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论著

## 负压创面治疗在经胸乳入路腔镜甲状腺切除术中的应用研究\*

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**摘要: 目的** 研究负压创面治疗(NPWT)防治经胸乳入路腔镜甲状腺切除术(ETE)后腔道并发症的效果。**方法** 选取2020年6月—2021年9月在该院住院行经胸乳入路ETE的患者48例,采用随机数表法分为治疗组(NPWT组)和对照组(常规加压包扎组),每组24例。比较两组患者手术时间、术中出血量、术后引流量、术后住院天数、手术并发症和腔道并发症发生率。**结果** 两组患者手术时间、术中出血量和手术并发症比较,差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。治疗组术后引流量少于对照组,术后住院时间短于对照组,腔道皮下积液发生率低于对照组,两组患者比较,差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论** NPWT可以明显降低经胸乳入路ETE术后腔道皮下积液的发生率,有利于患者术后快速康复。

**关键词:** 负压创面治疗; 腔镜; 胸乳入路; 甲状腺切除术

**中图分类号:** R581; R653

## Clinical study of negative pressure wound therapy in endoscopic thyroidectomy via chest-breast approach\*

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**Abstract: Objective** To study the effect of negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) on the prevention and treatment of orifice complications after endoscopic thyroidectomy (ETE) through chest-breast approach. **Methods** From June 2020 to September 2021, 48 patients underwent ETE were randomly divided into treatment group (NPWT group) and control group (traditional compression group) with 24 cases in each group. The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative drainage volume, length of postoperative hospitalization, and the incidence of operation and orifice complications between the two groups were compared. **Results** There were no statistically significant differences in the operation time, intraoperative blood loss and the incidence of operation complications between the two groups ( $P > 0.05$ ). The postoperative drainage volume of the treatment group was less than that of the control group, the postoperative hospital stay was shorter than that of the control group, and the incidence of subcutaneous cavity effusion was lower than that of the control group, and the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** NPWT can obviously reduce the incidence of subcutaneous cavity effusion of ETE with chest-breast approach, moreover, it was beneficial to patients' rapid recovery after surgery.

**Keywords:** negative pressure wound therapy; endoscope; chest-breast approach; thyroidectomy

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经胸乳入路腔镜甲状腺切除术(endoscopic thyroidectomy, ETE)是一种治疗甲状腺疾病的微创美容技术<sup>[1-2]</sup>。因该术式术后颈部无切口瘢痕,越来越受到患者的青睐,尤其是年轻女性<sup>[3-4]</sup>。胸乳入路ETE需要游离胸前皮下间隙,游离范围较大,术后容易出现腔道淤血和积气积液等腔道并发症,影响患者快速康复。负压创面治疗(negative pressure wound therapy, NPWT)是近些年发展起来的一种创面治疗新技术,可以有效消除创面水肿,减少创面渗液,促进伤口愈合<sup>[5-6]</sup>。本文采用NPWT防治经胸乳入路ETE术后皮下淤血和积液等腔道并发症,探索其疗效。现报道如下:

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取2020年6月—2021年9月在西安交通大学第二附属医院普外四病区住院行腔镜下甲状腺切除的患者48例,采用随机数表法分为治疗组(NPWT组)及对照组(常规加压包扎组),每组24例。两组均常规放置负压引流管,治疗组于胸部腔道皮肤处行NPWT,对照组于胸部腔道皮肤处行常规加压包扎。两组患者均采用经胸乳入路ETE手术。两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 两组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between the two groups

组别	年龄/岁	性别 例(%)		肿瘤性质 例(%)	
		男	女	良性	恶性
治疗组(n=24)	41.9±8.7	6(25.0)	18(75.0)	9(37.5)	15(62.5)
对照组(n=24)	42.7±9.4	5(20.8)	19(79.2)	10(41.7)	14(58.3)
t/χ <sup>2</sup> 值	0.30 <sup>‡</sup>	0.12		0.09	
P值	0.786	0.731		0.768	

注:‡为t值

纳入标准:年龄18~70岁;初次接受甲状腺手术;良性肿瘤最大直径≤5 cm;分化型甲状腺恶性肿瘤患者,癌灶直径≤2 cm且无明显淋巴结转移。排除标准:颈胸部既往有手术史或接受过放疗史;患者无颈部美容要求。本研究获得西安交通大学第二附属医院伦理委员会批准。

### 1.2 方法

手术操作均由同一组手术医师完成。两组患者均行气管插管全身麻醉下经胸乳入路ETE(腔镜设备为STORZ高清摄像系统)。具体手术切口位置、皮下隧道的建立及甲状腺的显露与既往文献<sup>[7]</sup>报道类似。根据肿瘤位置、大小和良恶性,决定行单侧切除或甲状腺次全切除术,操作过程中注意显露和保护喉返神经及甲状旁腺。切除标本送快速冰冻,根据良恶性决定是否行中央组淋巴结清扫。蒸馏水冲洗创面,彻底止血后于左侧乳晕切口处放置负压引流管并固定,挤压排出皮下气体后缝合切口。治疗组常规于皮下腔道内放置负压引流管,并在胸部腔道皮肤处放置泡沫敷料,接负压吸引(负压为-75 mmHg)。见附图。对照

组常规于皮下腔道内放置负压引流管,并在胸部腔道皮肤处行绷带加压包扎。

### 1.3 观察指标

观察两组患者手术时间、术中出血量、术后引流量、术后住院时间、手术并发症(喉返神经、喉上神经及甲状旁腺损伤)和腔道并发症(皮下淤血和积液)等。

### 1.4 统计学方法

选用SPSS 21.0软件进行数据分析。不符合正态



附图 胸部皮下腔道行NPWT

Attached fig. The procedure of NPWT on chest subcutaneous cavity

分布或方差不齐的计量资料行 Mann-Whitney  $U$  检验；符合正态分布的计量资料以均数  $\pm$  标准差 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 表示，满足方差齐性，行两独立样本  $t$  检验，计数资料以例 (%) 表示，采用 Pearson  $\chi^2$  检验，根据期望频数采用连续校正  $\chi^2$  检验或 Fisher 确切概率法。 $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者手术相关情况比较

两组患者均顺利完成 ETE，无中转开放病例。两组患者手术时间和术中出血量比较，差异均无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。治疗组术后引流量明显少于对照组，术后住院时间短于对照组，两组患者比较，差异均有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见表 2。

### 2.2 两组患者术后不良反应发生率比较

治疗组术后出现 1 例暂时性甲状旁腺功能减退，表现为手足麻木及一过性抽搐，经补钙及口服骨化三醇治疗后，症状于术后第 5 天消失，随访 3 个月均未再出现上述不适。对照组出现 1 例术后短暂性喉返神经损伤，表现为声音嘶哑，经消肿和营养神经等对症治疗后，症状于术后第 10 天明显减轻，随访 3 个月基本恢复正常。两组患者均未出现气管、食管损伤及喉上神经损伤。治疗组术后无皮下淤血和积液等腔道并发症。对照组出现 1 例术后胸部皮下隧道出血，通过经皮缝扎联合局部加压后出血停止，皮下淤血经过局部理疗后吸收。对照组出现 6 例腔道皮下积液，通过穿刺引流和局部换药后逐步痊愈。治疗组术后腔道皮下积液发生率明显少于对照组，两组患者比较，差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见表 3。

表 2 两组患者手术相关情况比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 2 Comparison of operative conditions between the two groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	手术时间/min	术中出血量/mL	术后引流量/mL	术后住院时间/d
治疗组 ( $n = 24$ )	96.6 $\pm$ 8.5	16.8 $\pm$ 5.5	75.6 $\pm$ 9.0	4.9 $\pm$ 0.7
对照组 ( $n = 24$ )	96.9 $\pm$ 8.3	16.5 $\pm$ 4.3	98.1 $\pm$ 17.1	6.8 $\pm$ 2.0
$t$ 值	0.12	-0.15	5.70	4.34
$P$ 值	0.981	0.204	0.005	0.000

表 3 两组患者术后不良反应发生率比较 例 (%)

Table 3 Comparison of postoperative adverse reactions between the two groups  $n$  (%)

组别	手术并发症		腔道并发症	
	喉返神经损伤	甲状旁腺功能减退	皮下淤血	皮下积液
治疗组 ( $n = 24$ )	0(0.0)	1(4.1)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
对照组 ( $n = 24$ )	1(4.1)	0(0.0)	1(4.1)	6(25.0)
$P$ 值	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.029

注：喉返神经损伤、甲状旁腺功能减退和皮下淤血的组间比较采用 Fisher 确切概率法；皮下积液的组间比较采用连续性校正  $\chi^2$  检验 ( $\chi^2 = 4.76$ )

## 3 讨论

甲状腺手术是普外科最常见的手术之一，国内各级医院均已广泛开展。1997 年 HÜSCHER 等首次顺利完成 ETE，经过 20 多年的发展，该术式日益规范<sup>[8]</sup>。目前，国内高水平的甲状腺中心也已大量开展腔镜下甲状腺良恶性肿瘤的治疗<sup>[9-10]</sup>。在颈部无瘢痕腔镜甲状腺手术中，经胸乳入路是最常见的颈外入路途

径<sup>[11]</sup>，其优势较多，包括：颈部无瘢痕，胸前的小切口位置低且易隐藏，手术视角与传统开放手术相近，可同时行双侧甲状腺腺叶手术，并可完成中央组淋巴结清扫。由于胸前无天然腔隙，经胸乳入路 ETE 需在人工建立的空间中进行。部分国内外学者<sup>[12-14]</sup>认为，经胸乳入路 ETE 创伤较传统开放手术更大，手术时间更长，并发症多，尤其是胸前腔道并发症多，尽管其

美容效果突出,但微创效果并不明显。如何预防并降低腔道并发症,成为ETE必须要考虑的问题。

既往ETE术后常规放置负压引流管,并于胸前腔道皮肤处行加压包扎。负压引流管主要引流颈部甲状腺术区的积液,对皮下腔道的引流效果相对较差,且患者活动时,积液受重力影响,容易积聚在皮下腔道处;另外,胸前加压包扎容易影响患者的呼吸及活动,绷带的松解、移位,甚至脱落,常影响胸部加压包扎的效果,易导致术后出现腔道皮下淤血和积液等,延长住院时间,增加住院费用,影响患者的康复<sup>[15-16]</sup>。本研究中,在常规放置负压引流管的基础上,于胸部腔道皮肤处进行NPWT,给予局部压力,使皮下腔道快速粘合,减少了创面渗出,加速了伤口愈合,缩短术后住院时间的同时,降低了胸部腔道皮下积液的发生率。在术后随访过程中,笔者观察到:治疗组胸前术区出现麻木不适的患者较对照组减少,这可能与NPWT使腔道快速闭合有关。

20世纪90年代,NPWT由ARGENTA等<sup>[17]</sup>报道,他们发现,以多孔填充敷料组成的封闭式负压治疗装置,可以有效改善创面局部血运,促进成纤维细胞生长,加速创面愈合,其疗效明显优于普通盐水纱布,开辟了创面治疗的新局面。由于NPWT具有吸除渗液、消除水肿、增加局部血流量和促进伤口愈合等优点,已广泛应用于各类创面愈合的治疗中<sup>[18-20]</sup>。随着研究的深入,有文献<sup>[21-22]</sup>报道,NPWT的机械应力作用在创面愈合过程中有重要地位,其可以使各种腔道紧密贴合,减少局部渗出,刺激毛细血管再生,加速创面愈合。还有研究<sup>[23]</sup>发现,在自体乳房再造术后应用NPWT,可明显降低脂肪液化的发生率,减少色素沉着和瘢痕形成。这些结论与本研究结果类似,在本研究中,笔者发现,采用NPWT后,脂肪液化等引起的皮下积液明显减少,术后的引流量也较对照组明显减少,这可能与NPWT的机械应力使腔道快速闭合、减少渗出有关。笔者还发现,在使用NPWT防治胸部腔道并发症的过程中,负压压力保持在-75 mmHg为宜,压力过小,会影响腔道闭合效果,压力过大,则会引起胸部皮肤损伤,如出现水泡等。

综上所述,NPWT技术可以明显降低经胸乳入路ETE术后腔道皮下积液的发生率,有利于患者术后快速康复,也有利于ETE手术的进一步推广,进而造福更多爱美的甲状腺疾病患者。

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