

直肠癌保肛患者术后半年内重度低位前切除综合征发生现状及影响因素分析

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摘要 目的 探索直肠癌保肛患者术后半年内重度低位前切除综合征(LARS)的发生现状并分析其影响因素。方法 收集直肠癌保肛术后3月889例患者和术后6月844例患者病历、术后康复资料和LARS评分。将患者分为重度LARS组和非重度LARS组。采用多因素Logistic回归分析患者术后3月和术后6月发生重度LARS的影响因素,使用霍斯默-莱梅肖拟合优度检验和受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析多因素模型预测价值。结果 直肠癌保肛患者发生重度LARS中,术后3月为247例(27.8%),术后6月为181例(21.4%)。多因素Logistic回归分析显示,凯格尔运动、术前放疗、吻合口漏、肿瘤距肛缘距离 ≤ 5 cm和吻合口距肛缘距离 ≤ 5 cm是术后3月发生重度LARS独立影响因素($P < 0.05$);0~3月偶尔凯格尔运动、4~6月凯格尔运动、4~6月水疗、术前化疗、肿瘤距肛缘距离 ≤ 5 cm和吻合口距肛缘距离 ≤ 5 cm是术后6月发生重度LARS独立影响因素($P < 0.05$)。术后3月和6月多因素模型拟合优度检验 $P=0.986, 0.517$,曲线下面积(AUC)=0.843, 0.870,模型具有良好预测价值。结论 直肠癌保肛患者术后半年内重度LARS发生率较高,对术前放疗、发生吻合口漏、肿瘤和吻合口距肛缘 ≤ 5 cm患者要多加关注,并嘱患者术后早期进行凯格尔运动和水疗,可以降低重度LARS发生率。

关键词 直肠癌;保肛手术;术后;重度低位前切除综合征;发生现状;影响因素

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结直肠癌是常见的消化道肿瘤之一,其中直肠癌占比为60%,低位和超低位直肠癌占直肠癌总数的70%~80%^[1-2]。随着全直肠系膜解剖理论确立以及术前新辅助放化疗等的应用,低位直肠癌患者得以保留肛门。然而,保肛患者术后可能会出现大便排空困难、大便次数增多、排便急迫感和大便失禁等低位前切除综合征(low anterior resection syndrome, LARS)^[3]。与轻度LARS相比,重度LARS患者更易疲劳并出现失眠症状,生活质量更差^[4]。有研究^[5]显示,在患者出院时开始给予干预,可以降低患者重度LARS发生率。而分析重度LARS影响因素可以为制订干预措施提供参考,目前相关研究多集中于保肛术后7个月以后的患者,Ho et al^[6]探索了患者术后3月和6月重度LARS发生率,但未分析其影响因素,且纳入样本量也较少。该研究探索直

肠癌保肛患者术后半年内重度LARS发生现状,并分析影响因素,为临床医护人员制订干预措施提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 病例资料 本研究回顾性收集2017年8月—2024年12月在中国科学技术大学附属第一医院(安徽省立医院)接受直肠癌保肛手术的患者作为研究对象,纳入术后3月患者889例,术后6月患者844例(部分患者同时在术后3月组和术后6月组)。纳入标准:①经病理诊断为直肠癌;②接受直肠癌根治性保肛手术;③年龄 ≥ 18 岁;④患者保肛术后经肛门排便时间 ≥ 3 个月。排除标准:①临床资料不完整;②在随访期间死亡;③合并克罗恩病、溃疡性结肠炎和家族性肠道息肉病;④肿瘤局部复发;⑤随访时失访。本研究获得中国科学技术大学附属第一医院(安徽省立医院)医学研究伦理委员会批准(伦理号:2025-RE-109)。

1.2 排便功能评估 本研究采用丹麦学者Emmertsen et al^[7]编制的LARS量表评估患者术后排便功能,该量表包含5个条目,每个条目具体赋分为排

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气失禁(0、4、7分),稀便失禁(0、3、3分),排便次数(4、2、0、5分),里急后重感(0、9、11分),排便急迫感(0、11、16分)。得分范围为0~42分,其中0~20分为无LARS,21~29分为轻度LARS,30~42分为重度LARS。

1.3 研究变量 本研究通过文献回顾和咨询临床医护人员,收集了如下变量。①一般人口学资料:年龄、性别、居住地、文化水平、职业和体质质量指数(body mass index, BMI)。②临床资料:高血压、糖尿病、心脏病、脑血管病、肿瘤距肛缘距离、吻合口距肛缘距离、术前化疗、术前放疗、肿瘤TNM分期、吻合口漏、预防性造口、术后化疗、术后放疗、术前低蛋白血症、术前贫血和术前营养风险筛查2002(nutritional risk screening 2002, NRS 2002)评分。③术后康复资料:术后居家水疗和术后居家凯格尔运动。

1.4 资料收集 从2017年开始,医师会在直肠癌保肛手术患者出院前,对其进行术后凯格尔运动和水疗(温水坐浴)宣教,第一作者则在患者术后3月和术后6月两个时间点进行随访,使用LARS量表评估其排便功能(评估前评估者接受了LARS量表具体条目评分的培训,培训合格),并记录患者居家0~3月和4~6月期间的凯格尔运动和水疗情况,并保存每个患者的随访结果。

两名研究者则根据LARS随访结果通过医院电子病历系统独立收集患者的一般资料和临床资料,并由第3名研究者进行核对,核对无误后数据统一录入Excel 2021软件。为确保数据收集的准确性、数据收集格式和方法标准化,在数据收集前,对3名研究者进行电子病历数据库、数据收集和录入的培训。

1.5 统计学处理 本研究采用SPSS 26.0进行分析。分类变量以 $n(\%)$ 表示,非等级资料组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确检验,等级资料组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。将单因素分析中 $P < 0.05$ 的变量纳入多因素Logistic回归分析筛选出发生重度LARS的影响因素,在进行多因素Logistic回归前采用方差膨胀因子(variance inflation factor, VIF)诊断来解决自变量间多重共线性问题,使用霍斯默-莱梅肖拟合优度检验和受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析重度LARS Logistic回归模型的预测价值, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 重度LARS的发生现状 本研究纳入的直肠癌保肛术后3月889例患者中,出现重度LARS 247例(27.8%),无/轻度LARS 642例(72.2%)。术后6月844例患者中,出现重度LARS 181例(21.4%),无/轻度LARS患者663例(78.6%)。

2.2 重度LARS发生的单因素分析 直肠癌保肛患者术后3月重度LARS组和非重度LARS组的术后化疗、水疗、凯格尔运动、术前化疗、术前放疗、肿瘤距肛缘距离、吻合口距肛缘距离、吻合口漏和预防性造口差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。术后6月两组患者中的术后0~3月化疗、凯格尔运动,术后4~6月化疗、水疗、凯格尔运动,术前化疗,术前放疗,肿瘤距肛缘距离,吻合口距肛缘距离和预防性造口差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表1、表2。

2.3 重度LARS发生的相关因素共线性筛查 对患者术后3月和术后6月单因素分析中 $P < 0.05$ 的变量进行VIF分析,术后3月患者中9个变量VIF均 < 5 ,表明这些因素之间无共线性;术后6月患者中术后0~3月化疗和术后4~6月化疗两个变量VIF > 5 ,根据统计学处理原则,当变量间存在较高共线性时,需筛选对因变量影响更关键的指标,术后化疗4~6月变量更贴近术后6月患者,且其单因素分析中 P 值更小,因此,术后6月组中除去术后化疗0~3月变量。

2.4 重度LARS发生的多因素Logistic回归分析

以重度LARS为因变量(赋值:非重度LARS=0,重度LARS=1),将单因素分析中 $P < 0.05$ 且经过VIF筛查的自变量纳入多因素Logistic回归分析。结果显示,凯格尔运动、术前放疗、吻合口漏、肿瘤距肛缘距离 ≤ 5 cm和吻合口距肛缘距离 ≤ 5 cm是直肠癌保肛患者术后3月发生重度LARS的影响因素;0~3月偶尔凯格尔运动、4~6月凯格尔运动、4~6月水疗、术前化疗、肿瘤距肛缘距离 ≤ 5 cm和吻合口距肛缘距离 ≤ 5 cm是术后6月发生重度LARS的影响因素。术后3月模型霍斯默-莱梅肖拟合优度检验是 $\chi^2 = 1.387$, $P = 0.986$, 术后6月模型是 $\chi^2 = 7.181$, $P = 0.517$ 。术后3月模型ROC曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)为0.843, 95%CI: 0.813~0.872, 术后6月模型AUC为0.870, 95%CI: 0.841~0.900。多因素Logistic回归结果见表3、表4,多因素回归模型对发生重度LARS预测分析见图1。

表1 直肠癌保肛患者术后3月发生重度LARS单因素分析 [n(%)]

Tab. 1 Univariate analysis of major LARS at 3 months after sphincter-preserving surgery for rectal cancer [n(%)]

Variable	n	No major LARS (n=642)	Major LARS (n=247)	χ^2/Z value	P value
Gender				0.311 ^a	0.577
Male	535	390 (60.7)	145 (58.7)		
Female	354	252 (39.3)	102 (41.3)		
Age (years)				0.474 ^a	0.491
≥75	123	92 (14.3)	31 (12.6)		
<75	766	550 (85.7)	216 (87.4)		
Residence				1.076 ^a	0.300
City	381	282 (43.9)	99 (40.1)		
Village	508	360 (56.1)	148 (59.9)		
Educational level				-1.113 ^b	0.266
Illiterate	139	104 (16.2)	35 (14.2)		
Primary school	248	169 (26.3)	79 (32.0)		
Middle school	248	175 (27.3)	73 (29.6)		
High or polytechnic school	143	108 (16.8)	35 (14.2)		
Junior College and above	111	86 (13.4)	25 (10.1)		
Occupation				3.672 ^a	0.452
Laborer	86	64 (10.0)	22 (8.9)		
Farmer	313	225 (35.0)	88 (35.6)		
Office staff	32	21 (3.3)	11 (4.5)		
Retirement	236	179 (27.9)	57 (23.1)		
Self-employed people	222	153 (23.8)	69 (27.9)		
BMI (kg/m ²)				-0.395 ^b	0.693
<18.5	85	58 (9.0)	27 (10.9)		
18.5- <24	566	412 (64.2)	154 (62.3)		
≥24	238	172 (26.8)	66 (26.7)		
Hypertension				2.852 ^a	0.091
Yes	290	220 (34.3)	70 (28.3)		
No	599	422 (65.7)	177 (71.7)		
Diabetes				0.636 ^a	0.425
Yes	106	80 (12.5)	26 (10.5)		
No	783	562 (87.5)	221 (89.5)		
Cardiology				0.392 ^a	0.531
Yes	54	37 (5.8)	17 (6.9)		
No	835	605 (94.2)	230 (93.1)		
CVD				0.193 ^a	0.661
Yes	63	47 (7.3)	16 (6.5)		
No	826	595 (92.7)	231 (93.5)		
Tumor height (cm)				119.370 ^a	<0.001
≤5	133	44 (6.9)	89 (36.0)		
>5	756	598 (93.1)	158 (64.0)		
Anastomosis height (cm)				192.449 ^a	<0.001
≤5	376	180 (28.0)	196 (79.4)		
>5	513	462 (72.0)	51 (20.6)		
TNM				-1.064 ^b	0.287
I	212	156 (24.3)	56 (22.7)		
II	250	189 (29.4)	61 (24.7)		
III	384	262 (40.8)	122 (49.4)		
IV	43	35 (5.5)	8 (3.2)		
Anastomotic leakage				14.342 ^a	<0.001

表 1 (续)

Tab.1 (Continued)

Variable	n	No major LARS (n=642)	Major LARS (n=247)	χ^2/Z value	P value
Yes	41	19 (3.0)	22 (8.9)		
No	848	623 (97.0)	225 (91.1)		
Prophylactic stoma				56.629 ^a	<0.001
Yes	449	274 (42.7)	175 (70.9)		
No	440	368 (57.3)	72 (29.1)		
Preoperative hypoproteinemia				0.333 ^a	0.564
Yes	38	29 (4.5)	9 (3.6)		
No	851	613 (95.5)	238 (96.4)		
Preoperative anemia				0.033 ^a	0.855
Yes	198	144 (22.4)	54 (21.9)		
No	691	498 (77.6)	193 (78.1)		
Preoperative NRS2002				0.916 ^a	0.339
≥3	288	202 (31.5)	86 (34.8)		
<3	601	440 (68.5)	161 (65.2)		
Preoperative chemotherapy				57.035 ^a	<0.001
Yes	278	154 (24.0)	124 (50.2)		
No	611	488 (76.0)	123 (49.8)		
Preoperative radiotherapy				48.432 ^a	<0.001
Yes	138	66 (10.3)	72 (29.1)		
No	751	576 (89.7)	175 (70.9)		
Postoperative chemotherapy				15.329 ^a	<0.001
Yes	336	268 (41.7)	68 (27.5)		
No	553	374 (58.3)	179 (72.5)		
Postoperative radiotherapy				0.003 ^a	0.956
Yes	51	37 (5.8)	14 (5.7)		
No	838	605 (94.2)	233 (94.3)		
Hydrotherapy				-2.447 ^b	0.014
Regular	227	183 (28.5)	44 (17.8)		
Occasional	204	139 (21.7)	65 (26.3)		
No	458	320 (49.8)	138 (55.9)		
Kegel exercise				-4.560 ^b	<0.001
Regular	215	187 (29.1)	28 (11.3)		
Occasional	243	165 (25.7)	78 (31.6)		
No	431	290 (45.2)	141 (57.1)		

tumor height: tumor distance from the anal verge; anastomotic height: anastomotic distance from the anal verge; ^a: χ^2 value; ^b: Z value.

表 2 直肠癌保肛患者术后 6 月发生重度 LARS 单因素分析 [n(%)]

Tab.2 Univariate analysis of major LARS at 6 months after sphincter-preserving surgery for rectal cancer [n(%)]

Variable	n	No major LARS (n=663)	Major LARS (n=181)	χ^2/Z value	P value
Gender				0.101 ^a	0.751
Male	523	409 (61.7)	114 (63.0)		
Female	321	254 (38.3)	67 (37.0)		
Age (years)				0.001 ^a	0.976
≥75	116	91 (13.7)	25 (13.8)		
<75	728	572 (86.3)	156 (86.2)		
Residence				0.058 ^a	0.810
City	361	285 (43.0)	76 (42.0)		
Village	483	378 (57.0)	105 (58.0)		
Educational level				-0.673 ^b	0.501
Illiterate	126	101 (15.2)	25 (13.8)		

表2 (续)
Tab.2 (Continued)

Variable	n	No major LARS (n=663)	Major LARS (n=181)	χ^2/Z value	P value
Primary school	239	184 (27.8)	55 (30.4)		
Middle school	240	184 (27.8)	56 (30.9)		
High or polytechnic school	138	109 (16.4)	29 (16.0)		
Junior College and above	101	85 (12.8)	16 (8.8)		
Occupation				1.805 ^a	0.772
Laborer	70	53 (7.9)	17 (9.4)		
Farmer	299	236 (35.6)	63 (34.8)		
Office staff	26	19 (2.9)	7 (3.9)		
Retirement	230	186 (28.1)	44 (24.3)		
Self-employed people	219	169 (25.5)	50 (27.6)		
BMI (kg/m ²)				-1.525 ^b	0.127
<18.5	47	39 (5.9)	8 (4.4)		
18.5- $<$ 24	504	402 (60.6)	102 (56.4)		
\geq 24	293	222 (33.5)	71 (39.2)		
Hypertension				3.688 ^a	0.055
Yes	264	218 (32.9)	46 (25.4)		
No	580	445 (67.1)	135 (74.6)		
Diabetes				1.307 ^a	0.253
Yes	110	91 (13.7)	19 (10.5)		
No	734	572 (86.3)	162 (89.5)		
Cardiology				1.069 ^a	0.301
Yes	51	43 (6.5)	8 (4.4)		
No	793	620 (93.5)	173 (95.6)		
CVD				0.371 ^a	0.542
Yes	60	49 (7.4)	11 (6.1)		
No	784	614 (92.6)	170 (93.9)		
Tumor height (cm)				119.845 ^a	$<$ 0.001
\leq 5	130	55 (8.3)	75 (41.4)		
$>$ 5	714	608 (91.7)	106 (58.6)		
Anastomosis height (cm)				148.949 ^a	$<$ 0.001
\leq 5	351	204 (30.8)	147 (81.2)		
$>$ 5	493	459 (69.2)	34 (18.8)		
TNM				-0.874 ^b	0.382
I	200	158 (23.8)	42 (23.2)		
II	239	196 (29.6)	43 (23.8)		
III	364	274 (41.3)	90 (49.7)		
IV	41	35 (5.3)	6 (3.3)		
Anastomotic leakage				3.708 ^a	0.054
Yes	42	28 (4.2)	14 (7.7)		
No	802	635 (95.8)	167 (92.3)		
Prophylactic stoma				67.562 ^a	$<$ 0.001
Yes	429	288 (43.4)	141 (77.9)		
No	415	375 (56.6)	40 (22.1)		
Preoperative hypoproteinemia				1.772 ^a	0.183
Yes	33	29 (4.4)	4 (2.2)		
No	811	634 (95.6)	177 (97.8)		
Preoperative anemia				3.245 ^a	0.072
Yes	181	151 (22.8)	30 (16.6)		
No	663	512 (77.2)	151 (83.4)		
Preoperative NRS 2002				0.877 ^a	0.349

表 2 (续)

Tab.2 (Continued)

Variable	<i>n</i>	No major LARS (<i>n</i> =663)	Major LARS (<i>n</i> =181)	χ^2/Z value	<i>P</i> value
≥3	281	226 (34.1)	55 (30.4)		
<3	563	437 (65.9)	126 (69.6)		
Preoperative chemotherapy				55.421 ^a	<0.001
Yes	261	164 (24.7)	97 (53.6)		
No	583	499 (75.3)	84 (46.4)		
Preoperative radiotherapy				40.878 ^a	<0.001
Yes	132	76 (11.5)	56 (30.9)		
No	712	587 (88.5)	125 (69.1)		
Postoperative chemotherapy (0-3 months)				8.693 ^a	0.003
Yes	327	274 (41.3)	53 (29.3)		
No	517	389 (58.7)	128 (70.7)		
Postoperative chemotherapy (4-6 months)				11.009 ^a	0.001
Yes	293	249 (37.6)	44 (24.3)		
No	551	414 (62.4)	137 (75.7)		
Postoperative radiotherapy (0-3 months)				0.206 ^a	0.650
Yes	50	38 (5.7)	12 (6.6)		
No	794	625 (94.3)	169 (93.4)		
Postoperative radiotherapy (4-6 months)				0.011 ^a	0.915
Yes	48	38 (5.7)	10 (5.5)		
No	796	625 (94.3)	171 (94.5)		
Hydrotherapy (0-3 months)				-1.854 ^b	0.064
Regular	185	155 (23.4)	30 (16.6)		
Occasional	225	176 (26.5)	49 (27.1)		
No	434	332 (50.1)	102 (56.3)		
Hydrotherapy (4-6 months)				-6.880 ^b	<0.001
Regular	178	165 (24.9)	13 (7.2)		
Occasional	138	123 (18.5)	15 (8.3)		
No	528	375 (56.6)	153 (84.5)		
Kegel exercise (0-3 months)				-2.757 ^b	0.006
Regular	182	154 (23.2)	28 (15.5)		
Occasional	252	202 (30.5)	50 (27.6)		
No	410	307 (46.3)	103 (56.9)		
Kegel exercise (4-6 months)				-6.530 ^b	<0.001
Regular	199	186 (28.0)	13 (7.2)		
Occasional	236	190 (28.7)	46 (25.4)		
No	409	287 (43.3)	122 (67.4)		

^a: χ^2 value; ^b: *Z* value.

3 讨论

本研究中,直肠癌保肛患者术后3月和6月重度LARS的发生率高于Ho et al^[6](术后3月26.8%,术后6月18.3%)研究结果。可能是由于本研究纳入术前化疗、吻合口较低的患者较多,而上述两个影响因素会造成重度LARS发生。患者术后3月重度LARS发生率高于术后6月患者,其原因可能是随着康复期的延长,患者居家凯格尔运动和水疗发挥作用,而本研究发现凯格尔运动和水疗可以降低重度LARS发生率。

Pape et al^[4]和Yan et al^[8]研究发现肿瘤和吻合口距肛缘距离≤5 cm分别是直肠癌保肛患者术后9月和1年发生重度LARS的危险因素,本研究亦显示上述因素是患者术后3月和术后6月发生重度LARS的危险因素。肿瘤位置过低,会使医师在手术向下吻合时,吻合口位置也过低,直肠保留长度变短以及医师在手术时损伤肛门周围神经和括约肌的概率增大,患者更易出现排便障碍^[8]。因此,建议医师在对低位直肠癌患者手术中使用机器人监测技术,增强对神经的识别,降低对肛门周围神经

表3 直肠癌患者术后3月发生重度LARS多因素Logistic回归分析

Tab. 3 Multivariable Logistic regression analysis of risk factors for major low anterior resection syndrome 3 months after rectal cancer surgery

Variable	β	SE	Wald χ^2	P value	OR (95% CI)
Tumor height (>5 cm as reference)					
≤5 cm	1.213	0.256	22.506	<0.001	3.363 (2.038–5.551)
Anastomotic height (>5 cm as reference)					
≤5 cm	2.169	0.237	83.604	<0.001	8.751 (5.497–13.931)
Anastomotic leakage (no as reference)					
Yes	1.384	0.401	11.899	0.001	3.991 (1.818–8.761)
Kegel exercise (no as reference)					
Regular	-2.050	0.340	36.307	<0.001	0.129 (0.066–0.251)
Occasional	-0.493	0.245	4.061	0.044	0.611 (0.378–0.987)
Preoperative radiotherapy (no as reference)					
Yes	0.561	0.275	4.149	0.042	1.752 (1.021–3.006)

表4 直肠癌患者术后6月发生重度LARS多因素Logistic回归分析

Tab. 4 Multivariable Logistic regression analysis of risk factors for major low anterior resection syndrome 6 months after rectal cancer surgery

Variable	β	SE	Wald χ^2	P value	OR (95%CI)
Tumor height (>5 cm as reference)					
≤5 cm	1.286	0.282	20.802	<0.001	3.617 (2.082–6.285)
Anastomotic height (>5 cm as reference)					
≤5 cm	1.915	0.270	50.308	<0.001	6.784 (3.997–11.514)
Preoperative chemotherapy (no as reference)					
Yes	0.634	0.289	4.799	0.028	1.885 (1.069–3.323)
Hydrotherapy (4–6 months) (no as reference)					
Regular	-1.284	0.394	10.591	0.001	0.277 (0.128–0.600)
Occasional	-0.771	0.367	4.403	0.036	0.463 (0.225–0.950)
Kegel exercise (0–3 months) (no as reference)					
Occasional	-0.742	0.264	7.929	0.005	0.476 (0.284–0.798)
Kegel exercise (4–6 months) (no as reference)					
Regular	-2.246	0.439	26.148	<0.001	0.106 (0.045–0.250)
Occasional	-0.704	0.275	6.551	0.010	0.495 (0.289–0.848)

的损伤^[9]。

本研究显示术前放疗是患者术后3月发生重度LARS危险因素,术前化疗是患者术后6月发生重度LARS危险因素。这是因为放疗会对盆腔自主神经和盆腔神经造成损伤,化疗药物会造成神经对周围肛门肌肉控制力下降,使患者无法感知粪便对肛门周围神经的刺激^[8,10]。有研究^[11]显示,与采用化疗联合放疗相比,西妥昔单抗联合化疗可以取得相似的治疗结果,且术后LARS程度更低,临床医师可以借鉴该研究结果,设计新的辅助治疗方案。本研究显示吻合口漏是患者术后3月发生重度LARS的危险因素。吻合口漏导致的炎症反应会造成吻合口周围感染和直肠壁纤维化增生,使吻合口狭窄和直肠壁顺应性降低,吻合口愈合后形成的疤痕也会影响新直肠的体积和运动,造成患者术后排便功能障碍^[10]。因此,建议在围手术期控制患者血糖,保证

患者营养,抑制肠液分泌,术中进行吻合口加固缝合,降低吻合口漏发生率。

研究表明,术后凯格尔运动可以降低直肠癌保肛患者术后3月和术后6月重度LARS发生,该运动通过增强患者盆底肌及肛周肌肉力量、协调性和收缩时间,诱导括约肌力量恢复,提高控便能力^[12]。水疗(温水坐浴)也可以降低患者术后6月重度LARS发生。这是因为通过水的温度刺激,可以改善局部血管功能,缓解痉挛,同时对神经末梢也会产生良性刺激,从而提高患者控便能力^[13]。一项专家共识指出结肠灌洗、骶神经刺激、凯格尔运动和结肠造口术可以改善直肠癌保肛患者术后排便功能,其中凯格尔运动具有无创、经济和居家进行等优势,建议患者术后居家期间采用凯格尔运动同时联合水疗进行康复^[14]。

本研究分析了直肠癌保肛患者术后3月和6月

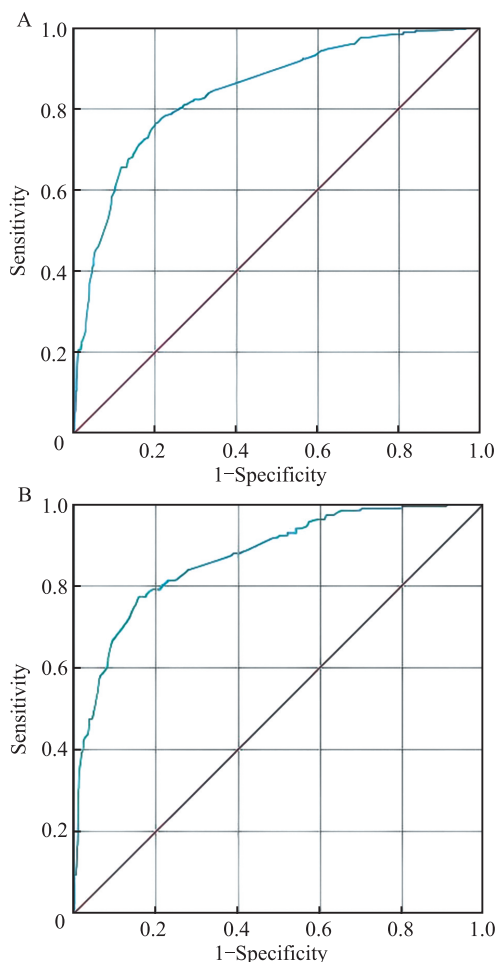


图1 术后3月(A)与6月(B)多因素回归模型对重度LARS预测分析

Fig. 1 Multivariable regression model for predicting major LARS at 3 (A) and 6 (B) months postoperatively

发生重度LARS影响因素,并以此构建预警模型,其拟合优度检验 P 均 >0.05 ,AUC值均 >0.8 ,表明模型具有良好的预测价值。因此,医师可以根据本研究分析的影响因素,分阶段制订干预措施,也可以在患者居家期间给予参苓白术颗粒口服,通过调节胃肠运动,修复肠道黏膜损伤,提升人体免疫力,改善排便功能^[15]。但本研究也存在一些局限性,目前只是回顾性收集单中心的患者进行研究,推广性不足,其次患者居家凯格尔运动和水疗是由资料收集者根据患者回答判断,存在一定偏倚。

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Incidence and influencing factors of major low anterior resection syndrome within six months after sphincter-preserving surgery for rectal cancer patients

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Abstract Objective To explore the incidence of major low anterior resection syndrome (LARS) within six months after sphincter-preserving surgery for rectal cancer and to analyze its associated factors. **Methods** Clinical records, postoperative rehabilitation data and LARS scores were collected from 889 patients at 3 months postoperatively and from 844 patients at 6 months postoperatively. Patients were divided into a major LARS group and a non-major LARS group. Multivariable Logistic regression was used to analyze factors associated with major LARS at 3 and 6 months postoperatively, and the predictive value of the models was assessed using the Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test and the receiver operating characteristic (ROC). **Results** Among patients undergoing sphincter-preserving surgery for rectal cancer, 247 patients (27.8%) had major LARS at 3 months postoperatively and 181 patients (21.4%) at 6 months postoperatively. Multivariable Logistic regression showed that Kegel exercises, preoperative radiotherapy, anastomotic leakage, a tumor distance from the anal verge of ≤ 5 cm, and an anastomotic distance from the anal verge of ≤ 5 cm were independent factors for major LARS at 3 months postoperatively ($P < 0.05$). At 6 months postoperatively, occasional Kegel exercises during 0~3 months, Kegel exercises during 4~6 months, hydrotherapy during 4~6 months, preoperative chemotherapy, a tumor distance from the anal verge of ≤ 5 cm, and an anastomotic distance from the anal verge of ≤ 5 cm were independent factors ($P < 0.05$). The models at 3 and 6 months postoperatively showed goodness-of-fit test P values of 0.986 and 0.517 and area under the curve (AUCs) of 0.843 and 0.870, indicating good predictive value. **Conclusion** The incidence of major LARS within six months after sphincter-preserving surgery for rectal cancer is relatively high, and greater attention should be paid to patients who receive preoperative chemoradiotherapy, develop anastomotic leakage, or have tumor and anastomotic distances from the anal verge of ≤ 5 cm. Patients should also be advised that early postoperative Kegel exercises and hydrotherapy may reduce the incidence of major LARS.

Key words rectal cancer; sphincter-preserving surgery; postoperative; major low anterior resection syndrome; current status of occurrence; influencing factors

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