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· 专题研究 ·

不同入肝血流阻断技术在原发性肝细胞癌肝切除术中的应用效果比较

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摘要

目的: 比较原发性肝细胞癌(HCC)切除术中采用全入肝血流阻断法(Pringle法)与半入肝血流阻断法(HHO法)的临床效果。

方法: 回顾性分析2012年1月—2016年12月期间141例行肝切除术的HCC患者临床资料,其中71例术中采用Pringle法阻断入肝血流(Pringle组),70例采用HHO法阻断入肝血流(HHO组),比较两组患者的相关临床指标。

结果: 两组患者术前基线资料无统计学差异(均 $P>0.05$)。HHO组手术时间明显长于Pringle组($P=0.001$),但其他临床指标包括术中出血量、输血量以及输血比率、肝实质切除范围、术后住院时间、并发症发生率两组间差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$);术后病理方面,两组除脉管癌栓比例有统计学差异外($P=0.022$),其余指标差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。在乙型肝炎、肝硬化、肝实质大范围切除患者的分层分析中,HHO组手术时间均明显长于Pringle组(均 $P<0.05$);HHO组术后多数肝功能指标优于Pringle组,但仅在肝炎患者中术后第7天白蛋白(ALB)水平及肝实质大范围切除患者中术后第7天ALB、术后第5天谷草转氨酶水平差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$),其余各项肝功能指标及其他临床指标两组间差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

结论: HCC肝切除术中,两种入肝血流阻断法均是安全有效的,但合并肝炎、肝硬化或肝实质大范围切除的患者,推荐采用HHO法行入肝血流阻断。

关键词

癌,肝细胞;肝切除术;入肝血流阻断;再灌注损伤

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Efficacy comparison of using different hepatic inflow occlusion techniques in hepatectomy for hepatocellular carcinoma

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Abstract

Objective: To compare the clinical effects of total hepatic inflow occlusion (Pringle's maneuver) and hemihepatic inflow occlusion (HHO) in hepatectomy for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

Methods: The clinical data of 141 patients with HCC undergoing liver resection from January 2012 to December

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2016 were analyzed retrospectively. Of the patients, 71 cases underwent hepatic inflow occlusion with Pringle's maneuver (Pringle group) and 70 cases underwent hepatic inflow occlusion with HHO method (HHO group). The main clinical variables between the two groups of patients were compared.

Results: There were no significant differences in the baseline data between the two groups of patients (all $P>0.05$). The operative time in HHO group was significantly longer than that in Pringle group ($P=0.001$), but no significant differences were noted in other clinical variables that included intraoperative blood loss, amount of blood transfusion, proportion needing blood transfusion, liver resection scope, length of postoperative hospital stay and incidence of postoperative complications between the two groups (all $P>0.05$). In terms of postoperative pathology, all variables except the presence of vessel tumor emboli ($P=0.022$) showed no significant differences between the two groups (all $P>0.05$). In the stratification analyses of patients with hepatitis B, liver cirrhosis or major liver resection, the operative times in HHO group were all significantly longer than those in Pringle group (all $P<0.05$); the majority of postoperative liver function parameters in HHO group were superior to those in Pringle group, but only the differences of albumin levels on postoperative day (POD) 7 in patients with hepatitis B and the ALB levels on POD 7 and aspartate aminotransferase levels on POD 5 in patients with major liver resection had statistical significance (all $P<0.05$), all differences in the remaining liver function parameters and other clinical variables did not reach a statistical significance (all $P>0.05$).

Conclusion: In hepatectomy for HCC, both methods for hepatic inflow occlusion are safe and effective. However, in those with hepatitis, cirrhosis or major hepatectomy, HHO method is recommended for hepatic inflow occlusion.

Key words

Carcinoma, Hepatocellular; Hepatectomy; Hepatic Inflow Occlusion; Reperfusion Injury

CLC number: R735.7

原发性肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC, 以下简称肝癌) 占原发性肝脏肿瘤的90%以上^[1]。目前, 根治性手术切除仍是肝癌的首选治疗手段。术中大量出血及输血可能增加肝癌术后并发症的发生率、病死率及复发转移的可能^[2-3]。肝脏血流控制技术被认为是可控制肝切除术中出血的有效措施, 其中全入肝血流阻断法 (Pringle法) 与半入肝血流阻断法 (hepatic inflow occlusion, HHO) 在临床上应用最为普遍^[4]。本文通过比较2012年1月—2016年12月期间因肝癌于我院行肝切除术患者的临床资料, 比较两种入肝血流阻断的临床效果。

1 资料和方法

1.1 临床资料

本研究共纳入肝癌手术患者141例, 其中71例术中采用Pringle法阻断入肝血流 (Pringle组), 70例采用HHO法阻断入肝血流 (HHO组)。Pringle组71例中男60例 (84.5%), 女11例 (15.5%); HHO组70例中男56例 (80.0%),

女14例 (20.0%)。入选患者均满足以下要求: (1) 均来自于同一治疗组; (2) 最终病理结果证实均为肝癌; (3) 手术范围包括肝段、肝叶、半肝切除; (4) 术中不涉除胆囊切除外的肝外器官切除; (5) 术前Child-Pugh评分均为A级, 术前均完善: 血常规、肝功能、凝血常规、AFP等生化检验, 行腹部彩超、肝脏增强CT、MRI影像学检查, 凡涉及半肝切除者术前均行肝脏计算机三维成像并进行手术规划, 以评估患者手术耐受程度及确保手术的安全性。乙肝病毒阳性患者予以抗病毒治疗。

1.2 手术方式

所有纳入患者手术均采用静脉-吸入复合麻醉, 经右上腹肋缘下反“L”切口进腹, 依次探查肝脏及腹腔, 游离肝周韧带; 术中彩超明确肿块所在位置、大小、数目以及其与周围大血管的毗邻位置关系, 并确定切除范围, 标记预切线。Pringle组术中游离肝十二指肠韧带, 阻断带穿过文氏孔环绕肝十二指肠韧带, 收紧阻断带至肝动脉搏动消失; 阻断模式: 缺血预处理 (阻断10 min, 复流5 min); 肝实质离断过程行间歇阻断 (单次阻

断15 min,复流5 min),循环操作。HHO组术中精细鞘内解剖骨骼化第一肝门,用血管夹于肝门处阻断病变侧肝动脉主要分支,并收紧阻断带阻断同侧门静脉主要分支;阻断模式:缺血预处理(阻断10 min,复流5 min);肝实质离断过程行间歇阻断(单次阻断30 min,复流5 min),循环操作;半肝切除术可直接结扎离断患侧门静脉、肝动脉分支。术中采用超声刀联合钳夹法离断肝实质,术后常规放置腹腔引流管。

1.3 观测指标

术前指标:性别、年龄、是否乙肝阳性、是否AFP异常;术中指标:手术时间、出血量、输血量、输血比率情况;术后指标:并发症(出血、胆汁漏、肝功能不全、胸腔积液、腹腔积液),肝功能指标[白蛋白(ALB)、总胆红素(TBIL)、直接胆红素(DBIL)、谷丙转氨酶(ALT)、谷草转氨酶(AST)],病理指标(肿块直径、数目,切除范围,是否存在肝硬化,是否存在脉管癌栓,TNM分期)。脉管癌栓指存在微血管癌栓或肉眼癌栓;肝实质大范围切除指切除范围>3个肝段。

1.4 统计学处理

应用SPSS 19.0统计学软件进行数据分析,计量资料根据其是否为正态分布以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)或中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(IQR)$]描述分布特征,组间比较采用成组 t 检验或非参数秩和检验;计数资料以例数和构成比[$n(\%)$]描述分布特征,组间比较选用 χ^2 检验。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者术前基线资料

Pringle组与HHO组患者在性别、年龄、肝功能指标(ALB、TBIL、DBIL、ALT、AST)、是否乙肝阳性、是否AFP异常等方面的差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)(表1)。

2.2 两组术中、术后临床指标比较

Pringle组手术时间明显短于HHO组[185(160~220)min vs. 207.5(187.3~261.3)min, $P=0.001$],但两组术中出血量、输血量以及输血比率、肝实质切除范围、术后住院时间差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。并发症方面,Pringle组1例患者发生门静脉及肠系膜上静脉血栓栓塞,两组患者术后出血、胆汁漏、肝功能不全、胸腔积液、腹腔积液发生率差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。术后病理方面,两组患者肿块大小与数目、是否肝硬化及TNM分期差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$),但Pringle组脉管癌栓比例低于HHO组($P=0.022$)(表2)。

表1 Pringle组与HHO组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of the baseline data between Pringle group and HHO group

指标	Pringle组 (n=71)	HHO组 (n=70)	t/ χ^2	P
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	51.3 ± 11.1	50.1 ± 11.3	0.345	0.898
性别[n(%)]				
男	60 (84.5)	56 (80.0)	0.491	0.484
女	11 (15.5)	14 (20.0)		
乙肝阳性[n(%)]	59 (83.1)	50 (71.4)	2.736	0.098
AFP异常[n(%)]	55 (77.5)	50 (71.4)	0.675	0.411

表2 两组患者术中、术后临床指标对比

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

临床指标	Pringle组 (n=71)	HHO组 (n=70)	Z/ χ^2	P
手术时间 [min, M (IQR)]	185 (160~220)	207.5 (187.3~261.3)	-3.57	0.001
术中出血 [mL, M (IQR)]	700 (1~1 500)	800 (500~1 300)	-0.370	0.711
术中输血量 [mL, M (IQR)]	0 (0~400)	0 (0~400)	-0.376	0.731
输血比率 [n (%)]	24 (46.2)	28 (53.8)	0.582	0.446
切除范围 [n (%)]				
≤ 3个肝段	40 (56.3)	29 (41.4)	3.136	0.077
> 3个肝段	31 (43.7)	41 (58.6)		
术后住院时间 [d, M (IQR)]	12 (10~15)	12.5 (10~15.3)	-0.238	0.812
术后并发症 [n (%)]				
术后出血	3 (4.2)	3 (4.3)	0.001	0.986
术后胆汁漏	4 (5.6)	6 (8.6)	0.462	0.497
术后肝功能衰竭	5 (7.0)	5 (7.1)	0.001	0.981
术后胸腔积液	17 (23.9)	13 (18.6)	0.607	0.436
术后腹腔积液	22 (31.0)	16 (22.9)	1.183	0.277
门静脉及肠系膜上静脉血栓	1 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	—	—

表2 两组患者术中、术后临床指标对比(续)

Table 2 Comparison of intraoperative and postoperative clinical variables between the two groups (continued)

临床指标	Pringle组 (n=71)	HHO组 (n=70)	Z/ χ^2	P
术后病理				
肿块直径 (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	9.2 \pm 4.35	9.84 \pm 4.5	-0.83	0.408
肿块数目 [n (%)]				
1	48 (67.6)	52 (74.3)		
≥ 2	23 (32.4)	18 (25.7)	0.763	0.382
TNM分期 [n (%)]				
I~II期	33 (46.5)	30 (42.9)		
III期	38 (53.5)	40 (57.1)	0.187	0.665
肝硬化 [n (%)]	46 (64.8)	41 (58.6)	0.577	0.448
脉管癌栓 [n (%)]	31 (43.7)	44 (62.9)	5.216	0.022

2.3 两组术后肝功能恢复情况比较

两组术前各项肝功能指标差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P>0.05$)。除术后肝功能不全患者外,其

余患者术后肝功能1周内可恢复近正常水平。两组术后各项肝功能指标在各时间点的差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P>0.05$) (表3)。

表3 两组患者围术期肝功能指标对比

Table 3 Comparison of perioperative liver function indexes between two groups

临床指标	Pringle组 (n=71)	HHO组 (n=70)	t/Z/ χ^2	P
ALB (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)				
术前	39.9 \pm 4.7	39.5 \pm 3.6	0.541	0.589
术后第1天	34.17 \pm 5.0	33.4 \pm 4.0	1.049	0.296
术后第3天	35.2 \pm 4.0	34.9 \pm 3.8	0.314	0.733
术后第5天	35.0 \pm 3.4	35.3 \pm 3.2	-0.623	0.535
术后第7天	35.8 \pm 3.7	36.9 \pm 3.4	-1.829	0.070
TBIL [μ mol/mL, M (IQR)]				
术前	12.7 (9.4~16.9)	11.3 (8.3~15.5)	-1.122	0.262
术后第1天	27.6 (16.6~44.2)	27.2 (20.3~36.7)	-0.062	0.951
术后第3天	24.6 (15.6~34.7)	22.2 (14.5~39.7)	-0.746	0.455
术后第5天	22.4 (15.3~32.6)	27.6 (14.2~40.5)	-0.777	0.437
术后第7天	22.4 (13.0~34.7)	22.3 (14.0~35.1)	-0.239	0.811
DBIL [μ mol/mL, M (IQR)]				
术前	5.1 (3.7~7.0)	4.7 (3.5~6.4)	-0.804	0.421
术后第1天	10.9 (7.7~15.0)	10.8 (8.2~13.8)	-0.276	0.782
术后第3天	11.50 (6.6~15.8)	9.2 (6.5~15.5)	-0.878	0.380
术后第5天	10.2 (7.1~15.4)	11.9 (6.9~16.1)	-0.718	0.473
术后第7天	10.4 (6.0~15.5)	9.4 (5.5~15.6)	-0.340	0.734
ALT [U/L, M (IQR)]				
术前	39.0 (26.2~57.8)	31.5 (21.4~61.3)	-0.410	0.682
术后第1天	362.2 (213.7, 553.7)	322.9 (164.3~623.8)	-0.697	0.486
术后第3天	257.5 (149.5~420.0)	234.0 (149.9~572.9)	-0.336	0.737
术后第5天	136.6 (70.5~224.7)	121.0 (77.3~232.5)	-0.563	0.574
术后第7天	91.8 (51.9~129.4)	81.5 (47.6~128.5)	-0.623	0.534
AST [U/L, M (IQR)]				
术前	50.8 (32.1~72.0)	49.2 (32.3~76.3)	-0.278	0.781
术后第1天	405.0 (234.9~619.7)	352.9 (200.2~684.5)	-0.497	0.619
术后第3天	133.7 (74.7~230.4)	125.9 (75.0~212.9)	-0.056	0.956
术后第5天	51.8 (33.2~73.2)	48.9 (34.6~73.4)	-0.252	0.801
术后第7天	41.1 (31.1~59.2)	40.8 (29.2~56.5)	-0.419	0.676

2.4 分层分析

分别以两组患者中乙型肝炎患者、肝硬化患者、肝实质大范围切除患者分层,对主要临床指标进行分析比较。结果显示,在各因素分层的比较中,Pringle组的手术时间均明显短于HHO组(均 $P < 0.05$);HHO组多数肝功能指标优于

Pringle组,但仅在肝炎患者中术后第7天ALB水平及肝实质大范围切除患者中术后第7天ALB、术后第5天AST水平差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$),其余各项肝功能指标及其他临床指标差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)(表4-6)。

表4 两组肝炎患者临床指标比较

Table 4 Comparison of clinical variables in patients with hepatitis between the two groups

指标	Pringle组 (n=59)	HHO组 (n=50)	t/Z/ χ^2	P
ALB (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)				
术前	39.3 \pm 4.5	39.4 \pm 3.6	0.114	0.915
术后第1天	33.7 \pm 4.64	33.0 \pm 4.1	0.616	0.450
术后第3天	34.6 \pm 3.9	35 \pm 3.8	0.933	0.509
术后第5天	34.9 \pm 3.6	35.2 \pm 3.7	0.991	0.619
术后第7天	35.9 \pm 3.8	37.3 \pm 3.7	0.581	0.046
TBIL [μ mol/mL, M (IQR)]				
术前	12.7 (8.4~16.9)	11.8 (8.5~16.0)	-0.085	0.932
术后第1天	27.0 (14.4~45.0)	27.5 (20.9~36.7)	-0.447	0.655
术后第3天	25.4 (15.5~38.0)	23.3 (14.4~38.8)	-0.794	0.427
术后第5天	23.5 (15.9~35.2)	28.1 (15.1~42.9)	-0.538	0.590
术后第7天	22.6 (14.0~37.0)	23.5 (12.7~36.2)	-0.055	0.956
DBIL (μ mol/mL)				
术前	4.9 (3.6~7.4)	4.9 (3.8~6.9)	-0.167	0.867
术后第1天	10.5 (7.0~14.9)	11.6 (8.2~14.0)	-0.401	0.688
术后第3天	12.1 (6.5~16.2)	9.2 (6.6~14.9)	-1.204	0.229
术后第5天	11.3 (7.8~15.7)	11.9 (7.2~16.1)	-0.365	0.715
术后第7天	10.8 (6.7~16.3)	10.6 (5.2~16.6)	-0.532	0.595
ALT [U/L, M (IQR)]				
术前	40.7 (32.0~60.3)	34.9 (21.6~64.3)	-1.046	0.296
术后第1天	375.9 (213.7~723.1)	322.9 (157.1~632.6)	-1.052	0.293
术后第3天	276.7 (131.2~499.3)	224.5 (149.6~572.9)	-0.778	0.436
术后第5天	153.1 (77.5~227.6)	110.0 (69.3~232.5)	-1.122	0.262
术后第7天	92.9 (51.8~130.9)	75.0 (44.2~126.6)	-0.961	0.337
AST [U/L, M (IQR)]				
术前	62.3 (40.0~83.9)	51.1 (34.3~74.5)	-0.933	0.351
术后第1天	460.0 (234.9~719.4)	386.6 (200.2~684.5)	-0.575	0.566
术后第3天	161.5 (81.9~238.9)	139.5 (76.6~236.5)	-0.639	0.523
术后第5天	52.5 (40.4~83.3)	51.4 (36.4~75.2)	-0.325	0.745
术后第7天	41.6 (31.0,57.9)	41.1 (33.7~62.4)	-0.338	0.736
手术时间 [min, M (IQR)]	180 (160~220)	205 (185~251)	-2.992	0.003
术中出血量 [mL, M (IQR)]	700 (400~1 400)	800 (500~1 500)	-0.661	0.508
术中输血量 [mL, M (IQR)]	0 (0~400)	0 (0~400)	-0.635	0.526
术后住院时间 [d, M (IQR)]	12 (10~15)	13 (10~15)	-0.223	0.823
输血比率 [n (%)]	18 (30.5)	19 (38.0)	0.677	0.410
术后出血 [n (%)]	2 (3.4)	3 (6.0)	0.421	0.516
术后胆汁漏 [n (%)]	3 (5.1)	4 (8.0)	0.383	0.536
术后肝功能不全 [n (%)]	4 (6.8)	4 (8.0)	0.059	0.808
术后胸腔积液 [n (%)]	15 (25.4)	12 (24.0)	0.029	0.864
术后腹腔积液 [n (%)]	19 (32.2)	11 (22.0)	1.413	0.235

表 5 两组肝硬化患者临床指标比较

Table 5 Comparison of clinical variables in patients with liver cirrhosis between the two groups

指标	Pringle 组 (n=46)	HHO 组 (n=41)	t/Z/ χ^2	P
ALB [g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$]				
术前	39.6 ± 4.4	39.3 ± 3.3	0.057	0.988
术后第 1 天	34.4 ± 4.9	32.7 ± 3.8	0.443	0.076
术后第 3 天	34.7 ± 3.4	34.7 ± 3.7	0.473	0.957
术后第 5 天	34.6 ± 3.4	35.0 ± 3.7	0.941	0.618
术后第 7 天	35.6 ± 3.8	37.0 ± 3.5	0.559	0.098
TBIL [$\mu\text{mol}/\text{mL}$, M (IQR)]				
术前	13.3 (9.7~17.0)	11.7 (8.9~16.5)	-0.497	0.619
术后第 1 天	30.4 (18.1~45.9)	27.4 (21.2~37.9)	-0.536	0.592
术后第 3 天	27.6 (16.0~35.5)	25.6 (14.8~50.1)	-0.183	0.855
术后第 5 天	25.0 (17.1~41.4)	28.2 (14.8~48.5)	-0.285	0.776
术后第 7 天	23.0 (15.4~37.9)	26.3 (12.8~40.1)	-0.174	0.862
DBIL [$\mu\text{mol}/\text{mL}$, M (IQR)]				
术前	5.4 (3.8~7.6)	4.8 (3.8~7.1)	-0.459	0.646
术后第 1 天	11.9 (8.3~15.0)	11.7 (8.1~14.7)	-0.510	0.610
术后第 3 天	12.4 (7.0~16.8)	10.8 (6.8~16.4)	-0.710	0.478
术后第 5 天	11.7 (7.9~16.7)	12.0 (7.1~17.6)	-0.106	0.915
术后第 7 天	11.0 (7.3~16.0)	10.7 (5.4~17.7)	-0.276	0.782
ALT [U/L, M (IQR)]				
术前	31.3 (18.6~60.6)	39.6 (28.8~57.9)	-1.046	0.296
术后第 1 天	394.3 (150.7~589.3)	381.3 (218.4~699.1)	-1.488	0.137
术后第 3 天	276.7 (144.3~589.0)	220.5 (143.0~569.8)	-1.097	0.273
术后第 5 天	151.9 (70.3~228.7)	108.6 (60.8~221.9)	-1.339	0.180
术后第 7 天	92.3 (48.4~141.4)	67.9 (41.4~131.8)	-0.884	0.377
AST [U/L, M (IQR)]				
术前	52.8 (37.6~76.1)	51.0 (31.2~88.4)	-0.650	0.515
术后第 1 天	480.7 (298.7~729.2)	317.6 (196.7~695.8)	-1.360	0.174
术后第 3 天	171.3 (102.0~301.9)	138.3 (76.1~236.8)	-1.267	0.205
术后第 5 天	50.3 (38.2~93.1)	51.0 (33.1~69.4)	-0.702	0.483
术后第 7 天	43.1 (34.75~68.85)	41.9 (29.1~60.1)	-0.536	0.592
手术时间 [min, M (IQR)]	185 (160~226.3)	220 (190~270)	-2.989	0.003
术中出血量 [mL, M (IQR)]	750 (475~1 500)	900 (500~1 750)	-0.733	0.463
术中输血量 [mL, M (IQR)]	0 (0~425)	0 (0~650)	-0.633	0.526
术后住院时间 [d, M (IQR)]	13 (10~15)	12 (10~16)	-0.030	0.976
输血比率 [n (%)]	16 (34.8)	18 (43.9)	0.757	0.384
术后出血 [n (%)]	1 (2.2)	3 (7.3)	1.307	0.253
术后胆汁漏 [n (%)]	2 (4.3)	3 (7.3)	1.307	0.553
术后肝功能衰竭 [n (%)]	4 (8.7)	4 (9.8)	0.029	0.864
术后胸腔积液 [n (%)]	12 (26.1)	11 (26.8)	0.006	0.938
术后腹腔积液 [n (%)]	17 (37.0)	12 (29.3)	0.577	0.448

表6 两组肝实质大范围切患者临床指标比较

Table 6 Comparison of clinical variables of patients undergoing major hepatectomy between two groups

临床指标	Pringle 组 (n=31)	HHO 组 (n=41)	t/Z/ χ^2	P
ALB [g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$]				
术前	39.2 ± 4.9	39.3 ± 3.4	0.43	0.909
术后第1天	33.3 ± 5.0	34.1 ± 3.9	0.294	0.454
术后第3天	34.6 ± 4.4	34.5 ± 3.2	0.101	0.882
术后第5天	34.2 ± 2.8	34.9 ± 2.9	0.861	0.400
术后第7天	35.1 ± 3.5	36.9 ± 3.7	0.702	0.033
TBIL [$\mu\text{mol/mL}$, M (IQR)]				
术前	12.7 (9.4~17.7)	12.1 (7.8~15.7)	-0.819	0.413
术后第1天	29.1 (18.3~48.0)	28.8 (22.1~43.3)	-0.199	0.842
术后第3天	25.0 (17.2~44.3)	24.9 (14.6~40.5)	-0.694	0.488
术后第5天	22.5 (17.1,32.6)	27.9 (14.8~43.9)	-0.057	0.955
术后第7天	23.4 (15.8~37.2)	23.6 (13.2~36.8)	-0.296	0.767
DBIL [$\mu\text{mol/mL}$, M (IQR)]				
术前	5.3 (3.6~7.0)	4.7 (3.4~6.4)	-1.058	0.290
术后第1天	10.5 (8.6~14.9)	11.7 (8.6~15.3)	-0.796	0.426
术后第3天	11.7 (7.5~16.1)	10.5 (6.6~15.4)	-0.938	0.348
术后第5天	10.3 (7.8~15.4)	11.6 (7.1~16.3)	-0.074	0.941
术后第7天	10.4 (7.3~15.5)	10.7 (5.2~15.9)	-0.478	0.633
ALT [U/L, M (IQR)]				
术前	48.1 (30.0~90.8)	40.0 (26.1~54.0)	-2.019	0.55
术后第1天	379.6 (286.1~655.7)	361.6 (200.6~550.5)	-0.961	0.337
术后第3天	267.1 (204.1~565.3)	216.3 (136.3~377.9)	-1.666	0.096
术后第5天	150.2 (98.4~216.8)	100.9 (64.4~213.6)	-1.393	0.64
术后第7天	99 (49.7~126.6)	67.7 (43.3~116.1)	-1.348	0.178
AST [U/L, M (IQR)]				
术前	55.0 (42.4~137.1)	60.1 (38.6~87.9)	-0.807	0.419
术后第1天	449.0 (277.7~778.5)	404.8 (237.9~662.0)	-0.625	0.532
术后第3天	159.6 (102.7~230.4)	114.4 (70.5~175.0)	-1.712	0.087
术后第5天	62.5 (40.9~73.2)	45.7 (36.0~59.2)	-1.990	0.047
术后第7天	47.8 (31.4~70.3)	39.2 (28.7~55.7)	-1.513	0.130
手术时间 [min, M (IQR)]	180 (170~240)	205 (185.0~262.5)	-1.969	0.049
术中出血量 [mL, M (IQR)]	1 000 (500~2 500)	800 (550~1 550)	-0.951	0.342
术中输血量 [mL, M (IQR)]	0 (0~600)	0 (0~750)	-0.296	0.767
术后住院时间 [d, M (IQR)]	14 (12~16)	13 (11~16)	-0.223	0.824
输血比率 [n (%)]	15 (48.4)	19 (46.3)	0.030	0.863
术后出血 [n (%)]	1 (3.2)	1 (2.8)	0.040	0.841
术后胆汁漏 [n (%)]	3 (9.7)	5 (12.2)	0.113	0.736
术后肝功能衰竭 [n (%)]	2 (6.5)	3 (7.3)	0.020	0.886
术后胸腔积液 [n (%)]	8 (25.8)	9 (22.0)	0.145	0.703
术后腹腔积液 [n (%)]	11 (35.5)	9 (22.0)	1.611	0.204

3 讨论

肝切除术中大量出血及输血是影响肝癌术后复发及死亡的独立危险因素^[5-7]。Pringle法因其简单易行,已被大多数临床医生采用^[8-9]。由于完全阻断了门静脉系统的血液回流可导致胃肠道淤血、黏膜屏障功能破坏,发生细菌及毒素的移位^[10];长时间肝门阻断,门静脉及肠系膜上静脉易形成血栓^[11-12],本研究中Pringle组1例患者发生了门静脉

及肠系膜上静脉血栓栓塞。更重要的是,常温下入肝血流阻断后恢复血流的过程可引起肝实质及远隔器官热缺血一再灌注损伤^[13],降低残余肝脏维持术后足够功能的能力,成为术后预后不良和死亡的主要原因^[14]。Belghiti等^[15]通过随机对照试验对比间断与连续Pringle法阻断入肝血流显示,术中肝脏血流复流阶段导致的断面大量渗血,明显增加了术中出血;最近的一项随机对照试验显示,与无血流阻断相比,间歇性全入肝流阻断并没有减

少术中出血,相反增加了并发症发生率^[16]。此外,Pringle法单次阻断时间有限,使得手术医生术中操作相对匆忙,增加了术中难预料出血的风险。

理论上,仅行肿块所在肝段的局部血流阻断^[17]最为有效、对肝功能损伤最小并且契合了解剖性肝切除、精准肝切除理念,但其操作技术复杂,要求手术医生掌握纯熟的彩超引导穿刺技术,临床应用尚未普及。HHO法虽未达到局部肝段入肝血流的精准阻断,但其保留了健侧肝脏全部的供血,术中健侧肝实质无缺血一再灌注损伤,肝功能损害小,术后肝功能恢复快,在伴有肝炎、肝硬化的肝脏手术中其优越性更为明显^[15];应用HHO法需要对第一肝门进行精细的鞘内解剖,增加了手术难度的同时也明显延长了手术时间;一些改良的术式可有效降低手术难度并节约手术时间,例如:Glisson蒂横断术(Glissonean sheath code transection)^[18]及半肝Pringle法^[19]均只需要行第一肝门鞘外解剖,同样得到了很好的血流控制的效果^[20-21]。此外,半入肝血流阻断后肝脏表面会形成明显的缺血线,可有助于明确肝实质离断的层面;单次阻断时间明显延长,行半肝切除时可直接结扎甚至离断病变侧的门静脉及肝动脉分支,术者可从容完成肝实质离断、肝断面止血及断面胆汁漏的处理。但是,健侧肝断面的出血成为术中出血的主要因素,多项研究结果显示相较于Pringle法,在控制术中出血及输血方面HHO法并没有明显的优势^[22-25],并且术中有可能需要转换为Pringle法^[11]。Tanaka等^[26]回顾性研究显示Pringle法与HHO法比较,多项指标(缺血时间,手术时间,切除的肝脏体积,肝脏断面的面积,出血量,输血量、中心静脉压)差异均无统计学差异,与本研究整体分析结果相近;Gurusamy等^[27]研究认为:无论是在肝硬化患者还是正常肝脏患者,Pringle法与HHO法在术后肝功能恢复方面无明显差异;Wu等^[28]对肝硬化合并复杂性肝癌的研究显示因为长时间的阻断,Pringle组因多次恢复肝脏血流,间歇期大量出血导致术中出血量及术中输血比率明显高于HHO组,但术后肝功能相关指标无明显差异,这与本研究肝硬化亚层分析结果一致。

多项临床观察及动物实验表明,合并肝炎、肝硬化的肝脏对于缺血及缺血再灌注的耐受能力均较正常肝脏差^[15, 29-30]。Fu等^[24]对伴有肝硬化患者亚层分析结果显示HHO组术后第1、3、7天肝

功能恢复优于Pringle组,认为HHO法对肝脏功能损伤轻,更有利于患者术后肝功能的恢复。Zhu等^[31]通过大样本回顾性分析显示:中/重度的肝硬化患者行HHO阻断其术后并发症发生率明显低于Pringle组;Ni等^[32]最近对肝硬化合并肝癌患者的前瞻性研究显示Pringle组术后第5天肝功能不全的患者较多,术后并发症及发生率较高;Pringle组术后肝功能恢复较HHO组差。本研究对于合并肝炎、肝硬化亚层分析结果显示:手术时间HHO组均明显长于Pringle组;患者术后肝功能恢复HHO组优于Pringle组,但无明显统计学意义,这与Fu等^[24]的研究结果相吻合。基于本研究的结果,说明两种阻断方式对于肝硬化肝脏的缺血再灌注损伤可能并无差异,结合国内外多项既往研究结果^[26, 28, 33],可以认为,即使对于肝硬化的患者,小范围的肝实质切除选择半入肝血流阻断是不必要的,其反而可能会增加手术的时间^[32]。Huang等^[21]近期肝相关性肝癌肝切除大样本回顾性研究结果同样显示两种阻断方式术后各项肝功能指标均无统计学意义。另一项大样本含量的回顾性分析显示,肝实质切除大于3个肝段是围手术期复发和死亡的预测因素^[5];本研究结果显示,肝实质大范围切除亚层患者术后肝脏酶学结果及血清白蛋白结果HHO组均优于Pringle组,说明HHO法术中肝脏缺血损伤小于Pringle法。

基于本研究各项结果,笔者认为:在肝癌肝切除术中,Pringle法与HHO法在术中控制出血及对肝实质的缺血损伤无明显差异;然而,肝硬化患者及肝实质大范围切除的患者,HHO法虽然操作复杂,延长了手术时间,但术中对肝脏功能的损伤小,有利于术后肝功能的恢复,推荐作为这两类患者术中血流阻断的首选方法。

肝切除术中血流阻断方式的选择除了要考虑患者实际情况以外,术者的习惯偏好及临床经验也是决定最合适阻断技术的重要因素^[34]。就两种入肝血流阻断法的适用范围,笔者总结经验如下:Pringle法适用于肝脏储备功能良好的患者;没有肝硬化或轻度肝硬化且肝脏质地较柔软的患者;具备上述2项的中肝叶切除的患者;术前及术中评估仅需要行局部切除的患者;临床经验及手术技巧方面较弱的外科医生。HHO法适用于肝脏储备功能较差的患者(白蛋白偏低、胆红素及转氨酶偏高,ICG-15偏高,残留肝体积正常偏小);术前及术中评估有肝硬化或脂肪肝变性严

重;术前影像学检查可确诊存在局限于半肝的脉管癌栓的患者;肝实质切除范围较大,特别是需行规则性半肝切除的患者^[35]。

作为一项回顾性研究,本研究存在一定的局限性:单中心的病例人群限制了样本含量;存在不可避免的偏倚;对于研究的所有结论都应由几个具有更高等级证据的纳入更多病例人群的前瞻性随机研究进一步证实。

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