

·论著·

小儿胆道急症腹腔镜下经皮胆囊造瘘 13 例临床分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨小儿胆道急症的临床特点,总结腹腔镜下经皮胆囊造瘘在小儿胆道急症中的应用价值。方法 回顾性分析 2006 年 6 月至 2011 年 6 月作者收治的 13 例胆道急症患儿临床资料,其中自发性胆道穿孔 5 例,胆总管囊肿并发急性胆管炎 5 例,结石或蛔虫梗阻并发急性胆管炎 3 例。患儿均在腹腔镜下行经皮胆囊造瘘。结果 手术均成功实施,术后临床症状缓解,无胆道出血和胆瘘发生。自发性胆道穿孔 5 例,随访 3 个月至 1 年,胆道无异常发现,1 例有胆总管扩张改变,目前仍在随访中,均未行二期手术。胆总管囊肿并发急性胆囊炎 5 例,4 例在胆囊造瘘术 1~3 个月后行胆总管囊肿根治术,1 例胆总管扩张回缩明显,目前仍在随访中。结石或蛔虫致胆道梗阻 3 例,术后 B 超复查,2 例未见明显结石或蛔虫影像,胆道未见明显扩张。1 例胆囊内仍有较大结石存在,于胆囊造瘘术后 3 个月行胆囊切除术。结论 小儿胆道急症多在先天性胆道疾病的基础上并发。腹腔镜下经皮胆囊造瘘术治疗小儿胆道急症,可有效缓解胆道梗阻,术后根据情况行二期胆道处理,部分患儿甚至可以免除二期手术,是治疗小儿胆道急症的有效方法。

【关键词】 胆囊疾病;急症;腹腔镜;引流术

Clinical analysis on 13 cases of laparoscopic percutaneous cholecystostomy for biliary tract emergency in children. YIN Qiang, ZHOU Xiao-yu, XIAO Ya-ling, et al. Department of General Surgery, Hunan Children's Hospital, Changsha, 410007, China

【Abstract】 Objective To probe into the clinical characteristics of Biliary Tract Emergency in Children, and to sum up the application experience of Laparoscopic Percutaneous Cholecystostomy for Biliary Tract Emergency in Children. Methods 13 cases of Biliary Tract Emergency in Children (from June, 2006 to June, 2011) were analyzed. Among them, there are 5 cases of spontaneous biliary tract perforation, 5 cases of choledochal cyst with acute cholecystitis, and 3 cases of biliary obstruction caused by calculi or ascaris. All of the cases were operated with laparoscopic percutaneous cholecystostomy. Results All the operations for the 13 cases were successful, and relieved the patients from their clinical symptoms. No biliary tract hemorrhage or biliary fistula happened. The 5 cases of spontaneous biliary tract perforation were followed up for 3~12 months, and no abnormal change was found except bile duct dilatation happened to one case, but no secondary operation was needed. Among the 5 cases of choledochal cyst with acute cholecystitis, 4 received radical surgery for congenital choledochal cyst 1~3 months after their cholecystostomy, and 1 was found obvious bile duct dilatation and contraction, and he was still under follow-up. The 3 cases of biliary obstruction caused by calculi or ascaris received B ultrasonic reexamination after their operation, and 2 had no obvious images of calculi or ascaris, nor obvious biliary tract expansion; 1 was found one big calculi in the biliary tract, then he received cholecystectomy 3 months after the cholecystostomy. Conclusion Biliary tract emergency in children is mainly complicated with congenital bile duct diseases. Laparoscopic percutaneous cholecystostomy can alleviate biliary obstruction effectively, and can be followed by secondary treatment according to the patients' postoperative situation; some patients can even be cured without a secondary operation. It is an efficient way to cure biliary tract emergency in children.

【Key words】 Gallbladder Diseases; Emergencies; Laparoscopes; Drainage

在成人普外领域,经皮胆囊造瘘(percutaneous

cholecystostomy, PC)能够通过置管对胆囊进行减压而达到缓解病情的目的,为患者在身体条件得到改善的情况下行择期胆囊切除术创造条件,从而降低或避免手术风险^[1]。小儿胆道急症临幊上虽没有

成人领域常见,但由于小儿自身生理和疾病谱的特点,该项手术在小儿胆道外科中也常有应用。作者自2006年6月至2011年6月在腹腔镜下经皮胆囊造瘘手术13例,现就PC在小儿胆道急症的应用体会报告如下。

材料与方法

一、临床资料

本组病例13例,男4例,女7例,年龄6个月至9岁,平均5.5岁。其中自发性胆道穿孔5例,胆总管囊肿并发急性胆管炎5例,结石或蛔虫梗阻并发急性胆管炎3例。13例均有发热(13/13,100%),9例有明显的右上腹疼痛(9/13,69.2%)。体查:右上腹压痛、Murphy征阳性10例(10/13,76.9%);右中下腹压痛2例(2/13,15.4%),7例体表可触及肿大胆囊(7/13,53.8%);5例出现皮肤巩膜黄染(5/13,38.5%)。实验室检查:13例均有白细胞计数升高(13/13,100%),范围(12.9~21.2)×10⁹/L;5例出现总胆红素升高(5/13,38.5%),范围17.1~65.2 μmol/L。影像学检查:B超或CT检查8例有胆囊增大(8/13,61.5%),胆囊大小范围是:6 cm×4 cm×3 cm~10 cm×5 cm×5 cm。

二、手术方法

1. 切口:于脐部和右肋缘下分别戳孔置入5 mm腔镜和抓钳。

2. 探查:观察胆囊的位置、大小、颜色、有无充血、水肿、坏死、穿孔,胆囊内有无结石、蛔虫,尤其是胆囊颈部有无结石嵌顿。病情允许时,进一步探查胆道,再探查肝、脾、胰等。

3. 穿刺减压:显露胆囊底部,在其中央穿刺,抽出胆汁减压。观察胆汁颜色、混浊度,有无脓性改变,并送镜检及培养。

4. 胆囊造瘘:扩大Trocar孔,将胆囊底提出右肋缘切口,其周围以盐水纱布垫隔离。在穿刺孔区用尖刀戳一小口,切口大小以能进入食指为宜。用吸引器吸尽胆囊内胆汁。如无专用胆道镜检设备,可置入腹腔镜检查胆囊,如发现有胆囊结石,应用刮匙或取石钳取出结石。必要时,以手指伸入胆囊内探查有无结石遗留。胆囊内放入一条蕈状或伞状管,深约3~4 cm。将胆囊壁切口的浆肌层向内翻,拉紧荷包缝线并结扎。于荷包缝扎线以外0.5 cm处,再作一荷包缝合、结扎固定。

5. 处理引流管,缝合腹壁:吸尽腹腔积液后,于

胆囊下方放置腹腔引流,自右侧腹壁另作一小口引出。逐层缝合腹壁切口,胆囊造瘘管和腹腔引流管与皮肤缝合固定,以防脱落。

三、术后处理

患儿术后禁食,初期针对革兰氏阴性菌及厌氧菌静脉应用抗生素,以后可根据胆汁培养结果调整抗生素,同时予静脉营养支持及对症治疗。每日观察胆汁引流量及性状,用0.9%氯化钠注射液或甲硝唑溶液20 mL经引流管冲洗胆囊,1~2次/d。同时观察患儿的症状、体征,症状缓解后经造瘘管行胆道造影。

结 果

患儿均成功实施手术,术后未出现胆道出血、胆瘘等并发症。胆汁引流后12~72 h临床症状缓解,腹痛显著减轻,体温降至正常,黄疸逐步消退。早期引流胆汁大多混浊,后转为清亮棕黄色。5例自发性胆道穿孔患儿,术后2周左右复查胆道造影,未见明显胆瘘,拔管出院,随诊3个月至1年,B超检查4例胆道无异常发现,1例有胆总管轻度扩张改变,目前仍在随诊中,均未行二期手术。5例胆总管囊肿并发胆囊炎患儿,带管1~3个月不等,4例在3~6个月行二期根治性手术;1例胆总管扩张回缩明显,目前仍在随诊中。3例胆道蛔虫或结石并发胆道梗阻患儿,术后予以熊去氧胆酸胶囊等利胆溶石治疗,术后3周左右拔管;术后B超复查,2例未见明显结石或蛔虫影像,亦未见明显胆道扩张,考虑结石或蛔虫排出,梗阻解除;1例患儿术后B超复查提示胆囊内仍有较大结石存在,于胆囊造瘘术后3个月择期行胆囊切除术。

讨 论

一、小儿胆道急症特点及腹腔镜下经皮胆囊造瘘术的选择

小儿胆道疾病以先天性畸形为主,常见的胆道疾病包括先天性胆总管囊肿、胆道闭锁、胆道发育不良及胆汁淤积症等^[2]。小儿胆道急症也多与此相关,从本组病例来看,与先天性胆道疾病相关的先天性胆总管囊肿和自发性胆道穿孔为主要引发胆道急症的病种(10/13,76.9%)^[3]。

小儿胆道急症,如胆总管囊肿并发胆囊炎、结石或蛔虫梗阻导致胆管急性扩张,尤其是引致较严重

的全身毒性症状时,由于胆道周围炎症和周围脏器粘连,解剖关系不清楚,采取简单有效的手术迅速解除胆道梗阻很有必要。小儿胆道管径较小,若胆总管不扩张,放置 T 管困难^[4]。如在本组病例中自发性胆道穿孔,穿孔部位粘连严重,很难找到穿孔,胆囊造瘘术可有效解除胆道梗阻,减轻手术创伤,缩短手术时间,避免过多的胆道探查和操作。

虽然成人可在局麻下由 B 超或 CT 引导穿刺进行经皮胆囊造瘘^[5-6],但小儿配合和自控能力差,像成人一样在局麻下置管有一定困难。作者采用腹腔镜下经皮胆囊造瘘,通过 PC 来控制炎症进一步发展,暂时稳定病情以便在合适的时间择期行确定性手术^[7]。一方面具有微创、方便、安全等优势,另一方面可以结合胆道造影,探查胆道和腹腔脏器情况,对后续治疗有一定帮助,部分患儿甚至可以免除二期手术。

二、腹腔镜下经皮胆囊造瘘手术体会

作者手术体会:①由于病情严重,术中不宜广泛探查,主要检查胆囊及胆道系统。对胆囊管内嵌顿结石,可用手轻柔推挤,将结石移至胆囊内再取出。胆囊如无坏死穿孔,可轻挤胆囊,证实有无结石梗阻。胆囊周围粘连是保护胆囊的自然屏障,若不妨碍探查,最好不全部分离。病情允许时,应进一步探查胆道,再探查肝、脾、胰等。②穿刺胆囊如为白胆汁,说明胆囊管梗阻不通,则单纯胆囊引流不能解决胆道梗阻和感染,应术中探查解除胆囊管梗阻或作胆总管探查和引流。③如胆道自发性穿孔是细小穿孔,不必修补,只要造瘘管引流通畅,多可自行愈合。④胆囊引流应选用合适管径的质软、有弹性乳胶管,

以保证引流通畅,又不致压迫损伤胆囊壁。⑤术后禁食和静脉营养能减少胆汁分泌,利于胆囊及胆管炎症消散,改善患儿营养情况,提高抗病能力。⑥拔管时间一般在术后 3 周左右,此时造瘘管周边多已包裹形成窦道,不会造成胆汁性腹膜炎。拔管前行胆囊造影及其它影像学检查,以明确胆囊管及胆总管是否通畅,并根据造影结果于拔管前予不同处理。

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