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论著

高糖溶液对腹腔镜结直肠癌术后胃肠功能恢复、炎症反应及并发症的影响

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摘要: 目的 探讨高糖溶液对腹腔镜结直肠癌术后胃肠功能恢复、炎症反应及并发症的影响。**方法** 选择2019年1月—2021年1月该院收治的拟行腹腔镜下结直肠癌手术的患者64例, 随机分为高糖组和对照组, 各32例。两组患者的腹腔镜下结直肠癌手术均由同组医师完成, 高糖组术前3 h口服400 mL 12.5%葡萄糖溶液。对比两组患者术后胃肠功能恢复情况, 以及围术期肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、高迁移族蛋白B1 (HMGB1)、空腹血糖 (FPG)、胰岛素、内毒素、稳态模型的胰岛素抵抗指数 (HOMA-IR) 和胰岛素样生长因子-I (IGF-I) 的变化, 并记录两组患者术后并发症的发生情况。**结果** 高糖组术后排气时间、首次排便时间和住院时间短于对照组, 胃管留置率低于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。两组患者术后1和3 d血清TNF- α 和HMGB1均较术前1 d升高; 高糖组术后1和3 d血清TNF- α 和HMGB1均低于对照组同期水平, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。两组患者术后1和3 d血清FPG、胰岛素、内毒素和HOMA-IR均较术前1 d升高, IGF-I较术前1 d下降; 高糖组术后1和3 d血清FPG、胰岛素、内毒素和HOMA-IR均低于对照组同期水平, IGF-I高于对照组同期水平, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。高糖组术后并发症发生率为12.50%, 较对照组的34.38%低, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 在腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术前口服高糖溶液, 能够减轻术后炎症反应, 减小血糖波动, 有助于促进术后胃肠功能恢复, 减少术后并发症发生。

关键词: 高糖溶液; 腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术; 胃肠功能恢复; 炎症反应; 并发症

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Effect of high glucose solution on gastrointestinal function recovery, inflammatory reaction and complications after laparoscopic colorectal cancer surgery

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Abstract: Objective To explore the effect of high glucose solution on gastrointestinal function recovery, inflammatory reaction and complications of colorectal cancer patients after laparoscopic surgery. **Methods** Sixty-four patients with colorectal cancer underwent laparoscopic surgery from January 2019 to January 2021 were randomly divided into high glucose group and control group, with 32 cases in each group. Colorectal surgery in both groups was performed by doctors in the same group, and 400 mL of 12.5% glucose solution was taken orally in the high glucose group 3 hours before operation. The recovery of gastrointestinal function, perioperative changes of tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), high mobility group protein B1 (HMGB1), fasting plasma glucose (FPG), insulin,

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endotoxin, homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) and insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) were compared between the two groups, and the occurrence of postoperative complications was recorded. **Results** The postoperative exhaust time, first defecation time and hospitalization time in the high glucose group were shorter than those in the control group, gastric tube indwelling rate in the high glucose group was lower than that in the control group, with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). The levels of serum TNF- α and HMGB1 in both groups on the first day after operation and the third day after operation were higher than those on the first day before operation. Serum TNF- α and HMGB1 in the high glucose group were lower than those in the control group on the 1st day and 3rd day after operation, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The levels of serum FPG, insulin, endotoxin and HOMA-IR in the two groups on the 1st day and 3rd day after operation were higher than those on the 1st day before operation, and IGF-I was lower than that on the 1st day before operation. Serum FPG, insulin, endotoxin and HOMA-IR in the high glucose group were lower than those in the control group on the 1st day and 3rd day after operation, and IGF-I was higher than that in the control group at the same period, with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). The incidence of postoperative complications in high glucose group was 12.50%, which was lower than that in control group (34.38%), and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Oral administration of high-glucose solution before laparoscopic radical resection of colorectal cancer can reduce postoperative inflammatory reaction and blood sugar fluctuation, and help to promote the recovery of gastrointestinal function and decrease postoperative complications.

Keywords: high sugar solution; laparoscopic radical resection of colorectal cancer; recovery of gastrointestinal function; inflammatory reaction; complication

腹腔镜辅助下根治性手术是临床结直肠癌治疗的首选术式, 为避免麻醉所致的呕吐和误吸, 术前一般需禁食水 8 ~ 12 h, 以确保手术及麻醉的安全性^[1]。近年来, 随着快速康复外科理念的兴起, 越来越多的学者开始关注如何缩短术前禁食水时间。有观点^[2]认为, 择期手术的术前禁食水时间可缩短至 2 h。另有研究^[3]发现, 术前给予碳水化合物, 能够下调围手术期应激水平, 对于减轻术后胰岛素抵抗和促进术后恢复也有着积极作用。肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、高迁移族蛋白 B1 (high mobility group protein B1, HMGB1) 均与机体炎症反应有关, TNF- α 可反映早期炎症状态, HMGB1 则与晚期炎症及组织器官病变有关^[4]。本研究探讨高糖溶

液对腹腔镜结直肠癌术后胃肠功能恢复、炎症反应和并发症的影响, 旨在验证高糖溶液对结直肠癌患者择期手术的应用价值, 并为提高结直肠癌手术安全性和促进术后恢复提供新的思路。现报道如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2019 年 1 月—2021 年 1 月本院收治的拟行腹腔镜下结直肠癌手术的患者 64 例, 开展前瞻性对照研究。使用分层随机法将患者分为高糖组 and 对照组, 各 32 例。两组患者基线资料比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), 具有可比性。见表 1。

纳入标准: ①经病理组织学检查明确结直肠癌诊

表 1 两组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between the two groups

组别	年龄/岁	体重指数/ (kg/m ²)	性别 例(%)		ASA 分级 例(%)		肿瘤部位 例(%)	
			男	女	I 级	II 级	结肠	直肠
高糖组 (n = 32)	54.18±10.26	22.15±2.16	23(71.88)	9(28.12)	14(43.75)	18(56.25)	19(59.38)	13(40.62)
对照组 (n = 32)	54.55±10.73	22.03±2.37	24(75.00)	8(25.00)	12(37.50)	20(62.50)	21(65.62)	11(34.38)
t/ χ^2 值	0.14 [†]	0.21 [†]	0.08		0.26		0.27	
P 值	0.888	0.833	0.777		0.611		0.606	

注: [†]为 t 值

断；②符合腹腔镜根治性手术指征；③美国麻醉医师协会（American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA）分级为Ⅰ级和Ⅱ级；④具备配合研究的意愿与能力。排除标准：①合并胃肠道运动功能异常、胃排空延迟和高反流误吸风险；②合并严重贫血或营养不良；③合并水电解质和糖代谢紊乱；④合并内分泌异常或近期有类固醇药物使用史；⑤合并其他类型恶性肿瘤。本研究经金华市中医医院伦理委员会审批通过（No: 20210733-02），患者及其家属均知情同意。

1.2 干预方案

两组患者均接受同组医师执行的腹腔镜下结直肠癌根治术，均于手术前1晚22点开始禁食，高糖组术前3 h口服400 mL 12.5%葡萄糖溶液。两组患者其他干预方案相同：①术前常规宣教，向患者详细讲解手术原因、配合方法和不良事件预防方式等，讲解成功案例；②禁食前给予高蛋白流质饮食，术前1 d给予抗菌药物，不行传统机械性肠道准备；③术中减少管路留置，必要时留置胃管或尿管，并于术后尽早拔除，鼓励患者术后早期床上或下床排便；④术后次日起嘱患者定期咀嚼口香糖，每天3次，每次30 min，待肠道排气后给予流食，而后逐渐向半流食和普食过渡；⑤鼓励患者早期下床活动，必要时给予肠外营养支持。两组患者麻醉诱导方案均为丙泊酚1.5 mg/kg + 罗库溴铵0.6 mg/kg + 芬太尼2.0~3.0 μg/kg，术中给予静脉和吸入麻醉复合硬膜外麻醉。麻醉维持方案：丙泊酚1.0~4.0 mg/(kg·h)泵注 + 七氟醚1至2倍最低肺泡有效浓度（minimum alveolar concentration, MAC）吸入；每小时用3~5 mL 0.5%左旋丁哌卡因行硬膜外给药，并间断应用罗库溴铵，以保持肌肉松弛。术毕，应用1.0 mg新斯的明 + 0.5 mg阿托品解除肌肉松弛反应，明确患者自主呼吸平稳、生命体征稳定后，拔除气管导管，送至麻醉恢复室。术后以0.15%罗哌卡因复合1 μg/mL舒芬太尼行硬膜外镇痛，若患者疼痛明显，则加用非甾体抗炎药或阿片类药物。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 胃肠功能恢复情况 观察两组患者术后排气时间、首次排便时间、胃管留置率和术后住院时间。

1.3.2 炎症因子 分别于术前1 d、术后1 d和术后3 d抽取患者空腹外周静脉血5 mL，检测TNF-α和HMGB1。

1.3.3 血糖相关指标 分别于术前1 d、术后1 d和术后3 d抽取患者空腹外周静脉血5 mL，检测空腹血糖（fasting plasma glucose, FPG）、胰岛素、内毒素和胰岛素样生长因子-Ⅰ（insulin-like growth factor-Ⅰ, IGF-Ⅰ）水平，并根据稳态模型，计算胰岛素抵抗指数（homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance, HOMA-IR）； $HOMA-IR = \text{空腹血糖} \times \text{空腹胰岛素浓度} / 22.5$ 。

1.3.4 术后并发症 记录两组患者术后感染、出血和切口脂肪液化等并发症发生情况。

1.4 统计学方法

使用SPSS 22.0统计学软件分析数据，性别和并发症发生率等计数资料以例（%）表示，行 χ^2 检验；年龄和排气时间等计量资料均符合正态分布，以均数 \pm 标准差（ $\bar{x} \pm s$ ）表示，行双侧 t 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者术后胃肠功能恢复情况比较

高糖组术后排气时间、首次排便时间和住院时间短于对照组，胃管留置率低于对照组，差异均有统计学意义（ $P < 0.05$ ）。见表2。

2.2 两组患者炎症因子变化比较

两组患者术后1和3 d血清TNF-α和HMGB1较术前1 d升高，高糖组术后1和3 d血清TNF-α和HMGB1低于对照组同期水平，差异均有统计学意义（ $P < 0.05$ ）。见表3。

2.3 两组患者血糖相关指标变化比较

两组患者术后1和3 d血清FPG、胰岛素、内毒素和HOMA-IR较术前1 d升高，IGF-Ⅰ较术前1 d下降；高糖组术后1和3 d血清FPG、胰岛素、内毒素和HOMA-IR低于对照组同期水平，IGF-Ⅰ高于对照组同期水平，差异均有统计学意义（ $P < 0.05$ ）。见表4。

2.4 两组患者术后并发症发生率比较

高糖组术后并发症发生率为12.50%，较对照组

的34.38%低，差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。

见表5。

表2 两组患者术后胃肠功能恢复情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of recovery of gastrointestinal function between the two groups after operation

组别	术后排气时间/d	首次排便时间/d	住院时间/d	胃管留置率 例(%)
高糖组($n = 32$)	2.01±0.39	2.96±0.55	5.06±1.02	7(21.88)
对照组($n = 32$)	2.87±0.46	3.81±0.62	6.25±1.38	15(46.88)
t/χ^2 值	8.07	5.80	3.92	4.43 [†]
P 值	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.035

注:†为 χ^2 值

表3 两组患者围手术期炎症因子变化比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of changes of inflammatory factors between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	TNF- α /(ng/L)	HMGB1/(μ g/L)
高糖组($n = 32$)		
术前1 d	68.15±15.42	2.06±0.19
术后1 d	146.25±33.91 ¹⁾	4.43±0.37 ¹⁾
术后3 d	99.06±19.45 ¹⁾	3.75±0.26 ¹⁾
对照组($n = 32$)		
术前1 d	68.33±14.95	2.11±0.25
术后1 d	181.52±34.19 ¹⁾²⁾	6.19±0.52 ¹⁾²⁾
术后3 d	126.25±32.08 ¹⁾²⁾	5.07±0.49 ¹⁾²⁾

注: 1) 与术前1 d比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); 2) 与高糖组比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)

表4 两组患者围手术期血糖相关指标变化比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of changes of perioperative blood glucose related indexes between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	FPG/(mmol/L)	胰岛素/(mIU/L)	HOMA-IR	内毒素/(pg/mL)	IGF- I/(μ g/L)
高糖组($n = 32$)					
术前1 d	5.21±0.52	8.61±2.07	1.99±0.37	2.41±0.29	108.25±16.94
术后1 d	6.87±0.74 ¹⁾	16.62±3.25 ¹⁾	5.07±0.29 ¹⁾	2.98±0.44 ¹⁾	91.95±9.42 ¹⁾
术后3 d	5.76±0.68 ¹⁾	12.59±2.47 ¹⁾	3.22±0.24 ¹⁾	2.64±0.35 ¹⁾	102.68±15.17 ¹⁾
对照组($n = 32$)					
术前1 d	5.26±0.48	8.57±2.05	2.00±0.35	2.36±0.25	110.04±17.12
术后1 d	8.82±0.91 ¹⁾²⁾	19.51±2.48 ¹⁾²⁾	7.65±0.94 ¹⁾²⁾	3.62±0.48 ¹⁾²⁾	85.26±8.84 ¹⁾²⁾
术后3 d	6.54±0.82 ¹⁾²⁾	14.66±2.79 ¹⁾²⁾	4.26±0.78 ¹⁾²⁾	2.99±0.51 ¹⁾²⁾	93.95±9.26 ¹⁾²⁾

注: 1) 与术前1 d比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); 2) 与高糖组比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)

表 5 两组患者术后并发症发生率比较 例(%)

Table 5 Comparison of the incidence of postoperative complications between the two groups n (%)

组别	感染	出血	切口脂肪液化	其他	合计
高糖组(n=32)	1(3.13)	1(3.13)	0(0.00)	2(6.25)	4(12.50)
对照组(n=32)	3(9.38)	4(12.50)	2(6.25)	2(6.25)	11(34.38)
χ^2 值	-	-	-	-	4.27
P值	-	-	-	-	0.039

3 讨论

3.1 结直肠癌的手术治疗

由于肿瘤自身影响,结直肠癌患者普遍处于肠道微生态紊乱和营养不良等病理状态^[5]。肠道微生态屏障破坏和肠上皮萎缩使患者手术耐受性较差。虽然腹腔镜手术创伤较小,但难免会引发全身炎症反应,以及内毒素和细菌移位,不仅使患者肠道黏膜屏障功能损害加剧,也与术后不良事件,甚至全身炎症反应综合征和多器官功能障碍综合征的发生发展有关^[6-7]。因此,减少手术创伤、控制术中失血和减轻麻醉所致的应激反应,是促进术后胃肠功能恢复,提高手术安全性的关键环节。

3.2 减轻结直肠癌手术应激反应的方法

减轻结直肠癌手术应激反应的方法包括:选择微创术式和采用硬膜外麻醉等。近年来,国内外研究集中关注的是代谢状态对手术应激的影响。有学者^[8]认为,术前补充碳水化合物,能够发挥肠黏膜屏障保护作用,缓解手术应激。亦有研究^[9-10]发现,补充高糖溶液,能够将机体糖原储备不足和胰岛素分泌不足的状态转变为糖原大量生成和胰岛素过量释放的能量储备状态,还可提高胰岛素分泌水平,进而提高机体胰岛素敏感性与手术耐受度。本研究结果显示,与对照组相比,术前口服葡萄糖溶液的高糖组,虽然术后1和3 d血清FPG、胰岛素和HOMA-IR较术前1 d升高,但其升高水平不及对照组,说明:高糖溶液不仅不会导致患者术后FPG升高,而且能够抑制术后氮丢失所致的胰岛素水平上升。有研究^[11]指出,相较于静脉输注葡萄糖溶液,口服高糖溶液能够避免容量负荷过重所导致的并发症。此外,口服高糖溶液能够使机体由空腹状态转变为饱腹状态,对于提高手术耐受性和减轻应激反应也有着积极意义。因此,该方案能够在减轻术后胰岛素抵抗的基础上,防止蛋白质分解,改善

营养代谢,进而降低肠黏膜通透性,防止细菌和内毒素移位^[12]。本研究中,高糖组术后内毒素和IGF-I波动幅度小于对照组,印证了上述结论。

3.3 腹腔镜结直肠癌手术后炎症反应及胃肠功能恢复情况

本研究中,高糖组术后炎症反应水平低于对照组,并表现为:术后更低的TNF- α 和HMGB1水平。TNF- α 水平上升已被证实与全身炎症反应和多器官功能障碍密切相关,而HMGB1则属于晚期炎症因子,HMGB1水平较高,可能与心肌细胞损伤和血脑屏障功能障碍有关^[13-14]。本研究中,高糖组术后TNF- α 和HMGB1上升幅度小于对照组,说明:术前口服高糖溶液有助于减轻术后炎症反应,从而减少炎症反应所致的术后并发症发生^[15-16]。本研究中,高糖组术后感染和出血等不良事件发生率更低,与上述结论具有一致性。得益于更轻的术后应激反应、炎症反应,以及更为稳定的血糖水平,高糖组术后恢复速度更快,表现为:术后排气时间、首次排便时间和住院时间短于对照组,胃管留置率低于对照组。另有研究^[17-18]认为,术前口服高糖溶液,也有助于改善机体营养状态,维持人体免疫功能,对于促进术后胃肠动力恢复及改善预后,也有着重要意义。

综上所述,在腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术前口服高糖溶液,能够减轻术后炎症反应,减小血糖波动,有助于促进术后胃肠功能恢复,降低术后并发症的发生率,具有较高的临床应用价值。

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