两种皮瓣修复乳腺癌保乳术后缺损的疗效比较

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[摘要]目的：探讨乳腺癌保乳术后缺损创面采用不同皮瓣修复的美观性。方法：选取笔者医院120例行保乳术治疗的乳腺癌患者随机分为观察组（65例）与对照组（55例）。术前对患者的肿瘤位置、分期、大小及表面皮肤张力情况进行分析，确定并标记切除位置和范围。对照组采用背阔肌皮瓣修复，观察组采用侧胸壁脂肪筋膜皮瓣修复。记录两组手术时间、术中出血量及住院时间，于手术6个月后采用乳腺美学评估标准（Rose评估标准）评估乳房美学效果，采用温哥华瘢痕量表 (Vancouver scar scale，VSS)评估患者乳房美观度（色泽、血管、柔软度、厚度、疼痛及瘙痒），采用健康调查简表（the MOS item short from health survey，SF-36）评估患者生活质量，并记录两组术后6个月内并发症发生情况。结果：观察组手术时间、术中出血量及住院时间显著低于对照组，差异有统计学意义（P＜0.05）。手术6个月后观察组乳房美学效果优良率为83.08%，显著高于对照组的65.45%，差异有统计学意义（P＜0.05）。手术6个月后观察组色泽、血管、柔软度、厚度、疼痛及瘙痒评分均低于对照组，且SF-36各维度评分显著高于对照组，差异均有统计学意义（P＜0.05）。术后6个月内观察组并发症发生率显著低于对照组，差异有统计学意义（P＜0.05）。结论：侧胸壁脂肪筋膜皮瓣转移法对乳腺癌保乳术后缺损乳房进行修复时患者乳房美观度更高，术后并发症更少。

[关键词]乳腺癌；保乳术；侧胸壁脂肪筋膜皮瓣；背阔肌皮瓣；缺损修复；美观度

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**Comparison of Two Kinds of Skin Flaps in Repairing Defects after Breast Conserving Surgery for Breast Cancer**

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**Abstract: Objective** To observe the beauty of different skin flap repair methods in patients with breast cancer after breast conserving surgery. **Methods** 120 cases of breast cancer patients in our hospital were randomly divided into the observation group (65 cases) and the control group (55 cases). The location, stage, size and skin tension of the tumor were analyzed before operation to determine and mark the location and scope of resection. In the control group, latissimus dorsi flap was used to repair breast defect. While in the observation group, lateral chest wall fat fasciocutane ous flap was used to repair breast defect. The operation time, blood loss and hospital stay were recorded. Six months after the operation, the breast cosmetic effect of the two groups was evaluated by Rose evaluation standard.Vancouver scar scale (VSS) was used to evaluate the beauty of breast (color, blood vessel, softness, thickness, pain and itching), SF-36 was used to evaluate the quality of life. The complications of the two groups within 6 months were recorded. **Results** The operation time, intraoperative bleeding and hospital stay in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant (P＜0.05). Six months

after operation, the excellent and good rate of breast aesthetic effect in the observation group was 83.08%, significantly higher than that in the control group (65.45%, P＜0.05). Six months after operation, the color, blood vessel, softness, thickness,

pain and pruritus scores of the observation group were lower than those of the control group, and the scores of SF-36 were significantly higher than those in the control group (P＜0.05). The incidence of complications in the observation group was significantly lower than that in the control group within 6 months after operation (P＜0.05). **Conclusion** The lateral chest wall fat fasciocutane ous flap transfer method for breast cancer patients with breast conserving surgery defect breast repair, patients with breast beauty is higher, less postoperative complications.

**Key words:** breast cancer; breast conserving surgery; lateral chest wall fat fasciocutane ous flap; latissimus dorsi flap; defect repair; aesthetics

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