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论著

垂体后叶素联合宫颈套扎法在腹腔镜 子宫次全切除术中的应用价值

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摘要: 目的 探讨垂体后叶素联合宫颈套扎法在腹腔镜子宫次全切除术 (LSH) 中的应用价值。**方法** 选择中国医科大学附属盛京医院 2014 年 1 月—2019 年 1 月行 LSH 的患者 249 例, 根据手术方式不同分为 3 组。常规组 73 例 (A 组): 离断宫旁组织并打开膀胱和直肠返折腹膜后, 贴宫颈旁电凝闭合子宫动静脉; 宫颈套扎组 83 例 (B 组): 离断宫旁组织并打开膀胱和直肠返折腹膜后, 用 1 号可吸收线自制 Roeder's 线圈套扎裸化宫颈的中段, 阻断子宫动静脉; 垂体后叶素+宫颈套扎组 93 例 (C 组): 6 u 垂体后叶素加 20 mL 生理盐水稀释后行宫体注射, 待宫体血管收缩表面变白后再按 B 组的方法进行操作。比较分析 3 组患者手术时间、术中出血量、术后排气时间、术后腹腔引流量和术后血红蛋白下降水平等。**结果** B 组和 C 组手术时间、术中出血量、术后排气时间、术后腹腔引流量和术后血红蛋白下降水平均优于 A 组, C 组术中出血量和术后血红蛋白下降水平均优于 B 组, 两两比较, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); B 组与 C 组在手术时间、术后排气时间和术后腹腔引流量等方面比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。术后随访 3 个月, 3 组患者均恢复良好。**结论** 垂体后叶素联合宫颈套扎法的 LSH, 能缩短手术时间、明显减少术中失血量和加快患者术后康复, 使复杂手术简单化、高风险手术安全化, 可有效降低副损伤发生率。

关键词: 子宫次全切除术; 腹腔镜; 宫颈套扎; 垂体后叶素

中图分类号: R713.4

Clinical value of Pituitrin combined with cervical ligation in laparoscopic subtotal hysterectomy

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Abstract: Objective To evaluate the clinical value of Pituitrin combined with cervical ligation in laparoscopic subtotal hysterectomy. **Method** 249 cases on which laparoscopic subtotal hysterectomy were performed from January 2014 to January 2019, were divided into three groups. The routine group of 73 cases (group A): removed parauterine tissue and open peritoneal fold of bladder and rectum, then electrocoagulate uterine artery and vein beside cervix; The cervical ligation group of 83 cases (group B): ligated uterine artery and vein in the middle of the baring cervix with Roeder's coil made by absorbable line; The Pituitrin combined with cervical ligation group of 93 cases (group C): 6 u Pituitrin diluted with 20 mL normal saline was injected into the uterus, after the contraction of the blood vessels of the uterus, the operation was performed according to group B. The operative time, operative blood loss, postoperative exhaust time, postoperative total peritoneal drainage and postoperative hemoglobin

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decrease were observed and compared among the three groups. **Results** The operative time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative exhaust time, postoperative total peritoneal drainage and postoperative hemoglobin decrease in group B and C were better than those in group A, the intraoperative blood loss and postoperative hemoglobin decrease in group C were better than those in group B, the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The operative time, postoperative exhaust time and postoperative total peritoneal drainage between the group B and C were not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). All the 249 patients in the three groups were followed up for three months, all the patients recovered well. **Conclusion** The laparoscopic subtotal hysterectomy with Pituitrin and cervical ligation can shorten the operative time, reduce operative blood loss and accelerate the recovery of patients, simplify the complicated operation, make the high-risk operation safely and effectively reduce the incidence of various accessory injury.

Keywords: subtotal hysterectomy; laparoscopy; cervical ligation; Pituitrin

对于需切除子宫的子宫肌瘤和子宫腺肌症/瘤等良性病变，如果患者有保留宫颈的意愿，在术前宫颈癌筛查正常的前提下，腹腔镜子宫次全切除术(laparoscopic subtotal hysterectomy, LSH)是可选择的手术方式之一。LSH的操作通常较为简单，但由于患者同时合并严重的宫旁或盆腔组织粘连、或巨大子宫占据盆腔使腹腔镜操作空间受限等，则易导致术中出血及止血困难等，从而造成副损伤，对于手术经验缺乏者来说，也加大了中转开腹的概率^[1-2]，增加患者痛苦。盛京医院赵福杰教授^[3]早在2000年就采用宫颈套扎的方法阻断子宫血流，进行LSH，使复杂的LSH手术变得简单而安全，得到了良好的治疗效果。本研究将垂体后叶素联合宫颈套扎阻断子宫动静脉与常规宫颈旁电凝子宫动静脉和单纯宫颈套扎阻断子宫动静脉进行比较，旨在探讨垂体后叶素联合宫颈套扎阻断子宫动静脉在LSH中的优点及应用价值。现报道如下：

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2014年1月—2019年1月中国医科大学附属盛京医院249例采用3种方法行LSH手术的患者，对其临床资料进行对比分析。患者年龄33~54岁，平均46.5岁，其中子宫肌瘤158例，子宫腺肌症/瘤91例，术前血红蛋白70~135 g/L，平均114 g/L。根据手术方式不同分为3组：常规组73例（A组）、宫颈套扎组83例（B组）和垂体后叶素+宫颈套扎组93例（C组）。3组患者术前均诊断为子宫良性疾病且子宫切除指征明确，临床表现为不规律流血导致贫血、有压迫症状或严重痛经等，均要求保留宫颈且术前宫颈癌筛查均正常。排除标准：患有高血压、心功能不全、肺动脉高压等循环系统疾病的患者。3组患者一般资料比较，差异无统计学意义（ $P > 0.05$ ），具有可比性。见表1。

表1 3组患者一般资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of general data among three groups

组别	年龄/岁	疾病类型 例(%)		既往有盆腔手术史 例(%)	子宫大小/cm ³	术前血红蛋白/(g/L)
		子宫肌瘤	子宫腺肌症/瘤			
A组(n=73)	48.0(42.0,51.0)	45(61.6)	28(38.4)	20(27.4)	376.6(252.1,521.7)	121.0(104.0,130.0)
B组(n=83)	48.0(45.0,49.0)	51(61.4)	32(38.6)	16(19.3)	420.9(305.8,674.1)	116.0(100.0,131.0)
C组(n=93)	48.0(46.0,50.0)	62(66.7)	31(33.3)	22(23.7)	454.0(324.8,615.0)	110.0(98.0,128.0)
Z/ χ^2 值	2.85	0.66 [†]		1.44 [†]	5.94	4.40
P值	0.240	0.718		0.486	0.051	0.111

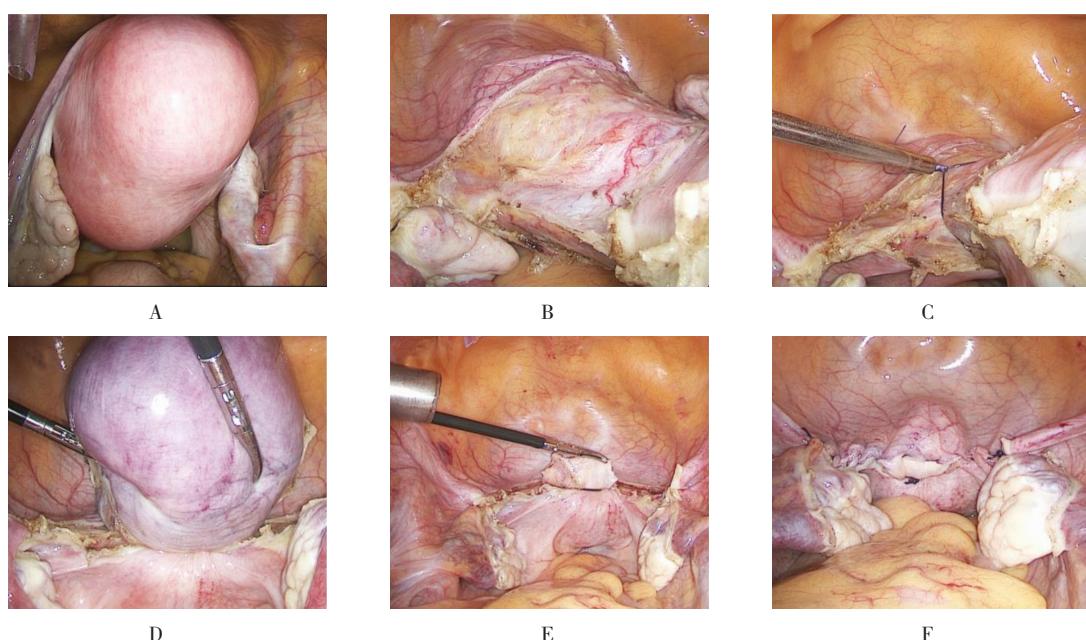
注:[†]为 χ^2 值

1.2 手术方法

1.2.1 常规组(A组) 举宫器上推子宫后提起膀胱返折腹膜, 以单极电钩横行切开, 向下分离膀胱, 离断宫旁组织, 打开直肠返折腹膜并向下分离直肠, 子宫颈内口水平双极电凝双侧子宫动静脉, 再切断血管。用旋切器于子宫血管断端上方切除子宫体, 旋切过程要确保不产生组织碎屑, 旋切后充分冲洗盆腔。用可吸收线缝合宫颈创面并关闭盆底腹膜, 常规留置腹腔引流管。

1.2.2 宫颈套扎组(B组) 举宫器上推子宫后以

单极钩切开膀胱返折腹膜, 向下分离膀胱, 离断宫旁组织, 并打开双侧阔韧带后叶至宫颈后壁双侧。此时宫颈前壁及双侧壁均已裸化, 用1号可吸收线自制Roeder's线圈套扎裸化宫颈的中段, 阻断子宫动静脉, 套扎确切后子宫会因血运阻断而变成褐色。于套扎线圈上方1.0~1.5 cm离断宫体, 旋切器切除子宫体, 单极电凝汽化宫颈残端的宫颈管黏膜, 用1号可吸收线圈对宫颈残端再套扎1至2次, 以确定套扎可靠。缝合关闭盆底腹膜, 常规留置腹腔引流管。见附图。



A: 多发子宫肌瘤; B: 离断宫旁组织裸化宫颈; C: Roeder's线圈套扎宫颈中部; D: 套扎宫颈阻断子宫动静脉; E: 切除宫体保留宫颈; F: 关闭盆腔腹膜

附图 宫颈套扎手术过程

Attached fig. Surgical procedure of the cervical ligation

1.2.3 垂体后叶素+宫颈套扎组(C组) 6 u垂体后叶素加20 mL生理盐水稀释后行宫体注射。术中应用垂体后叶素需回抽无血时再注射, 以防垂体后叶素误入血管引起严重的循环系统并发症, 甚至死亡。待宫体血管收缩表面变白后再按B组的方法进行手术。

1.3 观察指标

统计3组患者手术时间、术中出血量、术后排气时间、术后腹腔引流量及术后血红蛋白下降水平(术前血红蛋白值减去术后第1天血红蛋白值)等指标。

1.4 统计学方法

应用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计学分析, 计量资

料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)或中位数和四分位数[M(P₂₅, P₇₅)]表示, 服从正态分布的采用方差分析(如手术时间), 不服从正态分布或方差齐性的采用秩和检验(如术中出血量、术后排气时间、术后腹腔引流量、术后血红蛋白下降水平、年龄、子宫大小、术前血红蛋白); 计数资料以例(%)表示, 采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3组患者临床参数比较

A组中因术中出血多、止血困难中转开腹手术的

2例，B组和C组均顺利完成手术。B组和C组手术时间、术中出血量、术后排气时间、术后腹腔引流量和术后血红蛋白下降水平均优于A组；C组术中出血量和术后血红蛋白下降水平均优于B组，两两比较，差

异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)，B组与C组在手术时间、术后排气时间和术后腹腔引流量等方面比较，差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。见表2。所有患者术后病理均为良性。

表2 3组患者临床参数比较
Table 2 Comparison of clinical parameters among the three groups

组别	手术时间/ min	术中出血量/ mL	术后排气 时间/h	术后腹腔 引流量/mL	术后血红蛋白 下降水平/(g/L)
A组($n = 73$)	127.1±35.0	50.0(50.0,100.0)	49.0(45.5,55.2)	180.0(120.0,271.0)	15.0(9.0,22.5)
B组($n = 83$)	103.5±28.6	30.0(20.0,50.0)	44.5(40.0,50.7)	124.0(85.0,190.0)	11.0(7.0,17.0)
C组($n = 93$)	106.2±29.3	20.0(10.0,30.0)	39.5(45.7,55.3)	112.0(49.0,195.0)	9.0(3.5,14.0)
F_1/Z_1 值	21.53 [†]	52.07	12.27	14.01	9.17
P_1 值	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002
F_2/Z_2 值	17.49 [†]	52.62	22.63	15.20	29.63
P_2 值	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
F_3/Z_3 值	0.39 [†]	9.22	2.71	0.90	7.90
P_3 值	0.532	0.002	0.100	0.343	0.005

注：[†]为F值； F_1/Z_1 值和 P_1 值为A组与B组比较； F_2/Z_2 值和 P_2 值为A组与C组比较； F_3/Z_3 值和 P_3 值为B组与C组比较

2.2 术后随访

3组患者术后随访3个月，均恢复良好：妇科检查宫颈形状正常，盆腔无触痛，盆腔彩超检查均未见异常。

3 讨论

3.1 LSH的应用

对于具有子宫切除指征的妇科良性疾病，如：子宫肌瘤和子宫腺肌症/瘤等，在宫颈癌筛查无异常且患者有强烈保留宫颈意愿的情况下，LSH是可供选择的手术方法^[4-5]。与开腹手术相比，腹腔镜手术具有视野清晰、创伤轻微、恢复迅速和术后并发症少等优点^[6-9]。子宫切除术中是否保留宫颈仍存在争议，有研究^[10]表明，保留宫颈的宫体切除可减少对术后性生活的影响，并可避免全子宫切除术后出现的阴道残端脱垂。LSH在切除病变宫体的同时，可保留宫颈、阴道穹隆、主韧带和骶韧带的完整性，不改变阴道的解剖结构^[11-12]，可降低术后宫颈阴道穹隆脱垂发生率，且不缩短阴道长度，对女性性生活和性心理影响较小^[13]。由于保留宫颈的宫体切除术无需过度分离膀胱

和直肠，且在输尿管的上方进行操作，也减少了输尿管、膀胱和直肠的损伤^[14-15]。

对于大多数需要切除病变宫体同时又要求保留宫颈的年轻女性，选择LSH不但可使阴道解剖结构的完整性及长度维持不变、对术后性生活质量影响小，而且手术创伤轻微、术后恢复迅速^[16-18]。

LSH是妇科领域内常见的术式之一，对于有经验的妇科腔镜医生来说，其操作通常较为简单，但对于异常增大的子宫和特殊部位，如：有宫颈大肌瘤的子宫和宫旁，特别是宫颈旁因各种原因导致粘连的子宫等，手术难度和风险明显增加^[19]，可导致术中大量出血、输尿管损伤、膀胱及直肠损伤等。本研究显示，垂体后叶素可减少术中出血，进而扩大手术视野，宫颈中段套扎法可简化手术步骤，两者联合应用，可减少上述副损伤发生，使手术简单化和安全化。

3.2 LSH中应用垂体后叶素的优势

3.2.1 LSH中应用垂体后叶素可明显减少手术导致的失血 患者术前子宫体内含有大量的血液，子宫越大，含血量越多。于术前在宫体肌壁内注射20 mL生理盐水稀释的6 u垂体后叶素，使宫体血管

收缩, 将宫体内的血液排入循环中, 待肌壁颜色变白后再进行手术, 可减少离体标本内带走的血流量。另外, 注射垂体后叶素后于裸化宫颈中段套扎, 可在无能量的情况下彻底机械性阻断宫颈旁子宫动静脉及宫颈组织内血流。此时于套扎线上方 1.0~1.5 cm 水平切除宫体, 将大大减少手术导致的失血。

3.2.2 LSH 中应用垂体后叶素使手术简单化和安全化 通常情况下 LSH 的操作较为简单, 但遇到各种原因导致的巨大子宫占据盆腔时, 镜下操作空间会受限, 或宫旁特别是宫颈旁粘连及宫颈部大肌瘤使局部解剖结构异常时, 也会增加手术的难度和风险。宫体注射垂体后叶素后, 子宫收缩, 宫体缩小, 盆腔术野清晰, 使分离粘连及裸化宫颈等操作简单化。宫颈套扎法只需打开膀胱返折腹膜, 离断宫旁组织和宫颈两侧的阔韧带后叶组织, 裸化宫颈前壁及两侧壁即可于宫颈中段进行套扎以阻断宫体的全部血运, 止血确切, 使手术操作简单化和安全化。

3.3 LSH 的其他优势

LSH 可有效减少输尿管、膀胱和直肠损伤。由于手术的第一步就是在举宫器上推子宫的情况下打开膀胱返折腹膜, 使膀胱的位置充分下移, 不会受到术中能量的波及。宫颈旁的子宫血管是靠套扎宫颈进行机械性阻断, 避免了能量的使用, 血管下方的输尿管也不会受到能量的影响, 可有效避免因热能导致的邻近脏器损伤^[20]。

综上所述, 垂体后叶素联合宫颈套扎法的 LSH 能缩短手术时间、明显减少术中失血量和加快患者术后康复, 使手术更简单和安全, 且可降低副损伤的发生率。

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