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· 临床研究 ·

完全腹腔镜下胆肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术的应用： 附 25 例报告

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摘 要

目的: 探讨和总结完全腹腔镜下胆肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术的手术技巧及技术改进。

方法: 回顾性分析 2011 年 10 月—2014 年 10 月期间行改良完全腹腔镜下胆肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术的 25 例患者临床资料。其中先天性胆总管囊肿 (I 型) 10 例, 胆总管结石合并下段炎性狭窄 2 例, 胰头癌 6 例, 胆总管下端癌 5 例, 壶腹周围癌 2 例。

结果: 全组患者均成功完成手术, 无中转开腹。先天性胆总管囊肿手术时间 (194.5 ± 20) min, 炎性狭窄及恶性肿瘤导致梗阻性黄疸手术时间 (120 ± 23.5) min; 胆管空肠吻合时间为 (18.4 ± 3.3) min, 空肠空肠吻合时间为 (17.4 ± 2.3) min; 平均术中出血 (38.8 ± 35.8) mL, 下床活动时间 (2.0 ± 0.9) d, 排气时间 (2.48 ± 0.7) d, 术后住院时间 (7.96 ± 1.9) d。术后 1 例发生少量胆汁漏, 经延长腹腔引流时间痊愈。24 例 (96.0%) 获得随访 1~36 个月, 1 例患者术后出现反流性胆管炎, 经抗感染等治疗后痊愈; 所有患者均未出现黄疸复发。

结论: 完全腹腔镜下胆肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术是安全、有效、可行的, 通过技术改进, 能降低手术难度, 简化手术流程, 缩短手术时间。

关键词

胆管肠吻合术, 肝; 吻合术, Roux-en-Y; 腹腔镜

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Application of modified totally laparoscopic Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy: a report of 25 cases

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Abstract

Objective: To investigate and discuss the surgical practice and technical improvement of totally laparoscopic Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy.

Methods: The clinical data of 25 patients undergoing modified totally laparoscopic Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy between October 2011 and October 2014 were retrospectively analyzed. Of the patients, 10 cases were congenital choledochal cysts (type I), 2 cases were common bile duct stone with distal inflammatory stricture, 6 cases were cancer in the head of the pancreas, 5 cases were distal bile duct cancer, and 2 cases were

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periampullary cancer.

Results: Operation was successfully completed in all patients, with no need for open conversion. The operative time for choledochal cysts was (194.5±20) min and for obstructive jaundice caused by inflammatory stricture or tumors was (120±23.5) min; the time for hepaticojejunal anastomosis was (18.4±3.3) min and for jejunojejunal anastomosis was (17.4±2.3) min; the intraoperative blood loss was (38.8±35.8) mL, time to ambulation was (2.0±0.9) d and to first flatus was (2.48±0.7) d, and the length of postoperative hospital stay was (7.96±1.9) d, respectively. Minor bile leakage occurred in one patient after operation, which ceased after prolonged drainage. Follow-up was obtained in 24 patients (96%) for 1-36 months, postoperative reflux cholangitis occurred in one patient, which was resolved by anti-infective treatment, and no relapse of jaundice was noted in any of the cases.

Conclusion: Totally laparoscopic Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy is safe, effective, and feasible, and technical improvement can reduce the surgical difficulty, simplify the surgical procedure and shorten the operative time.

Key words Portoenterostomy, Hepatic; Anastomosis, Roux-en-Y; Laparoscopes

CLC number: R657.4

由于腹腔镜技术具有创伤小、疼痛少、恢复快等优点,腹腔镜越来越广泛的应用于各个领域。自1992年^[1-2]首次报道腹腔镜下胆囊空肠吻合以来,腹腔镜胆肠吻合术常被用于胆道系统良、恶性疾病所致的梗阻性黄疸^[3]及胆总管囊肿^[4]等疾病的治疗。由于对腹腔镜下缝合技术要求较高、手术时间较长,大部分报道中是在腹腔外完成肠肠吻合,而完全腹腔镜胆肠吻合术的报道较少。笔者总结了2011年10月—2014年10月期间进行的25例完全腹腔镜下胆肠吻合术,并对现有技术进行了一些改进,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本组25例患者,其中男10例,女15例;年龄16~78岁(平均45.5岁)。术前经腹部超声、CT、MRCP及电子胃镜等检查,诊断先天性胆总管囊肿(I型)10例,胆总管结石合并下段炎性狭窄2例,胰头癌6例,胆总管下端癌5例,壶腹周围癌2例。既往合并糖尿病5例,高血压病5例,冠心病3例,鼻咽癌放疗术后1例。其中肿瘤患者中有5例,因年龄较大、家庭经济原因或既往有鼻咽癌病史不同意行根治性手术。术前总胆红素28.6~385.4 mmol/L,平均(140.1±99.1) mmol/L。

1.2 手术方法

麻醉成功后取仰卧位,头高足低左斜位,双

腿分开。常规消毒、铺单后取脐部切口,插入气腹针,注入CO₂气体,压力14 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)。采取“一”字形五孔法,即首先置入10 mm穿刺鞘,30°镜探查腹腔,然后在腹腔镜直视下分别于左侧肋缘下、右侧肋缘下、脐左侧及脐右侧置入5、5、12、10 mm穿刺鞘(图1)。

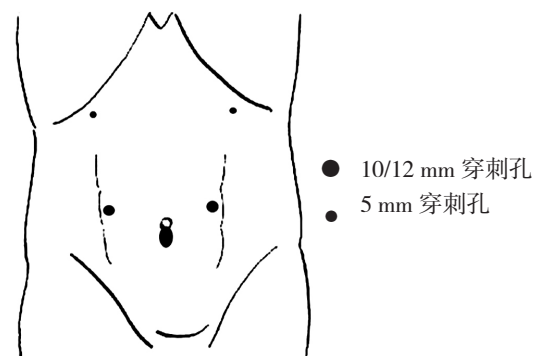


图1 穿刺鞘位置

Figure 1 Placement site of trocars

1.2.1 先天性胆总管囊肿切除 常规切除胆囊。打开肝十二指肠韧带,紧贴囊肿壁游离胆总管囊肿,避开门静脉及肝动脉。利用肠钳将十二指肠向下牵拉,继续向下游离胆总管囊肿。如囊肿较小,且无结石,则不进行减压,向下游离至正常胆管处, Hem-o-lock 夹闭后离断。如囊肿较大,或囊肿内有结石,则横断囊肿减压,向下游离至正常胆管处,胆道镜探查、取石后圈套线结扎远端胆总管。如胆总管囊肿后壁与门静脉前方粘连致密,则采用 Lilly 法^[5]切除囊肿,电凝残留囊肿壁。向上游

离至正常胆管远端约0.5 cm处,切除胆总管囊肿。

1.2.2 胆总管结石合并下段炎性狭窄 常规切除胆囊,纵行切开胆总管,胆道镜探查、取石。确认胆总管下段狭窄后横断肝总管。圈套线结扎远端胆总管。

1.2.3 恶性肿瘤引起的梗阻性黄疸 常规切除胆囊。横断肝总管,圈套线结扎远端胆管。

1.2.4 胆管空肠吻合 确认屈氏韧带,将空肠上段经结肠前提至肝门处,距离屈氏韧带约20 cm处,超声刀游离空肠系膜,EC60或Endo-GIA离断空肠。将Roux-en-Y胆支空肠襻经横结肠前牵拉至肝门处。距离断端约3 cm处对系膜缘,超声刀纵行切开空肠。如胆管直径 ≥ 1.5 cm,利用4-0 V-Loc 180(Covidien)缝线,前壁及后壁分别行连续缝合。如胆管直径 < 1.5 cm,利用4-0 V-Loc 180缝线连续缝合后壁,前壁利用4-0单莽线间断缝合(图2)。

1.2.5 肠肠吻合 距离胆肠吻合口远端约50 cm处空肠对系膜缘戳孔,将近端空肠牵拉至右上腹,切开断端对系膜缘,将EC60或Endo-GIA置入两

空肠内行空肠侧侧吻合,4-0 V-Loc 180缝线单层连续缝合戳孔(图3-4)。

严格止血,冲洗腹腔,明确无活动性出血和胆瘘,于Winslow孔放置引流管1条,由右侧戳孔引出。清点器械敷料无误后,取出标本,切口以可吸收线皮下缝合。

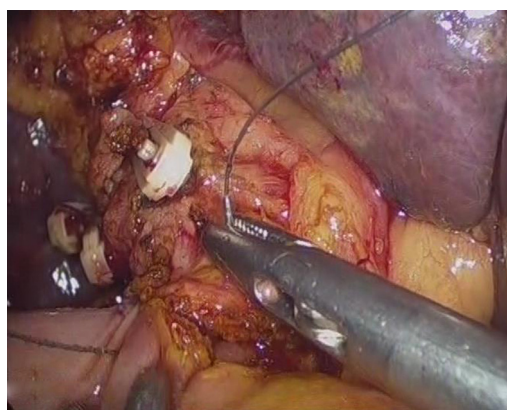


图2 可吸收倒刺线行胆管空肠吻合

Figure 2 Hepaticojejunal anastomosis with absorbable V-Loc barbed suture



图3 EC60或Endo-GIA行空肠空肠侧侧吻合

Figure 3 Side-to side jejunojunal anastomosis with EC60 or Endo-GIA

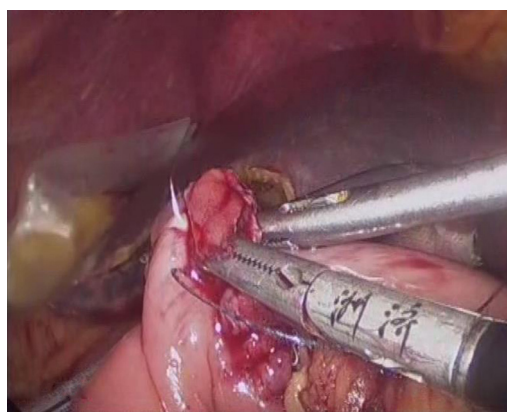


图4 可吸收倒刺线缝合空肠戳孔

Figure 4 Closure of the puncture hole in the jejunum with absorbable V-Loc barbed suture

2 结果

2.1 手术结果

全组患者均成功完成手术,无中转开腹。胆肠吻合口直径 < 1.5 cm者2例。先天性胆总管囊肿手术时间160~225 min,平均 (194.5 ± 20) min;炎性狭窄及恶性肿瘤导致梗阻性黄疸手术时间13~250 min,平均 (18.4 ± 3.5) min;全组胆管空肠吻合时间为13~25 min,平均 (18.4 ± 3.3) min;

空肠空肠吻合时间为12~21 min,平均 (17.4 ± 2.3) min。全组术中出血10~150 (38.8 ± 35.8) mL,下床活动时间 (2.0 ± 0.9) d,排气时间 (2.48 ± 0.7) d,排气后即给予拔除胃管,进流质饮食逐步过渡到正常饮食。术后住院时间5~12 d,平均 (7.96 ± 1.9) d。

2.2 并发症及处理

术后1例发生少量胆汁漏,经延长腹腔引流时间痊愈。无腹腔及肠道出血,无肠梗阻、肠痿。

无切口感染。无围手术期死亡。黄疸患者术后黄疸均降至正常。

2.3 随访

24例获得随访,随访率96.0%。随访时间1~36个月,平均11.0个月。1例患者术后出现反流性胆管炎,经抗感染等治疗后痊愈。无胆肠吻合口狭窄。13例恶性肿瘤患者中6例于术后3~16个月死亡,其余7例随访1~13个月。所有患者在随访期间未出现黄疸复发。

3 讨论

自1992年^[1-2]首次报道腹腔镜胆囊空肠吻合以来,腹腔镜下胆肠吻合术已被证实是安全、有效、可行的术式^[6-8]。根据空肠空肠吻合在腹腔内或腹腔外完成,分为完全腹腔镜或腹腔镜辅助下胆肠吻合术。在腹腔镜技术成熟的大型医疗中心,腹腔镜辅助下的儿童胆总管囊肿切除及胆肠吻合术已经能够将手术时间缩短到与开腹手术相当的程度^[4,7],而且术后胆汁漏、吻合口狭窄、胆管炎等并发症较开腹组更低。完全腹腔镜下胆肠吻合术能达到更加微创的效果,但由于所有缝合在腹腔镜下完成,且空肠游离度大,需变换操作方向,这些无疑会增加手术时间及难度。

目前文献^[9-14]报道完全腹腔镜下胆肠吻合术基本采用四孔法,除脐部切口外,其余穿刺孔多在腹腔镜胆囊切除术穿刺孔的基础上增加右侧肋缘下、左上腹或右腹部穿刺孔。笔者的体会是,按上述方法布置穿刺孔不利于空肠部分的操作。因此改变了穿刺孔的位置,采取“一”字形布孔,能同时兼顾肝门部及空肠部分的操作。Chen等^[3]报道了五孔法行完全腹腔镜下胆肠吻合的方法。他们在行空肠间吻合时,将腹腔镜置于右下腹穿刺孔,而胆肠间吻合时腹腔镜置于脐部穿刺孔,期间需要术者及助手变换体位。通过改进穿刺孔的位置,在术中确认屈氏韧带后,将空肠上段提至右上腹,离断空肠及肠肠吻合均在右上腹完成,术者在患者左侧,无需更换站位,且操作方便。

腹腔镜下缝合、打结等操作难度大,耗时长,需要非常娴熟的腹腔镜技术,对于初学者甚至是有经验的腹腔镜手术医生都是很大的挑战。笔者在本术式的腹腔镜下缝合部分使用了

4-0 V-Loc 180缝线。这是一种带有倒刺的可吸收缝线,全过程无需打结。通过倒刺的锚定作用收紧组织,不易回缩,因此缝合时无需持续提拉缝线。此缝线已在妇产科、泌尿外科、整形美容等领域得到广泛应用^[15-17],且被证实是安全可靠的。此缝线也被用于腹腔镜下胃转流术,术后肠痿及肠梗阻发生率未见增加^[18-19]。此缝线的使用,简化了术中腹腔镜下缝合、打结等复杂操作,降低技术门槛,有利于该技术的广泛开展。对于初学者,这种缝合方法缩短了该手术的学习曲线。本组肠肠吻合时间平均为17.4 min,明显短于文献中报道的时间^[13-14,20-21],且未增加肠痿、吻合口痿、吻合口狭窄等并发症的发生率。将可吸收倒刺缝线用于胆管空肠吻合的报道极少^[22],本研究进一步验证了可吸收倒刺缝线用于胃、空肠吻合的安全性的同时也初步证实了用于胆管空肠吻合的安全性。

本研究进一步证实了完全腹腔镜下胆肠吻合术是安全、有效、可行的。通过技术改进,降低了手术难度,简化了手术流程,缩短了手术时间,有利于本术式的广泛开展。

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