



儿童高级别胰腺外伤诊治体会

盛新仪 季春宜 袁妙贤 高红强 谢惟心 尹强

湖南省儿童医院普外一科,长沙 410007

通信作者:尹强,Email:qiangyin@hotmail.com

【摘要】 目的 探讨儿童高级别胰腺外伤的治疗方法。**方法** 回顾性分析 2018 年 1 月至 2022 年 1 月湖南省儿童医院普外一科收治的 12 例Ⅲ级及以上胰腺外伤患儿临床资料,观察并总结患儿病程、临床表现、血及尿淀粉酶变化、影像学检查结果、治疗方法及预后情况。**结果** 12 例中男 7 例,女 5 例;年龄 2 岁 5 个月至 11 岁 7 个月;于伤后 5 h 至 15 d 入院,11 例血及尿淀粉酶不同程度升高,9 例合并腹腔其他脏器损伤。胰腺外伤分级为Ⅲ级 8 例,Ⅳ级 4 例。8 例Ⅲ级胰腺外伤中,3 例行远端胰腺切除术(其中 2 例为保留脾脏手术,1 例为远端胰腺切除加脾脏切除术);5 例予保守治疗,均形成巨大假性囊肿,行穿刺加外引流术。3 例Ⅲ级胰腺外伤行远端胰腺切除术患儿禁食时间及住院时间分别为 (6.3 ± 1.15) d、 (15.6 ± 6.03) d;保守治疗患儿禁食时间及住院时间分别为 (30 ± 13.2) d、 (51.8 ± 4.49) d。4 例Ⅳ级胰腺外伤患儿无一例发生危及生命的严重并发症,1 例行损伤控制性引流手术,3 例先予保守治疗,待形成巨大胰腺假性囊肿后行内引流术;行损伤控制性引流手术患儿禁食时间及住院时间分别为 43 d、56 d;保守治疗患儿禁食时间及住院时间分别为 (45.3 ± 7.1) d、 (57.3 ± 4.4) d。12 例均痊愈出院。**结论** Ⅲ级胰腺外伤行远端胰腺切除术较保守治疗能有效缩短禁食时间及住院时间,手术首选远端胰腺切除术,尽量保留脾脏。Ⅳ级胰腺外伤通常不引起危及生命的严重并发症,且引流手术较保守治疗无明显优势,建议保守治疗;若因腹腔其他脏器损伤需伤后早期手术治疗,则建议行损伤控制性引流手术。

【关键词】 胰腺疾病; 外伤; 胰腺切除术; 诊断; 治疗; 儿童

基金项目: 湖南省卫健委课题(20200212)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.cn101785-202206061-012

Diagnosis and treatment of high-grade pancreatic trauma in children

Sheng Xinyi, Ji Chunyi, Yuan Miaoxian, Gao Hongqiang, Xie Weixin, Yin Qiang

Department of Orthopedics, Hunan Children's Hospital, Changsha 410007, China

Corresponding author: Yin Qiang, Email: qiangyin@hotmail.com

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the treatment of high-grade pancreatic trauma in children. **Methods** From January 2018 to January 2022, clinical data were retrospectively reviewed for 12 children hospitalized with grade Ⅲ or above pancreatic trauma. Course of disease, clinical manifestations, changes of blood and urine amylase, imaging studies, treatments and outcomes were recorded. **Results** There were 7 boys and 5 girls with an age range of (29 – 139) months. The course of disease ranged from 5 hours to 15 days post-injury. Elevations of blood and urine amylase were detected in 11 children. Among 9 cases complicated with abdominal organ injury, there were grade Ⅲ pancreatic injury ($n=8$) and grade Ⅳ pancreatic injury ($n=4$). Among 8 cases of grade Ⅲ pancreatic injury, three cases underwent pancreatectomy (splenic preservation, $n=2$; splenectomy; $n=1$) and giant pseudocyst was punctured with external drainage ($n=5$). Mean fasting time and hospital stay of grade Ⅲ children undergoing distal pancreatectomy were (6.3 ± 1.15) and (15.6 ± 6.03) days. The mean values of fasting time and hospital stay were (30 ± 13.2) and (51.8 ± 4.49) days. None of 4 cases with grade Ⅳ extrapitonal injury had life-threatening complications. One underwent injury-controlled drainage while the remainders were treated conservatively by internal drainage of giant pancreatic pseudocyst. The fasting time and hospital stay of drainage cases were 43 and 56 days. Mean fasting time and hospital stay were (45.3 ± 7.1) and (57.3 ± 4.4) days. All of them recovered smoothly. **Conclusion** Distal pancreatectomy for grade Ⅲ pancreatic trauma can effectively shorten fasting and hospital stay as compared with conservative treatment. Distal pancreatectomy is preferred for preserving spleen as much as possible. For grade Ⅳ pancreatic trauma, there is gen-

erally no serious life-threatening complication. Drainage surgery has no obvious edge over conservative treatment and conservative treatment is recommended. If other abdominal organ injuries require early post-injury surgery, injury-controlled drainage is indicated.

[Key words] Pancreatic Diseases; External injury; Pancreatectomy; Diagnosis; Therapy; Child
Fund program: Project of Hunan Provincial Health Commission (20200212)
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.cn101785-202206061-012

儿童胰腺外伤常见于腹部闭合性损伤。因胰腺位于腹膜后,前有腹内脏器,后有脊柱,因此,胰腺外伤在腹部外伤中占比低,为1%~2%^[1-2]。胰腺外伤可能导致胰痿、腹腔感染等严重并发症。目前针对胰腺外伤的治疗很大程度上取决于受伤程度,通常对于Ⅰ、Ⅱ级胰腺外伤主要采取非手术治疗^[3-4]。而对于Ⅲ级及以上胰腺外伤的治疗,特别是手术指征以及手术方式的选择,目前尚缺乏科学、统一的管理指南可借鉴。本研究回顾性分析湖南省儿童医院普外一科2018年1月至2022年1月收治的12例Ⅲ级及以上胰腺外伤患儿的临床资料及治疗经过,探讨小儿胰腺外伤的诊治策略。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

2018年1月至2022年1月本院共收治12例胰腺外伤患儿,其中男7例,女5例;年龄2岁5个月至11岁7个月,平均年龄7岁11个月;坠落伤4例,车祸伤3例,跌倒伤3例,撞击伤2例;患儿于伤后5h至15d入院。入院时均行腹部CT检查,其中2例患儿CT平扫未见明显胰腺损伤,分别于入院后7d及10d完善增强CT检查,提示胰管损伤并胰腺假性囊肿形成;1例CT平扫不能确定胰管是否损伤而未能准确判断胰腺外伤级别,7d后经增强CT明确。11例血、尿淀粉酶不同程度升高,9例合并腹腔其他脏器损伤。根据美国创伤外科协会(American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, AAST)器官损伤量表(Organ Injury Scaling, OIS)进行胰腺外伤分级,其中Ⅲ级8例,Ⅳ级4例。

二、治疗经过

12例均予禁食、抑酶、静脉营养等一般治疗。8例Ⅲ级胰腺外伤患儿中,2例行急诊手术(伤后48h内),其中1例无其他脏器损伤患儿行腹腔镜下保留脾脏的远端胰腺切除术,1例合并肝脾挫裂伤患儿行剖腹探查+远端胰腺切除+脾大部切除+右肝后叶切除+胰周引流术;1例因入院时生命体征欠平稳予对症处理,待生命体征平稳后于伤后5d

行腹腔镜下保留脾脏的远端胰腺切除术;5例因入院时间晚或合并其他脏器损伤不能耐受重大手术而选择保守治疗。4例Ⅳ级胰腺外伤患儿中,1例合并肝挫裂伤于外院行左肝外叶切除+胰周置管引流术,术后胰周引流管引流液多,于伤后11d转本院治疗;3例采取保守治疗。

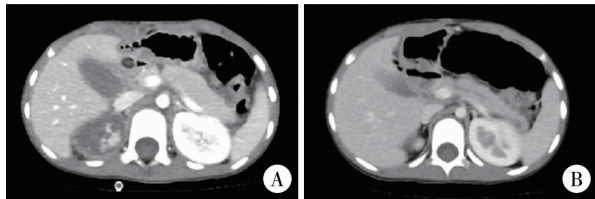
以上Ⅲ级和Ⅳ级胰腺外伤中8例保守治疗患儿予禁食、抑酶等对症治疗,定期复查腹部CT及彩超检查胰腺恢复情况以及是否有胰腺假性囊肿形成。患儿均形成巨大胰腺假性囊肿(直径>6cm),监测血、尿淀粉酶及胰腺假性囊肿体积变化,予留置空肠营养管,管内泵入牛奶后无腹痛,囊肿无增大,且血、尿淀粉酶无升高,视为肠内营养耐受,逐渐恢复经口进食;该8例患儿经上述对症处理后胰腺假性囊肿无明显缩小,根据病情选取合适的引流手术。

结果

8例Ⅲ级胰腺外伤患儿中,3例行远端胰腺切除者术后无胰痿、胰腺假性囊肿形成等发生,平均禁食时间及住院时间分别为(6.3±1.15)d、(15.6±6.03)d;5例保守治疗患儿于伤后4~6周在彩超引导下行胰腺假性囊肿穿刺外引流术,术后28~56d拔除引流管,无腹痛、发热等不适,禁食时间及住院时间分别为(30±13.2)d、(51.8±4.49)d。

4例Ⅳ级胰腺外伤患儿中,1例行胰周置管引流术,伤后30d引流液逐渐减少,留置空肠营养管并泵入牛奶后有腹痛、血及尿淀粉酶升高,遂暂停肠内营养,伤后43d耐受肠内营养后恢复经口进食,伤后54d出院。3例保守治疗后巨大假性胰腺囊肿形成者行胰腺假性囊肿空肠Roux-Y吻合术,患儿术后恢复可,无肠痿等并发症发生,禁食时间及住院时间分别为(45.3±7.1)d、(57.3±4.4)d。

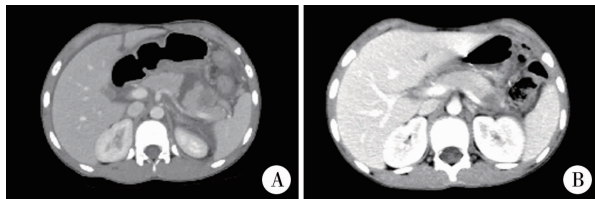
12例均顺利痊愈,随访6个月至1年,均无反复腹痛、发热、呕吐等表现,血、尿淀粉酶无升高,内分泌无异常;8例行胰腺假性囊肿引流术患儿术后无复发,9例未行胰腺切除患儿出院后3个月复查CT提示胰管修复。



注 A:入院时 CT 检查提示胰颈部裂伤; B:出院后 3 个月复查 CT 提示裂伤处愈合

图 1 1 例胰颈部断裂患儿影像学检查结果

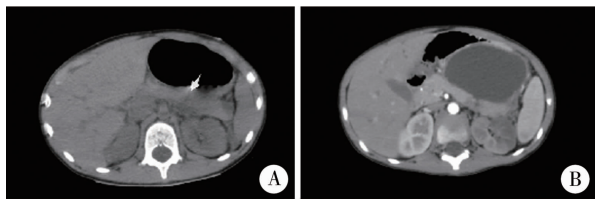
Fig. 1 Imaging findings of a child with pancreatic neck rupture



注 A:入院 CT 检查提示胰体部断裂; B:行保留脾脏远端胰腺切除术后 1 周 CT 结果

图 2 1 例胰体部断裂患儿影像学检查结果

Fig. 2 Imaging findings of a child with pancreatic body rupture



注 A:入院 CT 报告未见胰腺损伤,回顾性阅片见箭头处胰腺可疑损伤; B:伤后 7 d 复查增强 CT 提示胰体部损伤并胰腺假性囊肿形成

图 3 1 例胰腺假性囊肿患儿影像学检查结果

Fig. 3 Imaging findings of a child with pancreatic pseudocyst

讨论

胰腺外伤缺乏特异性临床表现,早期更缺乏特异性检测指标,血清淀粉酶可增高或正常。随着 CT 诊断技术的进步,CT 已成为胰腺外伤的主要诊断方法^[5]。但有研究表明,CT 检查对胰腺外伤的早期诊断存在一定的漏诊率^[6]。本组病例中有 2 例伤后早期 CT 报告未见胰腺损伤,1 例为回顾性阅片时发现胰腺损伤。部分患儿因伤后早期生命体征欠平稳不宜行增强 CT 扫描,这会增加漏诊的可能。因此,对于高度怀疑胰腺损伤而 CT 检查结果阴性的患儿,复查 CT 有一定的必要性。在 CT 检查明确胰腺损伤且胰管是否损伤尚存疑虑时,可行磁共振胰胆管造影(magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography, MRCP)检查,以提高主胰管损伤的诊断准确率^[7]。本组中 1 例 CT 平扫未明确是否胰管损伤。胰胆管造影术(endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, ERCP)能在诊断胰管损伤的同时置入

支架进行引流,目前在 ERCP 指南中已明确其对于胰腺损伤的应用价值,且在成人中有大宗病例报道^[8]。伤后 72 h 内行 ERCP 引流能有效降低胰瘘及胰腺假性囊肿的发生率^[9-10]。儿童 ERCP 置管引流及支架引流难度较大,因此,在儿童胰腺外伤中报道较少,且需结合经皮穿刺引流及开放引流,方能取得较好效果^[11-12]。

对于累及胰管的高级别胰腺损伤的治疗方案目前存在较大争议,包括治疗方案、手术指征、具体术式等均未达成共识^[13-14]。Iqbal 等^[15]分析了 14 家儿童创伤中心的 167 例Ⅲ级胰腺外伤患儿的治疗过程后提出,行远端胰腺切除术的患儿可以更快恢复饮食,减少重复干预,缩短治疗时间,而单纯引流手术较保守治疗无明显优势。Shah 等^[16]分析了 34 例Ⅲ、Ⅳ级胰腺外伤患者的治疗过程,认为保守治疗组患儿并发症的发生率低于手术治疗组,且两组病死率差异无统计学意义。

Ⅲ级胰腺外伤常因胰管损伤而导致胰瘘。2017 年美国东部创伤协会(Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma, EAST)推荐治疗方式为远端胰腺切除加或不加脾脏切除术^[3]。本组 8 例Ⅲ级胰腺外伤中 3 例行远端胰腺切除术,其中 1 例入院时生命体征欠平稳,于伤后 5 d 手术治疗,术中见腹腔内大量皂化斑并粘连形成,手术操作难度大。因此我们认为,受伤超过 5 d 的Ⅲ级胰腺外伤不宜行远端胰腺切除术。而伤后 5 d 内行远端胰腺切除术能有效缩短住院时间及禁食时间,此结果与 Iqbal 等^[15]的研究结论及 EAST 的推荐意见相符。术中应尽量保留脾脏,手术关键在于分离及保护脾动脉及脾静脉主干,可于胰腺下缘打开游离,同时将胰腺尾部向右侧翻转,使损伤处远端胰腺组织与脾血管分离,结扎离断脾血管发向胰腺的细小分支血管,保护脾血管主干。若合并脾脏严重挫裂伤,可切除脾脏。对于就诊时受伤超过 5 d 或合并其他脏器严重损伤致不能耐受手术者可行保守治疗,待胰腺假性囊肿形成后可选择以下方式:①经皮穿刺外引流术:此操作创伤小,适用于胰腺假性囊肿稳定的患儿;②内镜引流:包括超声内镜引导下经十二指肠乳头引流或经胃、十二指肠肠壁引流术,此技术在成人胰腺假性囊肿治疗中逐渐应用,在儿童中报道较少^[16];③手术治疗:包括内引流或外引流、胰腺囊肿切除等,其中内引流效果好,较少复发,适用于胰瘘时间较长的患儿。

对于近端胰腺横断累及胰管的Ⅳ级胰腺损伤,

美国东部创伤协会推荐采取胰腺切除术^[3]。手术方案为胰腺近端封闭 + 胰腺远端空肠吻合术或胰十二指肠切除术,创伤大,术后并发症多,故有学者建议Ⅳ级胰腺损伤以保守治疗为主^[17]。如出现腹腔内出血导致血流动力学不稳定、严重腹腔感染及巨大胰腺假性囊肿形成,则有手术指征。儿童胰腺外伤所致胰瘘通常不引起严重腹膜后感染及严重腹腔内出血。本组3例经保守治疗均未发生危及生命的严重并发症,均在形成巨大胰腺假性囊肿后行胰腺假性囊肿空肠 Roux-Y 吻合术,术后恢复可,随访胰腺假性囊肿消失。我们认为,对于胰腺近端损伤的Ⅳ型胰腺外伤,建议保守治疗,待胰腺假性囊肿形成后手术处理,若因腹腔其他脏器损伤需伤后早期手术治疗,则建议行胰周引流等损伤控制性手术。

另外,在高级别儿童胰腺外伤中,Ⅴ级胰腺外伤因胰头部损伤严重且常合并十二指肠损伤,发病率低而死亡率高,是否应行胰十二指肠切除术或损伤控制性手术目前存在争议,美国东部创伤协会对于Ⅴ级胰腺外伤的治疗也未给出推荐建议。本组无一例Ⅴ级胰腺外伤病例,故暂无推荐意见。

利益冲突 所有作者声明不存在利益冲突

作者贡献声明 盛新仪负责研究的设计、实施和起草文章;季春宜、袁妙贤、高红强、谢惟心进行病例数据收集及分析;尹强负责研究设计与酝酿,并对文章知识性内容进行审阅

参 考 文 献

- [1] Kollár D, Molnár FT, Zsoldos P, et al. Diagnosis and management of blunt pancreatic trauma[J]. Orv Hetil, 2018, 159(2): 43-52. DOI: 10.1556/650.2018.30938.
- [2] Stawicki SP, Schwab CW. Pancreatic trauma; demographics, diagnosis, and management [J]. Am Surg, 2008, 74(12): 1133-1145.
- [3] Ho VP, Patel NJ, Bokhari F, et al. Management of adult pancreatic injuries; a practice management guideline from the Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma[J]. J Trauma Acute Care Surg, 2017, 82(1): 185-199. DOI: 10.1097/TA.0000000000001300.
- [4] Westgarth-Taylor C, Loveland J. Paediatric pancreatic trauma: a review of the literature and results of a multicentre survey on patient management[J]. S Afr Med J, 2014, 104(11 Pt 2): 803-807.
- [5] Potoka DA, Gaines BA, Leppäniemi A, et al. Management of blunt pancreatic trauma; what's new? [J]. Eur J Trauma Emerg Surg, 2015, 41(3): 239-250. DOI: 10.1007/s00068-015-0510-3.
- [6] Girard E, Abba J, Arvieux C, et al. Management of pancreatic trauma[J]. J Visc Surg, 2016, 153(4): 259-268. DOI: 10.1016/j.jvisurg.2016.02.006.
- [7] Jeroukhimov I, Zoarets I, Wiser I, et al. Diagnostic use of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography for pancreatic duct injury in trauma patients[J]. Isr Med Assoc J, 2015, 17(7): 401-404.

- [8] 中华医学会消化内镜学分会 ERCP 学组, 中国医师协会消化医师分会胆胰学组, 国家消化系统疾病临床医学研究中心. 中国 ERCP 指南(2018 版)[J]. 中国医刊, 2018, 53(11): 1185-1215, 1180. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-1070.2018.11.001. Group of ERCP, Branch of Digestive Endoscopy, Chinese Medical Association; Biliary and Pancreatic Group, Branch of Digestive Physicians, Chinese Medical Association, National Clinical Medical Research Center for Digestive Diseases. Chinese Guidelines for ERCP (2018) [J]. Chin J Med, 2018, 53(11): 1185-1215, 1180. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-1070.2018.11.001.
- [9] Tamura R, Ishibashi T, Takahashi S. Chronic pancreatitis; MRCP versus ERCP for quantitative caliber measurement and qualitative evaluation[J]. Radiology, 2006, 238(3): 920-928. DOI: 10.1148/radiol.2382041527.
- [10] Cheng CL, Sherman S, Watkins JL, et al. Risk factors for post-ERCP pancreatitis; a prospective multicenter study[J]. Am J Gastroenterol, 2006, 101(1): 139-147. DOI: 10.1111/j.1572-0241.2006.00380.x.
- [11] Garvey EM, Haakinson DJ, McOmber M, et al. Role of ERCP in pediatric blunt abdominal trauma; a case series at a level one pediatric trauma center[J]. J Pediatr Surg, 2015, 50(2): 335-338. DOI: 10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2014.08.017.
- [12] 李涛, 刘继炎, 周建峰, 等. 儿童Ⅲ型胰腺外伤六例治疗体会[J]. 中华小儿外科杂志, 2016, 37(9): 687-690. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0253-3006.2016.09.011. Li T, Liu JY, Zhou JF, et al. Management of pancreatic trauma in children; a report of 6 cases[J]. Chin J Pediatr Surg, 2016, 37(9): 687-690. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0253-3006.2016.09.011.
- [13] 张丹, 陈亚军, 王增萌, 等. 小儿不同级别闭合性胰腺损伤的疗效分析[J]. 临床小儿外科杂志, 2018, 17(7): 523-527. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-6353.2018.07.011. Zhang D, Chen YJ, Wang ZM, et al. Management of blunt pancreatic trauma in children; a report of 42 cases[J]. J Clin Pediatr Surg, 2018, 17(7): 523-527. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-6353.2018.07.011.
- [14] Englum BR, Gulack BC, Rice HE, et al. Management of blunt pancreatic trauma in children; review of the National Trauma Data Bank[J]. J Pediatr Surg, 2016, 51(9): 1526-1531. DOI: 10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2016.05.003.
- [15] Iqbal CW, St Peter SD, Tsao K, et al. Operative vs nonoperative management for blunt pancreatic transection in children; multi-institutional outcomes[J]. J Am Coll Surg, 2014, 218(2): 157-162. DOI: 10.1016/j.jamcollsurg.2013.10.012.
- [16] Shah R, Cohen RZ, Mekaroonkamol P, et al. Retrospective multicenter matched controlled comparison of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography in pediatric patients; a 10-year experience[J]. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr, 2020, 70(5): 568-573. DOI: 10.1097/MPG.0000000000002632.
- [17] Koganti SB, Kongara R, Boddepalli S, et al. Predictors of successful non-operative management of grade III & IV blunt pancreatic trauma[J]. Ann Med Surg (Lond), 2016, 10: 103-109. DOI: 10.1016/j.amsu.2016.08.003.

(收稿日期: 2022-06-29)

本文引用格式: 盛新仪, 季春宜, 袁妙贤, 等. 儿童高级别胰腺外伤诊治体会[J]. 临床小儿外科杂志, 2022, 21(12): 1164-1167. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn101785-202206061-012.

Citing this article as: Sheng XY, Ji CY, Yuan MX, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of high-grade pancreatic trauma in children [J]. J Clin Pediatr Surg, 2022, 21(12): 1164-1167. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn101785-202206061-012.