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# 改良吻合器痔上黏膜环切术与痔自动套扎术联合外剥内扎术 治疗中重度混合痔老年患者的疗效

许韵, 严满红, 袁保

(江阴市中医院肛肠科, 江苏 无锡 214400)

**[摘要]** 目的: 观察改良吻合器痔上黏膜环切术(procedure for prolapse and hemorrhoids, PPH)与痔自动套扎术(Ruiyun procedure for hemorrhoids, RPH)联合外剥内扎术对中重度混合痔老年患者术后并发症及疼痛的影响。方法: 选择2019年1月至12月江阴市中医院收治的行RPH联合外剥内扎术治疗的中重度混合痔老年患者63例, 作为对照组; 另选取2020年1月至2020年12月江阴市中医院收治的行改良PPH联合外剥内扎术治疗的中重度混合痔老年患者63例, 作为观察组。记录两组围手术期指标, 包括手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间、住院费用、创面愈合时间; 记录术前及术后7 d两组Wexner评分、肛管最大收缩压、肛管最大静息压; 比较两组术前及术后1、3、5、7 d视觉模拟量表(Visual Analogue Scale, VAS)评分; 记录两组3个月内并发症发生情况。结果: 与对照组相比, 观察组术中出血量较少, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ); 观察组术后Wexner评分较低, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ), 两组肛管最大收缩压、肛管最大静息压无明显差异( $P>0.05$ ); 术后1、3 d, 与对照组相比, 观察组术后VAS评分较低, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ); 与对照组相比, 观察组术后并发症总发生率较低, 差异有统计学意义(7.94% vs 20.63%,  $P<0.05$ )。结论: PPH联合外剥内扎术治疗中重度老年混合痔患者, 对患者肛门功能影响较小, 术后疼痛较轻, 并发症总发生率较低, 且住院费用较少, 具有推广价值。

**[关键词]** 混合痔; 老年; 改良吻合器痔上黏膜环切术; 痔自动套扎术; 外剥内扎术

## Efficacy of modified procedure for prolapse and hemorrhoids and Ruiyun procedure for hemorrhoids combined with external stripping and internal ligation in the treatment of elderly patients with moderate and severe mixed hemorrhoids

XU Yun, YAN Manhong, YUAN Bao

(Department of Anorectal, Jiangyin Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Wuxi Jiangsu 214400, China)

**Abstract** **Objective:** To observe the effect of procedure for prolapse and hemorrhoids (PPH) and Ruiyun procedure for

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通信作者 (Corresponding author): 严满红, Email: ttcvgxx@163.com

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hemorrhoids (RPH) combined with external stripping and internal ligation on postoperative complications and pain in elderly patients with moderate to severe mixed hemorrhoids. **Methods:** A total of 63 elderly patients with moderate and severe mixed hemorrhoids treated by RPH combined with external stripping and internal ligation from January 2019 to December 2019 were selected as a control group. In addition, 63 elderly patients with moderate and severe mixed hemorrhoids treated with modified PPH combined with external stripping and internal ligation from January 2020 to December 2020 were selected as an observation group. The perioperative indexes, including operation time, intraoperative blood loss, hospitalization time, hospitalization expenses and wound healing time, of the 2 groups were recorded; Wexner score, maximum anal systolic pressure and maximum anal resting pressure were recorded before and 7 days after the operation. The Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) scores of the 2 groups were compared before the operation and 1, 3, 5 and 7 days after the operation; The complications of the 2 groups within 3 months were recorded. **Results:** Compared with the control group, the amount of bleeding in the observation group was less, the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). After the operation, compared with the control group, the Wexner score of the observation group was lower, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in the maximum anal systolic pressure and the maximum anal resting pressure between the 2 groups ( $P > 0.05$ ). Compared with the control group, the VAS score of the observation group was lower 1 and 3 days after the operation, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with the control group, the total incidence of postoperative complications in the observation group was lower, and the difference was statistically significant (7.94% vs 20.63%,  $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** PPH combined with external stripping and internal ligation in the treatment of moderate and severe elderly patients with mixed hemorrhoids has, less impact on anal function, less postoperative pain, lower total incidence of complications, and less hospitalization expenses, which has promotion value.

**Keywords** mixed hemorrhoids; old age; modified procedure for prolapse and hemorrhoids; Ruiyun procedure for hemorrhoids; external stripping and internal ligation

痔是临床常见的一种慢性疾病, 痔的形成与肛门直肠底部和黏膜的静脉丛曲张密切相关, 其实质是一个柔软的静脉团<sup>[1]</sup>。混合痔是内疮和外疮的混合体或结合体, 混合痔既能单独表现出内疮或外疮的症状, 也可出现内外疮的共同症状<sup>[2]</sup>。混合痔在各年龄段均可发病, 其发病率通常与年龄呈正相关, 在男性和女性中的分布无明显倾向<sup>[3]</sup>。随着医疗行业对混合痔研究的加深, 其治疗方式也逐渐成熟, 痔自动套扎术(Ruiyun procedure for hemorrhoids, RPH)因操作简单、安全性较高等优势在临床中广泛应用, 但其费用较高, 在基层推广有一定难度, 因此急需探寻一种更优的手术方案<sup>[4]</sup>。吻合器痔上黏膜环切术(procedure for prolapse and hemorrhoids, PPH)也是临床常用术式, 具有微创、操作简单、疗效显著等优势, 但术后出血等并发症较多, 且术后残余皮赘如不经有效处理, 易增加术后复发的风险<sup>[5]</sup>。改良PPH在PPH的基础上对荷包缝合技术进行改良, 采取降落伞式缝合操作, 目前国内有关改良PPH的报道较

少, 本研究将对改良PPH和RPH联合外剥内扎术用于老年混合痔的疗效进行观察比较, 现将结果报告如下。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 对象

选择2019年1月至12月江阴市中医院收治的行RPH联合外剥内扎术治疗的中重度混合痔老年患者63例, 作为对照组; 另选取2020年1月至12月江阴市中医院收治的行改良PPH联合外剥内扎术治疗的中重度混合痔老年患者63例, 作为观察组。本研究已获得江阴市中医院医学伦理委员会批准。

纳入标准: 1) 年龄60~80岁; 2) 符合混合痔相关诊断标准<sup>[6]</sup>, 混合痔分期II~III期; 3) 患者及其家属对本研究知情同意。排除标准: 1) 合并肛瘘、肛周红肿、肛裂等; 2) 有手术禁忌证; 3) 合并严重精神或心理疾病, 难以配合研究; 4) 合并血液系统疾病; 5) 合并严重凝血功能障碍; 6) 重度贫

血; 7)存在乙肝病史。

## 1.2 方法

对照组采取RPH联合外剥内扎术。患者取侧卧位, 麻醉成功后, 对肛周和肛内进行消毒, 铺设无菌孔巾, 扩肛完成后在肛管内置入肛窥器, 显露出内痔块和齿状线。将枪管经肛窥器置入, 对准目标后, 将组织以负压抽吸进肛管中, 完成后转动棘轮, 将目标组织牢固套住, 打开负压释放开关, 将被套组织释放, 其他内痔组织以相同方法处理。对于暴露处残留的内置部分, 使用海绵钳夹住并固定内痔部分, 在外痔部分做1个“V”形切口至齿状线, 将痔核部分结扎, 将结扎部分2/3左右的痔核组织剪除。

观察组采用改良PPH联合外剥内扎术。患者取侧卧位, 麻醉成功后, 对肛周和肛内进行消毒, 铺设无菌巾, 使用艾利斯钳将肛缘皮肤提起并在肛内置入扩张器, 在肛缘勾缝并将扩肛器固定, 使直肠黏膜呈唇状突起, 直视下在齿状线上2 cm左右处3点位进针, 顺时针以3-0可吸收线进行单荷包缝合, 分别在荷包线6、9、12点位放置预置线并置入吻合器, 将3点位荷包缝合线收紧并打结, 用勾线器把荷包缝合线和3根预置线从吻合器槽内拉紧, 将艾利斯钳松开, 牵引预置线使直肠黏膜呈现出降落伞状, 根据痔核情况将外痔痔核向内按压, 将痔上直肠黏膜环最大限度地置入吻合器内, 将吻合器收紧并击发, 保持击发状态约1 min, 打开并取出吻合器。检查吻合口, 对活动性出血部位进行缝合。检查无出血后, 对未回缩的曲张静脉丛和外痔做“V”形切口, 行外剥内扎术。

## 1.3 观察指标

1)围手术期指标: 记录两组手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间、住院费用、创面愈合时间。2)肛门功能: 使用Wexner评分<sup>[7]</sup>评价患者的肛门功能, 该评分包含气体、稀便、干便、需要卫生垫和生活方式改变5个方面, 总分为20, 评分越高表示患者功能失禁情况越严重; 肛管最大收缩压、肛管最大静息压使用消化道动力检测仪(上海涵飞医疗器械有限公司, XDJ-S8G型)进行检测, 分别于术前、术后7 d进行评分和检测。3)视觉模拟量表(Visual Analogue Scale, VAS)评分: 使用VAS评分评价患者疼痛程度, 该评分总分为10,

得分越高疼痛越强烈, 分别于术前, 术后1、3、5、7 d进行评分。4)术后随访3个月, 记录两组3个月内并发症发生情况。

## 1.4 统计学处理

选用SPSS 22.0统计学软件进行数据分析, 计量资料均符合正态分布, 以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示, 组间比较行 $t$ 检验, 同组内比较采取配对样本 $t$ 检验, 不同时点行重复测量的方差分析; 计数资料以例(%)表示, 组间比较行 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组一般资料比较

两组年龄、性别、病程、混合痔分期、体重指数、凝血指标等一般资料均无明显差异, 具有可比性(均 $P>0.05$ , 表1)。

### 2.2 两组围手术期指标比较

与对照组相比, 观察组住院费用较少, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ); 两组手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间、创面愈合时间均无明显差异(均 $P>0.05$ , 表2)。

### 2.3 两组手术前后肛门功能比较

手术前, 两组Wexner评分、肛管最大收缩压、肛管最大静息压均无明显差异(均 $P>0.05$ ); 手术后, 两组Wexner评分均有所提升, 差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ ); 手术后, 与对照组相比, 观察组Wexner评分较低, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ), 两组肛管最大收缩压、肛管最大静息压均无明显差异(均 $P>0.05$ , 表3)。

### 2.4 两组手术前后不同时点疼痛评分比较

手术前, 两组VAS评分无明显差异( $P>0.05$ ); 术后1 d, 两组VAS评分有所提高, 术后3、5、7 d, 两组VAS评分呈下降趋势, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ); 术后1、3 d, 与对照组相比, 观察组VAS评分较低, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ , 表4)。

### 2.5 两组术后并发症发生情况比较

与对照组相比, 观察组术后并发症总发生率较低, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ , 表5)。

表1 两组一般资料比较( $n=63$ )Table 1 Comparison of general data between the 2 groups ( $n=63$ )

组别	年龄/岁	性别/[例(%)]		病程/年	混合痔分期/[例(%)]		BMI/( $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ )	凝血指标/s		
		男	女		II期	III期		活化部分凝血活酶时间	凝血酶原时间	凝血酶时间
观察组	67.52 ± 6.39	34 (53.97)	29 (46.03)	5.19 ± 1.72	36 (57.14)	27 (42.86)	23.18 ± 3.06	30.01 ± 2.15	14.26 ± 1.16	22.26 ± 1.06
对照组	68.06 ± 6.47	30 (47.62)	33 (51.38)	5.08 ± 1.69	31 (49.21)	32 (50.79)	23.41 ± 2.97	30.15 ± 2.11	14.21 ± 1.28	22.30 ± 1.14
$t/\chi^2$	0.471	0.508		0.362	0.797		0.428	0.369	0.230	0.204
$P$	0.638	0.476		0.718	0.372		0.669	0.713	0.819	0.839

表2 两组围手术期指标比较( $n=63$ )Table 2 Comparison of perioperative indexes between the 2 groups ( $n=63$ )

组别	手术时间/min	术中出血量/mL	住院时间/d	住院费用/千元	创面愈合时间/d
观察组	24.58 ± 6.72	14.62 ± 3.85	5.94 ± 1.62	7.24 ± 0.85	17.73 ± 5.58
对照组	24.39 ± 7.06	15.06 ± 4.13	6.28 ± 1.55	8.92 ± 1.02	17.69 ± 5.87
$t$	0.155	0.619	1.204	10.043	0.039
$P$	0.877	0.537	0.231	<0.001	0.969

表3 两组手术前后肛门功能比较( $n=63$ )Table 3 Comparison of anal function before and after the operation between the 2 groups ( $n=63$ )

组别	Wexner评分		肛管最大收缩压/kPa		肛管最大静息压/kPa	
	术前	术后	术前	术后	术前	术后
观察组	2.48 ± 0.69	2.81 ± 0.98*	13.16 ± 1.32	11.35 ± 1.73	12.19 ± 4.38	11.03 ± 4.22
对照组	2.43 ± 0.71	3.25 ± 1.03*	13.24 ± 1.38	11.89 ± 1.85	12.31 ± 4.52	10.98 ± 3.85
$t$	0.401	2.456	0.333	1.692	0.151	0.069
$P$	0.689	0.015	0.740	0.093	0.880	0.945

与手术前相比, \* $P<0.05$ 。

Compared with before the surgery, \* $P<0.05$ .

表4 两组手术前后不同时点VAS评分比较( $n=63$ )Table 4 Comparison of VAS scores at different time points before and after the operation between the 2 groups ( $n=63$ )

组别	术前	术后1 d	术后3 d	术后5 d	术后7 d
观察组	2.32 ± 1.06	5.06 ± 0.92 <sup>a</sup>	3.25 ± 1.06 <sup>ab</sup>	2.26 ± 0.81 <sup>bc</sup>	1.65 ± 0.82 <sup>abcd</sup>
对照组	2.35 ± 1.03	5.52 ± 1.46 <sup>a</sup>	4.37 ± 0.94 <sup>ab</sup>	2.37 ± 0.89 <sup>bc</sup>	1.68 ± 0.94 <sup>abcd</sup>
$t$	0.161	2.116	9.986	0.726	0.191
$P$	0.872	0.036	<0.001	0.470	0.849

与术前相比, <sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ ; 与术后1 d相比, <sup>b</sup> $P<0.05$ ; 与术后3 d相比, <sup>c</sup> $P<0.05$ ; 与术后5 d相比, <sup>d</sup> $P<0.05$ 。

Compared with before the surgery, <sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ ; compared with postoperative 1 d, <sup>b</sup> $P<0.05$ ; compared with postoperative 3 d, <sup>c</sup> $P<0.05$ ; compared with postoperative 5 d, <sup>d</sup> $P<0.05$ .

表5 两组术后并发症发生情况比较( $n=63$ )Table 5 Comparison of postoperative complications between the 2 groups ( $n=63$ )

组别	术后出血/ [例(%)]	尿潴留/ [例(%)]	吻合口狭窄/ [例(%)]	肛门疼痛/ [例(%)]	肛内坠胀/ [例(%)]	排便困难/ [例(%)]	总发生/ [例(%)]
观察组	0 (0.00)	2 (3.17)	1 (1.59)	1 (1.59)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.59)	5 (7.94)
对照组	1 (1.59)	4 (6.35)	3 (4.76)	2 (3.17)	1 (1.59)	2 (3.17)	13 (20.63)
$\chi^2$							4.148
P							0.042

### 3 讨论

研究<sup>[8]</sup>显示:我国城乡居民肛肠疾病的发病率约为50%,而其中痔的占比最高,约达98%。混合痔是各国常见且多发的疾病,在各年龄段均可发病,引发该病的因素较多,如常年便秘、长期酗酒、长期食用辛辣或刺激性食物、久坐久立等<sup>[9-10]</sup>。混合痔是直肠脱垂或息肉的主要诱因,内痔导致大量出血或长期慢性出血易引发失血性贫血,外痔水肿及内痔脱出嵌顿引起疼痛等都会对人们的工作生活造成影响<sup>[11]</sup>。中重度混合痔患者病情较重,往往需要手术治疗,目前混合痔手术方式的选择仍是临床研究的一个重点。

本研究结果显示:与对照组相比,观察组术后1、3 d的VAS评分较低,提示改良PPH联合外剥内扎术造成的疼痛较轻,对患者肛门功能的保护较好。改良PPH术在齿状线上2 cm处开始荷包缝合,并部分切除痔核,不仅可保证肛垫充分悬吊,也有利于保护肛管移行区上皮,可减小外剥内扎术中处理的范围,切口相对较小,不仅能减轻患者疼痛,也能较好地保护肛门功能和肛门的完整性<sup>[12]</sup>。改良PPH术选择低位吻合,并以外剥内扎术处理外痔痔核,切除范围小、结扎点低,不仅能够降低创口水肿发生率,创面神经末梢受到的刺激也会减轻,术后疼痛可因此减轻<sup>[13]</sup>。此外,改良PPH可避免因高位多点结扎痔核导致的内括约肌痉挛引起的收缩痛<sup>[14]</sup>。因此术后1、3 d观察组VAS评分较低。本研究结果显示:与对照组相比,观察组术后并发症总发生率较低。本研究中观察组采用降落伞式缝合技术,在缝合过程中能保证良好的视野,有利于荷包缝合于同一平面内,从而保证均匀切除黏膜环,对于肛管解剖较长的患者,缝合荷包可在直视下完成,可保证缝合痕迹均匀致密,以减少痔核缝扎后出血的风险<sup>[15-16]</sup>。观察组缝合深度在黏膜下层,缝合间距较小,不易使黏膜形成褶皱,能够

减少术后肛门坠胀、吻合口狭窄等并发症发生的风险<sup>[17]</sup>。此外,与对照组相比,观察组住院费用较少,而两组在手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间、创面愈合时间等方面无明显差异,提示改良PPH与RPH联合外剥内扎术治疗老年混合痔的疗效相似,但改良PPH可减少患者的住院费用,减轻患者的经济负担,这将更有利于该术式在基层的推广。宋默等<sup>[18]</sup>观察了改良PPH治疗100例重度混合痔患者的疗效,发现改良PPH术可明显减少肛门疼痛等发生率,其结论与本研究结果一致。此外,宋默等<sup>[18]</sup>的研究还显示改良PPH术治疗相较于外剥内扎术的术中出血量较少,且术后创面愈合时间更短,而本研究中行RPH联合外剥内扎术与行改良PPH联合外剥内扎术在术中出血量和术后创面愈合时间的差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。分析原因可能为改良PPH术与RPH自身优势联合外剥内扎术的优势结合,从而有效避免单独实施两种手术可能会引发的痔体残留等情况。

综上,改良PPH联合外剥内扎术治疗老年混合痔患者可减轻术后疼痛、减少术后并发症发生情况,具有推广价值。

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