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· 文献综述 ·

## 腹膜粘连无创评估手段的进展

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### 摘要

腹膜粘连是指手术、创伤、腹腔感染、腹膜透析等病因导致的腹腔脏器和组织修复过程中形成的异常的纤维连接。腹部手术是腹膜粘连的最常见原因, 绝大多数腹部手术患者术后均会出现不同程度的腹膜粘连。腹膜粘连可以导致患者出现长期的腹痛、诱发肠梗阻, 部分患者可能因为粘连带的卡压而出现急性肠坏死。而在女性中, 腹膜粘连增加了女性不孕的风险。除此之外, 腹膜粘连可以使二次手术变得困难, 术中容易出现副损伤。通过无创手段来评估腹膜粘连的程度, 筛查腹膜粘连的高危人群, 评估药物和屏障材料的临床效果, 具有重要的临床意义。超声检查、磁共振电影成像和人工气腹CT能够对腹膜粘连进行精准评估。除此之外, 体质量指数、炎症标志物以及赖氨酰氧化酶样蛋白2等指标也对粘连的评估有一定的价值。笔者对目前的腹膜粘连无创评估手段进行综述, 以为临床提供参考。

### 关键词

组织黏连; 腹膜; 超声检查; 磁共振成像, 电影; 体层摄影术, X线计算机; 综述  
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## Advances in non-invasive assessment methods for peritoneal adhesions

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### Abstract

Peritoneal adhesions refer to abnormal fibrous connections that form during the repair process of abdominal organs and tissues due to various causes such as surgery, trauma, intra-abdominal infections, and peritoneal dialysis. Abdominal surgery is the most common cause of peritoneal adhesions, and the majority of patients who undergo abdominal surgery will experience varying degrees of peritoneal adhesions after surgery. Peritoneal adhesions can lead to long-term abdominal pain, induce intestinal obstruction, and in some cases, acute intestinal necrosis due to constriction by adhesions. In females, peritoneal adhesions increase the risk of infertility. Furthermore, peritoneal adhesions can make

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subsequent surgery difficult, with a higher risk of associated injuries. Non-invasive methods for assessing the extent of peritoneal adhesions, screening high-risk populations for adhesions, and evaluating the clinical effectiveness of drugs and barrier materials are of significant clinical importance. Ultrasonography, cine magnetic resonance imaging, and artificial pneumoperitoneum CT can provide precise assessments of peritoneal adhesions. In addition, parameters such as body mass index, inflammatory markers, and lysyl oxidase-like protein 2 also have some value in evaluating adhesions. In this review, the authors summarize the current non-invasive assessment methods for peritoneal adhesions, aiming to provide clinical insights and guidance.

### Key words

Tissue Adhesions; Peritoneum; Ultrasonography; Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Cine; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Review

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腹膜粘连是指腹腔脏器和组织修复过程中形成的,器官之间或器官与腹壁之间异常的纤维连接,是腹部手术术后最为常见的并发症。据报道<sup>[1]</sup>,90%以上的腹部手术患者术后会发生不同程度的腹膜粘连。除了手术之外,创伤、腹腔感染、腹膜透析等也可以导致腹膜粘连<sup>[2]</sup>。腹膜粘连可以导致慢性腹痛、反复发作的肠梗阻以及女性的不孕<sup>[3-4]</sup>,同时增加二次手术的难度和风险。

腹膜粘连的发病机制复杂。在腹膜微环境中分布有腹膜间皮细胞、中性粒细胞、嗜酸性粒细胞、淋巴细胞、巨噬细胞、肥大细胞等多种细胞。生理条件下,这些细胞成分维持着腹膜微环境的动态稳定。当细菌和异物侵入腹膜腔时,纤维蛋白和炎性细胞随腹腔液渗出以限制、清除并吸收异物,最终纤维蛋白被吸收,腹膜损伤正常愈合。病理条件下,上述细胞功能紊乱,从而导致腹腔粘连的形成<sup>[5]</sup>。目前临床上预防腹膜粘连的方法主要是在术中使用氧化再生纤维素、羧甲基纤维素或透明质酸<sup>[6]</sup>、富血小板血浆凝胶等阻隔剂<sup>[7]</sup>;使用纤维蛋白溶解剂、抗氧化剂、抗炎药等可以调节粘连形成过程中细胞和分子的药物<sup>[8]</sup>;基因治疗是一个新兴的研究领域,转化生长因子 $\beta$  (transforming growth factor  $\beta$ , TGF- $\beta$ )、基质金属蛋白酶抑制因子1 (metallopeptidase inhibitor 1, TIMP-1)和白细胞介素10 (interleukin 10, IL-10)等是预防和治疗腹膜粘连的潜在靶点,在激活免疫反应和组织修复中起重要作用<sup>[9-10]</sup>,通过干预这些基因和分子的活性可以防止粘连的形成<sup>[11]</sup>。

干预性临床研究多数前瞻性招募手术患者,

在二次手术时探查腹膜粘连的情况并进行粘连评分,以评估抗粘连药物和屏障材料的效果。曾兵等<sup>[12]</sup>将腹腔粘连大致分为点状粘连、线状粘连、面状粘连、膜性粘连、瘢痕性粘连和混合型粘连。Coccolin等<sup>[13]</sup>将腹部划分为9个区域,并根据是否存在粘连及粘连的严重程度进行评分,得出一个腹膜粘连指数,总分为30分,从而准确描述腹腔内粘连程度。观察性研究尤其是回顾性研究,则多数关注患者术后出现粘连性肠梗阻或再入院的风险,而非腹膜粘连本身。如何通过无创手段来评估腹膜粘连的程度,是多数临床医生关心的问题。不需要手术探查即可评估腹膜粘连,势必有助于开展腹膜粘连的临床研究,以及便于探究药物和屏障材料的临床效果。基于此,本文将对目前腹膜粘连无创评估的检查检验方法进行综述,以期临床开展相关研究提供理论依据和指导。

## 1 超声检查 (ultrasonography, US)

US评估腹膜粘连多基于内脏滑动征 (sliding sign),通过检测内脏器官在呼吸周期中滑动到腹壁时的自然偏移来评估腹膜粘连的程度。当这种偏移受到阻碍且内脏纵向滑动距离 $<1$  cm时,就提示存在粘连<sup>[14]</sup>。一项荟萃分析<sup>[15]</sup>纳入了1 609例接受腹部手术的患者,分析后得出:经腹超声 (transabdominal ultrasonography, TAU)检测腹膜粘连的敏感度为91.1%,特异度为93.2%,阳性预测值为 (positive predictive value, PPV) 86.8%,阴性预测值 (negative predictive value, NPV) 为98.0%。

其中有12项研究评估了脐周区域的腹膜粘连,在890例患者中,脐周的粘连发生率为12.0%。Charemjiratragul等<sup>[16]</sup>招募了380例接受二次剖宫产的妇女,通过术前经腹US来评估子宫的滑动征,发现该检查对中重度腹膜粘连的敏感度和特异度分别为60.6%和91.9%。另一项多中心随机双盲的临床研究<sup>[17]</sup>纳入了既往接受过腹盆腔手术的107例女性患者,采用经阴道超声(transvaginal sonography, TVS)评估内脏滑动征,结果发现TVS滑动征预测粘连的敏感度为96.3%,特异度为92.6%。

弹性成像技术属于超声成像技术的新发展趋势,可以定量测量组织的弹性。其中剪切波弹性成像(shear wave elastography, SWE)是弹性成像的声辐射力脉冲技术之一,目前用于评估乳房、肝脏、前列腺、甲状腺和肌肉骨骼的病变<sup>[18]</sup>,也可以适用于孕妇剖宫产皮肤切口的皮下组织硬度的测量。研究<sup>[19]</sup>表明,皮下组织硬度与腹膜粘连程度呈正相关,这说明通过剪切波弹性成像去预测粘连的程度是可行的。

## 2 磁共振电影成像(cine magnetic resonance imaging, Cine-MRI)

这项技术利用磁共振快速成像序列对运动的脏器实施快速成像,从而达到每单个帧幅相对“冻结”运动,并产生一系列运动过程的不同时段(实相)的“静止”影像,然后将若干次运动过程的帧幅影像组成完整的动态系列影像,并以电影形式进行显示。此技术无需使用造影剂,在Cine-MRI期间指示患者进行Valsalva动作或用力呼吸,横切面和矢状面拍摄覆盖整个腹部的图像,并将其整合到MRI影片中,在抑制/放松或吸气/呼气时,腹腔内的内容物在腹壁下自由滑动,若存在腹膜粘连的情况,滑动的距离减少<sup>[20]</sup>。

Lang等<sup>[21]</sup>纳入了89例因腹膜粘连相关并发症而再次手术的患者,在术前进行Cine-MRI检查,最终报告的总体准确率达90%。另一项前瞻双盲的临床研究<sup>[22]</sup>纳入了108例既往接受过腹部手术的患者,对比TAU和Cine-MRI诊断腹部粘连的效果。结果发现:TAU的敏感度为91.4%,特异度为100%,PPV为90.7%,NPV为100%,诊断准确率

为87.9%;Cine-MRI的敏感度为90.8%,特异度为100%,PPV为90.7%,NPV为100%,诊断准确率为91.7%。TAU和Cine-MRI在评估腹壁粘连方面无显著差异,但Cine-MRI在评估腹腔内器官粘连方面更胜一筹。

## 3 人工气腹CT (artificial pneumoperitoneum CT, CT-PP)

人工气腹最初用于腹腔镜手术,借助气压将腹壁与腹部器官分开,为外科医生提供广阔的视野和轻松进行手术的空间。随着CT的发展,人工气腹逐渐被用作CT扫描中的一种成像方法,通过影像学获得腹部内脏和腹膜间隙的断层解剖结构,为腹腔内疾病的诊治提供更直观的依据。CT-PP成像分辨率好,可观察腹腔脏器与腹膜的关系,为腹膜粘连的诊治提供了新的途径。

CT-PP操作简单,只需局部穿刺点局部麻醉,患者痛苦程度低,且气腹压无需实时监测。与TAU和Cine-MRI相比,CT-PP在提高手术的准确性和安全性方面具有很大的潜力<sup>[20]</sup>。Wang等<sup>[23]</sup>回顾性分析了331例患者,以手术结果为金标准,分析CT-PP诊断的一致性。结果发现CT-PP诊断腹膜粘连的敏感度、特异度和准确度分别为100%、95.04%和95.46%。根据一致性检验,CT-PP影像诊断与手术结果具有高度一致性( $\kappa=0.796$ ,  $P<0.05$ )。CT-PP技术具有安全可靠、实用性强、成像效果良好等众多优势,可以为腹膜粘连的诊断提供了良好的影像学依据。

## 4 体质指数(body mass index, BMI)和炎症标志物

除了上述影像学手段,诸如BMI及炎症标记物的指标在预测腹膜粘连方面也有一定的价值。Kinay等<sup>[24]</sup>纳入了202例既往接受过剖宫产手术的孕妇,发现BMI指数高的肥胖者腹膜粘连的程度更重。TGF- $\beta$ 已被证实与腹膜粘连的发生有关<sup>[3]</sup>。组织损伤导致的TGF- $\beta$ 分泌增加会改变腹膜成纤维细胞的黏附特性、整合素和细胞骨架蛋白的表达,并诱导细胞的迁移<sup>[25]</sup>。Torres等<sup>[26]</sup>招募了80例既往接受过腹盆腔手术的患者,按是否发生腹膜

粘连进行分组,分析后发现:在预测腹膜粘连方面,血清TGF- $\beta$ 水平(敏感度:72.2%,特异度:68.4%)、BMI(敏感度:61.1%,特异度:84.2%)、C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)(敏感度:65.9%,特异度:73.3%)及中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(敏感度:54.7%,特异度:75.2%)具有统计学意义,其中TGF- $\beta$ 的曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)达到0.769。

## 5 赖氨酰氧化酶样蛋白2(lysyl oxidase-like 2, LOXL2)

多项研究<sup>[27-29]</sup>表明,LOXL2在肝、肾、肺等器官的纤维化过程中发挥重要作用。Xie等<sup>[30]</sup>回顾性分析了143例慢性盆腔炎患者,结果提示慢性盆腔炎患者的血清LOXL2水平显著高于健康对照,且血清LOXL2水平是患者发生盆腔粘连的独立预测因素。LOXL2能否预测腹部手术患者术后腹膜粘连的形成与程度,目前尚有待进一步研究和探索。

## 6 总结

腹膜粘连发生率高,影响患者生活质量,增加了医疗负担。通过临床研究筛查腹膜粘连的高危人群,评估药物和屏障材料的临床效果,势必具有重要意义。多种无创手段可用于检测和诊断腹膜粘连,其中US、Cine-MRI和CT-PP是可靠的手段,而BMI和血液指标的价值则有待进一步验证。此外,对于临床来说,仅仅关注腹膜粘连是否存在是不够的,还要确定这些粘连是否会导致慢性腹痛和肠梗阻,以及对二次手术所带来的难度和风险。新的评估腹膜粘连的无创手段也需要未来进一步的研究与探索。

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