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· 文献综述 ·

## 妊娠期急性阑尾炎诊治的研究进展

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### 摘要

妊娠期急性阑尾炎是最常见的非产科急腹症之一, 可发生在孕期各阶段, 以孕 6 个月内最为常见。由于妊娠的特殊生理及阑尾位置的变化, 妊娠期急性阑尾炎的临床表现常不典型, 在不同妊娠阶段的表现各异, 其中在妊娠早期, 其临床表现与非妊娠期相似, 具有典型的麦氏点固定压痛; 在妊娠中、晚期, 阑尾向上外、向后移位, 其症状及体征均不典型, 易误诊、漏诊, 延误病情而致阑尾穿孔、坏疽、胎儿流产、早产, 甚至危及母婴的生命安全。另外, 实验室检查不具备特异性, 其确诊需要依靠影像学等辅助手段。超声、MRI 均是其安全有效的影像学诊断手段, 其中超声具备方便、快捷、安全等特性, 作为初诊的首选影像学检查。手术是其首要的治疗手段, 并积极在发病 24 h 内进行, 以降低胎儿、孕产妇病死率和相关并发症的发生率。根据手术路径的不同, 手术方式可分为开腹手术及腹腔镜手术, 然而, 目前手术方式的最佳选择应基于现有的专业知识、术者经验、医疗设施、病情以及患者意向等因素。腹腔镜手术已被证实具备安全性及有效性, 开腹手术仍占主导地位。

### 关键词

阑尾炎 / 诊断; 阑尾炎 / 治疗; 妊娠; 综述文献  
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## Research progress of the diagnosis and treatment for acute appendicitis during pregnancy

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### Abstract

Acute appendicitis during pregnancy is one of the most common non-obstetric acute abdominal conditions, and it can occur at all stages of pregnancy, most frequently within the first 6 months of pregnancy. Due to the special physiological situation of pregnancy and the changes in the position of the appendix, the clinical manifestations of acute appendicitis during pregnancy are atypical, and highly variable at different stages of pregnancy. In the early pregnancy, the clinical manifestations are similar to those in the non-pregnancy period, with the typical sign of the localized tenderness over McBurney's point; in the middle and late pregnancy, the appendix becomes displaced upwards laterally and backwards, and the symptoms and signs are nonspecific, which likely leads to misdiagnosis and missed diagnosis, and thereby cause appendiceal perforation or gangrene, fetal abortion, premature delivery, or even endanger the life of mother and baby due to delayed treatment. In addition, laboratory findings are

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nonspecific, and auxiliary examinations such as imaging are required for diagnosis. Both ultrasound and MRI are safe and effective imaging diagnostic modalities, in which, ultrasound has the characteristics of convenience, rapidness and safety, and is the first choice of imaging examination at the initial diagnosis. Surgery is the primary treatment method, and should be ideally performed within 24 h of the onset of symptoms, so as to reduce the maternal and infant mortality and incidence of the associated complications. According to the surgical approaches, the surgical procedures include traditional open surgery and laparoscopic surgery. However, the selection of surgical procedures at present should be based on the general factors that include the existing expertise, surgeon's experience, medical facilities, disease status, and patients' intention. Laparoscopic surgery has been proven to be safe and effective, and open surgery is still the dominant choice.

#### Key words

Appendicitis/diag; Appendicitis/ther; Pregnancy; Review

CLC number: R656.8

迄今为止, 妊娠期急腹症仍是临床上的诊疗难题, 据研究<sup>[1-2]</sup>报道, 妊娠期非产科因素腹部手术的发生率约为0.1%~0.2%, 并且, 与非妊娠期相比, 其术前全身性感染和全身性炎症反应综合征的发生率较高。妊娠期急性阑尾炎是常见的非产科急腹症之一, 发病率约0.05%~0.10%, 均可发生在孕期各阶段, 但常见于孕6个月内<sup>[3]</sup>。手术仍是妊娠期急性阑尾炎的主要治疗手段, 根据手术路径不同, 可分为开腹及腹腔镜手术, 妊娠期腹腔镜是当前的研究热点, 该手术方式已被证实具备安全性及有效性<sup>[4-8]</sup>。然而, 对于妊娠期急性阑尾炎手术方式的最佳选择, 各项研究结论不相一致。令人关注的是, 妊娠期急性阑尾炎由于缺乏典型的临床表现, 临床诊断较为困难, 若不能及时正确地诊治, 易诱发阑尾穿孔、胎儿流产、早产等严重的并发症, 甚至危及母婴的生命安全<sup>[9-10]</sup>。根据标本大体观、病理学的镜下观以及临床特征, 阑尾可分为正常阑尾、非复杂性阑尾炎 (uncomplicated acute appendicitis, UCAA), 以及复杂性阑尾炎 (complicated acute appendicitis, CAA), 其中, 复杂性阑尾炎表现为坏疽、穿孔、盆腔或腹腔脓肿<sup>[11]</sup>。有研究<sup>[12]</sup>显示, 非复杂性阑尾炎的流产率为0.4%, 早产率为4.4%, 当合并弥漫性腹膜炎或腹腔脓肿时, 其流产率和早产率分别升至6.2%和10.4%。因其对母婴的预后存在潜在的威胁, 如何早期诊断并及时治疗成为改善母婴预后的关键。以下就妊娠期急性阑尾炎的临床特性及诊治做综述如下。

## 1 妊娠期急性阑尾炎的临床特性

### 1.1 妊娠期急性阑尾炎的解剖学位置变化

妊娠过程中, 盲肠和阑尾的解剖学位置随着子宫的增大而发生变化。在妊娠早期, 阑尾的位置与非妊娠期相似, 位于右髂前上棘至脐连线中外1/3处 (麦氏点); 在妊娠中期达髂嵴水平; 在妊娠晚期时升至髂嵴上二横指, 至足月时阑尾可高达右肾上极或胆囊区, 产后2周回到非妊娠位置<sup>[3]</sup>。故传统的麦氏点固定压痛对于诊断急性阑尾炎已失去典型的临床意义。

### 1.2 妊娠期急性阑尾炎的特殊生理变化

在妊娠期间, 随着子宫的增大, 妊娠期急性阑尾炎容易发生坏疽穿孔, 尤其在妊娠中晚期: (1) 增大的妊娠子宫可妨碍大网膜游走、推移, 使其不能包裹阑尾病灶区; (2) 妊娠期盆腔及阑尾充血水肿, 阑尾区血运受阻, 炎症进展快; (3) 孕期雌、孕激素水平升高使毛细血管通透性增加, 及肾上腺皮质激素分泌增多, 组织蛋白溶解能力增强, 抑制了孕妇的免疫机制。此外, 病灶波及子宫浆膜层时可使胎动、宫缩频繁, 炎症不易被包裹局限, 刺激子宫引起胎儿流产或早产, 甚至危及母婴生命。增大的妊娠子宫可压迫如膀胱、输尿管、直肠等邻近脏器, 孕妇可感尿频、尿急、尿潴留、腹泻、便秘、里急后重等症状, 给阑尾炎的诊断造成干扰。

### 1.3 妊娠期急性阑尾炎的症状特点

妊娠期急性阑尾炎在不同妊娠阶段的临床表现各异: (1) 妊娠早期合并急性阑尾炎多伴有恶心、呕吐、纳差、腹泻等消化道症状, 常与妊娠

反应症状混淆,对疾病的诊断不具备特异性,因其阑尾位置与非妊娠期相似,常具有典型的转移性右下腹痛,为妊娠期急性阑尾炎的诊断提供重要线索。(2)在妊娠中晚期,由于增大的妊娠子宫致阑尾向上外、向后移位,腹部压痛点常高于非妊娠期位置,常无典型的麦氏点固定压痛及反跳痛等腹膜炎体征;此外,妊娠晚期出现的宫缩阵痛,与阑尾炎所致的腹痛常难以区分,故常误诊、延诊,发现时往往病情较重,易并发阑尾化脓、坏疽穿孔<sup>[13]</sup>。

## 2 妊娠期急性阑尾炎的诊断要点

基于以下原因:(1)妊娠期孕妇的病理生理学变化及阑尾解剖学改变;(2)临床症状及体征不典型;(3)实验室检查不具备特异性。妊娠期急性阑尾炎早期诊断困难,使阑尾穿孔或孕妇阴性阑尾切除率有所增加,妊娠期阴性开腹手术率约为15%~50%<sup>[13]</sup>,孕妇阑尾穿孔率是非妊娠期的1.5~3.5倍,且随孕周增大而增加,故需仔细体格检查及借助影像学尽早诊断,有助于减少阑尾穿孔及腹膜炎的发生,降低阑尾切除术的阴性率及改善母婴预后。

### 2.1 临床表现及体格检查

右下腹痛仍是妊娠期急性阑尾炎患者的可靠症状,局部压痛是最重要的临床体征,约70%患者有压痛、反跳痛、腹肌紧张等腹膜炎体征<sup>[14]</sup>。因妊娠期阑尾位置的特殊性,传统的麦氏点压痛存在局限性,故需其他体格检查辅助诊断:(1) Bryan试验:嘱患者采取右侧卧位,使妊娠子宫移至右侧,若患者感到痛感,提示疼痛感并非来自子宫,可作为一种鉴别妊娠期阑尾炎与子宫疾病的方法;(2) Alder试验:嘱患者取仰卧位,检查者将手指放在腹部压痛最明显处,之后嘱患者向左侧卧,使子宫移至左侧,如压痛减轻或消失,提示疼痛来自子宫,若压痛逐步递增,较仰卧位剧烈,提示疼痛来自阑尾病变的可能性大。

### 2.2 实验室检查

与非妊娠期患者相比,孕期的白细胞水平及体温常生理性升高,故体温及白细胞水平对妊娠期急性阑尾炎的诊断特异性不高。值得注意的是,白细胞总数超过 $15 \times 10^9/L$ ,同时伴有中性粒

细胞增高时才有诊断意义<sup>[15]</sup>。此外,C反应蛋白作为炎症反应的一种非特异性征象,在急性阑尾炎中亦升高,而血清总胆红素的增加在诊断阑尾穿孔中具有70%的敏感度和86%的特异度<sup>[9]</sup>。

### 2.3 影像学检查

单纯依靠临床症状及实验室检查并不能完全正确诊断妊娠期急性阑尾炎,还需借助影像学的检查。有研究<sup>[15]</sup>提示若不借助影像学检查,假阴性阑尾切除率(false negative appendectomy rate)可高达50%。超声检查具备安全、方便、快捷等特性,为妊娠期急性阑尾炎初诊的首选影像学手段,但单纯依靠腹部超声诊断的准确度约38%<sup>[16]</sup>。多项研究报道,腹部超声诊断急性阑尾炎的标准征象:可见直径超过6 mm的不受压的盲端管状结构,伴或不伴阑尾粪石、阑尾周围炎症或脓肿形成;其直接征象:长轴切面呈“腊肠样”或“蚯蚓”样改变,短轴切面可见“同心圆”征<sup>[17-18]</sup>。临床诊断急性阑尾炎时均需先经超声证实,但超声的敏感度及特异度在所报道文献中差异较大,分别为50%~100%及33%~92%不等<sup>[19]</sup>,因其受超声医生的操作水平、患者肥胖、肠袢内存在空气、妊娠期阑尾位置改变等因素限制,超声诊断无阳性发现时并不能完全排除急性阑尾炎的诊断<sup>[16]</sup>,此时则需借助其他影像学手段。MRI作为诊断妊娠期阑尾炎的第二选择,具备高特异度、高阴性预测值、高准确率,而敏感度相对较低<sup>[20]</sup>。MRI有助于急性阑尾炎的排除诊断,行MRI检查可下降47%的阴性阑尾切除率,且不增加阑尾的穿孔率<sup>[21]</sup>。也有学者<sup>[22]</sup>建议将MRI作为妊娠期急性阑尾炎的首选检查方法,但因其费用昂贵、检查时间长,医院设备稀缺,未能广泛应用于阑尾炎的诊断,适用于B超不能明确诊断者。对于非妊娠患者,CT是急性阑尾炎诊断的金标准,其具有高敏感性、高特异性和高准确率等优点<sup>[23]</sup>。低剂量的CT( $<3 \text{ mGy}$ )是胎儿辐射的安全区, $\geq 30 \text{ mGy}$ 和 $50 \text{ mGy}$ ,分别是致癌风险和确定性效应的阈值,因射线辐射大,在妊娠期尽量避免使用,尤其在胚胎器官形成期,普遍应用于超声诊断不明且MRI受限的患者<sup>[9]</sup>。

### 2.4 鉴别诊断

临床上,妊娠期急性阑尾炎的诊断较为棘手,其诊断的假阳性率高于非妊娠期,需临床医

师具备缜密的临床思维,同时注意与卵巢囊肿蒂扭转、输卵管妊娠破裂、胎盘早剥、子宫肌瘤变性等妇科急腹症及急性肾盂肾炎、输尿管结石、急性胆囊炎等鉴别,以避免临床误诊、误治。

### 3 妊娠期急性阑尾炎的治疗

临床上一旦明确诊断妊娠期急性阑尾炎,无论处于妊娠某个阶段,应积极在发病24 h内手术治疗<sup>[24]</sup>,妊娠中、晚期高度怀疑急性阑尾炎者亦应积极剖腹探查。盲目地保守治疗或延迟手术不仅会延误病情,还会引起阑尾穿孔及急性弥漫性腹膜炎的发生概率及母婴病死率增加<sup>[9, 25-26]</sup>。为规避阑尾穿孔的风险,临床上允许20%~35%阴性阑尾手术的存在<sup>[12]</sup>,腹腔镜及传统的开腹阑尾切除术均是有效的手术方式,然而目前手术方式的最佳选择仍存在异议。

既往认为妊娠是腹腔镜手术的相对禁忌证,因全麻、气腹压及可能的医源性子宫损伤,术后易诱发胎儿流产或早产、胎儿畸形等不良妊娠结局,故以往妊娠期急性阑尾炎常选择开腹手术。腹腔镜手术全麻醉药的致畸性成为妊娠期间的首要关注问题(尤其在胎儿器官尚未形成时),故应避免使用N<sub>2</sub>O等有争议的麻醉剂<sup>[27]</sup>。然而,也有研究<sup>[28]</sup>显示,在维持正常生理功能的条件下,目前尚无任何麻醉剂(临床治疗剂量)被证明具有致畸作用。腹腔镜下CO<sub>2</sub>腹压力>12 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)时减少母体回心血量,子宫血流灌注不足,导致胎儿不良结局,但有研究显示,因CO<sub>2</sub>弥散速度快,在保持有效通气情况下维持10~12 mmHg气腹压对母婴几乎无影响<sup>[6]</sup>。众所周知,手术是一种创伤性的过程,会引起机体炎症反应,有研究<sup>[29]</sup>显示,与经腹阑尾炎切除术组相比,腹腔镜手术组的血清TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6、IL-8的水平涨幅较低,腹腔镜对机体炎症反应的影响甚微。因此,随着腔镜技术的发展,腹腔镜下阑尾切除术已成为当前研究的热点,其具有损伤小、恢复快、并发症少、美观性等优点。美国胃肠内镜外科医师协会(the Society of American Gastrointestinal Endoscopic Surgeons, SAGES)于2008年首次制定了妊娠期腹腔镜手术指南,并于2017年进行更新改版<sup>[30]</sup>;此外,英国妇科内

镜协会(the British Society for Gynaecological Endoscopy, BSGE)还制定了关于妊娠期腹腔镜下非产科腹部手术的管理指南,学者们对此进行了解读<sup>[31]</sup>,为妊娠期腹腔镜手术的安全开展提供了重要依据。对于妊娠期腹腔镜手术穿刺器的位置选择,主要取决于患者孕龄,建议根据宫底高度、病变部位进行适当调整,在妊娠中、晚期,首个穿刺器的穿刺位置可在左/右锁骨中线肋缘下1~2 cm,即帕尔默氏点,或者前正中线脐上方3~6 cm<sup>[31-32]</sup>。一项研究报告了8例妊娠期阑尾炎切除术,其中妊娠早期2例,妊娠中期5例,妊娠晚期1例,术中使用直接穿刺法于帕尔默氏点进行穿刺,未出现母婴不良结局<sup>[33]</sup>。多篇文献<sup>[34-35]</sup>报道,腹腔镜手术的不良胎儿结局、术后并发症的发生率均低于开腹手术。值得关注的是,Prodromidou等<sup>[36]</sup>行Meta分析显示,开腹手术的胎儿丢失率为3.6%,而腹腔镜手术的胎儿丢失率更高(约5.6%),然而在排除McGory等<sup>[37]</sup>的研究后,该篇Meta分析显示腹腔镜和开腹手术的胎儿丢失率分别为4.3%和4.5%。因此,对包括McGory等<sup>[37]</sup>在内的研究结果的解释必须谨慎,因为其他研究已经说明腹腔镜具有安全性,两种手术方式的胎儿丢失率无统计学意义。对于单纯性阑尾炎及妊娠早期患者,腹腔镜手术是安全有效的<sup>[6-8]</sup>。而对于复杂性阑尾炎及妊娠晚期孕妇,因巨大子宫的阻挡及炎症扩散,腹腔镜下不易暴露阑尾,技术难度大,腹腔镜手术不具备可行性。但有不同学者提出,妊娠晚期并非腹腔镜的禁忌证,手术由经验丰富和操作熟练的外科医生执行,腹腔镜在妊娠晚期亦具备安全性和有效性<sup>[38]</sup>。对于腹腔镜或经腹手术路径的最佳选择,应基于现有的专业知识、术者经验、医疗设施、病情以及患者意向等多方面因素。基于腹腔镜仍在探索阶段,目前多数临床医师倾向于开腹阑尾切除术,该手术方式仍占主导地位,其操作要点:妊娠早期可取麦氏切口,妊娠中、晚期取明显压痛点,若诊断不明行下腹正中纵切口,方便术中操作及探查。术时将手术床向左倾斜30°,使子宫向左移位,以便于暴露阑尾,术中操作轻柔,避免刺激子宫。术后不建议留着腹腔引流管,因其会刺激子宫带来不良后果,但若并发阑尾穿孔、腹膜炎严重时可放置腹腔引流管。此外,原则上先外科

处理阑尾炎而不同时行剖宫产,但若胎儿基本成熟或存在产科急诊征,阑尾穿孔并发弥漫性腹膜炎、子宫、盆腔感染者,应先行剖宫产再行阑尾切除术。而对于术后患者的管理,应选用对胎儿影响较小的抗生素,如甲硝唑+青霉素或头孢类联合抗感染治疗。

#### 4 妊娠期急性阑尾炎对母婴的预后

对于急性阑尾炎,在发病24 h内手术的患者发生阑尾穿孔率显著低于超过24 h再手术的患者,即病程24 h内者,化脓性阑尾炎发生率26.32%、穿孔率几乎为0,而超过24 h者化脓性阑尾炎发生率高达53.84%<sup>[24]</sup>,穿孔率达23.7%<sup>[12]</sup>。发病至手术时间是阑尾穿孔的一个独立相关因素,经ROC分析得出20 h是其安全临界值<sup>[13]</sup>。妊娠早期急性阑尾炎的孕妇病死率较低,然而,中晚期妊娠者,因误诊、延诊和并发阑尾穿孔,使孕妇的病死率高达35%~40%,经及时正确地诊治后,孕妇病死率可<1%。而阑尾炎术后相关并发症的发生率在妊娠期妇女和非妊娠的育龄期妇女无显著差异<sup>[2]</sup>。在病程超过24 h者,其术后发生感染的概率明显高于24 h内手术组,分别为13.79%、3.95%<sup>[39]</sup>。因此,手术时机可能是阑尾炎术后病率的相关危险因素,而非妊娠状态。现阶段,对于术后宫缩抑制剂等保胎药物的使用仍存在争议,目前没有相关文献报道明确其对母婴预后的影响,故宫缩抑制剂仅用于宫缩发动或存在早产风险的患者。

胎儿的预后与妊娠期急性阑尾炎的病情程度密切相关,对于单纯性阑尾炎,胎儿流产率约为1.5%,若合并阑尾穿孔,则高达30%~36%<sup>[9-10]</sup>;有研究<sup>[16]</sup>显示,早产的风险为8%~33%不等,妊娠期晚期的胎儿早产率可超过50%<sup>[40]</sup>。孕期为规避阑尾穿孔而致的阴性手术率高达23%~37%,并且,观察到10%~26%的孕妇发生早产和3.0%~7.3%的胎儿丢失<sup>[41]</sup>,故提高诊断的准确性和降低阴性手术率是改善胎儿预后的关键,切除正常阑尾的手术并不完全是一种良性操作。

总的来说,对于妊娠期急性阑尾炎患者,应在发病24 h内积极手术治疗,以降低胎儿、孕产妇病死率和相关并发症的发生率。目前多篇文献报道腹腔镜手术具备安全性及有效性,但大部分临

床医师仍倾向开腹阑尾切除术,对于妊娠期急性阑尾炎的最佳手术方式的选择有待进一步的大样本研究及探讨。

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