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· 专题研究 ·

侧方入路腹腔镜下完全腹膜外成人脐疝修补术 5 例经验

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摘要

背景与目的: 脐疝是较常见的腹壁疝之一, 手术治疗是其唯一可治愈的治疗方法。随着腹腔镜技术的发展, 腹腔镜在疝与腹壁外科的应用不断深入。本文旨在探讨经侧方入路腹腔镜下完全腹膜外脐疝修补术的可行性及安全性。

方法: 2019年6月—2020年1月厦门大学附属中山医院普通外科为5例脐疝患者实施侧方入路的腹腔镜下完全腹膜外脐疝修补术, 其中男3例, 女2例; 就诊时年龄30~53岁, 平均41.8岁。回顾性分析该5例患者的临床病例资料及随访情况。

结果: 5例均顺利完成手术; 平均手术时间(70.2±5.8) min, 术后6~8 h下床活动, 术后平均住院时间(3.2±0.7) d; 术后脐部积液1例, 无出血、肠梗阻、肠痿等严重并发症; 随访1~7个月无复发。

结论: 经侧方入路行腹腔镜下完全腹膜外成人脐疝修补术安全可行。侧方入路的手术方式操作难度相对较低, 临床应用前景良好。

关键词

疝, 脐; 疝修补术; 腹腔镜

中图分类号: R656.2

Laparoscopic total extraperitoneal herniorrhaphy for adult umbilical hernia through a lateral approach: an experience of 5 cases

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Umbilical hernia is one of the most common abdominal hernia, and surgical treatment is the only cure for this disease. With the development of endoscopic techniques, the application of endoscopy in hernia and abdominal wall surgery is constantly evolving. This study was conducted to evaluate the feasibility and safety of laparoscopic total extraperitoneal herniorrhaphy using a lateral approach for umbilical hernia in adults.

Methods: From June 2019 to January 2020, 5 patients with umbilical hernia underwent laparoscopic total extraperitoneal hernia repair via lateral approach in the Department of General Surgery of Zhongshan Hospital affiliated to Xiamen University, including 3 males and 2 females, aged 30–53 years with an average age of 41.8 years at the time of consultation. The clinical data and follow-up results of the 5 patients were retrospectively analyzed.

Results: Operations were successfully completed in all the 5 patients. The average operative time was (70±5.8) min, the time to postoperative ambulation was 6–8 h, and the average length of postoperative hospital stay was (3.2±0.7) d.

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After operation, umbilical fluid collections occurred in 1 case, but no serious complications such as bleeding, ileus, intestinal fistula occurred. No recurrence was noted during follow-up period of 17 months.

Conclusion: Laparoscopic total extraperitoneal herniorrhaphy with lateral approach for adult umbilical hernia is safe and feasible. The operative difficulty of the lateral approach is relatively low and its clinical application may have broad prospects.

Key words Hernia, Umbilical; Herniorrhaphy; Laparoscopes

CLC number: R656.2

脐疝是较常见的腹壁疝之一^[1],不能自愈,且有嵌顿或绞窄的风险^[2-3],需手术治疗。目前手术有腹腔镜和开放两种术式。腹腔镜下疝修补术因其创伤小、恢复快、术后复发率低等优点越来越受欢迎^[4]。1993年LeBlanc^[5]等提出的腹腔内补片植入术(intraperitoneal onlay mesh, IPOM)因其技术简单,迅速在全世界范围内推广^[6-8]。IPOM虽有微创的优点,但需要使用昂贵的防粘连补片和固定钉枪,日后还要面对腹腔内移植物产生的一系列问题^[9-11]。为了避免这些缺点,Reinhold等^[12]提出了微小切口开放sublay(MILOS)的概念, Schwarz等^[13]提出内镜小切口开放sublay(EMILOS)的术式,这些手术均是将补片放置于腹膜外^[14-16]。厦门大学附属中山医院普通外科自2018年开始进行反向腹腔镜全腹膜外(TEP)脐疝修补术,自2019年6月—2020年1月创新性的进行侧方入路腹腔镜下完全腹膜外脐疝修补术。目前共完成5例,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

2019年6月—2020年1月厦门大学附属中山医院行5例经侧方入路腹腔镜下完全腹膜外脐疝修补术。其中男3例,女2例;就诊时年龄30~53岁,平均41.8岁。选择病例标准:术前行CT检查明确脐疝(其中3例为难复性疝,CT证实为腹膜前脂肪),疝环大小2~5 cm,除1例既往曾行腹腔镜下肝囊肿开窗引流术外,其他4例既往均无手术史,无其他手术禁忌证者。

1.2 方法

术前嘱患者排空尿液,采用气管内插管全身麻

醉,患者取平卧位,显示器位于患者右侧(图1A)。观察孔的建立:平脐取左侧腹直肌近外侧缘做1 cm切口,显露腹直肌前鞘,切开前鞘,拉钩向右侧拉开腹直肌,显露腹直肌后鞘,置入10 mm Trocar,注入CO₂,压力维持在10~15 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)。操作孔的建立:观察孔置入镜头后,采用镜推法,在腹直肌后鞘前方,向两侧略作分离,建立腔隙。在观察孔上下方约3~5 cm分别做长0.5 cm皮肤切口,直视下穿刺置入5 mm Trocar,左手疝抓钳,右手电凝钩,在左侧腹直肌后鞘浅面,继续扩大空间。靠近白线处纵行切开腹直肌后鞘(图1B)。暂不处理疝囊,在疝囊头尾侧先做分离,避免分离疝囊时腹膜破损,影响操作空间。疝囊的处理:向背侧牵拉疝囊,电凝钩锐性分离,难复性疝在两侧后鞘融合处切开脐环,将疝内容物回纳(图1C)。对于疝囊较大的脐疝,皮肤较为菲薄,分离疝囊应注意避免损伤皮肤。一旦腹膜破损,需予以缝合关闭。对侧的分离:紧贴着右侧腹直肌后鞘与腹膜间进行分离(图1D),尽量靠近后鞘,电凝钩锐性分离,避免切破腹膜。分离范围在脐头尾侧各5 cm以上,两侧超过缺损边缘5 cm以上(图1G)。分离结束后,关闭破损的腹膜,2-0倒刺线缝合关闭疝环(图1E-F)。补片的放置:取20 cm×20 cm强生聚丙烯轻量平片^[17-19],根据缺损范围,适当裁剪补片,补片上下两边用2-0普里灵或者1-0普迪丝各缝合1针作为悬吊,置入补片前先在体表做好定位,将补片卷曲后经10 mm Trocar置入,将补片展平,穿刺针从体表定位处穿入,将补片两边的悬吊线穿出体外固定,将补片铺平后,直视下解除气腹(图1H),并移除悬吊线。

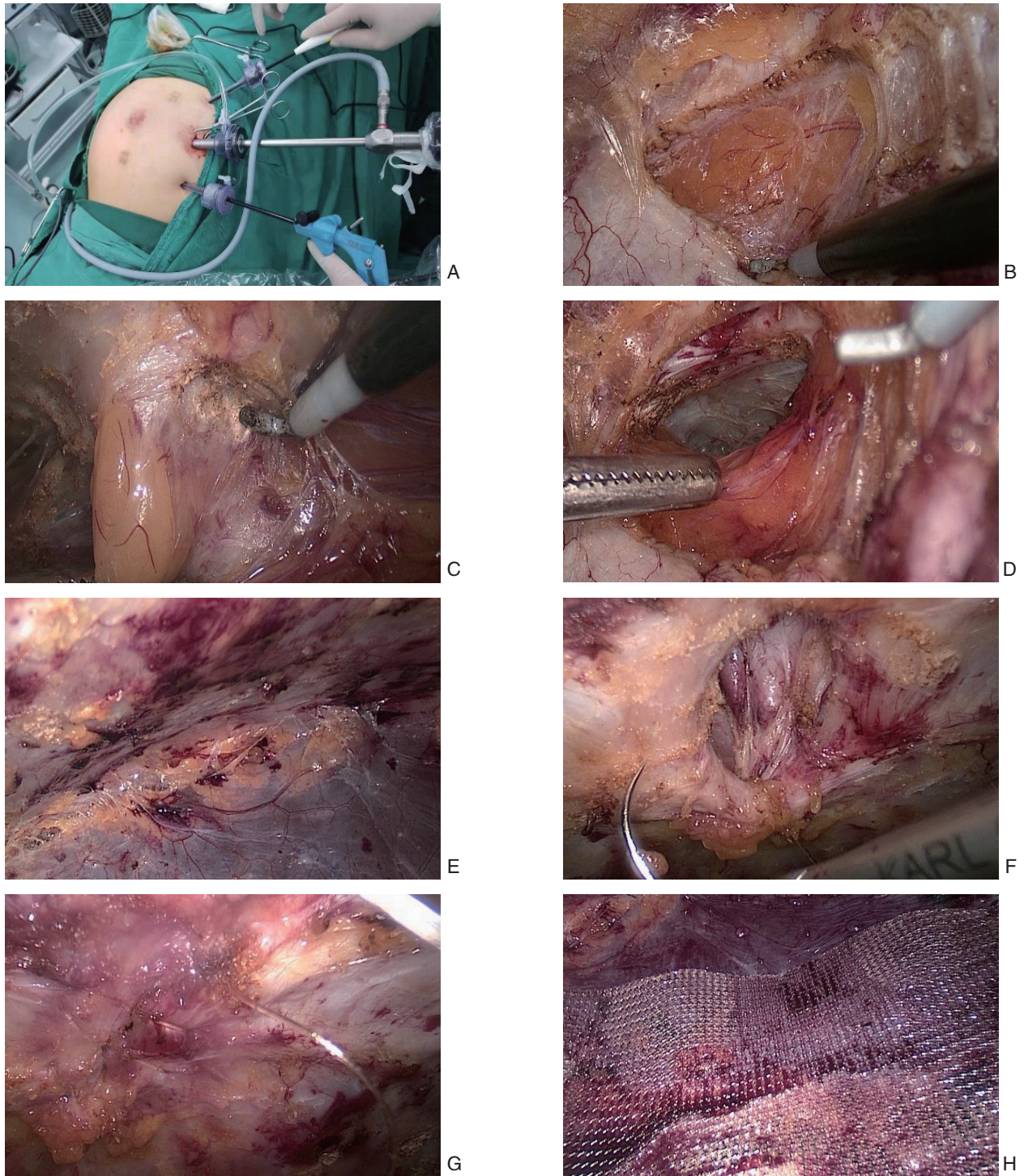


图 1 术中照片 A: 侧方入路手术 Trocar 分布; B: 近白线处切开纵行左侧腹直肌后鞘; C: 疝囊的分离及疝内容物回纳; D: 分离对侧腹直肌后鞘后方的间隙; E: 分离后的对侧鞘后间隙; F: 关闭疝环; G: 关闭后的疝环; H: 补片的放置

Figure 1 Intraoperative views A: Trocar distribution of lateral approach surgery; B: Longitudinal incision of the posterior sheath of the left rectus abdominis near the linea alba; C: Separation of hernia sac and return of hernia contents; D: Separation of the posterior space of the contralateral rectus sheath; E: Posterior space of the contralateral sheath after separation; F: Closure of the hernia ring; G: Hernia ring after closure; H: Placement of mesh

2 结果

5例患者均顺利完成手术。手术时间为50~80 min,平均手术时间(70.2±5.8)min。术前均未导尿,术后未置引流管。术后6~8 h下床活动,术后住院2~5 d,平均住院时间(3.2±0.7)d。术后常规给予腹带加压包扎。术后1例出现脐部积

液,术后第3天予以抽出20 mL血清样液后痊愈。无出血、感染、复发、肠梗阻等并发症。5例均获得随访,中位随访期4.2(1~7)个月,无复发、脐部膨出、慢性疼痛等并发症,所有患者对手术效果均满意。5例患者的基本资料与相关临床指标见表1。

表1 5例患者的基本资料
Table 1 The general data of the 5 patients

编号	性别	年龄(岁)	BMI (kg/m ²)	病史 (月)	疝环大小 (cm)	手术时长 (min)	住院时间 (d)	术后随访 (月)	并发症
1	男	41	25.82	72	3×2	73	3	7	无
2	男	37	36	2	4×4	80	5	6	脐部积液
3	女	30	26.04	3	2×2	50	2	4.2	无
4	女	48	24.8	1	2×2	76	3	3.5	无
5	男	53	23.53	48	3×2	72	3	1	无

3 讨论

随着腹腔镜技术的不断发展,腹腔镜在疝与腹壁外科得到了广泛的应用,目前脐疝的腹腔镜修补手术,大部分采用IPOM的手术方式,该术式虽然操作简单,但需要价格昂贵的防粘连补片,并且腔内的操作,有可能损伤肠管及其他脏器,且补片置入腹腔内有可能带来肠管粘连,补片的侵蚀,甚至引起肠瘘,严重致死亡;补片需要昂贵的疝固定钉枪固定,可引起术中出血和术后疼痛等并发症^[10, 20-21]。因此疝与腹壁外科的专家和同道,有越来越多的呼声“将腹壁问题还给腹壁”。

与腹腔内补片置入相比,完全腹膜外修补术的复发率更低、费用更少、补片与切口的并发症更少^[22]。蒋会勇等^[23-25]受TEP的启发,采用反向TEP的技术,将补片放置于腹膜前。该术方式为:患者取人字位,术者立于两腿之间,穿刺孔所取的位置为下腹部,耻骨上方2 cm左右做观察孔,两侧直视下作5 mm操作孔,因受两侧骨盆和下肢的阻挡,术中操作困难,手术时间往往较长。我们创新性的采用侧方入路的方式,完全避免了这种操作的不适,大大缩短了手术时间。

补片可以置于腹直肌与腹直肌后鞘的肌后间隙或者腹直肌后鞘与腹膜之间的鞘后间隙^[26]。(1)放置于肌后间隙,需在靠近白线处切开双侧腹直肌后鞘,而切开的后鞘难以拉拢缝合,如不缝合,势必降低了腹壁的力量,是否会因此带来

不良的后果,目前尚未知。Schwarz等^[13]早期的EMILOS没有缝合后鞘,观察发现部分患者术后出现腹壁膨出的情况,因此在后续的病例中常规进行了后鞘的缝合。(2)放置于鞘后间隙,需在腹直肌后鞘与腹膜间分离,由于腹膜菲薄,极易造成腹膜的破损,造成操作空间狭小,增加了手术时间。且破损的腹膜缝合难度大,大大增加了学习曲线^[5]。

将补片右侧置于肌后间隙,左侧置于鞘后间隙,这样做的好处在于:3个Trocar的建立以及开始一侧的分离均在腹直肌后鞘的前面进行,因有坚韧的后鞘阻挡,可以避免腹膜破损造成空间狭小。近疝囊处切开右侧腹直肌后鞘,到对侧后,则走行于鞘后间隙,这样大部分的空间已经建立,即便出现腹膜破损,也可以很容易的进行缝合,而且避免了切开双侧腹直肌后鞘,对腹壁强度影响不大。

反向TEP在置入两个操作Trocar并建立操作空间过程中极易造成腹膜破损,造成操作空间狭小,且因为下肢和骨盆的阻挡,空间的游离和腹膜的缝合难度大,是手术的一个难点,学习曲线较长。我们发现采用侧方入路,在腹直肌后鞘的前方置入Trocar和创建空间非常容易,这对于有腹腔镜手术经验的外科医生,掌握该技术的学习曲线就会明显缩短,使得该技术的可行性大大提高。而且侧方入路的手术方式,没有肢体的阻挡,空间的游离和腹膜的缝合都比较简单易行。

血清肿^[27]的成因主要与患者自身因素及补片相关^[28-30]。在本研究中, 1例患者术后出现血清肿, 术后第3天予以抽出20 mL血清样液后痊愈。笔者认为应从以下几点预防血清肿的发生: (1) 严格做好术前准备, 如戒烟、限酒、纠正低蛋白血症等; (2) 术中注意精细操作以减少出血及创面渗血等; (3) 若术中出现明显出血及渗血可放置引流管。

当然, 还需要将来更为大宗更加严格的研究设计对比该技术同其他腹腔镜脐疝修补的优势, 甚至是对患者复发的影响来证明是否存在这种优势。但无论如何, 经侧方入路的脐疝修补术是腹腔镜下脐疝修补术有利的补充, 具有很好的临床应用前景。

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