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· 专题研究 ·

基于数据分析与计算的模型化布孔法在腹腔镜腹壁切口疝修补术中的应用

周俊杰^{1,2}, 马宁², 汤福鑫², 黄恩民², 马涛², 杨伟胜², 刘创雄², 陈双², 周太成²

(1. 武汉大学中南医院 结直肠肛门外科, 湖北 武汉 430071; 2. 中山大学附属第六医院 胃肠、疝和腹壁外科/广东省胃肠病学研究所/广东省结直肠盆底疾病研究重点实验室/国家临床重点专科, 广东 广州 510655)

摘要

背景与目的: 随着微创理念及技术的发展, 经腹腔镜完成腹壁切口疝手术已成为趋势, 但由于腹壁切口疝位置大小不定, 暂无成熟的布孔方法供术者参考, 使得手术术式的学习难度较大, 不合理的布孔还易导致手术难度加大。笔者在此介绍一种基于数据分析与计算的模型化布孔方法, 并通过与传统经验性布孔法进行比较, 探讨其优势和临床效果。

方法: 选择2017年1月—2018年5月中山大学附属第六医院收治并拟行腹腔内补片植入术(IPOM)的44例腹壁切口疝患者, 用随机数字表法将患者分为对照组(21例)和研究组(23例), 对照组采用术中放置观察孔后以手术经验放置操作孔的布孔方法, 研究组采用术前腹部轮廓分析, 并按照步骤划定限制条件, 根据操作器械尺寸计算合理距离的方法指导穿刺孔放置位置的方法。比较两组患者术中及术后的相关临床指标。

结果: 两组患者一般资料差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。与对照组比较, 研究组的平均布孔时间(7.28 min vs. 9.93 min)、平均手术时间(67.62 min vs. 79.10 min)、术中加孔率(17% vs. 48%)均明显减少(均 $P<0.05$)。研究组与对照组患者的术后并发症发生率(4.3% vs. 19.0%), 术后住院时间(5.13 d vs. 5.76 d)及术后复发率(4.3% vs. 4.8%)差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

结论: 在腹腔镜腹壁切口疝IPOM手术采用模型化布孔法可以缩短布孔时间, 合理的操作孔布置可以降低腹腔镜下粘连分离、缺损缝合及补片固定的难度, 降低手术总时间及术中增加操作孔的几率, 并不增加术后并发症发生率, 住院时间及复发疝的几率。模型化布孔法以客观数据+定量计算代替传统布孔法的经验决策, 在方法步骤上更明晰, 并可以在使用中不断更新改进, 将有助于腹腔镜腹壁切口疝手术的规范与推广。

关键词

腹切口疝; 疝修补术; 腹腔镜; 手术器械; 数据分析

中图分类号: R656.2

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作者简介: 周俊杰, 武汉大学中南医院主治医师, 主要从事胃肠、疝等外科疾病发生, 诊断及微创治疗方面的研究。

通信作者: 陈双, Email: chensh223@mail.sysu.edu.cn; 周太成, Email: zhoutch3@mail.sysu.edu.cn

Application of modeled port arrangement based on data analysis and calculation in laparoscopic repair of abdominal wall incisional hernia

ZHOU Junjie^{1,2}, MA Ning², TANG Fuxin², HUANG Enmin², MA Tao², YANG Weisheng², LIU Chuangxiong², CHEN Shuang², ZHOU Taicheng²

(1. Department of Colorectal and Anal Surgery, Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan 430071, China; 2. Department of Gastroenterological Surgery and Hernia Center, the Sixth Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University/Guangdong Institute of Gastroenterology/Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Colorectal and Pelvic Floor Diseases/National Key Clinical Specialties, Guangzhou 510655, China)

Abstract

Background and Aims: With the development of minimally invasive concepts and techniques, laparoscopic incisional hernia surgery has become a major trend. However, due to the varied size and location of the abdominal incisional hernia, there are no established trocar arrangement criteria to apply for surgeons, which makes the learning process of this procedure more difficult, and the inappropriate trocar arrangement will also likely lead to increased surgical difficulty. Here, the authors introduce a modeled trocar arrangement method based on data analysis and calculation, and show its advantages and clinical efficacy by comparison with the conventional trocar arrangement method based on experience.

Methods: A total of 44 eligible patients with abdominal wall incisional hernia scheduled to undergo laparoscopic intraperitoneal onlay mesh repair (IPOM) in the Sixth Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University from January 2017 to May 2018 were enrolled, and randomly designated to control group (21 cases) and study group (23 cases) by computer generated randomization. During operation, the arrangement of the operating trocars after the observation trocar placement was performed according to the surgical experience in control group, while the layout of the trocar ports was directed by calculation of the reasonable distance according to the operation instruments size after preoperative abdominal contour analysis and stepwise determination of the restrictive parameters. The main intra- and postoperative clinical variables between the two groups were compared.

Results: There were no significant differences in the general characteristics between the two groups of patients (all $P>0.05$). In study group compared with control group, the average trocar placement time (7.28 min vs. 9.93 min), the average operative time (67.62 min vs. 79.10 min), and the intraoperative trocar addition rate (17% vs. 48%) were all significantly reduced (all $P<0.05$). There were no significant differences between study group and control group in terms of the incidence of postoperative complications (4.3% vs. 19.0%), the length of postoperative hospital stay (5.13 d vs. 5.76 d) and postoperative recurrence rate (4.3% vs. 4.8%) between the two groups (all $P>0.05$).

Conclusion: In laparoscopic IPOM repair of abdominal wall incisional hernia, using the modeled trocar arrangement method can shorten the trocar placement time after operation initiation, and its rational placement of the operating trocars can reduce the difficulty of adhesion separation, defect suturing and mesh fixation, reduce the total operative time and the probability of additional operating trocar requirement during the operation, and meanwhile, it will not increase the incidence of postoperative complications, hospitalization time and the probability of hernia recurrence. The modeled trocar arrangement method that uses the objective data plus quantitative assessment to replace the experience-oriented decision-making of the conventional port arrangement, is more explicit in the

using process, and also can be continuously updated and improved in practice. So, it is helpful for the standardization and promotion of laparoscopic abdominal wall incisional hernia surgery.

Key words

Incisional Hernia; Herniorrhaphy; Laparoscope; Surgical Instruments; Data Analysis

CLC number: R656.2

腹壁切口疝是腹部手术后的一种常见并发症^[1],一般建议行手术治疗^[2-3]。腹壁切口疝的手术可通过开放及腹腔镜治疗^[4-5],在腹腔镜手术中以IPOM手术应用较多^[6]。临床中,腹腔镜IPOM手术已经体现了其手术时间短,术后恢复快的优势^[7],但因原手术造成的缺损形态不同,手术方法不统一,在学习初期易因操作不当导致肠管损伤、术后发生血清肿、肠梗阻等并发症^[8],现有的研究一般集中在创新操作器材、改进缝合技术等^[9-10],鲜有对布孔方法进行研究。因此,本团队拟通过对患者腹壁缺损的研究找出布孔的基本原则及限制条件,在手术中找到更合理的布孔位置,降低手术时间和难度,现结合相关实验手术经验,对这一布孔方法及原则进行介绍,并与传统布孔法进行比较,探讨其优势和临床效果。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择中山大学附属第六医院胃肠、疝和腹壁外科2017年1月—2018年5月期间收治行IPOM手术腹壁切口疝44例患者。纳入标准:(1)明确诊断腹壁切口疝患者;(2)完成术前渐进性气腹(preoperative progressive pneumoperitoneum, PPP)患者^[11];(3)能耐受腹腔镜手术者;(4)原手术切口及腹腔无感染者;(5)临床资料记录完整者。排除标准:(1)腹腔镜腹壁切口疝修补禁忌者;(2)有肠梗阻等需行急诊手术的患者;(3)合并肺、肾、肝等功能严重异常者;(4)精神疾病者;(5)哺乳期或者妊娠期妇女。利用随机数字表将患者分为对照组21例,研究组23例。

1.2 治疗方法

两组手术均由同一组医生完成。对照组采用传统经验性布孔法:于远离原缺损的正常一侧设置观察孔,建立气腹,在腹腔镜直视下根据腹壁缺损置入操作孔,操作孔分布于腹壁缺损两侧,

间隔距离根据术者经验判断^[12]。研究组模型化布孔法:(1)患者入院后行腹部CT同时首次评估腹腔轮廓^[13];后行PPP治疗^[14-16](每次注入200 mL气体,2次/d,持续7~14 d);再次行腹部CT并评估腹腔轮廓。因患者行PPP治疗后,腹腔轮廓与椭圆相似^[17],可根据PPP后腹部CT影像结果,用 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ ^[18]进行腹腔轮廓表达^[19],并标注缺损范围^[20];比较CT前后变化,获知肠管与腹壁粘连区域,在患者腹部标记示意,预防术中设置穿刺孔时误伤肠管(图1A)。(2)用记号笔标记出患者肋缘下及髂骨线,此标记线作为腹腔连接部位置(图1B)。(3)根据PPP后腹部CT图像分析侧腹壁肠管位置,以此确定侧腹壁穿刺最低点,并划线标记(图1C)。(4)根据杠杆原理^[21]为使操作器械活动范围最大化,依据穿刺器、手术器械长度计算操作孔距缺损的最小直线距离,因直线距离位于腹腔内,故需根据 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 与 $(x-c)^2 + (y-d)^2 = (d)^2$ 计算体表弧线距离并在患者体表标记(图1D-E)。(5)手术过程中,依据所标识的最佳布孔位置,避开相应的危险区域进行观察孔及操作孔的布孔(图1F)。

1.3 观察指标

比较两组患者完成操作孔布孔时间,术中加孔率,手术总时间;两组患者术后住院时间,术后并发症发生率及复发率等。

1.4 随访方法

采用电话方式或门诊复查进行随访,所有患者均获得随访,随访时间2~36个月。

1.5 统计学处理

用SPSS 25.0软件进行数据分析,年龄、BMI、操作孔布孔时间、手术总时间、术后住院时间等计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验;性别、术中加孔率、术后并发症发生率、疝复发率等计数资料用百分率(%) [n (%)]表示,采用 χ^2 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

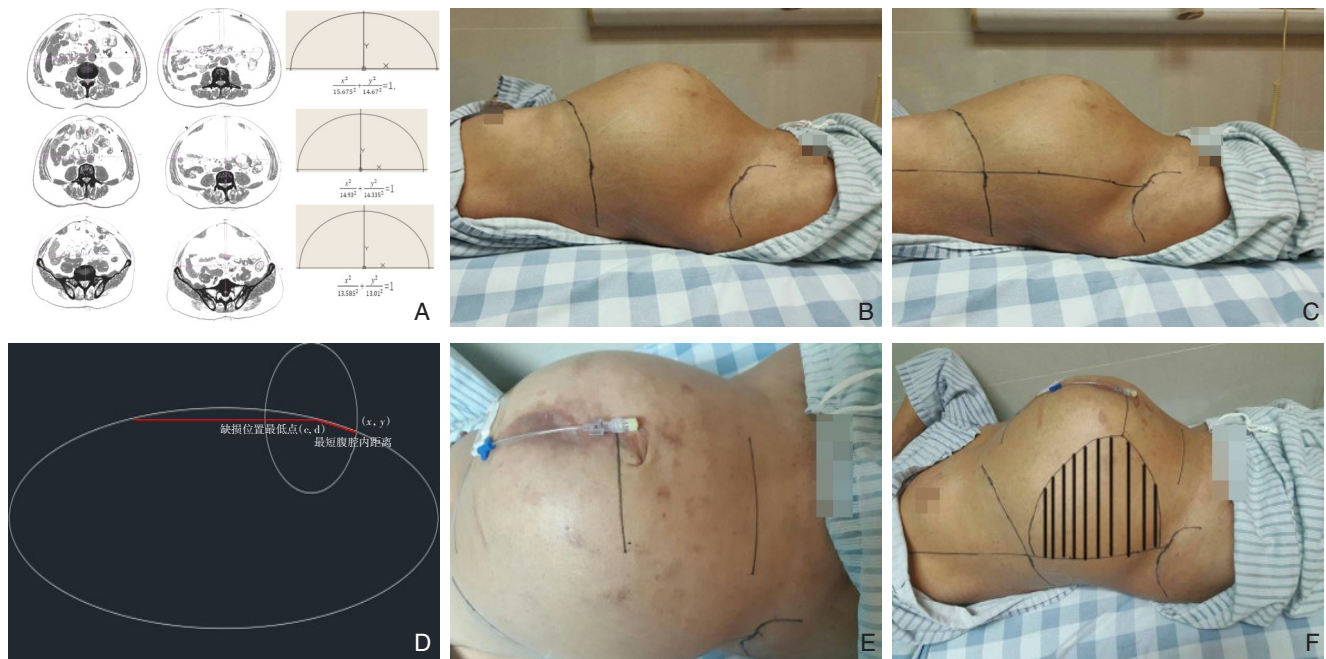


图1 腹壁切口疝模型化布孔法 A: 腹壁切口疝患者PPP前、后及轮廓解析; B: 腹腔连接部的骨性标志; C: 侧腹壁穿刺的最低点; D: 腹腔轮廓解析式的图形示例; E: 腹腔轮廓投影范围; F: 最终可选择布孔范围

Figure 1 Modelized port arrangement for performing abdominal incision hernia surgery A: Abdominal contour analysis of patient with abdominal incision hernia before and after PPP; B: The bone landmark of the abdominal connection; C: The lowest puncture point of the lateral abdominal wall; D: The graphic representation of the abdominal contour parsing; E: The projection range of abdominal contour; F: The final selectable range of trocar

2 结果

2.1 两组患者一般情况比较

两组患者性别、年龄、BMI、发病时间及缺损最大直径^[22-23]等一般情况差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$) (表1)。

2.2 两组患者术中情况比较

研究组完成操作孔布孔时间、手术总时间均明显短于对照组[(7.28±0.51) min vs. (9.93±0.87) min; (67.62±4.08) min vs. (79.10±6.58) min], 且差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。研究组术中加孔率低于对照组术中加孔率(17% vs. 48%), 差异

有统计学意义($P<0.05$) (表2)。

2.3 两组患者术后情况比较

对照组21例患者术后有1例出现肠痿, 2例出现肠梗阻, 1例出现肺部感染, 并发症发生率19%, 研究组23例患者术后1例出现肠梗阻^[24], 并发症率4%, 两组患者在并发症发生率上无统计学差异($P=0.29$)。两组术后住院时间[(5.13±1.06) d vs. (5.76±1.37) d]差异无统计学意义($P=0.127$)。随访期, 对照组患者和研究组患者均出现1例复发(4.8% vs. 4.3%), 两组患者在术后复发率差异无统计学意义($P=1$) (表3)。

表1 两组患者一般情况比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information of the two groups of patients

资料	研究组(n=23)	对照组(n=21)	t/χ^2	P
性别[n(%)]				
男	13(56.5)	10(47.6)	0.349	0.555
女	10(43.5)	11(52.4)		
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	58.70±8.77	60.14±12.70	2.385	0.13
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	22.00±3.08	22.09±2.45	1.274	0.265
病程(年, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.95±0.76	2.17±0.73	0.075	0.785
缺损最大径(cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	11.63±1.93	11.26±2.00	0.254	0.617

表2 两组患者术中指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of intraoperative variables between the two groups of patients

组别	n	布孔时间(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	手术总时间(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	术中加孔率(%)
研究组	23	7.28±0.51	67.62±4.08	21
对照组	21	9.93±0.87	79.10±6.58	48
t/χ^2		12.195	6.882	4.623
P		0.011	0.028	0.032

表3 两组患者术后指标比较

Table 3 Comparison of postoperative variables between the two groups of patients

组别	n	术后住院时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	并发症[n(%)]	复发疝[n(%)]
研究组	23	5.13±1.06	1(4.3)	1(4.3)
对照组	21	5.76±1.37	4(19.0)	1(4.8)
t/χ^2		1.716	2.355	0.004
P		0.127	0.29	1

3 讨论

腹腔镜 IPOM 手术是治疗腹壁切口疝的手术方式之一^[25-26], 腹壁切口疝的缺损位置、范围不一, 没有统一的操作孔设置方式。术中因操作孔设置不合理, 易出现分离粘连困难, 导致肠管损伤, 缝合难度大, 延长手术时间, 固定不到位无法使补片的平铺等问题, 有时需术中增加操作孔辅助操作^[27]。顺利完成腹腔镜腹壁切口疝手术需要大量的临床手术经验^[28], 传统经验性布孔法更多依赖不同医疗机构上级医师对下级医师的指导, 其缺陷在于难以总结归纳并制定标准, 对于初学者来说, 学习时缺乏可复制性^[29]。本研究着眼对 IPOM 手术操作孔设置的合理范围和限制条件进行研究, 虽然也是经验总结, 但能将经验方法化、数据化, 使外科医生了解其方法步骤及其内在原理, 在术前按照模型化布孔法的步骤进行分析, 研究结果也显示与传统经验性布孔法相比, 模型化布孔法在减少布孔时间、手术时间及降低术中加孔率上更具优势。

3.1 模型化布孔法的安全性

肠管损伤是 IPOM 手术中最常见的并发症^[30], 这种损伤多由于手术中分离肠管与腹壁粘连引起。模型化布孔法的安全性表现在腹腔轮廓构建阶段, 通过对 PPP 后腹腔轮廓的分析, 了解肠管与腹壁粘连位点, 在患者体表标注, 在手术过程中, 通过避开在粘连区域放置穿刺器损伤肠管, 同时根据体表标记的肠管与腹壁粘连位点, 在进行布孔选

择时, 预留足够距离, 这样既可防止在置入操作孔时穿刺器对肠管造成损伤, 同时也能留给术者充分的操作空间, 减少操作不便带来的肠管副损伤。本研究中, 传统经验性布孔法与模型化布孔法的并发症发生率没有明显差异, 表明模型化布孔法与传统经验性布孔法具有相似的安全性。

3.2 模型化布孔法的限制性条件

在手术布孔时, 大多数术者将关注点放在了缺损区域上, 有时会忽略限制性条件, 模型化布孔法总结的限制性条件主要有: (1) 腹腔脏器安全性的限制: 分析 PPP^[31]后的 CT 图并构建腹腔轮廓解析式, 可以找到肠管与腹壁粘连区域。建立气腹后, 腹腔内由于气体注入, 腹内压强增高, 压迫患者肠管脏器, 使肠管脏器被压紧, 间接保护了腹腔内的肠管, 故在术前可标注相关粘连区域及腋前线的侧腹壁区域, 预防肠管损伤。(2) 骨性结构对布孔的限制: 由于腹壁切口疝的位置不定, 有的靠近周围骨性结构, 可能造成布孔限制。因此: (1) 不能在骨性结构上进行穿刺; (2) 由于腹壁切口疝修补的操作角度常接近 180°, 穿刺孔还应远离骨性结构一定距离, 以免阻碍穿刺器的操作。限制性条件是对腹腔镜手术部分原则的归纳, 重点在于安全性和可操作性, 划定范围有利于减少术中副损伤并减少置孔时间。

3.3 结合操作器械尺寸的合理距离计算

IPOM 手术的步骤是在置入操作孔后分离缺损周围粘连肠管, 缝合缺损, 放置补片。现有研究^[9-10]中, 一般是通过改进手术器械, 缝合方法或

者改良补片固定方式以减少操作难度，降低手术总时长。本研究的基础是腹腔的轮廓研究，通过将气腹后的腹腔轮廓数字化，构建相关的轮廓解析式；同时结合手术器械长度进行合理布孔研究。研究中使用的器械如各类操作钳、超声刀、钉枪可操作长度约30~34 cm，常用穿刺器长度为15~17 cm，其中可移动的套管距离约为10 cm。手术器械通过穿刺器在腹腔内进行手术操作，其在穿刺器下可使用的距离约14~16 cm。为满足腹腔镜下灵活操作，结合杠杆原理，需足够的活动距离，通常要求器械在腹腔内的距离a要大于腹腔外的距离b，从而得出布孔位置距缺损位置在腹腔内空间距离需至少大于7 cm ($a+b=14$ 且 $a>b$ 得 $a>7$ cm)。腹腔内的空间距离可通过腹腔轮廓解析式进行计算，腹腔轮廓解析式 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ 与腹腔空间距离解析式 $(x-c)^2+(y-d)^2=(7)^2$ [该断层面疝囊缺损最低处的坐标(c, d)]连解^[32]可得合理空间距离所在轮廓位点。将合理布孔范围数据化有利于术者在术前进行布孔范围划定。

3.4 模型化布孔法的手术优势

术者使用模型化布孔法，提前划定合理范围，所需布孔时间少于传统经验性布孔法。同时基于合理范围设置的操作孔在手术操作中也能够减少术者的操作困难，对降低手术总时长有所帮助。在IPOM手术中，一般通过两个操作孔完成手术，在出现粘连分离和补片固定操作困难时，需增加操作孔辅助操作，且术中加孔本身也说明操作孔并未满足术者操作需求。本研究结果显示，传统经验性布孔法的加孔率高于模型化布孔法，可能与术前使用模型化布孔法使布孔位置合理，降低了操作难度，因此术中加孔率也降低。

3.5 模型化布孔法的局限性

模型化布孔法是经验理论的数据化总结，由于患者腹壁缺损情况多样，现阶段没有在不同位置大小的腹壁切口疝患者上使用，应用患者数量不足，因此暂不能证明其普适性，未来仍需开展更大样本量的前瞻性研究对其效果及安全性进行验证。

总之，在进行IPOM手术前，术者需要详细了解、评估患者的切口疝缺损情况，运用模型化布孔法对患者进行术前腹腔轮廓分析及合理范围划定，能加强术者对患者腹腔缺损及腹内情况的了

解，减少术中操作难度。新实验布孔方法步骤明确，操作简易，适合手术初学者学习和使用。

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