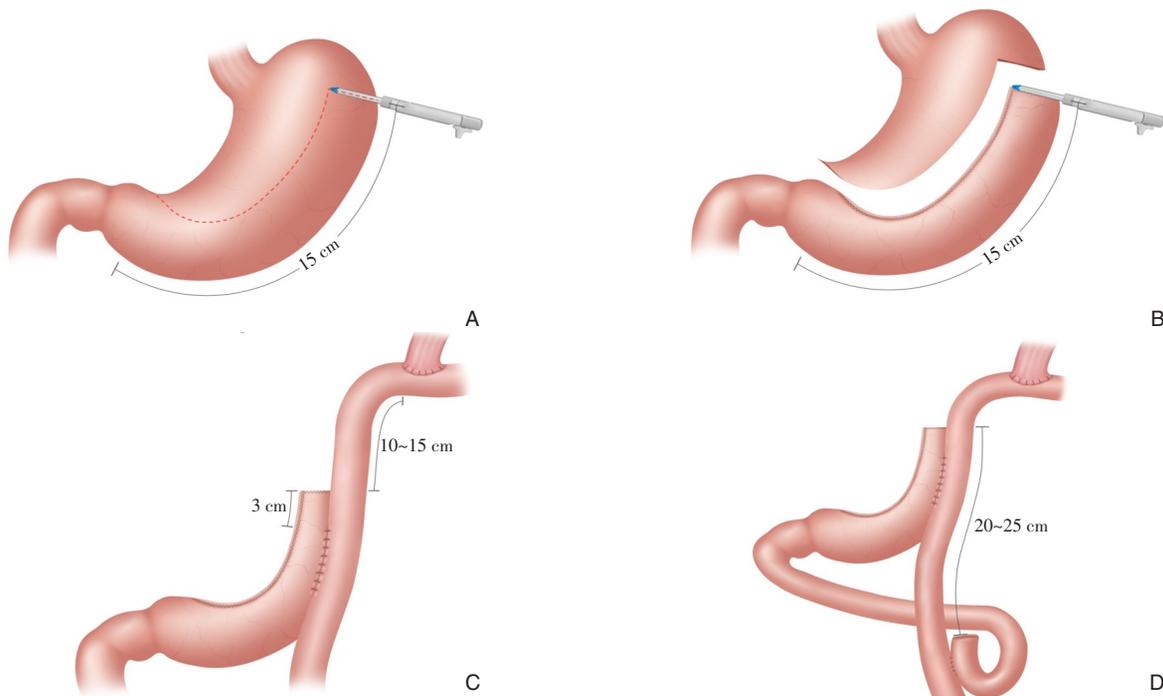


图1 改良DTR操作步骤 A:自胃底和胃体交界点,从大弯侧向小弯侧横向离断;B:在距离胃大弯3~4 cm处沿胃小弯侧纵行切割,制作宽度为3.5~4.0 cm、长度为15 cm的管型胃;C:使用60 mm直线切割闭合器将空肠与距残端3 cm处的管胃前壁行侧侧吻合;D:改良DTR重建后

Figure 1 Procedure of modified DTR A: Horizontal transection from the greater curvature side to the lesser curvature side, from the junction of the gastric fundus and body; B: Making a longitudinal incision along the lesser curvature of the stomach, 3-4 cm from the greater curvature, to create a gastric tube with a width of 3.5-4.0 cm and a length of 15 cm; C: Use a 60 mm linear cutting stapler to perform side-to-side anastomosis between the jejunum and the anterior wall of the gastric tube 3 cm from the residual end; D: After reconstruction of the modified DTR

对照组:采用PG与传统间置空肠DTR。腹腔镜下游离近端胃,清扫淋巴结,选择胃角切迹上方进行胃体切除处理,距肿瘤远切端约5 cm处,距肿瘤近切缘3 cm处作食管切断处理,移取标本;(1)距Treitz韧带20 cm处切断空肠及其系膜血管,行近端空肠与远端空肠端侧吻合;(2)将远端空肠与食管断端进行吻合;(3)在距食管空肠吻合口15 cm处行空肠-残胃端侧吻合或侧侧吻合;(4)关闭空肠-残胃共同开口。所有吻合口、胃断端、空肠残端均予3-0可吸收缝线间断全层缝合加固一层。

### 1.3 观察指标及随访

手术情况:手术时间、术中出血量、消化道重建时间、淋巴结清扫数目及阳性淋巴结数目;术后恢复情况:术后住院时间、术后首次排气时间、术后腹腔引流管放置时间、术后进食时间以及术后住院时间和住院总费用;术后并发症发生情况:如切口感染、肺部感染、胸腔积液、吻合口瘘、吻合口狭窄、肠梗阻等,并采用Clavien-Dindo分级评估术后并发症<sup>[16]</sup>;术后3~6个月的营养状况:评价指标包括体质量及血清总蛋白、白蛋

白、血红蛋白水平。随访：通过门诊、电话或再入院等方式进行。术后3、6个月进行1次随访，然后每半年进行随访1次，随访时间截至2023年9月。了解术后患者饮食情况以及有无反酸、胃灼热等症状，对出现反流症状的患者行胃镜检查，测定反流性食管炎发生率，并采用洛杉矶分级<sup>[17]</sup>评估病变程度，分级标准：A级指1个或1个以上食管黏膜受损，纵行黏膜破损<5 mm，B级指1个或1个以上的食管黏膜破损，纵行黏膜破损直径>5 mm，C级指纵行黏膜破损至少有2条相互融合，但小于食管全周的75%，D级是指纵行黏膜破损且相互融合达到食管全周。观察组术后6个月消化道造影，评估残胃排空情况。

#### 1.4 统计学处理

应用SPSS 26.0统计学软件进行分析。符合正

态分布的计量资料采用均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示，组间差异分析采用 $t$ 检验；非正态分布的计量资料以中位数(四分位间距)[ $M(IQR)$ ]表示，两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney  $U$ 检验；计数资料采用例数(百分比)[ $n(\%)$ ]表示，两组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher精确概率法检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 纳入患者基线资料

两组患者性别、年龄、BMI、合并疾病、肿瘤直径、术后组织病理学分型等基线资料比较，差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )，具有可比性(表1)。

表1 两组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline characteristics between the two groups of patients

资料	观察组( $n=21$ )	对照组( $n=25$ )	$t/\chi^2/Z$	$P$
性别[ $n(\%)$ ]				
男	17(81.0)	19(76.0)	0.165	0.735
女	4(19.0)	6(24.0)		
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	63.19±6.59	64.68±7.84	-0.690	0.494
BMI( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	23.14±2.44	23.31±2.71	-0.227	0.821
术前总蛋白( $\text{g}/\text{L}$ , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	67.18±7.25	66.09±6.73	0.530	0.599
术前血红蛋白( $\text{g}/\text{L}$ , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	136.1±18.25	132.99±12.43	0.683	0.498
术前体重[kg, $M(IQR)$ ]	65.0(55.0~66.0)	60.0(55.0~68.0)	-0.188	0.851
术前白蛋白( $\text{g}/\text{L}$ , $M(IQR)$ ]	42.4(38.4~45.6)	42.3(35.9~47.3)	-0.165	0.869
术前CEA[ $\text{ng}/\text{mL}$ , $M(IQR)$ ]	1.65(1.35~2.54)	2.45(1.65~2.57)	-1.728	0.084
肿瘤最大径[cm, $M(IQR)$ ]	3.0(2.5~3.9)	3.8(3.0~3.9)	-0.962	0.336
肿瘤T分期[ $n(\%)$ ]				
Tis	2(9.5)	1(4.0)		
T1	11(52.4)	9(36.0)	2.520	0.472
T2	7(33.3)	12(48.0)		
T3	1(4.8)	3(12.0)		
肿瘤N分期[ $n(\%)$ ]				
N0	19(90.5)	21(84.0)	0.422	0.673
N1	2(9.5)	4(16.0)		
肿瘤分化程度[ $n(\%)$ ]				
高级别上皮内瘤变	2(9.5)	1(4.0)		
高	6(28.6)	7(28.0)	0.607	0.895
中	9(42.9)	12(48.0)		
低	4(19.0)	5(20.0)		
合并症[ $n(\%)$ ]				
糖尿病	3(14.3)	4(16.0)	0.026	0.872
高血压	5(23.8)	7(28.0)	0.104	0.747
脑梗死	1(4.8)	0(0.0)	1.217	0.457

### 2.2 术中及术后情况

46例患者均顺利完成腹腔镜辅助近端胃癌根治术,无切缘阳性及围手术期死亡病例,两组在手术时间、术中出血量、淋巴结清扫数目、腹腔引流管拔除时间、术后住院时间和住院总费用方面,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ ),相比于对照组,观察组患者的消化道重建时间更长,差异

有统计学意义(65.29 min vs. 58.95 min,  $t=2.978$ ,  $P=0.005$ ),但观察组术后首次排气时间短于对照组,差异有统计学意义(58.0 h vs. 72.0 h,  $Z=-2.106$ ,  $P=0.035$ ),并且术后恢复进食时间明显短于对照组,差异有统计学意义(6.0 d vs. 8.0 d,  $Z=-3.482$ ,  $P<0.001$ )(表2)。

表2 两组围手术期指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of perioperative indicators between the two groups

资料	观察组(n=21)	对照组(n=25)	t/Z	P
手术时间(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	254.29±43.08	276.76±58.65	-1.456	0.153
消化道重建时间(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	65.29±5.91	58.95±8.08	2.978	0.005
术中出血量[mL, $M(IQR)$ ]	86.0(78.5~105.0)	100.0(79.5~100.0)	-0.412	0.680
淋巴结清扫数目(枚, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	18.81±9.98	19.60±9.09	-0.281	0.780
术后首次排气时间[h, $M(IQR)$ ]	58.0(47.0~72.0)	72.0(48.0~96.0)	-2.106	0.035
腹腔引流管拔出时间[d, $M(IQR)$ ]	7.0(6.5~9.0)	9.0(8.0~9.0)	-1.414	0.517
术后恢复进食时间[d, $M(IQR)$ ]	6.0(5.0~6.5)	8.0(7.0~10.0)	-3.482	<0.001
术后住院时间[d, $M(IQR)$ ]	12.0(10.5~13.5)	12.0(12.0~14.5)	-1.666	0.096
住院总费用[元, $M(IQR)$ ]	65 564(59 663~72 996)	74 379(59 227~83 238)	-1.382	0.167

### 2.3 术后并发症情况

两组患者术后肺部感染、胸腔积液、切口感染、肠梗阻的发生率无明显差异(均 $P>0.05$ ),两组患者均无吻合口瘘、吻合口狭窄的发生,术后Clavein-Dindo并发症分级无明显差异(均 $P>0.05$ )。对照组术后并发症发生率为32.0%(8/25),观察组

为23.8%(5/21),两组比较差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=0.378$ ,  $P=0.744$ )。术后6个月,观察组1例(4.8%)患者明确为反流性食管炎,洛杉矶分级为A级。对照组确诊反流性食管炎2例(8%),洛杉矶分级为A级,两组比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )(表3)。

表3 两组术后并发症情况的比较[n(%)]

Table 3 Comparison of postoperative complications between the two groups [n(%)]

资料	观察组(n=21)	对照组(n=25)	$\chi^2$	P
术后并发症总例数	5(23.8)	8(32.0)	0.378	0.744
肺部感染	2(9.5)	3(12.0)	0.072	0.788
胸腔积液	0(0.0)	1(4.0)	0.859	0.354
切口感染	2(9.5)	1(4.0)	0.571	0.450
肠梗阻	0(0.0)	1(4.0)	0.859	0.354
反流性食管炎	1(4.8)	2(8.0)	0.196	0.658
术后并发症Clavein-Dindo分级				
I级	3(14.3)	4(16.0)		
II级	1(4.8)	1(4.0)	0.913	0.822
III级	0(0)	1(4.0)		

### 2.4 术后营养情况比较

两组术后3~6个月体质量、血红蛋白、总蛋白比较,差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ );但术后

6个月时对照组白蛋白水平明显低于观察组,差异有统计学意义(37.1 g/L vs. 42.7 g/L,  $Z=-3.276$ ,  $P=0.001$ )(表4)。

表4 两组术后营养指标比较

Table 4 Comparison of postoperative nutritional indexes between the two groups

资料	观察组(n=21)	对照组(n=25)	t/Z	P
体质量(kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )				
术后3个月	56.43±6.10	57.44±6.03	-0.564	0.576
术后6个月	58.43±6.71	59.54±7.1	-0.542	0.690
血红蛋白(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )				
术后3个月	124.86±9.31	125.36±11.72	-0.159	0.874
术后6个月	131.19±9.78	127.72±15.13	0.904	0.371
白蛋白[g/L, M(IQR)]				
术后3个月	39.0(37.0~40.5)	38.1(31.9~40.7)	-1.577	0.115
术后6个月	42.7(39.4~44.0)	37.1(33.1~40.3)	-3.276	0.001
总蛋白(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )				
术后3个月	64.00±8.28	62.86±6.24	0.515	0.609
术后6个月	65.83±10.14	63.68±10.37	0.707	0.483

## 2.5 术后消化道造影结果

两组患者术后6个月行消化道造影，观察组4例(19%)，对照组9例(36%)胃肠蠕动减弱，两组比较差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=1.358$ ,  $P=0.327$ )；

其余患者造影剂大部分经残胃十二指肠通道，残胃蠕动良好，未见明显胃内造影剂反流至空肠(图2)。

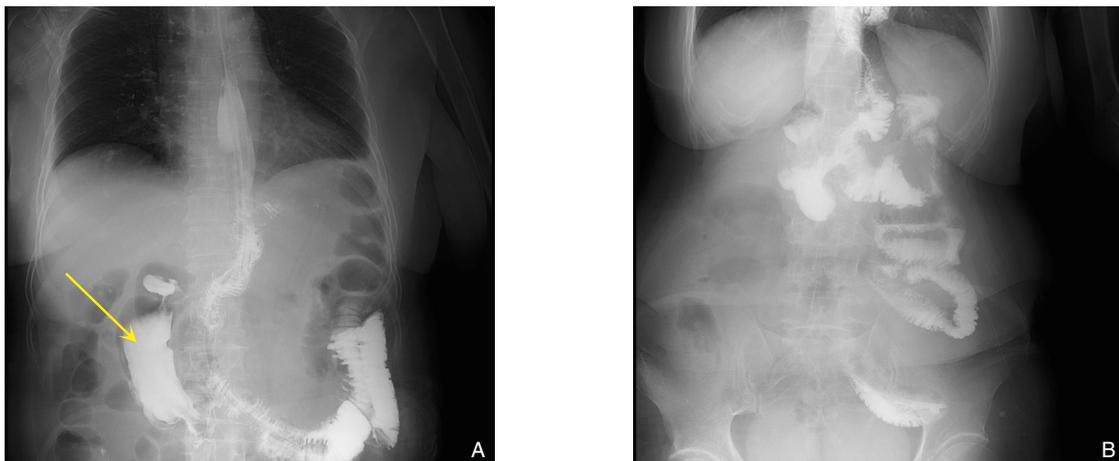


图2 改良DTR术后6个月上消化道造影 A: 造影剂顺利进入空肠及管状残胃，各吻合口未见狭窄(箭头所指处可见管状残胃)；B: 造影剂大部分经残胃十二指肠通道，未见胃内造影剂反流至空肠

Figure 2 Upper gastrointestinal contrast imaging 6 months after modified DTR A: Contrast agent smoothly entered the jejunum and the tubular remnant stomach, and no stenosis was observed at each anastomosis site (the arrow points to the tubular residual stomach); B: Most of the contrast agent passed through the residual stomach-duodenal channel, and no reflux of contrast agent into the jejunum was observed

## 3 讨论

胃上部癌主要包括食管胃结合部腺癌、胃底癌和部分胃体上段癌<sup>[18]</sup>。以往认为胃癌的标准治疗方法为全胃切除术，这也广泛应用于AEG。近年来，一些研究<sup>[19-20]</sup>认为早期胃上部癌可行PG，其优势在于保留了残胃功能，并且有利于维持和

改善患者术后营养状况。《日本胃癌治疗指南》<sup>[14]</sup>推荐，cT1N0分期的AEG患者术后可保留1/2以上的残胃或肿瘤直径<4 cm，分期为cT2+或N+的患者可行PG。但肿瘤切除后的消化道重建方式仍未达成共识。因此，笔者提出了改良DTR并进行了对比研究。另外，本研究排除了Siewert I型患者，并且所纳入患者食管受累<4 cm，对于纵隔淋巴结可仅

行下纵隔淋巴结清扫<sup>[21-23]</sup>。

本研究中两组在手术时间、术中出血量、淋巴结清扫数量、腹腔引流管拔除时间、术后住院时间和住院总费用方面比较,差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ );观察组消化道重建时间长于对照组( $P<0.005$ ),但总体手术时间无明显差异,笔者认为因改良DTR需制作管型胃,导致吻合时间变长,而总体手术时间与术者既往手术经验与熟练度相关,因此无明显差异。观察组术后首次排气时间以及术后恢复进食时间均短于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),表明观察组术后胃肠功能恢复更早。这可能与本组病例将残胃制作成管型胃有关。笔者认为管型胃保留了大部分术前胃的运动特征,而且管型胃的容积小,增加了胃内压,可以减少食物在胃内的停留时间。残胃排空障碍是PG术后的常见问题,Ahn等<sup>[24]</sup>研究显示,DTR术后3个月,胃排空障碍发生率为48.9%,可能与PG时切除了位于胃体中部大弯侧的胃电起搏点、减弱了胃排空能力相关。Shaibu等<sup>[8]</sup>对PG术后重建技术的效果进行Meta分析发现DTR术后胃排空障碍的发生率为39%。在本研究中,观察组术后6个月消化道造影显示胃排空障碍的发生率仅为19%,原因可能是制作管型胃的方法保留了部分在胃的尾区,位于胃体中上部靠大弯侧胃电起搏区域,有利于维持术后胃排空能力<sup>[25-27]</sup>。

抗反流功效是衡量PG术后消化道重建方式的最重要的指标之一。PG术后胃食管反流是常见的并发症,是影响术后生活质量的一个重要因素,本研究结果显示,观察组术后反流性食管炎的发生率为4.8%,对照组为8.0%,且两组间差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),但远低于传统食管胃吻合术的32%~74%<sup>[28]</sup>。Nunobe等<sup>[29]</sup>通过统计管型胃食管吻合反流性食管炎的发生率为5.7%~30.8%,这也略高于观察组。因此,DTR利用所插入空肠(10~15 cm)的缓冲抗反流作用可能更有利于减少PG术后反流性食管炎的发生率。另一方面,本组在手术中使采用管型胃前壁距残端3 cm处与空肠吻合,使顶端形成类似于人工“胃底”结构可能减少了残胃向间置空肠段反流。既往研究<sup>[30]</sup>显示,DTR术后反流性食管炎发生率为11.7%。Shaibu等<sup>[8]</sup>将PG术后消化道重建方式对比,发现DTR反流性食管炎发生率为8.6%,这与本研究结果相似。两组术后肺

部感染、胸腔积液、切口感染、肠梗阻的发生率无明显差异(均 $P>0.05$ ),并且术后均未发生吻合口瘘或狭窄,笔者认为术中谨慎操作、加固吻合口缝合线,这些都能有效降低术后吻合口并发症的发生概率。通过对比两组患者在围手术期情况,术后并发症发生情况,笔者认为改良DTR具有相对可靠的手术安全性。

DTR保留了部分胃及开放了十二指肠通道,食物除了可以经残胃通路排空,也可经空肠通路排空,增加了患者营养物质的摄入<sup>[31]</sup>。研究<sup>[32-33]</sup>表明,DTR术后患者可以维持正常或接近正常的维生素 $B_{12}$ 水平。但对于DTR对血红蛋白、蛋白质以及其他血清学和营养指标的影响仍存在争议,Li等<sup>[34]</sup>的Meta分析结果显示,在7篇评估的文章中,有4篇表明DTR在预防维生素 $B_{12}$ 缺乏方面更有优势,但对血红蛋白或铁蛋白则无益处。这可能与进入胃内食物的量有关。Tanaka等<sup>[10]</sup>提出可通过使用直线切割闭合器改变胃空肠吻合口大小和方向使更多食物进入胃。同时,有研究<sup>[35]</sup>表明使用60 mm直线切割闭合器行残胃前壁和空肠吻合,可改善患者术后营养水平。本研究两组患者术后6个月营养情况比较,体质量、血红蛋白、总蛋白比较,差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ );术后6个月时对照组白蛋白水平明显低于观察组。分析其原因是,笔者中心在以往传统DTR中,部分患者使用圆形吻合器行残胃空肠的端侧吻合,可能影响了食物的进入。而观察组是采用60 mm直线切割闭合器,将空肠与管型胃前壁行侧侧吻合,并置于空肠后方,使更多食物进入胃。

综上所述,改良DTR应用于PG后消化道重建手术安全可行。相比于间置空肠DTR虽然消化道重建时间更长,但具有术后排气时间短、恢复进食时间早的优点,手术效果不劣于传统DTR。并且未增加术后并发症的发生风险。

本研究局限性在于:(1)纳入患者例数较少。主要因为我国进展期胃癌占比较大,早期胃上部癌患者数量少。(2)本研究随访时间较短,无法对患者长期的生活质量与生存时间进行评估。(3)本研究中主要探讨了手术安全性,手术效果以及初步疗效分析,对于食物通过残胃空肠吻合的量且食物通过量随着时间推移是否会有变化,未来有必要更进一步的研究。

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