

本文引用: 龚文杰, 李德昭, 江涛, 等. 免充气腔镜下经腋窝入路与传统颈前入路单侧甲状腺全切除术治疗单侧甲状腺良性肿瘤临床疗效比较[J]. 新乡医学院学报, 2022, 39(7): 622-625. DOI: 10. 7683/xyxyxb. 2022. 07. 005.

【临床研究】

免充气腔镜下经腋窝入路与传统颈前入路单侧甲状腺全切除术治疗单侧甲状腺良性肿瘤临床疗效比较

龚文杰, 李德昭, 江涛, 李海峰, 王荣寅

(蚌埠医学院附属蚌埠市第三人民医院微创外科, 安徽 蚌埠 233000)

摘要: **目的** 比较免充气腔镜下经腋窝入路与传统颈前入路单侧甲状腺全切除术治疗单侧甲状腺良性肿瘤的临床效果。**方法** 选择2020年1月至2021年1月于蚌埠医学院附属蚌埠市第三人民医院行手术治疗的单侧甲状腺良性肿瘤患者62例为研究对象,根据手术方式将患者分为观察组($n=30$)和对照组($n=32$)。观察组患者采用免充气腔镜下经腋窝入路单侧甲状腺全切除术,对照组患者采用传统颈前入路单侧甲状腺全切除术。比较2组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、术后引流量、住院时间、术后并发症及总体满意度。**结果** 观察组患者手术时间、住院时间显著长于对照组,术后引流量显著多于对照组,术中出血量显著少于对照组,术后3个月满意度评分显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。对照组患者术后发生饮水呛咳1例(3.13%),声音嘶哑2例(6.25%),低钙血症1例(3.13%),术后并发症发生率为12.51%(4/32);观察组患者术后发生饮水呛咳1例(3.33%),声音嘶哑1例(3.33%),术后6h切口渗血1例(3.33%),术后并发症发生率为10.0%(3/30);2组患者的术后并发症发生率比较差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.000, P>0.05$)。**结论** 与颈前入路单侧甲状腺全切除术相比,免充气腔镜下经腋窝入路单侧甲状腺全切除术治疗单侧甲状腺良性肿瘤安全有效,可行性强,美容性好,患者满意度高。

关键词: 甲状腺良性肿瘤;甲状腺切除术;免充气腋窝入路;颈前入路;美容满意度

中图分类号: R653 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1004-7239(2022)07-0622-04

Comparison of clinical effect of unilateral total thyroidectomy via axillary approach under non-inflatable endoscope and traditional anterior cervical approach in treatment of unilateral benign thyroid tumors

GONG Wenjie, LI Dezhao, JIANG Tao, LI Haifeng, WANG Rongyin

(Minimally Invasive Surgery, the Third People's Hospital of Bengbu City Affiliated to Bengbu Medical College, Bengbu 233000, Anhui Province, China)

Abstract: **Objective** To compare the clinical effect of unilateral total thyroidectomy via axillary approach under non-inflatable endoscope and traditional anterior cervical approach in the treatment of unilateral benign thyroid tumors. **Methods** A total of 62 patients with unilateral benign thyroid tumors who underwent operation in the Third People's Hospital of Bengbu City Affiliated to Bengbu Medical College from January 2020 to January 2021 were selected as research objects, and the patients were divided into the observation group ($n=30$) and the control group ($n=32$) according to the mode of operation. The patients in the observation group underwent unilateral total thyroidectomy via axillary approach under non-inflatable endoscope, the patients in the control group underwent unilateral total thyroidectomy via anterior cervical approach. The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative drainage, hospitalization time, postoperative complications and overall satisfaction were compared between the two groups. **Results** The operation time and hospitalization time of patients in the observation group were significantly longer than those in the control group, the postoperative drainage of patients in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group, the intraoperative blood loss of patients in the observation group were significantly lower than that in the control group, the satisfaction score of patients in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group at three months after operation ($P<0.05$). In the control group, there were 1 case (3.13%) of drinking water cough, 2 cases (6.25%) of hoarseness and 1 case (3.13%) of hypocalcemia; the incidence of postoperative complications was 12.51% (4/32). In the observation group, there were 1 case (3.33%) of drinking water cough, 1 case (3.33%) of hoarseness, 1 case (3.33%) of incision bleeding at six hours after operation; the incidence of postoperative complications was 10.0% (3/30). There was no significant difference in the incidence of postoperative complications of patients

DOI: 10. 7683/xyxyxb. 2022. 07. 005

收稿日期: 2021-07-28

基金项目: 蚌埠市科技创新指导类项目(编号: 20200323)。

作者简介: 龚文杰(1992-), 男, 安徽亳州人, 硕士研究生在读, 研究方向: 甲状腺及乳腺疾病的临床诊治。

通信作者: 王荣寅(1962-), 男, 安徽蚌埠人, 学士, 主任医师, 硕士研究生导师, 研究方向: 甲状腺及乳腺疾病的临床诊治; E-mail: wry567890@163.com。

between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 0.000, P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Compared with unilateral total thyroidectomy via anterior cervical approach, unilateral total thyroidectomy via axillary approach under non-inflatable endoscope in the treatment of unilateral benign thyroid tumors is safe, effective and feasible; its cosmetic is good, and patient's satisfaction is higher.

Key words: benign thyroid tumor; thyroidectomy; non-inflatable endoscopic transaxillary approach; anterior cervical approach; cosmetic satisfaction

甲状腺肿瘤是较为常见的甲状腺疾病,以良性肿瘤多见,其发病逐渐年轻化,女性发病率明显高于男性^[1];甲状腺腺瘤为最常见的甲状腺良性肿瘤,根据形态学可分为滤泡状腺瘤和乳头状囊性腺瘤,以滤泡状腺瘤多见^[2]。结节性甲状腺肿也是较为常见的良性甲状腺病变,结节性甲状腺肿的单发结节与甲状腺腺瘤在临床上较难区别,组织病理学上区别较为明显。甲状腺良性肿瘤预后一般较好,然而,由于缺乏及时的诊断和治疗,仍有约25.0%的患者出现恶变^[3]。目前,甲状腺良性肿瘤的治疗以手术切除为主,其中传统颈前开放术式较为成熟,但存在颈部疤痕明显、吞咽不适及颈部皮肤感觉异常等缺点,使得越来越多的患者排斥这种术式^[4]。腔镜辅助甲状腺手术具有切口小、疤痕位置隐蔽等特点,在近10 a来得到快速发展。不同路径的腔镜甲状腺术式各具优缺点^[5-6],大多需在术腔持续充入二氧化碳气体来建立操作空间,术后可能出现皮下气肿、高碳酸血症、气体栓塞等并发症^[7]。目前,免充气经腋窝入路腔镜甲状腺手术在国内临床上被广泛开展,该术式利用特殊建腔器械来构建手术操作空间,术腔无需充气,具有更高的安全性。本研究通过比较免充气腔镜下经腋窝入路与传统颈前开放入路单侧甲状腺全切除术治疗甲状腺良性肿瘤的临床效果和患者满意度情况,旨在为临床医生选择更加适合的术式提供依据。

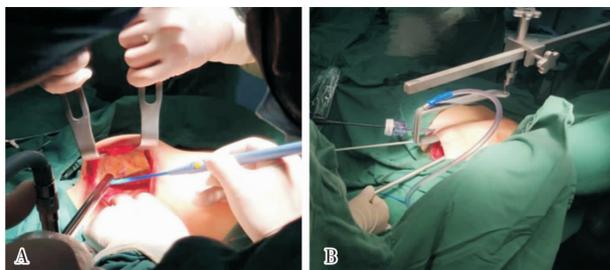
1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择2020年1月至2021年1月蚌埠市第三人民医院收治的单侧甲状腺良性肿瘤患者62例为研究对象。病例纳入标准:(1)单侧甲状腺良性肿瘤,且肿瘤最大直径 ≤ 4.0 cm;(2)甲状腺功能各项指标无异常;(3)相关病历资料完整。排除标准:(1)有颈部手术史或放射治疗史;(2)伴有心脏、脑、肾脏等重要脏器功能异常或严重病变;(3)患有精神疾病不能有效配合术后随访。根据不同手术方式将62例患者分为观察组($n = 30$)和对照组($n = 32$)。观察组:男8例,女22例;年龄26~62(46.67 ± 9.11)岁;体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)18.87~25.46(22.93 ± 1.48) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$;肿瘤直径14~34(23.67 ± 6.19) mm;病变位置:左侧23例,右侧7例;甲状腺肿瘤病理分类:滤泡状腺瘤14例(46.7%),乳头状腺瘤7例(23.3%),结节性甲状腺肿9例(30.0%)。对照组:男9例,女23例;年龄27~70(46.75 ± 10.23)岁;BMI 19.46~26.71

(23.42 ± 1.32) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$;肿瘤直径13~38(25.28 ± 8.01) mm;病变位置:左侧20例,右侧12例;甲状腺肿瘤病理分类:滤泡状腺瘤15例(46.9%),乳头状腺瘤5例(15.6%),结节性甲状腺肿12例(37.5%)。2组患者的性别、年龄、BMI、肿瘤直径、病变位置、甲状腺肿瘤病理分类等一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。本研究通过蚌埠医学院附属蚌埠市第三人民医院医学伦理委员会批准,所有患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 手术方法

1.2.1 观察组 患者取平卧位,双上肢置于身体两侧,全身麻醉满意后调整患者体位,颈肩部垫高,使头部稍后仰,患侧上臂外展 $80^\circ \sim 90^\circ$ 后固定,常规消毒、铺巾。自患侧腋窝皱襞处作长4~5 cm切口,用长柄电刀分离皮下组织至胸大肌,沿其肌膜表面进行游离,用2只长头拉钩拉起深部皮瓣(图1A),进一步游离至锁骨上缘。随后在腋窝切口内下方,于腋前线与同侧乳房外上缘交叉处作一小切口,置入一直径为5 mm的Trocar,此为辅助操作孔,根据需要放置腹腔镜抓钳或腹腔镜分离钳,用于术中抓取甲状腺腺体和分离周围组织;将N-90X0568-G高清腹腔镜(德国Storz公司)镜头置入术腔,在可视高清显示屏辅助下找到胸锁乳突肌胸骨头与锁骨头之间的肌间隙,向深部分离此间隙,显露肩胛舌骨肌及胸骨甲状肌,随后在胸骨甲状肌与甲状腺之间进行充分游离,用特制拉钩拉起游离后的颈前带状肌(图1B),充分显露患侧甲状腺,用超声刀凝闭患侧甲状腺上、下极动静脉及周围血管,根据术前检查及术中所见行患侧甲状腺全切术,注意保护甲状旁腺及喉上、喉返神经;将切除的标本做快速冰冻病理检查,待结果回报良性无误后切口内置引流管,由Trocar孔引出,连接负压引流球,缝合腋窝切口后加压包扎。



A: 长头拉钩拉起深部皮瓣; B: 特制拉钩拉起游离后的颈前带状肌。

图1 观察组患者术中建腔示意图

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of intraoperative cavity construction of patients in the observation group

1.2.2 对照组 患者行传统颈前入路单侧甲状腺切除术。患者取平卧位,双上肢置于身体两侧,全身麻醉满意后在颈肩部下方放置软垫,使颈部适当抬高及头部后仰,常规消毒铺巾,于胸骨切迹上两横指处沿皮纹做一长5~7 cm弧形切口,依次分离各层组织,游离甲状腺前肌群,充分显露患侧甲状腺;用超声刀凝闭患侧甲状腺上、下极动静脉及周围血管,根据术前检查及术中所见行患侧甲状腺全切术,注意保护甲状旁腺及喉上、喉返神经;切除的标本做快速冰冻病理检查,待结果回报良性无误后常规置颈前引流管,依次缝合切口后加压包扎。

1.3 观察指标 记录2组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、术后引流量、住院时间及术后并发症(切口渗血、声音嘶哑、饮水呛咳、低钙血症)发生情况;术后3个月对患者切口外观、颈部皮肤感觉及吞咽功能

表1 2组患者术中及术后一般情况比较

组别	n	手术时间/min	术中出血量/mL	术后引流量/mL	住院时间/d	总体满意度/分
对照组	32	78.46 ± 8.55	24.68 ± 7.12	95.90 ± 12.38	6.00 ± 1.15	6.25 ± 1.23
观察组	30	105.81 ± 13.51	19.00 ± 4.45	127.90 ± 41.16	8.31 ± 3.30	8.40 ± 1.12
t		6.679	-2.255	3.335	2.122	5.073
P		0.000	0.034	0.003	0.044	0.000

2.2 2组患者术后并发症发生情况比较 对照组患者术后发生饮水呛咳1例(3.13%),声音嘶哑2例(6.25%),低钙血症1例(3.13%),术后并发症发生率为12.50%(4/32)。观察组患者术后发生饮水呛咳1例(3.33%),声音嘶哑1例(3.33%),术后6h切口渗血1例(3.33%),术后并发症发生率为10.0%(3/30)。2组患者的术后并发症发生率比较差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.000, P > 0.05$)。2组患者术后并发症经对症治疗1周左右均恢复正常。

3 讨论

传统颈前入路甲状腺手术由于术中需切开颈白线、术后缝合,会导致颈部皮肤出现粘连,部分患者感到颈部皮肤异常,吞咽时有不适感觉,且会在颈部留有明显手术疤痕,尤其对于很多年轻女性患者来说,极大地影响美观^[8]。1997年,HÜSCHER等^[9]首次完成了腔镜辅助下单侧甲状腺腺叶切除术,由于该术式在操作时需术野内持续充入二氧化碳气体,会给患者带来一定程度的不利影响^[10]。2003年,韩国CHUNG等^[11]首次开展了无充气完全腔镜下经腋窝入路甲状腺手术,并取得成功。2016年底,我国郑传铭率先开展免充气腋窝入路完全腔镜下甲状腺腺叶切除术,并将该术式进行创新和改良,设计出拥有自主知识产权的建腔设备,在国内得到了

广泛认可^[12]。免充气经腋窝入路腔镜甲状腺手术全程无需充入二氧化碳气体,有效避免了气体栓塞、高碳酸血症等并发症的发生,取得了良好的治疗效果^[13],而且该术式术后不会在颈部留有疤痕,腋窝处的手术疤痕被腋窝皮肤自然褶皱所掩盖,因此具有极佳的美容效果^[14]。

1.4 统计学处理 应用SPSS 23.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验;计数资料以例数和百分率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验; $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组患者术中及术后一般情况比较 结果见表1。观察组患者手术时间、住院时间显著长于对照组,术后引流量显著多于对照组,术中出血量显著少于对照组,术后3个月满意度评分显著高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

本研究对比免充气腔镜下经腋窝入路的观察组患者与采用传统颈前入路的对照组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、术后引流量、住院时间、术后并发症及患者满意度等情况,结果显示,观察组患者的手术时间、住院时间显著长于对照组,术中出血量显著少于对照组,术后引流量显著多于对照组。分析其原因,观察组由于建立手术空间时分离皮瓣较多,因此耗时更长;而对照组无需建立皮下隧道,因此相对快捷,手术时间更短。观察组患者手术操作中配备高清显示屏,实时呈现术野画面,视野放大且更为清晰,可以有效地避免微小血管的误损伤,减少出血量,有助于辨识喉返神经及甲状旁腺,精细化程度优于对照组;但由于观察组手术创面较大,术后伤口愈合时间延长,因此术后引流量多于对照组,住院时间长于对照组。

对照组患者术后发生饮水呛咳1例(3.13%),声音嘶哑2例(6.25%),低钙血症1例(3.13%);观察组患者术后发生饮水呛咳1例(3.33%),声音嘶哑1例(3.33%),术后6h切口渗血1例

(3.33%);2组患者的术后并发症发生率比较差异无统计学意义,且以上术后并发症经对症治疗1周左右均恢复正常。患者术后出现短暂性神经及甲状旁腺受损表现,考虑为术中操作器械热传导及术中过度牵拉所致,经对症治疗后均恢复正常。本研究结果显示,术后3个月,观察组患者的满意度评分显著高于对照组,这是因为观察组患者术中未切开颈白线,自肌间隙进入,无需缝合分离的肌肉,恢复后无颈部肌肉紧绷牵拉感;另外,观察组患者的手术切口隐蔽,颈部无瘢痕,美容效果较好,一定程度减轻了患者的心理负担,因此满意度更高^[15]。

但经腋窝腔镜甲状腺手术也有一定的局限性,由于气管的阻隔,目前该术式以处理单侧甲状腺肿瘤为主^[16];而且对于颈部脂肪丰富及颈前肌肉较发达的患者,不利于充分暴露操作空间,增加了手术难度及手术风险^[17]。因此,选择经腋窝入路腔镜甲状腺手术时需严格掌握适应证与禁忌证,随着手术操作技术及手术器械的不断改进与完善,上述问题可能会得到进一步的解决。

综上所述,采用免充气腔镜下经腋窝入路与采用传统颈前入路单侧甲状腺全切除术治疗单侧良性甲状腺肿瘤的临床疗效相当,2组患者均按标准术式进行手术操作且出院时均达到临床治疗标准,患者恢复良好,而免充气腔镜下经腋窝入路手术方式的美容效果显著,患者满意度更高,是治疗单侧甲状腺良性肿瘤的理想手段,值得临床推广。

参考文献:

[1] 赵北永,宋晓丹,关华鹤.两种腹腔镜手术方案治疗甲状腺良性肿瘤的对比分析[J].腹腔镜外科杂志,2020,25(2):90-93.
ZHAO B Y, SONG X D, GUAN H H. Clinical comparison of two kinds of laparoscopic surgical procedures in the treatment of benign thyroid tumors[J]. *J Laparosc Surg*, 2020, 25(2):90-93.

[2] MCCLEAN S, OMAKOBIA E, ENGLAND R J A. Comparing ultrasound assessment of thyroid nodules using BTA U classification and ACR TIRADS measured against histopathological diagnosis[J]. *Clin Otolaryngol*, 2021, 46(6):1286-1289.

[3] KIHARA M, MIYAUCHI A, HIROKAWA M, et al. Long-term outcomes of cytologically benign thyroid tumors: a retrospective analysis of 3,102 patients at a single institution[J]. *Endocr J*, 2021, 68(12):1373-1381.

[4] YULIAN E D, KURNIA A, KARTINI D, et al. Endoscopic thyroidectomy via axillary-breast-shoulder approach: early experience of 42 cases[J]. *Surg Oncol*, 2020, 34:318-323.

[5] SHEN S, HU X C, QU R, et al. Comparing quality of life between patients undergoing trans-areola endoscopic thyroid surgery and trans-oral endoscopic thyroid surgery[J]. *BMC Surg*, 2021, 21(1):277.

[6] CHANG Y W, LEE H Y, JI W B, et al. Detailed comparison of ro-

botic and endoscopic transaxillary thyroidectomy[J]. *Asian J Surg*, 2020, 43(1):234-239.

[7] YU W B, LI F, WANG Z, et al. Effects of CO₂ insufflation on cerebrum during endoscopic thyroidectomy in a porcine model[J]. *Surg Endosc*, 2011, 25(5):1495-1504.

[8] 邬一军,朱峰,沈亦斌,等.颈侧方切口甲状腺手术的步骤及要点[J].浙江大学学报(医学版),2021,50(6):701-706.
WU Y J, ZHU F, SHEN Y B, et al. The steps and key points of thyroid surgery with lateral cervical incision[J]. *J Zhejiang Univ Med Sci*, 2021, 50(6):701-706.

[9] HÜSCHER C S, CHIODINI S, NAPOLITANO C, et al. Endoscopic right thyroid lobectomy[J]. *Surg Endosc*, 1997, 11(8):877.

[10] 徐加杰,张李卓,张启弘,等.无充气经腋窝腔镜甲状腺手术的临床应用[J].中华耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志,2020,55(10):913-920.
XU J J, ZHANG L Z, ZHANG Q H, et al. Clinical application of the gasless unilateral axillary approach in endoscopic thyroid surgery[J]. *Chin J Otorhinolaryngol Head Neck Surg*, 2020, 55(10):913-920.

[11] CHUNG Y S, CHOE J H, KANG K H, et al. Endoscopic thyroidectomy for thyroid malignancies: comparison with conventional open thyroidectomy[J]. *World J Surg*, 2007, 31(12):2302-2306.

[12] 王佳峰,徐加杰,蒋烈浩,等.无充气腋窝入路完全腔镜下甲状腺癌根治术对术后颈部功能影响的初步研究[J].中华内分泌外科杂志,2021,5(1):10-14.
WANG J F, XU J J, JIANG L H, et al. Preliminary evaluation of neck function in patients with papillary thyroid carcinoma after endoscopic thyroidectomy using the gasless axillary approach[J]. *Chin J Endocr Surg*, 2021, 5(1):10-14.

[13] ZHENG G B, XU J J, WU G C, et al. Transoral versus gasless transaxillary endoscopic thyroidectomy: a comparative study[J]. *Updates surg*, 2021, 74(1):295-302.

[14] PICCOLI M, MULLINERIS B, GOZZO D, et al. Evolution strategies in transaxillary robotic thyroidectomy: considerations on the first 449 cases perform[J]. *J Laparoendosc Adv Surg Tech A*, 2019, 29(4):433-440.

[15] NAYAK S P, SADHOO A, GANGADHARA B, et al. Robotic-assisted breast-axillo insufflation thyroidectomy (RABIT): a retrospective case series of thyroid carcinoma[J]. *Int J Clin Oncol*, 2020, 25(3):439-445.

[16] KIM E Y, LEE K H, PARK Y L, et al. Single-incision, gasless, endoscopic transaxillary total thyroidectomy: a feasible and oncologic safe surgery in patients with papillary thyroid carcinoma[J]. *J Laparoendosc Adv Surg Tech A*, 2017, 27(11):1158-1164.

[17] 李秀萍,俞红梅,徐志伟,等.改良无充气经腋窝腔镜甲状腺手术治疗甲状腺微小乳头状癌的疗效分析[J].中华内分泌外科杂志,2021,15(3):273-277.
LI X P, YU H M, XU Z W, et al. Efficacy of the modified gasless unilateral axillary approach endoscopic thyroid surgery in the treatment of papillary thyroid micropapillary[J]. *Chin J Endocr Surg*, 2021, 15(3):273-277.