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· 临床研究 ·

磁压榨技术治疗直肠狭窄1例并文献回顾

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摘要

背景与目的: 直肠癌术后吻合口狭窄在临床上较为常见, 内镜下球囊扩张是常用的微创治疗方法。然而当吻合口严重狭窄甚至闭锁时, 内镜下治疗难以入手。本文介绍1例根据磁压榨技术(MCT)原理, 利用自行设计加工的磁环, 在内镜辅助下成功治愈的直肠癌术后直肠严重狭窄且狭窄段较长的患者的诊治经验, 以期为直肠狭窄的微创治疗提供一种新的思路和方法。

方法: 回顾性分析了西安交通大学第一附属医院肝胆外科诊治的1例直肠癌术后直肠严重狭窄患者的临床资料, 患者系66岁老年男性, 直肠癌根治术后6个月拟行回肠造口还纳, 行结肠造影检查提示直肠下段狭窄, 当地医院实施内镜下球囊扩张失败, 遂来我院行磁压榨直肠狭窄疏通术。同时检索国内外数据库相关MCT治疗直肠狭窄或闭锁的文献资料并汇总分析。

结果: 该患者选用钕铁硼磁环, 磁环表面氮化钛镀层处理。术中在内镜辅助下将磁环分别经回肠造瘘口和肛门置入狭窄段两端, 因狭窄段较长, 磁体难以有效相吸。遂改变操作路径, 内镜操作下经回肠造瘘口置入斑马导丝, 导丝穿过直肠狭窄段后经肛门引出体外。沿斑马导丝分别经回肠造口和肛门将组装式磁环置入直肠狭窄部位两端, 磁体对位相吸, 随着时间推移磁体间距离越来越小, 术后6d磁环经肛门自行排出体外。立即行结肠镜检查显示直肠通畅性建立, 同时给予导管支撑。患者回当地医院按计划顺利实施了回肠造口还纳, 随访至撰稿日已5个月, 患者排便正常。通过检索发现目前国内有报道利用MCT治疗直肠狭窄/闭锁的患者有4例, 尽管这些病例操作路径和所用磁环有差异, 但最终均取得良好的治疗效果。

结论: 直肠狭窄患者病因各不相同, 狭窄程度及狭窄段长度差异较大, 在将MCT技术作为治疗手段时, 应充分考虑患者间病情的个体差异, 选用最合适的操作路径及磁环才能取得良好的治疗效果。MCT作为一种新型吻合方式, 联合内镜技术治疗直肠狭窄操作简单、创伤小、效果确切。

关键词

胃肠吻合术; 缩窄, 病理性; 直肠; 磁压榨技术

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Treatment of rectal stenosis by magnetic compression technique: a case report and literature review

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Anastomotic stenosis after rectal cancer surgery is a frequently encountered problem in clinical practice. Endoscopic balloon dilatation is a common minimally invasive treatment. However, endoscopic treatment is difficult to perform for the anastomotic site with severe stricture or even occlusion. This paper is to introduce the diagnosis and treatment experience of a case of severe rectal stenosis and a longer stenotic segment after rectal cancer surgery which was cured successfully by a self-designed and developed magnetic ring under endoscopic-assistance according to the principle of magnetic compression technique (MCT), so as to provide a new perspective and approach for the minimally invasive treatment of rectal stenosis.

Methods: The clinical data of a patient with rectal stenosis after rectal cancer surgery treated in the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery of the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University were retrospectively analyzed. The patient was a 66-year-old male who was scheduled to undergo ileostomy reduction 6 months after radical resection for rectal cancer. In the patient, lower rectal stenosis was observed during colonography, and the implementation of endoscopic balloon dilatation failed in the local hospital. Then, the patient came to our hospital for MCT stenosis recanalization. At the same time, the literature about MCT in the treatment of rectal stenosis or atresia was extracted and analyzed.

Results: NdFeB magnetic rings with titanium nitride coating surface were used in the patient. During the operation, the magnetic rings were inserted into both ends of the stenosis segment through the ileostomy and anus respectively with the aid of an endoscope. The magnet rings were difficult to attract each other effectively because of the long stenotic segment. Then the operative approach was changed. The zebra guide wire was inserted through the ileostomy under endoscopic guidance and the guide wire passed through the stenotic segment of the rectum and was led out of the body through the anus. The assembled magnetic rings were inserted into both ends of the rectal stenosis through the ileostomy and anus along the zebra guide wire. The magnets were attracted to each other in the right position. As time went on, the distance between the magnets increasingly shortened, and the magnetic rings were discharged spontaneously through the anus 6 d after the operation. Immediate colonoscopy was performed which showed the recanalization of rectal anastomosis, and catheter support was given. The patient returned to the local hospital and successfully underwent ileostomy reduction as planned. Follow-up was conducted for 5 months until manuscript preparation, and the patient exhibited normal defecation. The literature search found that there were 4 cases of rectal stenosis/atresia treated by MCT at home and abroad. Although the operative approach and magnetic rings used in these cases were different, satisfactory treatment results were finally achieved in all of them.

Conclusion: Patients with rectal stenosis have different causes, and there are great differences in the degree and length of stenosis. When using MCT as a treatment method, individual differences in the condition of patients should be fully considered, and the selection of the most appropriate operative

approach and magnetic rings is the premise of obtaining favorable treatment results. As a new type of anastomosis, MCT combined with endoscopy in the treatment of rectal stenosis has the advantages of simple operation, less trauma, and demonstrable efficacy.

Key words

Gastroenterostomy; Constriction, Pathologic; Rectum; Magnetic Compression Technique

CLC number: R657.1

直肠狭窄(闭锁)可分为先天性和后天性,先天性见于新生儿,是常见的新生儿消化道畸形,发病率在我国约占新生儿比例的1/1 500~1/2 000^[1],手术是治疗新生儿直肠闭锁的唯一方法,其手术方式多样,一般预后较好^[2]。后天性直肠狭窄(闭锁)见于结直肠手术后,有研究^[3]报道直肠癌保肛术后吻合口狭窄发生率可达3.6%~30%,其治疗上以内镜下球囊扩张或支架植入为主,严重者需要再次行外科手术治疗^[4]。

磁压榨技术(magnetic compression technique, MCT)是利用2个或2个以上磁体(或数个磁体与数个顺磁性材料)之间的磁性吸引力,通过开腹(胸)手术、腔镜手术、内镜操作、介入操作等来实现脏器的连接再通、组织的压榨闭合、管腔内容物的限流等,从而实现对临床疾病进行诊断和治疗的目的^[5-6]。

本文介绍1例直肠癌术后直肠狭窄患者采用MCT实现直肠再通的治疗过程,同时检索国内外数据库总结MCT在直肠狭窄/闭锁治疗方面的经验,以期提高临床医生对MCT的认识。

1 临床资料

患者 男,66岁。因“直肠癌根治术后6个月,发现直肠狭窄3周”于2021年12月收治入西安交通大学附属第一医院肝胆外科。6个月前患者因直肠癌在当地医院行直肠癌根治术,术后恢复良好出院;3周前为行回肠造口还纳于当地医院住院,行结肠造影提示直肠下段狭窄,无法行回肠造口还纳,行内镜下球囊扩张治疗失败,为求行直肠狭窄疏通术特来我院,遂来我院寻求MCT治疗。

既往无肝炎、结核、疟疾病史,否认高血压、心脏病、糖尿病及脑血管疾病,否认外伤史,无输血史,无过敏史。入院后血、尿、粪常规检查正常,肝肾功、电解质、凝血功能、传染性指标、肿瘤标志物均正常。行结肠造影,经肛门注入适

量碘水后造影观察可见直肠下段距肛门112 mm处狭窄,最窄处4.4 mm,累及长度约47 mm,导管通过明显受阻,可见部分碘水经过直肠狭窄处向上填充(图1A)。结肠镜检查:循肛门进镜5 cm可见吻合口管腔吻合钉残留,继续进镜约10 cm,内镜受牵制明显,无法继续进镜,所见黏膜糜烂或溃疡形成,吸引后可见新鲜血性液体流出,无法观察管腔情况;循回肠造瘘口进镜过回盲部进入结肠,可见直肠下段狭窄,狭窄处宽约4 mm(图1B-C)。

完善腹部增强CT和结肠镜下组织活检排除肿瘤复发和严重的心肺疾病所导致的全麻手术禁忌后,在静吸复合麻醉下行磁压榨直肠狭窄疏通术。本例患者采用钕铁硼磁环,磁环表面氮化钛镀层处理麻醉满意后取截石位,经回肠造瘘口进小肠镜将1枚磁环(外径14 mm,内径4 mm,厚度6 mm)送至直肠狭窄段近端,将3枚与近端磁环相同尺寸的磁环相吸后经肛门送至直肠狭窄段远端,两端磁环无法相吸,术中X线提示磁环之间距离较大(图2B)。

遂调整手术方案,采用增强磁力采用组装式磁体方案,小肠镜辅助下将斑马导丝经回肠造瘘口置入直肠狭窄段近端,调整导丝,使导丝头端穿过直肠狭窄段并从肛门引出体外。磁体中央均有通孔,回肠造口端斑马导丝穿过磁体中央孔,利用鼻胆引流塑料管推送磁体进入结肠(EN)塑料管推送磁体进入结肠,留置磁体及斑马导丝在肠道内,术毕,患者安返病房。2 d后腹部X线片可见组合式磁体沿斑马导丝到达直肠狭窄段上端(图3A),另一组装式磁体穿入肛门侧斑马导丝,沿斑马导丝推动磁体至直肠内,X线片可见磁体间距离较大(图3B),另用一头端固定有磁体(头端磁体极性与肛门侧磁体极性相同)的5 F导管穿入斑马导丝,并推送导管,导管头端磁体依靠斥力对直肠远端磁体持续施加推力,10 min后可见狭窄段两端的磁体间距缩小(图3C)。3 d后复查腹部

X线片可见直肠狭窄段磁体相吸在一起 (图3D-E)。6 d后磁体沿斑马导丝自肛门排出 (图4A), 立即行结肠镜检查可见直肠通畅性建立 (图4B), 为预

防再次狭窄, 经肛门给予留置 7.5 Fr 气管插管作为支撑 (图4C)。10 d后拔除直肠支撑管并行回肠造口还纳术, 术后恢复良好, 排便正常 (图4D)。

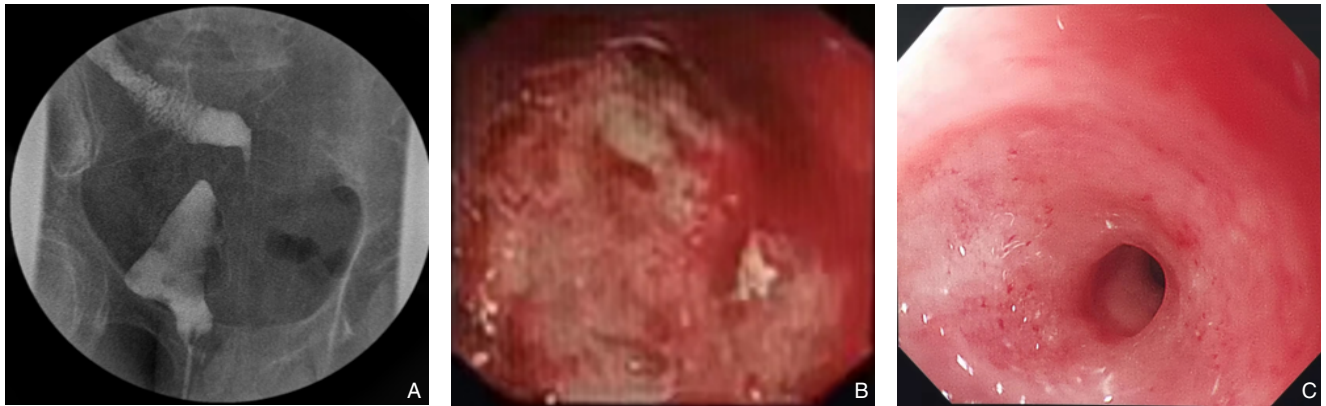


图1 患者结肠造影及结肠镜检查 A: 结肠造影所示直肠狭窄部位; B: 结肠镜所示狭窄段远端; C: 结肠镜所示狭窄段近端

Figure 1 Colonography and colonoscopy of the patient A: Colonography showing the site of rectum stenosis; B: Colonoscopy showing the distal segment of the stenosis; C: Colonoscopy showing the proximal segment of the stenosis

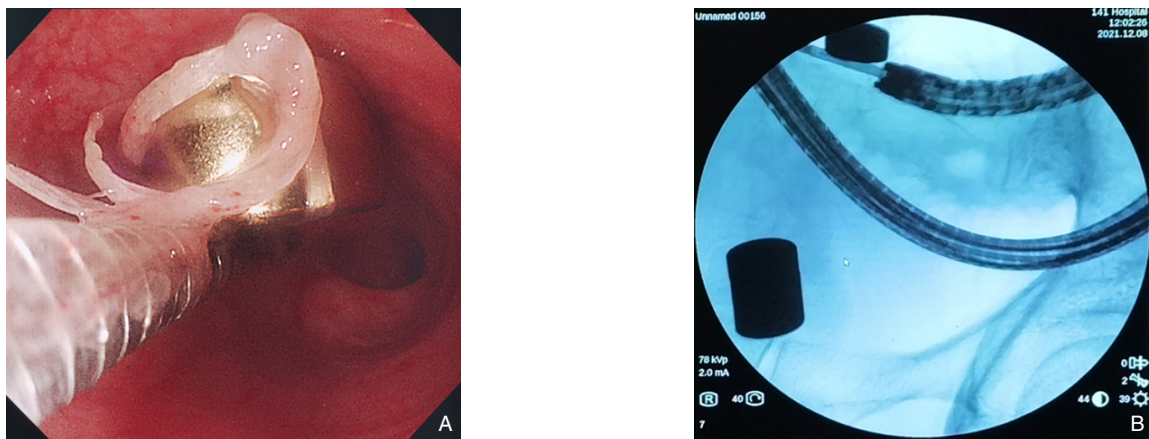


图2 磁体置入过程 A: 经小肠镜将磁体置入狭窄段近端; B: 术中X线显示狭窄段两端的磁体位置

Figure 2 Magnet placement process A: Placing the magnet to the proximal end of the stenosis by enteroscope; B: Intraoperative X-ray showing the position of magnets at both ends of the stenosis segment

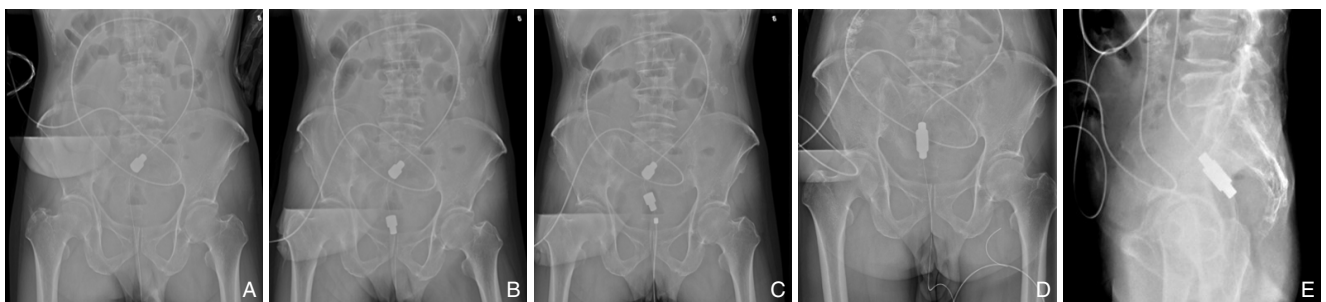


图3 磁力压榨过程 A: 经回肠造口置入的磁体到达狭窄段近端; B: 经肛门置入另一组磁体至狭窄段远端; C: 沿斑马导丝推送肛门侧磁体; D: 狭窄段两侧磁体相吸 (正位片); E: 狭窄段两侧磁体相吸 (侧位片)

Figure 3 Magnetic compression process A: Insertion of a magnet through the ileostomy to the proximal end of the stenosis; B: Insertion of another set of magnets through the anus to the distal end of the stenosis; C: Introducing the anal magnet along the zebra guide wire; D: Attraction each other of the magnets on two side of the stenosis (anteroposterior radiograph); E: Attraction each other of the magnets on two side of the stenosis (lateral radiograph)

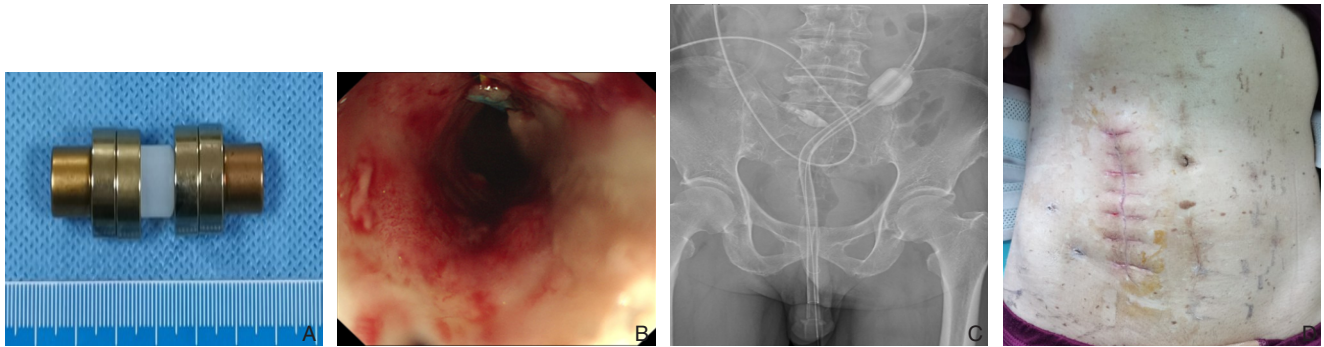


图4 磁体排出 A: 经肛门排出的磁体; B: 结肠镜检查提示直肠通畅性建立; C: 经肛门留置7.5 Fr气管导管支撑狭窄段; D: 回肠造瘘还纳, 切口愈合良好

Figure 4 Magnet discharge A: Discharge of the magnets through the anus; B: Colonoscopy showing the establishment of rectal patency; C: Placement of a 7.5 Fr endotracheal tube through the anus to support the stenosis; D: Ileostomy reduction and effective wound healing

2 讨论

通过检索 PubMed、CNKI、万方等数据库自建

库至2022年1月中关于用MCT治疗直肠狭窄/闭锁的文献, 共查找到5篇, 其中2篇报道了同一病例, 因此共涉及到4例患者, 归纳总结于表1。

表1 MCT治疗相关文献

Figure 1 Literature related to MCT treatment

序号	年份	作者	性别	年龄	原发病	磁体置入方式	吻合再通时间
1	2014	Russell,等 ^[7]	男	4个月	新生儿先天性直肠闭锁	造瘘口+肛门	4 d
2	2019,2020	刘仕琪,等 ^[8] ,Liu,等 ^[9]	男	3个月	新生儿坏死性小肠结肠炎	开腹手术	9 d
3	2020	Kamada,等 ^[10]	女	81岁	乙状结肠穿孔性憩室炎	造瘘口+肛门	5 d
4	2021	Lu,等 ^[11]	男	60岁	直肠癌	造瘘口+肛门	13 d

既往文献报道的4例患者中, 2例为先天性疾病引起, 第1例为先天性直肠闭锁, 先实施肠道造瘘, 为磁体的置入建立路径, 吻合完成后再进行造口还纳; 第2例为新生儿坏死性小肠结肠炎疾病引起的直肠狭窄, 手术切除后再吻合难度较大, 因此在开腹手术中实施了盲肠-直肠磁吻合, 建立了肠道的连续性; 第3例患者因乙状结肠吻合口狭窄实施了横结肠造口术, 为子磁体置入创造了路径; 第4例为直肠癌术后吻合口狭窄, 患者在实施直肠癌根治术同期实施了肠造口术, 因此为磁体的置入创造了便利条件。以上4例病例闭锁段长度均<10 mm。磁体排出时间均在2周内, 其中小儿的磁体排出时间明显短于成人。所有患者术后长期效果良好。

磁吻合 (magnamosis) 是基于MCT原理, 通过利用特殊设计的磁性装置来实现空腔器官吻合重建的新兴外科吻合技术, 是继缝线吻合和钉式吻合之后的第三种吻合模式^[12]。磁吻合在消化系统中可用于食管端端/侧侧吻合^[13-15]、食管胃吻

合^[16-17]、胆肠吻合^[18-21]、小肠吻合^[22-24]及结直肠吻合^[25], 具有操作简单、吻合效果确切等诸多优势。MCT联合内镜可实现部分外科手术的内镜下治疗^[5], 如微创下治疗肝移植术后胆道狭窄^[26-27]、先天性或获得性食管狭窄^[28-29]、肾移植术后输尿管狭窄^[30]。尽管有关磁吻合基础研究的文献较多, 但真正在临床中应用的较少, 尤其是国内大部分临床医生对磁吻合持迟疑和观望态度, 因此可供学习和借鉴的临床资料有限。

“非接触性”磁场力是磁吻合应用的本质, 也是利用MCT完成空腔脏器吻合不同于机械钉式吻合、手工缝线等其他吻合方式的根本所在。MCT进行消化道吻合时操作路径至关重要, 对于开放手术状态下完成空腔脏器吻合时, 磁体可直接置入到待吻合的消化道两端, 操作比较容易。而当MCT与内镜技术或介入技术结合时, 需要根据患者具体病情, 设计最佳的操作路径。MCT治疗直肠狭窄/闭锁时需要磁体的置入路径, 肛门作为人体自然通道可以被充分利用作为狭窄远端磁体

的置入路径,而狭窄近端磁体的最佳置入路径是肠造口通道。当直肠完全处于闭锁状态时,狭窄近端磁体只能依靠消化内窥镜将其送入到狭窄上方,而当直肠狭窄尚能允许导丝通过时,可将导丝穿过狭窄段,然后从导丝两端加载磁体并借助导管推送磁体至狭窄段两侧。本文所介绍的病例就是利用该路径,其优点是即使磁体置入时处于成角状态,两端磁体也会在导丝的引导下和持续磁场力的作用下实现对位吸合。

长间距是本病例的另一特点,本病例开始置入磁体后,因间距过大狭窄两端磁体无法产生足够的磁力。通过结肠造影可见狭窄段达到 47 mm,远远超过既往报道的病例。为此我们采用了组装机磁体的设计方案,通过 3 个磁体的叠加大大增加了磁体间的吸力,尽管磁体置入后仍显示出较大间隙,但随着磁场力的持续作用,3 d 后再次拍片即可见两端磁体已经对位吸合在一起。这提示我们在应用 MCT 时,要根据患者疾病特点灵活设计和使用磁体,并严格遵循 MCT 中磁体设计的“西安原则”^[31]。

在本研究检索的文献中共报道了 4 例接受 MCT 治疗的患者,其中 3 例在内镜辅助下完成的,1 例是在开腹手术中实施。在内镜辅助完成的 3 例患者中,子磁环在借助肠镜直接置入到狭窄段上方,母磁环则经肛门置入,因狭窄段较短,因此子母磁环直接相吸。但 Kamada 等^[10]所报道的病例中,子磁环和母磁环发生了侧侧相吸,且内镜下难以改变磁环的位置,尽管最终实现了吻合再通,但增加了磁吻合过程中的不稳定因素和其他风险。本研究报道的病例狭窄段较长,因此通过斑马导丝贯穿狭窄段,子母磁环即可沿着导丝进行推进,这样确保磁环在长间距下仍能对位相吸,避免了侧吸等事件的发生,该方法具有重要借鉴价值。

综上,MCT 作为新兴的外科技术,在消化道腔吻合重建上具有广泛的应用空间。尽管 MCT 用于治疗直肠狭窄和闭锁的病例报道非常有限,但其治疗优势已经凸显,根据患者具体的病情特点灵活运用 MCT 将在临床上发挥重要作用。

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本刊常用词汇英文缩写表

C-反应蛋白	CRP	甲型肝炎病毒	HAV	心电图	ECC
Toll样受体	TLRs	碱性成纤维细胞转化生长因子	bFGF	心脏监护病房	CCU
氨基末端激酶	JNK	聚合酶链反应	PCR	血管紧张素II	AngII
白细胞	WBC	抗生物素蛋白-生物素酶复合物法	ABC法	血管内皮生长因子	VEGF
白细胞介素	IL	辣根过氧化物酶	HRP	血管性血友病因子	vWF
半数抑制浓度	IC ₅₀	链霉抗生物素蛋白-生物素酶复合物法	SABC法	血红蛋白	Hb
变异系数	CV	磷酸盐缓冲液	PBS	血肌酐	SCr
标记的链霉抗生物素蛋白-生物素法	SP法	绿色荧光蛋白	GFP	血尿素氮	BUN
表皮生长因子	EGF	酶联免疫吸附测定	ELISA	血小板	PLT
丙氨酸氨基转移酶	ALT	美国食品药品监督管理局	FDA	血压	BP
丙二醛	MDA	脑电图	EEG	血氧饱和度	SO ₂
丙型肝炎病毒	HCV	内毒素/脂多糖	LPS	烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸	NADPH
超氧化物歧化酶	SOD	内皮型一氧化氮合酶	eNOS	严重急性呼吸综合征	SARS
磁共振成像	MRI	内生肌酐清除率	CCr	一氧化氮	NO
极低密度脂蛋白胆固醇	VLDL-C	尿素氮	BUN	一氧化氮合酶	NOS
低密度脂蛋白胆固醇	LDL-C	凝血酶时间	TT	乙二胺四乙酸	EDTA
动脉血二氧化碳分压	PaCO ₂	凝血酶原时间	PT	乙酰胆碱	ACh
动脉血氧分压	PaO ₂	牛血清白蛋白	BSA	乙型肝炎病毒	HBV
二甲基亚砜	DMSO	热休克蛋白	HSP	乙型肝炎病毒e抗体	HBeAb
反转录-聚合酶链反应	RT-PCR	人类免疫缺陷病毒	HIV	乙型肝炎病毒e抗原	HBeAg
辅助性T细胞	Th	人绒毛膜促性腺激素	HCG	乙型肝炎病毒表面抗体	HBsAb
肝细胞生长因子	HGF	三磷酸腺苷	ATP	乙型肝炎病毒表面抗原	HBsAg
干扰素	IFN	三酰甘油	TG	乙型肝炎病毒核心抗体	HBeAb
高密度脂蛋白胆固醇	HDL-C	生理氯化钠溶液	NS	乙型肝炎病毒核心抗原	HBeAg
谷胱甘肽	GSH	世界卫生组织	WHO	异硫氰酸荧光素	FLTC
固相pH梯度	IPG	双蒸水	ddH ₂ O	诱导型一氧化氮合酶	iNOS
核糖核酸	RNA	丝裂原活化蛋白激酶	MAPK	原位末端标记法	TUNEL
核因子-κB	NF-κB	四甲基偶氮唑盐微量酶反应	MTT	杂合性缺失	LOH
红细胞	RBC	苏木精-伊红染色	HE	增强化学发光法	ECL
红细胞沉降率	ESR	胎牛血清	FBS	肿瘤坏死因子	TNF
环氧化酶-2	COX-2	体质量指数	BMI	重症监护病房	ICU
活化部分凝血活酶时间	APTT	天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶	AST	转化生长因子	TGF
活性氧	ROS	脱氧核糖核酸	DNA	自然杀伤细胞	NK细胞
获得性免疫缺陷综合征	AIDS	细胞间黏附分子	ICAM	直接胆红素	DBIL
肌酐	Cr	细胞外基质	ECM	总胆固醇	TC
基质金属蛋白酶	MMP	细胞外调节蛋白激酶	ERK	总胆红素	Tbil
计算机X线断层照相技术	CT	纤连蛋白	FN		