

【评论】低位结扎对直肠癌微创手术中肠道血流灌注及吻合口漏的影响：一项随机对照试验的事后分析

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[Article] KIMURA K, WATANABE J, SUWA Y, et al. Impact of low ligation on bowel perfusion and anastomotic leakage in minimally invasive rectal cancer surgery: a post hoc analysis of a randomized controlled trial[J]. Diseases of the colon and rectum, 2025. doi: 10.1097/DCR.0000000000003669.

[Abstract] **Background** Whether the level of the inferior mesenteric artery ligation affects the incidence of anastomotic leakage remains unclear. **Objective** To assess the impact of the level of inferior mesenteric artery ligation on the blood flow to the anastomotic site and the incidence of anastomotic leakage using indocyanine green fluorescence imaging. **Design** A post hoc analysis of EssentiAL trial. **Settings** This study was conducted at 41 tertiary referral centers in Japan. **Patients** 839 rectal cancer patients (<12 cm from the anal verge). **Main outcome measures** The incidence of anastomotic leakage and perfusion status were compared between the high and low ligation groups. **Results** The median fluorescence time was similar at 25 seconds in both groups ($P=0.74$). Although no statistical difference was noted, the high ligation group was more likely to have greater outliers in fluorescence time compared to the low ligation group. The high ligation group demonstrated higher poor perfusion rates than the low ligation group (2.8% vs. 1.5%, $P=0.52$). In the high ligation group, anastomotic leakage occurred in one case of poor perfusion where additional resection was not performed by the surgeon's intraoperative judgment. Additionally, the additional resection rate nearly doubled with the use of indocyanine green fluorescence imaging. After propensity score matching (129 patients per group), the overall anastomotic leakage rate was 13.2% in the high ligation group and 10.9% in the low ligation group ($P=0.57$). **Limitations** This study was a post hoc analysis, the sample size was small, and the anastomosis methods varied. **Conclusions** The level of inferior mesenteric artery ligation did not affect blood flow at the anastomotic site or the incidence of anastomotic leakage statistically, but assessing bowel perfusion using indocyanine green fluorescence imaging can offer clinical benefits, optimizing patient outcomes. **Trial registration** The Japan Registry of Clinical Trials (jRCTs-CR3180007), the Japanese Clinical Trials Registry (UMIN-CTR000030240).

[Keywords] rectal cancer, Indocyanine green fluorescence imaging, anastomotic leakage, inferior mesenteric artery, ligation

[中文提要] **背景** 尚不清楚肠系膜下动脉结扎水平是否会影响吻合口漏的发生率。**目的** 探讨肠系膜下动脉结扎水平对直肠癌术后吻合口血流灌注及吻合口漏发生率的影响, 并评估吲哚菁绿荧光成像技术的临床应用价值。**方法** 基于日本41家三级医疗中心参与的EssentiAL试验进行事后分析。纳入839例肿瘤距肛缘<12 cm的直肠癌患者, 根据肠系膜下动脉结扎水平分为高位结扎组与低位结扎组。术中采用吲哚菁绿荧光成像定量评估吻合口血流灌注状态(以中位荧光时间为指标), 记录灌注不良率及吻合口漏发生率, 并通过倾向评分匹配(采用ECOG体力状态评分、国际抗癌联盟TNM分期和术前治疗这三个因素进行倾向评分)控制混杂因素。**结果** 两组中位荧光时间均为25 s, 比较差异无统计学意义($P=0.74$), 但高位结扎组荧光时间异常值更大。高位结扎组灌注不良率高于低位结扎组(2.8% vs. 1.5%, $P=0.52$)。高位结扎组中1例灌注不良患者因术者未行额外肠管切除而发生吻合口漏。吲哚菁绿荧光成像的应用使额外肠管切除率增加近一倍。经倾向评分匹配后(每组129例), 高位结扎组总体吻合口漏率为13.2%, 低位结扎组为10.9%, 比较差异无统计学意义($P=0.57$)。**结论** 肠系膜下动脉结扎水平在统计学水平上对吻合口血流灌注及吻合口漏发生率无显著影响, 但通过吲哚菁绿荧光成像技术评估肠道血流灌注可为临床提供重要指导, 从而优化患者预后。

[关键词] 直肠癌; 吲哚菁绿荧光成像技术; 吻合口漏; 肠系膜下动脉; 结扎

【评论】该研究基于EssentiAL试验的多中心数据 讨肠系膜下动脉结扎水平(高位结扎对比低位结扎)进行事后分析, 通过倾向评分匹配平衡基线差异, 探 对直肠癌术后吻合口血流灌注及吻合口漏(anasto-

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motric leakage, AL) 发生率的影响。EssentiAL 试验是一项多中心随机对照研究,旨在验证吲哚菁绿荧光成像(indocyanine green fluorescence imaging, ICG-FI)在结直肠手术中实时评估肠道灌注及对AL的预防作用。EssentiAL试验的结果表明,与传统判断血流方法相比,微创手术中使用ICG-FI可显著降低AL(包括A级、B级及C级漏)的发生率(7.6% vs. 11.8%, $RR=0.645$; 95%CI: 0.422~0.987; $P=0.041$), ICG-FI组的再手术率也较低(0.5% vs. 2.4%, $P=0.021$)^[1]。

直肠癌手术中是否保留左结肠动脉(left colic artery, LCA),即高位结扎与低位结扎的区别是研究热点之一,国内专家共识报道低位结扎可以保障吻合口血供,降低AL发生率^[2],而高位结扎因切断LCA,理论上可能增加缺血风险,也增加损伤腹主动脉前方神经丛的风险。该研究数据显示,ICG-FI组内的低位结扎组($n=68$)仅有1例(1.5%)出现灌注不良,需额外切除;而高位结扎组($n=354$)有10例(2.8%)灌注不良,9例(2.5%)需再次切除。两组间AL发生率比较差异无统计学意义,可能与ICG-FI指导下的额外切除部分抵消了高位结扎的负面影响有关。此外,荧光时间比较差异无统计学意义可能与ICG-FI判定阈值较宽松有关。

该研究对EssentiAL的数据进一步分析,结果显示高位结扎组与低位结扎组的AL发生率分别为13.2%和10.9%,较部分文献数据偏高。我国进行的LASRE研究中,所纳入病例均为低位直肠癌患者,其报道的AL发生率在腹腔镜组和开放手术组分别为2.5%和6.1%^[3]。该研究中AL发生率较高的原因可能为:(1)

纳入病例以中低位直肠癌为主(吻合口高度中位值为5 cm);(2)较宽松的ICG-FI判定阈值(60 s)可能未充分识别高风险病例。虽然国内专家共识认为,若ICG血管灌注在60 s内显像良好,则可判断为肠管血运良好^[4],但在临床实践中,有些血供不佳的肠管也可以在60 s内出现肠管显像,表现为显像速度较慢,与近侧血运更好的肠管可存在较为明显的显像差异区域。该研究在吻合后未重新评估吻合口远近端肠管的血流灌注,可能也是研究设计不足之处。笔者曾收治过吻合前肠管血运良好,但吻合后出现吻合口周围部分区域血运不佳导致二次吻合的病例。究其原因,可能是吻合时管型吻合器切断了肠壁内的部分血管,导致某些区域血供不佳所致;(3)不同的研究对AL定义和分级标准亦有不同,导致各文献中报告的发生率存在差异^[5-7]。

本研究进一步验证了ICG-FI在直肠癌手术中的应用价值,特别是对高位结扎肠系膜下动脉(inferior mesenteric artery, IMA)的病例,可以更好判断近端结肠血供,在术中指导肠管切除范围,降低AL发生率。ICG-FI在结直肠外科手术方面的应用还需要进一步深入研究,包括:(1)完善ICG-FI评估体系,整合荧光强度时间曲线定量分析,探索更严格及准确的灌注阈值;(2)开展多中心前瞻性队列研究,采用国际AL定义标准,以更好评估ICG-FI的优势;(3)本研究所纳入的病历,新辅助放化疗病例较少,将来的研究应纳入更多新辅助放化疗的病例,系统评估结扎水平及ICG-FI技术的应用与肿瘤学结局的关联。

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