

术前PaO₂、PaCO₂、PT、Fg、APTT和胃肠癌术后肺栓塞的关系以及肺栓塞的发生时间

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Title: Relationship between preoperative PaO₂, PaCO₂, PT, Fg, APTT and postoperative pulmonary embolism in gastrointestinal cancer and the occurrence time of pulmonary embolism

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摘要: 目的: 探讨术前动脉血氧分压(arterial partial pressure of oxygen, PaO₂)、二氧化碳分压(arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide, PaCO₂)、血浆凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time, PT)、血浆纤维蛋白原(fibrinogen, Fg)、活化部分凝血酶原时间(active partial thromboplastin time, APTT)和胃肠癌术后肺栓塞(pulmonary embolism, PE)的关系以及PE的发生时间。方法: 回顾性分析我院2004年至2017年胃肠癌手术后正常病例及发生PE的病例。共纳入337名患者, 其中31例术后诊断为PE。结果: 若患者术前APTT值较低, 则胃肠癌术后发生PE的风险相对较高(OR: 0.80, 95%CI: 0.64-0.99, P=0.044)。若患者术前PaO₂的值较低, 则胃肠癌术后发生PE的发生风险相对较高(OR: 0.93, 95%CI: 0.88-0.99, P=0.018)。此外, PE的发生时间集中在胃肠癌术后第6天和第9天之间。结论: 胃肠癌术后PE的高发期约为术后一周左右。术前APTT和PaO₂值的降低对胃肠癌术后PE的发生有一定的促进作用。

Abstract: Objective: To explore the relationship between preoperative arterial partial pressure of oxygen(PaO₂), arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide(PaCO₂), prothrombin time(PT), fibrinogen(Fg), active partial thromboplastin time(APTT) and postoperative pulmonary embolism(PE) in gastrointestinal cancer and the occurrence time of pulmonary embolism. Methods: We retrospectively analyzed PE after gastrointestinal cancer surgery from 2004 to 2017 in our hospital. Totally 337 patients were included, 31 of 337 patients were diagnosed as PE after surgery. Results: The patients who had lower value of APTT before surgery had a higher risk of getting PE after gastrointestinal cancer surgery(OR: 0.80, 95%CI: 0.64-0.99, P=0.044). The patients who had lower value of PaO₂ before operation had higher incidence of getting PE after gastrointestinal cancer operation(OR: 0.93, 95%CI: 0.88-0.99, P=0.018). In addition, the occurrence of PE was concentrated between the 6th day and 9th day. Conclusion: The peak period of PE after gastrointestinal cancer operation is about a week. The decrease value of APTT and PaO₂ before operation were all interacted with the progress in PE after gastrointestinal cancer surgery.

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