

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.32.049

医源性胆管损伤行肝切除术的指征探讨 *

张 旭 陈晓宁 陶宣辰 宇 洋 孙铁为[△]

(哈尔滨医科大学附属第二医院普外科 黑龙江哈尔滨 150086)

摘要:医源性胆管损伤(IBDI)是腹腔镜胆囊切除术中最常见的并发症。复杂的医源性胆管损伤涉及肝汇流的中断和肝脏血管的损伤,对复杂的医源性胆管损伤患者施行的肝部分切除的目的是去除血管或感染性病变引起的肝实质纤维化和肝萎缩,可以彻底消除胆道狭窄、胆汁淤积及反复发作的胆管炎。肝切除术在医源性胆管损伤的手术治疗中并不是一个标准及必需的程序,但却应被视为对胆囊切除术后胆管损伤外科治疗中的一部分。

关键词:腹腔镜胆囊切除术;医源性胆管损伤;胆汁性肝纤维化;肝萎缩;肝切除术

中图分类号:R656 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2014)32-6398-03

The Indication of Hepatectomy for Iatrogenic Bile Duct Injury*

ZHANG Xu, CHEN Xiao-ning, TAO Xuan-chen, YU Yang, SUN Tie-wei[△]

(General Surgery Department, The second affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150086, China)

ABSTRACT: Iatrogenic bile duct injuries (IBDI) is the most series complications of Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy (LC). Complex IBDI involve disruption of hepatic confluence and injuries associated with vascular damage. The purpose of partial liver resection in patients with complex IBDI was to get rid of fibrotic and atrophic liver parenchyma with a high risk of secondary complications result from vascular or septic lesions. And the partial liver resection can get rid of biliary stricture, bile stasis and repeated cholangitis completely. Although hepatectomy is not a standard procedure for patients with IBDI, it should be considered as a part of the surgical remedy for the repair of a selected group of patients in cholecystectomy injuries.

Key words: Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy; Iatrogenic bile duct injuries; Biliary hepatic fibrosis; Hepatotrophy; Hepatic resection

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R656 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2014)32-6398-03

前言

腹腔镜胆囊切除术(Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy, LC)是世界上最常见的外科手术之一,而该术式也是最常造成医源性胆管损伤(Iatrogenic bile duct injuries, IBDI)的手术,其引发的医源性胆管损伤(IBDI)是腹腔镜胆道手术中最严重的并发症,国外报告发生率为0.21%~0.86%,病死率为1.0%~7.2%^[1],医源性胆管损伤在腹腔镜胆囊切除术中的发生率高于开腹手术。目前,治疗医源性胆道损伤首选的方法是内镜技术。但当内镜治疗无效时,最后的手段就是手术治疗。

医源性胆道损伤的早期正确的诊断对外科医生和消化科医生非常重要,因为未被识别出来的医源性胆管损伤(IBDI)可以导致严重的并发症如胆汁性肝硬化、肝衰竭,甚至导致患者死亡^[2,3]。肝总管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术是最常见的胆道重建手术,而另外一些复杂的医源性胆管损伤(IBDI)患者必须行肝切除术^[4]。本文旨在对医源性胆管损伤的治疗中肝切除的适应症及复杂的胆管损伤的肝切除方法进行综述及讨论,并从短期和长期两个方面衡量 IBDI 患者肝切除术治疗。

1 医源性胆管损伤的分类

最早提出胆管损伤(BDI)系统分类的是 Bismuth(1982)^[5],其分类最初是基于开腹胆囊切除术引发的胆管损伤,但其对于如今部分 LC 的损伤仍然适用。在以后 Bismuth 分类的基础上,胆管分类逐渐增多和全面。刘允怡分析研究既往多种分类的优缺点,总结提出一种新的分类方法^[6]:I.胆囊床处的小胆管损伤或存在胆囊管残端胆漏;II.胆总管或肝总管的部分损伤,包括不存在(2A)或存在(2B)胆管组织损失;III.胆总管或肝总管横断,包括不存在(3A)或存在(3B)胆管组织损失;IV.左、右肝管或肝段胆管损伤,包括不存在(4A)或存在(4B)胆管组织损失;V.存在胆管损伤同时合并肝血管损伤。刘允怡的上述分类方法简单、明了,在临床中具有重要的指导作用。

2 医源性胆管损伤的手术方式

常用的手术方法为肝总管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术。据 Thomson 等人^[7]的调查研究,大部分的胆管损伤患者成功的施行了左肝管空肠 Roux-en-Y 吻合术(因为左肝管的吻合较易施

* 基金项目:黑龙江省教育厅科学技术研究项目(12541508)

作者简介:张旭(1983-),男,医学硕士,主要研究方向:肝胆胰、腹腔镜微创外科

△通讯作者:孙铁为,主任医师,医学博士,电话:0451-86297037, E-mail: suntiewei1967@sina.com

(收稿日期:2014-04-16 接受日期:2014-05-12)

行)。然而,其术后并发症发生率较高,常见并发症有肝梗死、脓毒症、吻合口狭窄、肝内胆管结石的形成等,一些严重并发症的治疗需要行肝切除术,甚至需施行肝移植。另一方面,针对复杂的IBDI患者,Laurent等人^[8]建议行肝切除术,并指出复杂IBDI患者肝部分切除的目的是去除由于血管或感染性病变引起的肝实质纤维化和肝萎缩。同时,肝切除术可以彻底解除胆道狭窄、胆汁淤积及反复发作的胆管炎。最后,当胆管损伤继发肝硬化及门静脉高压时,部分患者须行肝移植术,以解除因胆管及血管损伤导致的急性肝衰竭和继发性胆汁性肝纤维化与慢性肝衰竭。

3 复杂的医源性胆管损伤相关研究

复杂的医源性胆管损伤涉及肝汇流的中断和肝脏血管的损伤,其中存在动脉损伤的患者占全部胆道损伤患者的12%至47%^[9,10]。而其它相关报道也证实近端胆管损伤合并血管损伤的风险较高^[11-15]。复杂的胆管损伤在腹腔镜胆囊切除术开展以来明显增多^[16],最复杂的BDI例如Strasberg E4和E5型胆管损伤,以上两种类型损伤无论是单独发生的还是同时合并血管损伤的,都可以有效地通过肝总管空肠Roux-en-Y吻合术来修复。但对于一些存在肝坏死或肝叶萎缩和肝纤维化的患者,必须行肝切除术^[9]。国际上的相关研究表明,近端的胆管损伤(累及肝汇流)和血管损伤是与临床相关的两个独立的危险因素,它们导致了必须选择行肝切除术来治疗这一系列的胆管损伤,如下两大类患者需要进行肝切除术:①胆道损伤引起肝坏死需要进行早期干预的,②因损伤后长期胆管炎而发生肝萎缩的。肝切除术在医源性胆管损伤的手术治疗中并不是一个标准及必需的程序,但在出现某些复杂的损伤时应被积极考虑施行。

Mercado等人^[17],基于他们过去20年来在512例复杂IBDI患者的外科治疗中积累的经验,表示绝大部分的肝大部切除术的患者因反复治疗无效的慢性梗阻性黄疸、肝萎缩、持续性或复发性胆管炎就诊,且在就诊前尝试过1-3次失败的修复手术,其中部分患者已行肝总管空肠Roux-en-Y吻合术。Mercado等人指出,上述患者,尤其是并发急性复发性胆管炎及治疗效果不明显的半肝脓肿,是需行肝切除术的指征。而并发以上两种疾病的患者,肝实质的损伤是无法修复的。基于前述研究^[16,17],我们同时认识到,没有涉及复杂肝血管损伤的患者可以肝总管空肠Roux-en-Y吻合术取代肝切除术作为手术方式,反之则必须行肝切除治疗。Li等人^[18]提出IBDI患者行肝切除术的几个指征:①无法行血管重建的血管损伤引起的肝坏死,②由于一段或段肝管破坏引起的不受控制的胆漏且无法行胆道重建或已存在复发性胆管炎。③内镜治疗无效并存在肝实质萎缩或肝硬化的影像学证据^[18-24]。Li等人同时指出肝萎缩、肝细胞坏死及脓毒血症是复杂IBDI的并发症,也是胆管损伤后肝切除术的适应症。在1994年Madariaga等人的研究基础上^[25],1996年Majno等人进行了进一步研究^[26],他们提出当发生感染导致肝坏死时应行肝切除术。sauvanet等人^[27]提出下列情况下应行肝切除术:肝门处左右肝管汇合部以上的胆管损伤、右肝蒂损伤及肝萎缩。de Santibanes等人^[28]提出对胆管损伤导致的肝叶萎缩的临床处理程序,针对无症状的肝叶萎缩,他们推荐保守治疗。针对大血管损伤、胆管及血管联合损伤、胆道扩张治

疗无效的胆道狭窄等引起的伴有临床症状的胆管损伤,他们建议行肝切除术。根据Truant等人^[29]的回顾性研究,Strasberg E4及E5型胆管损伤合并肝动脉损伤是需行肝切除术的一个独立危险因素。以上研究指出胆管损伤后出现如下并发症的患者建议其接受肝切除术:复发性胆源性脓毒症、持续胆管炎引起的胆道狭窄、肝内脓肿、肝内右肝管损伤、吻合口狭窄、肝内胆管结石、右肝叶萎缩、肝坏死、继发性胆汁性肝硬化、原发性未诊断的肝门部胆管癌。

4 胆管损伤患者行肝切除术的指征及肝切除术后并发症

Li等人^[18]分析了从1998年4月到2007年9月76例行LC术出现胆管损伤患者的医疗记录。在胆管损伤患者中,肝右叶切除术是最常进行的肝切除术,因为胆道手术中肝右动脉损伤的几率最高^[8,9,29]。76例胆管损伤患者中有10例行肝切除术(13.2%),其中包括单纯胆管损伤及同时合并血管损伤的病例。研究发现近端的BDI(伴随胆管横断损伤)和肝右动脉损伤是导致患者需行肝切除术的两个独立危险因素。当发生胆管及血管合并伤后,72.7%(8/11)的患者需要行肝切除术。76例患者中5例需要早期行肝切除术(LC术后五周内)以控制融合性肝坏死及胆管坏死引起的脓毒血症。通过对5例患者的长期随访(LC术后4个月),表明肝切除术可以有效地防治复发性胆管炎及肝萎缩。Li等人分析了10例肝切除术后患者的短期和长期的疗效。并指出一个有趣的结论:肝切除术后存在较高的术后并发症发生率(60%)和较低的死亡率(10%),但出现相对严重并发症的患者很少,其中94%的患者在长期随访中(随访时间34个月)存在良好的预后,且其中没有或只有短暂的症状的患者占总患者数的67%^[18]。

针对胆管损伤的肝切除术后存在较多的并发症如腹膜炎、败血症、多器官功能不全及肝功能衰竭等,但同时这些术后患者也存在较低的死亡率及良好的长期预后。这一现象证实:当复杂的IBDI患者经其它必要治疗无效后,应积极考虑行肝切除术。同时,基于以上研究,笔者总结出行胆管损伤后行肝切除术的如下指征:①无法行血管重建的血管损伤引起的肝坏死;②因胆管破坏引发的难以控制的胆漏;③存在胆源性脓毒血症或反复发作的胆管炎;④存在肝萎缩或继发性胆汁性肝硬化;⑤存在潜在的恶性肿瘤可能,如原发性肝门部胆管癌。

5 小结及展望

综上所述,针对胆管损伤患者行肝切除术的目的是彻底消除胆道狭窄引起的胆汁淤积、反复发作的胆管炎以及潜在的恶性肿瘤风险^[8],促进剩余胆管重建及合并,提高肝功能的代偿能力^[30-34]。根据手术后时间长短我们可以将胆管损伤患者分为早期组和晚期组。对于术后早期组,肝切除术可有效的控制因肝坏死、肝脓肿、胆瘘等引起的腹膜炎和脓毒血症。针对术后晚期组患者,肝切除术适用于对保守治疗无效的复发性胆管炎、肝萎缩患者,有效的治疗和预防肝纤维化。肝切除术虽然有较高的并发症发生率,但却存在着良好的长期预后。因此,对胆管损伤后出现一些严重并发症的患者应积极予以施行肝切除术,肝切除术应被视为胆囊切除术后胆管损伤外科治疗中的一个重要组成部分。

参考文献(References)

- [1] S later k, Strong RW, WallDR, et al. Iatrogenic bile duct injury: the scourge of laparoscopic cholecystectomy [J]. Aust N Z J Surg, 2002, 72: 83-88
- [2] Archer SB, Brown DW, Smith CD, et al. Bile duct injury during laparoscopic cholecystectomy: results of a national survey [J]. Ann Surg, 2001, 234: 549-558
- [3] Negi SS, Sahuja P, Malhotra, et al. Factors predicting advanced hepatic fibrosis in patients with post Cholecystectomy bile duct strictures [J]. Arch Surg, 2004, 139: 299-303
- [4] Li J, Frilling A, Nadalin S, et al. Timing and risk factors of hepatectomy in the management of complications following laparoscopic cholecystectomy [J]. J Astrointest Surg, 2012, 16: 815-820
- [5] Bismuth H. Post operative strictures of the bile ducts [M]. New York: NY:Churchill-Livingstone, 1982:209-218
- [6] Lau WY, Lai-Eric CH. Classification of iatrogenic bile duct injury [J]. Hepatobiliary Pancreat Dis Int, 2007, 6(5):459-463
- [7] Thomson BN, Parks RW, Madhavan KK, et al. Liver resection and transplantation in the management of iatrogenic biliary injury [J]. World J Surg, 2007, 31: 2363-2369
- [8] Laurent A, Sauvanet A, Farges O, et al. Major hepatectomy for the treatment of complex bile duct injury [J]. Ann Surg, 2008, 248: 77-83
- [9] Sikora SS. Management of post-cholecystectomy benign bile duct strictures: review [J]. Indian J Surg, 2012, 74: 22-28
- [10] Alves A, Farges O, Nicolet J, et al. Incidence and consequence of an hepatic artery injury in patients with postcholecystectomy bile duct strictures [J]. Ann Surg, 2003, 238: 93-96
- [11] Frilling A, Li J, Weber F, et al. Major bile duct injuries after laparoscopic cholecystectomy: a tertiary center experience [J]. J Gastrointest Surg, 2004, 8: 679-685
- [12] Gupta N, Solomon H, Fairchild R, et al. Management and outcome of patients with combined bile duct and hepatic artery injuries [J]. Arch Surg, 1998, 133: 176-181
- [13] Mathisen O, Søreide O, Bergan A. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy: bile duct and vascular injuries: management and outcome [J]. Scand J Gastroenterol, 2002, 37: 476-481
- [14] Koffron A, Ferrario M, Parsons W, et al. Failed primary management of iatrogenic biliary injury: incidence and significance of concomitant hepatic arterial disruption [J]. Surgery, 2001, 130: 722-728
- [15] Buell JF, Cronin DC, Funaki B, et al. Devastating and fatal complications associated with combined vascular and bile duct injuries during cholecystectomy [J]. Arch Surg, 2002, 137: 703-708
- [16] Addeo P, Oussoltzoglou E, Fuchshuber P, et al. Reoperative surgery after repair of postcholecystectomy bile duct injuries: is it worthwhile? [J]. World J Surg, 2013, 37: 573-581
- [17] Mercado MA, Sanchez N, Urencio M. Major hepatectomy for the treatment of complex bile duct injury [J]. Ann Surg, 2009, 249: 542-553
- [18] Li J, Frilling A, Nadalin S, et al. Management of concomitant hepatic artery injury in patients with iatrogenic major bile duct injury after laparoscopic cholecystectomy [J]. Br J Surg, 2008, 95: 460-465
- [19] Stewart L, Robinson TN, Lee CM, et al. Right hepatic artery injury associated with laparoscopic bile duct injury: incidence, mechanism, and consequences [J]. J Gastrointest Surg, 2004, 8: 523-530
- [20] Felekouras E, Megas T, Michail OP, et al. Emergency liver resection for combined biliary and vascular injury following laparoscopic cholecystectomy: case report and review of the literature [J]. South Med J, 2007, 100: 317-320
- [21] Truant S, Boleslawski E, Zerbib P, et al. Liver resection in management of post-cholecystectomy biliary injury: a case series [J]. Hepatogastroenterology, 2012, 59: 2403-2406
- [22] Heinrich S, Seifert H, Krähenbühl L, et al. Right hemihepatectomy for bile duct injury following laparoscopic cholecystectomy [J]. Surg Endosc, 2003, 17: 1494-1495
- [23] Schmidt SC, Langrehr JM, Raakow R, et al. Right hepatic lobectomy for recurrent cholangitis after combined bile duct and right hepatic artery injury during laparoscopic cholecystectomy: a report of two cases [J]. Langenbecks Arch Surg, 2002, 387: 183-187
- [24] Lichtenstein S, Moorman DW, Malatesta JQ. The role of hepatic resection in the management of bile duct injuries following laparoscopic cholecystectomy [J]. Am Surg, 2000, 66: 372-376
- [25] Madariaga JR, Dodson SF, Selby R, et al. Corrective treatment and anatomic considerations for laparoscopic cholecystectomy injuries [J]. J Am Coll Surg, 1994, 179: 321-325
- [26] Majno PE, Prêtre R, Mentha G, et al. Operative injury to the hepatic artery. Consequences of a biliary-enteric anastomosis and principles for rational management [J]. Arch Surg, 1996, 131: 211-215
- [27] Sauvanet A, Watrin T, Nicolet J, et al. Major hepatectomy for bile duct injuries after cholecystectomy [J]. IHPBA, 2000, 2: 171-172
- [28] De Santibañes E, Palavecino M, Ardiles V, et al. Bile duct injuries: management of late complications [J]. Surg Endosc, 2006, 20: 1648-1653
- [29] Truant S, Boleslawski E, Lebuffe G, et al. Hepatic resection for post-cholecystectomy bile duct injuries: a literature review [J]. HPB (Oxford), 2010, 12: 334-341
- [30] Mercado MA, Chan C, Salgado-Nesme N, et al. Intrahepatic repair of bile duct injuries. A comparative study [J]. J Gastrointest Surg, 2008, 12: 364-368
- [31] Mercado MA, Chan C, Orozco H, et al. Long-term evaluation of biliary reconstruction after partial resection of segments IV and V in iatrogenic injuries [J]. J Gastrointest Surg, 2006, 10: 77-82
- [32] Mercado MA, Chan C, Tielve M, et al. Iatrogenic injury of the bile duct. Experience with repair in 180 patients [J]. Rev Gastroenterol Mex, 2002, 67: 245-249
- [33] Mercado MA, Franssen B, Dominguez I, et al. Transition from a low- to a high-volume centre for bile duct repair: changes in technique and improved outcome [J]. HPB (Oxford), 2011, 13: 767-773
- [34] Mercado MA, Sánchez N, Ramírez-del, et al. Indications of hepatectomy for iatrogenic biliary injury [J]. Rev Gastroenterol Mex, 2010, 75:22-29