



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.250309
http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.250309
China Journal of General Surgery, 2025, 34(8):1671-1679.

·专题研究·

代谢综合征对肝门部胆管癌根治性切除术后围手术期及远期结局的影响

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摘要

背景与目的: 肝门部胆管癌 (pCCA) 预后较差, 根治性切除虽是主要治疗手段, 但术后复发率高、总生存 (OS) 率低。代谢综合征 (MetS) 已被证实与多种肿瘤不良预后相关, 其对 pCCA 术后结局的影响尚不明确。本研究旨在评估 MetS 对 pCCA 患者根治性切除术后围手术期及远期预后的影响。

方法: 回顾性分析 2018 年 1 月—2023 年 12 月在中国人民解放军陆军军医大学第一附属医院接受根治性切除的 223 例 pCCA 患者, 根据 MetS 诊断标准分为 MetS 组 (50 例) 和非 MetS 组 (173 例)。比较两组的围手术期并发症、OS、无复发生存期 (RFS), 并通过多因素分析探讨预后相关因素。

结果: 两组在中位住院时间、总并发症和严重并发症发生率上差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P>0.05$)。MetS 组 1、3、5 年 OS 率分别为 62.3%、22.3%、0, RFS 率分别为 46.2%、16.9%、0; 非 MetS 组 1、3、5 年 OS 率为 78.2%、39.5%、22.0%, RFS 率为 63.8%、29.6%、18.8%。MetS 组的中位 OS 和 RFS (15.0 和 12.0 个月) 均明显低于非 MetS 组 (27.0 和 21.0 个月) ($P=0.021$; $P=0.037$)。多因素分析显示, MetS 和大血管侵犯是 OS 的独立影响因素; MetS、黄疸、 R_0 切除及大血管侵犯是 RFS 的独立影响因素 (均 $P<0.05$)。

结论: MetS 与 pCCA 患者根治性切除术后更差的远期生存及更高的复发风险显著相关, 提示应将 MetS 纳入术前评估和术后管理, 以改善预后。

关键词

Klatskin 肿瘤; 代谢综合征; 手术后并发症; 预后

中图分类号: R735.7

Impact of metabolic syndrome on perioperative and long-term outcomes after radical resection for perihilar cholangiocarcinoma

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Perihilar cholangiocarcinoma (pCCA) is associated with poor prognosis. Radical resection remains the mainstay of treatment; however, high recurrence rates and limited overall survival (OS) after surgery. Metabolic syndrome (MetS) has been linked to unfavorable outcomes in various malignancies, but its impact on postoperative outcomes in pCCA is unclear. This study aimed to

收稿日期: 2025-06-03; 修订日期: 2025-07-15。

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evaluate the influence of MetS on perioperative and long-term outcomes in patients undergoing radical resection for pCCA.

Methods: A retrospective analysis was conducted on 223 patients who underwent radical resection for pCCA at the First Affiliated Hospital of Army Medical University between January 2018 and December 2023. Patients were categorized into a MetS group ($n=50$) and a non-MetS group ($n=173$) according to diagnostic criteria. Perioperative complications, overall survival (OS), and recurrence-free survival (RFS) were compared between groups. Prognostic factors were identified using multivariate analysis.

Results: No significant differences were observed between the two groups regarding median hospital stay, overall complications, or severe complications (all $P>0.05$). The 1-, 3-, and 5-year OS rates in the MetS group were 62.3%, 22.3%, and 0, respectively, compared with 78.2%, 39.5%, and 22.0% in the non-MetS group. Corresponding RFS rates were 46.2%, 16.9%, and 0 in the MetS group vs. 63.8%, 29.6%, and 18.8% in the non-MetS group. Median OS and RFS were significantly shorter in the MetS group than in the non-MetS group (15.0 vs. 27.0 months; 12.0 vs. 21.0 months; $P=0.021$ and $P=0.037$, respectively). Multivariate analysis identified MetS and major vascular invasion as independent predictors of OS, while MetS, jaundice, R_0 resection, and major vascular invasion were independent predictors of RFS (all $P<0.05$).

Conclusion: MetS is significantly associated with worse long-term survival and higher recurrence risk after radical resection for pCCA. Incorporating MetS into preoperative assessment and postoperative management strategies may help improve patient outcomes.

Key words Klatskin Tumor; Metabolic Syndrome; Perihilar Cholangiocarcinoma; Prognosis

CLC number: R735.7

肝门部胆管癌 (perihilar cholangiocarcinoma, pCCA) 是起源于肝门区胆管上皮的常见胆道恶性肿瘤^[1-4]，根治性切除术是目前唯一可能治愈该疾病的手段，但术后复发率高且长期生存率低^[5-7]。代谢综合征 (metabolic syndrome, MetS) 是以肥胖、高血糖、高血压和血脂异常为特征的一组代谢紊乱综合征，其全球患病率近年来不断攀升^[8]，发病机制涉及胰岛素抵抗、慢性炎症及氧化应激等多方面^[9-11]。研究表明，MetS 不仅可通过脂代谢异常诱导肿瘤微环境重塑及免疫功能障碍，从而促进肿瘤发生与转移，还可能因代谢紊乱导致免疫功能下降，进而影响患者围手术期康复^[12-18]。随着 MetS 患病率持续增高，这一群体在肿瘤临床中的重要性日益凸显^[19-23]。现有证据显示，MetS 对乳腺癌、结直肠癌、胃癌等多种恶性肿瘤的预后具有显著影响^[24-31]，并与胆管癌的发生相关^[32]，然而其对 pCCA 患者术后预后的作用尚未明确。因此，本研究通过回顾性分析，旨在探讨 MetS 对行根治性切除术的 pCCA 患者围手术期结局及长期生存的影响，为临床预后评估与治疗策略制定提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究为单中心回顾性研究，收集了中国人民解放军陆军军医大学第一附属医院 2018 年 1 月—2023 年 12 月连续收治的 223 例接受根治性切除术的 pCCA 患者资料。其中，男性 129 例，女性 94 例；年龄 29~84 岁，平均 (59.1 ± 10.1) 岁；平均体质指数 (body mass index, BMI) (22.5 ± 3.0) kg/m^2 。所有患者均接受根治性切除手术，包括肝外胆管切除+局部淋巴结清扫+肝部分切除术+胆管空肠吻合术。纳入标准：(1) 病理诊断明确：经术后病理检查确诊为 pCCA 的患者；(2) 根治性切除手术：接受根治性切除术，即大体范围和目视情况下完成切除肿瘤 [R_0 切除 (肿瘤完全切除)、 R_1 切除 (显微镜下残留)]；(3) 患者年龄 ≥ 18 岁；(4) 临床和随访数据完整：有完整的术前、术中、术后临床资料，包括影像学检查、实验室检查、病理报告；(5) 无严重的心、肺、脑、肾等重要器官功能障碍；(6) 患者签署知情同意书，同意参与本研究。排除标准：

(1) 合并其他恶性肿瘤: 术前或术后发现有其他原发恶性肿瘤; (2) 术前接受新辅助治疗: 术前接受过化疗、放疗、免疫治疗、靶向治疗等新辅助治疗。本研究符合《赫尔辛基宣言》宣言, 并通过中国人民解放军陆军军医大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准 (批号: KY2021129)。

1.2 MetS 的诊断标准

根据中华医学会糖尿病学分会的诊断标准^[8], 具备以下5项组成成分中的3项及以上者, 即可被诊断为MetS: (1) 腹型肥胖 (内脏型肥胖): 腰围男性 ≥ 90 cm, 女性 ≥ 85 cm; (2) 高血压: 血压 $\geq 130/85$ mmHg (1 mmHg=0.133 kPa) 或已确诊为高血压并接受治疗; (3) 高血糖: 空腹血糖 (fasting blood glucose, FPG) ≥ 6.1 mmol/L 和 (或) 餐后2 h 血糖 (2-hour post-prandial glucose, 2-h PPG) ≥ 7.8 mmol/L, 和 (或) 已确诊为糖尿病; (4) 血脂紊乱: 空腹甘油三酯 (triglyceride, TG) ≥ 1.7 mmol/L; (5) 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (high density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C) < 1.04 mmol/L。

1.3 观测指标

1.3.1 基线资料 本研究基线资料主要包括: 年龄、性别、BMI、高血压、TG、HDL-C、FPG、糖尿病史、肝硬化史、美国麻醉医师协会 (American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA) 分级、切肝范围、黄疸、总胆红素 (total bilirubin, TBIL)、白蛋白 (albumin, ALB)、甲胎蛋白 (alpha-fetoprotein, AFP)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转氨酶 (aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、癌胚抗原 (carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)、糖类抗原 19-9 (carbohydrate antigen 19-9, CA19-9)、肿瘤直径、肿瘤分化差、血管侵犯、术中出血量、辅助治疗、R₀切除。对于连续变量, 使用正常范围的上限或下限将其转化为高/低分组, 其中 ALB 为 35 g/L, ALT 为 40 IU/L, AST 为 40 IU/L, CEA 为 5 μ g/L, CA19-9 为 37 U/L。血管侵犯包括门静脉侵犯、肝静脉侵犯和肝动脉侵犯。

1.3.2 结局变量及其评价标准 结局变量: (1) 围手术期结局^[33-34]: 包括总并发症、严重并发症发生率, 以及腹腔积液、肝功能衰竭、胆汁漏、腹腔出血和感染各项并发症发生率; (2) 随访情况: 包括总生存期 (overall survival, OS) 和无复发生存期 (recurrence-free survival, RFS)。评价标准:

(1) OS: 自患者手术至患者死亡或最后随访的时间; (2) RFS: 自患者手术至患者死亡或复发或最后随访的时间; (3) 根据 Clavien-Dindo 并发症分级标准对术后并发症进行分层^[35-36]; 将 I~IV 级并发症定义为总并发症, 将 III 级及以上并发症定义为严重并发症。pCCA 根治性切除术后常见的并发症说明如下: 腹腔积液定义为腹腔内液体异常积聚, 液体量超过 200 mL^[37]; 肝功能衰竭定义为肝脏维持其合成、排泄和解毒功能的能力受损, 其特征为术后第 5 天或之后国际标准化比值升高, 并伴有高胆红素血症^[38]; 胆汁漏定义为术后第 3 天或之后引流液中的胆红素浓度至少是血清胆红素浓度的 3 倍, 或因胆道积液或胆汁腹膜炎而需要放射学或手术干预^[39]; 术中出血是肝手术中常用的评估指标, 由于减少了患者体内的血容量, 直接增加了术后发病率和病死率^[40]; 手术部位感染 (surgical site infection, SSI) 定义为术后 30 d 内或术后 90 d 内 (若手术涉及植入物) 手术部位附近发生的与手术相关的感染。切口 SSI 又可分为仅涉及皮肤和皮下组织的 SSI (浅层切口 SSI) 和涉及切口较深层软组织的 SSI (深层切口 SSI)。器官/间隙感染包括脓肿、腹腔内手术吻合口漏和植入物相关感染^[41-42]。

1.4 手术方法

术中视肿瘤情况, 决定是否联合血管切除术与重建术。肝切除范围包括: (1) 右半肝切除术; (2) 左半肝切除术; (3) 扩大右半肝切除术 (右半肝切除术+部分 IV 段切除); (4) 扩大左半肝切除术 (左半肝切除术+部分 V 和 VIII 段切除); (5) 中肝切除术 (IV、V 和 VIII 段切除); (6) 哑铃形切除术 (IVB 段和部分 V 段切除) ^[43]。

1.5 随访方法

所有患者均在门诊接受严格的监督和随访, 随访截至 2025 年 1 月 10 日。术后 1~2 年内, 每 3 个月对入组患者进行肝功能、肿瘤标志物、超声造影、CT 或 MRI 检查。术后 3~5 年后, 每 4~6 个月进行上述检查。如怀疑复发或有远处转移, 则行 CT 或 MRI 检查。

1.6 统计学处理

本研究采用 SPSS 28.0 统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料如果符合正态分布则用均数 \pm 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 用 Student's *t* 检验; 计量资料如果不符合正态分布, 则表示为中位数 (四分位数间距) [M (IQR)], 用 Mann-Whitney *U* 非参数检验进行组

间比较^[44]。计数资料用例数(百分比)[n(%)]表示,用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法进行组间比较^[45]。采用Kaplan-Meier法计算OS率与RFS率并绘制OS与RFS曲线^[46]。采用Log-rank检验对OS率与RFS率进行组间比较^[47]。采用多因素Cox回归模型探索与OS与RFS独立相关的因素。根据既往研究^[46]报道,此项研究选择将年龄、大血管侵犯、黄疸、R₀切除、CA19-9、CEA与MetS纳入Cox回归模型。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者基本资料

根据MetS的诊断标准,223例患者中,符合MetS诊断50例(22.4%)。MetS组患者的年龄、BMI、糖尿病比例、ASA分级>II级比例、术前黄疸比例、微小血管侵犯比例、TBIL水平、CA19-9水平均明显高于非MetS组(均 $P<0.05$),两组间其余指标差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)(表1)。

表1 MetS组和非MetS组患者的基线特征
Table 1 Baseline characteristics of patients in the MetS and non-MetS groups

变量	MetS组(n=50)	非MetS组(n=173)	t/ χ^2/Z	P
性别[n(%)]				
男	29(58.0)	100(57.8)		
女	21(42.0)	73(42.2)	0.001	0.980
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	62.6 \pm 9.1	58.0 \pm 10.2	-2.854	0.005
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	24.5 \pm 3.3	22.0 \pm 2.7	-5.458	<0.001
糖尿病[n(%)]	10(20.0)	8(4.6)	12.358	<0.001
肝硬化[n(%)]	1(2.0)	2(1.2)	0.208	0.648
ASA分级>II级[n(%)]	10(20.0)	6(3.5)	15.917	<0.001
肝切除范围[n(%)]				
小范围肝切除	22(44.0)	64(47.0)	0.804	0.370
大范围肝切除	28(56.0)	109(63.0)	0.804	0.370
术前黄疸[n(%)]	43(86.0)	120(69.4)	5.458	0.019
TBIL [μmol/L, $M(IQR)$]	286.6(108.7~431.1)	101.0(32.4~219.7)	-4.985	<0.001
ALB(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	36.8 \pm 5.2	38.1 \pm 5.1	1.517	0.131
AFP [μg/L, $M(IQR)$]	4.1(3.1~7.1)	4.6(2.8~7.7)	-0.346	0.729
ALT [IU/L, $M(IQR)$]	85.6(52.8~192.1)	88.8(50.9~188.0)	-0.234	0.815
AST [IU/L, $M(IQR)$]	56.0(42.3~98.6)	50.4(41.5~111.1)	-0.305	0.760
国际标准化比值($\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.98 \pm 0.10	0.98 \pm 0.16	-0.085	0.933
CEA [μg/L, $M(IQR)$]	3.4(2.0~5.1)	3.3(2.0~5.1)	-0.266	0.790
CA19-9 [U/L, $M(IQR)$]	243.5(39.7~611.6)	77.0(33.4~275.5)	-2.991	0.003
肿瘤大小[mm, $M(IQR)$]	2.7(2.1~3.5)	2.8(2.1~3.3)	-0.324	0.746
低分化[n(%)]	7(14.0)	37(21.4)	1.337	0.248
大血管侵犯[n(%)]	24(48.0)	85(49.1)	0.020	0.888
微小血管侵犯[n(%)]	10(20.0)	15(8.7)	5.02	0.025
术中出血量[mL, $M(IQR)$]	500.0(400.0~800.0)	499.0(300.0~675.0)	-1.337	0.181
辅助疗法[n(%)]	2(4.0)	18(10.4)	1.949	0.163
R ₀ 切除[n(%)]	39(78.0)	144(83.2)	0.723	0.395

2.2 短期结局指标

全组中位住院时间25.0(17.0~34.0)d;MetS组中位住院时间26.0(19~36.8)d、非MetS组中位住院时间24.5(17.0~34.0)d,两组间住院时间差异无统计学意义($P=0.527$)。全组共126例(56.5%)发生并发症,38例(17.0%)发生了严重并发症。

MetS组30例(60.0%,30/50)发生并发症,10例(20.0%,10/50)发生严重并发症。非MetS组96例(55.5%,96/173)发生并发症,28例(16.3%,28/173)发生严重并发症。两组的总并发症和严重并发症发生率以及各项并发症的发生率差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)(表2)。

表2 MetS组与非MetS组并发症发生率比较[n (%)]

Table 2 Comparison of complication rates between the MetS and non-MetS groups [n (%)]

并发症	MetS组	非MetS	χ^2	P
严重并发症	10(20.0)	28(16.3)	0.399	0.527
总并发症	30(60.0)	96(55.5)	0.321	0.571
腹腔积液	18(36.0)	47(27.2)	1.465	0.226
肝切除术后肝功能衰竭	4(8.0)	5(2.9)	2.615	0.106
胆汁漏	6(12.0)	24(13.9)	0.117	0.732
腹腔出血	4(8.0)	26(15.0)	1.646	0.200
感染	22(44.0)	68(39.3)	0.355	0.551
其他并发症	18(36.0)	50(28.9)	0.922	0.337

2.3 远期生存情况

全组的中位随访时间为22.6 (10.5~54.0) 个月, MetS组的中位随访时间为24.0 (9.5~56.3) 个月, 非MetS组的中位随访时间为20.4 (10.6~52.9) 个月。MetS组1、3、5年OS率与RFS率分别为62.3%、22.3%、0和46.2%、16.9%、0; 非MetS组1、3、5年OS率与RFS率分别为78.2%、39.5%、22.0%和63.8%、29.6%、18.8%。MetS组的中位OS和RFS分别为15.0 (11.0~19.0) 个月与12.0 (8.0~16.0) 个月; 非MetS组的中位OS和RFS分别为27.0 (20.5~

33.5) 个月与21.0 (15.2~26.8) 个月, MetS组的OS与RFS均明显差于非MetS组 ($P=0.021$; $P=0.037$)。两组患者的OS曲线与RFS曲线见图1。

2.4 预后因素分析

多因素分析结果显示: MetS和大血管侵犯是pCCA患者根治性切除术后OS的独立影响因素 (均 $P<0.05$) (表3)。MetS、黄疸、R₀切除、大血管侵犯是pCCA患者根治性切除术后RFS的独立影响因素 (均 $P<0.05$) (表4)。

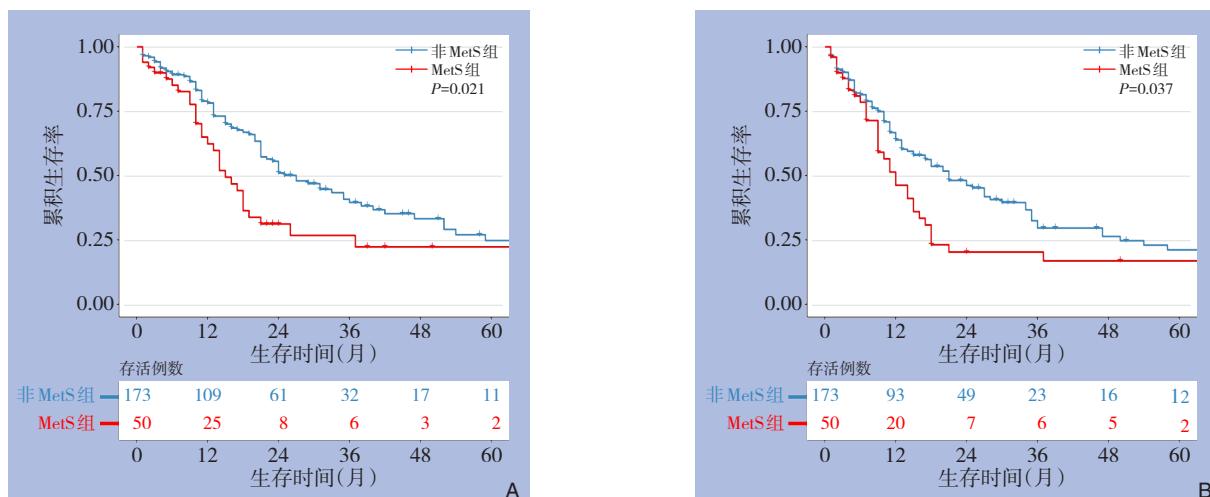


图1 MetS组和非MetS组患者的生存曲线 A: OS; B: RFS

Figure 1 Survival curves of patients in the MetS and the non-MetS groups A: OS; B: RFS

表3 pCCA患者根治性切除术后OS影响因素的多因素分析

Table 3 Multivariate analysis of factors for OS after radical resection in patients with pCCA

因素	B	S.E.	Wald	HR(95% CI)	P
MetS(是 vs. 否)	0.454	0.216	4.408	1.575(1.031~2.408)	0.036
CA19-9(>37 U/L vs. ≤37 U/L)	0.220	0.221	0.997	1.246(0.809~1.921)	0.318
CEA(>5 μg/L vs. ≤5 μg/L)	0.374	0.208	3.243	1.454(0.967~2.185)	0.072
黄疸(是 vs. 否)	-0.347	0.208	2.793	0.707(0.470~1.062)	0.095
R ₀ 切除(是 vs. 否)	-0.433	0.228	3.595	0.649(0.415~1.015)	0.058
年龄(>70岁 vs. ≤70岁)	0.433	0.366	1.386	1.542(0.752~3.162)	0.237
大血管侵犯(是 vs. 否)	0.628	0.194	10.478	1.873(1.281~2.739)	0.001

表4 pCCA患者根治性切除术后RFS影响因素的多因素分析
Table 4 Multivariate analysis of factors for RFS after radical resection in patients with pCCA

因素	B	S.E.	Wald	HR(95% CI)	P
MetS(是 vs. 否)	0.437	0.195	5.044	1.549(1.057~2.268)	0.025
CA19-9(>37 U/L vs. ≤37 U/L)	0.113	0.198	0.325	0.568(0.759~1.651)	0.568
黄疸(是 vs. 否)	-0.480	0.187	6.578	0.619(0.429~0.893)	0.010
R ₀ 切除(是 vs. 否)	-0.531	0.209	6.425	0.588(0.390~0.887)	0.011
年龄(>70岁 vs. ≤70岁)	0.353	0.317	1.243	1.424(0.765~2.650)	0.265
大血管侵犯(是 vs. 否)	0.512	0.176	8.453	1.668(1.182~2.356)	0.004

3 讨 论

本研究回顾性分析了223例接受根治性切除术的pCCA患者的病例资料, 比较了MetS组与非MetS组患者的术后围手术期结局与生存情况。结果显示, 两组在并发症发生情况方面差异无统计学意义, 但MetS组的中位OS和中位RFS都明显低于非MetS组。上述结果表明, MetS与pCCA患者根治性切除术后的低OS率和高复发率相关, 但对并发症发生率无显著影响。

MetS通过慢性炎症、胰岛素抵抗、高血糖及血脂异常等多重机制, 促进肿瘤增殖、免疫逃逸和代谢重编程[如增强氨基酸与脂质分解, 形成“三磷酸腺苷(ATP)成瘾”表型], 从而增加pCCA术后复发、转移风险, 并缩短患者OS^[13-14,48-51]。然而, MetS对并发症发生率无明显影响, 可能是由于现代医疗技术的进步和围手术期管理的优化, 可能在一定程度上抵消了MetS对并发症的影响。例如, 围手术期的血糖控制、感染的预防和治疗等措施, 可能有效降低了MetS患者术后并发症的发生率。也可能由于本研究样本量有限, 导致统计学上未能检测到MetS对并发症发生率的显著影响。在更大的样本量或更长期的随访中, 这种差异可能会显现出来。同时, 还可能是肿瘤生物学差异导致的, MetS通过升高胰岛素、瘦素、白细胞介素6营造促瘤微环境(M2巨噬细胞极化、CD8⁺T细胞功能抑制), 主要影响肿瘤复发和转移, 而非吻合口漏、出血等外科技术性并发症。

据笔者所知, 本研究首次探讨了MetS对行根治性切除的pCCA患者围手术期及远期预后的影响。既往研究多集中于乳腺癌、结直肠癌、前列腺癌等肿瘤, 并表明MetS与其复发和不良生存显著相关^[24-31]。然而, 胆管癌在解剖结构、微环境及

机制通路方面与上述肿瘤存在明显差异: MetS在胆管癌中的作用可能更依赖于“胆汁酸-免疫”轴而非典型的“胰岛素-炎症”通路^[52-54], 其影响更为复杂。目前尚无针对MetS与胆道恶性肿瘤术后结局关系的深入研究, 本研究旨在填补这一空白。

本研究注意到MetS组与非MetS组间存在年龄、CA19-9等基线不平衡, 这可能会使非MetS组的“生存优势”被放大, 或“劣势”被掩盖。但MetS并非单一结局, 而是由多种代谢紊乱(如肥胖、高血糖、高血压、血脂异常等)组成的综合征, 这些不平衡可能与MetS疾病自身固有的差异有关。为避免匹配多种代谢组分引入选择偏倚, 本研究未进行基线资料匹配。为了进一步降低组间基线资料对结局差异的影响, 笔者对OS与RFS进行了多因素Cox回归分析。

本研究的局限性在于, 首先, 样本量相对较小, 可能影响结果的统计效能和普遍性。其次, 研究为回顾性设计, 可能存在选择偏倚和信息偏倚。并且, 一些未测量的因素, 如患者术后生活方式、药物使用情况等也会对结果产生一定影响。此外, 尽管进行了多因素Cox回归分析, 但未能对所有潜在混杂因素进行完全控制。未来需要更大样本量的前瞻性研究来进一步验证这些发现。

综上所述, 本研究发现MetS与pCCA患者根治性切除术后远期OS缩短和肿瘤复发风险增加明显相关。建议术前应对MetS患者进行详细的评估和优化治疗, 如术前常规筛查MetS组分即可为外科医生提供额外的预后判别信息, 有助于术后随访强度与辅助治疗决策的个体化制定。对拟行根治性切除的pCCA患者, 可以在术前控制代谢相关指标, 术后进行密切的随访和管理, 以提高患者的远期生存情况与降低肿瘤复发风险。

综上所述, 本研究表明, MetS与pCCA患者根治性术后远期OS缩短和复发风险增加显著相关。

建议术前对拟行根治性切除的pCCA患者进行MetS的全面评估与干预,例如常规筛查代谢指标,以辅助预后判断并个体化制定随访和辅助治疗策略。通过围手术期代谢管理及术后密切随访,可能有助于改善患者OS并降低复发风险。

作者贡献声明: 阎柯、刘智鹏负责撰写文章、统计分析和研究实施; 李子沐负责分析数据和统计分析; 戴海粟负责全文校正和研究指导, 白洁和江艳负责采集数据和随访; 陈志宇负责研究指导、经费支持、对文章知识性内容进行批评性审阅。

利益冲突: 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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(本文编辑 熊杨)

本文引用格式:闵柯, 李子沐, 刘智鹏, 等. 代谢综合征对肝门部胆管癌根治性切除术后围手术期及远期结局的影响[J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2025, 34(8):1671–1679. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.250309](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.250309)

Cite this article as: Min K, Li ZM, Liu ZP, et al. Impact of metabolic syndrome on perioperative and long-term outcomes after radical resection for perihilar cholangiocarcinoma[J]. *Chin J Gen Surg*, 2025, 34(8):1671–1679. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.250309](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.250309)