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·专题研究·

## 吲哚菁绿荧光导航在治疗I型Mirizzi综合征腹腔镜胆囊切除术中的运用

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### 摘要

**背景与目的:** Mirizzi综合征(MS)是胆囊炎和慢性胆石症的罕见并发症。随着微创技术的发展,越来越多的I型MS采用腹腔镜胆囊切除术(LC)进行治疗,而术中胆道损伤仍是最严重的并发症,能否在术中准确辨别胆管是减少胆道损伤的关键。吲哚菁绿(ICG)荧光导航目前越来越广泛应用于肝胆外科腹腔镜手术的临床运用,该技术可以很好地显示肝脏门静脉流域,在肝脏解剖性切除中发挥重要作用。ICG在代谢过程中通过肝细胞摄取进入胆汁通过胆道排入十二指肠,能对整个胆道系统解剖结构进行导航示踪。因此,本研究旨在探讨ICG在LC治疗I型MS中胆道识别导航作用效果。

**方法:**回顾性分析昆明医科大学第二附属医院2019年10月—2022年1月收治的67例行LC的I型MS患者临床资料。其中35例行ICG荧光导航下LC(荧光导航组),32例行常规LC(常规手术组)。比较两组患者的相关临床指标。

**结果:**两组术前一般资料及实验室指标差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。与常规手术组比较,荧光导航组平均手术时间(74.66 min vs. 93.03 min)、平均术中出血量(20.43 mL vs. 57.34 mL)、中转开腹率(0 vs. 12.5%)均明显降低(均P<0.05);平均术后第1天引流量(25.43 mL vs. 36.63 mL)、平均拔管时间(1.29 d vs. 1.91 d)、平均术后住院时间(2.8 d vs. 3.66 d)、平均总住院费用(11 349.43元 vs. 12 907.41元)均明显减少(均P<0.05)。术后荧光导航组发生腹部切口感染2例,常规手术组发生胆管损伤2例,胆汁漏2例,腹部切口感染4例,荧光导航组术后总并发症发生率明显低于常规手术组(5.7% vs. 25.0%,P=0.039)。

**结论:**ICG荧光导航可实时显示胆道系统、减少术中出血、缩短手术时间、降低中转开腹、减少并发症发生率、预防胆道损伤。

### 关键词

胆囊切除术,腹腔镜;吲哚花青绿;Mirizzi综合征

中图分类号:R657.4

## Application of indocyanine green fluorescent navigation in laparoscopic cholecystectomy for type I Mirizzi syndrome

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**Abstract**

**Background and Aims:** Mirizzi syndrome (MS) is a rare complication of cholecystitis and chronic cholelithiasis. With the development of minimally invasive techniques, laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) is increasingly being used for the treatment of type I MS, in which, the intraoperative biliary tract injury is still the most serious complication. At present, indocyanine green (ICG) fluorescent navigation technique is more and more widely being used in the clinical practice of laparoscopic hepatobiliary surgery. This technique can well display the drainage area of the hepatic portal vein and play an important role in anatomical liver resection. During metabolism, ICG is taken up by hepatocytes and excreted into bile and thereby delivered into the duodenum through the biliary tract, which can guide and trace the anatomical structure of the entire biliary tract system. Therefore, this study was performed to investigate the efficacy of ICG in identification and navigation of biliary tract during LC for type I MS.

**Methods:** The clinical data of 67 patients with type I MS undergoing LC in the Second Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University from October 2019 to January 2022 were retrospectively analyzed. Of the patients, 35 cases underwent LC under the guidance of intraoperative fluorescence navigation using ICG (fluorescence navigation group), and 32 cases underwent conventional LC (conventional surgery group). The main clinical variables were compared between the two groups of patients.

**Results:** There were no significant differences in preoperative data and laboratory measurements between the two groups of patients (all  $P>0.05$ ). In fluorescence navigation group compared with conventional surgery group, the mean operative time (74.66 min vs. 93.03 min), mean intraoperative blood loss (20.43 mL vs. 57.34 mL) and open conversion rate (0 vs. 12.5%) were significantly reduced; the average drainage volume on postoperative day 1 (25.43 mL vs. 36.63 mL), average time to tube removal (1.29 d vs. 1.91 d), average length of postoperative hospital stay (2.8 d vs. 3.66 d) and average total hospitalization cost (11 349.43 yuan vs. 12 907.41 yuan) were significantly decreased (all  $P<0.05$ ). After operation, abdominal wound infection occurred in 2 cases in fluorescence navigation group, while biliary tract injury occurred in 2 cases, bile leakage occurred in 2 cases, and abdominal wound infection occurred in 4 cases in conventional surgery group. The overall incidence rate of postoperative complications in fluorescence navigation group was significantly lower than that in conventional surgery group (5.7% vs. 25.0%,  $P=0.039$ ).

**Conclusion:** ICG fluorescent navigation can display biliary tract system in real time, reduce intraoperative bleeding, operative time, conversion to open surgery and incidence of complications, and prevent biliary tract injury.

**Key words**

Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic; Indocyanine green; Mirizzi syndrome

**CLC number:** R657.4

Mirizzi 综合征，简称 MS，多指由多处胆结石或 Hartman 囊中单个大胆结石的外部压迫和（或）其他良性病压迫或炎症波及引起肝总管或胆总管不同程度梗阻，导致胆管炎、梗阻性黄疸的一系列症候群，是胆囊炎和慢性胆石症的罕见并发症<sup>[1]</sup>，发病率从 0.05%~4% 不等。不同学者对 MS 提出了不同种类分型，目前使用较为广泛的仍是 Csendes 于 1989 年提出的 IV 型分类法。I 型：在磁

共振（MRI）+磁共振胰胆管显影（MRCP）中可显示嵌塞在胆囊颈部的胆结石压迫胆管致其狭窄但无内瘘（图 1）；II 型：胆囊-胆道瘘管侵蚀达 1/3 的胆管壁。III 型：胆管瘘为 1/3~2/3 的胆管壁。IV 型：瘘口大于 2/3 的胆管直径<sup>[2~4]</sup>。内镜逆行胰胆管造影术（endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography, ERCP）是诊断 MS 的金标准<sup>[5]</sup>。MS 临床表现通常为急性或慢性胆囊炎并伴有黄疸，

过去,由于胆管损伤的高风险,MS被认为是腹腔镜胆囊切除术(laparoscopic cholecystectomy, LC)的禁忌证<sup>[6]</sup>。近年来随着腹腔镜技术的成熟,LC被用于治疗MS,多数专业人士认为其是安全有效的<sup>[7]</sup>,特别是对于I型MS。吲哚菁绿(indocyanine green, ICG)是一种三碳菁染料,可在荧光镜头的

显影<sup>[8]</sup>,能有效提高胆囊三角的解剖,能在术中增加肝外胆管辨识的准确率,外科医生在解剖胆囊三角结构的耗时、出血及邻近重要管道的误伤率可能明显减少。本研究旨在讨论ICG荧光导航在LC治疗I型MS胆道损伤的预防效果和临床价值。

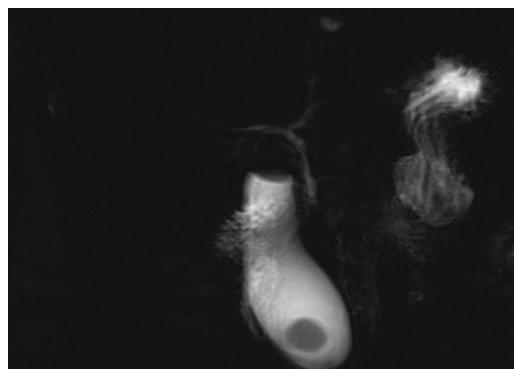
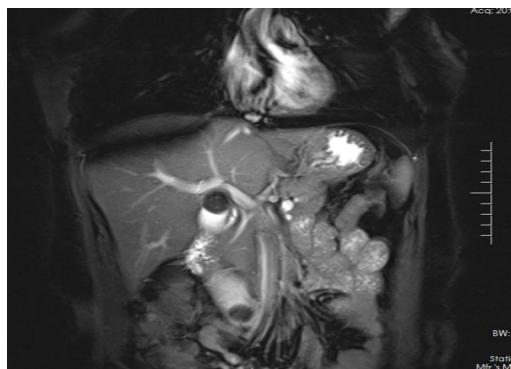


图1 MRI+MRCP诊断为I型MS患者影像学资料

Figure 1 Imaging data of patients diagnosed with type I MS by MRI+MRCP

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

收集昆明医科大学第二附属医院2019年10月—2022年1月行手术治疗的67例I型MS患者资料。根据中心手术室荧光镜头随机配备情况术中是否使用荧光导航分为荧光导航组(35例)和常规手术组(32例)。纳入标准:(1)经术前腹部B超、MRCP等诊断为I型MS患者;(2)术前实验室检查及影像学资料完整患者;(3)术前影像学资料探查无肝内外胆管结石、无恶性肿瘤疾病患者;(4)肝外胆管未完全阻闭者。排除标准:(1)有严重基础疾病或其他原因未行手术治疗患者;(2)病例资料不全患者;(3)对ICG过敏者。所有患者术前均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 术前准备

所有患者术前均完善血常规、血型鉴定、凝血功能、肝功能、急性感染三项、免疫等实验室检查;完善心电图、胸片评估心肺功能;行腹部肝胆胰脾彩超、肝胆胰MRI+MRCP明确胆囊炎症程度、结石大小、数目、位置、肝总管受压狭窄程度、胆囊三角区有无解剖变异、有无内瘘形成等情况,评估有无手术禁忌及明确手术方案。合并有基础疾病者请相关科室会诊,评估手术风险并指导治疗,所有手术均由同一组具有丰富经验的

高年资主治及以上医师完成。

### 1.3 手术方法

**1.3.1 常规手术组** 患者取仰卧位,待麻醉生效后调取头高足低位,角度10°~15°。腹部常规消毒铺巾,于脐上缘行约1 cm作长横切口,置入气腹针,建立气腹并控制气腹压约为13 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)。拔出气腹针后置入1支1 cm Trocar,从该处置入普通高清腹腔镜。在腹腔镜直视下分别于剑突下3 cm处置入另1支1 cm Trocar,和右锁骨中线肋下缘3 cm处置入1支0.5 cm Trocar。腹腔镜探查腹腔,松解胆囊周围粘连,仔细辨认胆囊三角,充分展开胆囊三角区,解剖胆囊三角,游离出胆囊动脉与胆囊管,确认无误后用可吸收生物夹依次分别夹闭胆囊动脉、胆囊管近端、远端后离断。高频电刀将胆囊自胆囊颈处依次从肝床剥离,对胆囊床进行电凝止血,探查术区无活动性出血及胆汁漏后所有患者均放置引流管。再次检查无活动性出血、胆汁漏及胆管损伤后撤除气腹,清点器械及纱布无误后逐层依次缝合术口。若无法在腹腔镜下继续安全有效地实施手术时,采取中转开腹方式。

**1.3.2 荧光导航组** 手术开始前20 min通过外周静脉注射配置浓度为2.5 mg/mL的ICG 1 mL。成功建立气腹后拔出气腹针后置入1支1 cm Trocar,从该处置入调整好的荧光腹腔镜,腹腔镜探查腹腔,

松解胆囊周围粘连，仔细辨认胆囊三角，充分展开胆囊三角区，解剖胆囊三角，在荧光导航下确认胆总管，依次游离出胆囊动脉与胆囊管（图2），

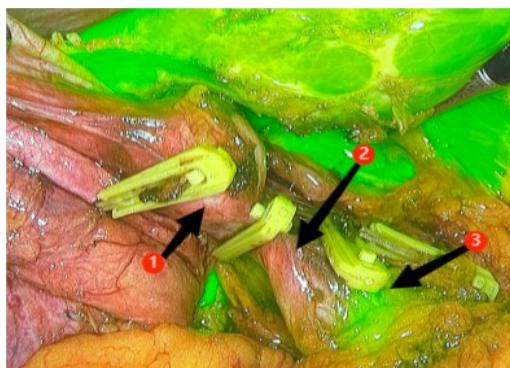


图2 在荧光导航下确认胆总管，依次游离出胆囊动脉与胆囊管，胆囊管未染色，胆总管染为绿色（1号箭头所示为嵌顿的结石，2号箭头所示为胆囊管，3号箭头为染为绿色的胆总管）

**Figure 2 Identification of the common bile duct under fluorescence navigation and successive separation of the cystic artery and the cystic duct, and seeing the cystic duct without stained and the common bile duct with green staining (arrow 1 indicating the incarcerated stone, arrow 2 indicating the cystic duct and arrow 3 indicating the common bile duct)**

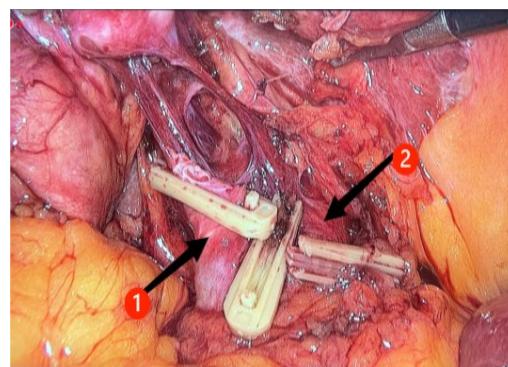
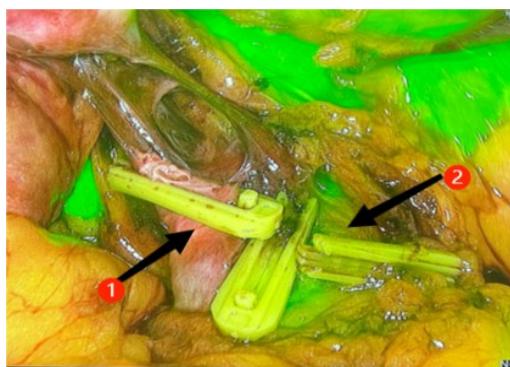


图3 荧光模式下（左）与普通模式下（右）术中离断胆囊管图像（1号箭头所示为胆囊管，2号箭头所示为胆总管）

**Figure 3 Intraoperative view of division of the cystic duct under fluorescence mode (left) and the ordinary mode (right) (arrow 1 indicating the cystic duct and arrow 2 indicating the common bile duct)**

#### 1.4 观察及分析指标

记录两组患者基本信息（年龄、性别、合并基础疾病）、实验室检查[白细胞介素6（IL-6）、降钙素原（procalcitonin, PCT）、C反应蛋白（C-reaction protein, CRP）、直接胆红素（direct bilirubin, DBIL）、白细胞（WBC）]手术时间、术中出血量、中转开腹率、术后第1天引流量、拔管时间、住院天数、住院总费用、术后并发症（胆管损伤、胆汁漏、腹部切口感染）发生率等情况。

#### 1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS 25.0统计软件对所得数据进行统计分析，计量资料以均数±标准差（ $\bar{x} \pm s$ ）表示，组间比较采用独立样本t检验，计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher确切概率法，以 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

确认无误后用可吸收生物夹依次分别夹闭胆囊动脉、胆囊管近端、远端后离断（图3）。余步骤同常规手术组。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 一般资料比较

67例患者中，男30例，女37例，平均年龄 $44.85 \pm 11.03$ 岁。荧光导航组35例，男16例，女19例；平均年龄 $(45.09 \pm 11.03)$ 岁。常规手术组男14例，女18例，平均年龄 $(44.59 \pm 11.20)$ 岁。两组患者在年龄、性别、既往病史等方面差异无统计学意义（均 $P>0.05$ ）（表1）。

### 2.2 两组患者术前感染指标、黄疸比较

荧光导航组IL-6 $(16.67 \pm 23.41)$  pg/mL，PCT $(0.087 \pm 0.133)$  ng/mL，CRP $(19.16 \pm 29.57)$  mg/L，DBIL $(8.95 \pm 9.51)$  mmol/L，WBC $(8.04 \pm 2.64) \times 10^9/L$ ；常规手术组IL-6 $(19.80 \pm 29.24)$  pg/mL，

PCT ( $0.085 \pm 0.081$ ) ng/mL, CRP ( $21.73 \pm 27.90$ ) mg/L, DBIL ( $6.33 \pm 4.85$ ) mmol/L, WBC ( $7.99 \pm 2.76$ )  $\times 10^9/L$ 。两组间以上指标差异无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ ) (表2)。

表1 两组患者术前基本信息对比

Table 1 Comparison of preoperative basic information between the two groups of patients

基本信息	荧光导航组 (n=35)	常规手术组 (n=32)	t/χ <sup>2</sup> /F	P
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	45.09±11.03	44.59±11.20	0.181	0.857
性别[n(%)]				
男	16(45.71)	14(43.75)	0.026	0.872
女	19(54.29)	18(56.25)		
基础疾病[n(%)]				
高血压	6(17.14)	6(18.75)	0.029	0.864
糖尿病	3(8.57)	4(12.5)	—	0.709
呼吸系统疾病	1(2.86)	2(6.25)	—	0.603
心脑血管疾病	2(5.71)	3(9.38)	—	0.664
其他	3(8.57)	1(3.13)	—	0.615

表3 两组患者术中指标比较

Table 3 Comparison of intraoperative variables between the two groups of patients

指标	荧光导航组(n=35)	常规手术组(n=32)	t/χ <sup>2</sup> /F	P
手术时间(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	74.66±13.14	93.03±30.11	3.286	0.020
术中出血量(mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	20.43±7.31	57.34±101.09	2.061	0.048
中转开腹[(n)%]	0(0.0)	4(12.5)	—	0.047

## 2.4 两组术后指标比较

荧光导航组术后第1天引流量( $25.43 \pm 7.99$ ) mL, 拔管时间( $1.29 \pm 0.46$ ) d、术后住院天数( $2.83 \pm 0.71$ ) d、总费用( $11\ 349.43 \pm 1\ 239.11$ ) 元; 常规手术组术后第1天引流量( $36.63 \pm 19.25$ ) mL、拔

表2 两组患者术前实验室检查结果比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 2 Comparison of preoperative examination results between the two groups of patients ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

指标	荧光导航组 (n=35)	常规手术组 (n=32)	t	P
IL-6(pg/mL)	16.67±23.41	19.80±29.24	0.486	0.628
PCT(pg/mL)	0.087±0.133	0.085±0.081	0.073	0.942
CRP(mg/L)	19.16±29.57	21.73±27.90	0.366	0.715
DBIL(mmoll/L)	8.95±9.51	6.33±4.85	1.410	0.165
WBC( $\times 10^9/L$ )	8.04±2.64	7.99±2.76	0.081	0.936

## 2.3 两组术中指标比较

荧光导航组手术时间( $74.66 \pm 13.14$ ) min, 术中出血量( $20.43 \pm 7.31$ ) mL, 无中转开腹病例; 常规手术组在手术时间( $93.03 \pm 30.11$ ) min, 术中出血量( $57.34 \pm 101.09$ ) mL, 4例中转开腹, 两组差异具有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ) (表3)。

管时间( $1.91 \pm 1.15$ ) d、术后住院时间( $3.66 \pm 1.77$ ) d、总费用( $12\ 907.41 \pm 3\ 463.87$ ) 元, 两组术后指标差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.05$ ) (表4)。

表4 两组患者术后指标比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 4 Comparison of postoperative variables between the two groups of patients ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

术后情况	荧光导航组(n=35)	常规手术组(n=32)	t	P
第1天引流量(mL)	25.43±7.99	36.63±19.25	2.876	0.005
拔管时间(d)	1.29±0.46	1.91±1.15	2.957	0.004
术后住院天数(d)	2.83±0.71	3.66±1.77	2.553	0.013
住院总费用(元)	11\ 349.43±1\ 239.11	12\ 907.41±3\ 463.87	2.494	0.015

## 2.5 两组术后并发症发生率比较

荧光导航组术后2例发生腹部切口感染, 无胆管损伤、胆汁漏等并发症发生, 总并发症发生率为5.7%。常规手术组术后2例发生胆管损伤(图4), 2例发生胆汁漏, 4例发生腹部切口感染, 总并发症发生率25.0%, 两组间差异有统计学

意义( $P < 0.05$ ) (表5)。2例胆管损伤患者行一期端端胆管重建, T管支撑, 术后半年复查拔管, 随访1年无并发症。2例胆汁漏患者术后予以超声引导下腹腔穿刺置管引流, 1个月后复查腹腔无胆汁拔管, 随访半年无并发症。切口感染患者延期出院予以切口冲洗、换药, 半个月后切口愈合。



图4 胆管损伤患者术后T管造影

Figure 4 Postoperative T-tube angiography in patients with bile duct injury

表5 两组患者术后并发症发生率对比[n (%)]

Table 5 Comparison of the incidence rates of postoperative complications between the two groups of patients[n (%)]

并发症	荧光导航组 (n=35)	常规手术组 (n=32)	P
胆管损伤	0(0.0)	2(6.25)	0.224
胆汁漏	0(0.0)	2(6.25)	0.224
腹部切口感染	2(5.7)	4(12.5)	0.414
总并发症	2(5.7)	8(25.0)	0.039

### 3 讨 论

MS是胆囊结石中一种罕见的特殊类型，其临床症状通常与胆囊结石的表现相似，不同分型的MS在治疗方式上个体化差异很大，如果在术前未被识别，可能导致并发症发生率显著增高<sup>[9]</sup>。对于I型MS的治疗，目前主要选择手术。在手术方式的选择上，主要有开腹胆囊切除术和LC两种。过去，开放胆囊切除术被认为是一种更安全、更可行的方法<sup>[10-13]</sup>。随着微创技术的飞速发展，腹腔镜胆囊切除治疗I型MS被更多采用。治疗I型MS的LC术中最大挑战在于对胆囊三角的解剖，因受胆囊颈部结石的压迫和慢性炎症<sup>[14]</sup>的长期刺激，胆管周围组织水肿，与邻近组织器官形成严重粘连，正常疏松的组织增厚、硬化，甚至形成新的滋养血管，为术中解剖增加了阻碍。术者可能由于无法准确辨认胆总管，增加误伤胆管或血管的风险，而胆管损伤是腹腔镜手术最严重的并发症<sup>[15]</sup>。因此，如何在复杂胆囊结石腹腔镜术中准确辨认胆管、预防胆道损伤是微创手术成功与否的关键。

本研究结果与既往研究结果相似，在胆囊三角炎症刺激较明显时或在炎症粘连较重的情况下通过荧光导航指示，能极大减少术中的无效解剖<sup>[16]</sup>程序，减少手术时间，随之相应降低术后感染风险。ICG通过静脉注射后在肝细胞被摄取，然后以游离的形式被排泄进入胆汁，再依次通过胆道、肠道排出体外。在代谢过程中不会影响肝功能，同时对胆道系统手术创面的恢复无副作用，具有高度安全性<sup>[17-19]</sup>。并且其可在多维度高清晰的模式上建立重叠的胆道解剖路线图，动态反映术中情况，实现实时手术导航<sup>[20]</sup>。在I型MS中，胆囊颈部大多数有结石崁顿，从而压迫肝总管，但尚未形成胆囊-胆管内瘘<sup>[13]</sup>。术中术者可清晰准确地辨认出在荧光导航中被染为绿色的肝总管、胆总管，因胆囊颈部结石崁顿，胆汁中的ICG无法通过胆囊管进入胆囊，所以胆囊管未被染色。术者在处理胆囊三角过程中能够快速准确地识别胆总管，避免误伤，显著缩短了手术时间，同时能够有效预防胆道损伤。离断胆囊管后，可清晰准确地看到染色的胆总管和未染色的胆囊管断端。而在普通模式下术者则无法准确快速地辨认出胆总管，极可能造成最严重的并发症胆管损伤<sup>[21-23]</sup>。本研究结果显示，荧光导航组在手术时间、术中出血量等术中指标方面明显优于常规手术组，荧光导航组患者全部成功完成LC，无中转开腹病例，而常规手术组有4例患者中转开腹，中转开腹率12.5%，荧光导航组优势明显。同时，荧光导航组在术后拔管时间、术后住院时间、住院总费用及术后总并发症发生率等方面均优于常规手术组。Boogerd等<sup>[24]</sup>发现术中利用ICG荧光显像导航行LC

术,其胆囊管检出成功率高达96%,并且足够的ICG剂量及恰当的显影时间还可检测到是否存在胆管变异,精准可视化胆管系统。

因I型MS胆囊颈部结石崁顿,含有ICG的胆汁无法进入胆囊,所以正常情况下胆囊不会被染色。ICG在整个胆道系统的代谢顺序所反映出的染色顺序依次为肝脏、肝外胆管、十二指肠,若胆囊出现明显染色的情况,则可能形成胆囊-胆管内瘘,此时仅行LC无法达到治愈效果,需根据瘘口大小决定手术方式,让术者在解剖胆囊三角前做好胆管修补<sup>[25]</sup>或改做胆肠吻合的准备。此外,因炎症的影响,大多数I型MS胆囊与胆囊床之间的间隙难以辨认,会增加分离胆囊床时的时间和出血风险,通过荧光显影,被染色的肝脏和未染色胆囊之间的间隙会更加明确清晰,从而减少术中因胆囊床间隙不清对肝床造成的损伤,也从一定程度减少术中出血。

当胆管损伤发生后,最重要的就是早期修复<sup>[26-29]</sup>,并需确保在没有胆道系感染的前提下进行。本研究中,常规手术组发生2例胆管损伤,因组织辨认不清,术中误伤胆管,行一期端端胆管重建,T管支撑,术后半年复查拔管,随访1年无并发症。

综上,ICG荧光导航下行LC治疗I型MS是一种安全、有效、经济的方式,具有一定的临床应用和推广价值。但本研究样本量较少,研究结果显示胆道损伤率高达5.7%,存在一定程度小样本实验结果的偶然性,还需进一步增加样本量。同时,ICG荧光导航在辨别胆道系统中也有一定的局限性,在胆管壁严重水肿、胆道严重狭窄等情况下,胆道显影效果不佳。最佳注药途径、注入时间及计量还需进一步研究。

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