

·论著·

腹腔镜食管裂孔疝修补术后生命质量及其影响因素分析

刘小莉 聂玉胜 马秋月 关磊 杨慧琪

首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院疝和腹壁外科, 北京 100020

通信作者: 杨慧琪, Email: yang.huiqi@qq.com

【摘要】目的 探讨腹腔镜食管裂孔疝修补术(LHHR)后患者的生命质量及其影响因素。**方法** 采用回顾性队列研究方法。收集2020年8月至2022年4月首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院收治的215例行LHHR患者的临床资料;男90例,女125例;年龄为(62±14)岁。患者于LHHR后6个月进行症状评分和生命质量评估。正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组内手术前后比较采用配对 t 检验;偏态分布计量资料采用 M (范围)表示。影响因素分析采用逐步线性回归分析。基于AIC(Akaike信息准则)原则选择最优模型。**结果** (1)治疗情况。215例患者中,行LHHR+胃底折叠术(Dor术)162例,行LHHR+重建HIS角53例。215例患者术后6个月烧心症状视觉模拟量表(VAS)评分为0(0~4)分、反酸症状VAS评分为0(0~9)分、嗝气症状VAS评分为0(0~9)分、胸痛症状VAS评分为0(0~9)分、早饱症状VAS评分为0(0~9)分。(2)手术前后生命质量评估情况。215例患者行LHHR前生理机能健康调查简表(SF-36)评分为(80±24)分、术后为(87±18)分;术前生理功能SF-36评分为(49±45)分、术后为(68±38)分;术前躯体疼痛SF-36评分为(65±23)分、术后为(74±19)分;术前一般健康状况SF-36评分为(46±7)分、术后为(51±9)分;术前精力SF-36评分为(67±19)分、术后为(75±17)分;术前社会功能SF-36评分为(71±24)分、术后为(81±18)分;术前情感职能SF-36评分为(60±45)分、术后为(77±33)分;术前精神健康SF-36评分为(68±19)分、术后为(76±17)分;术前健康变化SF-36评分为(33±19)分、术后为(57±28)分;上述指标术前和术后比较,差异均有统计学意义($t=-7.82, -8.73, -8.20, -10.08, -9.75, -8.83, -8.00, -9.88, -12.95, P<0.05$)。(3)影响LHHR后6个月身体成分总评分(PCS)和心理成分总评分(MCS)的因素。多因素分析结果显示:性别、年龄、精神疾病、脑梗死、低蛋白血症、术后6个月反酸和胸痛VAS评分是LHHR后6个月PCS的独立影响因素($P<0.05$);精神疾病、恶性肿瘤、低蛋白血症、术后6个月烧心和嗝气VAS评分是LHHR后6个月MCS的独立影响因素($P<0.05$)。**结论** LHHR可改善患者生命质量。性别、年龄、精神疾病、脑梗死、低蛋白血症、术后6个月反酸和胸痛VAS评分是LHHR后6个月PCS的独立影响因素;精神疾病、恶性肿瘤、低蛋白血症、术后6个月烧心和嗝气VAS评分是LHHR后6个月MCS的独立影响因素。

【关键词】 疝; 生命质量; 修补术; 预后; 腹腔镜检查**基金项目:**首都卫生发展科研专项(首发2020-2-2035)

Quality of life and its related influencing factors after laparoscopic hiatal hernia repair

Liu Xiaoli, Nie Yusheng, Ma Qiuyue, Guan Lei, Yang Huiqi

Department of Hernia and Abdominal Wall Surgery, Beijing Chaoyang Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100020, China

Corresponding author: Yang Huiqi, Email: yang.huiqi@qq.com

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the quality of life (QoL) and its related influencing

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factors of patients undergoing laparoscopic hiatal hernia repair (LHHR). **Methods** The retrospective cohort study was conducted. The clinical data of 215 patients undergoing LHHR in Beijing Chaoyang Hospital of Capital Medical University from August 2020 to April 2022 were collected. There were 90 males and 125 females, aged (62 ± 14) years. All patients underwent symptom scoring and quality of life assessment 6 months after LHHR. Measurement data with normal distribution were represented as $Mean\pm SD$, and comparison before and after operation within the group was conducted using the paired t test. Measurement data with skewed distribution were represented as $M(\text{range})$. Stepwise linear regression analysis was used for influencing factors analysis. Optimal model was selected based on Akaike information criterion. **Results** (1) Treatment. Of 215 patients, 162 cases underwent LHHR+gastric fundus folding surgery (Dor surgery), and 53 cases underwent LHHR+reconstruction of HIS angle. The score of visual analogue scale (VAS) of heartburn symptoms in 215 patients 6 months after surgery was 0 (range, 0–4), with the score of VAS of acid reflux symptoms was 0 (range, 0–9), the score of VAS of belching symptoms was 0 (range, 0–9), the score of VAS of chest pain symptoms was 0 (range, 0–9), the score of VAS of early satiety symptoms was 0 (range, 0–9), respectively. (2) Assessment of QoL before and after surgery. The score of MOS item short form health survey (SF-36) of physiological function in 215 patients before and after LHHR was 80 ± 24 and 87 ± 18 , with the score of SF-36 of physiological functionality before and after LHHR was 49 ± 45 and 68 ± 38 , the score of SF-36 of body pain before and after LHHR was 65 ± 23 and 74 ± 19 , the score of SF-36 of general health condition before and after LHHR was 46 ± 7 and 51 ± 9 , the score of SF-36 of vigour before and after LHHR was 67 ± 19 and 75 ± 17 , the score of SF-36 of social function before and after LHHR was 71 ± 24 and 81 ± 18 , the score of SF-36 of emotional function before and after LHHR was 60 ± 45 and 77 ± 33 , the score of SF-36 of emotional health before and after LHHR was 68 ± 19 and 76 ± 17 , the score of SF-36 of health change before and after LHHR was 33 ± 19 and 57 ± 28 . There were significant differences in the above indicators before and after surgery ($t=-7.82, -8.73, -8.20, -10.08, -9.75, -8.83, -8.00, -9.88, -12.95, P<0.05$). (3) Factors influencing physical component summary (PCS) and mental component summary (MCS) 6 months after LHHR. Results of multivariate analysis showed that gender, age, mental disease, cerebral infarction, hypoproteinemia, score of VAS of acid reflux 6 month after surgery and score of VAS of chest pain 6 month after surgery were independent factors influencing PCS 6 months after LHHR ($P<0.05$), and mental disease, malignant tumor, hypoproteinemia, score of VAS of heartburn 6 month after surgery and score of VAS of belching 6 month after surgery were independent factors influencing MCS 6 months after LHHR ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions** LHHR can improve patients' QoL. Gender, age, mental disease, cerebral infarction, hypoproteinemia, score of VAS of acid reflux 6 month after surgery and score of VAS of chest pain 6 month after surgery are independent factors influencing PCS 6 months after LHHR, and mental disease, malignant tumor, hypoproteinemia, score of VAS of heartburn 6 month after surgery and score of VAS of belching 6 month after surgery are independent factors influencing MCS 6 months after LHHR.

【Key words】 Hernia; Quality of life; Repair; Prognosis; Laparoscopy

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腹腔镜食管裂孔疝修补术(laparoscopic hiatal hernia, LHHR)已被广泛认为是食管裂孔疝治疗的金标准^[1-3]。虽然多数患者术后恢复良好,但仍有部分患者术后发生胃肠道不适和吞咽困难等症状,影响生命质量^[4-6]。已有的研究结果证实:LHHR可有效提高患者生命质量^[7-8]。本研究回顾性分析2020年8月至2022年4月我科收治的215例行LHHR患者的临床资料,探讨术后患者生命质量及其影响因素。

资料与方法

一、一般资料

采用回顾性队列研究方法。收集215例行LHHR患者的临床资料;男90例,女125例;年龄为(62 ± 14)岁。215例患者BMI为(25 ± 3) kg/m^2 ,合并呼吸系统疾病20例、心理障碍8例、脑梗死16例、冠心病37例、糖尿病89例、原发性高血压86例、恶性肿瘤19例、低蛋白血症83例,同一患者可合并多种疾病。215例患者中,滑动性食管裂孔疝126例、食

管旁疝 89 例。本研究通过我院医学伦理委员会审批,批号为 No.2020-ke-289-1。患者及家属均签署知情同意书。

二、纳入标准和排除标准

纳入标准:(1)行 LHHR。(2)ASA 评分为 I~Ⅲ级。(3)随访资料完整。

排除标准:(1)食管裂孔疝手术后复发。(2)存在严重心、肺、肝或肾功能不全。(3)因判断能力受损或精神疾病等原因,无法配合研究。

三、观察指标和评价标准

观察指标:(1)治疗情况。(2)手术前后生命质量评估情况。(3)影响 LHHR 后 6 个月身体成分总评分(physical component summary, PCS)和心理成分总评分(mental component summary, MCS)的因素。

评价标准:(1)症状严重程度:使用视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)评估, VAS 评分范围为 0~10 分,得分越高表示症状越严重。(2)生命质量评估:参照文献[8-9]使用健康调查简表(the MOS item short form health survey, SF-36)评估。

四、随访

采用门诊或电话方式进行随访。患者于 LHHR 后 6 个月进行症状评分和生命质量评估。

五、统计学分析

应用 R4.3.3 统计软件进行分析,正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组内手术前后比较采用配对 t 检验;偏态分布计量资料采用 M (范围)表示。影响因素分析采用逐步线性回归分析。基于 AIC(Akaike 信息准则)原则选择最优模型。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

一、治疗情况

215 例患者中,行 LHHR+胃底折叠术(Dor 术)162 例,行 LHHR+重建 HIS 角 53 例。215 例患者术后 6 个月烧心症状 VAS 评分为 0(0~4)分、反酸症状 VAS 评分为 0(0~9)分、嗝气症状 VAS 评分为 0(0~9)分、胸痛症状 VAS 评分为 0(0~9)分、早饱症状 VAS 评分为 0(0~9)分。

二、手术前后生命质量评估情况

215 例患者行 LHHR 术前生理机能 SF-36 评分为(80±24)分、术后为(87±18)分;术前生理功能 SF-36 评分为(49±45)分、术后为(68±38)分;术前躯体疼痛 SF-36 评分为(65±23)分、术后为(74±19)分;

术前一般健康状况 SF-36 评分为(46±7)分、术后为(51±9)分;术前精力 SF-36 评分为(67±19)分、术后为(75±17)分;术前社会功能 SF-36 评分为(71±24)分、术后为(81±18)分;术前情感职能 SF-36 评分为(60±45)分、术后为(77±33)分;术前精神健康 SF-36 评分为(68±19)分、术后为(76±17)分;术前健康变化 SF-36 评分为(33±19)分、术后为(57±28)分;上述指标术前和术后比较,差异均有统计学意义($t = -7.82, -8.73, -8.20, -10.08, -9.75, -8.83, -8.00, -9.88, -12.95, P$ 均 < 0.001)。

三、影响 LHHR 后 6 个月 PCS 和 MCS 的因素

单因素分析结果显示:性别、年龄、精神疾病、原发性高血压、脑梗死、冠心病、低蛋白血症、诊断分型、手术类型、术后 6 个月不同症状的 VAS 评分(反酸、嗝气、胸痛以及早饱)是影响 LHHR 后 6 个月 PCS 的相关因素($P < 0.05$);BMI、呼吸系统疾病、糖尿病、恶性肿瘤、术后 6 个月烧心的 VAS 评分不是影响 LHHR 后 6 个月 PCS 的相关因素($P > 0.05$)。见表 1。精神疾病、恶性肿瘤、低蛋白血症、术后 6 个月烧心的 VAS 评分是影响 LHHR 后 6 个月 MCS 的相关因素($P < 0.05$);性别、年龄、BMI、呼吸系统疾病、原发性高血压、脑梗死、糖尿病、冠心病、诊断分型、手术类型、术后 6 个月不同症状的 VAS 评分(反酸、嗝气、胸痛、早饱)不是影响 LHHR 后 6 个月 MCS 的相关因素($P > 0.05$)。见表 2。

多因素分析结果显示:性别、年龄、精神疾病、脑梗死、低蛋白血症、术后 6 个月反酸和胸痛 VAS 评分是 LHHR 后 6 个月 PCS 的独立影响因素($P < 0.05$);精神疾病、恶性肿瘤、低蛋白血症、术后 6 个月烧心和嗝气 VAS 评分是 LHHR 后 6 个月 MCS 的独立影响因素($P < 0.05$)。见表 3, 4。

讨 论

LHHR 可以显著提高食管裂孔疝患者的生命质量^[7-8, 10-12]。本研究结果显示:LHHR 后选择 Dor 胃折叠术或重建 HIS 角对患者术后生命质量影响较小,手术选择取决于患者个体情况和外科医师经验。

本研究结果显示:女性患者 LHHR 后生命质量更易受到影响。这可能与女性术后胃肠功能恢复较慢有关^[13]。已有的研究结果显示:女性胃肠传输速度较慢,受荷尔蒙影响^[14-15]。女性孕激素分泌可能通过抑制刺激胃肠蠕动的胃肠激素 motilin 减少胃肠蠕动^[16-17]。绝经前女性胃排空时间,无论是固

表 1 影响 215 例行腹腔镜食管裂孔疝修补术后 6 个月身体成分总评分的单因素分析

Table 1 Univariate analysis of physical component summary in 215 patients 6 months after laparoscopic hiatal hernia repair						
临床因素	回归系数	标准误	标准化回归系数	t 值	P 值	95% 可信区间
性别(男比女)	5.19	1.06	0.32	4.92	<0.001	3.11~7.27
年龄	-0.18	0.04	-0.31	-4.77	<0.001	-0.26~-0.11
体质量指数	-0.07	0.18	-0.03	-0.38	0.708	-0.41~0.28
呼吸系统疾病(有比无)	-1.35	1.89	-0.05	-0.72	0.475	-5.07~2.37
精神疾病(有比无)	-5.98	2.87	-0.14	-2.08	0.038	-11.64~-0.32
原发性高血压(有比无)	-2.95	1.10	-0.18	-2.67	0.008	-5.12~-0.77
脑梗死(有比无)	-6.24	2.05	-0.20	-3.05	0.003	-10.27~-2.20
糖尿病(有比无)	-2.06	1.11	-0.13	-1.87	0.064	-4.24~0.12
冠心病(有比无)	-4.02	1.43	-0.19	-2.82	0.005	-6.84~-1.21
恶性肿瘤(有比无)	-1.31	1.93	-0.05	-0.68	0.499	-5.12~2.50
低蛋白血症(有比无)	-5.51	1.06	-0.33	-5.19	<0.001	-7.61~-3.42
诊断分型(食管旁疝比滑动型食管裂孔疝)	-3.90	1.08	-0.24	-3.61	<0.001	-6.04~-1.77
手术类型[腹腔镜食管裂孔疝修补+重建 HIS 角比腹腔镜食管裂孔疝修补+胃底折叠术(Dor 术)]	-3.23	1.26	-0.17	-2.58	0.011	-5.71~-0.76
术后 6 个月不同症状的视觉模拟量表评分						
烧心	0.75	1.06	-0.05	0.71	0.481	-1.34~2.84
反酸	-0.83	0.29	-0.20	-2.91	0.004	-1.40~-0.27
嗝气	-1.03	0.38	-0.18	-2.68	0.008	-1.79~-0.27
胸痛	-1.48	0.38	-0.25	-3.85	<0.001	-2.23~-0.72
早饱	-1.43	0.48	-0.20	-3.01	0.003	-2.36~-0.49

表 2 影响 215 例行腹腔镜食管裂孔疝修补术后 6 个月心理成分总评分的单因素分析

Table 2 Univariate analysis of mental component summary in 215 patients 6 months after laparoscopic hiatal hernia repair						
临床因素	回归系数	标准误	标准化回归系数	t 值	P 值	95% 可信区间
性别(男比女)	0.57	1.34	0.03	0.43	0.669	-2.07~3.22
年龄	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.90	0.372	-0.05~0.14
体质量指数	-0.05	0.21	-0.02	-0.25	0.803	-0.47~0.37
呼吸系统疾病(有比无)	-0.25	2.28	-0.01	-0.11	0.913	-4.74~4.24
精神疾病(有比无)	-11.07	3.41	-0.22	-3.25	0.001	-17.80~-4.35
原发性高血压(有比无)	0.09	1.35	0.00	0.07	0.948	-2.57~2.75
脑梗死(有比无)	0.24	2.52	0.01	0.10	0.925	-4.73~5.21
糖尿病(有比无)	0.44	1.34	0.02	0.33	0.741	-2.20~3.09
冠心病(有比无)	-0.30	1.75	-0.01	-0.17	0.865	-3.75~3.16
恶性肿瘤(有比无)	-8.87	2.25	-0.26	-3.94	<0.001	-13.31~-4.43
低蛋白血症(有比无)	2.87	1.35	0.14	2.14	0.034	0.22~5.52
诊断分型(食管旁疝比滑动型食管裂孔疝)	0.55	1.34	0.03	0.41	0.683	-2.10~3.20
手术类型[腹腔镜食管裂孔疝修补+重建 HIS 角比腹腔镜食管裂孔疝修补+胃底折叠术(Dor 术)]	0.02	1.54	0.00	0.01	0.992	-3.01~3.04
术后 6 个月不同症状的视觉模拟量表评分						
烧心	-2.54	1.27	-0.14	-2.00	0.046	-5.03~-0.04
反酸	-0.12	0.35	-0.02	-0.33	0.745	-0.81~0.58
嗝气	-0.72	0.47	-0.10	-1.54	0.126	-1.64~0.20
胸痛	0.24	0.48	0.03	0.5	0.618	-0.70~1.18
早饱	-0.22	0.58	-0.03	-0.38	0.707	-1.37~0.93

表3 影响215例行腹腔镜食管裂孔疝修补术后6个月身体成分总评分的多因素分析

Table 3 Multivariate analysis of physical component summary in 215 patients 6 months after laparoscopic hiatal hernia repair

临床因素	回归系数	标准误	标准化回归系数	t 值	P 值	95% 可信区间
性别(男比女)	3.35	0.99	0.21	3.39	0.001	1.40~5.30
年龄	-0.09	0.04	-0.15	-2.28	0.024	-0.17~-0.01
精神疾病(有比无)	-6.08	2.42	-0.14	-2.51	0.013	-10.85~-1.31
脑梗死(有比无)	-4.53	1.79	-0.15	-2.54	0.012	-8.05~-1.01
低蛋白血症(有比无)	-3.71	1.02	-0.23	-3.64	<0.001	-5.72~-1.70
术后6个月不同症状的视觉模拟量表评分						
反酸	-0.62	0.26	-0.14	-2.38	0.018	-1.13~-0.11
胸痛	-1.24	0.35	-0.21	-3.52	0.001	-1.93~-0.54

表4 影响215例行腹腔镜食管裂孔疝修补术后6个月心理成分总评分的多因素分析

Table 4 Multivariate analysis of mental component summary in 215 patients 6 months after laparoscopic hiatal hernia repair

临床因素	回归系数	标准误	标准化回归系数	t 值	P 值	95% 可信区间
精神疾病(有比无)	-10.19	3.26	-0.20	-3.12	0.002	-16.61~-3.76
恶性肿瘤(有比无)	-8.41	2.19	-0.25	-3.84	<0.001	-12.72~-4.09
低蛋白血症(有比无)	2.64	1.26	0.13	2.09	0.038	0.15~5.12
术后6个月不同症状的视觉模拟量表评分						
烧心	-2.53	1.22	-0.14	-2.07	0.039	-4.93~-0.12
暖气	-1.44	0.56	-0.21	-2.57	0.011	-2.54~-0.33

体还是高热量液体,都明显长于男性^[18-19]。

本研究结果显示:脑梗死和术后胸痛与术后6个月的PCS评分低相关。大量研究结果证明:脑梗死患者术后生命质量较差^[20-21]。根据对腹腔镜抗反流手术后胸痛的综合研究,术后19.5%的患者出现胸痛,严重影响患者的生命质量,尤其是身体状况^[22-23]。因此,预防术后胸痛对于提高患者的生命质量至关重要。术前需行详尽的病史询问和体格检查,明确不适特点,其与反流的关系,以及任何相关的既往疾病。术前检查应包括与症状相关的pH测试和食管蠕动功能测试,以排除蠕动障碍。

本研究结果显示:精神疾病、恶性肿瘤、低蛋白血症、术后6个月烧心和暖气VAS评分是影响LHHR后6个月MCS的独立因素。有恶性肿瘤病史患者的身体和心理健康状况需要更多支持^[24-27]。烧心和暖气将引起患者焦虑,长时间烧心也可能导致食管过敏从而影响患者术后生命质量^[28-32]。合并精神疾病患者有较高的疾病负担,将显著降低其生命质量^[33]。因此,建议术前管理好心理疾病。

综合本研究结果,笔者认为:重视术前检查和病史询问,排除其他疾病。低蛋白血症患者术前应对症治疗予以矫正。对合并精神疾病、脑梗死或恶性肿瘤患者,应评估相关手术风险,术前加强心理咨询和干预。术后电话和门诊随访应重点关注

胸痛、烧心和暖气,提供饮食建议,必要时予以药物对症治疗缓解症状。

本研究的局限性:(1)回顾性研究存在选择性偏倚。(2)入院前患者生命质量因回忆性偏差等因素,导致可靠性存疑。(3)本研究未能包含影响患者术后生命质量的所有因素,如婚姻状况、收入、术前食管压力测量和其他问题(如高脂血症、帕金森病等)。

综上,LHHR可改善患者生命质量。性别、年龄、精神疾病、脑梗死、低蛋白血症、术后6个月反酸和胸痛VAS评分是影响LHHR后6个月PCS的独立因素;精神疾病、恶性肿瘤、低蛋白血症、术后6个月烧心和暖气VAS评分是影响LHHR后6个月MCS的独立因素。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

作者贡献声明 刘小莉:数据收集,数据整理,统计分析,文章撰写;聂玉胜、关磊:数据收集,数据整理,研究指导;马秋月:数据收集、数据整理,统计分析;杨慧琪:研究指导,数据分析解释,论文修改

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