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四种不同手术方式治疗肝包虫病患者合并术后胆漏的疗效评价 *

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摘要 目的:探讨四种不同手术方式治疗肝包虫病患者合并术后胆漏的疗效。**方法:**选取 2015 年 12 月至 2017 年 6 月间我院收治的肝包虫病患者 103 例,根据手术方式的不同将患者分为 A 组(行内囊摘除术, n=26 例)、B 组(行外囊完整剥除术, n=28 例)、C 组(行外囊次全切除术, n=25 例)、D 组(行肝部分切除术, n=24 例)。比较各组的手术时间、术中出血量、术后带管时间、住院时间。统计并比较四组患者手术后胆漏的发生率及并发症情况。**结果:**四组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、术后带管时间、住院时间的整体比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);A 组的手术时间、术中出血量明显少于 B 组、C 组、D 组, B 组和 C 组的手术时间、术中出血量明显少于 D 组($P<0.05$);A 组的术后带管时间明显多于 B 组、C 组、D 组, D 组的术后带管时间明显多于 B 组、C 组($P<0.05$);D 组的住院时间明显多于 A 组、B 组、C 组, A 组的住院时间明显多于 B 组、C 组($P<0.05$)。A 组的术后胆漏的发生率明显高于 B 组、C 组、D 组($P<0.05$)。四组的膈下感染、胸腔积液发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);A 组残腔感染、残腔积液发生率高于 B 组、C 组、D 组($P<0.05$);D 组的术后肝功能损害的发生率显著高于 A 组、B 组、C 组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**外科手术是治疗肝包虫病的主要方式,四种手术方式各有利弊,临床上应结合患者的实际情况选择最合适的手术方式。

关键词:肝包虫病;内囊摘除术;外囊完整剥除术;外囊次全切除术;肝部分切除术

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Biliary Leakage in Patients with Hepatic Hydatid Disease:Therapeutic Evaluation of Four Different Surgical Treatments Postoperative*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the therapeutic evaluation of four different surgical treatments for postoperative biliary leakage in patients with hepatic hydatid disease. **Methods:** A total of 103 cases of hepatic hydatid disease, who were admitted to Qinghai Provincial People's Hospital from December 2015 to June 2017, were selected and divided into group A (undergoing endocystectomy, n=26), group B (undergoing complete cystectomy, n=28), group C (external capsule for subtotal resection, n=25) and group D (undergoing partial hepatectomy, n=24) according to different surgical methods. The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative tube time and hospitalization time were compared among the four groups. The incidence and complications of bile leakage after operation in the four groups were compared and analyzed. **Results:** There were significant differences in the operation time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative tube time and hospitalization time among the four groups ($P<0.05$). The operation time and the amount of bleeding during operation in group A were significantly less than those in group B, C and D; the operation time and the amount of bleeding in group B and group C were significantly less than those in group D ($P<0.05$). The postoperative tube time of group A was significantly more than that of group B, C and D; the postoperative tube time of group D was significantly more than that of group B and group C ($P<0.05$). The hospitalization time of group D was significantly more than that of group A, B and C; the hospitalization time of group A was more than that of group B and group C ($P<0.05$). The incidence of postoperative bile leakage in group A was significantly higher than that in group B, C and D ($P<0.05$). There were no statistically significant differences in the incidence of diaphragmatic infection and pleural effusion among the four groups ($P>0.05$). The incidence of residual cavity infection and residual cavity effusion in group A was higher than that in group B, C and D ($P<0.05$). The incidence of postoperative liver function impairment in group D was significantly higher than that in group A, B and C ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Surgical treatment is the main way to treat hepatic hydatid disease, each of the four operation methods has advantages and disadvantages, and the most suitable surgical method should be selected according to the actual situation of the patient.

Key words: Hepatic hydatid disease; Endocystectomy; Complete cystectomy; External capsule for subtotal resection; Partial hepatectomy

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前言

肝包虫病又被称作肝棘球蚴病,是一种因棘球绦虫的幼虫在人体肝脏内寄生而导致的寄生虫病^[1,2]。牛、羊、家犬等家畜是该疾病主要传染源,人在误食含有绦虫虫卵的食物后,虫卵进入肝脏内,3周左右时间可发育为包虫囊,进而导致疾病的发生^[3-5]。该病患者病发后可累及整个肝脏,影响正常的肝功能,部分病情严重的患者甚至会出现肝功能衰竭^[6,7]。我国常见的棘球绦虫有细粒棘球绦虫和多房棘球绦虫,细粒棘球绦虫引起的寄生虫病被称为肝囊性包虫病,多房棘球绦虫引起的寄生虫病称为肝泡性包虫病,其中肝囊性包虫病占肝包虫病的98%左右^[8,9]。肝包虫病患者在患病初期无特异性的症状及体征,当出现肝肿大、右上腹部包块、肝区隐痛、门静脉高压等临床表现时,包虫囊壁已经形成,此时的治疗难度明显增加,并且肝包虫外囊纤维组织丰富,药物很难穿过外囊,因此药物治疗效果十分有限^[10-12]。手术治疗是目前临床上治疗肝包虫病最为有效的方式,其原则是清除内囊,防止囊液外溢,消灭外囊残腔,并预防感染^[13]。目前临床上治疗肝包虫病的手术方式较多,各手术均有利弊,尚无统一标准。本研究通过对肝包虫病患者采用四种不同手术方式治疗,分析其手术指标和术后胆漏的情况,以为临床上治疗肝包虫病选择合适的手术方式提供参考,现整理报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2015年12月到2017年6月间我院收治的肝包虫病患者103例,纳入标准:①所有患者均符合中国包虫病诊断标准(WS257-2006)中的相关标准^[14];②患者均符合相应的手术指征;③患者及其家属对本次研究知情同意。排除标准:①患有严重器质性疾病者;②有肝包虫病手术史者;③合并有其他寄生虫感染者。根据手术方式的不同将患者分为A组、B组、C组、D组。其中A组26例,男13例,女13例,年龄27-63岁,平均年龄 (36.78 ± 8.62) 岁,病程4-9个月,平均病程 (5.87 ± 1.24) 个月,虫囊位于肝右叶者18例,位于肝左叶者6例,肝左、右两叶同时受侵者2例。B组28例,男13例,女15例,年龄25-66岁,平均年龄 (37.12 ± 9.01) 岁,病程4-9个月,平均病程 (5.96 ± 1.34) 个月,虫囊位于肝右叶者19例,位于肝左叶者7例,肝左、右两叶同时受侵者2例。C组25例,男12例,女13例,年龄24-68岁,平均年龄 (36.94 ± 9.03) 岁,病程4-9个月,平均病程 (5.88 ± 1.26) 个月,虫囊位于肝右叶者17例,位于肝左叶者7例,肝左、右两叶同时受侵者1例。D组24例,男12例,女12例,年龄22-64岁,平均年龄 (37.08 ± 8.97) 岁,病程2-8个月,平均病程 (5.88 ± 1.36) 个月,虫囊位于肝右叶者16例,位于肝左叶者7例,肝左、右两叶同时受侵者1例。四组的一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究经过我院管理委员会的审批。

1.2 手术方式

术前进行CT检测,根据图像精准定位,手术切口应充分考虑手术视野,做到大小适合游离肝脏。术中操作周边区域的保护采用经10%氯化钠溶液浸泡过的纱布进行。A组行内囊摘

除术:让术野充分暴露,穿刺证明为肝包虫后,将内容物吸除,待囊腔张力降低后,取出内囊,对囊壁瘘口进行详细的检查,经胆囊管注射亚甲蓝,判断胆漏部位,若发生胆漏则进行缝合,3%过氧化氢溶液反复冲洗,处理外囊残腔,放置低位引流管。B组行外囊完整剥除术:让术野充分暴露,减压后剥除外囊,或者沿着包虫外囊壁与肝组织间潜在的间隙完整剥除外囊。C组行外囊次全切除术:让术野充分暴露,先行内囊摘除术,然后剥除肝包虫外囊,保留贴近肝门的重要结构和重要血管外囊壁,最大程度切除外囊壁。D组行肝部分切除术:让术野充分暴露,对囊肿及囊肿周围的肝组织进行切除,按照肝脏解剖形态行规则或不规则肝脏切除。

1.3 观察指标

比较四组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、术后带管时间、住院时间。统计并比较四组患者手术后胆漏的发生率及残腔感染、残腔积液、膈下感染、胸腔积液、术后肝功能损害等术后并发症情况。

1.4 统计学方法

所有数据均用SPSS20.0进行统计分析,计数资料以率(%)的形式表示,采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 的形式表示,组内比较采用t检验,多组间比较采用F检验。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 四组患者的手术指标比较

四组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、术后带管时间、住院时间的整体比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);A组的手术时间、术中出血量明显少于B组、C组、D组,B组和C组的手术时间、术中出血量明显少于D组($P<0.05$),B组和C组之间的手术时间、术中出血量比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);A组的术后带管时间明显多于B组、C组、D组,D组的术后带管时间明显多于B组、C组($P<0.05$),B组和C组之间的术后带管时间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);D组的住院时间明显多于A组、B组、C组,A组的住院时间明显多于B组、C组($P<0.05$),B组和C组之间的住院时间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。详见表1。

2.2 四组患者术后胆漏的发生率比较

A组的术后胆漏的发生率为30.77%(8/26),B组为7.14%(2/28),C组为8.00%(2/25),D组为0.00%(0/24)。A组的术后胆漏的发生率明显高于B组、C组、D组($P<0.05$);B组、C组、D组之间的术后胆漏的发生率两两比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.3 四组患者术后并发症比较

四组患者的膈下感染、胸腔积液发生率比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);A组残腔感染、残腔积液发生率高于B组、C组、D组($P<0.05$),B组、C组、D组残腔感染、残腔积液发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);D组的术后肝功能损害的发生率显著高于A组、B组、C组($P<0.05$),A组、B组、C组之间的术后肝功能损害的发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。详见表2。

表 1 四组患者的手术指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of operative parameters among four groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Operation time(min)	Intraoperative blood loss(mL)	Postoperative tube time (d)	Hospitalization time (d)
GroupA	26	78.65± 18.36	105.74± 31.63	13.77± 10.61	12.47± 6.32
GroupB	28	102.45± 21.65*	138.76± 65.38*	9.03± 4.21*	10.53± 4.16*
GroupC	25	98.78± 19.43*	133.84± 72.65*	8.96± 3.87*	10.42± 5.13*
GroupD	24	158.96± 27.35* ^{##}	209.56± 101.31* ^{##}	10.63± 6.54* ^{##}	14.86± 7.58* ^{##}
F	-	45.683	97.369	35.647	34.126
P	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: compared with group A, *P<0.05; compared with group B, [#]P<0.05; compared with group C, ^{##}P<0.05.

表 2 四组患者术后并发症比较[n(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of postoperative complications among four groups [n(%)]

Groups	n	Residual cavity infection	Residual cavity effusion	Diaphragmatic infection	Pleural effusion	Postoperative liver function impairment
Group A	26	4(15.38)	4(15.38)	1(3.85)	2(7.69)	2(7.69)
Group B	28	0(0.00)*	0(0.00)*	1(3.57)	1(3.57)	3(10.71)
Group C	25	0(0.00)*	0(0.00)*	2(8.00)	1(4.00)	3(12.00)
Group D	24	0(0.00)*	0(0.00)*	0(0.00)	2(8.33)	11(45.83)* ^{##} &

3 讨论

肝包虫病是一种严重危害人民健康和畜牧业发展的人畜共患寄生虫疾病,其几乎遍及世界各地,并与畜牧业关系密切^[15,16]。肝包虫病的发病率有着明显的地域性,我国的高发地区是以农牧业为经济支柱的西部,其中在新疆、青海、西藏、甘肃、宁夏、内蒙古和四川西部比较盛行^[17]。近年来肝包虫病的发病率逐渐呈现出上升趋势,但目前只有外科手术能够比较有效治疗肝包虫病,其中内囊摘除术、外囊完整剥除术、外囊次全切除术、肝部分切除术均是常用的手术方式,各种手术方式各有利弊,判断采用何种手术方式治疗仍是临床工作难点之一^[18-20]。术后发生胆漏是手术治疗肝包虫病最为严重的手术并发症之一,是指胆汁经过胆道系统的手术破口漏至胆道的现象,给患者带来巨大的痛苦,严重时甚至会导致患者死亡,因此胆漏的发生率也常作为手术方式优劣性的判断指标^[21-23]。胆漏的发生与手术的操作难度、手术操作手法、患者自身的身体状态等因素有关,选择合适的手术方式可降低胆漏的发生^[24,25]。

本研究结果显示,A组的手术时间、术中出血量明显少于B组、C组、D组,B组和C组的手术时间、术中出血量明显少于D组(P<0.05);A组的术后带管时间明显多于B组、C组、D组,D组的术后带管时间明显多于B组、C组(P<0.05);D组的住院时间明显多于A组、B组、C组,A组的住院时间明显多于B组、C组(P<0.05),A组的术后胆漏的发生率明显高于B组、C组、D组(P<0.05),A组残腔感染、残腔积液发生率高于B组、C组、D组(P<0.05);D组的术后肝功能损害的发生率显著高于A组、B组、C组(P<0.05)。由此可见内囊摘除术的手术时间和术中出血量较其他方法有明显的优势,但术后带管时间更长,胆漏的发生率、残腔并发症发生率较高,而肝部分切除术的术后肝功能损害发生率较高。内囊摘除术具有创伤小、操作简便的特点,但其术后胆漏、残腔感染、残腔积液发生率较高,主

要原因是目前尚无能够杀灭包虫头节又不会损伤正常肝组织的药物,在对内囊进行穿刺摘除时较难避免囊肿破裂或穿刺时囊液外溢,从而将导致头节或子囊溢出,若未对溢出的头节或子囊进行及时的处理易导致疾病复发^[26]。内囊摘除术后外囊残腔血供不足,导致其发生纤维素样坏死,容易引起残腔感染,进而出现其他的残腔并发症。外囊完整剥除术可认为是根治性手术,肝包虫外囊与其紧贴的肝组织间存在一层纤维膜,在切除外囊时通过此纤维膜可无损伤的将肝包虫外囊剥除,达到根治肝包虫病的目的。外囊完整剥除术从根本上解决了因包虫囊液外溢导致的过敏及子囊在残壁上粘附的现象,降低了手术对正常肝脏组织的侵害及手术的难度,同时由于治疗更为彻底,因此其术后住院时间、术后胆漏发生率、术后并发症发生率均较低,但外囊完整剥除术不便于操作直径较大的虫囊病灶^[27]。肝部分切除术是一种以肝切除为根本的根治性术式,手术创伤较大,因此术中出血较多,并且会对正常肝组织造成一定的损害,同时手术时长较长,患者恢复较慢,但由于是根治性手术,除了肝损伤以外的并发症发生率均较低^[28]。外囊次全切除术是在外囊完整剥除术的基础上进行的,主要针对腹腔解剖情况复杂以及外囊难以剥离的患者,其效果与外囊完整剥除术相近^[29,30]。由上可知,对于虫囊病灶较小的患者首选外囊完整剥除术或外囊次全切除术,对于虫囊病灶较大的患者可选择内囊摘除术,对于复发多次的患者可选肝部分切除术。

综上所述,外科手术是治疗肝包虫病的主要方式,四种手术方式各有利弊,临床上应结合患者的实际情况选择最合适的手术方式。

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