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· 临床研究 ·

## 小儿先天性胆管扩张症的诊治：附 44 例报告

唐能<sup>1</sup>, 宰红艳<sup>2</sup>, 朱勤<sup>2</sup>, 姜炜<sup>2</sup>, 纪连栋<sup>1</sup>, 肖广发<sup>1</sup>, 何群<sup>1</sup>, 李宜雄<sup>1</sup>

(中南大学湘雅医院 1. 胰胆外科 2. 小儿外科, 湖南 长沙 410008)

### 摘要

**背景与目的:** 先天性胆管扩张症 (CBD) 是小儿较常见的胆道畸形, 可发生于肝内和肝外胆管的任何部位。随着时间的推移, 患者易并发胆道结石、胰腺炎、胆管癌、复发性胆管炎、门静脉高压症、自发性囊肿破裂等严重并发症。CBD 常伴有胰胆管合流异常 (PBM), 且临床症状不典型, 部分急性发作者腹腔粘连严重, 手术难度大且术后并发症多, 因此其诊断与治疗对小儿外科医生带来了巨大挑战。本研究总结分析小儿 CBD 的诊治经验, 以期为临床工作提供参考。

**方法:** 回顾性分析中南大学湘雅医院 2010 年 6 月—2017 年 8 月间收治的 44 例 CBD 患儿的临床资料。

**结果:** 44 例患儿中女 38 例, 男 6 例, 男女比 1:6.3; 发病年龄为 2~161 个月, 中位发病年龄为 63 个月。主要临床症状为腹痛 30 例 (68.1%)、皮肤巩膜黄染 20 例 (45.5%)、恶心呕吐 7 例 (15.9%)。37 例行彩超检查, 30 例 (81.1%) 考虑为 CBD; 32 例行 CT 检查, 29 例 (90.6%) 考虑诊断为 CBD; 20 例行磁共振胰胆管成像 (MRCP) 检查, 20 例 (100.0%) 均考虑诊断为 CBD, 其中 18 例 (90.0%) 伴有 PBM。按 Todani 分型: I 型 34 例 (77.3%), IVA 型 10 例 (32.7%); 按董氏分型: C1 型 26 例 (59.1%), C2 型 8 例 (18.2%), D1 型 8 例 (18.2%), D2 型 2 例 (4.5%)。一期行胆囊切除 + 胆总管囊肿切除 + 肝总管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术的 29 例患儿术中出血 (80.0 ± 25.0) mL, 无并发症发生, 术后住院 (8.0 ± 1.6) d; 行胆囊切除 + 胆总管囊肿切除 + 左半肝切除 + 右肝管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术的 1 例术中出血 150.0 mL, 术后住院 10 d; 一期行胆总管囊肿切开 T 管引流术, 3 个月后进行二期胆总管囊肿切除 + 肝总管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术的 6 例患儿术中出血 (500.0 ± 125.0) mL, 术后住院 (11.0 ± 4.2) d; 1 例行胆总管空肠端侧吻合术患儿术中出血 200.0 mL, 术后出现吻合口瘘, 术后住院 24 d, 6 个月后进行二期手术, 术中失血 200.0 mL, 术后住院 7 d; 7 例未行手术治疗, 其中 4 例为 IVA 型。40 例获随访 20~110 个月 (中位随访时间 60 个月), 其中 35 例行手术治疗患儿均恢复良好, 5 例未行手术治疗患儿中 3 例 (60.0%) 症状反复发作, 1 例因反复发作胆管炎死亡。

**结论:** MRCP 诊断 CBD 的准确率高, 且能显示有无 PBM 及 PBM 类型, 术中可根据 MRCP 显示的胰胆管汇合部位而避免损伤胰管并完全切除病变胆管, 可作为诊断 CBD 的首选方法; 董氏分型有助于手术方式的选择, 为部分 IVA 型患者提供合理的手术方式。

### 关键词

胆总管囊肿 / 诊断; 胆总管囊肿 / 治疗; 董氏分型

中图分类号: R657.4

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**作者简介:** 唐能, 中南大学湘雅医院住院医师, 主要从事胰腺、胆道外科方面的研究。

**通信作者:** 李宜雄, Email: liyixiong2011@hotmail.com; 宰红艳, Email: zhizhu0913@hotmail.com

## Diagnosis and treatment of congenital biliary dilatation in children: a report of 44 cases

TANG Neng<sup>1</sup>, ZAI Hongyan<sup>2</sup>, ZHU Qin<sup>2</sup>, JIANG Wei<sup>2</sup>, JI Liandong<sup>1</sup>, XIAO Guangfa<sup>1</sup>, HE Qun<sup>1</sup>, LI Yixiong<sup>1</sup>

(1. Department of Biliopancreatic Surgery 2. Department of Pediatric Surgery, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha 410008, China)

### Abstract

**Background and Aims:** Congenital biliary dilatation (CBD) is a relatively common biliary malformation in children, which can occur in any part of both intrahepatic and extrahepatic bile ducts. The patients are prone to develop serious complications such as biliary stones, pancreatitis and cholangiocarcinoma, recurrent cholangitis, portal hypertension, spontaneous cyst rupture with the passage of time. CBD is often associated with pancreaticobiliary maljunction (PBM), and lacks of typical clinical symptoms. Severe abdominal adhesions are found in some patients with acute attack, for whom, the operation is difficult to perform and many postoperative complications may develop. Thus, the diagnosis and treatment of this condition pose a great challenge to pediatric surgeons. This study was to summarize the experiences in diagnosis and treatment of pediatric CBD, so as to provide relevant strategies for clinical work.

**Methods:** The clinical data of 44 children with CBD are admitted in Xiangya Hospital of Central South University from June 2010 to August 2017 were retrospectively analyzed.

**Results:** Among the 44 cases, there were 38 females and 6 males, with a male-female ratio of 1:6.3. The onset age ranged from 2 to 161 months, and the median onset age was 63 months. The main clinical symptoms were abdominal pain in 30 cases (68.1%), skin scleral jaundice in 20 cases (45.5%) and nausea and vomiting in 7 cases (15.9%). Ultrasound examination was performed in 37 patients, of whom, 30 cases (81.1%) were considered as CBD; 32 patients underwent CT scan, and 29 cases (90.6%) of them were considered as CBD; 20 patients were subjected to MRCP examination, and all of them (100.0%) were considered as CBD, among whom, 18 cases (90.0%) had concomitant PBM. According to Todani classification, 34 patients (77.3%) were classified as type I and 10 cases (32.7%) were classified as type IVA; according to Dong's classification, there were 26 cases (59.1%) with type C1, 8 cases (59.1%) with type C2, 8 cases (59.1%) with type D1, and 2 cases (4.5%) with type D2 diseases. In 29 pediatric patients who underwent primary cholecystectomy and choledochal cyst resection plus Roux-en-Y choledochojejunostomy, the intraoperative bleeding was (80.0±25.0) mL, and no complications occurred, and the length of postoperative hospital stay was (8.0±1.6) d; in one child who received cholecystectomy, choledochal cyst resection and left hemihepatic resection plus right hepaticojejunal Roux-en-Y anastomosis, the intraoperative blood loss was 150.0 mL, and the postoperative hospitalization was 10 d; in 6 cases undergoing primary choledochal cyst incision plus T-tube drainage, and secondary choledochal cyst resection plus Roux-en-Y choledochojejunostomy 3 months later, the intraoperative bleeding was (500.0±125.0) mL and the length of postoperative hospitalization was (11.0±4.2) d; in one case underwent choledochojejunostomy, the amount of intraoperative bleeding was 200.0 mL, anastomotic fistula occurred after operation, hospitalized for 24 d postoperatively, and the second operation was performed 6 months later, with intraoperative blood loss of 200.0 mL and postoperative hospitalization of 7 d; 7 children (15.9%) did not receive surgical treatment, of whom, 4 cases had type IVA disease. Forty children were followed up for 20 to 110 months (median follow-up time was 60 months), 35 cases receiving surgical treatment were all recovered well, and 3 cases develop repeated recurrence of symptoms and one case died due to recurrent cholangitis in the 5 cases who did not receive surgical treatment.

**Conclusion:** MRCP has a high accuracy for diagnosis of CBD. It can distinguish the presence or absence of the PBM and the PBM type, and the damage of pancreatic duct can be avoided and diseased bile duct can be completely removed the intraoperative according to the display of the confluence of pancreaticobiliary ducts by MRCP during operation, so MRCP can be used as the first choice for CBD diagnosis. The Dong's classification is helpful for procedure selection, and provides a proper surgical method for some type IVA patients.

### Key words

Choledochal Cyst/diag; Choledochal Cyst/ther; Dong's Classification

**CLC number:** R657.4

先天性胆管扩张症 (Congenital biliary dilatation, CBD) 是小儿胆道畸形常见疾病之一, 可发生于肝内和肝外胆管的任何部位, 好发于东方国家, 在日本新生儿的发病率为 1:1 000, 而在西方国家为 1:50 000~150 000, 女性多见, 男女之比约为 1:3~4<sup>[1-5]</sup>。临床上 CBD 并不罕见, 分型复杂, 症状不典型, 手术难度高, 并发症多。CBD 患者并发症发生率为 20%, 常见并发症包括胆道结石、胰腺炎、胆道癌变、复发性胆管炎、门静脉高压症、自发性囊肿破裂等<sup>[6-8]</sup>。CBD 分型方法较多, 主要采用的分型为 Todani 分型, 鉴于 Todani 分型未能区分肝内胆管扩张类型, 且对肝外胆管扩张的分型也易于混淆, 董家鸿等<sup>[9]</sup>于 2013 年根据囊状扩张病变累及胆管树的部位及病理特征将胆管扩张症 (biliary dilatation, BD) 分为 5 种类型 (董氏分型), 并对于不同分型的胆管囊状扩张症提出了不同的治疗策略和手术方法, 更有利于 CBD 的诊治。中华医学会外科学分会胆道外科学组<sup>[10]</sup>于 2017 年制定了 BD 的诊断和治疗指南进一步规范了 BD 的诊治。近 20 年来, 腹腔镜及机器人手术越来越多的应用于小儿 CBD 的治疗<sup>[11-13]</sup>, 但是小儿肝管较细, 腹腔镜及机器人手术治疗小儿 CBD 后肝管空肠吻合 (hepaticojejunostomy anastomosis, HJA) 狭窄的发生率较高<sup>[14-16]</sup>, 因此在小儿 CBD 治疗中开展腹腔镜及机器人手术需要先进的技术技能支持。此外, 胆肠吻合方式也是吻合口狭窄的关键因素, 目前囊肿切除后胆管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术被公认为临床疗效可靠的胆肠吻合方式, 但术后长期并发症发生率较高, 因此国内报道了多种改进的胆肠吻合术式, 如便捷法改良胆肠吻合术<sup>[17]</sup>、闭合空肠输入段改良胆肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术<sup>[18]</sup>和改良胆肠袢式 (Warren) 吻合术<sup>[19]</sup>等吻合术, 但远期预后尚需验证。本文回顾性分析中南大学湘雅医院 44 例小儿 CBD 病例的临床资料, 旨在进一步提高对小儿 CBD 的诊治水平。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析中南大学湘雅医院 2010 年 6 月—2017 年 8 月中南大学湘雅医院收治的 44 例 CBD 患儿的临床资料。44 例 CBD 患儿中, 女 38 例, 男 6 例, 男女比 1:6.3; 发病年龄 2~161 个月, 中位发病年龄 63 个月, 主要临床表现为腹痛

30 例 (68.1%)、皮肤巩膜黄染 20 例 (45.5%); 其中腹痛伴皮肤巩膜黄染 5 例 (11.4%), 腹痛、皮肤巩膜黄染伴发热 3 例 (6.8%), 皮肤巩膜黄染伴发热 3 例 (6.8%), 腹痛伴皮肤巩膜黄染及呕吐 2 例 (4.5%), 腹痛伴呕吐 3 例 (6.8%), 皮肤巩膜黄染伴呕吐 2 例 (4.5%), 皮肤巩膜黄染伴腹部包块 1 例 (2.3%) (表 1)。主要伴随诊断有急性胆管炎、急性胰腺炎、胆总管结石和胆囊结石等 (表 2)。

表 1 44 例患儿临床症状

Table 1 Clinical symptoms of the 44 children

临床症状	数值 [n (%)]
腹痛	30 (68.1)
皮肤巩膜黄染	20 (45.5)
恶心呕吐	7 (15.9)
畏寒发热	6 (13.6)
无 (体检发现)	2 (4.5)
腹部包块	1 (2.3)

表 2 44 例患儿伴随诊断

Table 2 Diagnosis of concomitant disease of the 44 children

伴随诊断	数值 [n (%)]
急性胰腺炎	3 (6.8)
急性胆管炎	9 (20.5)
胆总管结石	7 (15.9)
胆囊结石	3 (6.8)
多器官功能不全	1 (2.3)
脐疝	1 (2.3)

### 1.2 诊断方法

诊断标准参照日本胰胆管合流异常研究小组 (Japanese Study Group on Pancreaticobiliary Maljunction, JSGPM) 于 2016 年发表的 CBD 的诊断标准 (2015 版)<sup>[15]</sup>。所有患儿均行彩超、CT 或 MRCP 检查。

### 1.3 治疗方法

手术方式根据术前 Todani 分型、董氏分型及有无胆管炎而选择。对于 Todani 分型 I 型的患者行标准的胆囊切除 + 肝外扩张胆总管切除 + 胆管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术。若合并急性胆管炎, 因小儿肝内胆管较细, 未行经皮肝穿胆道引流术 (percutaneous transhepatic cholangio-drainage, PTC) 减黄, 一期手术如胆管周围粘连严重分离困难时则行胆总管切开 T 管引流术, 术后 3 个月再行二期胆总管囊肿根治性切除 + 肝总管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术, 对于 Todani 分型 IVA 型的患儿按董

氏分型为D型,根据累及中央肝管的位置决定手术方式,若累及2级及2级以下中央肝管则行胆囊、肝门部扩张胆管、肝外病变胆管切除+肝管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术;若累及3级及3级以上中央肝管则行胆囊切除+受累半肝切除+肝外病变胆管切除+胆管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术。

#### 1.4 数据处理

采用 SPSS 23.0 统计学软件对研究数据进行统计学分析。计量资料以均数  $\pm$  标准差 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 表示;计数资料以例数 (百分数) [ $n$  (%)] 表示。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 诊断及分型结果

参照 JSGPM 诊断标准,44 例患儿均诊断为

CBD。37 例行彩超检查,30 例 (81.1%) 考虑 CBD,其中 1 例产前诊断为 CBD,产后确诊并手术;32 例行 CT 检查,29 例 (90.6%) 考虑诊断为 CBD;20 例行 MRCP 检查,20 例 (100%) 均考虑诊断为 CBD,其中 18 例 (90.0%) 伴有胰胆管合流异常 (PBM),其中胆总管垂直汇入主胰管 (C-P) 型 6 例 (33.3%),主胰管呈锐角汇入胆总管 (P-C) 型 10 例 (55.6%),复杂型 2 例 (11.1%) (图 1);37 例行手术治疗,术后病理诊断均为囊壁纤维组织增生,被覆胆管上皮,伴炎性细胞浸润。

44 例患儿按 Todani 分型: I 型 34 例 (77.3%), IVA 型 10 例 (32.7%);按董氏分型: C1 型 26 例 (59.1%), C2 型 8 例 (18.2%), D1 型 8 例 (18.2%), D2 型 2 例 (4.5%)。

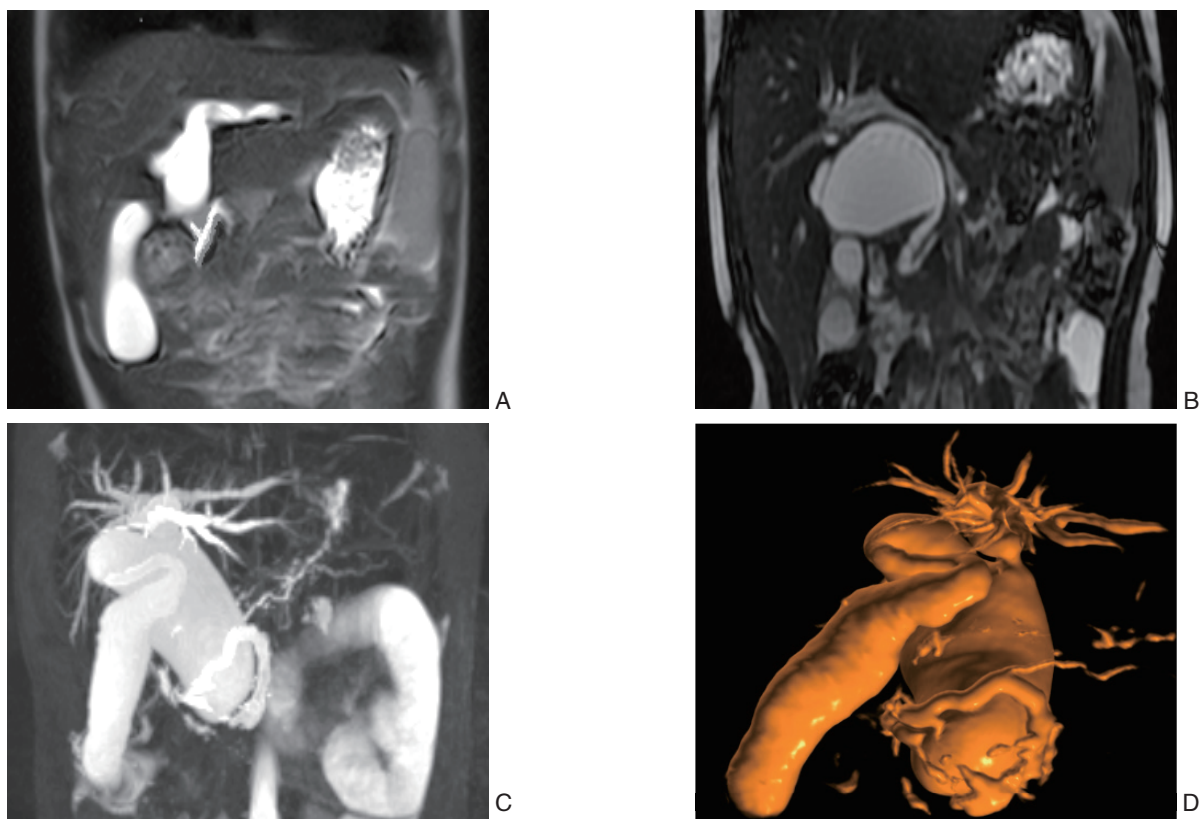


图 1 PBM 类型 A: C-P 型 (胆总管垂直汇入主胰管); B: P-C 型 (主胰管呈锐角汇入胆总管); C-D: 复杂型 (胆总管下段与胰管汇合,主胰管呈环形)

Figure 1 PBM classification A: C-P type (the common bile duct vertically joining into the main pancreatic duct); B: P-C type (the main pancreatic duct joining into the common bile duct with an acute angle); C-D: Complex type (confluence of the lower segment of the common bile duct with the pancreatic duct and the main pancreatic duct presenting a cycle shape)

### 2.2 治疗结果

44 例患儿中 37 例 (84.1%) 行手术治疗,30 例 (81.9%) 行一期根治性手术,其中 28 例行

标准的胆囊切除+胆总管囊肿切除+肝总管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术,1 例行腹腔镜下胆囊切除+胆总管囊肿切除+肝总管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术,

1 例行胆囊切除 + 胆总管囊肿切除 + 左半肝切除 + 右肝管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术; 7 例 (18.9%) 行二期根治性手术, 6 例合并急性胆管炎 (患儿有发热、肝功能差、术中见胆总管壁水肿、周围粘连严重), 术中分离困难而行一期胆总管切开 T 管引流术, 术后 3 个月再行二期胆总管囊肿切除 + 肝总管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术, 1 例因肝功能差仅行胆总管空肠端侧吻合, 6 个月后再行二期根治性手术。7 例 (15.9%) 未行手术治疗, 其中 3 例为 I 型 CBD, 4 例为 IVA 型 CBD; 治疗方式见表 3。一期行胆囊切除 + 胆总管囊肿切除 + 肝总管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术的 29 例患儿均手术顺利, 术中出血 ( $80.0 \pm 25.0$ ) mL, 无并发症发生, 术后住院 ( $8.0 \pm 1.6$ ) d。行胆囊切除 + 胆总管囊肿切除 + 左半肝切除 + 右肝管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术的 1 例, 术中出血 150.0 mL, 术后恢复良好, 术后住院 10 d。因急性胆管炎先行胆总管囊肿切开 T 管引流术后 3 个月再行胆总管囊肿切除 + 肝总管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术的 6 例患儿, 手术均顺利完成, 手术过程较困难, 术中出血 ( $500.0 \pm 125.0$ ) mL, 其中 1 例行外引流术时发现胆总管溃疡, 且 3 个月后再次手术时发现胆总管囊肿十二指肠球部内瘘, 术后伤口感染 1 例, 腹腔积液并感染 1 例 (胆总管囊肿十二指肠球部内瘘患儿), 术后住院 ( $11.0 \pm 4.2$ ) d。1 例因肝功能差仅行胆总管空肠端侧吻合术患儿术中出血 200.0 mL, 术后出现吻合口瘘, 术后住院 24 d, 6 个月后再行二期根治性手术, 术中出血 200.0 mL, 术后住院 7 d。7 例未行手术治疗, 其中 4 例为 IVA 型, 3 例因为 IVA 型需切肝脏, 家属拒绝手术, 症状均得到控制后出院。

表 3 44 例患儿治疗方法

Table 3 Therapy methods of the 44 children

治疗方式	数值 [n (%)]
囊肿切除 + 肝管空肠吻合	28 (63.6)
腹腔镜下囊肿切除 + 肝管空肠吻合	1 (2.3)
囊肿切除 + 左半肝切除 + 右肝管空肠吻合	1 (2.3)
囊肿外引流 + 根治性手术	6 (13.6)
胆总管空肠内引流 + 根治性手术	1 (2.3)
保守治疗	5 (11.4)
无症状未治疗	2 (4.5)

### 2.3 随访结果

40 例患儿得到随访, 失访 4 例。37 例手术

患儿中 35 例得到随访; 7 例未手术患儿中 5 例得到随访, 术后得到随访的 35 例患儿均恢复良好, 1 例术后 3 年因车祸去世, 1 例患儿出现不完全性肠梗阻 (考虑为 Crohn 病), 1 例患儿出现手术瘢痕, 因肝功能差仅行胆总管囊肿空肠端侧吻合患儿于 6 个月后再行二期根治性手术; 未行手术治疗得到随访的 5 例患儿中 3 例 (60.0%) 症状反复发作, 1 例出院后因反复发作胆管炎而死亡, 2 例因无症状暂时未行手术治疗。

### 3 讨论

CBD 系小儿先天性胆道异常疾病, 由于临床表现不一, 手术治疗难度大, 其诊断与治疗对小儿外科医生带来了巨大挑战。腹部 B 超对 CBD 确诊率 92.9%<sup>[20]</sup>, 本组为 81.1%, 可作为主要筛查方法, 但彩超切面方位不全面, 不能显示胰胆管汇合部位, 对手术设计意义有限。经内镜逆行胰胆管造影术 (endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, ERCP) 检查可直接显影胰胆管, 能明确诊断, 但小儿一般不能耐受, 且有诱发胰腺炎及胆管炎的风险, 检查后胆管周围粘连严重, 增加手术难度, 因而应用受限; MRCP、CT 作为无创性的检查手段, 能取代部分 ERCP 检查的功能, MRCP 诊断 CBD 较 CT 敏感性高 (本组 MRCP 诊断的准确率为 100.0%, CT 为 90.6%), 可作为诊断 CBD 的首选方法, 且 MRCP 三维成像技术能清楚的显示胆管扩张的部位、程度及胰胆管汇合情况, 与术中所见相一致<sup>[21]</sup>, 术中根据 MRCP 显示的胰胆管汇合部位可避免损伤胰管且完全切除病变胆管, 对手术方案设计有重要指导意义。

目前大多数学者<sup>[22-24]</sup>认为 CBD 与 PBM 所致的胰液反流相关。30.0%~96.0% 的 BD 患者合并有 PBM, 发病率明显高于普通人的 2.0%, 本研究中 90.0% 的患儿合并 PBM 与其他学者结果一致。PBM 系胰管与胆总管汇合于十二指肠壁外, 形成过长的胰胆合流共同管, Oddi 括约肌失去对胰液与胆汁的控制; 通常胰管压力较胆管压力高<sup>[25]</sup>, 胰液逆流入胆管, 胰酶被胆管内的肠激酶激活, 进而使得胆管上皮细胞损伤、再生, 致使胆管壁薄弱扩张, 甚至恶变<sup>[26-27]</sup>。2014 年 JSGPM 发表了 PBM 诊断标准 2013<sup>[28]</sup>, 将 PBM 分为 3 种类型:

C-P型、P-C型、复杂型,且提出了胆管的标准直径,在此基础上,JSGPM又于2016年发表了先天性胆总管扩张症的诊断标准2015<sup>[15]</sup>,即必须通过影像学或解剖学检查证明胆管异常扩张和PBM,胆道结石或恶性肿瘤引起的胆管扩张除外。本组患儿20例行MRCP,18例(90.0%)合并PBM,其中C-P型6例(33.3%),P-C型10例(55.6%),复杂型2例(11.1%)。对于MRCP发现有PBM的患儿,根据MRCP显示的胰胆管汇合部位,汇合方式指导手术方案的设计,如C-P型术中尽量将胆管分离至汇合部位而结扎切断胆管;P-C型因分离过程中容易损伤胰管,且胰液逆流入残端胆管的量少,则可适当保留部分胆管,复杂型则根据胰胆管走形和汇合部位,在安全的情况下沿着胆总管向下分离尽可能的靠近汇合部位切断胆管。

CBD的诊断标准:(1)诊断胆管扩张:必须确定扩张胆管的直径、部位以及扩张的形态,胆总管直径必须在彩超、MRCP、CT三维成像等无张力成像下测定,测量胆总管直径时取最大内径,Ishibashi等<sup>[2]</sup>在《先天性胆管扩张临床指南》将内径大于同年龄组上限定义为胆管为扩张。(2)诊断胰胆管合流异常:严格按照PBM诊断标准2013版:ERCP、PTC(percutaneous transhepatic cholangial, PTC)、术中胆道造影、MRCP等胆道直接成像检查证实胰管和胆管有较长的共同管道和/或异常汇合。如共同管道相对较短,胆道直接成像检查必须证实胰胆管于Oddi括约肌以外汇合且Oddi括约肌对胰胆管无功能<sup>[28]</sup>。

CBD分型方法较多,目前主要采用的分型为Todani分型,鉴于Todani分型未能区分肝内胆管扩张类型,且对肝外胆管扩张的分型也易于混淆,董家鸿等<sup>[9]</sup>根据病变胆管扩张在胆管树的分布部位和范围、并发肝脏病变及手术方式选择的关系,提出了一种新的分型方法,简称董氏分型。董氏分型将肝外胆管扩张的分型化繁为简,将临床表现、治疗策略等差别较大的肝内胆管扩张进一步细分,尤其对肝内胆管扩张选择合适手术方式具有更加明确和直观的指导意义,对于累及肝内胆管的患儿根据董氏分型选择肝切除术方式,术前需评估剩余功能性肝体积,肝功能性体积不足患儿可适当保留柱状扩张的肝管及其引流肝段<sup>[10]</sup>。本组按Todani分型IVA型共10例,其中8例按董氏分型

为D1型,3例为2013年12月前所收治,拟行胆囊、肝外病变胆管、左半肝切除+肝管空肠Roux-en-Y吻合术,因需行肝切除,家属拒绝手术,症状控制后出院。此后总结经验,自2014年后收治的IVA型患儿根据MRCP结果判断病变胆管所累及的部位而选择手术方式,对于IVA型若累及2级及2级以下中央肝管可行胆囊、肝门部扩张胆管、肝外病变胆管切除+肝管空肠Roux-en-Y吻合术,其后5例IVA型均行胆囊、肝门部扩张胆管、肝外病变胆管切除+肝管空肠Roux-en-Y吻合术;2例IVA型按董氏分型为D2型,其中1例累及左右3级肝管行胆囊、肝外病变胆管、左半肝切除+肝管空肠Roux-en-Y吻合术,1例因累及左右3级以上肝管而未行手术治疗,症状控制后出院。我院自2014年后对于IVA型CBD手术方式的选择与胆管扩张症诊断与治疗指南(2017版)相同,部分IVA型仅累及2级及2级以下中央肝管按董氏分型为D1型的患儿可选择行胆囊、肝门部扩张胆管、肝外扩张胆管切除+肝管空肠Roux-en-Y吻合术代替原先的胆囊、肝外病变胆管、左半肝切除+肝管空肠Roux-en-Y吻合术,不仅完全切除病变胆管,而且术后恢复快,使患儿更为受益,符合CBD的诊治规范。

随着腹腔镜手术及机器人手术的流行,即使在婴幼儿和新生儿中也可安全开展<sup>[29]</sup>。与开腹手术比较,腹腔镜手术更符合现代医学微创治疗的理念,在治疗儿童先天性胆总管囊肿方面具有显著的临床效果<sup>[30]</sup>。腹腔镜手术或机器人手术治疗胆管扩张术中视野更清晰、术后进食早、术后疼痛轻、住院时间短等优势<sup>[31-33]</sup>,本组1例行腹腔镜下胆囊切除+胆总管囊肿切除+肝总管空肠Roux-en-Y吻合术患儿术后恢复快,住院时间短,恢复顺利。但小儿肝胆管较细,腹腔镜及机器人手术与传统的剖腹术相比,需要先进的技术技能,尤其是肝管空肠吻合术<sup>[11-13]</sup>。故对于部分无胆管炎,囊肿扩张位置适中的患儿可考虑行腹腔镜下囊肿切除+肝管空肠Roux-en-Y吻合术。

总之,MRCP对CBD的诊断准确率高、无创伤和无放射性,且可显示胆管和胰管汇合情况而对手术方式的设计具有指导意义,避免术中损伤胰管,可作为诊断CBD的首选方法;董氏分型有助于CBD手术方式的选择,尤其对肝内胆管扩张选

择合适手术方式具有更加明确和直观的指导意义, 为部分 IVA 型患者提供合理的手术方式。

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