

·论著·

老年患者腹腔镜胃癌根治术后发生并发症影响因素分析的多中心研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨≥70岁患者腹腔镜胃癌根治术(LG)后发生并发症的影响因素。**方法** 采用回顾性病例对照研究方法。回顾性分析2020年1月至2022年12月天津医科大学肿瘤医院等天津市10家医学中心收治的370例≥70岁胃癌患者的临床病理资料;男281例,女89例;年龄为(74±4)岁。根据患者术后并发症发生情况分为术后发生并发症和术后未发生并发症。观察指标:(1)≥70岁胃癌患者LG开展情况。(2)≥70岁胃癌患者LG手术情况。(3)≥70岁胃癌患者LG后发生并发症的影响因素分析。正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。偏态分布的计量资料以M(范围)表示。计数资料以绝对数或百分比表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。等级资料比较采用非参数秩和检验。单因素分析根据资料类型选择对应的统计学方法。多因素分析采用Logistic回归模型。**结果** (1)≥70岁胃癌患者LG开展情况。2020—2022年,370例≥70岁胃癌患者中,212例行完全LG,158例行腹腔镜辅助胃癌根治术;2020年63例LG患者中,完全LG的比例为41.27%(26/63),2021年133例LG患者中,完全LG的比例为54.14%(72/133),2022年174例LG患者中,完全LG的比例为65.52%(114/174)。(2)≥70岁胃癌患者LG手术情况。370例≥70岁胃癌患者手术时间为(221±82)min,清扫淋巴结数目为30(5~85)枚,转移淋巴结数目为2(0~76)枚。370例患者中,D₂淋巴结清扫326例,D₁及D₁₊淋巴结清扫44例;R₀切除360例,R₁切除10例。99例患者术后发生并发症,其中≥3级并发症42例,因术后并发症行2次手术6例,围手术期死亡4例。370例患者术后病理学分期:I期90例、II期66例、III期205例、IV期9例。(3)≥70岁胃癌患者LG后发生并发症的影响因素分析。多因素分析结果显示:性别、美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)分级、淋巴结清扫范围、手术时间是≥70岁胃癌患者LG后发生并发症的独立影响因素(风险比=0.449,2.088,5.184,2.646,95%可信区间为0.234~0.859,1.059~4.119,1.522~17.654,1.564~4.477,P<0.05)。**结论** 性别、ASA分级、淋巴结清扫范围、手术时间是≥70岁胃癌患者LG后发生并发症的独立影响因素。

【关键词】 胃肿瘤; 老年; 胃癌根治术; 术后并发症; 腹腔镜检查

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Analysis of influencing factors for postoperative complications in elderly patients receiving laparoscopic radical gastrectomy of gastric cancer: a multicenter study

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[Abstract] Objective To investigate the factors influencing postoperative complications in patients over 70 years old who underwent laparoscopic radical gastrectomy of gastric cancer. **Methods** The retrospective case-control study was conducted. The clinicopathological data of 370 gastric cancer patients over 70 years old who were admitted to 10 medical centers, including Tianjin Medical University Cancer Institute & Hospital *et al*, from January 2020 to December 2022 were collected. There were 281 males and 89 females, aged (74±4)years. All patients were divided into the patients with postoperative complications and the patients without postoperative complications, respectively. Observation indicators: (1) implementation of laparoscopic radical gastrectomy in gastric cancer patients over 70 years old; (2) surgical conditions of gastric cancer patients over 70 years old who underwent laparoscopic radical gastrectomy; (3) analysis of factors influencing postoperative complications in gastric cancer patients over 70 years old who underwent laparoscopic radical gastrectomy. Measurement data with normal distribution were represented as *Mean±SD*, and measurement data with skewed distribution were represented as *M(range)*. Count data were described as absolute numbers or percentages, and comparison between groups was conducted using the chi-square test. Comparison of ordinal data was conducted using the non-parameter rank sum test. Univariate analysis was conducted using corresponding methods based on data types. Multivariate analysis was conducted using the Logistic regression model. **Results** (1) Implementation of laparoscopic radical gastrectomy in gastric cancer patients over 70 years old. Of the 370 gastric cancer patients over 70 years old who were admitted from 2020 to 2022, there were 212 cases undergoing total laparoscopic gastrectomy, and 158 cases undergoing laparoscopic assisted radical gastrectomy, respectively. In 2020, among 63 patients who underwent laparoscopic radical gastrectomy for gastric cancer, the proportion of totally laparoscopic radical gastrectomy was 41.27%(26/63). In 2021, among 133 patients who underwent laparoscopic radical gastrectomy for gastric cancer, the proportion of totally laparoscopic radical gastrectomy was 54.14%(72/133). In 2022, among 174 patients who underwent laparoscopic radical gastrectomy for gastric cancer, the proportion of totally laparoscopic radical gastrectomy was 65.52%(114/174). (2) Surgical conditions of gastric cancer patients over 70 years old who underwent laparoscopic radical gastrectomy. The operation time, number of lymph node dissected, number of metastatic lymph node of 370 gastric cancer patients over 70 years old were (221±82)minutes, 30(range, 5–85), 2(range, 0–76). Of the 370 patients, there were 326 cases receiving D₂ lymph node dissection, and 44 cases receiving D₁ or D₁₊ lymph node dissection. There were 360 cases achieved R₀ resection, and 10 cases achieved R₁ resection. There were 99 patients experienced postoperative complications, including 42 cases of ≥grade 3 complications. There were 6 cases undergoing secondary surgery due to complications, and 4 cases died during the perioperative period. Results of postoperative pathological staging in 370 patients showed there were 90 cases in stage I, 66 cases in stage II, 205 cases in stage III, and 9 cases in stage IV. (3) Analysis of factors influencing postoperative complications in gastric cancer patients over 70 years old who underwent laparoscopic radical gastrectomy. Results of multivariate analysis showed that gender, American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) score, range of lymph node dissection, operation time were independent factors affecting postoperative complications in gastric cancer patients over 70 years old who underwent laparoscopic

radical gastrectomy (*hazard ratio*=0.449, 2.088, 5.184, 2.646, 95% *confidence interval* as 0.234–0.859, 1.059–4.119, 1.522–17.654, 1.564–4.477, $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Gender, ASA score, range of lymph node dissection and operation time are independent factors affecting postoperative complications in gastric cancer patients over 70 years old who underwent laparoscopic radical gastrectomy.

【Key words】 Stomach neoplasms; Elderly; Radical gastrectomy; Postoperative complications; Laparoscopy

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近年来,全世界人口老龄化程度逐渐加重^[1]。中国人口老龄化问题日趋严重,随着平均寿命的延长,老年人胃癌的比例逐渐升高^[2-3]。随着微创外科技术和器械的发展,腹腔镜胃癌根治术(laparoscopic gastrectomy, LG)在中国迅速发展,多项研究结果显示:LG 术中出血量少,术后并发症发生率低,术后住院时间短^[4-7]。笔者团队前期研究结果显示:天津市腹腔镜胃癌手术的比例逐年上升^[8]。本研究回顾性分析 2020 年 1 月至 2022 年 12 月天津市 10 家医学中心收治的 370 例(天津医科大学肿瘤医院 206 例、天津市人民医院 66 例、天津市第三中心医院 26 例、天津市第一中心医院 21 例、天津医科大学第二医院 19 例、天津市南开医院 14 例、天津市蓟州区人民医院 7 例、中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第 983 医院 6 例、天津市泰达医院 4 例、天津市第五中心医院 1 例)≥70 岁胃癌患者的临床病理资料,探讨其行 LG 后发生并发症的影响因素。

资料与方法

一、一般资料

采用回顾性病例对照研究方法。收集 370 例≥70 岁胃癌患者的临床病理资料;男 281 例,女 89 例;年龄为(74±4)岁;BMI 为(23.2±2.8)kg/m²。245 例患者合并其他疾病(部分患者合并多种疾病):合并原发性高血压 187 例、糖尿病 80 例、脑血管疾病 37 例、心血管疾病 72 例,其他可能影响手术安全的疾病 14 例。370 例患者中,有上腹部手术史 21 例,ASA 分级Ⅲ级 52 例,行术前化疗 24 例。根据患者术后并发症情况分为术后发生并发症和术后未发生并发症。本研究通过天津医科大学肿瘤医院医学伦理委员会审批,批号为 E20210171。患者及家属均签署知情同意书。

二、纳入标准和排除标准

纳入标准:(1)年龄≥70 岁,术前经胃镜及活组织病理学检查诊断为胃癌或食管胃结合部腺癌。

(2)手术方式为腹腔镜辅助胃癌根治术或完全 LG。

(3)ASA 分级≤Ⅲ级。

排除标准:(1)行机器人胃癌手术。(2)腹腔镜探查后行开腹手术,或中转开腹手术。(3)探查短路手术。(4)ASA 分级>Ⅲ级。(5)临床病理资料缺失。

三、观察指标和评价标准

观察指标:(1)≥70 岁胃癌患者 LG 开展情况。(2)≥70 岁胃癌患者 LG 手术情况。(3)≥70 岁胃癌患者 LG 后发生并发症的影响因素分析。

评价标准:ASA 分级Ⅰ级为体格健康,发育营养良好,各器官功能正常;Ⅱ级为除外科疾病外,有轻度并存疾病,功能代偿健全;Ⅲ级为并存疾病严重,体力活动受限,但尚能应对日常活动。术后并发症分级参照 Clavien-Dindo 分级标准评估^[9]。

四、统计学分析

应用 SPSS 27.0 统计软件进行分析。正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。偏态分布的计量资料以 M (范围)表示。计数资料以绝对数或百分比表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。等级资料比较采用非参数秩和检验。单因素分析根据资料类型选择对应的统计学方法。多因素分析采用 Logistic 回归模型。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

一、≥70 岁胃癌患者 LG 开展情况

2020—2022 年,370 例≥70 岁胃癌患者中,212 例行完全 LG,158 例行腹腔镜辅助胃癌根治术;2020 年 63 例 LG 患者中,完全 LG 的比例为 41.27%(26/63),2021 年 133 例 LG 患者中,完全 LG 的比例为 54.14%(72/133),2022 年 174 例 LG 患者中,完全 LG 的比例为 65.52%(114/174)。

二、≥70 岁胃癌患者 LG 手术情况

370 例≥70 岁胃癌患者手术时间为(221±82)min,清扫淋巴结数目为 30(5~85)枚,转移淋巴结数目

为2(0~76)枚。370例患者中,D₂淋巴结清扫326例,D₁或D₁₊淋巴结清扫44例;R₀切除360例,R₁切除10例。99例患者术后发生并发症(肺炎45例、腹腔感染31例、吻合口瘘10例、胰瘘10例、血栓类并发症9例、出血8例、梗阻6例、呼吸衰竭4例、胸腔积液4例、胃瘫4例、淋巴瘘4例、心功能衰竭1例,同1例患者可合并≥1种并发症),其中≥3级并发症42例,因术后并发症行2次手术6例(2例吻合口瘘、2例十二指肠残端瘘、1例腹腔出血、1例肠梗阻),围手术期死亡4例(2例腹腔感染、1例肺栓塞、1例肺炎呼吸衰竭)。370例患者术后病理学分期:I期90例、II期66例、III期205例、IV期9例。

三、≥70岁胃癌患者LG后发生并发症的影响因素分析

单因素分析结果显示:性别、BMI、ASA分级、术前A1b、淋巴结清扫范围、手术时间、术中出血量、围手术期输血是影响≥70岁胃癌患者LG后发生并发症的相关因素($P<0.05$);年龄、上腹部手术史、术前Hb、手术方式、切除范围、根治程度、术前化疗、术后病理学分期不是影响≥70岁胃癌患者LG后发生并发症的相关因素($P>0.05$)。见表1。

多因素分析结果显示:性别、ASA分级、淋巴结清扫范围、手术时间是≥70岁胃癌患者LG后发生并发症的独立影响因素($P<0.05$)。见表2。

表1 影响370例≥70岁胃癌患者腹腔镜胃癌根治术后发生并发症的单因素分析
Table 1 University analysis of postoperative complications in 370 gastric cancer patients over 70 years old who underwent laparoscopic radical gastrectomy

临床病理因素	未发生并发症(271例)	发生并发症(99例)	统计量值	P值
性别				
男	197	84	$\chi^2=5.864$	0.015
女	74	15		
年龄(岁)				
≥70且<80	235	86	$\chi^2=0.001$	0.969
≥80	36	13		
体质量指数(kg/m ²)				
<25	215	67	$\chi^2=5.437$	0.020
≥25	56	32		
美国麻醉医师协会分级				
I~II级	241	77	$\chi^2=7.466$	0.006
III级	30	22		

续表1				
临床病理因素	未发生并发症(271例)	发生并发症(99例)	统计量值	P值
上腹部手术史				
无	259	90	$\chi^2=2.945$	0.086
有	12	9		
术前血红蛋白(g/L)				
≥9	234	80	$\chi^2=1.732$	0.185
<9	37	19		
术前白蛋白(g/L)				
≥35	236	78	$\chi^2=3.886$	0.049
<35	35	21		
手术方式				
腹腔镜辅助胃癌根治术	110	48	$\chi^2=1.847$	0.174
完全腹腔镜胃癌根治术	161	51		
切除范围				
远端胃	169	55	$\chi^2=1.649$	0.438
近端胃	39	15		
全胃	63	29		
根治程度				
R ₀	266	94	$\chi^2=2.833$	0.092
R ₁	5	5		
淋巴结清扫范围				
D ₁ 及D ₁₊	41	3	$\chi^2=10.130$	0.001
D ₂	230	96		
手术时间(min)				
<240	206	50	$\chi^2=22.135$	<0.001
≥240	65	49		
术中出血量(mL)				
<100	137	32	$\chi^2=9.712$	0.002
≥100	134	67		
围手术期输血				
无	248	81	$\chi^2=6.917$	0.009
有	23	18		
术前化疗				
无	255	91	$\chi^2=0.566$	0.452
有	16	8		
术后病理学分期				
I期	63	27	$Z=0.278$	0.781
II期	50	16		
III期	153	52		
IV期	5	4		

表 2 影响 370 例 ≥70 岁胃癌患者行腹腔镜胃癌根治术后发生并发症的多因素分析

Table 2 Multiversity analysis of postoperative complications in 370 gastric cancer patients over 70 years old who underwent laparoscopic radical gastrectomy

临床病理因素	<i>b</i> 值	标准误	Wald 值	风险比	95% 可信区间	<i>P</i> 值
性别(女性比男性)	-0.802	0.331	5.856	0.449	0.234~0.859	0.016
美国麻醉医师协会分级(I~II 级比 III 级)	0.736	0.347	4.515	2.088	1.059~4.119	0.034
淋巴结清扫范围(D ₂ 比 D ₁ 及 D ₁₊)	1.646	0.625	6.927	5.184	1.522~17.654	0.008
手术时间(≥240 min 比 <240 min)	0.973	0.268	13.150	2.646	1.564~4.477	<0.001

讨 论

近年来, LG 在东亚地区获得大力推广, 其适应症逐渐扩大, 由早期胃癌, 扩展到局部进展期胃癌^[4-6]。日本学者在研究中指出: 胃癌术后并发症会导致患者术后化疗启动延迟和持续时间缩短, 影响患者生存^[7]。因此, 探讨老年胃癌患者 LG 后发生并发症的相关因素, 有利于提高手术安全性, 改善患者生存。

随着人口老龄化进程加深和 LG 的成熟, 老年胃癌患者行 LG 的数量逐渐增加^[9-16]。本研究结果显示: 2020—2022 年 ≥70 岁胃癌患者 LG 例数和完全 LG 比例数值均逐年增高。

老年胃癌患者手术后并发症发生率较高^[17-21]。本研究结果显示: ≥70 岁老年胃癌 LG 患者发生术后并发症比例高于笔者团队前期报道的天津市胃癌整体并发症发生率^[8]; 且有 4 例患者围手术期死亡。

本研究结果显示: 性别是 ≥70 岁胃癌患者 LG 后发生并发症的独立影响因素。性别对老年胃癌 LG 后发生并发症影响的报道较少, 笔者推测: 这种差异可能是因为男性吸烟、饮酒等不良生活习惯较多, 心脑血管疾病发生率也高于女性, 这些潜在不良因素影响手术并发症发生率。ASA 分级是公认影响老年患者 LG 安全性的因素^[22-24]。本研究结果显示: ASA 分级是 ≥70 岁胃癌患者 LG 后发生并发症的独立影响因素。围手术期合理治疗老年胃癌患者的合并症, 充分的术前麻醉评估和术中麻醉管理是减少老年胃癌患者 LG 后发生并发症的有效手段^[24-25]。本研究结果显示: 淋巴结清扫范围是 ≥70 岁胃癌患者 LG 后发生并发症的独立影响因素。已有研究结果显示: 老年胃癌患者中, 与 D₁ 淋巴结清扫比较, D₂ 淋巴结清扫无生存获益^[17-18]。日本的 1 项研究结果显示: 与非老年胃癌患者比较, ≥80 岁胃癌患者总生存率更低, 有限的淋巴结清扫更多, 但有限的淋巴结清扫并不影响疾病特异性生存^[18]。

笔者认为: 老年患者总生存率低的原因可能与 ≥80 岁胃癌患者预期寿命较短有关, 对 I 期和 II 期老年胃癌患者建议行有限淋巴结清扫的胃切除术^[18]。因此, 老年胃癌患者行 LG 应根据病程和 ASA 分级情况, 选择恰当的淋巴结清扫范围, 在保证生存的前提下, 降低并发症发生率。Huang 等^[26]回顾性分析 2 170 例行 LG 患者的临床病理资料, 结果显示: 术中出血量 >75 mL 为术后发生严重并发症的独立影响因素。本研究结果显示: 术中出血量是影响 ≥70 岁胃癌患者 LG 后发生并发症的相关因素。Park 等^[27]的研究结果显示: 过长的手术时间是影响患者术后 30 d 死亡率的重要危险因素。相对于传统的开腹手术, LG 手术时间更长, 特别是处于学习曲线阶段的外科医师^[28-30]。本研究结果显示: 手术时间是 ≥70 岁胃癌患者 LG 后发生并发症的独立影响因素。因此, 应该尽量避免外科医师在学习曲线阶段为老年胃癌患者行 LG。有经验的外科医师, 手术操作更熟练、手术时间更短, 更有利于保障老年患者 LG 的安全性。此外, 避免过度的淋巴结清扫和复杂的吻合方式, 可以有效缩短手术时间, 进而降低老年患者 LG 后并发症发生率。

综上, 性别、ASA 分级、淋巴结清扫范围、手术时间是 ≥70 岁胃癌患者 LG 后发生并发症的独立影响因素。合理的围手术期处理可以保障 ≥70 岁胃癌患者 LG 顺利开展。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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