

·甲状腺及甲状旁腺专题论著·

经侧颈部小切口胸锁乳突肌肌间入路行
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【摘要】 目的 探讨经侧颈部小切口胸锁乳突肌肌间入路(SMIA)行甲状腺癌根治术的可行性及安全性。**方法** 收集2022年2月至2024年3月四川省肿瘤医院甲状腺耳鼻咽喉头颈外科收治的甲状腺乳头状癌(PTC)初治患者的临床资料,根据手术方式分为SMIA组及颈前正中低领横行切口入路(LACA)组。SMIA组为经侧颈部小切口胸锁乳突肌肌间入路行手术治疗52例,LACA组为经颈前正中低领切口颈白线入路行手术治疗100例。收集两组临床资料、围术期相关指标、术后美观效果及术后并发症等,计量资料组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验或Mann-Whitney U检验;计数资料组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。**结果** 两组在人口学统计特征、肿瘤临床特征比较差异无统计学意义。与LACA组相比,SMIA组手术时间较长[(83.85±18.72) min比(71.33±15.50) min($t=4.39, P<0.001$)],术后总引流量明显减少[(61.29±41.80) mL比(99.0±35.80) mL($Z=-4.65, P<0.001$)],拔管时间明显缩短[(2.81±0.82) d比(3.19±0.66) d($Z=-3.31, P<0.001$)],差异有统计学意义。术后声嘶并发症两组差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.01, P=0.932$)。两组均未出现术后出血、切口感染情况。术后1个月随访患者自我症状,SMIA组出现吞咽不适症状人数明显少于LACA组($\chi^2=4.30, P=0.038$);两组在颈部僵硬($\chi^2=3.16, P=0.075$)、瘢痕增生($\chi^2=0.04, P=0.840$)、切口美观效果评分($Z=-0.73, P=0.468$)方面比较,差异无统计学意义。**结论** SMIA行甲状腺癌根治术式安全可行、美观,值得在临床中推广,尤其适用于肿瘤T分期较早的单侧癌灶患者。

【关键词】 甲状腺癌; 侧颈部小切口; 胸锁乳突肌肌间入路**基金项目:**四川省干部保健科研课题(编号川干研2020-801)

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the feasibility and safety of radical thyroidectomy through a small incision in the side neck of the sternocleidomastoid intermuscular approach. **Methods** Clinical data of newly treated patients with papillary thyroid carcinoma admitted to the Department of Thyroid-Otolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery, Sichuan Cancer Hospital from Feb. 2022 to Mar. 2024 were collected. They were divided into SMIA group and LACA group according to surgical methods. In the SMIA group, 52 cases were treated by the sternocleidomastoid intermuscular approach with a small incision on the side of the neck. In the LACA group, 100 cases were treated by the cervical white line approach with a low cut incision on the front of the neck. Clinical data of the two groups, such as perioperative related indicators, postoperative aesthetic effects and postoperative complications were collected. Independent sample t test or Mann-Whitney U test were compared between the measurement data groups. Chi-square test was used for comparison between data sets. **Results** There was no significant difference in

demographic and clinical characteristics of tumor between the two groups. Compared with the control group,the operation time of the observation group was longer ($83.85\pm18.72\text{min}$ vs $71.33\pm15.50\text{min}$, $t=4.39$, $P<0.001$), the total postoperative drainage volume was significantly reduced ($61.29\pm41.80\text{ml}$ vs. $99\pm35.80\text{ml}$, $Z=-4.65$, $P<0.001$), and the extubation time was significantly shortened ($2.81\pm0.82\text{d}$ vs. $3.19\pm0.66\text{d}$, $Z=-3.31$, $P<0.001$), and the difference was statistically significant. There was no difference in postoperative transient hoarseness between the two groups ($\chi^2=0.01$, $P=0.932$). Patient's self-feeling was followed up one month after surgery. The number of patients with swallowing discomfort in the SMIA group was significantly lower than that in the LACA group ($\chi^2=4.30$, $P=0.017$). There was no significant difference between the two groups in neck stiffness ($\chi^2=3.16$, $P=0.075$), scar hyperplasia ($\chi^2=0.04$, $P=0.840$), and incision aesthetic effect score ($Z=-0.73$, $P=0.468$). **Conclusions** Radical thyroidectomy through a small incision in the side neck of the sternocleidomastoid muscle is a safe, feasible and aesthetic mode of operation. It's worth promoting in clinical practice, especially for patients with unilateral tumor and early tumor T stage.

【Key words】 Thyroid cancer; Small incision on side neck; Sternocleidomastoid intermuscular approach
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甲状腺癌为头颈部最常见的恶性肿瘤,近年来发病率迅速增长,其中乳头状癌(papillary thyroid carcinoma, PTC)最为常见,主要以手术治疗为主。对肿瘤局限于单侧腺体的T1、T2期病变,指南推荐行患侧腺叶及峡部切除加同侧中央区清扫^[1]。其手术入路主要分为传统开放术式及以颈部无痕的腔镜入路。开放性手术方式中最为经典的术式主要为颈前正中低领横行切口入路(linea alba cervicalis approach, LACA),而LACA易致颈前区组织黏连,患者术后出现颈部正中瘢痕,伴有颈前区吞咽及感觉不适,术后瘢痕不易遮挡,影响美观。对行单侧甲状腺癌根治术的患者,我们改良传统入路,开展锁骨上侧颈部小切口胸锁乳突肌间入路(sternocleidomastoid intermuscular approach, SMIA),本研究重点探讨SMIA的临床应用效果,以评估其临床开展的可行性及安全性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集2022年2月至2024年3月四川省肿瘤医

院甲状腺耳鼻咽喉头颈外科收治的符合纳入标准的PTC患者的相关资料,包括人口学特征、临床病理特征。根据手术入路将患者分为两组,SMIA组为经SMIA行手术患者共52例;LACA组为经LACA行手术患者共100例,手术由同一组医生完成。两组一般临床资料比较,T分期等临床肿瘤特征及人口学特征比较差异无统计学意义,具有可比性(表1)。

1.2 纳入标准和排除标准

纳入标准:①术前经细针穿刺细胞学证实为PTC,符合行单侧甲状腺癌根治术指征者;②肿瘤直径 $<4\text{ cm}$ 、术前彩超及颈部增强CT提示无腺外侵犯者;③初次行甲状腺手术者;④患者及家属对本研究知情同意。排除标准:①既往有甲状腺手术史的患者;②术中发现癌灶腺外侵犯达甲状腺全切指征患者;③肝肾功能、凝血功能异常患者。本研究患者及家属均签署知情同意书。本研究符合《世界医学协会赫尔辛基宣言》相关要求。

1.3 手术方法

SMIA组:①患者仰卧位,肩部垫高,头后仰偏向非手术侧,常规消毒铺巾。②于患侧锁骨上约

表1 SMIA组与LACA组PTC患者一般资料比较

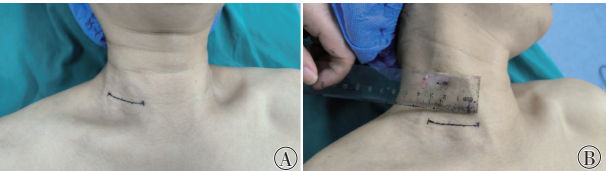
一般资料	例数	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	癌灶位置(例)		合并HT(例)		T分期(例)	
		男	女		左	右	是	否	T1a	T1b
SMIA组	52	9	43	35.13 $\pm$ 8.52	26	26	22	30	47	5
LACA组	100	30	70	35.82 $\pm$ 7.54	52	48	46	54	83	17
统计值		1.26 ^a		-0.88 ^b	0.06 ^a		0.19 ^a		1.51 ^a	
P值		0.269		0.380	0.815		0.664		0.220	

注:HT为桥本氏甲状腺炎,SMIA为经锁骨上侧颈部小切口胸锁乳突肌间入路,LACA为颈前正中低领横行切口入路,PTC为甲状腺乳头状癌;^a代表 χ^2 值,^b代表Z值

1~2 cm沿皮纹行侧颈部横切口约3~4 cm(图1),翻起颈阔肌皮瓣。③分离胸锁乳突肌胸骨头及锁骨头间隙,打开颈深筋膜,显露颈鞘及肩胛舌骨肌。④分离牵拉带状肌,显露甲状腺,沿甲状腺被膜解剖显露喉返神经,保护喉返神经。⑤沿颈总动脉内侧、椎前筋膜浅面解剖清扫同侧中央区淋巴结脂肪组织。⑥连同甲状腺外侧及后被膜整体分离向上掀起,解剖环甲间隙,离断甲状腺上极血管,原位保留上位甲状旁腺,断悬韧带,行单侧甲状腺腺叶峡叶及中央区淋巴结整体切除(图2)。LACA组:①患者仰卧位,予以静脉麻醉后肩部垫高。②做颈部正中低颈横切口约4~5 cm,翻起颈阔肌皮瓣。③切开颈中白线。分离带状肌,显露甲状腺,传统方式行单侧甲状腺癌根治术。

1.4 观察指标

围术期相关指标:①记录两组手术时长、术后总引流量及拔管时间、术后并发症(声嘶、术后出血、切口感染);②美观评分标准:术后1个月随访患者切口美观效果评分^[2]:采用数字评分法(NSS),评分范围从0到10,分数越高,美观效果越好。③术后1个月患者自我症状:颈部僵硬感、吞咽不适、瘢痕增生。



注:SMIA为经锁骨上侧颈部小切口胸锁乳突肌肌间入路,PTC为甲状腺乳头状癌

图1 SMIA组PTC患者术前切口体表定位。A:正位照;B:侧位照

1.5 统计学方法

统计均用SPSS 23.0软件进行,计量资料采用平均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,符合正态分布的计量资料组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;偏态分布计量资料组间比较使用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料用例数和百分比(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 手术相关指标

两组手术时长、术后总引流量、拔管时间、声音嘶哑、术后出血、切口感染比较,SMIA组手术时间较LACA组长,术后总引流量较LACA组明显减少,拔管时间较LACA组明显缩短,差异有统计学意义。两组均未出现术后出血、切口感染情况;在术后暂时性声嘶方面比较差异无统计学意义(表2)。

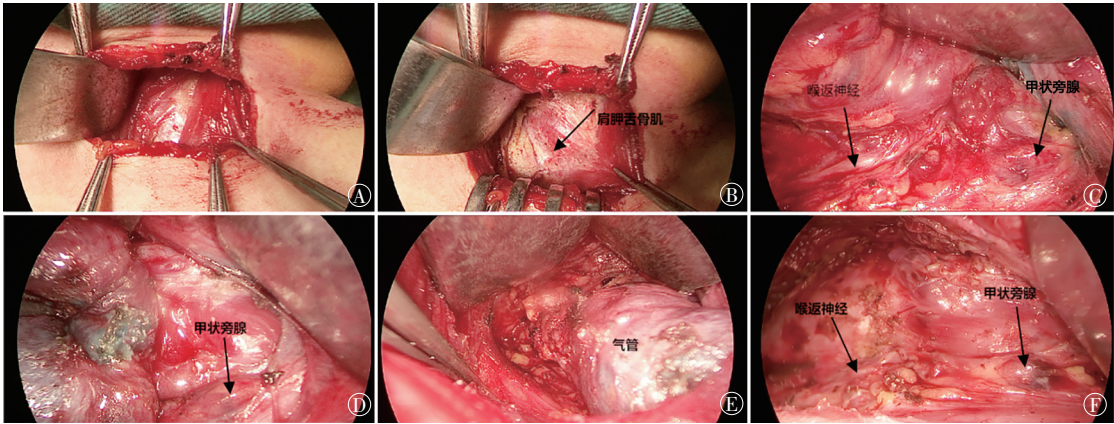
2.2 两组术后1个月随访情况比较

术后1个月随访患者,SMIA组出现吞咽不适症状人数明显低于LACA组,两组在颈部僵硬、瘢痕增生。

表2 SMIA组及LACA组PTC患者围手术期指标比较

围术期指标	手术时间 (min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	术后引流量 (mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	拔管时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	暂时性声嘶 (例)	
				有	无
SMIA组	83.85±18.72	61.29±41.80	2.81±0.82	3	49
LACA组	71.33±15.50	99.00±35.80	3.19±0.66	4	96
统计值	4.39 ^a	-4.65 ^b	-3.31 ^b	0.01 ^c	
P值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.932	

注:SMIA为经锁骨上侧颈部小切口胸锁乳突肌肌间入路,LACA为颈前正中低颈横切口入路,PTC为甲状腺乳头状癌;^a代表 t 值,^b代表 Z 值,^c代表 χ^2 值



注:SMIA为经锁骨上侧颈部小切口胸锁乳突肌肌间入路,PTC为甲状腺乳头状癌

图2 SMIA组PTC患者手术步骤及术中图片。A:游离胸锁乳突肌肌间间隙;B:显露肩胛舌骨肌;C:显露上位甲状旁腺、分离保护喉返神经;D:离断甲状腺上极,原位保留上位甲状旁腺;E:甲状腺腺叶峡叶及中央区淋巴结整体切除,显露气管;F:保留上位甲状旁腺及喉返神经

痕增生、切口美观效果评分方面比较,差异无统计学意义(表3,视频1~2)。

表3 SMIA组与LACA组PTC患者术后1个月随访情况比较

随访情况	例数	颈部僵硬 (例)		吞咽不适 (例)		瘢痕增生 (例)		切口美观 效果评分 (分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)
		有	无	有	无	有	无	
SMIA组	52	7	45	3	49	1	51	9.50±0.75
LACA组	100	26	74	18	28	4	96	9.40±0.78
统计值		3.16 ^a		4.30 ^a		0.04 ^a		-0.73 ^b
P值		0.075		0.038		0.840		0.468

注:SMIA为经锁骨上侧颈部小切口胸锁乳突肌肌间入路,LACA为颈前正中低颈横行切口入路,PTC为甲状腺乳头状癌;^a代表 χ^2 值,^b代表Z值



注:SMIA为经锁骨上侧颈部小切口胸锁乳突肌肌间入路,LACA为颈前正中低颈横行切口入路,PTC为甲状腺乳头状癌

图3 两组PTC患者术后1个月切口恢复情况。A:SMIA组; B:LACA组



经SMIA甲状腺癌术后1月随访
扫描二维码,观看视频1



经LACA甲状腺癌术后1月随访
扫描二维码,观看视频2

3 讨论

3.1 PTC外科开放性术式发展及现状

外科手术是治疗甲状腺癌的主要方法,在根治性切除肿瘤的同时避免或减少周围重要组织损害,同时应兼顾患者外形美观需求,临床中有各种手术入路。自1870年Theodor Kocher设计了颈前正中切口入路以来,该术式凭具有绝佳的手术视野及手术空间,操作更加简便易行^[3],成为甲状腺手术的经典手术入路。但因颈部正中组织的术后黏连等造成的颈部僵硬感、吞咽不适及切口瘢痕增生易影响患者生活质量^[4]。侧方入路甲状腺手术最早于1966年,西班牙学者Viaggio等^[5]提出,但没有统一的切口位置,没有标明手术入路。20世纪80年代,国内学者也开始尝试颈侧方入路甲状腺手术,但没有命名,2019朱峰等^[6]率先利用SMIA进行甲状腺切除。

3.2 SMIA入路与LACA入路手术对比

经侧颈小切口SMIA手术方式相对于LACA有以下优势:①经胸锁乳突肌自然间隙,不切开颈白线及分离双侧带状肌,使用颈前正常生理空间,手术创面较小,故术后炎性渗出少,总引流量明显低于LACA患者^[7-10]。②SMIA较LACA游离皮瓣范围较小,减轻了颈横神经末梢支损伤导致的麻木感、术后神经愈合致针刺感及术后颈部肌肉与皮下组织黏连致吞咽不适及牵拉感^[11-13]。③LACA术中可能损伤颈前静脉,缝扎后静脉回流紊乱易造成切口肿胀瘢痕增生;此外,颈前正中切口皮下脂肪层厚度相对侧颈部明显较厚,切口上皮瓣肿胀易致切口上下不平整,影响切口的美观效果^[2,14]。SMIA术式避免上述情况发生,侧颈部组织及皮肤相对松弛,张力低,多数有自然褶皱,不易致瘢痕增生。④SMIA切口位于锁骨上(图1),部位隐蔽,可被衣领或颈部装饰物遮挡(图3),符合患者美观需求^[6,15-16]。本组资料显示:SMIA手术组在术后总引流量、拔管时间方面及切口美观效果评分明显优于正中手术组,有利于快速康复缩短住院时间;患者术后吞咽不适和颈部僵硬感等症状发生率也明显低于LACA组,差异有统计学意义,SMIA甲状腺癌根治术安全并能有效保护颈前区功能和外观。

3.3 开展SMIA术式经验及总结

SMIA术式也存在一定局限性,颈侧方入路在暴露对侧甲状腺上存在难度,故其适用于单侧甲状腺癌根治术;肿瘤T分期较晚者不宜行经此入路术式,术前需通过颈部彩超或颈部增强CT等精准评估原发灶情况。此外,开展此术式需术者重新适应手术视野暴露角度及颈部解剖结构,故早期手术操作较慢,时间相对较长,但经短暂学习曲线后即可熟练掌握手术步骤,从而明显缩短手术时间。

3.4 结论

综上,经侧颈部小切口SMIA术式在根治性切除肿瘤的同时满足患者美观需求和颈前区功能保护,且有利于术后快速康复,值得在临床中推广,尤其适用于甲状腺单侧癌灶、肿瘤T分期较早的患者。当然,本研究存在一定局限性:收集样本量较少,且切口美观效果评分主观性较大。期待后续能有大样本随机对照研究,采用切口美观效果标准评价表进一步验证。

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作者贡献声明 王佳惠:实验设计、数据统计分析、文章撰写;王朝晖:研究指导、论文修改、经费支持;陈义波:研究指导;孙一心:数据整理

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