

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.19.029

精准肝切除术治疗原发性肝癌的临床效果分析*

张志华¹ 郭晓东² 赵新² 胡雄伟² 刘佳² 李志伟^{2△}

(1 首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院肝胆外科 北京 100020; 2 解放军第 302 医院 北京 100039)

摘要 目的:探讨腹腔镜精准肝切除术的特点及效果,为普外科手术提供参考。**方法:**选取 2011 年 10 月-2013 年 7 月我院收治的 92 例原发性肝癌患者的临床资料进行回顾分析。根据手术方式不同,将病例分为常规肝切除组和精准肝切除组,每组 46 例。观察并比较两组患者的平均术中出血量、手术时间、住院时间、手术前后的肝功能指标变化、并发症的发生率、肿瘤局部复发率及远期转移率等。**结果:**与常规肝切除组相比较,精准肝切除组患者的平均术中出血量少、住院时间短、术后并发症的发生率及肿瘤复发转移率低,但手术时间较长,组间比较差异显著,具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。与手术前比较,两组患者手术后的血清 TBIL、ALT 及 AST 含量降低,ALB 升高,精准肝切除组患者各项指标的变化程度更显著,肝功能优于常规肝切除组,组内及组间比较差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**精准肝切除术对于原发性肝癌的治疗具有良好临床的效果,不仅能够彻底清除病灶,而且降低了术后肝衰竭等并发症的发生率,值得推广应用。

关键词:精准肝切除术;原发性肝癌;临床效果

中图分类号:R735.7 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2014)19-3714-04

Clinical Effects of Precise Liver Resection with Laparoscope Surgery on the Treatment of the Primary Hepatocellular Carcinoma*

ZHANG Zhi-hua¹, GUO Xiao-dong², ZHAO Xin², HU Xiong-wei², LIU Jia², LI Zhi-wei^{2△}

(1 Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Beijing Chao-yang Hospital, affiliated to Capital Medical University, Beijing, 100020, China;

2 302 Hospital of PLA, Beijing, 100039, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the clinical efficacy of the precise liver resection by laparoscope on the treatment of the primary hepatocellular carcinoma so as to make a reference to the clinical surgery. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was performed about the clinical data of 92 patients with PHC who were treated in our hospital from October 2011 to July 2013. According to the different operation methods, the selected patients were divided into the conventional resection group and the precise resection group with 46 cases in each one. The patients in the conventional resection group were received the routine operation, while the patients in the precise resection group were treated by the laparoscope. Then the operation time, the blood loss, the liver function, the rate of recurrence, the incidence of complications and the hospitalization of patients in the two groups were compared and analyzed. **Results:** The blood loss, the hospitalization, the incidence of complications and the rate of recurrence of patients in the precise resection group were significantly lower than those of the conventional group with statistical differences ($P<0.05$); The time for operation in the precise group was longer than that of the conventional group($P<0.05$); The indexes of liver function of the patients in the precise resection group were significantly better than those of the conventional group with statistical differences($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** The precise liver resection with laparoscope is worthy of promoting to treat the primary hepatocellular carcinoma with the obvious clinical efficacy, the shorter time and the lower incidence of complications.

Key words: Precise liver resection; Primary hepatocellular carcinoma; Clinical effects

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R735.7 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2014)19-3714-04

前言

原发性肝癌是指肝细胞或肝内胆管上皮细胞发生恶变而形成的肿瘤,是临床最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,其发病隐匿、进展快、预后差且死亡率高^[1,2]。肝切除手术一直被认为是治疗原发

性肝癌的最有效方法,但传统开腹手术创伤大、术后并发症多,且不利于患者恢复。近年来,腹腔镜精准肝切除术(Precise liver resection)作为现代外科微创技术的代表,逐渐成为临床治疗肝脏肿瘤的首选方法^[3-5]。精准肝切除术的目标是彻底清除肿瘤病灶的同时尽可能的保留患者正常的肝脏组织、最大限度的控制

* 基金项目:北京市科技计划首都临床特色应用研究专项(Z131100004013041)

作者简介:张志华(1972-),主治医师,主要研究方向:肝脏、胆道外科、肝移植等基础及临床研究

△ 通讯作者:李志伟,主任医师,主要研究方向:肝癌门脉高压、肝移植临床及基础研究

(收稿日期:2014-01-10 接受日期:2014-01-30)

术中出血量、缩短手术时间,以减少手术本身对患者机体造成的损伤,从而改善患者预后,降低术后并发症发生率及肿瘤复发率,进而提高手术成功率^[6]。本研究采用回顾性分析的方法对我院收治并实施精准肝切除手术的原发性肝癌患者的临床资料进行整理,探讨腹腔镜精准肝切除手术的临床效果,为肝脏肿瘤的外科治疗提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2011 年 10 月-2013 年 7 月在我院接受肝脏切除手术的 92 例患者的临床资料进行分析,其中男 49 例,女 43 例,年龄 30-73 岁,平均 (36.51 ± 1.48) 岁。将患者随机分为常规切除组和精准切除组,每组 46 例。常规切除组包括男 19 例,女 27 例;年龄 30-69 岁,平均 (35.44 ± 1.28) 岁;单发肿瘤 35 例,多发肿瘤 11 例,肿瘤直径 ≤ 8 cm;合并胆管结石 9 例,合并肝硬化 28 例;术前肝功能 Child-Pugh 分级:A 级 36 例,B 级 10 例;术前平均 ALT 为 (38.37 ± 2.82) U/L,ALB 为 (39.25 ± 1.88) g/L,AST 为 (44.08 ± 2.64) U/L,TBIL 为 (20.55 ± 2.07) μ mol/L。精准切除组包括男 27 例,女 19 例;年龄 34-73 岁,平均 (39.63 ± 1.72) 岁;单发肿瘤 33 例,多发肿瘤 13 例,肿瘤直径 ≤ 10 cm;合并肝硬化 28 例,合并胆道狭窄 13 例;术前肝功能 Child-Pugh 分级:A 级 37 例,B 级 9 例;术前平均 ALT 为 (39.12 ± 2.55) U/L,ALB 为 (38.10 ± 1.58) g/L,AST 为 (43.05 ± 2.44) U/L,TBIL 为 (20.33 ± 2.41) μ mol/L。两组患者的一般资料无显著差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 纳入标准

①患者术前经 CT、MRI、MRCP 等影像学检查、肝穿刺活检、实验室酶学检测及术后病理检查明确诊断为肝实质性占位性病变;②无心、肾等重要脏器功能衰竭;③术前未接受过肝动脉栓塞化疗等辅助治疗;④术前肝功能 Child-Pugh 分级为 A 或 B 级;⑤肿瘤病灶未发生弥漫性转移或器质性病变。

1.3 手术方法

1.3.1 常规肝切除术 患者取仰卧位,气管内插管全身麻醉复合硬膜外麻醉,切开膈肌,探查腹腔情况,明确病灶位置,离断肝周韧带,游离肝脏并作切除标记,无损伤缝线缝合切口,放置引流管。

1.3.2 精准肝切除术 ①术前精确评估:采用 CT 血管造影(CTA)及三维重建技术对肝切除患者的门静脉、肝动脉和肝静

脉进行图像重建,测量肝脏体积,确定切肝平面,计算剩余肝脏体积。②术中精准操作:患者取仰卧位,全身气管插管麻醉,于脐下 5-6 cm 处穿刺,置入 10 mm Trocar,建立气腹,压力维持在 13 mmHg;于剑突下、右锁骨中线肋缘下、右腋中线肋缘下及左腋前线肋缘下做 2-4 个操作孔,置入 12 mm Trocar 探查腹腔,判断病变位置及大小;切开膈肌,沿肝十二指肠韧带边缘离断肝周韧带、左三角韧带及肝圆韧带,分离出肝主动脉,用止血钳夹闭;超声刀离断肝实质;对于合并胆管结石的患者借助胆道镜行胆总管切开取石术;待彻底清除病灶,用电凝刀创面止血,严密观察患者术中是否有活动性出血、胆漏;以 4 号线缝合切口、3-0 Prolene 浆膜化;清理腹腔、放置引流管。③术后精准管理:术后严密观察患者体征;采取早期肠内营养支持;积极处理并发症;定期检测患者血清中丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)、白蛋白(ALB)及总胆红素(TBIL)含量。

1.4 观察指标

两组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间、肝功能指标、并发症的发生率、复发转移率及生存率等。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS17.0 软件进行统计分析,组间数据比较采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料采用 t 检验,计数资料采用均数 $\pm$ 标准差表示,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组手术的基本情况比较

精准肝切除组 46 例患者,其中 4 例行半肝切除,13 例行肝叶切除,6 例行肝段切除,15 例行肝部分切除,8 例行不规则切除;平均手术时间为 (97.34 ± 9.66) min;术中出血量为 (221.23 ± 27.98) mL;术后发生腹腔积液 1 例、胆漏 2 例、肠粘连 1 例,并发症的发生率为 8.70%;住院时间为 (8.37 ± 0.80) 天。常规肝切除组 46 例患者,其中 9 例行半肝切除,17 例行肝叶切除,13 例行肝部分切除,8 例行肝段切除;平均手术时间为 (78.16 ± 6.94) min;术中出血量为 (382.56 ± 22.66) mL;术后发生胸腔积液 2 例、肝功能衰竭 3 例、门静脉系统血栓 2 例,并发症的发生率为 15.22%;住院时间为 (12.18 ± 1.91) 天。结果显示,与常规切除组相比较,精准切除组患者术中平均出血量少、术后并发症发生率低、住院时间短,但手术时间较长,组间比较差异显著具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 两组患者手术基本情况及临床效果比较

Table 1 Comparison of the operation information and the clinical effects between two groups

分组 Group	手术时间 Operation time(min)	术中出血 Blood loss(ml)	住院时间 HLOS(d)	并发症发生率(%) Complications
精准肝切除组 Precise resection	97.34 $\pm$ 9.66	221.23 $\pm$ 27.98	8.37 $\pm$ 0.80	8.70%(4)
常规肝切除组 Conventional resection	78.16 $\pm$ 6.94	382.56 $\pm$ 22.66	12.18 $\pm$ 1.91	15.22%(7)

Note: compared between two groups, $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组患者手术前后的肝功能指标

如表 2 所示,精准肝切除组患者术后 TBIL 为 (6.05 ± 2.85) μ mol/L,ALT 为 (10.11 ± 1.56) U/L,AST 为 (29.44 ± 1.63) U/L,

ALB 为 (55.31 ± 1.53) g/L;常规肝切除组患者术后 TBIL 为 (7.54 ± 1.55) μ mol/L,ALT 为 (14.15 ± 1.87) U/L,AST 为 (36.41 ± 1.28) U/L,ALB 为 (45.59 ± 1.77) g/L;与手术前比较,两

组患者血清中的 TBIL、ALT 及 AST 含量降低,而 ALB 水平则升高,且精准肝切除组患者各项指标的变化程度更显著,肝功能优于常规肝切除组,组内及组间比较差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

表 2 两组患者手术前后的肝功能指标变化情况

Table 2 Comparison of the liver function of patients in the two groups before and after the operations

		ALT(U/L)	AST(U/L)	ALB(g/L)	TBIL(μ mol/L)
精准肝切除组 Precise resection	Before	39.12 $\pm$ 2.5	43.05 $\pm$ 2.44	38.10 $\pm$ 1.58	20.33 $\pm$ 2.41
	After	10.11 $\pm$ 1.56	29.44 $\pm$ 1.63	55.31 $\pm$ 1.53	6.05 $\pm$ 2.85
常规肝切除组 Conventional resection	Before	38.37 $\pm$ 2.82	44.08 $\pm$ 2.64	39.25 $\pm$ 1.88	20.55 $\pm$ 2.07
	After	14.15 $\pm$ 1.87	36.41 $\pm$ 1.28	45.59 $\pm$ 1.77	7.54 $\pm$ 1.55

Note: compared between two groups, $P<0.05$

2.3 随访结果

随访两年,精准肝切除组患者肿瘤复发 1 例、转移 2 例、死亡 2 例,肿瘤复发转移率为 6.52%,生存率为 95.65%。常规肝切除组患者肿瘤复发 2 例、转移 3 例、死亡 4 例,肿瘤复发转移率为 13.04%,生存率为 91.30%。与常规肝切除组比较,精准切除组患者术后两年的肿瘤复发率低、生存率高,差异显著且具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

随着医疗技术的进步和临床经验的积累,肝癌的手术切除率不断提高。但是,对于肝功能处于失代偿期的肝癌患者来说,手术带来的巨大创伤易引发术后肝功能衰竭等严重的并发症,影响手术的有效性及其安全性^[9-11]。精准肝切除术是近年来发展的一种现代外科手术新理念,对手术全程进行精准化管理,主要包括:减轻手术创伤、控制术中出血、减少余肝损伤、围术期康复处理等手段^[12-14]。精准肝切除术的目的是彻底清除病灶的同时,确保剩余肝脏的解剖结构完整和储备功能正常,最大限度的控制术中出血和周围脏器损伤,使手术效果更显著,患者更受益^[15,16]。

本研究中,精准肝切除组患者的平均术中出血量明显少于常规肝切除组,术后并发症的发生率低于常规肝切除组($P<0.05$)。术中控制出血是手术的关键环节,我们采用选择性肝血流阻断的方法,顺利完成 4 例半肝切除、13 例肝叶切除、6 例肝段切除、15 例肝部分切除及 8 例不规则肝切除。结果说明,精准肝切除术能够有效的控制术中出血。因此,我们在术中合理的选择血流阻断方法,减少缺血再灌注对剩余肝脏的损伤,从而降低肝功能衰竭等术后并发症的发生率。本研究还显示,精准肝切除组患者的平均手术时间为(97.34 $\pm$ 9.66) min,而常规肝切除组为(78.16 $\pm$ 6.94) min,精准肝切除的手术耗时更长。我们分析认为,精准肝切除术目的是彻底清除病灶而不损伤肝脏,因此手术需要充足的时间进行精细的操作,以保证剩余肝脏的正常功能。据相关研究表明,精准肝切除术可实现彻底清除病灶,最大限度的保护肝脏,有效减少手术死亡率,提高术后生存率^[17,18]。我们通过两年的跟踪随访,发现精准切除组患者术后两年的肿瘤复发率明显低于常规肝切除组,而生存率则高于常规肝切除组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结果说明,精准肝切除术对患者的剩余肝脏影响小,能够保证余肝供血充足,从而提高手术效果、改善患者预后。此外,我们发现术后两组患者血清中的 TBIL、ALT 及 AST 含量降低,ALB 水平升高,且精

准肝切除组患者的肝功能指标优于常规肝切除组($P<0.05$)。说明,肝切除手术能够有效的清除目标病灶,同时保证患者血流动力学保持稳定,保证剩余肝脏功能充分代偿,从而避免肝功能衰竭等并发症发生。

综上所述,精准肝切除术利用现代计算机技术,模拟构建高分辨率的肝脏三维图像,术前对患者的肝脏储备功能进行精准的评估,明确病灶与周围血管及胆管的位置关系,避免手术对周围组织造成的损伤,减少术中出血量^[19]。此外,手术采用选择性肝血流阻断的方法,避免剩余肝脏组织缺血坏死及再灌注损伤,有利于维持剩余肝脏的正常功能,降低术后并发症的发生率和肿瘤复发率,提高患者术后的生存质量,值得临床推广应用^[20]。

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