

· 临床研究 ·

老年胸腔镜术后发生静脉血栓栓塞症患者临床特征及预后分析

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【摘要】目的 探究胸腔镜术后发生静脉血栓栓塞症(VTE)患者的临床特征及危险因素。**方法** 回顾性分析2014年1月至2020年8月于北京协和医院行胸腔镜手术患者的临床资料, 收集VTE与非VTE患者的人口学特征、手术相关信息与住院时间, 针对年龄、体质指数(BMI)及手术时长手术因素分析30 d VTE累计发生率。采用SPSS 28.0软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 组间比较分别采用U检验、 χ^2 检验及Fisher确切概率检验。**结果** 共纳入腔镜手术患者21 227例, 包括胸腔镜手术患者2 133例, 腹腔镜手术患者17 213例。腹腔镜患者术后VTE发生率为0.43%(74/17 213)。胸腔镜患者术后VTE的发病率为1.22%(26/2 133), 其中术后深静脉血栓形成(DVT)占34.62%(9/26), 肺血栓栓塞症(PTE)占65.38%(17/26); 与非VTE患者比较, 发生VTE患者年龄更高[65(60, 73)岁和54(43, 62)岁, $P<0.001$]、BMI更大[25.46(24.61, 28.67)和23.83(21.51, 26.03) kg/m^2 , $P<0.001$]、恶性肿瘤发生率更高[22(84.62%)和1 203(57.10%), $P=0.005$]、手术时间[165(119, 214)和95(67, 134)min, $P<0.001$]及住院时间[10(8, 18)和6(4, 7)d, $P<0.001$]更长; 将胸腔镜手术患者分为<60岁、60~<65岁、65~<70岁、≥70岁组, 术后VTE发病率分别为0.43%(6/1 391)、1.75%(6/342)、2.12%(5/236)、5.49%(9/164); 胸腔镜手术患者年龄≥65岁($OR=2.917$, 95%CI 1.253~6.788, $P=0.013$)、 $BMI>25\text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ ($OR=2.484$, 95%CI 1.089~5.667, $P=0.031$)、手术时间≥120 min($OR=4.683$, 95%CI 1.762~12.241, $P=0.002$)是胸腔镜术后VTE的独立危险因素。与年龄<65岁、 $BMI\leqslant 25\text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ 、手术时间<120 min的患者相比, 年龄≥65岁[9/164(5.49%)和17/1 969(0.86%), $P<0.001$]、 $BMI>25\text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ [15/757(1.98%)和11/1 376(0.80%), $P=0.012$]、手术时间≥120 min[2.86%(20/699)和0.42%(6/1 434), $P<0.001$]的患者胸腔镜术后30 d内VTE发病率更高。**结论** 北京协和医院胸腔镜术后VTE发病风险高于腹腔镜手术, VTE发病率随患者年龄上升而上升, 年龄≥65岁、 $BMI>25\text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ 及手术时长≥120 min是胸腔镜术后VTE的独立危险因素。

【关键词】 胸腔镜; 静脉血栓栓塞症; 发病率; 危险因素

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Clinical characteristics and prognosis of venous thromboembolism in elderly patients after thoracoscopic surgery

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical characteristics and risk factors of postoperative venous thromboembolism (VTE) in patients after thoracoscopic surgery. **Methods** Clinical data of the patients who underwent video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS) in our hospital from January 2014 to August 2020 were collected and analyzed retrospectively. The demographic characteristics, surgery related data and length of hospital stay were collected and compared between the VTE patients and those without, cumulative incidence rate of VTE in different ages, body mass index (BMI), and operation time were analyzed. SPSS statistics 28.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between two groups was performed using U test, Chi-square test or Fisher exact test depending on data type.

Results A total of 21 227 patients who underwent minimally invasive surgery were enrolled in this study. In the 17 213 patients who underwent laparoscopic surgery, the incidence of VTE was 0.43% (74/17 213). In 2 133 patients who underwent VATS, VTE occurs in 1.22% (26/2 133), and deep vein thrombosis (DVT) covered 34.62% (9/26), while pulmonary thromboembolism (PTE) covered 65.38% (17/26). Compared with the non-VTE group, older age [65 (60, 73) vs 54 (43, 62) years, $P<0.001$], larger BMI [25.46 (24.61, 28.67) vs 23.83 (21.51, 26.03) kg/m^2 , $P<0.001$], higher incidence of malignancy [22 (84.62%) vs 1 203 (57.10%), $P=0.005$] and longer operation time [165 (119, 214) vs 95 (67, 134) min, $P<0.001$] and length of hospital stay [10 (8, 18) d vs 6 (4, 7) d, $P<0.001$] were observed in the VTE group. When the VATS patients were divided into four aged groups: <60, 60~<65, 65~<70, and ≥70 years, and the incidence of VTE was 0.43% (6/1 391), 1.75% (6/342), 2.12% (5/236),

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and 5.49% (9/164), respectively. Independent risk factors for VTE occurrence after VATS included ≥ 65 years old ($OR=2.917$, 95%CI 1.253–6.788, $P=0.013$), BMI $>25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ($OR=2.484$, 95%CI 1.089–5.667, $P=0.031$), and operation time ≥ 120 min ($OR=4.683$, 95%CI 1.762–12.241, $P=0.002$). Compared with patients <65 years old, BMI $\leq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$, and operation duration <120 min, the incidence of VTE within 30 d after VATS was higher in patients ≥ 65 years old [9/164 (5.49%) vs 17/1969 (0.86%), $P<0.001$], BMI $>25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ [15/757 (1.98%) vs 11/1376 (0.80%), $P=0.012$] and operation duration ≥ 120 min [2.86% (20/699) vs 0.42% (6/1434), $P<0.001$]. **Conclusion** The incidence of postoperative VTE is higher in patients who underwent VATS than laparoscopic surgery in Peking Union Medical College Hospital. Age ≥ 65 years, BMI $>25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ and operation time longer than 120 min are the independent risk factors of the incidence of VTE in patients after undergoing thoracoscopic surgery.

[Key words] thoracoscopic surgery; venous thromboembolism; incidence; risk factors

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静脉血栓栓塞症(venous thromboembolism, VTE)包括深静脉血栓形成(deep vein thrombosis, DVT)与肺血栓栓塞症(pulmonary thromboembolism, PTE),是常见的外科手术术后并发症和围术期死亡危险因素^[1]。研究显示外科术后VTE发生率为0.3%~1.6%^[2],胸部术后VTE发生率为0.18%~11.69%^[3-5],术后VTE影响因素众多。2005年Caprini基于循证指南与共识,结合临床相关信息,纳入变量40余项,建立外科手术VTE风险预测评分(Caprini评分)^[6]。随着术式更新,微创腔镜手术占比逐渐增加,Caprini评分2010年的更新^[7]未评估胸腔镜术后VTE风险。国外胸外科医师对Caprini评分进行简化改良^[8],但主要针对高加索人群,目前缺少对国内胸腔镜术后VTE风险的评估。国内临床实践中,骨科、基本外科及妇产科均出台围术期VTE相关指南或专家共识^[9-11],胸外科VTE指南仅针对肿瘤手术^[12],未对胸腔镜手术VTE风险进行单独评估,胸腔镜术后VTE相关研究相对缺乏。本研究统计分析北京协和医院6年间胸腔镜手术患者VTE发病情况,对年龄、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、手术时长及部位进行分层,分析胸腔镜术后VTE危险因素,旨在为胸腔镜手术患者预防术后VTE提供参考依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

纳入北京协和医院2014年1月至2020年8月外科住院胸腔镜手术患者。纳入标准:(1)年龄 ≥ 18 岁;(2)进行胸腔镜手术。诊断标准:(1)DVT为超声探头加压血管不能完全凹陷或无血流信号,或静脉造影可见血管内充盈缺损;(2)PTE为肺动脉造影可见血管内充盈缺损或V/Q显像肺段及通气不匹配。排除标准:(1)术前或慢性PTE;(2)非血栓栓塞如骨水泥栓塞;(3)手术过程中转切开手术。本研究已获

得北京协和医院伦理委员会批准(伦理号:B164)。

1.2 方法

结合Caprini评分、我院外科老年VTE流行病学调查^[13]及既往胸外科术后VTE前瞻性研究^[14],回顾性分析胸腔镜手术患者VTE与非VTE组下列信息:(1)人口学特征包括性别、年龄及BMI;(2)基本情况包括基础疾病、输血、中心静脉置管、吸烟、制动或卧床情况;(3)手术信息包括1个月内大手术史、手术部位及时间;(4)住院时间;(5)VTE发病率,随访30 d,并统计7、14 d内全因死亡率发生情况。再进行年龄分层、手术部位分层及危险因素分析,根据结果绘制不同年龄组、不同BMI、不同手术时间术后30 d内VTE累计发生率Kaplan-Meier曲线。由于队列中无患者有充血性心力衰竭、急性脊髓损伤、肝素诱导性血小板减少病史及VTE家族史,因此未将上述因素纳入分析。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 28.0统计软件进行数据分析。非正态分布的计量资料,用中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]表示,采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验(理论频数 ≥ 5),Fisher确切概率检验(理论频数 <5)。采用logistic回归对术后VTE危险因素进行单因素及多因素分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 一般情况

共纳入住院患者84 013例,接受腔镜手术患者21 227例,术后VTE发病率0.56% (119/21 227)。腔镜手术中胸腔镜患者2 133例(10.10%),术后VTE发病率为1.22% (26/2 133),DVT占34.62% (9/26),PTE占65.38% (17/26);腹腔镜患者17 213例(81.47%),VTE发病率为0.43% (74/17 213),DVT占70.27% (52/74),PTE占29.73% (22/74);关节腔镜1 700例,DVT发病率为1.12% (19/1 700),无PTE。

2.2 胸腔镜手术患者VTE发生情况

2 133例胸腔镜手术患者中男性965例(45.24%),年龄54(43,63)岁,手术时间95(67,134)min;肺叶切除术1 126例,手术时间101(76,133)min;胸腺切除术475例,手术时间81(62,110)min;食管切除术183例,手术时间350(302,402)min;其他包括胸壁、胸导管、纵膈除胸腺外其他部位、交感神经手术,共349例,手术时间67(49,101)min(表1)。

患者按是否发生VTE分为非VTE组(2 107例)及VTE组(26例)。VTE组年龄、BMI均显著高于非VTE组,VTE组恶性肿瘤、高血压、中心静脉置管、冠心病、炎症性肠病(inflammatory bowel disease, IBD)、既往VTE史及抗磷脂抗体综合征(antiphospholipid syndrome, APS)比例显著高于非VTE组,VTE组手术时间及住院时间显著长于非VTE组,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。2组患者其他指标比较,差异均无统计学意义。2组患者7d内均无死亡患者;非VTE组14d全因死亡率0.05%(1/2 133),死因为肺部感染后呼吸衰竭(表1)。

表1 胸腔镜患者整体情况及非VTE组与VTE组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical characteristics of patients with VATS in VTE and non-VTE group

Item	VATS(n=2 133)	non-VTE group(n=2 107)	VTE group(n=26)	P value
Male[n(%)]	965(45.24)	955(45.33)	10(38.46)	0.555
Age[years, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	54(43,63)	54(43,62)	65(60,73)	<0.001
BMI[kg/m ² , M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	23.88(21.53,26.04)	23.83(21.51,26.03)	25.46(24.61,28.67)	<0.001
Malignancy[n(%)]	1 255(57.43)	1 203(57.10)	22(84.62)	0.005
Smoking[n(%)]	555(26.02)	546(25.91)	9(34.62)	0.367
Hypertension[n(%)]	473(22.18)	460(21.83)	13(50.00)	0.002
Transfusion[n(%)]	382(17.91)	378(17.94)	4(15.38)	0.936
Diabetes mellitus[n(%)]	181(8.49)	177(8.40)	4(15.38)	0.360
Immobilizing/confined to bed[n(%)]	178(8.35)	173(8.21)	5(19.23)	0.096
Abnormal pulmonary function[n(%)]	159(7.45)	158(7.50)	1(3.85)	0.742
Central venous access[n(%)]	81(3.80)	76(3.61)	5(19.23)	0.002
Serious lung disease*[n(%)]	36(1.69)	36(1.71)	0(0.00)	1.000
Coronary artery disease[n(%)]	23(1.08)	20(0.95)	3(11.54)	0.002
Stroke*[n(%)]	14(0.66)	13(0.62)	1(3.85)	0.158
History of prior major surgery*[n(%)]	5(0.23)	4(0.19)	1(3.85)	0.060
Swollen legs[n(%)]	4(0.19)	4(0.19)	0(0.00)	1.000
History of IBD[n(%)]	4(0.19)	3(0.14)	1(3.85)	0.048
History of VTE[n(%)]	4(0.19)	3(0.14)	1(3.85)	0.048
Varicose veins[n(%)]	3(0.14)	3(0.14)	0(0.00)	1.000
Sepsis*[n(%)]	2(0.09)	2(0.09)	0(0.00)	1.000
APS[n(%)]	1(0.05)	0(0.00)	1(3.85)	0.012
Hyperhomocysteinemia[n(%)]	1(0.05)	1(0.05)	0(0.00)	1.000
Nephrotic syndrome[n(%)]	1(0.05)	1(0.05)	0(0.00)	1.000
Operation duration[min, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	95(67,134)	95(67,134)	165(119,214)	<0.001
Operation duration of different organs/sites[min, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]				
VATS lung lobectomy	101(76,133)	—	—	—
VATS thymectomy	81(62,110)	—	—	—
VATS esophagectomy	350(302,402)	—	—	—
Other types of VATS	67(49,101)	—	—	—
Length of stay in hospital[d, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	6(4,7)	6(4,7)	10(8,18)	<0.001
Mortality within 7 d[n(%)]	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	—
Mortality within 14 d[n(%)]	1(0.05)	1(0.05)	0(0.00)	—

VTE: venous thromboembolism; VATS: video-assisted thoracic surgery; BMI: body mass index; IBD: inflammatory bowel disease; APS: antiphospholipid syndrome. —: no datum. *within one month.

2.3 组间术后VTE发病率比较

2.3.1 不同年龄组术后VTE发病率比较 2 133例胸腔镜患者分为<60岁、60~64岁、65~69岁、≥70岁4组,每组患者分别为1 391例、342例、236例与164例。VTE病例数分别为6例(0.43%)、6例(1.75%)、5例(2.12%)、9例(5.49%),PTE病例数分别为4例(0.29%)、4例(1.17%)、3例(1.27%)、6例(3.66%),术后VTE发生率随年龄升高呈上升趋势(图1)。

2.3.2 不同解剖部位手术后VTE发病率比较 2 133例胸腔镜手术患者中,肺叶切除术1 126例,发生VTE患者20例(1.78%),其中DVT患者5例(0.44%),PTE患者15例(1.33%);食管切除术183例,术后VTE发生率2.19%(4/183),DVT患者3例(1.64%),PTE患者1例(0.55%);胸腺切除术475例,PTE患者1例(0.21%);其他部位手术349例,DVT患者1例(0.29%);胸腺切除术后VTE发生率显著低于肺叶切除术与食管切除术(均P<0.05),肺叶及食管切除术后VTE发病率无明显差异(图2)。

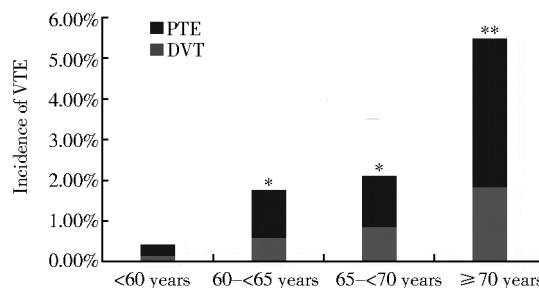


图1 不同年龄组胸腔镜术后VTE发生率

Figure 1 Incidence of VTE in patients with VATS
in different groups of ages

PTE: pulmonary thromboembolism; DVT: deep vein thrombosis;

VTE: venous thromboembolism; VATS: video-assisted thoracic surgery.

Compared with <60 years group, * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.001$.

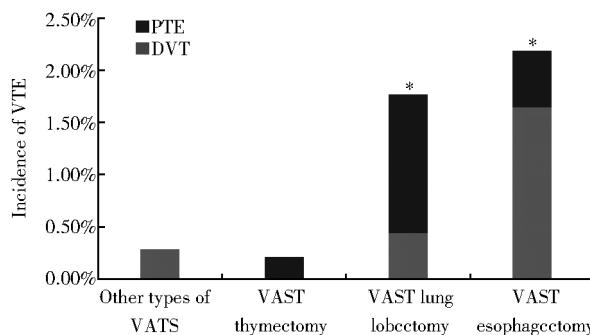


图2 不同手术部位胸腔镜术后VTE发生率

Figure 2 Incidence of VTE in patients with VATS in different anatomic sites

PTE: pulmonary thromboembolism; DVT: deep vein thrombosis;

VTE: venous thromboembolism; VATS: video-assisted thoracic surgery. Compared with VAST thymectomy group, * $P<0.05$.

2.4 VATS术后VTE危险因素分析

对胸腔镜术后VTE危险因素进行单因素logistic回归,为减少偏倚,未纳入发病例数低于50例(2.34%)的因素。结果显示年龄≥65岁、BMI>25 kg/m²、恶性肿瘤、高血压、中心静脉置管及手术时间≥120 min为术后VTE危险因素(表2)。

选取单因素logistic回归中 $P<0.1$ 的因素进行多因素分析,结果表明年龄≥65岁、BMI>25 kg/m²及手术时间≥120 min为术后VTE发生的独立危险因素(表2)。

2.5 胸腔镜术后30 d内VTE发生情况

按照多因素回归结果,年龄以65岁为界将患者分为高龄组(≥65岁)与低龄组(<65岁),BMI以25 kg/m²为界(≤25 kg/m²和>25 kg/m²),手术时间以120 min(<120 min和≥120 min)为界,绘制30 d内术后VTE发生率Kaplan-Meier曲线(图3)。术后30 d内,高龄组VTE发生率为5.49%(9/164),低龄组为0.86%(17/1 969),差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$);BMI≤25 kg/m²组VTE发生率为0.80%(11/1 376),BMI>25 kg/m²组为1.98%(15/757),差异有统计学意义($P=0.012$);手术时间<120 min组VTE发生率为0.42%(6/1 434),手术时间≥120 min组为2.86%(20/699),差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。

3 讨论

院内VTE特别是PTE是重要的围术期并发症,由于致死率高、医疗负担重引起临床广泛重视^[15]。目前外科围术期VTE风险评估仍基于Caprini评分^[6],

表2 胸腔镜手术患者VTE单因素及多因素logistic回归分析

Table 2 Risk factors of VTE in patients undergoing VATS by univariate and multivariate logistic regression

Factor	Univariate			Multivariate		
	OR	95%CI	P value	OR	95%CI	P value
Age≥65 years	5.202	2.387-11.335	<0.001	2.917	1.253-6.788	0.013
BMI>25 kg/m ²	2.509	1.146-5.490	0.021	2.484	1.089-5.667	0.031
Malignancy	4.133	1.419-12.035	0.009	1.780	0.566-5.604	0.324
Hypertension	3.580	1.648-7.777	0.001	1.961	0.849-4.526	0.115
Immobilizing/Confined to bed	2.662	0.991-7.146	0.052	1.879	0.669-5.278	0.232
Central venous access	6.363	2.336-17.327	<0.001	2.693	0.918-7.894	0.071
Operation duration≥120 min	7.010	2.802-17.536	<0.001	4.683	1.792-12.241	0.002
Male	0.754	0.341-1.669	0.486	-	-	-
Smoking	1.514	0.671-3.415	0.318	-	-	-
Transfusion	0.832	0.285-2.427	0.736	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus	1.983	0.676-5.817	0.213	-	-	-
Abnormal pulmonary function	0.493	0.066-3.665	0.493	-	-	-

BMI: body mass index. -: no datum.

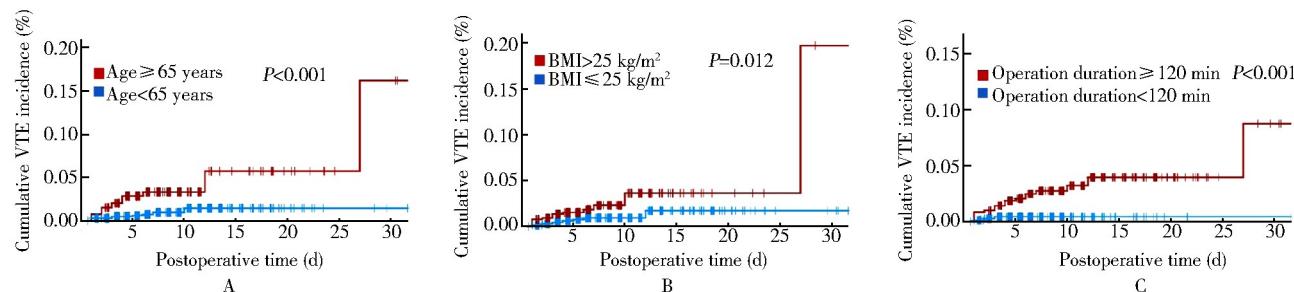


图3 不同组别术后VTE累计发生率K-M曲线

Figure 3 Kaplan-Meier curve of total incidence of VTE in different groups

A: Kaplan-Meier curve of total incidence of VTE in different ages; B: Kaplan-Meier curve of total incidence of VTE in different BMI; C: Kaplan-Meier curve of total incidence of VTE in different operation duration. VTE: venous thromboembolism; BMI: body mass index.

随着术式发展,腔镜由于与传统手术相比创伤更小,应用比例逐渐升高^[16-18]。Caprini评分2010年更新了腹腔镜手术时间的赋值^[7],仍未评估胸腔镜。国内外针对胸外科术后VTE仅有少量研究,耶鲁大学一项纳入十年共14 308例肺癌切除术患者的研究^[19]发现,在6 374例胸腔镜手术中,69例(1.08%)发生术后VTE。2020年波士顿大学纳入93例恶性胸膜间皮瘤手术患者的研究^[20]显示约有32%发生术后VTE,但未统计术式。上述研究为探索胸外科术后VTE的危险因素提供了初步数据,但涵盖手术范围不全面,未纳入食管手术,也未聚焦于胸腔镜手术患者,本研究通过统计分析北京协和医院胸腔镜手术临床数据,探讨胸腔镜术后VTE发生危险因素。研究包括胸外科不同部位的手术,除分析前期研究中涉及的危险因素如基础病、手术时间等,进一步进行年龄分组,对老年患者胸腔镜术后VTE发生率及预后进行总结分析。

本研究对胸腔镜下不同手术部位进行分层。不同部位手术难易程度不同^[21],手术时间不同,术后VTE风险随之变化^[22]。骨科指南将手术时间>45 min划定为术后VTE高风险因素^[10];基本外科指南认为手术时间>60 min是术后VTE的危险因素^[10];妇产科专家共识则认为手术时间≥3 h更易发生术后VTE^[11]。本研究中手术时间≥120 min为胸腔镜术后VTE发生的独立危险因素。手术时间延长意味着卧床时间更长,血液易凝滞^[23],术后VTE风险随之上升。

年龄是发生VTE的重要危险因素,VTE风险随年龄升高而升高^[24],我院外科VTE流行病调查^[13]表明老年患者术后VTE发病率为2.59%,高于中青年发病率0.33%,且风险更高($RR = 7.952, 95\% CI 4.033 \sim 15.678, P < 0.001$)。本研究发现胸腔镜手术患者仍不例外,术后发生VTE的中位年龄为65岁,且随年龄增长,VTE发生呈增加趋势。恶性

肿瘤发病率随年龄升高而增加,活动能力下降增加制动、卧床概率;老年人下肢肌肉减少、萎缩会减弱“泵”的作用,导致下肢静脉血流瘀滞,DVT风险上升^[25]。≥65岁是术后VTE发生的独立危险因素,说明除基础疾病外,高龄本身即可升高VTE风险^[26],临床工作中应对高龄患者进行VTE监测,警惕VTE发生。

本研究还表明BMI>25 kg/m²是术后VTE的独立危险因素。肥胖患者术后活动减少,且促凝炎症标志物升高^[27],血流状态趋缓,血液黏稠度上升,术后VTE风险增加。一项为期4年纳入15 684例全膝关节成形术患者的研究^[28]发现,超重($25 \text{ kg/m}^2 < \text{BMI} < 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$)及肥胖($\text{BMI} \geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$)患者DVT发病率均高于BMI正常患者,且 $\text{BMI} < 40 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 时,术后PTE发病率随BMI上升而上升, $\text{BMI} \geq 40 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 时,PTE发病率进入平台期。

尽管外科手术为VTE危险因素,但腹腔镜手术风险相对较低^[29]。本研究也表明胸腔镜术后VTE发病率高于腹腔镜。其原因可能如下:(1)与腹腔镜不同,胸腔镜为侧卧位,更易导致髂内静脉受压。2007年日本一项研究^[30]表明侧卧位时同侧股静脉直径(左1.21 cm,右1.31 cm)均高于俯卧位(约为1.0 cm),说明股静脉回流受阻,血流动力学发生变化,VTE风险随之升高;(2)静脉结扎广泛用于建立动物血栓模型^[31,32],提示胸腔镜手术中结扎肺血管可能增加术后PTE风险;(3)2009年波兰学者关于肺部手术患者的研究^[33]发现,与术后第1天相比,第7天血液中组织因子含量升高,蛋白C含量下降,但胃部手术后血液中蛋白C无明显变化,提示肺部手术可能更易释放促凝因子产生高凝状态。本研究中食管术后VTE主要为DVT(3/4, 75.00%),肺部术后VTE主要为PTE(15/20, 75.00%)同样提示手术导致VTE风险上升而肺部手术在此基础上升高PTE风险;(4)术中缺血缺氧可引起肺组织损伤,

出现氧化应激反应并释放炎症因子^[34]。2020年一项意大利的病例对照研究^[35]发现VTE患者氧化还原系统受损,氧化应激状态下可产生血管内皮损伤,同时内皮屏障潜在标志物半乳糖凝素-3通过白细胞介素-6介导促炎作用促进血栓形成。

本研究的不足之处在于:单中心研究可能导致样本来源单一,需进一步的多中心研究进行外部验证。此外,尽管样本数量较大,但VTE病例数量少,且缺少对如充血性心力衰竭等患者的分析,不过在胸腔镜手术患者中上述因素少见,不纳入分析可精简风险评估模型,然而临床实践中仍需详细了解病史,评估VTE风险。

综上,北京协和医院胸腔镜术后VTE发病风险高于腹腔镜手术,VTE及PTE发病率随患者年龄上升而上升,年龄≥65岁、BMI>25 kg/m²及手术时长≥120 min是胸腔镜术后VTE的独立危险因素。

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