

• 论著 •

液体石蜡对粘连性小肠梗阻的干预作用

吴小昌 袁玉梅 谢平 钱海

313000浙江湖州，湖州市中心医院胃肠外科（吴小昌、谢平、钱海），临床药学科（袁玉梅）

通讯作者：吴小昌，Email：wuxiaochang88@sina.com

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【摘要】目的 观察液体石蜡在粘连性小肠梗阻病程中的干预作用。**方法** 选择湖州中心医院胃肠外科2014年12月至2016年6月收治的粘连性肠梗阻患者288例，按机械抽样法分为液体石蜡组和对照组，每组144例。对照组采用传统综合非手术治疗，胃肠减压2 h后，液体石蜡组经胃管注入液体石蜡3 mL/kg，夹闭胃管2 h。观察两组治疗后第1次排气时间、第1次排便时间、腹痛缓解时间、气液平消失时间、住院时间、手术率和不良反应发生情况。**结果** 治疗后液体石蜡组第1次排气时间、第1次排便时间、腹痛缓解时间、气液平消失时间、住院时间均较对照组明显缩短〔第1次排气时间(h)： 29.97 ± 19.71 比 49.28 ± 33.61 ，第1次排便时间(h)： 60.25 ± 28.37 比 74.23 ± 50.12 ，腹痛缓解时间(h)： 35.78 ± 20.98 比 51.83 ± 25.02 ，气液平消失时间(h)： 71.60 ± 39.50 比 90.98 ± 57.91 ，住院时间(d)： 7.00 ± 3.77 比 9.00 ± 5.81 ，均 $P < 0.05$ 〕，手术率较对照组明显降低〔18.75% (27/144)比27.08% (39/144)， $P < 0.05$ 〕。两组均无死亡病例。随访近1年液体石蜡组未见与研究相关的不良反应。**结论** 液体石蜡联合传统非手术方法干预可明显缩短粘连性肠梗阻患者病程时间，降低手术率，减少住院时间。

【关键词】 粘连性小肠梗阻； 液体石蜡； 疗效

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Intervention effects of fluid wax on adhesive small bowel obstruction Wu Xiaochang, Yuan Yumei, Xie Ping, Qian Hai

Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery, Huzhou Central Hospital, Huzhou 313000, Zhejiang, China (Wu XC, Xie P, Qian H); Department of Clinical Pharmacy, Huzhou Central Hospital, Huzhou 313000, Zhejiang, China (Yuan YM)

Corresponding author: Wu Xiaochang, Email: wuxiaochang88@sina.com

【Abstract】Objective To observe the intervention effects of fluid wax on the therapeutic course of patients with adhesive small bowel obstruction. **Methods** Two hundreds and eighty-eight patients with adhesive small bowel obstruction admitted into the Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery of Huzhou Central Hospital from December 2014 to June 2016 were enrolled, and they were divided into a fluid wax group and a control group by mechanical sampling method, each group 144 cases. The control group was treated with conventional comprehensive non-surgical treatment, in the fluid wax group, on the basis of the above conventional treatment, additionally after 2 hours of gastrointestinal decompression, the fluid wax 3 mL/kg was injected through a gastric tube that then was closed by a clip for 2 hours. The first exhaust and defecation times, the time for amelioration of abdominal pain, the time of gas-liquid flat disappearance, the length of stay in hospital, the rate of operation and the occurrence of adverse reactions were observed in the two groups. **Results** After treatment, the first exhaust time, the first defecation time, the time of relieving abdominal pain, the time of gas-liquid flat disappearance and the length of stay in hospital were significantly shorter in fluid wax group than those in control group [the first exhaust time (hours): 29.97 ± 19.71 vs. 49.28 ± 33.61 , the first defecation time (hours): 60.25 ± 28.37 vs. 74.23 ± 50.12 , the time of relieving abdominal pain (hours): 35.78 ± 20.98 vs. 51.83 ± 25.02 , the time of gas-liquid flat disappearance (hours): 71.60 ± 39.50 vs. 90.98 ± 57.91 , the length of stay in hospital (days): 7.00 ± 3.77 vs. 9.00 ± 5.81 , all $P < 0.05$], and the rate of operation in the fluid wax group was lower than that in the control group [18.75% (27/144) vs. 27.08% (39/144), $P < 0.05$]. No patients died in the two groups. In nearly 1 year follow-up, there were no adverse reactions associated with the study in the fluid wax group. **Conclusion** The intervention of fluid wax combined with conventional non-surgical methods can significantly shorten the disease course, reduce the rate of operation and the hospitalization time in patients with adhesive small bowel obstruction.

【Key words】 Adhesive small bowel obstruction; Fluid wax; Therapeutic effect

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肠梗阻是腹部外科最常见的疾病，处理不当可导致患者死亡^[1]。其中约40%的发病原因为肠粘连，主要部位在小肠^[2]。目前首选保守治疗，原则是恢复肠动力，解除腹痛、腹胀等症状并促进排气、排便正常，但部分患者保守治疗效果较差，不得不转

为急诊手术^[1]。液体石蜡的主要成分为C16~C20正构烷烃，为无色无味的油状液体，临幊上常用于肠道润滑和缓泻剂。本研究通过比较常规疗法和加用液体石蜡治疗粘连性肠梗阻的临幊疗效，评价液体石蜡在粘连性肠梗阻病程干预中的作用。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象:选择本院2014年12月至2016年6月收治的粘连性肠梗阻患者288例,其中男性171例,女性117例;年龄14~78岁,平均(45.0 ± 4.9)岁。患者既往均有腹部手术病史,其中胃肠道手术126例,肝胆手术87例,胰腺手术23例,阑尾切除手术19例,脾切除手术15例,子宫附件手术11例,腹膜结核5例,后腹膜肿瘤切除1例,肾切除1例。病程1~9 d,平均(4.00 ± 0.81)d。入院时均有腹胀、腹痛、呕吐及肛门停止排气、排便等肠梗阻的临床表现,腹部X线示气液平面。

1.2 研究分组:将患者按机械抽样法分为液体石蜡组和对照组,每组144例。两组患者性别、年龄、腹部手术史及病程等一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$;表1),说明两组一般资料均衡,具有可比性。

1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经本院医学伦理委员会批准,治疗和检查方法均取得患者或家属知情同意。

1.4 治疗方法:入院后两组均常规禁食,行持续胃肠减压,皮下注射奥曲肽,给予激素和维持水、电解质及酸碱平衡、大承气汤灌肠、抗菌药物、营养支持等治疗。胃肠减压2 h后,液体石蜡组经胃管注入液体石蜡3 mL/kg,夹闭胃管2 h。

1.5 观察指标:观察两组治疗后第1次排气时间、第1次排便时间、腹痛缓解时间、气液平消失时间等主要临床指标的变化,治疗结束后统计住院时间及手术率,并随访约1年,观察临床疗效及不良反应发生情况。

1.6 统计学处理:使用SPSS 19.0统计软件处理数据,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用成组设计的t检验,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组主要临床观察指标的比较(表2):液体石蜡组第1次排气时间、第1次排便时间、腹痛缓解时间、腹部平片示气液平消失时间及住院时间较对照组明显缩短,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.2 临床疗效及不良反应:观察过程中有66例行手术治疗,其余222例(占77.08%)均保守治疗成功,液体石蜡组手术率明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。两组均无死亡病例。随访近1年液体石蜡组未见与研究相关的不良反应。

3 讨论

腹部手术后由于腹腔内解剖关系的改变,胃肠道创伤及炎症反应,肠管浆膜面和腹膜受损,纤维蛋白原释放增加和溶解障碍,大量纤维蛋白沉积于腹腔等多种因素均可导致腹腔内粘连发生^[1-3]。粘连性小肠梗阻是普通外科常见的急腹症之一,如不及时进行干预和治疗,会形成肠管扩张—分泌—肠管运动—再扩张—再分泌的恶性循环,最终导致肠坏死、休克、多器官功能衰竭(MOF)而死亡^[2]。对粘连性肠梗阻的治疗缺乏统一标准,绝大多数学者认为,手术会加重或再次发生肠粘连,约60%~70%粘连性肠梗阻患者经非手术治疗临床症状可缓解,即使需要手术治疗,非手术治疗也是不可缺少的,本组非手术治疗222例,说明多途径综合治疗可以起协同与互补的作用^[4]。

胃肠减压可减轻胃肠压力,生长抑素奥曲肽可抑制胃肠、胰腺及胆汁分泌,羟乙基淀粉具有抗炎和减轻毛细血管渗漏的作用,适量激素可减少炎症反应的过度发生,营养支持等治疗措施也是粘连性肠梗阻患者必需的选择。中药大承气汤能通过增加线粒体外膜Bcl-2表达,抑制Bax向线粒体膜移位,从而减轻多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)大鼠小肠平滑肌线粒体的损伤,促进胃肠动力的恢复;复方

表1 两组一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	腹部手术史(例)									病程 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
		男性	女性		胃肠道	肝胆	胰腺	阑尾	脾	子宫附件	腹膜结核	后腹膜肿瘤	肾	
对照组	144	85	59	43.0 ± 4.1	64	40	13	10	8	6	2	1	0	4.00 ± 0.71
液体石蜡组	144	86	58	47.0 ± 5.2	62	47	10	9	7	5	3	0	1	4.00 ± 0.91

表2 两组患者主要临床观察指标比较

组别	例数 (例)	第1次 排气时间(h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		第1次 排便时间(h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		腹痛缓减 时间(h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		气液平消失 时间(h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		住院 时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		手术率 [% (例)]
		对照组	144	49.28 ± 33.61	74.23 ± 50.12	51.83 ± 25.02	90.98 ± 57.91	9.00 ± 5.81	27.08 (39)			
液体石蜡组	144	29.97 ± 19.71 ^a		60.25 ± 28.37 ^a		35.78 ± 20.98 ^a		71.60 ± 39.50 ^a		7.00 ± 3.77 ^a		18.75 (27) ^a

注:与对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$

大承气汤联合丙氨酰谷氨酰胺能显著降低患者血浆内毒素及白细胞介素-1 β (IL-1 β)水平,有助于肠梗阻患者肠黏膜修复^[5-7]。

液体石蜡是从石油中提炼出的矿物油。医用液体石蜡纯净度高、无毒,是一种润滑剂,对黏膜无刺激性;在肠道内不被消化和吸收,不仅对肠内大便起滑润作用,又可阻止水分吸收,软化粪便从而起到润滑性通便的作用,临床常用作轻泻剂,短期使用无不良反应^[8]。经胃管注入液体石蜡润滑肠管,可减少肠内容物与肠壁的阻力,促进肠蠕动,避免肠内容物在部分肠腔的滞留,对促进肠管再通、预防肠道细菌移位、降低毒素吸收、减少继发腹腔感染、减少低钠血症、缩短病程有重要作用^[8-10]。肠粘连导致的肠梗阻,往往伴有肠祥紧密粘连、肠壁部分固定于腹壁、粘连束带牵拉卡压肠管和肠壁病变等使肠腔狭窄变形^[11-12],液体石蜡在促进肠蠕动的同时还可减少肠壁与肠内容物间的阻力,使肠内容物顺利通过狭窄变形的肠腔,从而促进梗阻肠道再通和肠功能尽早恢复,缓减肠腔压力,一定程度上阻止了肠梗阻的发展^[7, 11-13]。本研究显示,治疗后液体石蜡组肛门排气时间、肛门排便时间、腹部X线示气液平面消失时间及住院时间均较对照组明显缩短。

综上所述,在肠梗阻发展早期使用液体石蜡,能提高粘连性小肠梗阻的治愈率,降低手术率,缩短住院时间,具有一定的临床推广价值。

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