

DOI: 10.12235/E20230533

文章编号: 1007-1989 (2024) 04-0045-07

论著

术前夜间血压与结肠癌患者腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术术后发生并发症的关系

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摘要: **目的** 探讨术前夜间血压和结肠癌患者腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术后发生并发症的关系。**方法** 选择2017年3月—2023年3月于该院行腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术的174例结肠癌患者。将术前夜间血压下降率 $\geq 0\%$ 的患者作为下降组, 例数为92例; 将术前夜间血压下降率 $< 0\%$ 的患者作为上升组, 例数为82例。分别收集患者在入室时、手术开始即刻、手术开始至30 min后、手术开始至60 min后、手术开始至120 min后和手术完成时的平均动脉压(MAP)。记录患者住院期间术后并发症发生情况; 采用多因素Logistic回归模型, 分析结肠癌患者行腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术后发生并发症的独立危险因素。**结果** 术前, 下降组糖尿病发生率与左心室质量指数明显低于上升组($P < 0.05$); 术前24 h动态血压参数中, 两组患者术前夜间舒张压与夜间收缩压比较, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 两组患者术中MAP各时间点比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 两组患者手术开始后各时间点MAP明显低于入室时($P < 0.05$); 下降组术后住院时急性肾损伤的发生率为10.87%, 明显低于升高组的31.71%($P < 0.05$); 多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示, 术前夜间血压上升为结肠癌患者行腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术后发生急性肾损伤的独立危险因素($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 术前夜间血压上升为结肠癌患者行腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术后发生急性肾损伤的独立危险因素。

关键词: 夜间血压; 结肠癌; 腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术; 并发症

中图分类号: R735.35

Study on the relationship between preoperative nighttime blood pressure and postoperative complications in patients undergoing laparoscopic minimally invasive total mesenterectomy for colon cancer

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the relationship between preoperative night blood pressure and postoperative complications of laparoscopic minimally invasive total mesenterectomy in patients with colon cancer. **Methods** The subjects were 174 patients who underwent laparoscopic minimally invasive mesenterectomy from March 2017 to March 2023. According to the preoperative night blood pressure drop rate, colon cancer patients were

收稿日期: 2023-11-06

divided into two groups: the patients with a drop rate $\geq 0\%$ of the preoperative night blood pressure were used as the declining group, and the number of cases was 92; The patients with drop rate $< 0\%$ in blood pressure at night before surgery was included in the rising group, and the number of cases was 82. The MAP of laparoscopic total mesenterectomy for colon cancer were collected at the time of admission, immediately after the start of surgery, from the beginning of the surgery to 30 minutes later, from the beginning of the surgery to 60 minutes later, from the beginning of the surgery to 120 minutes later, and at the completion of surgery. The incidence of postoperative complications during hospitalization in patients undergoing laparoscopic minimally invasive total mesenterectomy for colon cancer was recorded; Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the independent risk factors for complications after laparoscopic minimally invasive total mesenterectomy in patients with colon cancer.

Results Before surgery, the incidence of diabetes and left ventricular mass index in the declining group were significantly lower than those in the rising group ($P < 0.05$). Among all the preoperative 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure parameters in the two groups, only the difference between preoperative night diastolic blood pressure and preoperative night systolic blood pressure were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$), and there was no significant difference in MAP between the two groups at different time points during surgery ($P > 0.05$). At each time after surgery, the MAP of the two groups was significantly lower than that at the time of admission ($P < 0.05$). The incidence of acute kidney injury in the declining group was 10.87%, which was significantly lower than that in the rising group 31.71% ($P < 0.05$). The results of multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that the increase in blood pressure at night before surgery was an independent risk factor for acute kidney injury after laparoscopic minimally invasive total mesenterectomy for colon cancer ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Preoperative night blood pressure increase is an independent risk factor for acute kidney injury after laparoscopic minimally invasive total mesenterectomy for colon cancer.

Keywords: night blood pressure; colon cancer; laparoscopic minimally invasive total mesenterectomy; complication

机体的血压水平, 会伴随着昼夜的更替, 发生节律性改变, 表现在: 清晨血压上升, 午后血压降低, 在夜晚达到最低水平。由于疾病的影响, 有些人在夜晚时血压会出现上升的现象^[1]。目前, 对于机体血压的变化, 一般采用动态血压监测进行评估, 该评估模式可以获得患者 24 h 的血压变化^[2]。此外, 动态监测的血压参数和靶器官的损伤程度, 具有更好的相关性^[3]。有报道^[4]显示, 夜间血压升高为心血管疾病发生的独立危险因素。结肠癌是常见的消化系统恶性肿瘤, 腹腔镜微创手术是治疗结肠癌的首选方式^[5]。腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术可以减少手术创伤, 缩短恢复时间, 但由于体位的特殊性, 易发生循环血容量不足、电解质紊乱等情况。此外, 手术时持续的气腹压力, 使得血压波动较大, 造成靶器官缺血性损伤, 从而导致术后并发症的发生^[6]。据报道^[7], 机体的血压变化与机体的激素状况、肾功能、自主神经系统张

力等多种因素存在相关性。有研究^[8]显示, 腹腔镜胃结肠肿瘤手术患者, 术前夜间血压的升高与术后并发症的发生有明显相关性。为了进一步改善结肠癌患者腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术的预后, 本研究探讨术前夜间血压与结肠癌患者腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术后发生并发症的相关性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2017 年 3 月—2023 年 3 月于我院行腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术治疗的结肠癌患者 174 例, 回顾性分析其临床资料。纳入标准: 1) 确诊为结肠癌; 2) 行腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术; 3) 手术时间超过 2 h; 4) 数据完整。排除标准: 1) 手术前舒张压 ≥ 110 mmHg 或者收缩压 ≥ 180 mmHg; 2) 手术过程中发生严重的不良事件。

1.2 方法

患者在手术前1天检查心电图和心脏彩超。使用伟伦 Welch Allyn ABPM 7100 动态血压记录仪,动态监测患者的术前血压。具体测量方法严格按照动态血压记录仪的操作要求进行:在日间(早6点至晚22点)每隔30 min自动测定血压1次,在夜间(晚22点至早6点)每隔60 min自动测定血压1次。在动态血压监测期间,患者按照正常状态生活。记录所有患者的血压参数,要求各患者日间血压测定数 ≥ 20 次,夜间血压测定数 ≥ 7 次为参数有效。术前夜间血压下降率,以平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)为主,计算方法为:术前夜间血压下降率=(日间MAP-夜间MAP)÷日间MAP $\times 100\%$;MAP的计算方法为:MAP=(收缩压+2 \times 舒张压)/3。

将术前夜间血压下降率 $\geq 0\%$ 的患者作为下降组,例数为92例;将术前夜间血压下降率 $< 0\%$ 的患者作为上升组,例数为82例。

1.3 观察指标

记录患者术前一般资料,包括:性别、年龄、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、糖尿病、高血压、美国麻醉医师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA)分级和左心室质量指数等情况。记录患者术前24 h动态血压,包括:术前24 h舒张压、术前24 h收缩压、术前夜间舒张压、术前夜间收缩压、术前日间舒张压和术前日间收缩压(采用动态血压监测仪进行动态血压监测,取平均值)。收集患者在入室时、手术开始即刻、手术开始至30 min后、手术开始至60 min后、手术开始至120 min后和手术完成时的MAP。记录患者术后并发症发生情况,包括:心血管损伤、心律失常、急性肾损伤、胸腔积液、肺不张、心肌损伤、肺部感染和急性心力衰竭。急性肾衰竭诊断标准以参考文献[9]中的标准为主。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 24.0软件对数据进行分析,对于符合

正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较,采用独立样本 t 检验,组内比较,采用配对样本 t 检验;不符合正态分布的计量资料以中位数(四分位数) $[M(P_{25}, P_{75})]$ 表示,比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验;计数资料以例(%)表示,比较采用 χ^2 或Fisher确切概率法;采用多因素Logistic回归模型,分析结肠癌患者行腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术后发生并发症的独立危险因素,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者术前一般资料比较

术前,下降组糖尿病发生率与左心室质量指数明显低于上升组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 两组患者术前24 h动态血压对比

术前24 h动态血压参数中,两组患者术前夜间舒张压与夜间收缩压比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 两组患者术中MAP比较

两组患者术中MAP各时间点比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);两组患者手术开始后各时间点MAP明显低于入室时,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表3。

2.4 两组患者术后并发症比较

下降组术后住院时急性肾损伤的发生率为10.87%,明显低于上升组的31.71%,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表4。

2.5 影响结肠癌患者行腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术后发生急性肾损伤的多因素Logistic回归分析

多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示,术前夜间血压上升为结肠癌患者行腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术后发生急性肾损伤的独立危险因素($P < 0.05$)。见表5。

表 1 两组患者术前一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of preoperative general data between the two groups

组别	性别 例(%)		年龄/岁	BMI/(kg/m ²)	糖尿病 例(%)	
	男	女			是	否
下降组(n=92)	66(71.74)	26(28.26)	65.2±6.3	23.3±3.5	6(6.52)	86(93.48)
上升组(n=82)	58(70.73)	24(29.27)	65.7±6.6	23.0±3.3	16(19.51)	66(80.49)
t/χ ² /U值	0.01 ¹⁾		0.35 ²⁾	0.60 ²⁾	4.84 ¹⁾	
P值	0.918		0.748	0.473	0.022	

组别	高血压 例(%)		ASA 分级 例(%)		左心室质量指数/(g/m ²)
	是	否	Ⅱ级	Ⅲ级	
下降组(n=92)	48(52.17)	44(47.83)	76(82.61)	16(17.39)	86.5(80.1, 103.0)
上升组(n=82)	44(53.66)	38(46.34)	70(85.34)	12(14.63)	98.1(81.5, 106.3)
t/χ ² /U值	0.02 ¹⁾		0.12 ¹⁾		2.11 ³⁾
P值	0.890		0.728		0.041

注: 1) 为χ²值; 2) 为t值; 3) 为U值。

表 2 两组患者术前 24 h 动态血压比较 mmHg

Table 2 Comparison of preoperative ambulatory blood pressure 24 h before the surgery between the two groups mmHg

组别	术前 24 h 舒张压	术前 24 h 收缩压	术前夜间舒张压	术前夜间收缩压	术前日间舒张压	术前日间收缩压
下降组(n=92)	70.2±9.4	121.8(110.6, 130.1)	63.9±1.1	111.7(105.3, 124.6)	70.5±9.5	122.0(112.8, 134.1)
上升组(n=82)	70.6±9.1	123.5(115.3, 133.6)	71.6±1.7	126.9(122.4, 143.6)	69.7±10.4	121.4(110.5, 129.6)
t/U值	0.53 [†]	1.04	4.01 [†]	5.48	0.74 [†]	0.20
P值	0.583	0.285	0.000	0.000	0.425	0.842

注: †为t值。

表 3 两组患者术中 MAP 比较 (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of intraoperative MAP between the two groups (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	入室时	手术开始即刻	手术开始至 30 min 后
下降组(n=92)	98.5±11.6	81.0±10.5 [†]	79.3±10.1 [†]
上升组(n=82)	99.3±10.1	82.4±9.1 [†]	81.5±12.9 [†]
t值	0.48	1.27	1.60
P值	0.605	0.126	0.085

组别	手术开始至 60 min 后	手术开始至 120 min 后	手术完成时
下降组(n=92)	81.7±10.6 [†]	80.5±10.7 [†]	80.6±9.9 [†]
上升组(n=82)	82.9±10.0 [†]	82.2±9.4 [†]	83.0±10.2 [†]
t值	1.12	1.44	1.73
P值	0.148	0.102	0.073

注: †为与入室时比较, 差异有统计学意义 (P<0.05)。

表4 两组患者术后并发症比较 例(%)

Table 4 Comparison of postoperative complications between the two groups n (%)

组别	心血管损伤	心律失常	急性肾损伤	胸腔积液
下降组($n=92$)	24(26.08)	18(19.56)	10(10.87)	14(15.22)
上升组($n=82$)	28(34.15)	22(26.83)	26(31.71)	14(17.07)
χ^2 值	0.66	0.64	5.67	0.06
P 值	0.415	0.424	0.017	0.815

组别	肺不张	心肌损伤	肺部感染	急性心力衰竭
下降组($n=92$)	14(15.22)	8(8.70)	6(6.52)	4(4.35)
上升组($n=82$)	16(19.51)	6(7.32)	6(7.32)	12(14.63)
χ^2 值	0.28	0.06	0.02	2.72
P 值	0.599	0.815	0.884	0.099

表5 影响结肠癌患者行腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术后发生急性肾损伤的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 5 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis on the incidence of acute kidney injury in patients with colon cancer after laparoscopic minimally invasive total mesenterectomy

因素	B	SE	$Wald \chi^2$	P 值	OR	95%CI
术前夜间血压上升	0.531	0.226	5.542	0.019	1.701	1.093~2.647
伴有糖尿病	0.260	0.376	0.479	0.489	1.297	0.621~2.709
左心室质量指数上升	0.093	0.290	0.102	0.750	1.097	0.621~1.938
术前夜间舒张压上升	-0.014	0.033	0.253	0.701	1.057	0.931~1.184
术前夜间收缩压上升	0.359	0.380	0.893	0.345	1.432	0.680~3.016

3 讨论

健康人群 24 h 血压会呈现周期性的“双峰—谷”的昼夜节律变化,整体表现为:白天血压上升,晚上血压下降。夜间睡眠状态下的血压水平,是一种比 24 h 平均血压和日间清醒状态下血压更加有价值的研究因素^[10]。因此,如何降低夜间睡眠状态下的血压水平,非常关键。VENKATESAN 等^[11]的一项队列研究,讨论择期非心脏手术患者术前血压与术后 30 d 死亡率的关系,结果显示:老年患者手术前血压低水平,是导致其术后死亡的独立危险因素。本研究中,两组患者术前一般资料比较,糖尿病发生率与左心室质量指数均明显低于上升组。有研究^[12]显示,伴有糖尿病的患者更容易发生夜间血压水平上升的现象。也有研究^[13]显示,左心室质量指数上升与失衡的血压昼夜节律紊乱存在密切关系。本研究比较了两组患者术前

24 h 动态血压,结果显示:两组患者术前夜间舒张压与术前夜间收缩压比较,差异均有统计学意义。在手术过程中,两组患者术中 MAP 各时间点比较,差异均无统计学意义;两组患者手术开始后各时间点 MAP 均明显低于入室时。该结果进一步提示:术前夜间血压水平比其他血压参数更能体现结肠癌患者的机体情况。

目前,关于术前夜间血压与结肠癌患者腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术后并发症的相关性研究较为少见。据报道^[14],术后急性肾损伤是肠癌患者行腹腔镜手术后的一种常见肾脏并发症,发生率约为 3%~35%,本研究中,结肠癌患者行腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术后,急性肾损伤的发生率为 20.69%,与报道结果^[14]基本一致。本研究结果显示,下降组术后住院时,急性肾损伤的发生率为 10.87%,明显低于上升组的 31.71%。表明:夜间血压上升更易导致结肠

癌患者在腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术后发生急性肾损伤。

据报道^[8]，胃肠道肿瘤患者夜间睡眠血压水平上升与预后不良存在密切相关性。本研究结果显示，术前夜间血压上升为结肠癌患者行腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术后发生急性肾损伤的独立危险因素。郑辉等^[15]研究显示，术前血压上升是冠状动脉旁路移植术后发生急性肾损伤的独立危险因素。BORRELLI等^[7]研究结果显示，夜间血压升高与肾病预后较差有密切关系。分析原因可能是：急性肾损伤的发生机制与机体的炎症反应、神经内分泌系统异常和肾脏灌注不足有关系，而术前夜间血压升高的患者，血压的波动影响了血流动力学的稳定性，导致肾小球、肾小动脉等发生了损伤，肾脏的耐受性下降，因而发生急性肾损伤的风险也明显增加^[16-17]。

本研究仅对行腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术的结肠癌患者，住院期间的并发症进行研究，未进一步随访，且例数相对较少，因而具有一定的局限性。

综上所述，术前夜间血压上升为结肠癌患者行腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术后发生急性肾损伤的独立危险因素。

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- (吴静 编辑)

本文引用格式:

马剑锋, 黑涛, 赵正国, 等. 术前夜间血压与结肠癌患者腹腔镜微创全结肠系膜切除术后发生并发症的关系[J]. *中国内镜杂志*, 2024, 30(4): 45-51.

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