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肛瘘切开挂线术联合置管冲洗术与切开挂线术治疗 高位复杂性肛瘘的临床研究

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨肛瘘切开挂线术联合置管冲洗术与传统切开挂线术治疗高位复杂性肛瘘的手术效果。方法: 共选取符合研究标准的186例高位复杂性肛瘘, 采用随机数表法分为对照组($n=93$)和观察组($n=93$)。对照组行传统切开挂线术治疗, 观察组行肛瘘切开挂线术联合置管冲洗术治疗, 比较两组手术相关指标、手术并发症和住院费用, 术后随访3个月比较两组肛门功能及复发率。结果: 观察组术后7 d视觉模拟疼痛评分(Visual Analogue Scale, VAS)评分、住院费用显著低于对照组, 创面愈合和住院天数短于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($t=3.095, 6.099, 6.454, 5.572, P<0.05$); 两组术后3个月肛管静息压(anal resting pressure, ARP)、肛管最大收缩压(anal maximal contraction pressure, AMCP)、Wexner评分较术前均有显著下降, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 观察组术后3个月ARP, AMCP显著高于对照组, Wexner评分低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($t=2.563, 4.281, 9.149$, 均 $P<0.05$)。观察组并发症率4.30%, 无肛瘘复发病例, 对照组并发症率12.90%, 复发率4.30%, 组间并发症率比较差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.377, P<0.05$)。结论: 肛瘘切开挂线术联合置管冲洗术治疗高位复杂性肛瘘效果显著, 在减轻手术疼痛、促进术后康复、降低经济负担和改善预后方面优于常规切开挂线术。

[关键词] 高位复杂性肛瘘; 挂线疗法; 肛瘘切开挂线术; 置管冲洗术; 愈合; 肛门功能; 复发

Clinical study on the treatment of high complex anal fistula with incision and thread drawing of anal fistula combined with tube washing and incision and thread drawing

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Abstract **Objective:** To investigate the effect of incision and thread-drawing of anal fistula combined with catheter irrigation and traditional incision and thread-drawing in the treatment of high complex anal fistula. **Methods:** A total of 186 cases of high complex anal fistula were selected and randomly divided into control group ($n=93$) and observation group ($n=93$). The control group was treated with traditional incision and thread-hanging operation, while the observation group was treated with anal fistula incision and thread-hanging operation combined with

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catheter irrigation. The related indexes, complications and hospitalization costs of the two groups were compared. The anal function and recurrence rate of the two groups were compared after 3 months of follow-up. **Results:** The Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) score and hospitalization expenses of the observation group were significantly lower than those of the control group at 7 days after operation, and the wound healing and hospitalization days were shorter than those of the control group ($t=3.095, 6.099, 6.454, 5.572, P<0.05$); the anal resting pressure (ARP), anal maximal contraction pressure (AMCP) and Wexner scores of the two groups at 3 months after operation were significantly lower than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). The ARP and AMCP of the observation group at 3 months after operation were significantly higher than those of the control group, and Wexner scores were lower than those of the control group ($t=2.563, 4.281, 9.149, P<0.05$). In the observation group, the complication rate was 4.30%, and there was no recurrence of anal fistula. In the control group, the complication rate was 12.90%, and the recurrence rate was 4.30%. There was significant difference in the rate of complications between groups ($\chi^2=4.377, P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Anal fistula incision and thread-drawing combined with catheter irrigation has significant effect in the treatment of high complex anal fistula. It is superior to conventional incision and thread-drawing in alleviating operation pain, promoting post-operative rehabilitation, reducing economic burden and improving prognosis.

Keywords high complex anal fistula; thread-drawing therapy; incision and thread-drawing of anal fistula; catheter irrigation; healing; anal function; recurrence

肛瘘是常见的肛门直肠外科疾病类型, 临床表现为流脓、肿痛、肿块和瘙痒等症状, 20~40岁为高发年龄段, 男性多于女性, 报道^[1]称肛瘘约占肛肠系统疾病的1.7%~3.6%。肛瘘的分类复杂, 根据与分界线的位置关系可分为高位和低位肛瘘, 根据外口或瘘管的个数可分为单纯性和复杂性肛瘘。手术是治疗肛瘘的主要手段, 包括括约肌保留术式和括约肌切断术式, 目前临床倾向于括约肌切断术, 比如经典的挂线疗法具有以线代刀的作用, 慢性切割, 引流通畅。但对于高位复杂性肛瘘患者而言, 特殊的解剖结构显著增加了手术难度和疼痛, 治愈率低, 且手术过程中过度损伤肛直环会导致不可逆的肛门损伤, 影响肛门功能恢复, 给患者造成生理和心理负担, 因此临床亟需一种既能充分清除病灶组织又能尽可能保护肛门功能的有效术式^[2]。肛瘘切开挂线术联合置管冲洗术是传统切开挂线术的改良术式, 更加注重减少对肛门括约肌的损伤, 缓解手术疼痛和保护肛门功能, 但其手术价值是否具有显著优势尚需大量研究论证。本研究探讨了肛瘘切开挂线术联合置管冲洗术与传统切开挂线术治疗高位复杂性肛瘘的效果。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

纳入标准: 参照《肛裂、直肠脱垂、肛瘘、

痔的诊断标准》^[3]确诊高位复杂性肛瘘, 有2个以上外口, 瘘管有分支, 其主管位于外括约肌深部以上, 有1个或2个以上内口的肛瘘; 患者年龄20~60岁, 性别不限, 意识清醒, 对本研究知情同意, 具备配合随访研究的能力; 肛门形态、功能正常, 无肛瘘手术史和相关手术禁忌证。排除标准: 合并恶性肿瘤、肝肾功能不全、克罗恩病、结核病、血液或免疫功能缺陷者; 哺乳、妊娠期妇女; 高位单纯肛瘘或术前存在肛门形态畸形或功能低下者; 合并严重肛周皮肤疾病者。根据上述纳入和排除标准, 共选取青岛市第八人民医院2016年6月至2018年12月结直肠肛门外科诊治的186例高位复杂性肛瘘, 患者均因不同程度的肛周疼痛、流脓或身体发热、乏力症状就诊, 随机分为对照组和观察组各93例。对照组男69例, 女24例; 年龄24~57(41.27 ± 8.29)岁; 病程11个月~6年(1.78 ± 0.59)年; 肛瘘外口2~6(3.57 ± 1.06)个。观察组男67例, 女26例; 年龄23~60(41.35 ± 8.30)岁; 病程9个月~6年(1.80 ± 0.57)年; 肛瘘外口个数2~6(3.56 ± 1.12)个。两组高位复杂性肛瘘患者上述资料分布均衡, 组间比较差异均不显著($P>0.05$)。本研究获得青岛市第八人民医院医学伦理委员会审核通过。

1.2 手术方法

术前嘱咐患者自行排便或使用开塞露塞肛

辅助排便, 术前24 h用0.9%生理盐水灌肠, 清洗肛周等。手术开始时嘱咐患者取截石位, 骶管麻醉和消毒铺巾, 由具有3年以上结直肠肛门外科手术经验医师进行手术。观察组: 给予肛瘘切开挂线术联合置管冲洗术治疗。通过触诊、视诊、Goodsall定律和局部多普勒超声检查, 确定内口、瘘管走行、肛门内外括约肌和肛管直肠环的位置和解剖关系, 探针从外口缓慢轻柔插入, 观察瘘管的走行, 从内口穿出。切开外括约肌浅部和下部以及内括约肌平齐的瘘管, 用电刀对瘘管管腔内壁进行反复浅在性纵横切割, 仔细搔刮清除腐烂组织, 用30%的双氧水和0.9%生理盐水反复冲洗切割部位。球头探针低位切开创面, 寻找瘘管至内口穿出。将橡皮筋系在探针一端, 探针从内口穿出, 用丝线将通过瘘管的橡皮筋两端合拢。修剪切口成底小口大状, 根据瘘管形态和走行, 选择合适大小的引流管置入瘘管主管处, 在肛周将引流管和皮肤缝合固定。待创面无出血症状后给予包扎固定。对照组: 给予传统切开挂线术治疗。人造外口步骤同观察组, 球头探针从人造外口进入, 经主管道肛内探查, 从内口穿出肛外。先切开内外口间组织, 然后切除坏死组织和瘢痕组织。针对高位管道采用探针挂入橡皮筋, 扎紧, 切除其余支管, 修剪切口成“V”形。两组术后均给予预防性抗感染治疗3 d, 每日观察创面、按时换药、中药坐浴等, 直至创面愈合。术后待创面分泌物显著减少, 新鲜肉芽填塞创面和无感染时, 拔除挂线。术后通过门诊复查、电话随访等方式随访3个月。

1.3 研究指标

统计两组术后7 d视觉模拟疼痛评分(Visual Analogue Scale, VAS)、创面愈合天数、住院天数和住院费用; 采用合肥奥源科技发展有限公司ZGJ-D3型肛肠压力检测仪, 分别于术前、术

后3个月检测肛管静息压(anal resting pressure, ARP)、肛管最大收缩压(anal maximal contraction pressure, AMCP)。采用Wexner便秘评分量表(包括5个项目)评估肛门括约肌功能, 量表得分范围0~20, 得分越高表示肛门失禁症状越严重, 肛门括约肌功能越差。比较两组手术并发症和肛瘘复发情况。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 20.0软件进行数据分析, 计数资料比较行 χ^2 检验; 计量资料经Levene法和Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S)法检验满足方差齐性和正态分布, 用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 组间相比较行LSD-*t*检验, 组内比较行重复测量方差分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组手术相关指标比较

观察组术后7 d VAS评分、创面愈合天数、住院天数及住院费用均显著低于或少于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$, 表1)。

2.2 两组肛管直肠压力检测指标比较

两组术前ARP, AMCP, Wexner评分比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。术后3个月和术前比较以上3项指标均有显著下降, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 观察组术后3个月ARP和AMCP显著高于对照组, Wexner评分低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$, 表2)。

2.3 两组手术并发症和复发率比较

观察组手术并发症率低于对照组($P < 0.05$); 观察组术后3个月未出现复发病例, 对照组有4例复发, 组间复发率比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表3)。

表1 两组手术相关指标比较($n=93, \bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of operation related indexes between the two groups ($n=93, \bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	术后7 d VAS评分	创面愈合天数	住院天数	住院费用/元
对照组	3.05 ± 0.86	26.27 ± 5.26	20.15 ± 4.08	3 025.74 ± 625.35
观察组	2.59 ± 0.72	21.90 ± 4.48	16.57 ± 3.46	2 592.51 ± 413.74
<i>t</i>	3.095	6.099	6.454	5.572
<i>P</i>	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表2 两组手术前后ARP, AMCP和Wexner评分比较($n=93$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of ARP, AMCP, and Wexner score before and after operation between the two groups ($n=93$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	ARP/kPa		AMCP/kPa		Wexner评分	
	术前	术后3个月	术前	术后3个月	术前	术后3个月
对照组	9.62 ± 2.37	7.76 ± 1.73*	19.14 ± 2.56	15.81 ± 2.48*	4.13 ± 0.54	0.42 ± 0.13*
观察组	9.48 ± 2.51	8.39 ± 1.62*	18.97 ± 2.61	17.23 ± 2.02*	4.12 ± 0.57	0.27 ± 0.09*
<i>t</i>	0.391	2.563	0.448	4.281	0.123	9.149
<i>P</i>	0.696	0.011	0.654	<0.001	0.902	<0.001

与本组术前比较, * $P < 0.05$ 。

Compared with the group before operation, * $P < 0.05$.

表3 两组手术并发症和复发率比较($n=93$)Table 3 Comparison of surgical complications and recurrence rate between the two groups ($n=93$)

组别	手术并发症/[例(%)]				术后3个月复发率/[例(%)]
	伤口感染	尿潴留	肛门水肿	合计	
对照组	6 (6.45)	4 (4.30)	2 (2.15)	12 (12.90)	4 (4.30)
观察组	3 (3.26)	1 (1.08)	0 (0.00)	4 (4.30)	0 (0.00)
χ^2	0.467*	0.822*	0.399*	4.377	2.300*
<i>P</i>	0.494	0.365	0.528	0.036	0.129

*不满足Pearson卡方检验前提, 采用连续性校正检验。

*It does not meet the premise of Pearson chi square test and uses continuity correction test.

3 讨论

肛瘘手术成功的关键在于准确定位内口、合理处理肛门括约肌、清除瘘管和引流通畅, 其中准确定位内口是诊断和根治肛瘘的必要条件, 对于高位复杂性肛瘘, 需借助触诊、视诊、Goodsall定律和影像学检查寻找内口, 在使用探针探查时动作尽可能轻柔, 避免造成人为假道或假内口。保护肛门功能和预防术后复发是改善患者预后的核心, 对于高位复杂性肛瘘而言, 瘘管位于外括约肌深部以上, 有多个瘘口和瘘管, 有些管道内弯曲复杂, 常有支管和深部死腔, 手术治疗难度较大, 若手术处理不当, 可引起术后明显疼痛、复发、肛门畸形和失禁等^[4-5]。切开挂线术是目前治疗高位肛瘘的常用术式, 橡皮筋从瘘管的顶端向直肠方向穿过, 通过挂线发挥缓慢机械作用, 以线代刀, 在切断肛瘘管壁的同时, 造成断端的炎症粘连, 防止回缩, 对肛门功能有一定保护作用, 但手术本身不可避免对肛门括约肌造成

损伤, 而且存在结扎的肌束过多, 挂线持续时间长, 患者手术疼痛明显, 术后残留疤痕较大等不足, 增加了肛门失禁的风险, 是影响患者预后质量的重要因素^[6]。

肛瘘切开挂线术联合置管冲洗术是传统切开挂线术的改良术式, 二者人造外口步骤相同, 区别在于肛瘘切开挂线术联合置管冲洗术更加符合肛门的生理解剖结构, 追求保留括约肌解剖完整和控便功能等, 最大限度减少并发症和预防复发^[7-8]。术后3个月是肛瘘手术后肛门功能恢复的关键时期, 也是并发症和复发的高发期, 因此本研究进行术后3个月随访复诊。本研究显示, 和对照组比较, 观察组不仅术后7 d的VAS评分、创面愈合天数、住院天数及费用、并发症率和复发率显著更低或减少, 提示肛瘘切开挂线术联合置管冲洗术具有减轻疼痛感, 加快创面愈合, 缩短住院时间, 减少并发症和术后复发风险等优点^[9]。肖建昆等^[10]报道中采用置管冲洗辅助切开挂线治疗复杂性肛瘘, 发现患者创口肿胀减轻, 伤口无渗液,

疼痛消失, 创口愈合时间和住院时间显著少于对照组, 住院花费更低, 也印证了本研究观点。

肛管直肠压力检测是评估肛门括约肌功能的重要方法。ARP和AMCP反映肛管内括约肌顺应性和肛管外括约肌主要收缩力量, Wexner评分是反映失禁程度和肛门括约肌功能的常用工具^[11]。本研究于术前和术后3个月检测结果显示: 两组术后3个月ARP和AMCP均有显著下降, 原因可能和手术造成肛管和周围组织损伤有关。但观察组术后3个月ARP和AMCP均显著高于对照组, Wexner评分显著低于对照组, 与研究^[12-13]报道相吻合, 说明肛瘘切开挂线术联合置管冲洗术对肛门功能的影响更小, 可减轻括约肌损伤和保护肛门功能。本研究认为, 肛瘘切开挂线术联合置管冲洗术中的橡皮筋挂在齿线上方和瘘管的中下部, 减少对肌束的切割, 更加符合肛门的解剖生理结构, 减轻手术对肛门形态和括约肌的损伤。同时橡皮筋在创面缩小后期起到引流的效果, 确保引流通畅, 内口处的置管冲洗可以彻底清除残余脓液和死腔, 减少手术并发症和降低术后复发可能^[14-15]。

本研究也存在不足: 仅选择高位复杂性肛瘘作为研究对象, 未涉及两种手术治疗高位单纯性肛瘘的手术比较, 而且术后随访仅3个月, 随访时间偏短, 患者术后6个月、1年的复发率有无差异尚需后续研究探讨。但总的来说, 肛瘘切开挂线术联合置管冲洗术治疗高位复杂性肛瘘效果肯定, 对促进术后康复和改善预后有重要意义。

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