

肺癌患者术后抗凝药物的不同干预时间对凝血功能的影响

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Effects of different intervention time of anticoagulant drugs on coagulation function after lung cancer surgery

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【Abstract】 Objective: To study the effect of different initiation time of anticoagulation with low - molecular - weight heparin calcium on coagulation function in patients with lung cancer. **Methods:** Patients with lung cancer treated in our department from November 2017 to May 2018 were analyzed and randomly divided into groups A, B, C, and D according to the surgical sequence using SPSS 19.0. Among them, group A, B, and C were anticoagulation groups. They were given low - molecular - weight heparin calcium 4 100 IU at 12 h, 24 h, and 48 h after surgery, respectively, bid, and injected subcutaneously for 7 days. D group was a blank control group. Both the anticoagulation group and the blank group were given basic thromboprophylaxis after surgery. Blood routine and thromboelastogram (TEG) were examined preoperatively and postoperatively for 5 consecutive days, and postoperative chest volume and venous thrombosis in the lower extremities were monitored. **Results:** The thrombosis of lower limbs in 4 groups of patients with lung cancer after surgery: 0 in group A, 1 intramuscular venous thrombosis in lower extremities in group B, 2 intramuscular venous thrombosis in lower extremities in group C, and 6 intramuscular venous thrombosis in group D. There was a significant difference between group A and group D. All patients with lung cancer had no clinical signs of venous thromboembolism. There were no significant differences in preoperative thrombelastographic parameters, and R values were significantly different between the postoperative groups. There was no significant difference in postoperative chest volume and bleeding - related complications between the 4 groups of lung cancer patients. **Conclusion:** The use of low - molecular - weight heparin calcium prophylactic anticoagulation therapy can significantly reduce the risk of venous thrombosis at 12 h after lung cancer surgery, and it is better than anticoagulation therapy initiated at 24 h and 48 h.

【Key words】 lung cancer, coagulation function, low molecular weight heparin calcium, thrombelastography

Modern Oncology 2019, 27(07): 1161 - 1165

【摘要】 目的:研究肺癌患者术后应用低分子肝素钙抗凝不同的起始时间对患者凝血功能的影响。**方法:**分析2017年11月至2018年5月我科收治的肺癌手术患者,按照手术顺序采用SPSS 19.0随机分成A、B、C、D组。其中A、B、C组为抗凝组,分别于术后12 h、24 h、48 h给予低分子肝素钙4 100 IU, bid,皮下注射,连续应用7天;D组为空白对照组。抗凝组和空白对照组术后都给予基础的血栓预防措施。术前及术后连续5天查血常规和血栓弹力图(TEG)并监测术后胸腔引量及下肢静脉血栓形成情况。**结果:**4组肺癌术后患者的下肢血栓形成情况:A组0例,B组1例下肢肌间静脉血栓形成,C组2例下肢肌间静脉血栓形成,D组6例肌间静脉血栓形成。A组与D组之间比较有显著差异。所有肺癌患者术后没有出现临床症状的静脉血栓栓塞症。血栓弹力图指标术前均无显著差异,而R值在术后组间比较均有显著差异。4组肺癌患者术后胸腔引量和出血相关并发症组间比较无显著差异。**结论:**肺癌术后12 h应用低分子肝素钙预防性抗凝治疗能明显降低静脉血栓形成的风险,优于24 h、48 h开始抗凝治疗。

【关键词】肺癌;凝血功能;低分子肝素钙;血栓弹力图

【中图分类号】R734.2

【文献标识码】A

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1672-4992.2019.07.015

【文章编号】1672-4992-(2019)07-1161-05

【收稿日期】2018-06-25

【修回日期】2018-08-06

【基金项目】陕西省重点研发计划项目(编号:2017ZDCXL-SF-01-04-01)

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目前肺癌是全世界发病率和死亡率最高的肿瘤^[1],外科手术切除是治疗肺癌最有效的方法。据研究表明肿瘤在生长和侵袭中都会释放促凝物质,促进血小板聚集,使血液处于高凝状态^[2,3]。肺癌患者由于手术创伤造成的血管内皮损伤和本身血液处于高凝状态,是最易并发术后静脉血栓的恶性肿瘤之一^[4]。静脉血栓栓塞症(venous thrombus embolism, VTE)包括:深静脉血栓形成(deep vein thrombosis, DVT)和肺栓塞(pulmonary embolism, PE)^[5-7]。肺癌手术患者发生DVT的风险比未手术患者增加至少2倍,PE风险增加3倍^[8]。合并VTE的肺癌术后患者,半年内的死亡率增加2倍以上^[9]。VTE已经成为肺癌患者术后死亡的常见原因,严重影响患者生存及预后^[10]。2012年美国胸科医师协会第九版推荐低分子肝素(lower molecular weight heparin, LMWH)预防术后的VTE。肿瘤术后预防性抗凝治疗7~10天可以明显降低血栓形成的风险^[11]。国内由于担心早期抗凝有可能造成术后胸腔内出血风险,关于术后早期抗凝的起始时间并没有标准。本研究收集我科室2017年11月至2018年5月收治的160例拟诊肺癌手术患者,对患者术前、术后连续5天的血栓弹力图(TEG)及术后凝血相关并发症情况进行分析,探究不同时间开始给予低分子肝素钙抗凝治疗对患者凝

血功能的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象和分组方法

1.1.1 研究对象 纳入标准:①拟诊肺癌需行手术治疗的患者;②术前无下肢静脉血栓;③无抗凝禁忌证;④经本院伦理委员会批准审核,患者或其家属同意参与本研究并签署知情同意书。排除标准:①术中冰冻报告肺部良性病变的患者;②术中由于出血较多,给予输血治疗的患者;③对低分子肝素过敏者;④术前1周内服用过抗凝药物或止血药;⑤术后出血量>100 ml/h。停药标准:应用低分子肝素抗凝后出现出血倾向、伤口渗血、血尿等并发症。

1.1.2 分组方法 本研究共纳入160例手术患者,按照排手术的先后顺序采用SPSS 19.0随机分成4组,每组40例。A组有13例排除,其中8例为良性病变,4例术中输血,1例药物过敏;B组有8例排除,其中6例良性病变,2例术中输血;C组有10例排除,其中4例良性病变,4例术中输血,2例取消手术;D组有11例排除,其中8例良性病变,2例术中输血,1例取消手术。4组患者年龄、性别、体质指数(BMI)、手术方式及病理情况等一般资料均没有统计学差异(均 $P > 0.05$),具有可比性,见表1。

表1 4组肺癌患者的一般资料

Tab.1 General information in 4 groups of lung cancer patients

Information	Group A (n=27)	Group B (n=32)	Group C (n=30)	Group D (n=29)	P
Gender					0.194
Male	16	15	20	21	
Female	11	17	10	8	
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	60.04 \pm 9.89	60.63 \pm 7.86	59.50 \pm 9.55	56.62 \pm 10.49	0.376
Weight (kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	63.83 \pm 13.36	66.39 \pm 11.29	66.42 \pm 9.72	67.98 \pm 12.16	0.614
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	23.21 \pm 3.70	23.98 \pm 2.64	23.40 \pm 2.33	23.23 \pm 3.21	0.720
Surhical approach					0.358
Thoracotomy surgery	13	14	16	9	
Thorascopic surgery	14	18	14	20	
Suegical operation					0.095
Lobectomy	25	30	23	28	
Segmentectomy	2	1	3	1	
Wedge cutting	0	1	4	0	
Pathological type					0.722
Squamou cell carcinoma	7	8	11	10	
Adenocarinoma	18	22	15	17	
Small cell carcinoma	0	1	2	0	
Others	2	1	2	2	
Pathological stage					0.285
I/II	18	22	18	24	
III/IV	9	10	12	5	

1.2 方法

1.2.1 给药方法 A组肺癌患者术后12 h开始,每日经皮下注射低分子肝素钙(商品名:速碧林)0.4 ml(4 100 IU),每天两次,连续应用7天;B组肺癌患者术后24 h开始,每日经皮下注射低分子肝素钙0.4 ml,每天两次,连续应用7天;C组肺癌患者术后48 h开始,每日经皮下注射低分子肝素钙0.4 ml,每天两次,连续应用7天;D组肺癌患者为空白对照组,术后不应用低分子肝素钙。

1.2.2 检测方法 术后第7天通过本院超声科下肢静脉加

压超声检查,明确术后有无静脉血栓的形成;术前、术后连续5天血栓弹力图检查,通过比较血栓弹力图实验室指标的变化反映各组肺癌患者术后凝血变化。血栓弹力图检查采用本院输血科血栓弹力仪(型号YZ5000)。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 19.0软件进行数据的处理分析。计数资料采用卡方检验;计量资料采用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组均数比较采用单因素方差分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 手术及术后情况

确诊肺癌的患者行手术切除+淋巴结清扫,其中A组开胸13例、腔镜14例;B组开胸14例、腔镜18例;C组开胸16例、腔镜14例;D组开胸9例、腔镜20例。麻醉方式均为静脉复合全身麻醉,术中补液量约为1 000~1 500 ml。术中出血量、手术时间、术后胸引量、留置引流管时间、术后住院时间组间比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$),见表2。

2.2 术后并发症情况

所有肺癌患者术后7天内行下肢静脉加压超声检查。血栓形成情况:A组0例,B组1例下肢肌间静脉血栓形成,C组2例下肢肌间静脉血栓形成,D组6例肌间静脉血栓形成,4组之间比较有显著差异($P=0.04$)。所有肺癌患者术后都没有出现临床症状的静脉血栓栓塞症。出血相关并发症发生情况:A组出现2例伤口渗血患者,B组1例咯血患者,C组1例尿尿患者,D组无出血患者,4组比较无统计学差异($P=0.535$),见表3。

表2 4组肺癌患者手术及术后情况 $\bar{x} \pm s$

Tab. 2 Surgery and postoperative conditions in 4 groups of lung cancer patients $\bar{x} \pm s$

Group	Intraoperative blood loss (ml)	Operation time (min)	Postoperative catheter extubation time (day)	Postoperative chest volume (ml)	Postoperative hospital stay (day)
Group A	148.70 ± 101.50	143.63 ± 39.74	6.44 ± 4.33	936.67 ± 524.99	9.44 ± 3.84
Group B	170.31 ± 107.18	161.25 ± 31.85	6.69 ± 2.42	1078.44 ± 552.95	9.78 ± 2.71
Group C	174.00 ± 115.42	140.17 ± 29.99	7.80 ± 3.70	156.67 ± 1246.72	11.63 ± 6.27
Group D	166.21 ± 119.57	152.76 ± 27.70	6.34 ± 1.80	824.14 ± 401.43	9.48 ± 4.85
<i>F</i>	0.284	2.615	1.307	1.111	1.522
<i>P</i>	0.8370	0.0546	0.2757	0.3476	0.2127

表3 4组肺癌患者凝血相关并发症情况 n

Tab. 3 Coagulation-related complications in 4 groups of lung cancer patients n

Group	Thrombotic complication		Bleeding complications		
	low limb thrombosis		Incision bleeding	Hematuria	Hemoptysis
Group A	0		2	0	0
Group B	1		0	0	1
Group C	2		0	1	0
Group D	6		0	0	0
<i>P</i>	0.04			0.535	

2.3 血栓弹力图实验室检查指标情况

4组患者术前血栓弹力图各项指标均无显著差异。术后第1天R值组间比较有明显差异($P=0.0006$),A组R值与B、C、D三组均有显著差异,而B、C、D三组两两间并没有显著差异(均 $P>0.05$),表明术后12 h给予抗凝能明显改变凝血时间R。术后第2天R值组间比较有明显差异($P=0.0259$),术后第3天R值组间比较有明显差异($P=0.0048$),术后第4天R值组间比较有明显差异($P=0.0167$),术后第5天R值组间比较有明显差异($P=0.0344$)。R值结果表明术后第1天所有肺癌患者均处于高凝状态,而越早给予低分子肝素钙抗凝,R值越早恢复正常。空白对照组R值在术后均低于正常值,血液处于高凝状态。CI值只有在术后第1天组间比较有显著差异($P=0.0118$)。MA值在术后第2天组间比较有显著差异($P=0.0361$),但是两两组间比较没有统计学差异(均 $P>0.05$)。Angle值在术后第5天组间有显著差异($P=0.0456$),但两两组间比较没有统计学差异(均 $P>0.05$)。血栓弹力图其余各项指标组间比较均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$),见表4。

3 讨论

Virchow^[12]提出VTE形成的三大要素包括血管内皮损伤、血流瘀滞和血液高凝状态。肺癌及其治疗手段是公认

的VTE发生的高危因素^[13],也有研究表明肺癌患者外科手术后大多存在高凝状态,极易形成血栓^[14],主要由于肺癌患者开胸手术的创伤大、麻醉时间长、肿瘤本身引起的血液处于高凝状态、术后长时间的卧床^[15]。据文献报道肺癌患者术后VTE发生率为7.4%^[16]。VTE一旦形成,将严重影响患者术后的预后和生存。尤其发生肺栓塞,严重威胁患者生命^[17]。美国胸科医师协会第9版指南推荐对所有接受手术的恶性肿瘤患者都应给予预防血栓的抗凝治疗^[18],术后抗凝药物治疗需要维持至少7~10天。低分子肝素在预防术后血栓形成方面疗效显著,在许多临床试验中已得到证实^[19]。血栓弹力图可以反映凝血功能动态变化情况,与常规凝血功能检测相比血栓弹力图能够快速、全面、准确监控凝血的全过程^[20]。血栓弹力图的主要参数包括:凝血反映时间(R)、血凝块形成时间(K)、Angle(α)、最大振幅(MA)、凝血综合指数(CI)。国内有研究表明血栓弹力图监测与常规凝血功能检查比较,可以更真实反映术后体内凝血再平衡状态,对评价术后出血及血栓形成风险更加敏感^[21]。

本研究结果发现,在肺癌患者术后A、B、C三组中应用低分子肝素钙抗凝治疗后并不增加术后胸引量。出血相关并发症在抗凝组和空白对照组也没有显著的差异,表明早期抗凝治疗并不会增加术后出血的风险。所有肺癌患者术后

均给予了基础的物理抗凝,包括术后人工挤压腓肠肌、活动踝关节和膝关节、鼓励早下床活动等;且所有肺癌患者术后都没有出现临床症状的静脉血栓栓塞症。无症状下肢肌间静脉血栓形成方面,抗凝组与空白对照组相比有显著差异,

术后抗凝 A 组无下肢肌间静脉血栓形成。表明有关血栓形成的并发症,抗凝组明显优于空白对照组,且术后 12 h 给予抗凝的效果较 24 h、48 h 开始抗凝好。

表 4 4 组肺癌患者血栓弹力图指标比较 $\bar{x} \pm s$
Tab.4 Comparison of thromboelastograms in 4 groups of lung cancer patients $\bar{x} \pm s$

Project	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	F	P
R(min)						
Preoperative	5.22 ± 1.00	4.95 ± 1.00	5.30 ± 1.60	5.39 ± 1.30	0.736	0.5320
1 day after surgery	5.03 ± 0.85	4.17 ± 0.81	4.43 ± 0.53	4.46 ± 0.78	6.209	0.0006
2 days after surgery	5.13 ± 1.03	4.78 ± 1.06	4.68 ± 0.49	4.46 ± 0.80	3.205	0.0259
3 days after surgery	5.23 ± 1.31	4.98 ± 0.92	5.30 ± 1.23	4.38 ± 0.70	4.549	0.0048
4 days after surgery	5.14 ± 0.98	5.05 ± 0.89	5.12 ± 1.24	4.42 ± 0.73	3.533	0.0167
5 days after surgery	5.23 ± 0.85	4.93 ± 1.26	5.37 ± 0.89	4.67 ± 0.88	2.981	0.0344
K(min)						
Preoperative	1.74 ± 0.89	1.53 ± 0.55	1.91 ± 0.74	1.82 ± 0.69	1.649	0.1821
1 day after surgery	1.72 ± 0.49	1.50 ± 0.58	1.70 ± 0.50	1.81 ± 0.55	1.927	0.1291
2 days after surgery	1.37 ± 0.42	1.51 ± 0.48	1.56 ± 0.54	1.51 ± 0.39	0.844	0.4726
3 days after surgery	1.30 ± 0.46	1.28 ± 0.39	1.53 ± 0.66	1.29 ± 0.35	1.931	0.1285
4 days after surgery	1.26 ± 0.37	1.24 ± 0.43	1.38 ± 0.44	1.23 ± 0.33	0.897	0.4449
5 days after surgery	1.26 ± 0.36	1.28 ± 0.46	1.47 ± 0.34	1.31 ± 0.62	1.290	0.2814
Angle(°)						
Preoperative	65.97 ± 9.44	68.16 ± 6.95	63.27 ± 8.98	65.32 ± 8.19	1.783	0.1543
1 day after surgery	67.10 ± 5.28	69.53 ± 6.18	66.56 ± 6.97	65.72 ± 5.85	2.223	0.0893
2 days after surgery	65.54 ± 5.22	69.17 ± 5.16	67.73 ± 5.90	69.05 ± 4.42	0.679	0.5603
3 days after surgery	71.45 ± 4.86	71.23 ± 4.86	68.32 ± 6.35	71.45 ± 4.58	2.592	0.0561
4 days after surgery	72.70 ± 2.97	71.92 ± 5.22	69.73 ± 6.11	72.31 ± 4.20	2.234	0.0881
5 days after surgery	72.24 ± 4.06	71.25 ± 5.65	69.28 ± 4.18	72.49 ± 4.85	2.757	0.0456
MA(mm)						
Preoperative	68.42 ± 7.82	66.37 ± 6.87	65.52 ± 8.17	65.09 ± 7.10	1.085	0.3585
1 day after surgery	64.96 ± 6.77	68.49 ± 6.17	65.59 ± 7.74	65.04 ± 7.05	1.792	0.1527
2 days after surgery	71.87 ± 8.17	69.40 ± 7.75	66.87 ± 7.73	66.57 ± 7.01	2.943	0.0361
3 days after surgery	70.91 ± 6.22	70.83 ± 8.63	69.34 ± 5.99	69.23 ± 6.86	0.493	0.6880
4 days after surgery	71.60 ± 6.32	72.89 ± 7.26	69.36 ± 8.12	71.12 ± 7.03	1.253	0.2939
5 days after surgery	72.17 ± 5.56	70.30 ± 7.32	69.26 ± 7.63	72.34 ± 5.58	1.473	0.2256
CI(min)						
Preoperative	1.21 ± 2.56	1.71 ± 1.78	0.91 ± 2.45	0.92 ± 2.03	0.880	0.4537
1 day after surgery	1.47 ± 1.51	2.59 ± 1.39	1.58 ± 1.61	1.45 ± 1.70	3.829	0.0118
2 days after surgery	2.42 ± 1.48	2.32 ± 1.73	1.99 ± 1.66	2.01 ± 1.42	0.538	0.6571
3 days after surgery	2.82 ± 1.46	2.69 ± 1.70	1.85 ± 1.83	2.46 ± 1.39	2.116	0.1021
4 days after surgery	2.96 ± 1.14	2.83 ± 1.70	2.24 ± 1.78	2.82 ± 1.57	1.204	0.3116
5 days after surgery	2.77 ± 1.20	2.63 ± 1.77	1.99 ± 1.48	3.04 ± 1.33	2.685	0.0500

本研究采用血栓弹力图监测肺癌患者的凝血变化,更加准确的反映肺癌患者术后凝血变化。研究发现空白对照组术后 R 值呈降低趋势,提示术后血液处于高凝状态。而抗凝组在给予低分子肝素钙治疗后,血栓弹力图各项指标均提示血液高凝状态有所改善。尤其 A 组在术后 12 h 血栓弹力图

检查中 R 值与 B、C、D 三组均有显著差异,提示 12 h 应用抗凝治疗能明显改善高凝状态。血栓弹力图其他指标组间比较差异较小,可能跟样本量的大小有关。

综上所述,肺癌术后患者血液处于高凝状态,容易形成下肢静脉血栓。术后 12 h 开始应用低分子肝素钙治疗为宜,

可以明显改善术后高凝状态,减少血栓形成的风险,并不会增加术后出血的风险。

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(编校: 张西敏)