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· 专题研究 ·

输尿管导管在微创治疗胆囊结石合并胆总管结石及乳头狭窄中的应用

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摘要

背景与目的: 胆囊结石、胆总管结石合并十二指肠乳头狭窄的处理方式常用方式有分期内镜下十二指肠乳头括约肌切开 (EST) + 腹腔镜下胆囊切除术 (LC), 但在结石较大或较多时分期内镜下胆总管结石清除率相较腹腔镜手术更低。为了能在较高的胆总管结石清除率下一并处理十二指肠乳头狭窄, 且能减少传统胆总管前壁手术创伤以及能够一期缝合胆总管, 本研究探讨输尿管导管引导下同期行 LC+ 腹腔镜下经胆囊管胆总管探查 (LTCBDE) + EST+ 胆总管一期缝合术治疗胆囊结石、胆总管结石合并乳头狭窄的可行性及其临床应用价值。

方法: 收集成都市第二人民医院 2018 年 1 月—2020 年 1 月微创治疗胆囊结石、胆总管结石合并乳头狭窄的患者临床资料, 纳入符合标准的患者共 78 例, 其中 40 例在输尿管导管引导下同期行 LC+LTCBDE+EST+ 一期缝合 (观察组), 38 例分期行 EST+LC (对照组), 比较两组患者围手术期临床资料。

结果: 两组术前基本资料具有可比性。两组患者术后均无胆汁漏发生, 观察组术后无急性胰腺炎发生, 对照组术后出现 3 例急性胰腺炎 (7.9%)。观察组手术时间、术后住院时间短于对照组, 术后血淀粉酶水平低于对照组 (均 $P < 0.05$), 两组术中出血量、术后肝功能指标、术后鼻胆管拔出时间差异无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$)。两组共 62 例获随访 1~8 个月, 中位随访时间为 6 个月, 随访病例均无反复腹痛, 无反复发作的黄疸, 无胆道狭窄、残留结石或结石复发。

结论: 输尿管导管引导下同期行 LC+LTCBDE+EST+ 一期缝合治疗胆囊结石、胆总管结石合并十二指肠乳头狭窄安全可行, 且使术中操作均更加精确, 可在一定程度上控制手术创伤, 减少并发症, 从而加快患者术后康复。

关键词

胆囊结石病; 胆总管结石病; 最小侵入性外科手术; 输尿管导管

中图分类号: R657.4

Application of ureteral catheter in minimally invasive treatment of concomitant gallbladder and common bile duct stones combined with papillary stenosis

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Abstract

Background and Aims: The staged endoscopic sphincterotomy (EST) plus laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) is the common treatment method for concomitant gallbladder and common bile duct stones combined with papillary stenosis. However, for large stone or multiple stones, the clearance rate of staged endoscopic stone extraction is lower than that of laparoscopic operation. For the purpose of achieving a high clearance rate of choledocholithiasis with simultaneous treatment of papillary stenosis, and reducing the injury of the anterior wall of the common bile duct by traditional surgery with primary closure of the common bile duct, this study was conducted to investigate the feasibility and clinical value of the one-stage procedure of LC plus laparoscopic transcystic common bile duct exploration (LTCBDE) and EST with primary closure of the common bile duct under the guidance of the ureteral catheter in the treatment of concomitant gallbladder and common bile duct stones combined with papillary stenosis.

Methods: The clinical data of patients with gallbladder and common bile duct stones combined with papillary stenosis treated by minimally invasive surgery in Chengdu Second People's Hospital from January 2018 to January 2020 were collected. A total of 78 patients meeting the criteria were enrolled, including 40 patients undergoing one-stage procedure of LC+LTCBDE+EST with primary closure of the common bile duct under the guidance of ureteral catheter (observation group) and 38 patients undergoing staged procedures of EST followed by LC (control group). The perioperative clinical data of the two groups of patients were compared.

Results: The preoperative general data were comparable between the two groups of patients. After operation, no bile leakage occurred in both groups, acute pancreatitis occurred in none of the cases in observation group but occurred in 3 cases (7.9%) in control group. The operative time and length of postoperative hospital stay were shorter and the level of postoperative blood amylase was lower in observation group than those in control group (all $P < 0.05$), while there were no significant differences in terms of intraoperative blood loss, postoperative liver function parameters and nasobiliary drainage time between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). A total of 62 patients in both groups were followed up for one month to 8 months, with a median follow-up time of 6 months, and in all of them, no repeated abdominal pain and repeated bouts of jaundice occurred, and no biliary stricture and retained or recurrent stones were found.

Conclusion: Synchronous LC+LTCBDE+EST with primary closure under the guidance of the ureteral catheter in the treatment of gallbladder and common bile duct stones combined with papillary stenosis is safe and feasible, and it makes operation more accurate, which can reduce the surgical trauma and complications to a certain extent, and thereby accelerate the postoperative recovery of the patients.

Key words

Cholecystolithiasis; Choledocholithiasis; Minimally Invasive Surgical Procedures; Ureteral Catheter

CLC number: R657.4

胆囊结石合并胆总管结石作为肝胆外科的常见病,随着近年来生活质量的提高,其发病率有上升趋势,且合并十二指肠乳头狭窄患者并不少见^[1]。而目前分期内镜下十二指肠乳头括约肌切开(EST)+腹腔镜下胆囊切除术(LC)或同期行LC+腹腔镜下经胆囊管胆总管探查(LTCBDE)已成为治疗胆囊结石、胆总管结石合并十二指肠乳

头狭窄的常见手术治疗方法。而同期LCBDE中,国内外学者有报道经胆囊管入路行胆道探查治疗胆总管结石,取得了一定成效^[2-4],但胆囊管入路对自身解剖要求较高,胆囊管较细或汇合部解剖异常均可能降低其手术成功率,且在合并十二指肠乳头狭窄时而未合理处理,盲目行胆总管一期缝合的术后胆汁漏、黄疸、肝功能损害等并发症

并不少见^[5]，笔者则通过在输尿管导管引导下同期行LC+LTCBDE+EST+一期缝合治疗胆囊结石、胆总管结石合并乳头狭窄，并取得了良好效果。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

收集成都市第二人民医院2018年1月—2020年1月微创治疗胆总管结石合并乳头狭窄的患者临床资料，将采用不同手术方式治疗的患者进行分组，其中经输尿管导管引导下同期行LC+LTCBDE+EST+一期缝合患者为观察组，分期行EST+LC患者为对照组。

1.2 纳入排除标准

纳入标准：术前检查明确诊断为胆囊结石、胆总管结石者，明确有十二指肠乳头有狭窄者，胆总管内径0.8~2.0 cm者，输尿管导管引导同期行LC+LTCBDE+EST+一期缝合者，分期行EST+LC者。排除标准：术前或术中明确有胆道变异者，经胆囊管无法使用5 mm胆道镜进行胆道探查者，分期EST胆总管结石未取净者，术前有腹腔镜手术禁忌者。

1.3 相关诊断及判定标准

胆道结石诊断：B超、腹部CT、腹部磁共振成像等；十二指肠乳头狭窄诊断：胆道镜见十二指肠部肉芽组织及瘢痕增生或造影、MRCP或ERCP见明显胆道狭窄影像或利用半张开的取石网或斑马导丝判定乳头有无狭窄^[6-7]；鼻胆管拔除指针：一般EST术后3 d为十二指肠乳头水肿高峰，3 d后视患者黄疸消退及直接胆红素下降情况可拔除^[8-9]。

1.4 手术方法

两组手术均由同一主刀完成，围手术期管理方式以及采用的处理方式基本保持相同。

观察组（同期LC+LTCBDE+EST+一期缝合）^[10]：第一步，患者均采用头高脚低20~30°，左侧倾斜15~20°体位，四孔法，即脐部下缘置入10 mm穿刺器，建立气腹，依次前正中线剑突下2 cm偏右由肝缘韧带右侧缘置入10 mm穿刺器，右侧腋前线及腋中线肋缘下1~2 cm分别置入5 mm穿刺器。第二步，仔细解剖胆囊三角，充分游离胆囊管至汇合部，金属钛夹夹闭或7号丝线在距胆囊管汇合部约1 cm处结扎，防止操作中细小结石掉入

胆总管，将胆囊由胆囊床游离后由腋中线助手孔使用钝头抓钳牵拉或腹腔镜吸引杆挑起胆囊颈部，根据术中需要随时调整胆囊牵拉角度，充分暴露术野。第三步，胆囊管直径较粗时在距胆囊管与胆总管汇合部1.5~2 cm切开胆囊管前壁约0.2 cm，如胆囊管直径较细时则于胆囊管与胆总管汇合部切开约0.2 cm，此时再由腋前线穿刺孔旁切开皮肤0.2 cm，气腹针穿刺入腹，通过气腹针内通道置入4-F输尿管导管后拔除气腹针，将4-F输尿管导管头端通过胆囊管前壁或者汇合部的小切口插入向左下进入胆总管约10~15 cm，较粗的胆囊管沿输尿管导管引导延长切口1 cm左右，较细的胆囊管则沿汇合部切口延长0.5 cm至胆总管侧壁，以胆道镜能进入为准，术中可根据输尿管导管标记刻度精准掌握切开长度。第四步，血管钳适当扩张胆囊管切口，剑突下穿刺器置入5 mm胆道镜（如胆囊管较细，可取出输尿管导管以免影响胆道镜进入胆总管），助手此时可使用血管钳将胆囊管的下侧壁稍向右上提起，以利于形成张力使胆道镜更易向左下行胆总管探查，利用取石网篮取出结石，如结石较大或嵌顿于胆总管下段可使用液电或激光碎石后取出，取石后胆道镜再检查肝总管及肝内胆管，最后胆道镜再次探查胆总管下段，确认结石取净，胆道镜观察十二指肠乳头内口括约肌的舒张收缩情况及是否有炎性肉芽增生或瘢痕组织形成，利用半张开的取石网或斑马导丝判定乳头有无狭窄。第五步，经胆道镜直视下（或通过胆道镜钳道）将输尿管导管插过十二指肠乳头进入肠腔约2 cm，助手使用血管钳维持输尿管导管不后退，退出胆道镜，鼻胆管尾端空腔内嵌套入输尿管导管尾部，4-0可吸收缝线缝扎固定，同时主刀下台经口置入十二指肠镜，十二指肠镜直视且在输尿管导管引导下十二指肠乳头切开，再通过十二指肠镜钳道置入取石网篮抓取插入肠腔的4-F输尿管头端拖拉出口腔，继续拖拉直至鼻胆管置入胆总管，最后由腹腔镜下血管钳辅助置入鼻胆管头端的20~30 cm，使其盘曲在胆总管内，最后由鼻腔引出鼻胆管。第六步，常规选择4-0可吸收缝线间断或连续缝合胆囊管切口，由切口近端至远端，缝合时注意切口下的鼻胆管，缝至距离胆总管侧壁约1 cm即可，生物夹在不超过缝线远端位置夹闭胆囊管，切除胆囊由剑突下穿刺孔取出，通过腋中线或腋前线穿刺孔放置引流管1根

或两根于温氏孔。术中相关图片见图1。

术中操作时应注意助手向右上牵拉胆囊, 根据需要随时调整牵拉角度及力量, 充分暴露胆囊管及胆总管的术野, 经过胆囊的适当力量及角度的牵拉, 胆囊管不盘曲打折, 即使胆囊管汇入胆总管位置有轻微汇合位置变异也可适当纠正, 在输尿管引导下更加利于胆道镜通过胆囊管切口行

胆道探查, 提高手术成功率。

对照组(分期EST+LC): 经口将十二指肠镜插至十二指肠乳头附近, 弓形刀带斑马导丝进行逆行插管, 造影明确插管进入胆总管后, 弓形刀切开十二指肠乳头, 使用取石网或取石球囊取尽胆总管结石, 常规斑马导丝引导逆行留置鼻胆管, 等待3~7 d拔出鼻胆管后择期行LC。

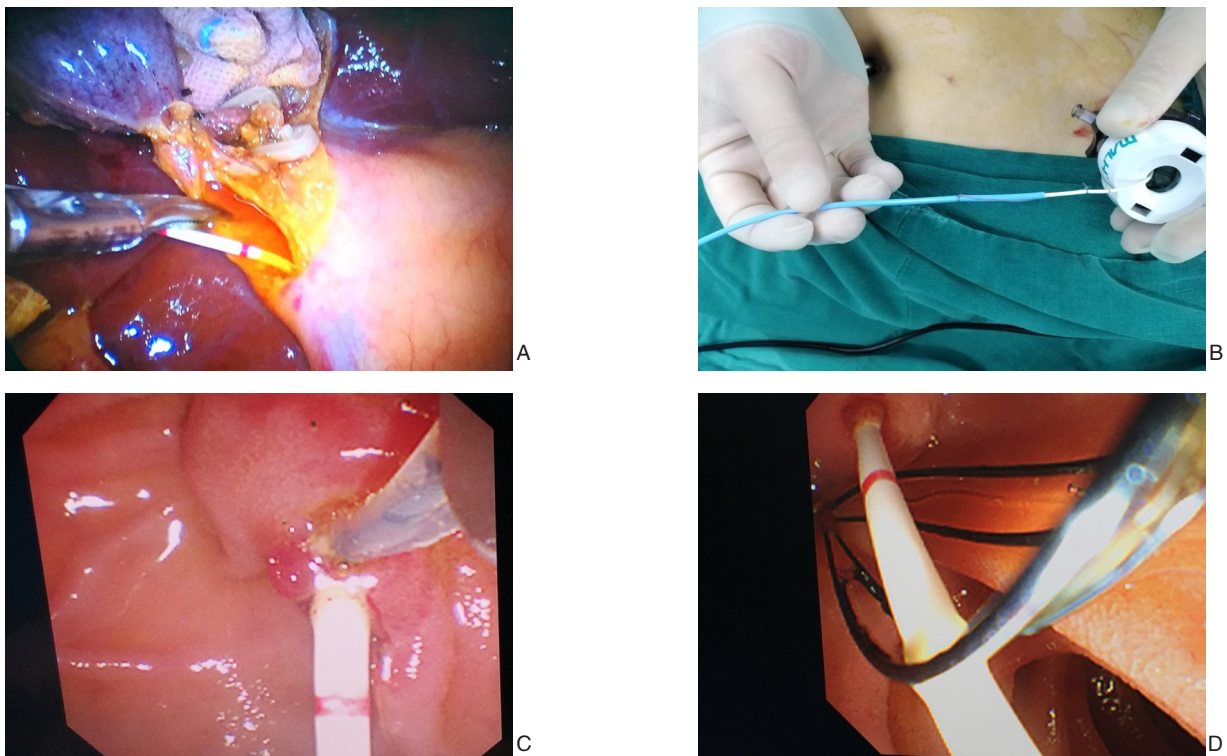


图1 同期LC+LTCBDE+EST+一期缝合术中照片 A: 输尿管导管引导胆囊管切开; B: 输尿管导管尾端固定鼻胆管; C: 输尿管导管引导行乳头切开; D: 内镜下套取输尿管导管头端

Figure 1 Intraoperative views of synchronous LC+LCBDE+EST with primary closure A: Ureteral catheter guided cystic duct incision; B: Fixation of nasobiliary duct at the end of ureteral catheter; C: Duodenal papillary sphincterotomy guided by ureteral catheter; D: Engagement of the head of ureteral catheter under endoscope

1.5 统计学处理

两组围手术期资料采用SPSS 21.0软件对其进行统计学分析, 计量资料正态分布或近似正态分布以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 方差齐时组间采用独立样本 t 检验进行比较, 方差不齐时采用 t 检验进行比较, 非正态分布以中位数(四分位数间距)[M (IQR)]表示, 组间比较采用非参数检验, 计数资料以百分率表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验, 均以 $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验水准, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 术前一般资料

按照纳入标准及排除标准共纳入78例患者, 其中观察组40例, 对照组38例, 两组术前一般资料差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$), 具有可比性(表1)。

2.2 术中与术后临床资料

观察组其中3例4-F输尿管导管经胆囊管切口置入肠腔困难, 通过斑马导丝引导后置入成功。两组患者术后均无胆汁漏发生, 观察组术后无急性胰腺炎发生, 对照组术后出现3例急性胰腺炎

(7.9%)，两组术中出血、术后DBIL、AST、ALT、鼻胆管拔出时间差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)，观察组手术时间、术后住院时间短于对照组，术后血淀粉酶水平低于对照组(均 $P<0.05$)(表2)。

表1 两组患者术前基本资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of preoperative basic data between the two groups of patients

术前资料	观察组 (n=40)	对照组 (n=38)	t/χ^2	P
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	55.80±15.08	50.68±15.78	1.46	>0.05
性别[n(%)]				
男	20(50.0)	16(42.1)	0.51	>0.05
女	20(50.0)	22(57.9)		
胆总管结石[n(%)]				
单发	12(30.0)	14(36.8)	0.63	>0.05
多发	28(70.0)	24(63.2)		
胆总管直径(cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.17±0.26	1.21±0.31	-0.71	>0.05
术前AST(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	70.55±27.49	81.97±29.08	-1.78	>0.05
术前ALT(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	130.95±69.30	123.68±69.31	0.54	>0.05
术前DBIL(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	39.25±11.70	40.68±9.42	-0.59	>0.05
术前血淀粉酶(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	49.75±15.01	55.92±20.09	-1.54	>0.05

表2 两组患者术中与术后指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of intraoperative and postoperative variables between the two groups of patients

指标	观察组(n=40)	对照组(n=38)	t/Z	P
手术时间(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	105.98±11.49	119.74±16.57	-4.28	<0.05
术中出血(mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	42.00±8.53	38.42±7.89	1.92	>0.05
术后DBIL(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	27.80±9.29	27.74±9.18	0.03	>0.05
术后AST(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	52.85±20.73	56.50±21.08	-0.77	>0.05
术后ALT(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	88.08±44.39	75.34±29.27	1.49	>0.05
术后血淀粉酶[U/L, M(IQR)]	66(38.25)	132(87.75)	-5.10	<0.05
术后住院时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.78±0.66	8.08±1.51	-8.79	<0.05
鼻胆管拔出时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.15±0.77	3.87±0.96	1.43	>0.05

2.3 术后随访

术后通过门诊及电话进行随访，门诊随访患者常规行腹部肝胆B超及肝功能复查，必要时可行MRCP检查，两组患者共78例，其中62例获得门诊和(或)电话随访，随访时间为1~8个月，中位随访时间为6个月，随访病例均无长期反复腹痛，无反复发作的黄疸，无胆道狭窄、残留结石或结石复发。

3 讨论

随着腹腔镜技术及内镜技术的逐渐成熟，临床上治疗胆囊结石合并胆总管结石基本是以EST+LC的分期手术和LC+LCBDE的同期手术为主，其中分期EST+LC在患者年龄较大及胆总管扩张不明显具有优势，但结石较多、直径较大，内镜下取石较困难，手术成功率降低，有时为取出直径较大结石，乳头切开较长，破坏了十二指肠乳头括约肌功能，造成肠液反流、胆道感染甚至结石再生^[11-12]，而LCBDE取石成功率高，保护了十二指肠乳头括约肌功能，但在胆总管扩张不明显时具有局限性且破坏了胆总管壁的完整性^[13-14]，近年有学者报道在一定条件下LTCBDE损伤更小、并发症更少，是更加微创的手术方式^[15-17]，但胆囊管过细时或胆囊管解剖变异时经胆囊管行胆道探查手术成功率较低，且因结石的嵌顿常导致十二指肠乳头部急性炎性水肿或慢性肉芽组织、纤维瘢痕组织增生而形成狭窄，如不在有效解除狭窄或行有效胆道引流的情况下行胆总管一期缝合，术后胆汁漏发生仍不少见，如术前有黄疸、肝功能损害的患者术后降黄、降酶相对较慢，术后康复时间增加^[18-20]。

观察组与对照组术前基本临床资料相比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)，两组具有一定可比性，术中观察组与对照组手术时间分别为(105.98±11.49)min和(119.74±16.57)min，两组相比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)，观察组手术时间略少于对照组，考虑观察组为同期手术，相较于对照组的分期手术中的内镜操作，观察组在输尿管导管引导下逆行插管、乳头切开、鼻胆管引流，经腹部逆行胆道镜直视下输尿管导管是在相对固定的胆管中插管且因胰管与胆总管成锐角汇合，输尿管导管逆行插管基本不会误插入胰管，其成功率高，插管时间相对缩短，而传统施行十二指肠镜下斑马导丝带弓形刀逆行乳头插管，在蠕动、相对不固定肠道中常反复插管且操作更困难导致手术时间延^[21-22]。观察组与对照组术后血淀粉酶分别为66(38.25)U/L和132(87.75)U/L，观察组血淀粉酶明显低于对照组，考虑对照组内镜下操作为取出直径较大结石时乳头切开长度常常较大，且行乳头切开的位置、深度、方向不易把握，更多的破坏括约肌正常功能，因而术后急

性胰腺炎等并发症较多,术后血淀粉酶血升高程度更高^[23-24],而输尿管导管引导行乳头切开时直观的将其白色管身及其上面的刻度作为参照,可相对精准、安全的行乳头切开,且术中胆道探查、胆道镜下已取出结石,十二指肠镜下无需因结石直径较大而延长乳头切开长度,只行小切开解除乳头狭窄即可,因此输尿管导管引导的乳头切开术后血淀粉酶升高程度较传统的乳头切开较低,急性胰腺炎发生率也减少。两组术中出血分别为 (42.00 ± 8.53) mL、 (38.42 ± 7.89) mL,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),观察组与对照组的基本手术操作方法一致,区别仅仅是手术是否分期进行以及是否利用输尿管导管进行引导。两组术后ALT、术后AST、术后DBIL分别为 (88.08 ± 44.39) U/L、 (75.34 ± 29.27) U/L、 (52.85 ± 20.73) U/L、 (56.50 ± 21.08) U/L、 (27.80 ± 9.29) U/L、 (27.74 ± 9.18) U/L,术后鼻胆管拔出时间分别为 (4.15 ± 0.77) d、 (3.87 ± 0.96) d,两组相比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$),考虑两组患者均安置了可靠的鼻胆管引流,短期内均能通畅引流胆汁,从而使术后肝功能及黄疸指标均能较好的恢复^[25-28]。

如胆道镜进镜需要或处理嵌顿于胆囊管的结石,胆囊管切口有时要延长至汇合部甚至胆总管侧壁,以利于取出胆囊管嵌顿结石及5 mm胆道镜进入肝总管及肝内胆管探查,如仅凭主刀主观目测切开距离可能容易造成切开长度过长,且在胆总管因炎症导致组织辨识度较低时有横断胆总管可能,不利于手术安全,但在输尿管导管引导下可根据导管的刻度精确度量切开长度,根据输尿管导管观察胆囊管管腔走行,行切开时输尿管导管作为铺垫、衬托,可一定程度上避免上述情况发生,引导下的胆囊管切线准确、平齐,在缝合时切口对合更加良好,可一定程度上减少因缝合技术或切口对合不良所导致的术后胆汁漏^[29]。

分期内镜下逆行插管后行鼻胆管引流,是由污染相对较重的肠道向胆道的操作,而输尿管导管引导的经腹顺行鼻胆管引流是经相对清洁的肠道向肠道,这样可能减少了术后胆道感染,一定程度上减轻患者术后黄疸、腹痛、恶心、呕吐等相关症状^[30]。

综述所诉,在治疗胆囊结石、胆总管结石合并乳头狭窄中,输尿管导管引导经腹腔顺行插管可一定程度减少插管时间,减少误插入胰管,且

在输尿管导管壁上的刻度及其管身的参照、衬垫下可安全而有量化的行胆囊管壁及十二指肠乳头括约肌切开,能更加精确的控制术中损伤,一定程度上减少术后并发症并加快患者术后康复,输尿管导管引导下内镜操作较单纯内镜操作学习难度减小,利于推广。

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