



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.03.007
http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.03.007
Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2019, 28(3):292-298.

· 基础研究 ·

贯穿式间断胰肠吻合的动物实验研究

沈正超¹, 王小明¹, 胡明华¹, 王冠男¹, 韩猛¹, 方小三¹, 王徐¹, 张阳²

(1. 皖南医学院第一附属医院 肝胆外科, 安徽 芜湖 241001; 2. 皖南医学院 动物学实验室, 安徽 芜湖 241001)

摘要

目的: 通过动物实验探讨贯穿式间断胰肠吻合的可行性和安全性, 为临床应用提供实验依据。

方法: 将 20 头实验猪随机均分为实验组与对照组, 分别采用贯穿式间断胰肠吻合和胰腺空肠导管对黏膜吻合建立胰肠吻合模型。记录两组胰肠吻合时间, 术后 3 d 引流管淀粉酶含量, 并于术后 1 周取出吻合口, 行病理学检测及平滑肌肌动蛋白 (SMA) 的免疫组化检测。

结果: 实验组中胰肠吻合时间与对照组比较明显减少 [(14.0 ± 3.6) min vs. (20.9 ± 3.2) min, $P < 0.05$]; 尽管两组术后总胰瘘发生率差异无统计学意义 (11.1% vs. 40.0%, $P > 0.05$), 但实验组仅 1 例 A 级胰瘘, 而对照组 B、C 级胰瘘各 2 例; 病理学检测结果显示, 实验组较对照组吻合口炎症明显减轻、肠壁与胰腺组织贴合更为紧密, 且 SMA 免疫组化染色阳性率明显高于对照组 (88.9% vs. 20%, $P < 0.05$)。

结论: 相对于传统的胰腺空肠导管对黏膜吻合, 贯穿式间断胰肠吻合操作较为简单、吻合时间短、固定可靠、术后胰瘘发生率较低, 值得临床应用。

关键词

胰十二指肠切除术; 胰管空肠吻合术; 胰腺瘘; 动物实验

中图分类号: R657.5

Animal study of interrupted running-through suture pancreaticojejunostomy

SHEN Zhengchao¹, WANG Xiaoming¹, HU Minghua¹, WANG Guannan¹, HAN Meng¹, FANG Xiaosan¹, WANG Xu¹, ZHANG Yang²

(1. Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, the First Affiliated Hospital, Wannan Medical College, Wuhu, Anhui 241001, China; 2. Department of Laboratory Animal Research, Wannan Medical College, Wuhu, Anhui 241001, China)

Abstract

Objective: To assess the feasibility and safety of the interrupted running-through suture pancreaticojejunostomy through an animal experiment, for providing an experimental basis for clinical application.

Methods: Twenty experimental pigs were equally randomized into study group and control group, and then underwent interrupted running-through suture or pancreatic duct-to-jejunal mucosa anastomosis to establish the pancreaticojejunostomy models. In the two groups, the time for pancreaticojejunostomy and the amylase level in the drainage tube on postoperative day 3 were recorded, and the anastomotic stomas were cut off one week after

基金项目: 安徽省科技攻关资助项目 (1501041156); 2014 年度活动生物大分子研究安徽省重点实验室自主研究课题资助项目 (LAB201402)。

收稿日期: 2018-01-18; **修订日期:** 2018-09-17。

作者简介: 沈正超, 皖南医学院第一附属医院主治医师, 主要从事肝胆胰外科临床与基础方面的研究。

通信作者: 王小明, Email: wxm6901@aliyun.com

operation for pathological examination and immunohistochemical staining of smooth muscle actin (SMA).

Results: The time to perform pancreaticojejunostomy was significantly reduced in study group compared with control group [(14.0±3.6) min vs. (20.9±3.2) min, $P<0.05$]. Although there was no statistical significance in the overall incidence of postoperative pancreatic fistula between the two groups (11.1% vs. 40.0%, $P>0.05$), only one case of grade A pancreatic fistula was noted in study group, while 2 cases each of grade B and C pancreatic fistula occurred in control group. The results of pathological examination showed that the inflammation in the anastomotic stoma was milder and the attachment of the jejunal wall to the pancreatic stump was tighter in study group than those in control group, and the positive rate of SMA immunohistochemical staining was significantly higher in study group than that in control group (88.9% vs. 20%, $P<0.05$).

Conclusion: Compared to the traditional pancreatic duct-to-jejunal mucosa anastomosis, the interrupted running-through suture pancreaticojejunostomy has the advantages of being easy to perform, reduced anastomosis time, reliable fixation, and decreased incidence of pancreatic fistula. So, it is recommended to be used in clinical practice.

Key words Pancreaticoduodenectomy; Pancreaticojejunostomy; Pancreatic Fistula; Animal Experimentation

CLC number: R657.5

胰十二指肠切除术广泛应用于胰头、胆管下段、壶腹部和十二指肠肿瘤的手术治疗^[1],然而,胰十二指肠切除术因手术过程复杂、创伤大、涉及重要腹腔脏器多,其术后并发症较高。其中胰瘘是最为常见,也是最严重的并发症^[2-5]。目前,胰瘘的发生率一直居高不下,胰瘘的发生受多种因素影响,其中胰肠吻合方式的选择是术中重要的可控因素^[6-9]。本文旨在通过建立贯穿式间断胰肠吻合和传统的胰腺空肠导管对黏膜吻合的实验动物模型,探讨前者的可行性和安全性,为临床应用提供实验依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 实验动物及分组

家猪,20只,均为雌性,检疫合格。猪龄平均为3个月,体质量25~30 kg。随机分为贯穿式间断胰肠吻合(实验组)及胰腺空肠导管对黏膜吻合(对照组),每组10只。本实验已获得皖南医学院第一附属医院伦理委员会审查通过。

1.2 术前准备与麻醉

术前禁食24 h,禁水12 h。术前30 min肌注阿托品0.5 mg,庆大霉素8万U。采取腹腔麻醉,腹腔注射2.5%的戊巴比妥钠(1 mL/kg),麻醉后耳缘静脉抽血检测血清淀粉酶,术中静滴500 mL平衡液,术中监测家猪生命体征变化。

1.3 建立胰肠吻合模型

麻醉满意后,取正中切口约10 cm,逐层进腹。术中探查:胰腺呈“入”字型(图1A)。在胰腺颈部横断,近端缝扎,胰腺远侧残端与空肠侧壁行两种吻合方式,吻合口周围放置24号引流管1根(图1B),逐层关腹,术闭,术后予以庆大霉素抗感染、5%葡萄糖补液。贯穿式间断胰肠吻合:(1)游离胰腺残端约0.5 cm;(2)空肠襻对系膜缘用10 mL注射器针头电刀辅助下穿孔,其直径大致与胰管直径相当,置入支撑管,连接空肠小孔及胰管;(3)用4-0可吸收缝线做直针贯穿胰腺全层+对应空肠浆肌层的间断吻合,一般上下缘各两针即可;(4)一针对拢吻合胰管与肠管小孔;(5)收紧吻合线,线结在胰腺残端(图1C-D;图2)。胰管空肠黏膜对黏膜吻合:(1)游离胰腺残端约0.5 cm;(2)残端后缘和空肠后壁浆肌层行间断缝合;(3)空肠襻对系膜缘用10 mL注射器针头电刀辅助下穿胰腺孔,其直径大致与胰管直径相当,置入硅胶支撑管,对拢吻合空肠小孔及胰管;(4)行空肠前壁浆肌层与胰腺断端前缘缝合,使胰腺断端紧贴空肠浆膜。

1.4 第二次手术步骤

麻醉成功后,沿原切口进入腹腔。进腹后,仔细分离粘连,寻找吻合口。取出吻合口,送病理检测。

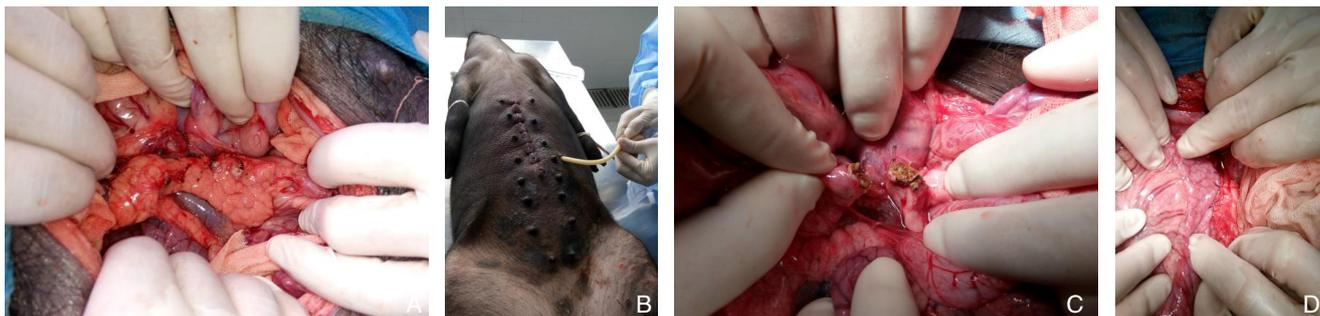


图1 术中照片 A: 家猪胰腺; B: 胰肠吻合引流管; C: 置入胰管支撑管; D: 空肠壁覆盖胰腺断端

Figure 1 Intraoperative views A: The pancreas of the domestic pig; B: Drainage tube of pancreaticojejunostomy; C: Placement of the pancreatic duct supporting tube; D: Coverage of the pancreatic stump with the jejunal wall

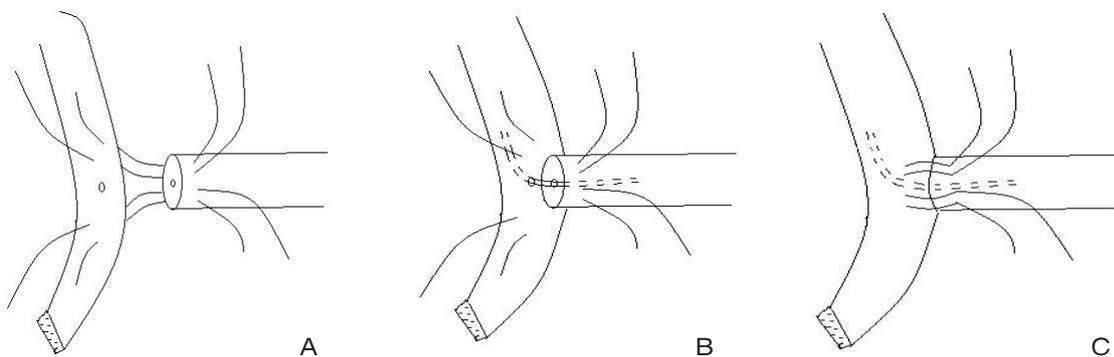


图2 贯穿式间断胰肠吻合的示意图 A: 贯穿胰腺全层; B: 胰管与空肠黏膜的吻合; C: 收紧缝线

Figure 2 Diagrammatic sketch of the interrupted running-through suture pancreaticojejunostomy A: Penetrating the full-thickness of the pancreas; B: Pancreatic duct-to-jejunal mucosa anastomosis; C: Tightening the suture

1.5 观察指标

实验猪的观察: 术前测量体质量, 血清淀粉酶含量。术中记录胰腺质地、形状、横断面及胰管直径情况; 记录胰肠吻合时间; 术后记录第3天测腹腔引流液淀粉酶含量。第2次手术术后吻合口观测: 记录大体标本吻合口周围粘连及积液情况, 吻合口行HE染色病理检查, 记录镜下病理切片情况; S-P免疫组化法检测病理切片中平滑肌肌动蛋白(SMA)阳性率; 对比研究两组资料吻合口的愈合情况。胰痿定义: 参考国际胰痿研究组(ISGPF)的定义为术后3 d或3 d以上腹腔引流液中淀粉酶含量高于血清中淀粉酶上限的3倍以上可认为有胰痿发生, 且根据胰痿的严重程度分为A、B、C 3个等级^[10]。胰管直径: 通过可以插入适合的胰管支撑管直径估算大小, 单位为mm。免疫组化阳性标准: SMA蛋白胞质呈棕黄色, 结果判断为阳性和阴性, 阳性定义为染色强度明显背景。

1.6 统计学处理

数据采用SPSS 17.0软件处理。计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示; 计数资料组间比较采

用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组一般情况比较

术前两组家猪在体质量、血清淀粉酶、胰管直径、胰腺断端大小、胰腺质地等方面无统计学差异(均 $P > 0.05$) (表1)。

2.2 两组胰肠吻合时间比较

实验组胰肠吻合时间为(14.0 ± 3.6) min, 对照组胰肠吻合时间为(20.9 ± 3.2) min, 实验组的胰肠吻合时间明显低于对照组($t = 4.465$, $P = 0.000$)。

2.3 术后生存及胰痿发生情况

实验组1头家猪术中死于麻醉意外, 1头出现胰痿, 腹腔引流液引流出约55 mL透明样液体, 淀粉酶含量约4367 U/L, 家猪进食可, 未出现明显不适。对照组术后第3天死亡1头, 腹腔溢流液约60 mL暗褐色样液体, 腹腔淀粉酶含量为9 845 U/L,

尸检发现吻合口周围中等量积液,胰腺组织坏死伴有恶臭;1头术后第6天引流管出血,量约40 mL,淀粉酶含量为7 698 U/L;另外2头猪引流管引流

出脓性液体,引流量及淀粉酶含量分别为35 mL、5 556 U/L和50 mL、6 125 U/L。两组术后胰痿情况见表2。

表 1 两组实验猪一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of the general data between the two groups of experimental pigs

资料	实验组 (n=10)	对照组 (n=10)	t/χ ²	P
术前体质量 (kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	25.3 ± 1.89	24.9 ± 2.21	0.108	0.915
术前血清淀粉酶 (U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1 403 ± 264.2	1 386.2 ± 193.5	0.164	0.871
胰管直径 (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.16 ± 0.23	1.15 ± 0.175	0.155	0.879
胰腺断面直径 (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.32 ± 0.34	1.38 ± 0.32	0.399	0.694
胰腺质地 (质软) [n (%)]	7 (70.0)	7 (70.0)	0.000	1.000

表 2 两组术后胰痿发生情况 [n (%)]

Table 2 Postoperative pancreatic fistula of the two groups [n (%)]

术后胰痿	实验组 (n=9)	对照组 (n=10)	P
A 级	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	—
B 级	0 (0.0)	2 (20.0)	0.474
C 级	0 (0.0)	2 (20.0)	0.474
总计	1 (11.1)	4 (40.0)	0.303

2.4 两组病理学检测结果

术中吻合口大体标本可见,实验组吻合口炎

症较轻,胰腺及空肠壁无明显水肿,结构完好;对照组可见吻合口炎症较重,肠壁炎症明显,胰腺组织炎症较重(图3)。病理切片观察,实验组空肠浆膜层与胰腺组织已贴附紧密,层次清楚;对照组病理检查见吻合口周围含有较多炎症细胞,部分胰腺组织坏死,胰腺及空肠之间贴合较差(图4)。免疫组化结果显示,实验组SMA弥漫性阳性率为88.9%(8/9),对照组为20%(1/10),差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)(图5)。



图 3 大体病理标本 A: 实验组吻合口炎症较轻; B: 对照组吻合口炎症较重

Figure 3 Gross pathological specimens A: Mild inflammation in the anastomotic stoma in study group; B: Evident inflammation in the anastomotic stoma in control group

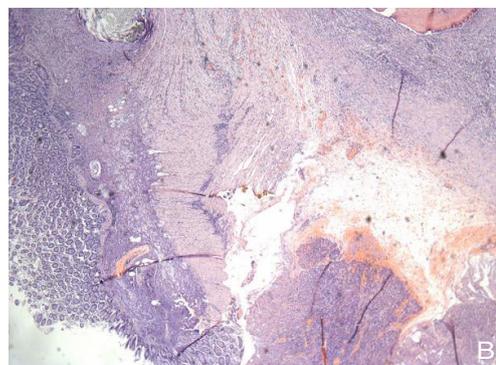
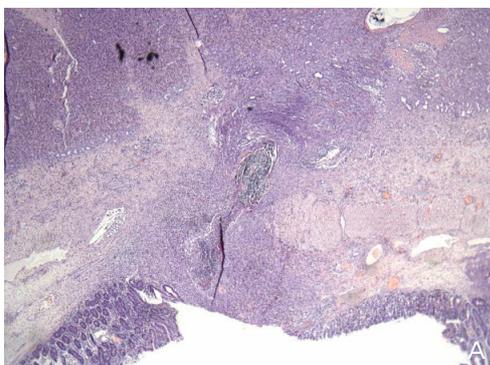


图 4 吻合口病理切片 (HE×40) A: 实验组肠壁与胰腺组织贴合紧密,层次清楚; B: 肠壁与胰腺组织贴合疏松,层次紊乱

Figure 4 Pathological sections of the anastomotic stomas (HE×40) A: Tight attachment of the jejunal wall to the pancreatic stump, with clear arrangement; B: Loose attachment of the jejunal wall to the pancreatic stump, with undistinguished arrangement

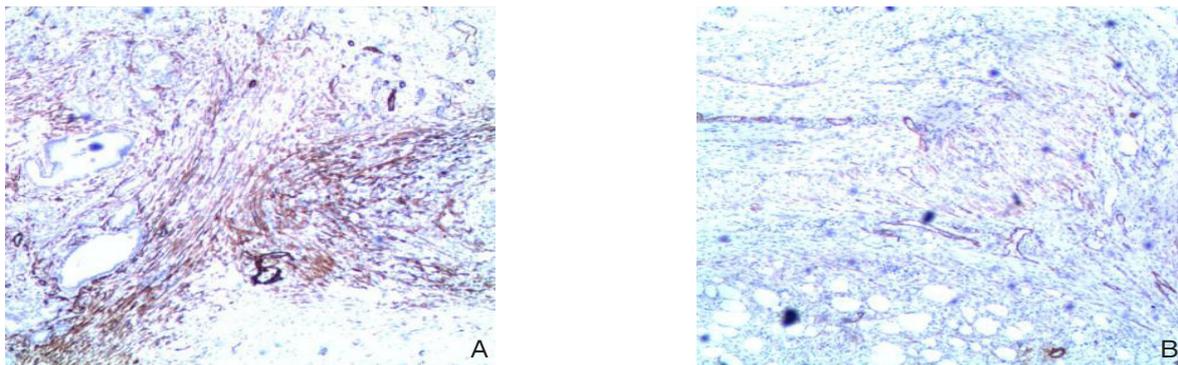


图 5 SMA 免疫组化检测 (×100)

A: 实验组强阳性染色; B: 对照组弱阳性染色

Figure 5 Immunohistochemical staining for SMA (×100) group

A: Strong positive staining in study group; B: Weak positive staining in control

3 讨论

目前胰肠吻合方式很多,但仍没有一个公认的理想方法^[11]。目前临床上较为常用的胰腺空肠导管对黏膜吻合^[12],一方面因其胰管支撑管的使用,使其吻合方式接近人体正常结构,同时也起到良好的引流减压作用^[13-14],另一方面空肠肠壁覆盖于胰腺残端断面,防止了受消化液腐蚀,大大降低了术后胰腺残端出血的风险^[15-16]。但该吻合术式仍然存在较多不足。其吻合方式的理念仍然将胰腺作为一个空腔脏器,在操作上将胰腺断端分为前壁和后壁与空肠做分层缝合。如此必然会导致:(1)缝合层数增多缝合费时;(2)每层缝合组织少,易导致胰腺组织的撕裂;(3)后壁缝合困难,易导致出血。

针对其吻合存在的不足,为此我们对之进行了改良,将胰腺还原成实质性器官对待,实验组中贯穿式间断胰肠吻合^[17-19]其优势在于:(1)贯穿式缝合与胰管空肠导管对黏膜的吻合相结合,贯穿式的缝合相比缝合来说,缝合组织多,固定可靠,发生撕裂的风险小;(2)贯穿式的缝合次数少,操作简单,不仅节约了时间,而且降低了对胰腺断端组织的损害;(3)免去了对胰腺后壁的单层缝合,优化了吻合流程。

有研究^[20-22]表明由于猪的胰腺解剖结构及生理功能与人体胰腺结构相近,且便于术中操作及术后观察,故家猪实验结果较其他动物更为可靠。对于家猪体质量的选择,朱学锋等^[23]在对不同体质量的家猪进行解剖后发现,30 kg家猪作为胰肠吻合的模型较为合适,避免了体质量过大或过小的弊端。本研究中,选择25~30 kg左右家猪

作为胰肠吻合的模型,就吻合时间而言,贯穿式的吻合操作简单,缝合次数较少,而传统的胰腺空肠导管对黏膜吻合采取分前后壁缝合的方式,一方面缝合次数增多,另一方面收拢缝线的过程中易导致胰腺组织的撕裂,从而影响吻合时间。故贯穿式间断胰肠吻合的时间要明显缩短。

本实验中,在术后腹腔引流液淀粉酶含量的比较中,实验组仅有1例淀粉酶含量达到诊断胰痿水平,但未引起明显临床症状。而对照组中共有4例达胰痿诊断标准,且1例死亡,1例引流管出血。有研究^[24]表明胰腺腺体含纤维组织少,含腺泡细胞丰富,组织软,即使使用无损伤针也存在缝线的牵拉力量对胰腺腺泡细胞切割的潜在风险。而家猪的胰腺组织质地较软,对照组相比较而言,缝合组织少,易发生胰腺断端的撕裂,导致术后胰痿发生率增加,且会引起临床后果。本研究中术后胰痿在统计学意义上两组无统计学差异,可能原因是研究对象数目较少导致。

在病理大体标本及切片的比较中,不难发现实验组标本在镜下层次较为清楚,炎症细胞较少,成纤维细胞、胶原纤维较多;而对照组中胰腺组织以肠壁组织之间贴合较差,期间较多炎症细胞,成纤维细胞较少。胰肠吻合的愈合其实质上是实质性器官与空肠脏器之间的瘢痕愈合^[25],成纤维细胞与瘢痕的愈合密切相关,主要经历该细胞的增殖、迁移、合成细胞外基质如胶原纤维,分化为具有收缩功能的肌成纤维细胞。而在免疫组化的检测中,肌成纤维细胞的SMA含量,实验组要明显多于对照组,提示实验组胰肠吻合的愈合要好于对照组。

综上所述,本实验结果初步证实贯穿式间断胰

肠吻合的手术方法安全,可行,操作相对简单;对于控制术后胰瘘有其独特的优势。但由于实验条件的限制,实验组及对照组样本数量较少,术后胰瘘发生率还达不到统计学意义,由此还需要更多样本行进一步研究。

参考文献

- [1] Paiella S, Butturini G, Bassi C. Different ideas of Nodal Grouping in standard and extended lymphadenectomy during pancreaticoduodenectomy for pancreatic head cancer[J]. *Ann Surg*, 2017, 265(6):E73-74. doi: 10.1097/SLA.0000000000001232.
- [2] 杨尹默. 胰腺癌外科治疗的现状、存在问题与展望[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2016, 25(9):1231-1235. doi:10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2016.09.001.
Yang YM. Surgical managements of pancreatic cancer: current status and future directions[J]. *Chinese Journal of General Surgery*, 2016, 25(9):1231-1235. doi:10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2016.09.001.
- [3] Mohammed S, Van Buren I G, McElhany A, et al. Delayed gastric emptying following pancreaticoduodenectomy: Incidence, risk factors, and healthcare utilization[J]. *World J Gastrointest Surg*, 2017, 9(3):73-81. doi: 10.4240/wjgs.v9.i3.73.
- [4] Yeo CJ, Cameron JL, Sohn TA, et al. Six hundred fifty consecutive pancreaticoduodenectomies in the 1990s: pathology, complications, and outcomes[J]. *Ann Surg*, 1997, 226(3):248-257.
- [5] 黄涛, 杨美文, 张雷达. 胰十二指肠切除术后早期胰瘘的影响及预测因素分析[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2018, 27(3):294-302. doi:10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2018.03.005.
Huang T, Yang MW, Zhang LD. Analysis of influential and predictive factors for early postoperative pancreatic fistula after pancreaticoduodenectomy[J]. *Chinese Journal of General Surgery*, 2018, 27(3):294-302. doi:10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2018.03.005.
- [6] 刘巍, 花荣, 陈炜, 等. 胰十二指肠切除术中胰肠吻合方式的选择[J]. *中华普通外科杂志*, 2014, 29(5):340-343. doi:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-631X.2014.05.004.
Liu W, Hua R, Chen W, et al. Choices of different pancreaticojejunostomies in patients after pancreaticoduodenectomy[J]. *Zhong Hua Pu Tong Wai Ke Za Zhi*, 2014, 29(5):340-343. doi:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-631X.2014.05.004.
- [7] 柯尊祥, 熊炯炘. 胰十二指肠切除术中胰肠吻合的研究进展[J]. *华中科技大学学报: 医学版*, 2017, 46(6):728-730. doi:10.3870/j.issn.1672-0741.2017.06.024.
Ke ZX, Xiong JX. Research progress of pancreaticojejunostomy in pancreaticoduodenectomy[J]. *Acta Medicinae Universitatis Scientiae et Technologiae Huazhong*, 2017, 46(6):728-730. doi:10.3870/j.issn.1672-0741.2017.06.024.
- [8] 洪德飞. 胰肠吻合手术方式的选择[J]. *肝胆外科杂志*, 2018, 26(3):174-177. doi:10.3969/j.issn.1006-4761.2018.03.006.
Hong DF. Selection of methods for pancreaticojejunostomy[J]. *Journal of Hepatobiliary Surgery*, 2018, 26(3):174-177. doi:10.3969/j.issn.1006-4761.2018.03.006.
- [9] 陈孝平. 贯穿胰腺纵向"U"形缝合法行空肠内翻套入式胰肠吻合术[J]. *腹部外科*, 2017, 30(3):153-154. doi:10.3969/j.issn.1003-5591.2017.03.001.
Chen XP. Invagination pancreaticojejunostomy by an "U" shaped longitudinal running-through suture[J]. *Journal of Abdominal Surgery*, 2017, 30(3):153-154. doi:10.3969/j.issn.1003-5591.2017.03.001.
- [10] Bassi C, Dervenis C, Butturini G, et al. Postoperative pancreatic fistula: an international study group (ISGPF) definition[J]. *Surgery*, 2005, 138(1):8-13. doi: 10.1016/j.surg.2005.05.001.
- [11] 唐雪琴, 苗毅. 胰肠吻合新的理解——从机械连接到生物愈合[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2015, 24(9):1213-1215. doi:10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2015.09.001.
Tang XQ, Yi Miao: From mechanical connections to biological healing-a new sight on pancreaticojejunostomy[J]. *Chinese Journal of General Surgery*, 2015, 24(9):1213-1215. doi:10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2015.09.001.
- [12] 中华医学会外科学分会. 胰腺切除术后消化道重建技术专家共识[J]. *中国实用外科杂志*, 2014, 34(3):227-230.
Society of Surgery of Chinese Medical Association. The expert consensus on the technique of digestive tract reconstruction after pancreatectomy[J]. *Chinese Journal of Practical Surgery*, 2014, 34(3):227-230.
- [13] Motoi F, Egawa S, Rikiyama T, et al. Randomized clinical trial of external stent drainage of the pancreatic duct to reduce postoperative pancreatic fistula after pancreaticojejunostomy[J]. *Br J Surg*, 2012, 99(4):524-531.
- [14] Schulick RD. Use of pancreatic duct stents after pancreaticoduodenectomy[J]. *J Hepatobiliary Pancreat Sci*, 2011, 18(3):775-778. doi: 10.1007/s00534-011-0430-5.
- [15] 陈一帆, 刘巍, 花荣, 等. 根据胰管直径等因素选择不同胰肠吻合方式对患者术后恢复的影响[J]. *肝胆胰外科杂志*, 2014, 26(3):181-184.
Chen YF, Liu W, Hua R, et al. Effect of pancreaticojejunostomy based on factors such as diameter of the pancreatic duct on postoperative recovery[J]. *Journal of Hepatopancreatobiliary Surgery*, 2014, 26(3):181-184.

- [16] Sun X, Zhang Q, Zhang J, et al. Meta-analysis of invagination and duct-to-mucosa pancreaticojejunostomy after pancreaticoduodenectomy: all update[J]. *Int J Surg*, 2016, 36(Pt A):240–247. doi: 10.1016/j.ijso.2016.11.008.
- [17] 王小明, 沈正超, 胡明华, 等. 贯穿式胰管空肠黏膜吻合在胰十二指肠切除中的应用[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2015, 24(9):1221–1226. doi:10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2015.09.003.
- Wang XM, Shen ZC, Hu MH, et al. Application of pancreaticojejunostomy with duct-to-mucosa running-through suture following pancreaticoduodenectomy[J]. *Chinese Journal of General Surgery*, 2015, 24(9):1221–1226. doi:10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2015.09.003.
- [18] 王小明, 沈正超, 胡明华, 等. 贯穿式间断胰肠吻合的临床应用[J]. *中华普通外科杂志*, 2016, 31(7):603–604. doi:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-631X.2016.07.023.
- Wang XM, Shen ZC, Hu MH, et al. Clinical application of interrupted running-through suture pancreaticojejunostomy[J]. *Zhong Hua Pu Tong Wai Ke Za Zhi*, 2016, 31(7):603–604. doi:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-631X.2016.07.023.
- [19] 陈琳, 马晨阳, 沈正超, 等. 贯穿式胰管空肠黏膜吻合对胰十二指肠切除术后预防胰漏发生的价值[J]. *齐齐哈尔医学院学报*, 2017, 38(9):993–995. doi:10.3969/j.issn.1002-1256.2017.09.001.
- Chen L, Ma CY, Shen ZC, et al. Pancreatic duct jejunal mucosal anastomosis in the prevention of pancreatic leakage after pancreatoduodenectomy[J]. *Journal of Qiqihar University of Medicine*, 2017, 38(9):993–995. doi:10.3969/j.issn.1002-1256.2017.09.001.
- [20] 汪建华, 左长京, 邵成伟, 等. 猪正常胰腺的CT、MRI表现及多期增强扫描方案的研究[J]. *医学影像学杂志*, 2009, 19(1):88–92. doi:10.3969/j.issn.1006-9011.2009.01.025.
- Wang JH, Zuo CJ, Shao CW, et al. Study of the CT and MRI features of normal pig's pancreas and the optimal protocol of multi-phase enhanced CT[J]. *Journal of Medical Imaging*, 2009, 19(1):88–92. doi:10.3969/j.issn.1006-9011.2009.01.025.
- [21] Arvanitakis M, Delhay M, De Maertelaere V, et al. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging in the assessment of acute pancreatitis[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2004, 126(3):715–723.
- [22] 张峰, 张长宝, 田建明, 等. 猪正常胰腺的影像学表现[J]. *放射学实践*, 2010, 25(2):129–131. doi:10.3969/j.issn.1000-0313.2010.02.004.
- Zhang F, Zhang CB, Tian JM, et al. Imaging Features of Normal Porcine Pancreas[J]. *Radiologic Practice*, 2010, 25(2):129–131. doi:10.3969/j.issn.1000-0313.2010.02.004.
- [23] 朱学锋, 陈益君, 余健, 等. 家猪贯穿缝合式胰肠吻合实验模型的建立[J]. *中华胰腺病杂志*, 2014, 14(2):107–109. doi:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1674-1935.2014.02.010.
- Zhu XF, Chen YJ, Yu J, et al. Establishment of a porcine model of penetrating-suture pancreaticojejunostomy[J]. *Chinese Journal of Pancreatology*, 2014, 14(2):107–109. doi:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1674-1935.2014.02.010.
- [24] 徐新建, 吕骅, 王喜艳, 等. 胰腺组织学特点对胰肠吻合方式潜在风险的分析[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2014, 23(9):1271–1275. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2014.09.022.
- Xu XJ, Lu Y, Wang XY, et al. Potential risks of pancreatic histologic characteristics on type of pancreaticoenterostomy [J]. *Chinese Journal of General Surgery*, 2014, 23(9):1271–1275. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2014.09.022.
- [25] 黄灵, 程向东, 杜义安, 等. Kissing式胰肠吻合的动物实验研究[J]. *中华普通外科杂志*, 2012, 27(11):907–909. doi:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-631X.2012.11.015.
- Huang L, Cheng XD, Du YA, et al. Animal experimental study on Kissing pancreaticojejunostomy[J]. *Zhong Hua Pu Tong Wai Ke Za Zhi*, 2012, 27(11):907–909. doi:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-631X.2012.11.015.

(本文编辑 宋涛)

本文引用格式: 沈正超, 王小明, 胡明华, 等. 贯穿式间断胰肠吻合的动物实验研究[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2019, 28(3):292–298. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.03.007

Cite this article as: Shen ZC, Wang XM, Hu MH, et al. Animal study of interrupted running-through suture pancreaticojejunostomy[J]. *Chin J Gen Surg*, 2019, 28(3):292–298. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.03.007