

·临床研究·

经脐单部位腹腔镜下应用注射器行疝囊高位结扎术 42 例

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【摘要】 目的 探讨经脐单部位腹腔镜下应用注射器行疝囊高位结扎术治疗小儿腹股沟疝的手术方法。方法 2015年12月至2016年05月间本院收治42例腹股沟疝患儿，平均年龄1岁2个月，右侧32例，左侧4例，双侧6例，均在经脐单部位腹腔镜下应用注射器行疝囊高位结扎术。结果 全组42例均顺利完成手术，无中转开放手术，手术时间6~15 min，随访6个月，腹部无明显疤痕，无复发。结论 经脐单部位腹腔镜下应用注射器行疝囊高位结扎术安全、有效，缩短手术时间，一次穿刺腹壁即可完成疝囊高位结扎术，简化技术，降低难度，有利于技术的推广应用。

【关键词】 腹腔镜；疝，腹股沟；注射器；结扎术；治疗；儿童

High-ligation of hernia sac with syringe under transumbilical single-site laparoscopy for pediatric inguinal hernia. Zhang Fengnian¹, Li Bing¹, Chen Weibing¹, Wang Shouqing¹, Sun Han¹, Li Qian². Co-First Author: Li Qian. 1 Department of Pediatric Surgery; 2 Operating Room, Huai'an Women & Children's Hospital, Huai'an 223002, China. Corresponding author: Zhang Fengnian, Email: zhangfn@sohu.com

[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the feasibility of high-ligation of hernia sac with syringe under transumbilical single-site laparoscopy for pediatric inguinal hernia. **Methods** Between December 2015 and May 2016, 42 cases of pediatric inguinal hernia underwent high-ligation of hernia sac with syringe under transumbilical single-site laparoscopy. Their average age was 13 months. Among them, the involved side was right ($n = 32$) , left ($n = 4$) and bilateral ($n = 6$). **Results** High-ligation of hernia sac with syringe under transumbilical single-site laparoscopy was successfully performed without conversion into open surgery. The average operative duration was 7.6 (6~15) min. During a follow-up period of 6 months, there was no onset of testicular atrophy/ascent, recurrence or significant scarring. **Conclusion** High-ligation of hernia sac with syringe under transumbilical single-site laparoscopy is both safe and effective with shorter operative durations and fewer complications. It may be completed with one abdominal wall puncture.

[Key words] Laparoscopes; Hernia, Inguinal; Syringes; Ligation; Therapy; Child

小儿腹股沟疝传统手术方法解剖多，损伤大，随着腹腔镜技术的进步，通过腹腔镜手术治疗小儿腹股沟疝已在世界各地得以迅速开展，术式繁多，并且仍在不停进展^[1]。2015年12月至2016年05月间本院收治42例腹股沟疝患儿，均在经脐单部位腹腔镜下应用注射器行疝囊高位结扎术，术后效果满意，现报道如下。

材料与方法

一、临床资料

本组42例患儿，其中男性39例，女性3例；年龄6个月至4岁，平均年龄1岁2个月；右侧32例，左侧4例，双侧6例；术中发现对侧鞘状突未闭7例。

二、手术方法

麻醉采用喉罩复合静脉麻醉，患儿取仰卧位，垫高臀部约30°，做脐窝疤痕处纵切口约5 mm，适当分离皮下，稍撑大脐环，开放式置入5 mm Trocar，建立CO₂气腹，压力控制在8~10 mmHg，置入30°腹腔镜观察腹腔及双侧内环口。再于脐轮皱襞取

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1671-6353.2018.01.013

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3 mm切口,免用Trocar直接置入3 mm抓钳。再于患侧内环口体表投影处取约1 mm皮肤切口,自此切口内刺入携带约两根15 cm长7号丝线的20 mL注射器侧孔针头,两丝线的尾端留于体外,丝线的头端随针刺入内环口处的疝囊颈部,用抓钳提夹起腹膜,针头潜行于内环口内侧腹膜外,针头略挑起,紧贴腹膜分离,腹膜是半透明的,腹腔镜下可以清晰的看到针头行进路径,从而越过输精管及血管,避免损伤。于疝囊颈部后侧正中刺入腹腔,3 mm抓钳牵拉一根7号丝线进入腹腔,缓慢后退针头至疝

囊颈部前侧正中腹膜外,针头潜行于内环口外侧腹膜外,分开精索,与之前同一腹膜孔进入腹腔,抓钳牵拉前一7号丝线进入另一7号丝线形成的线圈内,退出针头,自穿刺隧道内带出腹腔内7号丝线,排出疝囊气体,男性患儿需要检查睾丸在位情况,腹腔外打结,使内环呈荷包缝合关闭。线结埋于腹膜外。检查无活动性出血及遗留物品后,排出CO₂气体,解除气腹,如是双侧斜疝或对侧鞘状突未闭,可照此方法施行另一侧手术。缝合脐环,皮肤用医用胶胶合即可,手术过程如图1。

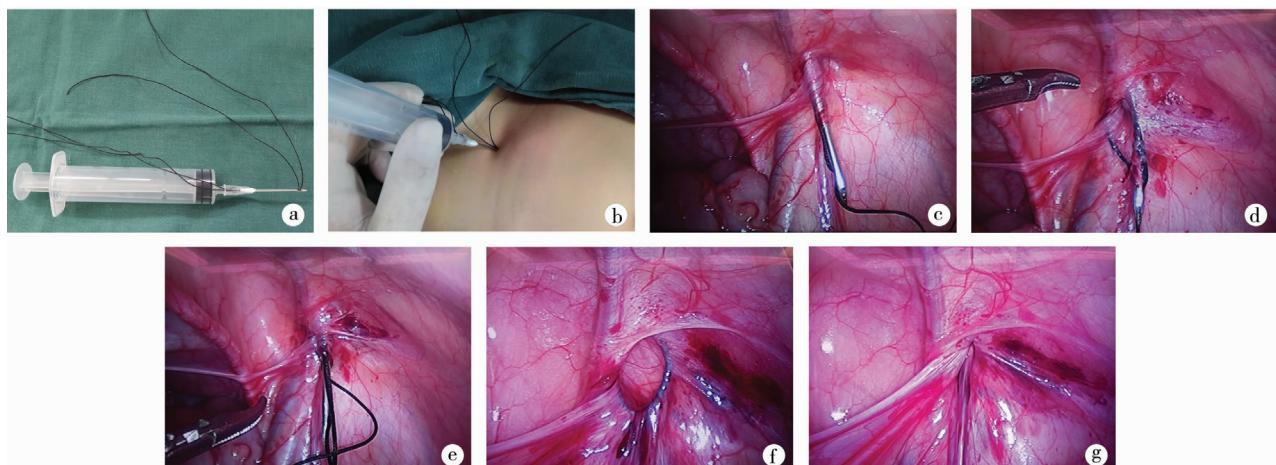


图1 经脐单部位腹腔镜下应用注射器行疝囊高位结扎术照片。a, 穿线方式, 两根7号丝线自20 ml注射器侧孔针头穿出; b, 患侧内环口体表投影处取一约1 mm皮肤切口, 自此切口进针;c, 针头潜行于内环口内侧腹膜外, 紧贴腹膜分离, 越过输精管, 于疝囊颈部后侧正中刺入腹腔;d, 针头潜行于内环口外侧腹膜外, 分开精索, 与之前同一腹膜孔进入腹腔;e, 抓钳牵拉前一7号丝线进入另一7号丝线形成的线圈内;f, 退出针头, 自穿刺隧道内带出腹腔内7号丝线, 完整缝闭内环处;g, 腹腔外打结, 疝囊高位结扎完成。

Fig. 1 High-ligation of hernia sac with syringe under transumbilical single-site laparoscopy. a, Threading mode; b, Needle insertion method; c, Suturing inner half peritoneum; d, Suturing external half peritoneum; e, Coiling method; f, Suturing inner ring; g, Knotting outside abdominal cavity.

结 果

全组42例均顺利完成手术,无中转开放手术,手术时间6~15 min,平均7.6 min,术中无并发症出现,阴囊不肿胀,皮下不能扪及线头,随访6个月,腹部无明显疤痕,无复发,无睾丸回缩或萎缩。

讨 论

腹股沟疝是小儿外科最常见的疾病之一,鞘状突未闭是其发病的解剖基础,国外报道,发病率为0.8%~4.4%^[2]。80%的新生儿鞘状突未闭,随年龄增加逐渐下降,最有可能在6个月内闭合^[3,4]。男孩发病率高,60%发生在右侧,双侧约10%^[5,6]。真性腹股沟疝一般均需手术治疗,国外有研究表

明,如果能够在确诊一个月内手术,可使并发症降低90%,因此多数医疗中心建议确诊后即行手术^[7-9]。

传统的疝囊高位结扎术曾被认为是小儿腹股沟疝的标准术式,但是局部解剖损伤可能导致一系列并发症,如医源性隐睾、睾丸萎缩等,且不能评估对侧鞘状突情况^[10]。随着科技进步,微创技术的不断发展,腹腔镜治疗小儿腹股沟疝成为当今研究热点,疤痕不明显、并发症少、恢复快、可以探查对侧等都是其优势^[11-13]。2012年,李萌等^[14]报道采用自制专利疝针行腹腔镜下疝囊高位结扎术,能够达到单隧道通过缝线,线结可以达到腹膜外,消除了皮下线结反应,还降低了线结松脱的风险,复发率极低,把腹腔镜治疗小儿腹股沟疝推进到一个新的技术高度。但是,特制的专利疝针不易获取,价格较贵,使用亦不简便。本组病例实施的手术方法利

用最普通、最经济实惠的20 mL注射器侧孔针头达到了同样技术标准,单一穿刺隧道即可实现疝囊高位结扎,不会结扎多余组织,线结不留于皮下,并发症少,而且材料容易获取,价格便宜,有利于降低患者经济负担。脐部免Trocar添加一个3 mm抓钳,在不增加可视疤痕的基础上使得手术更加简便,降低手术技术要求,缩短手术时间,而且手术适应范围更广。

经脐单部位腹腔镜下应用注射器行疝囊高位结扎术治疗小儿腹股沟疝的手术方法,安全、有效,缩短手术时间,一次穿刺腹壁单一隧道即可完成疝囊高位结扎术,简化技术,降低难度,有利于技术的推广应用。

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(收稿日期:2017-01-29)

本文引用格式:张丰年,李炳,陈卫兵,等.经脐单部位腹腔镜下应用注射器行疝囊高位结扎术治疗小儿腹股沟疝[J].临床小儿外科杂志,2018,17(1):51-53. DOI:10.3969/j. issn. 1671-6353.2018.01.013.

Citing this article as: Zhang FN, Li B, Chen WB, et al. High-ligation of hernia sac with syringe under transumbilical single-site laparoscopy for pediatric inguinal hernia [J]. J Clin Ped Surg,2018,17 (1) :51 -53. DOI:10.3969/j. issn. 1671-6353.2018.01.013.