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· 述评 ·

肝脏膜结构再认识及在腹腔镜肝切除术中的应用

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摘要

现代外科学的诞生源于对人体解剖学知识的不断积累, 而外科学的飞速发展也促进了对脏器精细解剖的深入认识。肝脏作为人体最大的实质性脏器, 其独特的双重血供、复杂的肝内脉管结构, 使得手术过程中容易发生难以控制的出血。因此, 长期以来肝脏手术都是普通外科难度较大的手术之一, 需要较长的学习曲线。近30年来, 随着腹腔镜肝切除术(LH)的迅速普及, 外科医师发现利用以前未被充分重视的肝脏膜结构能够更便利、精准地解剖肝内、外脉管, 定位切肝平面, 减少术中出血。目前对肝脏膜结构在LH中应用的系统性阐述不多, 笔者针对这一领域进行探讨。

关键词

肝肿瘤; 肝切除术; 腹腔镜

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Re-understanding of liver membrane structure and its application in laparoscopic hepatectomy

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Abstract

The birth of modern surgery is attributed to the continuous accumulation of knowledge in human anatomy, and the rapid development of surgery also promotes in-depth understanding of fine organ anatomy. The liver as the largest solid organ in the human body has a unique dual blood supply system and complex intrahepatic vascular structures, make it prone to uncontrollable bleeding during surgery. Therefore, liver surgery has long been one of the most difficult operations in general surgery and requires a longer learning curve. In the past 30 years, with the rapid popularity of laparoscopic hepatectomy (LH), surgeons have discovered that the use of liver membrane structures, to which insufficient attention has been paid previously, can more conveniently and accurately dissect the internal and external vessels of the liver and locate the liver plane, and reduce intraoperative bleeding. At present, there are not many systematic explanations focusing on the application of liver membrane structure in LH. Therefore, the authors address the issues in this field.

Key words

Liver Neoplasms; Hepatectomy; Laparoscopes

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人体解剖知识的丰富与积累是现代外科学诞生的必备条件之一。虽然早在1888年就实施了第1例肝脏部分切除手术，但是，当时对肝脏精细解剖认识不足，止血技术不完善，肝切除手术病死率极高，使得肝脏外科长期处于停滞状态。直至10年后，人们才发现左右肝的分界线—Cantlie线，之后便开始了解剖学和外科学结合不断推动肝脏外科发展的历程。目前广泛采用的肝脏八段划分法由Couinaud在1954年提出，吴孟超院士在同期也提出了经典的“五叶四段法”，对于临床肝切除均具有重大的指导意义^[1-2]。加上入肝血流阻断技术和低中心静脉压技术的普及^[3-8]，使得肝脏切除术逐渐得以普及，安全性得到极大提高。近30年来，伴随着微创外科和精准外科的兴起，腹腔镜肝切除术（laparoscopic hepatectomy, LH）的安全性和有效性已经得到公认^[9-11]。目前，优秀的外科医生们已经可以实施各肝段甚至亚肝段的腹腔镜下解剖性肝切除（anatomic laparoscopic hepatectomy, ALH）。ALH要求离断目标肝段或肝叶的肝蒂并在肝断面显露出标志性的肝静脉主干^[12-16]，在这一过程中，以往未引起广泛关注的肝脏膜结构，如Laennec膜、肝板系统等，被发现将其合理利用能够更便

利、精准地解剖肝内、外脉管，定位切肝平面，减少术中出血，使得肝脏膜结构的研究与应用迎来了一个全新的局面。本文重点阐述这一方面的内容。

1 Glisson鞘膜及其临床应用

Glisson鞘膜是被覆于门静脉，肝动脉和胆管表面的纤维结缔组织膜，为外科医师所熟知。它起于肝十二指肠韧带，延伸于肝实质内的脉管表面。在行半肝或肝叶解剖性切除时，在肝外将Glisson鞘打开，单独游离出其中的肝动脉，门静脉和胆管（门脉三联结构）予以结扎或离断，从而在肝表面显示出缺血线，此即“鞘内解剖法”（图1A）。而在Glisson鞘外将其中的门脉三联结构整体游离、结扎或离断，也可在肝表面显示出缺血线，此即“鞘外解剖法”（图1B）。后者即是对肝蒂膜结构—Glisson鞘的巧妙利用，它以Takasaki教授^[17-18]的“肝蒂横断式肝切除法”为代表，具有简化术中操作，节省手术时间，减少术中出血量的优势，已被临床广泛采用并逐步成为主流^[19-22]。

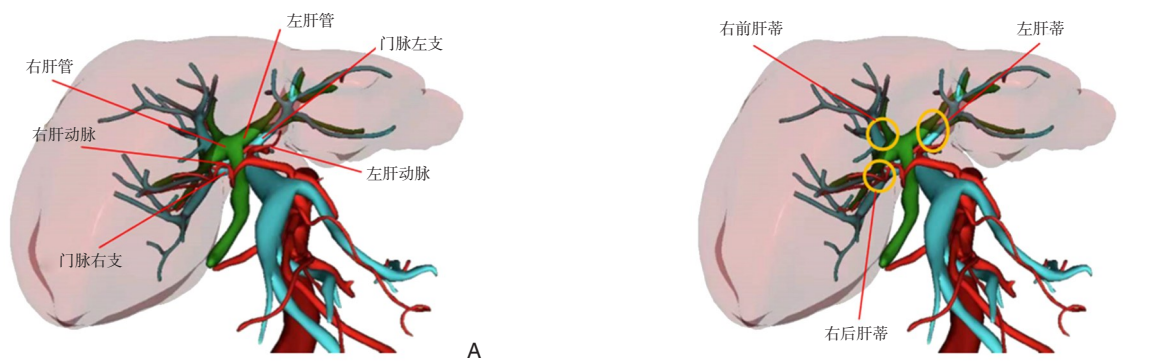


图1 常用肝蒂解剖方法 A: “鞘内解剖法”须打开Glisson鞘，将其中的门静脉，肝动脉和胆管分别解剖；B: “鞘外解剖法”在Glisson鞘外将其中的门脉三联结构整体解剖

Figure 1 Commonly used methods for hepatic pedicle dissection A: "Intra-sheath approach" respectively dissecting the portal vein, hepatic artery and bile duct after incision of the Glisson's capsule; B: "Extra-sheath approach" dissecting the entire tri-branch structure of the portal vein outside the Glisson's capsule

2 Laennec膜及其临床应用

Laennec膜早在1802年就被发现，它不同于包裹肝脏的脏层腹膜—肝包膜，但在现代外科学尚未诞生的19世纪初，并未引起重视。直到200年

后，学者们才通过组织学研究证实了Laennec膜是紧密附着在肝实质表面的纤维结缔组织膜，它将肝实质与肝包膜、Glisson鞘膜、肝脏门板系统、肝静脉和肝后下腔静脉隔开，形成了许多天然的解剖间隙，成为“肝脏膜性切除”的理论基础^[23]。

具体而言,循 Laennec 膜与周围组织的潜在间隙进行解剖,能够更安全、快速地将肝蒂、肝静脉、下腔静脉与肝实质分离^[24-25]。例如腹腔镜下解剖性 VII 段切除(图 2A-D),通常分为两大步骤:(1)在 Rouviere 沟中解剖出右后叶肝蒂,循右后叶肝蒂解剖出 VII 段肝蒂分支,将其夹闭以在肝表面标记出 VII 段范围。(2)循 VII 段缺血线逐步解剖出右肝静脉,直至肝实质完全离断。在上述过程中,初学者往往难以准确、安全地解剖肝蒂,尤其是通过远端分支逆行找到右肝静脉主干,由于静脉壁薄,

常发生难以控制的出血。而巧妙利用 Laennec 膜/Laennec 间隙进行解剖,则可快速探查肝内脉管走行,便于指导切肝平面,提高手术安全性(图 2B-D)。在解剖性半肝切除术中,也可使用上述方法寻找中肝静脉主干(图 2E-F)。另外,在累及尾状叶腔静脉旁部的肿块切除中,打开脏层腹膜进入 Laennec 膜与肝后下腔静脉之间的潜在间隙,紧贴肝实质表面的 Laennec 膜解剖,也能很方便、安全地显露肝短静脉(图 2G-H)。

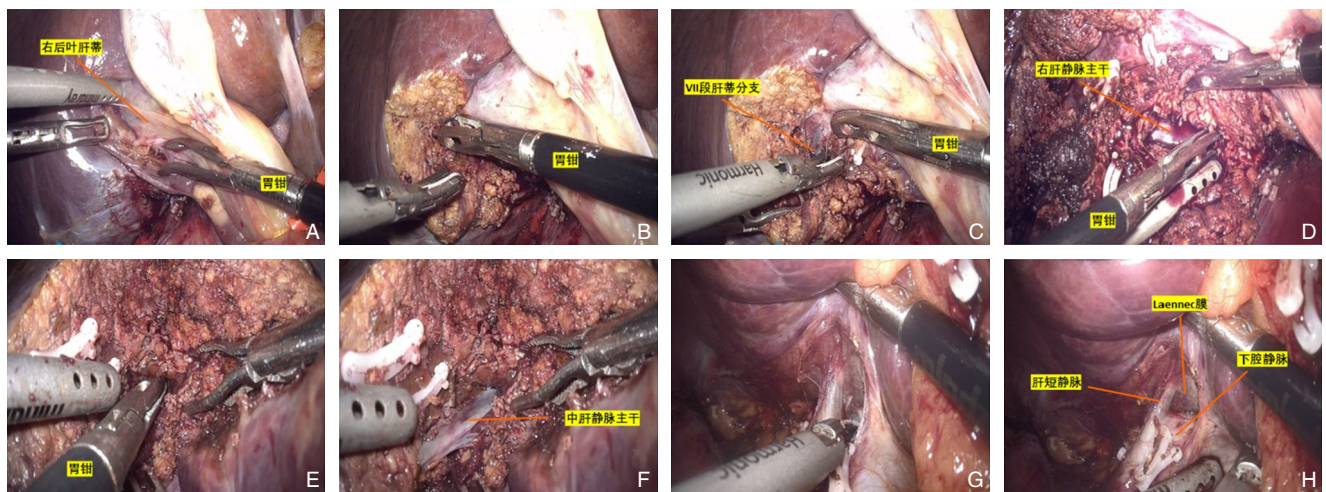


图2 利用 Laennec 膜行 ALH A: 吸引器头钝性分离出右后叶肝蒂 Glisson 鞘膜; B-C: 胃钳紧贴右后叶肝蒂的 Glisson 鞘膜小心撑开其与肝实质表面 Laennec 膜之间的间隙,以便显露出 VII 段肝蒂分支; D: 胃钳紧贴右肝静脉主干小心撑开其与肝实质表面 Laennec 膜之间的间隙以便探查静脉主干走行方向,指导切肝平面; E-F: 半肝切除术中,胃钳紧贴中肝静脉主干小心撑开其与肝实质表面 Laennec 膜之间的间隙以便探查静脉主干走行方向,指导切肝平面; G-H: 紧贴肝实质表面的 Laennec 膜钝性解剖,显露出其与肝后下腔静脉之间的潜在间隙

Figure 2 Performing ALH using Laennec's capsule A: Blunt dissection of Glisson's capsule in the posterior right hepatic pedicle with the head of the aspirator; B-C: Using the gastric forceps close to the Glisson's capsule in the posterior right hepatic pedicle to carefully separate the space between it and the Laennec's capsule on the liver parenchyma to expose the hepatic pedicle branch of segment VII; D: Using the gastric forceps close to the main trunk of the right hepatic vein to carefully separate the fissure between it and the Laennec's capsule on the liver parenchyma to determine the running direction of the main trunk, so as to provide a guidance for the resection plane; E-F: In hemihepatectomy, using the gastric forceps close to the main trunk of the middle hepatic vein to carefully separate the fissure between it and the Laennec's capsule on the liver parenchyma to determine the running direction of the main trunk, so as to provide a guidance for the resection plane; G-H: Blunt dissection close to Laennec's capsule on the liver parenchyma to expose the latent space between it and retrohepatic inferior vena cava

3 肝板系统及其临床应用

肝板系统(liver plate system)主要由4个部分组成:肝门板、胆囊板、脐静脉板和与之相连的 Arantian 板(正是这些纤维结缔组织形成的“门板”遮挡了 Glisson 鞘,让我们无法直接看到肝门

部的左、右肝蒂及其一级分支)。其中,肝门板位于中间,其上界为肝脏 IVb 段,下方延续为肝十二指肠韧带,其右上方移行为胆囊板,左侧移行为脐静脉板,并在左上方 Arantian 板相连,向第二肝门方向走行于左肝静脉根部。熟悉并巧妙利用这些门板结构与肝蒂的解剖关系,有助于快速解剖

出肝蒂，依“肝蒂优先法”行ALH^[12]。

肝门板是呈冠状位覆盖在左、右肝管汇合部上方增厚的纤维结缔组织（图3A-B）。在实施腹腔镜下半肝切除术时，用分离钳将其与肝实质表面的Laennec膜轻轻推开（图3C），即可显露其后方的左、右肝蒂（图3D），进而有利于标记脏面的半肝分界线（图3E），指引后续的肝实质离断方向（图3F）。脐静脉板一端与肝圆韧带相延续，另一端与肝门板和Arantian板相延续，为包绕左肝蒂及其一级分支的纤维结缔组织（图3G）。在实施解剖性II、III、IVa或IVb段切除时，可于肝脏脏面打开脐静脉板，即可显露起深面的相应段肝蒂用于结扎，以在肝表面显露相应的肝段范围。但笔者体会，在行左肝外叶（II+III）或左肝内叶（IVa+IVb）切除时，脐静脉板入路不如肝实质解剖优先法简便^[26-27]。Arantian板实际上为成年人退化的脐血管形成的纤维结缔组织，其两端分别连接左侧门静脉角部和左肝静脉根部汇入下腔静脉处，与肝胃韧带相延续，将左肝外叶与Spigel叶隔开（图3H）。因Arantian板和左肝静脉关系密切，可通过它在肝

脏背侧来寻找左肝静脉与中肝静脉，再沿中肝静脉主干顺行解剖肝实质，达到切除左半肝的目的，此即为“背侧入路”左半肝切除，相对于传统的“腹侧入路”能在解剖少量肝实质的前提下，迅速找到中肝静脉主干，有利于指导切肝平面^[26-27]。胆囊板右侧包裹右肝蒂（其中右前叶肝蒂位于胆囊板头侧的深面，右后叶肝蒂进入Rouviere沟）并延续为肝内Glisson鞘。在行腹腔镜下右肝前叶切除时（图4A），将胆囊板与覆盖在肝实质表面的Laennec膜轻轻推开，进入两者之间的潜在间隙，游离至肝门板处，即可方便快捷地显露右前叶肝蒂（图4B）。此入路被称为“胆囊板入路”，已逐渐被临床采用（在解剖过程中，胆囊板与肝实质之间有些穿支血管，可予离断）。而且，在切除右肝前叶后，可保留与肝脏分离的无病变胆囊，达到“保胆取瘤”的目的。据笔者观察，上述经“胆囊板入路”右肝前叶切除术后，并未增加胆囊炎的发生风险，当然，其长期效果尚待进一步临床研究的观察。

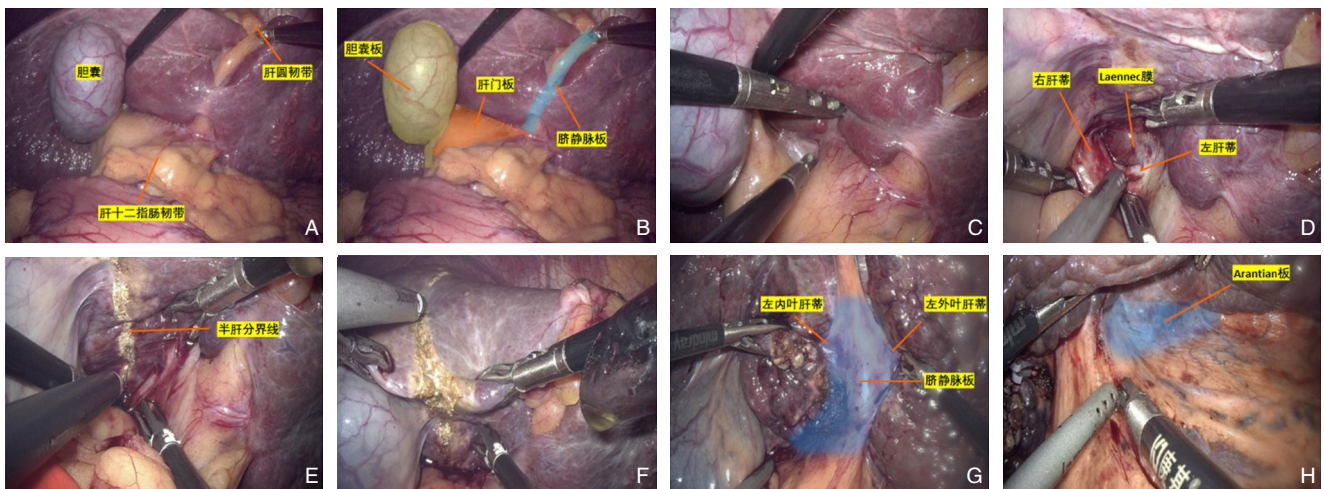


图3 利用肝脏“门板结构”行ALH A: 半肝切除术前探查肝脏面; B: 用不同颜色标记出胆囊板, 肝门板及脐静脉板; C-D: 肠钳钝性分离肝门板, 以显露出其后方的左、右肝蒂汇合部; E: 朝肝蒂汇合部用电钩标记半肝分界线; F: 沿半肝分界线离断肝实质; G: 脐静脉板与左肝蒂; H: Arantian板

Figure 3 Performing ALH using the hilar area plate system A: Exploration of the liver surface before hemihepatectomy; B: Marking the cystic plate, the hilar plate, and umbilical plate with different colors; C-D: Blunt dissection of the hilar plate to expose the junction of the left and right hepatic pedicles behind it; E: Marking the left and right hepatic demarcation line on the junction of the hepatic pedicles using an electric hook; F: Liver parenchymal transection along the demarcation line; G: The umbilical plate and the left hepatic pedicle; H: The Arantian plate

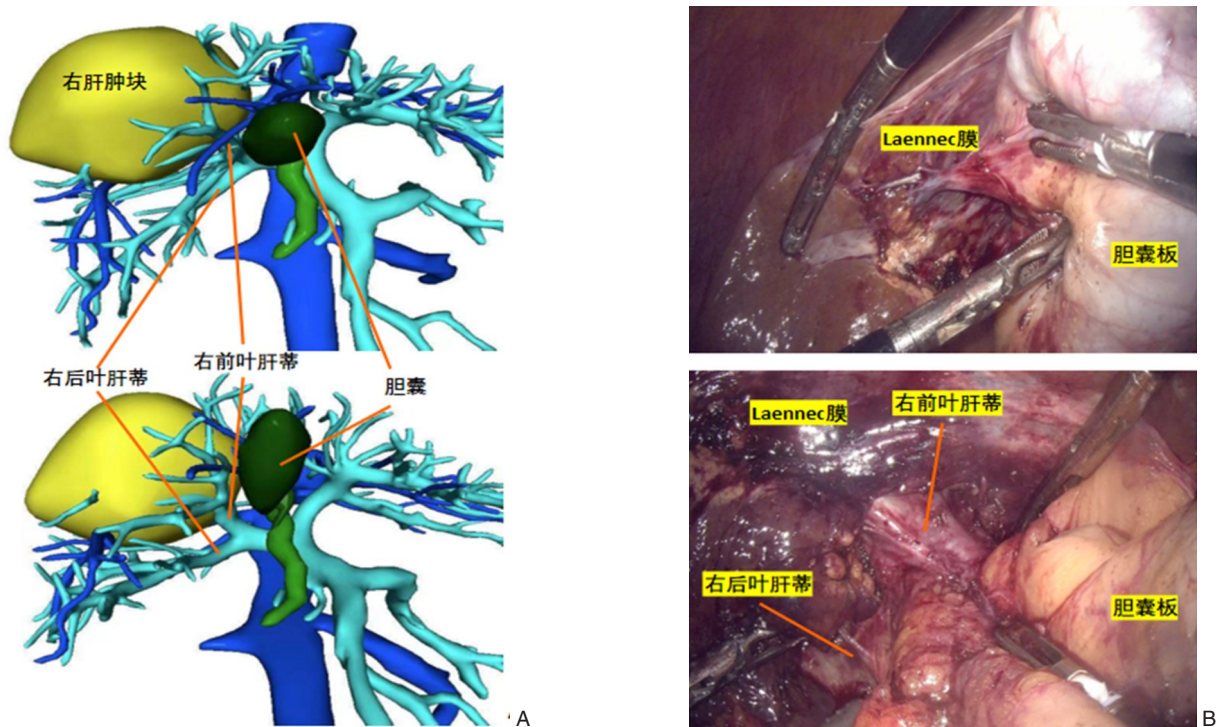


图4 “胆囊板入路”腹腔镜下右肝前叶切除 A: 术前三维成像定位右肝肿块与肝内脉管之间的关系; B: 分离胆囊板与肝实质表面的Laennec膜, 可方便地显露出胆囊板深面的右前叶肝蒂, 并有助于显露右后叶肝蒂

Figure 4 Laparoscopic right anterior lobectomy using cystic plate approach A: Determining the relationship between the right liver tumor and the intrahepatic vessels by three-dimensional imaging before operation; B: Separating the cystic plate from the Laennec's capsule on the liver parenchyma for convenient exposure of the right anterior pedicle in the deep side of the cystic plate and for helping exposure of the right posterior pedicle

4 结语

LH实施过程中, 如果充分利用肝脏的膜结构, 能够起到化繁入简, 快速定位并解剖肝内、外脉管, 减少出血, 指导切肝平面的作用。相信, 对肝脏膜结构的深入研究和再认识, 必将有助于降低LH操作难度, 促进其迅速发展及普及。

利益冲突: 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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