

吲哚美辛栓不同时间纳肛预防经内镜逆行胰胆管造影术后胰腺炎的效果分析

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【摘要】目的: 对比吲哚美辛栓不同时间纳肛预防患者内镜下逆行胰胆管造影(ERCP)术后发生胰腺炎的临床效果。**方法:** 分析2013年5月至2016年11月在安徽医科大学附属六安医院消化内科行ERCP术治疗的患者231例, 随机分为术前组124例(术前30min用吲哚美辛栓纳肛), 术后组56例(术后30min用吲哚美辛栓纳肛), 对照组51例(未用吲哚美辛栓纳肛)。比较3组患者ERCP术后3、24h血清淀粉酶水平, 以及术后胰腺炎、高淀粉酶血症的发生率。**结果:** 术前组的术后3、24h血淀粉酶水平均低于术后组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 对照组胰腺炎发生率均高于术前组及术后组, 术后组胰腺炎发生率均高于术前组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。**结论:** 术前用吲哚美辛栓纳肛预防ERCP术后患者发生胰腺炎的临床效果显著, 优于术后用药及未用药。

【关键词】 内镜下逆行胰胆管造影(ERCP); 胰腺炎; 高淀粉酶血症; 吲哚美辛栓

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Efficacy of rectal indometacin suppositories at different occasions on prevention of pancreatitis after endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To compare the clinical effect of indomethacin suppository on preventing pancreatitis after endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography (ERCP). **Methods:** Totally 231 patients in the Department of Gastroenterology, Luan Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, from May 2013 to November 2016, were retrospective analyzed, and randomly divided into preoperative group of 124 cases (30 min before operation with indomethacin suppositories anus), postoperative group of 56 cases (30 min after operation with indomethacin suppositories anus), and control group of 51 cases (no indomethacin). The serum levels of amylase at 3h and 24h after ERCP, and the incidence of post-ERCP pancreatitis (PEP) and hyperamylasemia was compared among the 3 groups. **Results:** The levels of serum amylase at 3h and 24h after operation in the preoperative group were significantly lower than those in the postoperative group ($P < 0.05$). The incidence of PEP in the control group was higher than that in the preoperative and post operative group. The incidence of PEP in postoperative group were higher than those in preoperative group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The clinical prevention effect of pre-procedural rectal indometacin suppository on PEP was significantly better than the postoperative group and control group.

[Key words] endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatograph (ERCP); pancreatitis; hypermylase; indometacin suppositories

急性胰腺炎是内镜逆行胰胆管造影(endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography, ERCP)最常见的并发症, ERCP术后急性胰腺炎(post-ERCP pancreatitis, PEP)的发生率为3.8%~13.3%^[1-2]。

目前, 仅有非甾体抗炎药物(nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, NSAIDs)在预防ERCP术后急性胰腺炎方面被证明是有效的^[3-4]。

欧洲胃肠镜和日本肝胆胰外科协会指南推荐常

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规对所有 PEP 高危患者在 ERCP 术前或术后给予非甾体抗炎药纳肛^[5-6]。但指南中没有具体说明用药时机。为探讨呋喃美辛栓直肠给药预防 ERCP 术后急性胰腺炎、高淀粉酶血症的效果, 以及给药时机对疗效的影响, 本研究分析 2013 年 5 月至 2016 年 11 月在安徽医科大学附属六安医院(以下简称我院)消化内科行 ERCP 术治疗患者的病历资料, 现将结果报告如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选择 2013 年 5 月至 2016 年 11 月在我院消化内科行 ERCP 术治疗的患者 231 例作为研究对象, 所有患者术前均签署知情同意书。排除标准: ①存在 ERCP 禁忌证; ②插管失败; ③胰头、壶腹部或胆道肿瘤; ④术中放置胰管支架者; ⑤NSAIDs 药物过敏; ⑥7d 内用过 NSAIDs 药物; ⑦有 NSAIDs 药物禁忌证(包括 4 周内有消化道出血或肾功能不全伴血清肌酐 $> 120 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$); ⑧存在凝血功能障碍或 3d 内曾抗凝治疗; ⑨急性胰腺炎发病 3d 内; ⑩已知的心脑血管疾病、拒绝手术、孕妇或哺乳期妇女。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 分组方法 所有研究对象根据随机数字表法, 随机分为术前组 124 例、术后组 56 例和对照组 51 例。

1.2.2 治疗方法 由经验丰富的医生和护士进行 ERCP 操作。①术前组: 术前 30min 给予呋喃美辛栓(厂家: 湖北东信药业有限公司, 规格: 100mg, 国药准字: H42021462) 100mg 纳肛; ②术后组: 术后 30min 予呋喃美辛栓 100mg 纳肛。③对照组: 仅做常规处理而未给予呋喃美辛栓治疗。3 组患者术后均常规禁食, 给予抑酸、抗感染及静脉泵入生长抑素或其类似物奥曲肽治疗。

1.2.3 观察指标 统计比较 3 组患者 ERCP 术后 3、24h 的血清淀粉酶水平、高淀粉酶血症发生率、PEP 发生率。

1.2.4 判定标准 ①ERCP 术后急性胰腺炎的定义根据 Cotton 等^[7]制订的标准, 如果出现新发上腹痛伴有术后 24h 血清淀粉酶升高超过正常上限 3 倍以上, 而且入院至少 48h, 和(或)影像学检查证实有胰腺形态改变。②高淀粉酶血症的诊断标准: 患

者血清淀粉酶水平升高超过正常上限, 但不伴有急性胰腺炎的相关临床症状体征。③根据 Cotton^[7]标准定义 ERCP 术后并发症的严重程度。轻度: PEP 需要住院或延长住院日 2~3d; 中度: PEP 需延长住院日 4~10d; 重度: PEP 需延长住院日 >10d, 或出血性胰腺炎、蜂窝组织炎和(或)假性囊肿。

1.2.5 统计学方法 采用 SPSS 17.0 统计学软件包进行数据的统计分析, 计量数据采用方差分析, 计数资料采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基本情况

术前组男性 55 例, 女性 69 例; 年龄 21~94 岁, 平均 (62 ± 16) 岁; 胆总管结石 123 例, 胆管狭窄 1 例; 术后组男性 13 例, 女性 43 例; 年龄 23~84 岁, 平均 (59 ± 15) 岁; 胆总管结石 53 例, 胆管狭窄 3 例; 对照组男性 19 例, 女性 32 例; 年龄 22~92 岁, 平均 (59 ± 14) 岁; 胆总管结石 48 例, 胆管狭窄 3 例。3 组患者的年龄、性别、病种等一般情况比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

2.2 ERCP 术后 3、24h 血淀粉酶水平

术前组术后 3h 和 24h 血清淀粉酶水平低于术后组和对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。对照组术后 3h 和 24h 血清淀粉酶低于术后组。见表 1。

表 1 ERCP 术后 3、24h 血清淀粉酶水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\text{U} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)

组别	术后 3h	术后 24h
对照组	248.55 ± 70.20	307.44 ± 60.87
术前组	145.46 ± 16.95	207.57 ± 33.10
术后组	309.71 ± 48.26	396.28 ± 74.87
F 值	7.437	3.917
P 值	0.001	0.021

2.3 ERCP 术后高淀粉酶血症、PEP 发生率

ERCP 术后, 对照组 PEP 发生率高于术前组及术后组, 术后组 PEP 发生率均高于术前组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。高度淀粉酶血症发生率在 3 组间比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表 2。发生 PEP 的患者中, 术前组中的 5 例均为轻度(100%); 术后组中 8 例为轻度(8/10, 80%), 2

例为重度(2/10, 20%);对照组中8例为轻度(8/12, 66.7%),4例为中度(4/12, 33.3%)。

表2 ERCP术后高淀粉酶血症、PEP发生率比较[n(%)]

组别	高淀粉酶血症	PEP
对照组	20(39.2)	12(23.5)
术前组	33(26.6)	5(4.0)
术后组	14(25.0)	10(17.8)
χ^2 值	1.782	13.116
P值	0.410	0.001

3 讨论

急性胰腺炎是ERCP的主要并发症,目前关于ERCP术后急性胰腺炎发病机理有各种理论,公认的理论是对乳头或胰腺括约肌的机械性损伤,引起胰液外流暂时受阻。另一理论认为,注射造影剂或0.9%的氯化钠溶液引起胰管静水压升高导致胰腺实质损伤。不论机理如何,事件的级联反应都会启动,导致蛋白水解酶的激活,引起胰腺的自身消化和腺泡分泌受损;进而导致炎症级联的激活,引起局部炎症和全身作用。预防PEP的干预措施旨在破坏这一级联反应。NSAIDs是磷脂酶A₂的有效抑制剂,被认为在早期炎症级联反应中起关键作用。已经证实胰管支架可预防PEP^[8],但由于胰管插管困难和对操作者的专业知识要求较高,难以在日常实践中使用。

吲哚美辛栓价格低廉、给药方法简单、不良反应小、临幊上被广泛使用。虽然吲哚美辛栓纳肛已被广泛用于预防PEP,但最佳用药时间还没有一致的界定,有关NSAIDs在预防PEP方面有效性的数据有限。一项大规模的临幊研究证实并支持应常规对所有没有禁忌证的患者术前直肠给予NSAIDs以预防PEP^[9],这与发表在欧洲消化内镜学会和日本肝胆胰外科学会的指南的观点一致^[5-6]。

本研究通过回顾性分析行ERCP治疗的251例患者,对比吲哚美辛栓术前术后纳肛预防PEP的临幊效果。所有病例均由高年资ERCP医师操作,随机分组确定后,对参与研究的所有医师进行集中培训,保证组间干预的一致性。

本研究中PEP的总发生率为10.8%(27/251),高于相关的研究报告^[10]。这可能是由于在回顾性分析病例时,入组标准中排除了行胰管支架

置入术及胰腺、胆管肿瘤等患者,这些患者PEP的发生率较低^[8,11]。

本研究结果还显示,ERCP术前用吲哚美辛栓纳肛,与未用吲哚美辛栓纳肛的患者相比,不仅PEP的发生风险大大降低,还可降低其严重程度。术前组与术后组相比,PEP的发生风险亦大大降低,这与一些meta分析的结果相似^[12-14]。分析其原因可能与吲哚美辛栓剂的药物代谢动力学相关。经直肠给予吲哚美辛栓剂的血清浓度高峰在给药后30~90 min,半衰期为2 h^[15];吲哚美辛抑制胰腺的炎症级联反应受给药时间的影响。而血清淀粉酶水平多于ERCP术后1.5 h开始升高。术前30 min给药,当吲哚美辛的血药浓度达到峰值时,正处于血清淀粉酶升高初期,从而可大大阻断胰腺炎症的级联反应。本研究结果提示拟行ERCP操作患者应常规术前予以吲哚美辛栓纳肛。

综上所述,术前使用吲哚美辛栓纳肛预防PEP的临幊效果显著,优于术后用药及未用药患者,且操作方便,价格低廉,安全性高,值得在临幊上推广使用。

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