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· 临床研究 ·

国人胰背动脉、胰十二指肠下动脉的 CT 解剖观察

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摘要

背景与目的: 胰腺切除手术复杂, 术中意外出血风险较大。术前精准评估胰腺周围血管起源、走行有助于降低术中出血风险。目前, 尚缺乏对国人胰周血管解剖的系统性研究。本研究目的在于探明国人胰背动脉(DPA)及胰十二指肠下动脉(IPDA)的解剖学特点, 并探索最佳CT图像后处理方式。

方法: 收集2016年12月—2017年6月行腹部增强CT检查的患者影像学资料, 进行多平面重建(MPR)、最大密度投影(MIP)、容积再现(VR)等技术处理, 得到动脉期胰腺直接供血动脉的图像, 由两名有经验并熟悉胰腺血管解剖的放射科医师观察DPA及IPDA, 内容包括DPA及IPDA支数、发出部位、与上级血管根部的距离, 并比较不同的CT后处理技术对相应血管的检出率。

结果: 期间共有762例患者行腹部增强CT检查, 结合入组与排除标准, 211例患者纳入研究, 其中男性98例, 女性113例; 年龄16~92岁; BMI 17.5~35.2 kg/m²。全组患者, DPA及IPDA检出率分别为95.3%及96.2%。58.7%的DPA来源于腹腔干(CA), 其中, 发自脾动脉者占49.1%(58/118), 发出部位距离根部平均距离为4.6(2~10)mm; 发自肝动脉者占39.8%(47/118), 发出部位距离根部平均距离为6.4(2~10)mm; 发自CA分叉部者及本身者分别占6.8%(8/118)及4.2%(5/118)。41.3%的DPA来自肠系膜上动脉(SMA), 发出部位通常在SMA的9~12点位(94.0%, 78/83), 距离SMA根部平均距离为26(18~45)mm。各有171例(84.2%)、29例(14.3%)及3例(1.5%)分别存在1支、2支或3支IPDA。根据IPDA与第一空肠动脉(FJA)的关系, 可将其分为共干发出、分别发出2种类型。IPDA与FJA共干发出者约占60.1%(122/203), 发出部位通常位于SMA的4~7点位(75.4%, 92/122), 距离SMA根部的平均距离为42(18~54)mm。约39.9%的IPDA直接发自SMA, 发出部位通常位于SMA的6~9点位, 距离SMA根部平均距离为40(18~52)mm。共有10.4%(22/211)可见IPDA与DPA共干。1mm重建、MIP及VR技术对DPA的显示率分别为93.8%(198/211)、95.3%(201/211)、94.3%(199/211), 明显优于3mm(81.5%, 172/211)或5mm(68.7%, 145/211)重建(均P<0.01); 对IPDA的显示率分别为94.8%(200/211)、96.2%(203/211)、94.8%(200/211), 明显优于3mm(78.2%, 165/211)或5mm(67.3%, 142/211)重建(均P<0.01)。

结论: DPA与IPDA起源、走行复杂, 术前1mm CT重建可明确其解剖学特征, 有助于术中对相关血管的解剖, 减少意外损伤风险。

关键词

胰腺; 血管; 解剖变异; 体层摄影术

中图分类号: R657.5

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CT-based anatomical features of dorsal pancreatic artery and inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery in Chinese

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Pancreatectomy is a complex procedure with a high risk of accidental intraoperative bleeding. Accurate preoperative assessment of the origin and running course of the peripancreatic vessels is helpful to reduce the risk of intraoperative bleeding. There is still lacking systematic study of the anatomy of peripancreatic vessels in Chinese population. The purpose of this study is to ascertain the anatomical characteristics of the dorsal pancreatic artery (DPA) and the inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery (IPDA) in Chinese, and further to explore the best post-processing method of CT images.

Methods: The imaging data of patients who underwent abdominal enhanced CT examination from December 2016 to June 2017 were collected for multiplanar reconstruction (MPR), maximum intensity projection (MIP), volume rendering (VR) and so on. The data of the DPA and IPDA were observed by two experienced radiologists who are familiar with the anatomy of pancreatic vessels, and the observed variables included the number of branches of the DPA and IPDA, the location of the origin, and the distance from the root of superior vessels. The detection rates of different CT post-processing techniques for corresponding vessels were also compared.

Results: During the period, a total of 762 patients underwent abdominal enhanced CT examination. According to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 211 patients were enrolled, including 98 males and 113 females, with age from 16 to 92 years, and BMI from 17.5 to 35.2 kg/m². In the whole group of patients, the detection rates of the DPA and IPDA were 95.3% and 96.2%, respectively. The DPA arising from the celiac trunk (CA) accounted for 58.7%. Among them, 49.1% (58/118) originated from the splenic artery, and the average distance from the origin to the root was 4.6 (2–10) mm; 39.8% (47/118) were derived from the hepatic artery, and the average distance from the origin to the root was 6.4 (2–10) mm; in addition, 6.8% (8/118) and 4.2% (5/118) of the DPA came from the bifurcation of the CA and CA itself, respectively. The DPA arising from the superior mesenteric artery (SMA) accounted for 41.3%, and their origin sites were mostly located at the 9–12 points of the SMA (94.0%, 78/83), and the average distance from the root of SMA was 26 (18–45) mm. There were 171 cases (84.2%), 29 cases (14.3%) and 3 cases (1.5%) had one, two or three IPDA, respectively. According to the relationship between IPDA and the first jejunal artery (FJA), they were classified as common trunk or separate independent origins with the FJA. About 60.1% (122/203) of IPDA and the FJA originated from the same trunk. The root of IPDA usually located at 4–7 points of the SMA (75.4%, 92/122). The average distance from the root of SMA was 42 (18–54) mm. About 39.9% of the IPDA originated from the SMA directly, which was usually located at 6–9 points of the SMA, with an average distance of 40 (18–52) mm from the root of the SMA. A total of 10.4% of the IPDA (22/211) had the common trunk with the DPA. The display rates of 1-mm reconstruction, MIP and VR for DPA were 93.8% (198/211), 95.3% (201/211) and 94.3% (199/211) respectively, which were significantly better than those of 3 mm (81.5%, 172 / 211) or 5 mm (68.7%, 145/211) reconstruction (all $P < 0.01$), and for IPDA were 94.8% (200/211), 96.2% (203/211) and 94.8% (200/211) respectively, which were also significantly better than those of 3 mm (78.2%, 165/211) or 5 mm (67.3%, 142 / 211) reconstruction (all $P < 0.01$).

Conclusion: The origins and running courses of the DPA and IPDA are complex. Preoperative 1 mm CT reconstruction can clarify the anatomical characteristics of the DPA and IPDA, which is helpful for the dissection of related vessels and reducing the risk of accidental injury.

Key words

Pancreas; Blood Vessels; Anatomic Variation; Tomography

CLC number: R657.5

胰腺切除为高侵袭性手术,并发症率高达30%~40%,且具有一定的病死率(1%~3%)^[1-3]。术中精细操作,小心分离胰周血管,能显著减少术中出血,加速术后康复。胰腺血供丰富,胰体尾部主要由脾动脉的分支供血,包括胰背动脉(dorsal pancreatic artery, DPA)、胰大动脉、胰横动脉等;而胰头钩突部接受肝动脉及肠系膜上动脉分支的双重供血,包括胰十二指肠上、下动脉(inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery, IPDA)等^[4]。与此同时,胰腺供血来源、走行存在较多变异,增加了手术的难度及术中出血的风险。胰腺外科中,无论是胰头部切除还是胰体尾部切除,均可能涉及DPA及IPDA的解剖,故本研究选取上述两支血管为研究对象。

多层螺旋CT具有很高的空间分辨率,是目前胰腺疾病诊断中最常用的影像学检查手段。目前国内、外指南对胰腺CT参数的推荐略有差异。国内,中华医学会外科学分会胰腺学组《胰腺癌诊治指南》推荐<3 mm的多平面检查,以准确描述肿瘤大小、部位、有无淋巴结转移,特别是与周围血管的结构关系^[5];而NCCN指南推荐胰腺CT检查进行亚毫米(0.5~1 mm)级扫描^[6]。CT图像后处理技术,如最大密度投影(maximum intensity projection, MIP)、容积再现(volume rendering, VR)可直观的反应血管形态、走行、异常改变,血管钙化程度及范围,为准确的评估血管状态提供便捷手段^[7-9]。本研究收集2016年12月—2017年6月在我院行腹部增强CT检查患者的影像学资料并进行薄层多平面、MIP及VR等处理,观察DPA及IPDA支数、发出部位、与上级血管根部的距离,并比较不同的CT后处理技术对相应血管的检出率,以期为外科行胰腺切除手术提供丰富的解剖学信息。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

收集2016年12月—2017年6月在应急总医院放射科行腹部增强CT检查患者的影像资料,并与其他临床资料对照,诊断明确、资料完整的患者进入研究。排除标准包括:(1)患者诊断为胰腺(胰周)疾病、胆道系统或十二指肠疾病;(2)患者既往接受过肝胆胰系统及十二指肠手术史;(3)其他

可能影像胰周血管走行的疾病,如巨大腹膜后肿瘤、肾肿瘤等;(4)图像不清晰,无法识别血管。

1.2 CT扫描

所有患者扫描前20 min口服水或牛奶500 mL充盈胃肠道。采用64层LightSpeed VCT或宝石CT(通用公司,美国),腹部容积扫描程序,扫描条件:120 kV, 250~380 mAs, 转速0.8秒/周,准直40 mm,层厚3.75 mm,层间距3.75 mm,矩阵512×512。扫描范围膈顶至髂前上棘水平。增强扫描对比剂使用非离子型对比剂碘普罗胺(先灵药业,广州)或碘氟醇(恒瑞医药,江苏),采用双筒高压注射器经前臂正中静脉穿刺团注,剂量为2 mL/kg,注射速率3.0~4.0 mL/s,总剂量100 mL。对比剂注射完成后,使用50 mL生理盐水以相同流率冲管。所有患者均行平扫、动脉期、门静脉期及延迟期扫描。采用团注跟踪技术,当腹主动脉CT值达120 Hu后,延迟6 s自动触发扫描。

1.3 图像后处理

将所有动脉期图像在工作站上重建成层厚、层间距均为0.625 mm的薄层图像后传至后处理工作站(ADW4.6后处理工作站,通用医疗公司,美国),并进行图像后处理。主要包括:(1)多平面重建(multiplanar reconstruction, MPR),对薄层图像进行层厚及层间距均分别为1 mm, 3 mm及5 mm时横断位重建,横断位视野范围(field of view, FOV)为35 cm,冠状位FOV为40 cm;(2)VR与MIP,两者均在容积再现模式下进行后处理,针对目标区域,为避免遗漏少见或罕见的变异,重建范围上缘至膈顶,下缘至髂前上棘水平,确定目标血管后将FOV缩小至为15~20 cm,左右方向旋转,每间隔10°保存一幅图像,共保存36幅图像;(3)多层面容积重建(multiplanar volume reconstruction, MPVR),将薄层的横断位图像进行冠状位及矢状位重建,在窗位60~80 Hu、窗宽为200~400 Hu时(由于每个患者的循环情况不一,即使采用跟踪技术和经验值触发扫描,仍有血管显示不佳情况,为显示细小血管,阅片及后处理时可根据血管充盈情况增大窗宽),层厚为18 mm,层间距为3 mm,FOV为15~20 cm,得到动脉期胰腺直接供血动脉的高分辨图像;(4)曲面重建(curved projection reformation, CPR),延血管走行重建,由两名有经验并熟悉胰腺血管解剖的放射科医师共同观

察DPA及IPDA^[10-12],对有争议的案例商议后共同决定,若血管管径纤细(直径<2 mm),可将图像传至诊断工作站,在屏幕分辨率为5 M的浏览器阅片后对目标血管进行CPR重建,并在此模式中“Curve”模式测量相应数据。

1.4 观察指标

DPA:发出部位;发出部位与上级血管根部距离。若DPA发自脾动脉(splenic artery, SpA)或肝总动脉(common hepatic artery, CHA),记录发出部位与SpA、CHA分叉部的距离;若DPA来自SMA,则记录与SMA根部的距离。DPA发自SMA的患者,记录DPA的发出位点(0~12点)。IPDA:支数;发出点位(0~12点);发出部位与上级血管根部距离。由于血管走行非直线,使用GE工作站的“Curve”功能进行距离测量。为探索最佳CT后处理方式,比较1 mm、3 mm、5 mm MPR及VR重建对目标血管的显示率。

1.5 统计学处理

所有数据采用SPSS 18.0软件分析, χ^2 检验比较1 mm、3 mm、5 mm MPR、VR重建对目标的血管的显示差异, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者资料

2016年12月~2017年6月,共有762例患者

行腹部增强CT检查,结合入组与排除标准,共有211例患者纳入研究,其中男性98例,女性113例;年龄16~92岁,中位年龄57岁;体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)17.5~35.2 kg/m²,中位BMI 26.6 kg/m²。CT检查存在严重器质性病变者占69.1%(146/211)。

2.2 DPA

本组患者DPA显示率为95.3%(201/211)。DPA有2个来源,腹腔干(celiac axis, CA)系统(58.7%, 118/201)及肠系膜上动脉(superior mesenteric artery, SMA)系统(41.3%, 83/201)。

DPA来自CA者,发自SpA者占49.1%(58/118),发出部位距离SpA根部距离为(2~10)mm,平均(4.6±2.5)mm;发自CHA者占39.8%(47/118),发出部位距离CHA根部平均距离为(2~10)mm,平均(6.4±2.8)mm;发自SpA、CHA分叉部者占6.8%(8/118);发自CA本身者占4.2%(5/118)。所有来自CA系统的DPA均在距离分叉部10 mm之内(图1)。DPA来自SMA者,发出部位通常在SMA的9~12点位(94.0%, 78/83),距离SMA根部距离为(18~45)mm,平均(26±7)mm,分别有4.8%(4/83)、4.8%(4/83)、2.4%(2/83)的DPA与替代肝右动脉(replaced right hepatic artery, rRHA)、IPDA及第一空肠动脉(first jejunal artery, FJA)共干。

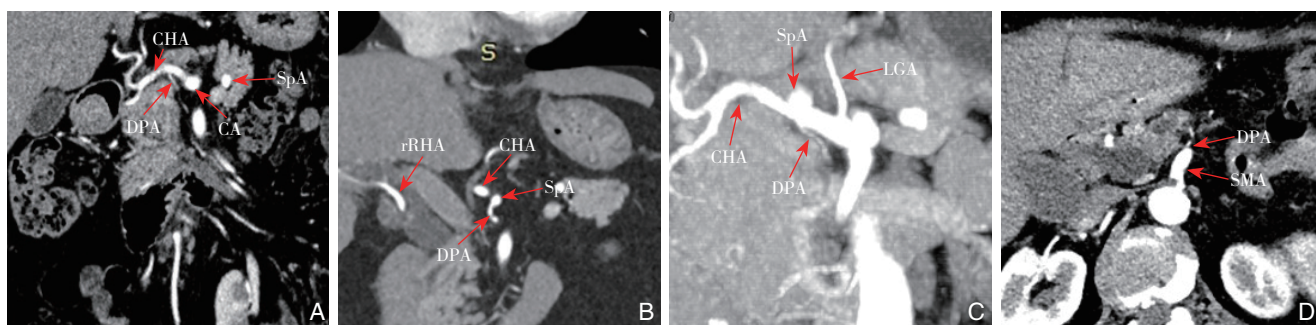


图1 DPA成像 A: DPA来源于CHA(冠状位MPR图); B: DPA来源于SpA(冠状位MPR图); C: DPA来源于CA(冠状位MPVR图); LGA:胃左动脉); D: DPA来源于SMA(横断位3 mm MPR图)

Figure 1 DPA imaging A: DPA arising from the CHA (coronal MPR image); B: DPA arising from the SpA (coronal MPR image); C: DPA arising from the CA (coronal MPVR image; LGA: left gastric artery); D: DPA arising from the SMA (transverse 3-mm MPR image)

2.3 IPDA

本组患者IPDA显示率为96.2%(203/211)。分别有171例(84.2%)、29例(14.3%)及3例(1.5%)分别存在1支、2支或3支IPDA

(图2)。根据IPDA与FJA的关系,可将其分为共干发出、分别发出2种类型。IPDA与FJA共干发出者约占60.1%(122/203),发出部位通常位于SMA的4~7点位(75.4%, 92/122),距离SMA

根部的距离为(18~54)mm,平均(42±6)mm。在共干发出者中,约71.3%(87/122)的IPDA直接分出胰十二指肠上前动脉(anterior inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery, AIPDA)及胰十二指肠上后动脉(posterior inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery, PIPDA);另有28.7%(35/122)的IPDA延续为AIPDA,而在其头侧发现有PIPDA的比例为71.4(25/35)。

IPDA与FJA分别发出者约占39.9%(81/203),

发出部位通常位于SMA的6~9点位(88.8%, 72/81),其中AIPDA、PIPDA于SMA分别发出者占39.5%(32/81)。AIPDA或IPDA主干距离SMA根部距离为(18~52)mm,平均(40±7)mm。

本组患者中,共有10.4%(22/211)可见IPDA与DPA共干,共干血管通常自SMA右侧缘发出,于胰腺系膜内向头侧走形,期间发出IPDA,最终DPA终止于胰颈部背侧。

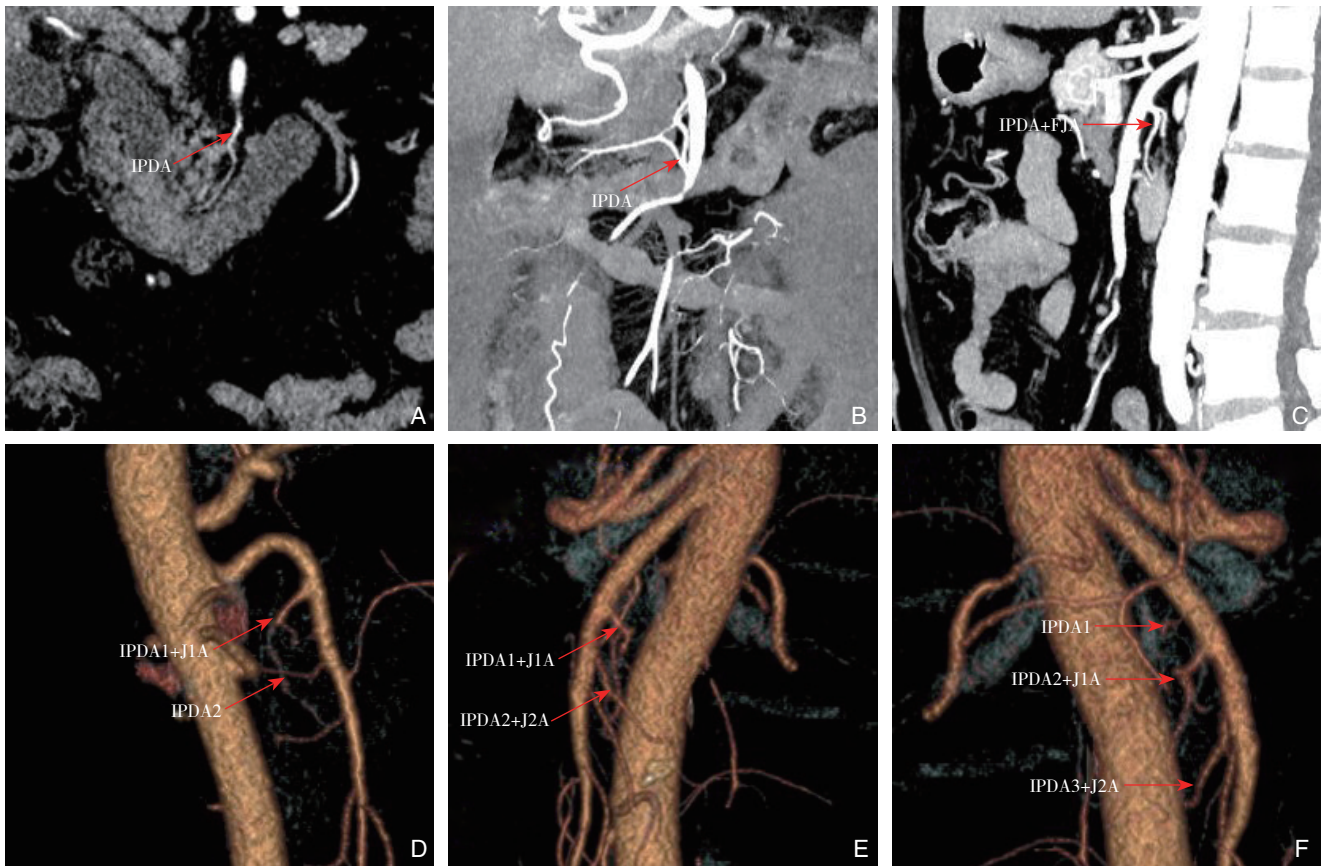


图2 IPDA 成像 A: IPDA 单独自 SMA 发出(一支型); B: IPDA 与 DPA 共干自 SMA 发出(一支型); C: IPDA 与 FJA 共干自 SMA 发出(一支型); D: IPDA 第一支(IPDA1)与 FJA 第一支(J1A)共干发出, IPDA 第二支(IPDA2)单独发出(双支型); E: IPDA1、IPDA2 分别与 J1A、FJA 第二支(J2A)共干发出(双支型); F: IPDA1 单独发出, IPDA2、IPDA 第三支(IPDA3)与 J1A、J2A 共干发出(三支型)

Figure 2 IPDA imaging A: IPDA independently arising from the SMA (single-channel type); B: IPDA and DPA arising from the SMA with a common trunk (single-channel type); C: IPDA and FJA arising from the SMA with a common trunk (single-channel type); D: The first IPDA (IPDA1) originating with the first FJA (J1A) as a common trunk, and the second IPDA (IPDA2) arising independently (double-channel type); E: IPDA1 and IPDA2 originating with J1A and the second FJA respectively (double-channel type); F: IPDA1 independently arising independently, IPDA2 and the third IPDA (IPDA3) originating with J1A and J2A respectively (three-channel type)

2.4 不同技术对 DPA、IPDA 的显示率

1 mm MPR、MIP及VR技术对DPA的显示率分别为93.8%(198/211)、95.3%(201/211)、94.3%(199/211),明显优于3 mm(81.5%,

172/211)或5 mm(68.7%, 145/211)重建(均P<0.01);对IPDA的显示率分别为94.8%(200/211)、96.2%(203/211)、94.8%(200/211),明显优于3 mm(78.2%,

165/211) 或5 mm (67.3%, 142/211) 重建 (均 $P < 0.01$)。

3 讨论

胰腺的供血动脉复杂, 胰头部主要来自CA系统的SPDA及SMA系统的IPDA; 胰体尾部主要来自来自SpA的DPA、胰大动脉、胰横动脉及胰小动脉供血。考虑到近年来胰腺外科的手术进展, 本研究主要涉及IPDA及DPA^[13-14]。动脉优先入路联合胰腺全系膜切除是胰十二指肠切除术的主要进展^[15-17]。该手术要求首先进行SMA右侧缘的解剖, 切断IPDA以减少手术出血。本研究发现, IPDA多位于SMA的背侧(4~7点位), 这提示我们在解剖SMA右缘时, 应尽量将SMA顺时针旋转, 以更好的将IPDA根部暴露于SMA右缘, 或采用外科学者提出的小肠或胰头旋转技术^[18-19]。另外, IPDA通常与FJA共干发出(60.1%), 对进展期胰腺癌可考虑行近端空肠系膜切除术。理由为: (1) IPDA与FJA共干, 于共干根部切断后, 可能影响近端空肠系膜的血供; (2) 癌肿有沿着IPDA与FJA的共干向近端空肠系膜播散的可能^[20]。我们的研究还发现, 多数IPDA(71.3%) 在胰腺系膜内分支形成AIPDA及PIPDA, 但仍有部分患者PIPDA直接来源于SMA, 这提示我们在沿SMA右侧缘由远端向近端分离时, 即使已经发现一支IPDA, 也因警惕其头侧PIPDA的存在, 以免误伤出血。SMA根部距离IPDA约为40 mm, 在手术可: (1) 通过充分的Kocher切口, 于左肾静脉根部上缘显露SMA根部, 并由此估计IPDA根部的位置; (2) 定位切断IPDA后, 向SMA头侧分离, 可根据IPDA的位置, 估计Trize胰后筋膜的位置, 切透胰后筋膜即可显露SMA根部。

行胰十二指肠切除术时, 要求No. 8a、12a淋巴结的清扫; 而胰体尾癌行根治性胰体尾切除术, 要求切除11p淋巴结且要在根部切断脾动脉, 均涉及到CA根部的解剖^[21-22]。本研究发现, 有58.7%的DPA来自CA系统, 且均在距离CA分叉部10 mm之内, 因此, 在解剖CA根部因特别注意DPA的存在。行胰十二指肠切除术时, 切断胰腺后, 需游离一段胰腺以供胰肠吻合, 在此过程中, 经常遭遇胰脏上缘的出血, 推测即为DPA的出血。发自CA系统的DPA中, 有49.1%发自SpA,

在清扫No.11淋巴结时需注意; 另有39.8%发自CHA, 在清扫No.8a、8p淋巴结时需注意。DPA另一重要来源为SMA(41.3%), 发出部位通常在SMA的9~12点位, 这提示我们, SMA腹侧并非无血管区域, 这点与SMV不同。rRHA存在是肝动脉系统的主要变异, 在胰十二指肠切除术时应保留或进行切除重建^[23-24]。本研究发现, 部分DPA来自rRHA, 手术应小心解剖、结扎DPA以避免rRHA的损伤。

通过本研究, 并结合文献报道, 笔者认为: (1) 在SMA腹侧, 首先出现的血管可能为rRHA、DPA或结肠中动脉; (2) 在SMA背侧, 首先出现的血管通常是IPDA或FJA。需根据血管最终的走行确定其身份。

与传统的3 mm、5 mm MPR相比, 1 mm MPR对IPDA及DPA有更高的显示率。VR、MPVR技术能更加直观的反应血管的走行及变异, 其中MPVR能直接显示血管与周围器官的比邻关系, 以更好的确认血管身份^[25-27]。除重建技术外, 笔者认为, CT对细小血管的显示率, 还应考虑: (1) 对比剂的影响。临床工作中可以发现, 不同品牌或不同浓度对比剂对细小动脉的显示率有差异。某些品牌不能很好充盈小动脉, 从而影响观察。(2) 数据采集时期的影响。动脉期的数据采集如过早, 可能动脉尚未充盈; 而过晚, 可能对比剂已经流空, 动脉显影不佳。本研究纳入的多是普通动脉增强的病例, 而非CT血管成像(CT angiography, CTA)^[28-30], 已有文献^[28]报道动脉期CT可以显示大血管的病变及形态, 在本研究中, 由于扫描为容积扫描且薄层重建, 纳入病例细小血管均显示良好。尽管普通增强CT的FOV大于CTA扫描, 造成辐射剂量较大, 但所有病例均因疾病行腹部CT增强, 不仅提供了血管信息, 同时, 也不影响腹部疾病的诊断。(3) 医师的经验。胰周血管多属于3、4级小动脉, 解剖复杂, 只有经验丰富的医师才能很好的辨识。本研究开始时, 寻求了外科医师的帮助。(4) 患者体质量。临床工作中, 一般使用100 mL造影剂, 可能无法使肥胖患者的细小动脉很好充盈。

本研究为解剖学观察性研究, 其实际意义有待于外科医师在手术中进一步证实。从我们的研究看, DPA与IPDA来源复杂, 术前1 mm CT重建可提前明确其解剖学特征, 有助于术中对相关血

管的解剖,减少意外损伤风险。

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