

老年人急性下消化道穿孔的临床特点及治疗分析

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[摘要] **目的:**探讨老年人下消化道穿孔的病因、临床特点、手术方式及结局,为临床治疗该病提供参考。**方法:**选取 2018 年 1 月—2023 年 6 月医院急诊收治的老年急性下消化道穿孔患者 54 例为研究对象。采取回顾性分析方法,根据患者的消化道穿孔不同部位,将其分为小肠穿孔组与结直肠穿孔组,并对两组患者的一般资料、辅助检查、病因、治疗方案及结局等进行分析。**结果:**54 例患者中,小肠穿孔 20 例,穿孔原因分别为异物 9 例、淋巴瘤 4 例、不明原因 4 例、憩室炎 2 例、炎症性肠病 1 例;结直肠穿孔 34 例,穿孔原因分别为结肠肿瘤 19 例、粪石性 6 例、医源性 5 例、憩室炎 3 例、异物 1 例。两组患者 CT 检查的阳性率均为 100%;结直肠组炎症指标及乳酸水平高于小肠组。小肠穿孔组患者均通过穿孔修补或病变肠管切除吻合获得治愈,并发切口感染 2 例、腹腔残余脓肿 1 例。结直肠组行穿孔修补 6 例(5 例医源性穿孔和 1 例憩室穿孔),病变肠管切除、I 期吻合 16 例,病灶切除、肠造口术 8 例,仅肠造口术 4 例;结肠直组治愈 28 例,死亡 6 例;切口感染 6 例。**结论:**异物是导致老年人小肠穿孔的主要原因之一,肿瘤是结直肠穿孔的最主要原因,粪石、医源性所致结直肠穿孔亦占较高的比例。腹部 CT 阳性率较高,可作为首选辅助检查。对于小肠穿孔、右半结肠及憩室炎穿孔、医源性穿孔以及无合并严重营养不良、低蛋白血症、待吻合肠管血供良好的可切除肿瘤穿孔修补或切除后 I 期吻合是安全的。

[关键词] 老年人;小肠;结直肠;穿孔

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Clinical features and treatment analysis of acute lower gastrointestinal perforation in the elderly

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Abstract Objective: By analyzing the etiology, clinical features, surgical methods and curative effects of lower digestive tract perforation in the elderly, it provides reference for clinical treatment of this disease. **Methods:** A total of 54 elderly patients with acute lower gastrointestinal perforation admitted to the emergency department of our hospital from January 2018 to June 2023 were enrolled. The retrospective analysis method was adopted to divide the patients into small bowel perforation group and colorectal perforation group according to different parts of the digestive tract perforation, and the general information, auxiliary examinations, etiology, treatment plan and outcome of the two groups of patients were analyzed. **Results:** A total of 20 cases of small intestine perforation were caused by foreign body in 9 cases, lymphoma in 4 cases, unknown cause in 4 cases, diverticulitis in 2 cases and inflammatory bowel disease in 1 case. There were 34 cases of colorectal perforation, which were caused by colon tumors in 19 cases, fecal lithosity in 6 cases, iatrogenic in 5 cases, diverticulitis in 3 cases, and foreign body in 1 case. The positive rate of CT examination in both groups was 100%. The colorectal group had higher inflammatory indexes and lactic acid levels than the small intestine group. All patients with small bowel perforation were cured by repair or anastomosis after bowel resection, and 2 cases were complicated by incision infection and 1 case of residual abscess in the abdominal cavity. In the colorectal group, 6 cases(5 cases of iatrogenic perforation and 1 case of diverticulum perforation) were repaired, and 16 cases of lesion bowel resection and stage I anastomosis were performed, lesion resection and enterostomy in 8 cases, only enterostomy in 4 cases, 28 cases were cured in the rectal group, 6 cases died, and 6 cases were infected by incision. **Conclusion:** Foreign body is one of the main causes of small bowel perforation in the elderly, tumor is the most important cause of colorectal perforation, and colorectal perforation caused by fecal stone and iatrogenic also accounts for a high proportion. Abdominal CT positivity is high and may be preferred as an adjunct. It is safe for perforation of the small intestine, perforation of the right half colon and diverticulitis, iatrogenic perforation, and resectable tumor perforation repair or stage I anasto-

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mosis after resection without severe malnutrition, hypoproteinemia, and good intestinal blood supply.

Key words elderly; small intestine; colorectal; perforate

下消化道穿孔是外科比较常见且严重威胁生命的急腹症,发病时肠内容物流入腹腔,尤其是结直肠穿孔,大量细菌进入腹腔可导致严重感染甚至脓毒性休克,处理不当或者不及时,容易引起严重的并发症甚至死亡^[1-3]。老年人随着年龄的增长,再加上环境和遗传等各类危险因素暴露持续累积,其生理机能逐渐减退,器官功能下降,免疫力下降,罹患急重症时较年轻人预后更差,此外,由于老年人对疼痛的灵敏度降低,部分患者发病时常由于症状隐匿,就诊时常已并发严重的感染、甚至多器官功能障碍,诊疗困难,花费大量医疗资源,对家庭、社会造成严重经济负担^[4]。目前,60岁及以上老年人占总人口数的18.7%,且不断在增长,临床上老年人下消化道穿孔的病例也越来越多^[5-6]。本研究回顾性分析2018年1月—2023年6月医院急诊收治的老年急性下消化道穿孔患者的临床资料,以探讨下消化道穿孔的常见病因、临床特点、手术方式的选择及结局,旨在为临床诊治该病提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2018年1月—2023年6月经中国人民解放军北部战区总医院急诊科收治的老年急性下消化道穿孔患者54例,其中男31例,女23例。采取回顾性分析方法,根据患者的消化道穿孔不同部位,将其分为小肠穿孔组(20例),结直肠穿孔组(34例)。本研究遵循的程序符合北部战区总医院伦理委员会规定,已通过伦理委员会批准[No:伦审Y(2023)157号]。

纳入标准:①年龄≥60岁;②经临床和(或)手术诊断为下消化道穿孔者;③临床病例资料完整者。

排除标准:①创伤性下消化道肠破裂穿孔及阑尾穿孔;②临床病例资料不完整者;③住院时间<24h且未经手术而放弃治疗者;④腹内疝或绞窄疝、肠扭转导致的肠坏死。

1.2 观察指标

①基本临床资料:患者性别、年龄、发病至行手术治疗间隔时间;②辅助检查结果CT检查结果、白细胞、降钙素原、乳酸。③手术相关资料:消化道穿孔具体部位、穿孔病因、手术方式的选择;④术后治疗及预后情况,包括住院天数,手术相关并发症、临床结局等。

1.3 统计学方法

本研究所得数据采用SPSS统计学软件进行统计学处理。对于呈正态分布的定量资料采用 $\bar{X} \pm S$ 表示,呈偏态分布的定量资料采用 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示。对于计数资料采用例(%)表示。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组一般临床资料和辅助检查结果比较

小肠穿孔组患者中,8例行X线检查,其中4例报告游离气腹,4例报告小肠扩张积气,阳性率为50%;20例患者均于我院行腹部CT检查,其中9例患者游离气体在穿孔部位肠管旁,11例游离气体分布在肝周、脾周、镰状韧带旁,CT检查阳性率为100%。结直肠穿孔组中,31例患者行CT检查,其中28例可见游离气体,6例出现在穿孔部位肠管周围,22例游离气体分布在肝周、脾周、镰状韧带等旁,3例为包裹性积气积液。

小肠组穿孔组炎症指标(白细胞、降钙素原)及乳酸水平均高于结直肠穿孔组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。见表1。

表1 两组下消化道穿孔的一般资料和辅助检查比较

| 项目 | | | $\bar{X} \pm S$ | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|
| | 小肠穿孔组(20例) | 结直肠穿孔组(34例) | <i>t</i> | <i>P</i> |
| 性别/例(%) | | | 0.7 | 0.38 |
| 男 | 13(65.0) | 18(52.9) | | |
| 女 | 7(35.0) | 16(47.1) | | |
| 年龄/岁 | 73.6±10.2 | 70.4±6.6 | 1.4 | 0.16 |
| 发病至手术时间/h | 18.0(11.0,25.3) | 26.0(9.6,68.0) | 0.9 | 0.32 |
| 白细胞/($\times 10^9/L$) | 13.1±0.4 | 16.6±0.5 | 5.1 | <0.01 |
| 降钙素原/(ng/mL) | 1.7±0.3 | 9.0±1.4 | 3.2 | 0.03 |
| 乳酸/(mmol/L) | 1.6±0.2 | 3.1±0.3 | 4.9 | <0.01 |

2.2 穿孔病因及手术方式

小肠穿孔组20例患者中,由异物导致9例(枣核7例、其他异物2例),炎症性肠病所致1例,淋巴瘤4例,不明原因4例,憩室炎穿孔2例。结肠

穿孔组34例患者中,结肠癌19例,粪石性6例,医源性5例,憩室炎穿孔3例,异物穿孔1例。

小肠穿孔组中由异物及不明原因导致的小肠穿孔13例患者行穿孔修补,余7例行肠部分切除

术后Ⅰ期吻合。结直肠穿孔组中行穿孔修补6例(5例医源性穿孔和1例憩室穿孔),病变肠管切除、Ⅰ期吻合16例,病灶切除、肠造口术8例,仅肠造口术4例。

2.3 治疗结局

54例老年下消化道穿孔患者临床结局见表2。小肠穿孔组患者发生并发症共3例,2例切口感染,1例腹腔残余脓肿;结肠穿孔组患者发生并发症6例,均为切口感染。

表2 两组患者临床结局

| 项目 | 小肠穿孔组 (20例) | 结直肠穿孔组 (34例) |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| 治愈/例(%) | 20(100.0) | 28(82.4) |
| 死亡/例(%) | 0 | 6(17.6) |
| 住院天数/d | 7.5±0.3 | 10.2±0.7 |
| 并发症/例(%) | 3(15.0) | 6(17.6) |

3 讨论

本研究中,异物是小肠穿孔最主要的原因,因其导致的穿孔有9例,占45%,其中枣核7例,占整个异物穿孔的77.8%,与既往文献报道的非创伤性小肠穿孔以肠结核、肠伤寒、炎性肠病、憩室炎多见有所不同^[7-8];这可能与近年来进食红枣类产品的人群增多有关,加之老年人由于牙齿脱落或佩戴假牙,感知能力下降,易误食枣核,且枣核被黏性食物包裹,被吞食后包裹在枣核周围的果肉及食物可能在小肠里才彻底消化,暴露出枣核,从而导致小肠穿孔^[9-10]。同济大学附属同济医院的一项回顾性研究报道食源性异物导致肠穿孔的患者中,由枣核所致的穿孔占58.6%^[11],与本研究结果一致。本研究还发现,异物所致穿孔多发生于末端回肠,这可能与回肠相对肠壁较薄、管径更细且末端有回盲瓣阻挡更容易造成穿孔相关。

在结直肠穿孔中,我们发现结直肠肿瘤依旧是最常见的原因,占55.9%,有肿瘤穿孔和肿瘤近端穿孔两种类型。前者是由于癌肿溃疡浸润,导致肠壁坏死从而穿孔;后者则是由于癌肿阻塞肠腔,肠腔急剧扩张,肠壁缺血坏死而致穿孔^[12]。除肿瘤穿孔外,粪性穿孔是老年结直肠穿孔的另一常见原因,由于结肠内长期积聚大量干结粪块压迫肠黏膜,造成缺血坏死导致溃疡及穿孔,好发部位多位于肠腔内径变窄处或者直肠乙状结肠交界处,本研究共6例,占17.6%。随着内镜检查及治疗的增多,医源性结直肠穿孔的发病率越来越高^[13],有报道称检查性肠镜的穿孔发病率为0.01%~0.12%,治疗性肠镜穿孔发病率为0.02%~0.29%,而老年人发病率则更高,可达1.9%,且穿孔部位多发生在直肠及乙状结肠^[14-16]。本研究中

医源性穿孔共5例,均为行内镜下结直肠肿瘤治疗时所致;部位与文献报道一致,均位于乙状结肠及直乙交界处。

临床怀疑消化道穿孔时,腹平片是首选的检查方式,然而当穿孔较小,游离气体较少时,X线无法准确显示,灵敏度及阳性率均比较低。本研究中8例患者进行了X线检查,有4例无阳性发现,阳性率仅为50%,而20例小肠穿孔及28例结肠穿孔患者均在CT影像中有阳性发现,阳性率达100%。此外,有研究表明,CT不仅在发现腹腔游离气体方面有明显优势,还有利于准确判断穿孔部位及发现穿孔病因^[17-20]。

本研究中,穿孔患者白细胞、降钙素原、乳酸等均有不同程度的升高。其中结直肠穿孔组普遍高于小肠穿孔组,粪性穿孔显著增高。下消化道穿孔尤其是结肠穿孔,肠内容物含有大量细菌,进入腹腔后常导致严重的感染,并常引起脓毒性休克,从而炎症指标及乳酸水平明显增高。

下消化道穿孔可导致严重的腹腔感染,并发脓毒性休克,尽早手术是减少并发症、降低病死率的关键^[21],合理的手术方式选择不仅能改善患者预后,还能节省大量医疗资源。对于小肠穿孔的手术方式,穿孔修补或病灶切除行肠管Ⅰ期吻合是安全的,已被临床广泛证实^[22]。文献报道结直肠穿孔患者的手术方式选择需要医生根据患者的全身状态、穿孔部位、穿孔时间、腹腔污染情况、肠壁缺血水肿情况等综合考虑^[23-26],然而,对于患者全身状态、穿孔时间的长短、腹腔污染严重程度、肠壁缺血的情况并没有明确说明及判定标准,临床医生尤其是低年资医生在遇到具体患者时仍不知道该如何抉择,往往更倾向于选择肠造口以降低手术风险。本研究发现部分患者通过穿孔修补或Ⅰ期吻合并未发生吻合口漏等并发症,避免了肠造口。因此,我们进行了总结,有以下情况可以考虑行修补或Ⅰ期吻合手术:①右半结肠穿孔;②憩室炎穿孔;③肠道准备后的医源性穿孔(肠镜术中穿孔);④可切除肿瘤穿孔,术前无严重营养不良、低蛋白血症,待吻合肠管血供良好;如本研究中,1例乙状结肠多发憩室炎穿孔,来诊时已发病超过24h,腹腔污染明显,结肠壁水肿,进行结肠灌洗后,切除乙状结肠行降结肠乙状结肠Ⅰ期吻合,术后未发生吻合口漏。另1例升结肠癌并盲肠穿孔患者,来诊时以合并感染性休克,腹腔污染较重,进行了根治性右半结肠切除、Ⅰ期吻合,术后亦无发生吻合口漏。此外,本研究发现穿孔至手术时间的长短并不能作为手术方式选择的主要参考因素,除医源性穿孔就诊较早外,14例患者手术时发病已超过24h,行穿孔修补或Ⅰ期吻合并无肠漏发生。1例假牙钢托导致乙状结肠穿孔患者,来诊时已穿孔超过36h,腹腔内

可见脓性积液及脓苔,穿孔周围约 1 cm 肠壁明显水肿,按以往经验应行肠造口术,在取出假牙钢托经破口进行肠减压后,对穿孔周围水肿肠壁进行了清创,然后以鱼骨倒刺缝线全层连续缝合,再以丝线浆肌层缝合加固,术后无肠漏发生。有 3 例患者手术时发病未超过 8 h,但仍选择了造口,如 1 例由于结肠脾曲肿瘤梗阻导致横结肠严重扩张穿孔,近端结肠肠壁水肿严重、部分肠壁浆膜层已撕裂。我们认为患者出现以下情况尽量避免 I 期吻合或修补:①左半结肠或直肠粪石性穿孔及由于肿瘤梗阻导致的肿瘤近端肠管穿孔伴严重腹腔感染,这两种穿孔均由于肠壁扩张缺血坏死所致;②肿瘤穿孔,患者术后无法进行化疗或其他进一步治疗,吻合口存在复发风险的高龄患者;③血流动力学不稳定需要尽快结束手术;④穿孔周围肠壁严重水肿、血运不良合并术前低蛋白血症、血糖控制不佳的糖尿病、严重贫血等;⑤肿瘤侵及周围组织无法切除或腹腔内存在肿瘤转移结节。

本研究中,20 例小肠穿孔患者均通过手术治愈出院。34 例结肠穿孔中,临床治愈 28 例,死亡 6 例。死亡患者来诊时均并发脓毒性休克及多器官功能损伤,且合并多种基础病、高龄,尽管手术清除了局部感染病灶,但由于脓毒性休克导致的全身多器官功能障碍已至终末期,花费大量医疗资源并未获得好的临床结局。

综上所述,下消化道穿孔是老年常见的危急重症,除肿瘤、憩室等疾病所致外,异物、医源性及粪石所致肠穿孔也占较高的比例。腹部 CT 对消化道穿孔诊断有较高的灵敏度,且对病因及穿孔部位的判断具有重要价值,可作为首选辅助检查。由于下消化道穿孔后可引起严重的腹腔感染,甚至脓毒性休克,及时就诊及恰当的外科干预是改善预后的关键,对于小肠、右半结肠及憩室炎穿孔、医源性穿孔、无严重营养不良、低蛋白血症,待吻合肠管血供良好的肿瘤穿孔可选择修补或切除后 I 期吻合是安全的。当然,本研究样本量较少,且为回顾性研究,还需要更多、更高质量的 RCT 研究来进一步明确手术方式选择的参考标准。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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