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· 临床研究 ·

铜绿假单胞菌注射液治疗甲状腺乳头状癌颈侧区淋巴结清扫术后淋巴漏的临床观察

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摘要

背景与目的: 淋巴漏为颈部淋巴结清扫术后常见并发症, 传统治疗方法作用相对有限, 而铜绿假单胞菌注射液处理创面可较好促进局部炎症反应以闭合漏点, 因此本研究分析铜绿假单胞菌注射液对甲状腺乳头状癌(PTC)颈侧区淋巴结清扫术后淋巴漏患者引流量的影响及安全性, 以明确铜绿假单胞菌注射液的应用价值。

方法: 回顾性分析2019年1月—2020年1月郑州大学第一附属医院甲状腺外科行颈侧区淋巴结清扫术后出现淋巴漏的69例PTC患者资料, 依据淋巴漏治疗方式不同将其分为对照组(37例, 术中常规双侧留置负压引流)、观察组(32例, 在对照组治疗的基础上, 术后第4、6天, 通过引流管注入2支铜绿假单胞菌注射液), 比较两组术后引流量、体温变化, 记录其引流时间及不良反应发生率。

结果: 两组术后第1、2、3天引流量比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$), 观察组术后第4、5、6天引流量低于对照组 [(310.79 ± 32.16) mL vs. (338.64 ± 34.55) mL, (157.82 ± 16.43) mL vs. (325.43 ± 33.96) mL, (87.34 ± 8.59) mL vs. (333.68 ± 34.59) mL, 均 $P<0.05$]; 观察组术后第6、7天体温高于对照组 [(37.78 ± 3.77) °C vs. (35.96 ± 3.60) °C, (37.65 ± 3.72) °C vs. (35.79 ± 3.68) °C, 均 $P<0.05$], 其他时间点两组体温差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$); 观察组引流时间明显短于对照组 [(6.17 ± 0.63) d vs. (7.28 ± 0.75) d, $P<0.01$]; 观察组部分患者术后2周内出现局部发热、寒战不良反应, 予以物理降温后均恢复正常, 观察组术后不良反应发生率高于对照组 (12.50% vs. 8.11%), 但差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。

结论: 铜绿假单胞菌注射液治疗PTC患者颈侧区淋巴结清扫术后淋巴漏患者临床效果较好, 可降低引流量, 缩短引流时间, 部分患者可能有体温升高、发热等现象, 经对症处理后均可缓解, 不影响治疗。

关键词

甲状腺肿瘤; 癌, 乳头状; 颈淋巴结清扫术; 淋巴漏; 铜绿假单胞菌

中图分类号: R736.1

Clinical efficacy of pseudomonas aeruginosa injection in treatment of lymphatic leakage after cervical lymph node dissection for papillary thyroid carcinoma

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Lymphatic leakage is a common complication after cervical lymph node dissection, for which the effects of traditional treatment methods are relatively limited. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* injection for the treatment of wound surface can effectively promote the local inflammatory response and thereby closure of the leakage point. Therefore, this study was performed to effect of *pseudomonas aeruginosa* injection on drainage volume of patients with papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) with lymphatic leakage after cervical lymph node dissection as well as its safety, so as to clarify the application value of *pseudomonas aeruginosa* injection.

Methods: The data of 69 PTC patients with lymphatic leakage after cervical lymph node dissection treated in the Thyroid Surgery Department at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University between January 2019 and January 2020 were retrospectively analyzed. According to the treatment method for lymphatic leakage, the patients were divided into control group (37 cases, undergoing conventional bilateral tube placement for negative pressure drainage during surgery) and observation group (32 cases, receiving two *pseudomonas aeruginosa* injections through a drainage tube on postoperative day (POD) 4 and 6, based on the treatment of control group). The postoperative drainage volume and body temperature changes were compared between the two groups, and the drainage time and the incidence of adverse reactions were also recorded.

Results: There were no significant differences in the drainage volume between the two groups on POD 1, 2 and 3 (all $P>0.05$), and the drainage volumes on POD 4, 5 and 6 in observation group were significantly lower than those of control group [(310.79±32.16) mL *vs.* (338.64±34.55) mL, (157.82±16.43) mL *vs.* (325.43±33.96) mL, (87.34±8.59) mL *vs.* (333.68±34.59) mL, all $P<0.05$]. The body temperatures on POD 6 and 7 in observation group were significantly higher than those in control group [(37.78±3.77) °C *vs.* (35.96±3.60) °C, (37.65±3.72) °C *vs.* (35.79±3.68) °C, both $P<0.05$], but there was no significant difference in body temperature between the two groups at other time points (all $P>0.05$). The drainage time in observation group was significantly shorter than that in control group [(6.17±0.63) d *vs.* (7.28±0.75) d, $P<0.01$]. Adverse reactions such as local fever and chilling occurred in some cases in observation group within 2 weeks after surgery, and the body temperature returned to normal after physical cooling. The overall incidence of adverse reactions in the observation group was higher than that in the control group (12.50% *vs.* 8.11%), but the difference did not reach a statistical significance ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* injection is effective in the treatment of PTC patients with lymphatic leakage after cervical lymph node dissection. It can reduce the drainage volume and shorten the drainage time. Some patients may have increased body temperature and fever, which can be relieved after symptomatic treatment, and will not affect the treatment.

Key wordsThyroid Neoplasms; Carcinoma, Papillary; Neck Dissection; Lymphatic leakage; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa***CLC number:** R736.1

甲状腺癌为最常见的内分泌恶性肿瘤，其约占所有人类肿瘤的1%、全部头颈肿瘤的1/3，临床约90%的甲状腺癌为分化型甲状腺癌^[1]，其中甲状腺乳头状癌（papillary thyroid carcinoma, PTC）约占80%~90%，颈部淋巴结转移是其主要转移方式^[2-3]。颈侧区淋巴结清扫术是治疗PTC颈淋巴结转移的有效方法，该术式发展已有百年历史，1906年Crile首次报道了132例颈部淋巴结切除术，20世纪

60年代颈清扫术开始进行改良，80至90年代又有学者^[4-5]提出区分性或局限性颈清扫术概念。淋巴漏为颈部淋巴结清扫术后临床较常见的并发症，虽然其发生率不高，但若处理不当可引起血容量减少、水电解质紊乱等^[6-7]，严重者甚至出现乳糜胸，患者存在潜在生命危险^[8]。传统的淋巴漏治疗方法为禁食、局部加压包扎、持续负压引流等，但作用都相对有限^[9]，如为乳糜漏则处理较困难。

正常进食情况下 24 h 引流量不超过 500 mL 者经禁食、胃肠道外营养等保守治疗,多数可痊愈,但引流时间较长,若引流量超过 500 mL 则通常需再次手术缝扎胸导管,但也有再次手术缝扎失败的病例,因而对于外科手术而言颈侧区淋巴结清扫术后淋巴漏是一个棘手问题。铜绿假单胞菌注射液(绿脓杆菌制剂)作为一种新型生物反应调节剂,即“绿脓杆菌菌毛株菌苗”,具有较强的黏附作用,在淋巴漏发生后予以铜绿假单胞菌注射液处理创面,可通过促进局部炎症反应,使局部组织产生无菌性炎症,从而促进淋巴管闭合^[10]。本文主要分析铜绿假单胞菌注射液对 PTC 颈侧区淋巴结清扫术后引流量的影响及安全性,结果报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性选取 2019 年 1 月—2020 年 1 月郑州大学第一附属医院甲状腺外科行颈侧区淋巴结清扫术后出现淋巴漏的 PTC 患者 69 例。纳入标准:(1)符合《甲状腺微小乳头状癌诊断与治疗中国专家共识(2016 版)》^[11]中 PTC 的相关诊断标准,且术后病理证实为淋巴结病理阳性(pathologically node positive, pN+)或临床淋巴结阳性(clinically node positive, cN+) PTC;(2)颈侧区淋巴结清扫术后发现颈部流出淡黄色或白色液体,即淋巴漏,其中 <200 mL/d 为轻度,200~500 mL/d 为中度,>500 mL/d 为重度;(3)有完整病例资料,且无既往淋巴漏史。排除标准:(1)术后确诊为颈部其他类型肿瘤;(2)手术未行颈部淋巴结清扫的 PTC 患者;(3)合并严重心脏病、肝肾功能障碍或颈部放射暴露史。依据淋巴漏治疗方式不同将其分为对照组(37 例)、观察组(32 例),两组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$) (表 1)。本研究获得我院伦理委员会审批(编号 2018-KY-77)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 手术方法 所有患者均在全麻成功后,取仰卧位,肩下垫枕,行甲状腺乳头状癌颈侧区淋巴结清扫术。术中采用低位颌式颈淋巴清扫切口,切开皮肤、皮下组织与颈阔肌,沿颈阔肌深面分离并悬吊皮瓣。沿颈前白线分离颈前带状肌,暴露甲状腺峡部,沿甲状腺包膜稍分离甲状腺腺叶,

清扫中央区淋巴结时注意勿损伤深面淋巴管。清扫颈侧区淋巴结时首先游离胸锁乳突肌,以湿纱布向外侧牵拉胸锁乳突肌,暴露出颈动脉鞘,依次清除颈侧区淋巴结脂肪组织,常规丝线结扎。所有手术操作均由同一组高年资医师实施。

表 1 两组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of the general data between the two groups

资料	观察组 (n=32)	对照组 (n=37)	χ^2/t	P
性别[n(%)]				
男	7(21.88)	9(24.32)	0.058	0.810
女	25(78.12)	28(75.68)		
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	41.05±4.28	41.12±4.19	0.069	0.946
术后 4 d 内引流量(mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	721.06±72.95	720.49±73.17	0.032	0.974
清扫区域[n(%)]				
左侧	12(37.50)	17(45.95)	0.502	0.478
右侧	20(62.50)	20(54.05)		
转移淋巴结数目(枚, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	9.75±1.48	10.02±1.23	0.828	0.411
清扫淋巴结数目(枚, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	31.54±3.08	33.06±3.51	1.898	0.062
淋巴漏分级[n(%)]				
轻度	2(6.25)	3(8.11)	0.464	0.793
中度	3(9.38)	2(5.41)		
重度	27(84.37)	32(86.48)		

1.2.2 淋巴漏的处理 对照组不予特殊处理,仅常规双侧留置负压引流,予以低脂、低蛋白质饮食控制。观察组在低脂、低蛋白质饮食控制情况下,术后 4 d 内最高引流量在 200~500 mL,且引流量均无减少趋势,在取得患者同意后,予以铜绿假单胞菌注射液(北京万特生物制药有限公司,批号: S20043022,规格: 1.0 mL/支)治疗,术后第 4、6 天,经引流管每天逆行注射 2 支铜绿假单胞菌注射液到创面,夹闭引流管 1 h 后再开放引流管,注射时将引流管与引流瓶接口处打开。注入铜绿假单胞菌注射液后,再推入 0.9% 氯化钠溶液约 5 mL,确保药物可完全进入体内,再于靠近引流管进出皮肤处夹闭引流管,防止药物反流进引流管,保证药物发挥作用。

1.2.3 术后治疗 术后均嘱患者平卧休息,避免剧烈咳嗽等,同时密切观察患者生命体征变化,预防术后并发症;保持颈部敷料清洁干燥无渗出;保持引流管通畅,熟练掌握无菌术;统计观察引流量、体温,均由本课题组人员完成。

1.3 观察指标

比较两组引流量、体温变化，记录其引流时间及不良反应发生率。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 21.0软件处理数据，计数资料以率(%)表示，采用 χ^2 检验或连续校正 χ^2 检验，计量资料在完成正态性检验后(不符合正态分布进行自然对数转化呈正态分布)以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示，行独立样本 t 检验、重复测量数据的方差分析及LSD- t 检验，以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组引流量比较

两组术后第1、2、3天引流量比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)，观察组术后第4、5、6天引流量均低于对照组，差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$) (表2)。

2.2 两组体温变化比较

观察组术后第6、7天体温高于对照组，差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)，两组其他时点体温比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$) (表3)。

表2 两组引流量比较(mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the drainage volumes between the two groups (mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	术后第1天	术后第2天	术后第3天	术后第4天	术后第5天	术后第6天
观察组(n=32)	110.48 \pm 12.55	224.11 \pm 22.65 ¹⁾	330.48 \pm 36.54 ¹⁾	310.79 \pm 32.16 ^{1),2)}	157.82 \pm 16.43 ^{1),2)}	87.34 \pm 8.59 ^{1),2)}
对照组(n=37)	110.56 \pm 11.98	223.73 \pm 25.78 ¹⁾	328.79 \pm 33.67 ¹⁾	338.64 \pm 34.55 ¹⁾	325.43 \pm 33.96 ¹⁾	333.68 \pm 34.59 ¹⁾
F	$F_{交互}=164.052, F_{组间}=20.139, F_{时间点}=28.741$					
P	$P_{交互}<0.001, P_{组间}<0.001, P_{时间点}<0.001$					

注:1)与同组术后第1天比较, $P < 0.05$;2)与对照组同时间点比较, $P < 0.05$

Note: 1) $P < 0.05$ vs. the value on the 1th d after surgery of the same group; 2) $P < 0.05$ vs. the value at the same time point of control group

表3 两组体温变化比较($^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of the changes in body temperature s between the two groups ($^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	术后第1天	术后第2天	术后第3天	术后第4天	术后第5天	术后第6天	术后第7天
观察组(n=32)	36.18 \pm 3.62	36.27 \pm 3.64	36.61 \pm 3.67	36.69 \pm 3.72	36.54 \pm 3.71	37.78 \pm 3.77 ^{1),2)}	37.65 \pm 3.72 ^{1),2)}
对照组(n=37)	36.21 \pm 3.63	36.30 \pm 3.64	36.60 \pm 3.65	36.53 \pm 3.68	36.26 \pm 3.69	35.96 \pm 3.60	35.79 \pm 3.68
F	$F_{交互}=13.164, F_{组间}=5.678, F_{时间点}=8.965$						
P	$P_{交互}<0.001, P_{组间}=0.012, P_{时间点}=0.002$						

注:1)与同组术后第1d比较, $P < 0.05$;2)与对照组同时间点比较, $P < 0.05$

Note: 1) $P < 0.05$ vs. the value on the 1th d after surgery of the same group; 2) $P < 0.05$ vs. the value at the same time point of control group

2.3 两组引流时间

观察组引流时间为(6.17 \pm 0.63)d,对照组为(7.28 \pm 0.75)d,观察组引流时间明显短于对照组($t=6.596, P < 0.01$)。

2.4 两组不良反应发生率

观察组术后2周内出现局部发热、寒战不良反应,予以物理降温后均恢复正常,后再无发热。观察组术后总不良反应发生率较对照组高,但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$) (表4)。两组均未出现严重感染或感染性休克病例。

表4 两组不良反应发生率比较[n (%)]

Table 4 Comparison of the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups [n (%)]

组别	局部发热	寒战	声音嘶哑	饮食呛咳	总不良反应
观察组(n=32)	2(6.25)	1(3.13)	1(3.13)	0(0.00)	4(12.50)
对照组(n=37)	1(2.70)	0(0.00)	1(2.70)	1(2.70)	3(8.11)
连续校正 χ^2	—	—	—	—	0.041
P	—	—	—	—	0.839

3 讨论

女性PTC较男性发病率高,且早期容易出现淋巴结转移,因而甲状腺切除及颈部淋巴结清扫为其有效治疗手段^[12-13]。由于颈部淋巴结丰富,有

淋巴管及胸导管在此交汇,颈部根治性淋巴清扫术后淋巴漏发生率约为3%,若未得到及时有效的处理,可导致患者丢失大量水分、电解质、淋巴细胞及蛋白质等,继而发生电解质紊乱、感染等并发症,延长患者住院时间,严重者可危及生命^[14-15]。目前淋巴漏的治疗大多依据其严重程度选择方法,24 h引流量<500 mL时一般选择非手术治疗。一般治疗方法包括禁食或低脂低蛋白饮食并胃肠外营养治疗、以及维持水电解质平衡等对症治疗、持续负压引流、加压包扎、生长抑素及其类似物微量泵入,≥500 mL考虑再次手术缝扎淋巴管,对于非手术治疗仍未得到有效控制者,应及时果断实施手术治疗^[16-17]。对于淋巴漏,常规的保守治疗为主要疗法,但仍可能延长患者住院时间,存在个别无法治愈的情况,铜绿假单胞菌注射液系用绿脓杆菌(MSHA菌毛株)经培养杀菌后制备而成,可促进局部组织产生无菌炎症,产生纤维化现象,继而减少引流量及引流时间,近期研究^[18-19]发现,铜绿假单胞菌注射液在膀胱癌、乳腺癌等恶性疾病的辅治中显示了肯定效果,但目前铜绿假单胞菌注射液在PTC颈项部淋巴清扫术后淋巴漏中的治疗作用较少报道。

本研究显示,两组术后第1、2、3天引流量比较差异无统计学意义,而观察组术后第4、5、6天引流量低于对照组,观察组引流时间短于对照组,这与董若凡^[20]报道的结果相近,表明铜绿假单胞菌注射液的应用有利于减少PTC颈侧区淋巴清扫术后淋巴漏患者引流量,缩短引流时间。铜绿假单胞菌注射液为通过基因重组技术,经减毒传代、DNA提取及传递,并经减毒、灭活、纯化等生产工艺得到一种周身布满菌毛的生物制剂,其菌毛为一种糖蛋白类配体,黏附作用强^[21]。基于铜绿假单胞菌注射液的这种生物学特性,当术后出现皮下积液时,经局部皮下、残腔或残腔周围注射铜绿假单胞菌注射液,其周身布满黏附作用强的糖蛋白类配体菌毛,可使局部产生无菌性炎症,促使皮肤与创面粘连,并加快小淋巴管闭合,同时也能促进机体产生大量内源性干扰素及生长因子,继而起到促进创面愈合的作用,达到减少淋巴漏的目的,这有利于缩短引流时间,减少引流量^[22]。蒋义雪等^[23]也经局部注射铜绿假单胞菌治疗PTC颈侧淋巴清扫术后严重淋巴漏1例,结果显示,其24 h引流量最高达1 470 mL,平均24 h引

流量为722 mL,恢复良好。

发热、寒战是注射铜绿假单胞菌注射液后最常见的副反应,因而监测其体温变化有重要意义。魏涛等^[24]报道铜绿假单胞菌注射液治疗PTC淋巴清扫术后淋巴漏患者,在治疗后4例患者均有不同程度发热,在注射3~4 h后体温即开始升高,6~7 h内体温达最高,予以物理降温后均在2~3 h内降至正常,后再无发热。本研究显示,观察组术后第6、7天体温高于对照组,两组其他时点体温比较差异无统计学意义,因此铜绿假单胞菌注射液在促进PTC术后淋巴漏患者局部产生无菌性炎症,加快小淋巴管闭合及创面愈合的同时也会导致患者体温升高^[25],对于体温高于38.5℃者建议酌情予以物理降温或药物降温,值得注意的是,若体温居高不下者则需注意观察有无并发局部感染或术后并发症^[26]。

本研究也显示,观察组术后不良反应发生率对照组高,但差异无统计学意义,说明应用铜绿假单胞菌注射液治疗颈部淋巴清扫术后淋巴漏有一定安全性,不会明显增加不良反应,其主要副反应为局部疼痛、发热、寒战等,可能与铜绿假单胞菌注射液改善淋巴漏同时,兼具生物靶向治疗与免疫治疗双重作用及重视免疫监视有关^[27],但铜绿假单胞菌注射液引起的不良反应通常不影响其他治疗^[28]。本研究也发现观察组术后2周内出现的局部发热、寒战不良反应,予以物理降温后均恢复正常,后再无发热现象。

在使用铜绿假单胞菌注射液时,需仔细阅读说明书保证疗效,同时用药前应明确注意事项,需放置在2~8℃暗处保存,避免高温或冰存;存放后会有少量沉淀,使用时需将冷藏药液恢复至室温并充分摇匀;不得与其他药液混合注射;一次性预充注射器包装,不得分次使用;使用前告知患者该药可能出现的副反应^[29-30]。

综上所述,铜绿假单胞菌注射液治疗PTC患者颈侧区淋巴清扫术后淋巴漏疗效较好,能减少引流量,缩短引流时间,虽然部分患者可出现体温升高、发热、寒战现象,但予以对症处理均可缓解,不影响治疗。

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