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· 专题研究 ·

腹腔镜胆总管一期缝合与内镜取石治疗继发性胆总管结石的临床疗效比较

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摘要

背景与目的: 腹腔镜胆总管探查术与内镜下取石术在治疗继发性胆总管结石方面仍存在争议, 但文献报道多倾向于腹腔镜胆总管探查术一期缝合术联合胆囊切除术的单阶段治疗策略。因此, 本研究比较腹腔镜胆总管一期缝合与内镜取石治疗继发性胆总管结石的临床疗效。

方法: 回顾性分析2019年1月—2020年2月天津市南开医院肝胆胰第二外科治疗的183例继发性胆总管结石患者临床资料, 其中, 60例行腹腔镜胆总管探查术+胆总管一期缝合+胆囊切除术(一期缝合组), 123例行内镜逆行胰胆管造影术/内窥镜括约肌切开术+腹腔镜胆囊切除术(内镜取石组)。采用倾向性评分匹配(PSM)方法对两组病例进行1:1匹配, 共59对匹配成功, 比较匹配后两组患者手术疗效、术后并发症、住院时间等指标, 并分析术后住院时间及术后相关并发症的影响因素。

结果: PSM前, 两组患者性别差异有统计学意义($P=0.007$), 经PSM后两组基线数据差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。内镜取石组术后总体并发症发生率高于一期缝合组($P<0.05$), 主要原因是前者较高的术后高淀粉酶血症发生率(20.3% vs. 0), 其他并发症发生率两组间差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$); 一期缝合组术后住院时间明显短于内镜取石组, 住院费用也明显低于内镜取石组(均 $P<0.05$)。高龄($OR=0.396$, 95% $CI=0.182\sim0.864$, $P=0.020$)、高淀粉血症($OR=0.057$, 95% $CI=0.007\sim0.468$, $P=0.008$)、内镜取石术($OR=0.084$, 95% $CI=0.040\sim0.179$, $P=0.000$)是术后住院时间延长的危险因素; 手术方式是术后高淀粉酶血症的影响因素($P<0.05$)。两组患者获至少1年随访, 均无发生结石复发及胆道狭窄。

结论: 腹腔镜胆总管一期缝合治疗继发性胆总管结石相较内镜取石住院时间更短、费用更低, 且不破坏Oddi括约肌正常生理结构。

关键词

胆总管结石病; 腹腔镜胆总管探查术; 括约肌切开术, 内窥镜; 倾向性评分

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Comparison of clinical efficacy of laparoscopic primary closure of the common bile duct and endoscopic stone extraction for secondary choledocholithiasis

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Laparoscopic common bile duct exploration and endoscopic choledochectomy are still controversial in the treatment of secondary choledocholithiasis, but reports in the literature tend to be a single-stage treatment strategy of primary closure following laparoscopic common bile duct exploration combined with cholecystectomy. Therefore, this study was conducted to compare the clinical efficacy of primary suture of laparoscopic common bile duct and endoscopic stone extraction in the treatment of secondary choledocholithiasis.

Methods: The clinical data of 183 patients with secondary choledocholithiasis treated in the Second Department of Hepatopancreatobiliary Surgery of Tianjin Nankai Hospital from January 2019 to February 2020 were retrospectively analyzed. Of the patients, 60 cases underwent laparoscopic common bile duct exploration with primary closure plus cholecystectomy (primary closure group), and 123 cases underwent endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography/endoscopic lithotomy plus laparoscopic cholecystectomy (endoscopic stone extraction group). The two groups of patients were matched using 1:1 propensity score matching (PSM), with a total of 59 pairs successfully matched. The surgical efficacy, postoperative complications, length of hospitalization and other clinical variables after matching were compared between the two groups, and the influencing factors for length of postoperative hospital stay and associated postoperative complications were also analyzed.

Results: Before PSM, there was a statistical difference in sex between the two groups ($P=0.007$). After PSM, all differences in the baseline data of the two groups had no statistical significance (all $P>0.05$). The overall incidence of postoperative complication in endoscopic stone extraction group was higher than that in primary closure group ($P<0.05$), which was mainly due to the higher incidence rate of postoperative hyperamylasemia in the former (20.3% vs. 0). There were no statistical differences in the incidence rates of other specific complications between the two groups (all $P>0.05$). The length of postoperative hospital stay was shorter and the hospitalization cost was lower in primary closure group than those in endoscopic stone extraction group (both $P<0.05$). The old age ($OR=0.396$, 95% $CI=0.182-0.864$, $P=0.020$), hyperamylasemia ($OR=0.057$, 95% $CI=0.007-0.468$, $P=0.008$) and endoscopic stone extraction ($OR=0.084$, 95% $CI=0.040-0.179$, $P=0.000$) were risk factors for prolonged postoperative hospital stay, and the surgical method was an influencing factor for postoperative hyperamylasemia ($P<0.05$). Followed up was conducted for at least 1 year in the two groups of patients, and no stone recurrence and biliary stenosis occurred.

Conclusion: Compared with endoscopic stone removal, the primary closure of the laparoscopic common bile duct for the treatment of secondary common bile duct stones has the advantages of shorter hospital stay and lower cost, with no damage to the normal physiological structure of the sphincter of Oddi.

Key words

Choledocholithiasis; Laparoscopic Common Bile Duct Exploration; Sphincterotomy, Endoscopic; Propensity Score

CLC number: R657.4

胆囊结石合并胆总管结石已经成为肝胆外科的一种常见病、多发病^[1]。而继发性胆总管结石是指胆囊内的结石经胆囊管下降至胆总管内而形成,其发病率为10%~20%^[2]。继发性胆总管结石可造成胆总管梗阻、复发性胆管炎及胆源性胰腺炎等并发症,是外科治疗的有力指征^[2]。开放胆囊切除术联合胆总管探查取石、T管引流术是传统典型的治疗继发性胆总管结石的术式^[3]。但是,此方法存在

一些潜在的问题,如水和电解质紊乱、脓毒症、T管过早脱落、胆汁漏、胆管狭窄、拔除T管后可能出现腹膜炎等,占有所有患者的15%,长期携带T管,不仅严重影响患者的生活质量,并且住院时间长,住院费用高^[4-5]。目前,标准治疗继发性胆总管结石的策略包括分阶段内镜逆行胰胆管造影术(endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, ERCP)/内镜括约肌切开术(endoscopic lithotomy, EST)联合腹

腹腔镜胆囊切除术 (laparoscopic cholecystectomy, LC); 单阶段腹腔镜胆总管探查术 (laparoscopic common bile duct exploration, LCBDE) +腹腔镜胆总管一期缝合术 (laparoscopic common bile duct with exploration primary suture, LBEPS) +LC。LCBDE与ERCP相比,腹腔镜下治疗胆囊结石合并胆总管结石是安全有效的,住院时间短,费用低,并且不破坏Oddi括约肌正常生理结构,但多数文献纳入的样本量较少,缺乏严格的配对设计,无法证明两种手术方式的优劣^[6]。本研究中,采用倾向性评分匹配(propensity score matching, PSM)的方法,利用最小毗邻法对两组倾向性评分相近的个体进行1:1匹配,从而分析、评价单阶段和分阶段外科策略治疗继发性胆总管结石的临床疗效。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集2019年1月—2020年2月于天津市南开医院肝胆胰第二外科接受治疗的继发性胆总管结石患者临床资料,共计183例,其中内镜取石组123例,一期缝合组60例,所有患者均合并胆囊结石。

1.2 纳入标准和排除标准

纳入标准:(1)术前以腹部B超、腹部CT、磁共振胆胰管水成像(MRCP)等影像学检查诊断为继发性胆总管结石;(2)术前未合并急性胰腺炎或急性化脓性胆管炎;(3)胆道造影或术中胆道镜探查胆管内无结石残留且胆管下端开口通畅;(4)患者全身状态良好,无严重的营养不良及影响愈合的不良因素。排除标准:(1)胆总管下端存在良恶性占位性病变;(2)伴有肝内胆管结石或结石不能一次取净,有残余结石可能的患者;(3)存在营养不良及影响愈合的不良因素^[7]。

1.3 PSM分析

PSM分析因其能够使非随机对照研究或观察性研究中干预或患者的选择偏倚最小化而得到广泛应用^[8]。在本研究中,将两组患者间不均衡的观察资料作为协变量,包括年龄、性别、胆总管直径、结石最大直径、腹部手术史、术前往院时间、美国麻醉医师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA)评分,纳入到PSM模型中,通过Logistic回归计算相应的倾向性评分,然后利

用最小毗邻法对两组倾向性评分相近的个体进行1:1匹配。PSM分析通过SPSS 26.0软件实现。

1.4 手术方法

内镜取石组(ERCP/EST+LC):患者取左侧卧位,予静脉基础麻醉,经口插入十二指肠镜,行ERCP检查,明确解剖、结石部位、大小、数量及软硬程度后,根据结石大小行EST[采用退刀法11点方向,乳头口小切开(<1/3)],并根据需要行乳头球囊扩张,插入取石网篮取石,再次造影确认无结石残留,术后常规经导丝置(鼻胆管)BD管肝内型。ERCP术后平均4~5 d行腹腔镜胆囊切除术。一期缝合组(LC+LCBDE+LBEPS):患者取平卧位,予以静吸复合麻醉,四孔法进腹分离胆囊管,显露胆总管,可吸收夹夹闭胆囊管远端,于汇合部电刀打开胆总管前壁约0.5 cm,进入胆道镜检查肝内外胆管,用高弹网篮将结石取出,确认肝内外胆管无残留结石,胆总管下端通畅,4-0 VLOCK可吸收线做全层连续缝合胆总管切口。可吸夹夹闭胆囊管近端及缝线远端,顺行切除胆囊,常规于胆囊床下方摆腹腔引流管,术后4~5 d拔除引流管。

1.5 观察指标

两组年龄、性别、是否合并急性胆管炎、腹部手术史、术前合并基础疾病、住院时间、胆总管直径、结石大小、住院费用和术后并发症。合并基础疾病指患者患有一种或一种以上主要器官的慢性疾病,包括高血压、冠心病、糖尿病等。术后相关并发症包括胆汁漏、胆道狭窄、急性胰腺炎、高淀粉酶血症、穿孔、消化道出血、结石残余及复发等。

1.6 统计学处理

采用SPSS 26.0统计软件对数据进行统计分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用 t 检验,不符合正态分布的计量资料采用中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25} \sim P_{75})$]表示,两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验;计数资料采用例数(百分率)[$n(\%)$]表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或采用Fisher确切概率法。采用多因素Logistic回归方法分析患者预后因素。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者基本资料

共 183 例符合标准的患者纳入本研究, 其中内镜取石组 123 例, 一期缝合组 60 例。在 PSM 前,

两组在性别方面差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。PSM 后, 一期缝合组共有 59 例患者与内镜取石组进行匹配且基本资料较均衡 (均 $P>0.05$), 具有可比性 (表 1)。

表 1 PSM 前后两组患者基本资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of the baseline data between the two groups of patients before and after PSM

资料	匹配前			匹配后		
	一期缝合组($n=60$)	内镜取石组($n=123$)	P	一期缝合组($n=59$)	内镜取石组($n=59$)	P
性别[$n(\%)$]						
男	20(33.3)	67(54.5)	0.007	20(33.9)	20(33.9)	1.000
女	40(66.7)	56(45.5)		39(66.1)	39(66.1)	
年龄[岁, $M(P_{25}\sim P_{75})$]	61(47~69.75)	62(52~71)	0.764	61(49~70)	61(50~67)	0.780
急性胆管炎[$n(\%)$]						
是	13(21.7)	33(26.8)	0.450	13(22)	11(18.6)	0.647
否	47(78.3)	90(73.2)		46(78)	48(81.4)	
胆总管直径[cm, $M(P_{25}\sim P_{75})$]	1.01(0.90~1.30)	0.91(0.72~1.08)	0.470	1.00(0.86~1.27)	1.00(0.80~1.00)	0.57
最大结石直径[cm, $M(P_{25}\sim P_{75})$]	0.8(0.52~1.20)	0.6(0.50~0.80)	0.242	0.80(0.54~1.00)	0.80(0.60~1.00)	0.89
腹部手术史[$n(\%)$]						
有	9(15)	13(10.6)	0.387	8(13.6)	9(15.3)	0.793
无	51(85)	110(89.4)		51(86.4)	50(84.7)	
术前住院时间[d, $M(P_{25}\sim P_{75})$]	5(2.25~7)	4(3~6)	0.323	5(2~7)	5(3~6)	0.858
ASA 分级[$n(\%)$]						
I	28(46.7)	58(47.2)	0.951	29(49.2)	28(47.5)	0.854
II	32(53.3)	65(52.8)		30(50.8)	31(52.5)	

2.2 两组临床疗效比较

两组患者均顺利完成手术, 均无死亡病例。术后胆汁漏、消化道出血、结石残留两组差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P>0.05$)。内镜取石组术后高淀

粉酶血症发生率以及总体并发症发生率高于一期缝合组 (均 $P<0.05$)。一期缝合组较内镜取石组住院时间更短、住院费用更少 (均 $P<0.05$) (表 2)。

表 2 两组患者治疗后临床疗效指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical efficacy variables after treatment between the two groups

指标	一期缝合组($n=59$)	内镜取石组($n=59$)	χ^2/Z	P
术后总并发症[$n(\%)$]	1(1.69)	19(32.2)	19.506	<0.001
胆汁漏[$n(\%)$]	1(1.7)	0(0.0)	—	1.000 ¹⁾
高淀粉酶血症[$n(\%)$]	0(0.0)	12(20.3)	—	0.000 ¹⁾
出血[$n(\%)$]	0(0.0)	3(6.8)	—	0.119 ¹⁾
结石残留[$n(\%)$]	0(0.0)	4(6.8)	—	0.244 ¹⁾
术后住院时间[d, $M(P_{25}\sim P_{75})$]	6(6~8)	10(9~13)	-5.850	<0.001
总住院费用[元, $M(P_{25}\sim P_{75})$]	33 322.32(28 919.91~37 228.52)	56 454.15(52 430.08~61 823.20)	-8.684	<0.001

注: 1) 采用 Fisher 确切概率法

Note: 1) Using Fisher's exact test

2.3 匹配后患者术后临床疗效二元 Logistic 回归分析

单因素分析发现年龄、高淀粉酶血症、手术方式是延长术后住院时间的相关危险因素

(均 $P<0.05$) (表 3); 多因素二元 Logistic 回归分析得出年龄 >62 岁 ($OR=0.396$, $95\% CI=0.182\sim 0.864$, $P=0.020$)、高淀粉血症 ($OR=0.057$, $95\% CI=0.007\sim 0.468$,

$P=0.008$)、内镜取石术 ($OR=0.084$, $95\% CI=0.040\sim 0.179$, $P=0.000$) 是术后住院时间 >9 d的危险因素(表4)。单因素分析发现手术方式是引起高淀粉酶血症的影响因素 ($P<0.05$)；在胆汁漏、结石残留、出血等术后并发症的单因素分析中，现有的统计结果未发现相应的危险因素 ($P>0.05$)。这可能是因为这项研究是回顾性分析，所有的回溯性分析都可能存在选择性偏差，或者因为样本量较

小(表5)。

2.4 随访

采取门诊随访的方式，术后1个月门诊复查肝胆B超，两组患者均未发生胆汁漏、结石残留、胃肠道穿孔等近期术后并发症。术后至少1年远期随访两组均无手术相关并发症出现，如结石复发及有临床症状的胆道狭窄等。

表3 患者住院时间相关危险因素分析[n (%)]

Table 3 Analysis of risk factors for length of hospital stay of the patients [n (%)]

变量	≥ 9 d	< 9 d	χ^2	P	变量	≥ 9 d	< 9 d	χ^2	P
年龄(岁)					手术方式				
>62	31(54.4)	22(36.1)	3.997	0.046	一期缝合	12(21.1)	47(77.0)	36.958	<0.001
≤ 62	26(45.6)	39(63.9)			内镜取石	45(78.9)	14(23.0)		
性别					高血压				
男	24(42.1)	16(26.2)	3.314	0.069	是	21(36.8)	19(31.1)	0.426	0.514
女	33(57.9)	45(73.8)			否	36(63.2)	42(68.9)		
胆汁漏					冠心病				
是	0(0.0)	1(1.6)	—	1.000 ¹⁾	是	10(17.5)	5(8.2)	2.320	0.128
否	57(100.0)	60(98.4)			否	47(82.5)	56(91.8)		
淀粉酶升高					糖尿病				
是	11(19.3)	1(1.6)	8.218	0.004	是	4(7.0)	7(11.5)	0.266	0.606
否	46(80.7)	60(98.4)			否	53(93.0)	54(88.5)		
结石残留					心肌缺血				
是	4(7.0)	0(0.0)	—	0.051 ¹⁾	是	4(7.0)	6(9.8)	0.048	0.827
否	53(93.0)	61(100.0)			否	53(93.0)	55(90.2)		
出血					心律失常				
是	3(5.3)	0(0.0)	—	0.110 ¹⁾	是	5(8.8)	1(1.6)	1.804	0.179
否	54(94.7)	61(100.0)			否	52(91.2)	60(98.4)		

注:1)采用Fisher确切概率法

Note: 1) Using Fisher's exact test

表4 术后住院时间多因素二元 Logistic 回归分析

Table 4 Multivariate binary Logistic regression analysis of postoperative hospital stay

	B	$S.E$	$Wald$	$OR(95\% CI)$	P
年龄(>62 岁 vs. ≤ 62 岁)	-0.926	0.398	5.414	0.396(0.182~0.864)	0.020
AMY升高(有 vs. 无)	-2.869	0.280	6.368	0.057(0.007~0.468)	0.008
手术方式(一期缝合 vs. 内镜取石术)	-2.474	0.384	41.557	0.084(0.040~0.179)	0.000

表5 术后并发症的相关危险因素分析[n (%)]

Table 5 Analysis of factors for associated postoperative complications [n (%)]

变量	淀粉酶升高	χ^2	P	胆汁漏	χ^2	P	出血	χ^2	P	残留结石	χ^2	P
年龄(岁)												
>62	4(33.4)	0.297	0.586	0(0.0)	—	1.000 ¹⁾	1(33.3)	0.000	1.000	2(50.0)	0.000	1.000
≤62	8(66.7)			1(100.0)			2(66.7)			2(50.0)		
性别												
男	5(41.7)	0.360	0.549	0(0.0)	—	1.000 ¹⁾	0(0.0)	—	0.550 ¹⁾	3(75.0)	1.512	0.219
女	7(58.3)			1(100.0)			3(100.0)			1(25.0)		
胆总管直径(cm)												
≥1	2(16.7)	3.079	0.051	1(100.0)	—	0.475 ¹⁾	0(0.0)	—	0.246 ¹⁾	1(25.0)	0.165	0.685
<1	12(83.3)			0(0.0)			3(100.0)			3(75.0)		
最大结石直径(cm)												
≥0.65	4(33.3)	1.508	0.124	1(100.0)	—	1.000 ¹⁾	0(0.0)	—	0.093 ¹⁾	4(100.0)	—	0.124 ¹⁾
<0.65	8(66.7)			0(0.0)			3(100.0)			0(0.0)		
手术方式												
一期缝合	0(0.0)	—	0.000 ¹⁾	1(100.0)	—	1.000 ¹⁾	0(0.0)	—	0.244 ¹⁾	0(0.0)	—	0.119 ¹⁾
内镜取石	12(100)			0(0.0)			3(100.0)			4(100.0)		
急性胆管炎												
是	1(8.3)	0.707	0.401	0(0.0)	—	1.000 ¹⁾	1(33.3)	0.000	1.000	1(25.0)	0.000	1.000
否	11(91.7)			1(100.0)			2(66.7)			3(75.0)		

注:1)采用Fisher确切概率法

Note: 1) Using Fisher's exact test

3 讨论

腹腔镜胆囊切除是治疗胆囊结石的金标准手术^[9]。继发性胆总管结石多因胆囊结石发作或胆管炎症发作时就医,或者是体检时发现,入院时诊断患者有无腹部症状及相关疾病缓急采取不同治疗方案。目前,临床上采用两种被广泛接受的主流方式治疗继发性胆总管结石:分阶段 ERCP/EST+LC 和单阶段 LCBDE+LBEPS+LC^[10-11]。但最理想的治疗策略仍存在争议^[12-13]。先前报道就已经指出 LCBDE 比 ERCP 更经济、更有利于保护乳头功能、一次性解决胆囊和胆管的问题所在,且胆总管直径>8 mm,实施 LCBDE 较为安全,术后不会引起胆总管瘢痕狭窄^[14]。然而,ERCP 在需要立即胆道减压的患者中实施更安全,并且更加容易取出嵌顿在胆总管末端或壶腹部的结石,欧洲胃肠内窥镜学会(ESGE)指南中强烈推荐有限的括约肌切开联合内窥镜下乳头大气囊扩张术作为去除困难胆总管结石的一线方法^[15]。同时 ERCP 插管及取石过程中,存在急性胰腺炎、消化道出血、穿孔、导致死亡等风险^[16]。但也有相关报道指出,一旦打

开胆总管可使胆总管内壁细胞受损,术后均会引起不同程度的瘢痕增生导致结石复发^[17]。腹腔镜胆总管探查可经胆囊管入路或胆总管汇合处直接切开入路,虽然经胆囊管入路被认为是一种安全、有效的方法,其术后恢复过程与单纯腹腔镜胆囊切除术相似,但是经胆囊管入路有其局限性,因为必须满足严格的适应证:(1)扩张的胆囊管,外侧与肝总管相连;(2)胆总管结石<4枚;(3)胆总管结石<5 mm且小于胆囊管直径,仅位于胆总管内。鉴于经囊入路适应证的局限性,外科医生还是比较偏向胆总管直接切开探查取石^[6, 18]。

研究表明,胆总管探查一期缝合似乎更加符合人体生理,避免了留置T管带来的不便及术后相关并发症,随着腹腔镜器械的发展和体内缝合打结技术的提高,腹腔镜胆总管探查一期缝合术越来越受欢迎,并优于T管引流术^[10, 19]。在本研究中,一期缝合组患者一次手术同时解决了胆囊结石和胆总管结石,与内镜取石组患者分阶段治疗相比,住院时间更短、费用更低,这与之前的报道相一致^[20]。本研究中多因素 Logistic 回归分析得出年龄、高淀粉酶血症、手术方式是术后住院院

时间超过9 d的显著危险因素。查阅相关文献结合前期临床实践总结了胆总管探查一期缝合的适应证:(1)影像学确认为继发性胆总管结石且无肝内胆管结石;(2)胆总管直径 ≥ 0.8 cm;(3)胆总管下段无狭窄及胆道肿瘤;(4)胆总管结石最大直径 ≤ 2 cm,术中胆道镜探查胆总管、肝内胆管无残余结石;(5)胆管壁及Oddi括约肌无水肿和炎症,术中胆道镜探查胆管下端开口通常;(6)无严重肺心病不耐受全麻手术的病史^[21-23]。

胆汁漏是LCBDE+LBEPS+LC术后常见的一种并发症,与腹腔镜胆总管探查术后相关的胆汁漏发生率为9.5%^[24]。在本研究中一期缝合组有1例患者发生了胆汁漏,明显低于先前报道,根据国际肝外科研究小组提供的胆汁漏分级^[25],1例患者胆汁漏为A级,此种情况在临床上很少需要额外的处理,予以充分引流,5~7 d胆汁漏消失。温顺前等^[26]报道了胆总管探查一期缝合术后发生轻微胆汁漏3例,均未经额外的外科干预手段,只需予以药物治疗和延迟腹腔引流管即可治愈。Hu等^[27]总结了胆总管探查一期缝合术后发生胆汁漏的一些危险因素:(1)细长胆总管的管壁较薄,可以从针刺处瘘出胆汁;(2)缝合时,由于担心胆总管狭窄,外科医生可能会缝合太少的组织;(3)缝合后,可能会因组织水肿而出现一过性的胆总管狭窄,胆道树内压力升高,继而发生胆汁漏,因此在这些情况下,应该首先考虑经胆囊胆道引流以降低胆道树的压力。

虽然内镜取石率可达到90%或更高,但并不是所有的胆总管结石都能在内镜下清除,例如,在胃或十二指肠解剖改变的患者中,巨大的炭顿性结石或胆道狭窄。这种情况下使用特殊的手术方式,例如气囊括约肌成形术、机械碎石术等括约成功清除胆总管结石,但这需要多次治疗、增加了成本和并发症的机会,而LCBDE联合LC或开腹胆囊胆管手术可作为一种有效的补救措施^[28]。

ERCP/EST相关并发症的发生率为4%~11.2%,包括结石残留、出血、ERCP术后胰腺炎和消化道穿孔,此外EST破坏了Oddi括约肌生理解剖,导致生理功能障碍进而增加胆道感染、胆总管结石复发等长期并发症的发生率,同时存在ERCP操作不成功,且一旦出现急性胰腺炎等并发症,可导致患者住院时间延长及住院费用增加^[29]。在本研

究中,内镜取石组ERCP术后有12例发生了高淀粉酶血症,因患者并没有出现明显的胰腺炎临床症状与体征,故血淀粉酶的升高不作为诊断为ERCP术后并发症的依据,但高淀粉酶血症的发生延长了第二阶段手术的时间,进而延长了术后住院时间,在此方面,一期缝合手术方式占相对优势。Abdalkodous等^[30]研究发现ERCP后延迟的胆囊切除术与较差的围手术期结果无关,可以促进更多的日间手术。然而,早期胆囊切除术可以显著减少胆结石相关症状的再入院及其相关住院时间。同时ERCP术后并发症可导致胆囊切除困难。

在本研究中,内镜取石组4例患者因结石残留,ERCP术后再次行内镜取石。内镜取石组有3例患者EST后出血,其中2例再次行ERCP止血治疗,1例行保守治疗均治愈。我们根据查阅文献及临床实践认为应该遵守严格的适应证:(1)继发性胆总管结石;(2)胆囊结石符合LC手术指征;(3)胆总管直径不宜过大、过多,直径 < 2 cm为宜;(4)无严重肺心病不耐受全麻手术的病史,以避免可能发生的并发症^[31]。

结石清除率和复发率是决定手术远期疗效的重要随访指标,在本研究中两组随访时间为1年均无结石复发,这可能是由于术前患者选择的最优化和样本量小的原因。大样本、前瞻性研究有待进一步证实。综上所述,两种治疗策略在治疗继发性胆总管结石上各有优劣,但本研究再次证实了胆总管切开取石联合一期缝合术相比内镜取石联合胆囊切除术住院时间更短、费用更少、并发症发生率更低、保护Oddi括约肌功能等优势。具体实施应在严格遵守适应证的前提下选择最合理最合适的治疗方案,为患者带来最大的临床效益。

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