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肝圆镰状韧带一体化包裹加强技术在质软胰腺胰十二指肠切除术中的应用分析*

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摘要 目的:探讨质软胰腺胰十二指肠切除术(PD)中应用肝圆镰状韧带一体化包裹加强技术的临床价值。**方法:**回顾性分析哈尔滨医科大学附属肿瘤医院2016年1月至2021年12月实施开腹PD或保留幽门的胰十二指肠切除术(PPPD)质软胰腺病人的临床资料。根据是否应用肝圆镰状韧带一体化包裹加强技术分为无包裹加强组(2016.1-2018.12, 246例)及包裹加强组(2019.1-2021.12, 244例),比较两组病人基本临床特征、术中资料、术后资料、胰腺术后出血(PPH)病人治疗措施及转归。**结果:**术前基本临床资料中,两组病人在年龄、性别、术前高血压及糖尿病史、美国麻醉医师协会(ASA评分)、术前丙氨酸氨基转移酶、术前总胆红素、术前血清白蛋白、术前胆道引流、肿瘤位置及性质方面差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。术中资料中,两组病人在手术时间、术中出血量、术中输血量、切除类型、PV或SMV切除重建、主胰管直径方面差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。术后资料中,两组病人在术后总体并发症、临床相关胰瘘(CR-POPF)及腹腔感染发生率、腹腔穿刺引流率、晚期腔外PPH及C级晚期腔外PPH发生率、PPH相关再手术率、总体再手术率、术后住院时间方面差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组病人在术后胆瘘、延迟性胃排空障碍、早期PPH、晚期腔内PPH、A级及B级晚期腔外PPH、围手术期死亡率方面差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。PPH病人治疗措施及转归资料中,两组PPH病人侵袭性治疗率差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组PPH病人在不同侵袭性治疗措施及PPH病死率方面差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**肝圆镰状韧带一体化包裹加强技术能够降低质软胰腺PD术后总体并发症发生率、CR-POPF及晚期腔外PPH、C级晚期腔外PPH的发生率,同时降低病人腹腔感染发生率、腹腔穿刺置管引流率及再手术率,并缩短术后住院时间。

关键词:肝圆韧带;镰状韧带;包裹;加强;质软胰腺;胰十二指肠切除术

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Analysis of the Application of Integrated Wrapping and Reinforcing Technique of Ligamentum Teres Hepatis and Falciform Ligament in Pancreaticoduodenectomy of Soft Pancreas*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical application value of integrated wrapping and reinforcing technique of ligamentum teres hepatis and falciform ligament in pancreaticoduodenectomy (PD) of soft pancreas. **Methods:** Clinical data of patients with soft pancreas undergoing open PD or pylorus-preserving pancreaticoduodenectomy (PPPD) were retrospectively analyzed in Harbin Medical University Cancer Hospital from January 2016 to December 2021. According to whether the integrated wrapping and reinforcing technique of ligamentum teres hepatis and falciform ligament was applied, the patients were divided into two groups: non-wrapping or reinforcing group (2016.1-2018.12, 246 cases), wrapping and reinforcing group (2019.1-2021.12, 244 cases). The basic preoperative characteristics, intraoperative data, postoperative data, treatment measures and outcomes of patients with post-pancreatectomy hemorrhage (PPH) were compared between the two groups. **Results:** In preoperative basic clinical data, there were no significant differences in age, gender, preoperative hypertension and diabetes history, American society of anesthesiologists (ASA) score, preoperative alanine aminotransferase, serum albumin and total bilirubin, preoperative biliary drainage, tumor location and tumor nature between the two groups ($P>0.05$). In intraoperative data, there were no significant differences in operative time, intraoperative blood loss, intraoperative blood transfusion, resection type, PV or SMV resection and reconstruction, and main pancreatic duct diameter between the two groups ($P>0.05$). In postoperative data, there were significant differences in the incidence of overall postoperative complications, clinically related postoperative pancreatic fistula (CR-POPF) and intra-abdominal infection, rate of percutaneous catheter drainage, incidence of late extraluminal

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post-pancreatectomy hemorrhage (PPH) and grade C late extraluminal PPH, and rates of PPH-related reoperation and total reoperation, and postoperative hospital stay between the two groups ($P<0.05$); There were no significant differences in postoperative biliary fistula, delayed gastric empty, early PPH, late intraluminal PPH, grade A and grade B late extraluminal PPH, and perioperative mortality between the two groups ($P>0.05$). In terms of treatment measures and outcomes of PPH patients, there was significant difference in the rate of the invasive treatment between the two groups ($P<0.05$); There were no significant differences in the different invasive treatment options and rate of PPH case-fatality between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusions:** The technique of integrated wrapping and reinforcing of ligamentum teres hepatis and falciform ligament can reduce the incidence of overall postoperative complications, CR-POPF, late extraluminal PPH and grade C late extraluminal PPH after PD in patients with soft pancreas, and it can also simultaneously reduce the incidence of intra-abdominal infection, the rates of percutaneous catheter drainage and reoperation, and shorten postoperative hospital stay.

Key words: Ligamentum teres hepatis; Falciform ligament; Wrap; Reinforce; Soft pancreas; Pancreatoduodenectomy

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前言

近年来,胰十二指肠切除术(Pancreatoduodenectomy, PD)围手术期死亡率已降至5%以下,但并发症发生率仍高达18%-52%^[1]。该术式本身所固有的消化道重建及腐蚀性胰液的存在,是术后并发症发生率高于其他腹部外科手术的主要原因。PD术后胰瘘、腹腔感染及出血的连锁式三步曲反应严重危及病人生命,而胰瘘则是导致腹腔感染及出血的主要根源^[2]。胰腺质地柔软是PD术后发生胰瘘及腹腔感染的重要危险因素^[2,3]。肝圆韧带、镰状韧带广泛应用于腹部外科手术中的血管缺损、消化道瘘口修补及吻合口的包裹等^[4]。我们将肝圆及镰状韧带用于质软胰腺PD术后常见并发症的预防。本研究旨在探讨肝圆镰状韧带一体化包裹加强技术在质软胰腺PD术中应用的临床价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析哈尔滨医科大学附属肿瘤医院2016年1月至2021年12月实施的开腹PD或保留幽门的胰十二指肠切除术(Pylorus preserving pancreaticoduodenectomy, PPPD)质软胰腺病人的相关资料。2016年1月至2018年12月共实施质软胰腺开腹PD或PPPD 246例。自2019年1月起我们于术中行肝圆镰状韧带一体化包裹加强技术,至2021年12月共实施质软胰腺开腹PD或PPPD 244例。根据是否行肝圆镰状韧带包裹加强,将病人分为两组:无包裹加强组及包裹加强组。所有病人及家属术前均签署知情同意书。

纳入标准:(1)实施PD或PPPD;(2)年龄18-80岁;(3)资料完整。

排除标准:(1)新辅助或转化治疗后实施PD或PPPD者;(2)既往肝圆镰状韧带切断或切除者;(3)联合其他脏器切除者;(4)关键资料缺失。

1.2 手术方法

两组黄疸病人不常规术前胆道引流。术前合并胆管炎、术前总胆红素超过或预计手术时超过300 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 者进行PTCD或胆道内支架引流。两组病人都行标准的PD或PPPD术,胰肠采用端侧胰管空肠黏膜对黏膜吻合,胆肠采用端侧连续或间断吻合,胃肠采用结肠前吻合器侧侧吻合。

包裹加强组应用肝圆镰状韧带一体化包裹加强技术:(1)病灶切除前准备肝圆韧带及镰状韧带;将肝圆韧带自腹壁切断,从腹壁向第二肝门前方向游离镰状韧带,转至肝表面继续游离至肝圆韧带。(2)胰肠吻合前,胰腺断端游离1 cm,将肝圆韧带置于门静脉(PV)及肠系膜上静脉(SMV)前表面与胰腺断端之间;镰状韧带展开后从PV、SMV后方经小网膜孔绕至前方包绕PV、SMV、肝总动脉、胃右动脉残端、胃十二指肠动脉(GDA)残端及肝固有动脉,包裹完成后丝线缝合韧带边缘;若镰状韧带宽度不够,可劈裂肝圆韧带增加宽度,浆膜面向外包裹。(3)胰肠后壁吻合时,缝针自后壁胰腺实质入针,刺入肝圆韧带后自韧带内穿出,再刺入对应空肠浆肌层,利用肝圆韧带加强后壁,使吻合更加坚固牢靠。

无包裹加强组不采用肝圆镰状韧带一体化包裹加强技术,余步骤与包裹加强组相同。

1.3 观察指标及分组依据

1.3.1 观察指标 (1)病人基本临床资料:年龄、性别、术前高血压及糖尿病史、美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)评分、术前丙氨酸氨基转移酶、术前总胆红素、术前血清白蛋白、术前胆道引流、肿瘤位置及性质。(2)术中资料:手术时间、术中出血量、术中输血量、切除类型、PV或SMV切除重建、主胰管直径。(3)术后资料:术后总体并发症、临床相关胰瘘(Clinically related postoperative pancreatic fistula, CR-POPF)分级、胆瘘、胃排空障碍、腹腔感染、腹腔穿刺引流、早期胰腺术后出血(Post-pancreatectomy hemorrhage, PPH)、晚期PPH部位、晚期腔外PPH严重程度、PPH相关再手术率、总体再手术率、围手术期死亡率、术后住院时间。(4)PPH病人治疗措施及转归:止血措施及PPH病死率。

1.3.2 部分观察指标分组依据 (1)术前丙氨酸氨基转移酶(Alanine aminotransferase, ALT):ALT超过正常上限三倍即120 U/L,表示有明显临床意义的肝细胞损伤^[5,6]。(2)血清白蛋白(Albumin, ALB):术前ALB降低反映肝脏合成蛋白质能力受到较为持久的损害,术前ALB<35 g/L是PD术后并发症发生的影响因素,亦是PD术后胰瘘的危险因素^[5,7,8]。(3)总胆红素(Total bilirubin, TBIL):TBIL 171 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 是轻、中度黄疸的分界, TBIL $\geq 171 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 是PD术后出血及胰瘘的危险因素^[3,6,9]。(4)手术时间:手术时间长反映手术难度大、出血量多可能,手术时间 $\geq 300 \text{ min}$ 是PD术后发生胰瘘或发生B级和C级胰瘘的危险因素^[3,10,11]。(5)术中失血量:术中失血量与PD术后并

发症发生及总体生存相关,术中失血量 ≥ 600 mL是PD术后出血的独立危险因素,亦是PD术后总体生存的影响因素^[9,12,13]。(6)术中输血量:术中输血量主要由术中出血量决定,术中输血是PD术后并发症发生的影响因素,其中术中输血量 ≥ 400 mL是PD术后胰瘘发生的危险因素^[3,14,15]。

1.4 诊断标准

PPH、CR-POPF、胆瘘、腹腔感染、胃排空障碍等常见并发症参照国际胰腺外科研究小组(ISGPS)及中华医学会外科学分会胰腺外科学组诊断标准^[16-18]。

1.5 统计学分析

应用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行分析。计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差表示,组间比较采用t检验;计数资料以绝对数和百分比表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验、连续校正或Fisher确切概率法。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 病人基本临床资料比较

两组病人在年龄、性别、术前高血压及糖尿病史、ASA评分、术前ALT、术前TBIL、术前ALB、术前胆道引流、肿瘤位置及性质方面差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表1。

表1 两组病人基本临床特征
Table 1 Patients' characteristics of the two groups

Groups	Age(years, n, %)		Gender(n, %)		Hypertension (n, %)	Diabetes (n, %)	ASA score(n, %)	
	< 60	≥ 60	Male	Female			1-2	3
Non-Wrapping or Reinforcing (2016-2018, n=246)	90(36.6)	156(63.4)	121(49.2)	125(50.8)	45(18.3)	26(10.6)	183(74.4)	63(25.6)
Wrapping and Reinforcing (2019-2021, n=244)	95(38.9)	149(61.1)	113(46.3)	131(53.7)	54(22.1)	35(14.3)	179(73.4)	65(26.6)
χ^2	0.288		0.406		1.120	1.602	0.067	
<i>P</i>	0.592		0.524		0.290	0.206	0.795	

Groups	ALT(U/L, n, %)		ALB(g/L, n, %)		TBIL(μ mol/L, n, %)		Preoperative biliary drainage (n, %)
	< 120	≥ 120	< 35	≥ 35	< 171	≥ 171	
Non-Wrapping or Reinforcing (2016-2018, n=246)	112(45.5)	134(54.5)	46(18.7)	200(81.3)	177(72.0)	69(28.0)	65(26.4)
Wrapping and Reinforcing (2019-2021, n=244)	107(43.9)	137(56.1)	40(16.4)	204(83.6)	165(67.6)	79(32.4)	59(24.2)
χ^2	0.139		0.450		1.089		0.326
<i>P</i>	0.709		0.453		0.297		0.568

Groups	Tumor location		Tumor nature	
	Pancreatic (n, %)	Non-pancreatic (n, %)	Malignant (n, %)	Borderline / Benign (n, %)
Non-Wrapping or Reinforcing (2016-2018, n=246)	79(32.1)	167(67.9)	176(71.5)	70(28.5)
Wrapping and Reinforcing (2019-2021, n=244)	73(29.9)	171(70.1)	185(75.8)	59(24.2)
χ^2	0.276		1.154	
<i>P</i>	0.599		0.283	

Note: ASA American society of anesthesiologists, ALT Alanine aminotransferase, ALB Albumin, TBIL Total bilirubin.

2.2 术中资料比较

两组病人在手术时间、术中出血量、术中输血量、切除类

型、PV 或 SMV 切除重建、主胰管直径方面差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 两组术中资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of intraoperative data of the two groups

Groups	Duration of surgery (min, n, %)		Blood loss (mL, n, %)		Blood transfused (mL, n, %)		Type of resection (n, %)	
	< 300	≥ 300	< 600	≥ 600	< 400	≥ 400	PD	PPPD
Non-Wrapping or Reinforcing (2016-2018, n=246)	135 (54.9)	111 (45.1)	210 (85.4)	36 (14.6)	217 (88.2)	29 (11.8)	211 (85.8)	35 (14.2)
Wrapping and Reinforcing (2019-2021, n=244)	146 (59.8)	98 (40.2)	204 (83.6)	40 (16.4)	214 (87.7)	30 (12.3)	211 (86.5)	33 (13.5)
χ^2	1.231		0.289		0.030		0.051	
P	0.267		0.591		0.863		0.822	

Groups	PV / SMV resection and reconstruction (n, %)		Main pancreatic duct diameter(mm, n, %)	
	Yes	No	< 3	≥ 3
Non-Wrapping or Reinforcing (2016-2018, n=246)	22(8.9)	224(91.1)	168(68.3)	78(31.7)
Wrapping and Reinforcing (2019-2021, n=244)	25(10.2)	219(89.8)	161(66.0)	83(34.0)
χ^2	0.240		0.296	
P	0.624		0.586	

2.3 术后资料比较

与无包裹加强组相比,包裹加强组术后总体并发症发生率明显降低(27.0% vs. 38.6%, $P<0.05$), CR-POPF 发生率(13.5% vs. 22.0%)、腹腔感染发生率(9.0% vs. 17.1%)、腹腔穿刺引流率(15.2% vs. 23.6%)、晚期腔外 PPH 发生率(3.7% vs. 10.2%)、C 级晚期腔外 PPH 发生率(1.6% vs. 6.1%)、PPH 相关再手术率

(1.6% vs. 6.1%)、总体再手术率(2.5% vs. 7.3%)方面均明显降低($P<0.05$), 术后住院时间更短(天, 17.3 ± 7.2 vs. 19.1 ± 8.2 , $P<0.05$)。两组病人在术后胆瘘、延迟性胃排空障碍、早期 PPH、晚期腔内 PPH、A 级及 B 级晚期腔外 PPH、围手术期死亡率方面差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 两组术后资料比较

Table 3 Comparison of postoperative data of the two groups

Groups	Overall postoperative complications(n,%)	CR-POPF(n,%)	Biliary fistula(n,%)	DGE(n,%)	Intra-abdominal infection(n,%)	PCD(n,%)
Non-Wrapping or Reinforcing (2016-2018, n=246)	95(38.6)	54(22.0)	5(2.0)	43(17.5)	42(17.1)	58(23.6)
Wrapping and Reinforcing (2019-2021, n=244)	66(27.0)	33(13.5)	3(1.2)	29(11.9)	22(9.0)	37(15.2)
χ^2	7.431	5.957	-	3.059	7.003	5.548
P	0.006	0.015	0.724	0.080	0.008	0.019

Groups	Early PPH(n,%)	Late PPH location(n,%)		Severity of late extraluminal PPH(n,%)		
		Intraluminal	Extraluminal	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C
Non-Wrapping or Reinforcing (2016-2018, n=246)	3 (1.2)	8 (3.3)	25 (10.2)	3 (1.2)	7 (2.8)	15 (6.1)
Wrapping and Reinforcing (2019-2021, n=244)	3 (1.2)	7 (2.9)	9 (3.7)	2 (0.8)	3 (1.2)	4 (1.6)
χ^2	-	0.061	7.951	-	0.894	6.532
<i>P</i>	1.000	0.806	0.005	1.000	0.344	0.011

Groups	PPH re-operation (n,%)	Overall re-operation(n,%)	Mortality(n,%)	Postoperative hospital stay (days)
Non-Wrapping or Reinforcing (2016-2018, n=246)	15(6.1)	18(7.3)	6(2.4%)	19.1± 8.2
Wrapping and Reinforcing (2019-2021, n=244)	4(1.6)	6(2.5)	3(1.2%)	17.3± 7.2
χ^2 (t)	6.532	6.207	-	(2.574)
<i>P</i>	0.011	0.013	0.504	0.010

Note: - Fisher's exact test, CR-POPF clinically related postoperative pancreatic fistula, DGE delayed gastric emptying, PCD percutaneous catheter drainage, PPH post-pancreatectomy hemorrhage.

2.4 出血病人治疗措施及转归比较 率明显降低 (29.4% vs. 60%, $P<0.05$)。两组病人在不同侵袭性治疗措施及 PPH 病死率方面差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表4。

表 4 两组出血病人治疗措施及转归
Table 4 The treatment and outcomes of PPH patients of the two groups

Groups	PPH Treatment measures (n, %)						Case-fatality (n,%)
	Non-invasive	Invasive	Invasive				
			Endoscopy	Intervention	Intervention + Re-operation	Re-operation	
Non-Wrapping or Reinforcing (2016-2018, n=35) ^{a)}	14(40.0)	21(60.0)	2(5.7)	5(14.3)	1(2.9)	14(40.0)	4(11.4)
Wrapping and Reinforcing (2019-2021, n=17) ^{b)}	12(70.6)	5(29.4)	2(11.8)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	4(23.5)	1(5.9)
χ^2	4.282		-	-	-	1.371	-
P	0.039		0.589	0.159	1.000	0.242	1.000

Note: - Fisher's exact test, ^{a)}one intraluminal PPH patient complicated with extraluminal PPH, ^{b)}two intraluminal PPH patients complicated with extraluminal PPH.

3 讨论

胰腺质地柔软是 PD 术后胰瘘的危险因素已被广泛接受^[16]。但对于如何精确判断胰腺的质地,目前尚无统一标准可依。胰腺纤维化可导致胰腺质地变硬,但纤维化程度只能通过

术后病理确定。有研究通过术前测定胰腺 CT 值作为胰腺纤维化程度的量化指标,预测 PD 术后胰瘘风险^[19]。另外,亦有研究探讨了胰腺 CT 值比率、胰腺密度衰减指数以及术中胰腺弹性评分在判断胰腺质地及 PD 术后胰瘘风险的价值^[20-22]。目前,在临床实践中,胰腺质地的软硬主要在术中进行主观性判断。本

研究对胰腺质地软硬的界定亦属于主观性视触觉判断,包括胰腺的脂肪浸润情况、胰腺实质的触摸感觉以及胰腺实质缝针时的进针感觉。每例病人胰腺质地软硬的判断均由两名高年资医师同时进行界定。质软胰腺胰痿发生率高主要与以下几个方面有关:首先,质软胰腺实质脂肪组织多,容易发生缝线切割撕裂;其次,质软胰腺大多主胰管直径较小,吻合相对困难;再者,质软胰腺外分泌功能大多正常,胰液分泌量大。另外,胰腺背侧缺乏膜组织覆盖且后壁胰腺实质薄弱,后壁吻合时缝合实质少、挂线困难。并且,术野中 GDA 及胃右动脉残端、肝固有动脉、肝总动脉、PV、SMV、肠系膜上动脉钩突分支等血管的裸露状态,也增加了被腐蚀的风险。作为外科医生,我们无法选择或左右病人的胰腺质地,为了尽可能改善上述不良因素的影响,我们将肝圆韧带一体化包裹加强技术用于质软胰腺 PD 术后常见并发症的预防。一方面,应用肝圆韧带加强后壁,使后壁吻合更加坚固牢靠;另一方面,镰状韧带包裹阻隔了腐蚀性胰液及感染性积液与重要血管的接触,避免了腐蚀性出血。与无包裹加强组相比,包裹加强组术后总体并发症发生率及总体再手术率明显降低 (27.0% vs. 38.6%, $P<0.05$; 2.5% vs. 7.3%, $P<0.05$), 术后住院时间明显缩短 (17.3 ± 7.2 vs. 19.1 ± 8.2 , $P<0.05$)。

本研究显示,应用韧带包裹加强技术后,与无包裹加强组相比,包裹加强组 CR-POPF 发生率明显降低 (13.5% vs. 22.0%, $P<0.05$), 腹腔感染及腹腔穿刺引流率亦明显降低 (9.0% vs. 17.1%, $P<0.05$; 15.2% vs. 23.6%, $P<0.05$)。Iannitti 等^[23]应用肝圆韧带环绕包裹胰肠吻合口能降低胰痿发生率。而 Mech 等^[24]用同样方法却并未降低总胰痿率,但降低了胰痿的严重程度,无出血及再手术病例。另有学者应用肝圆韧带修补胰肠吻合口瘘口,成功治愈胰痿的报道^[25]。目前,亦有研究显示,应用大网膜包裹胰肠吻合口,能够降低 PD 术后胰痿发生率^[26,27]。另外,孟思嘉等^[28]应用网膜垫技术将大网膜覆盖于术区空隙,发挥充填及衬垫作用,降低了腹腔镜 PD 术后总体并发症及 B/C 级胰痿发生率。而 Tani 等^[29]的多中心研究则持不同结论,其应用大网膜或镰状韧带包裹覆盖吻合口,反而提高了胰痿发生率。研究者认为与多中心数据偏差、胰痿高危风险者更倾向于包裹覆盖以及韧带的应用导致引流不畅或韧带网膜坏死等有关。而本研究所用技术能够克服上述缺陷。一方面,该技术为加强后壁吻合的牢固性,将肝圆韧带填充于胰腺与 SMV、PV 之间,镰状韧带顺势包裹重要血管,不影响术区引流,且韧带为带血管蒂组织,不会发生坏死;另一方面,评估该技术疗效比较的对象为单一的质软胰腺病人,无质硬病人数据干扰,能尽可能地减少统计偏倚。

术后胰痿及腹腔感染是 PD 术后晚期出血的独立危险因素^[30,31]。韧带包裹加强技术明显降低了质软胰腺晚期腔外 PPH 及 C 级晚期腔外 PPH 发生率 (4.5% vs. 10.2%, $P<0.05$; 1.6% vs. 6.1%, $P<0.05$)。腐蚀性 GDA 残端及 PV 出血是 PD 术后晚期腔外 PPH 的主要位置。本研究中,无包裹加强组 GDA 及 PV 出血分别占晚期腔外 PPH 的 28.0% 及 24.0%, 占明确出血来源的晚期腔外 PPH 的 44.4% 及 33.3%。而包裹加强组无一例发生 GDA 及 PV 出血。研究显示,应用肝圆韧带包裹 GDA 残端,明显降低 PD 术后 B/C 级 PPH 发生率及 GDA 出血率^[32,33]。应用镰状韧带包裹 GDA 残端,明显降低 GDA 出血及假性动脉瘤发生率^[34,35]。Okada 等^[36]应用镰状韧带平铺于胰周主要血管,明

显降低 PPH 发生率。多因素分析显示,无镰状韧带保护是 PD 术后 PPH 的独立危险因素。但上述研究均只对重要血管进行保护,未能降低胰痿及腹腔感染发生率。而本研究在降低了晚期腔外 PPH 发生率的同时,亦降低了 CR-POPF 及腹腔感染发生率。孟思嘉等^[28]应用的网膜垫技术则能同时降低腹腔镜 PD 术后晚期 PPH 及胰痿发生率。多因素分析显示,应用网膜垫技术是腹腔镜 PD 术后晚期 PPH 的独立保护因素。

PPH 治疗措施包括保守、内镜、介入以及手术止血。病情稳定者可密切观察下保守治疗,但 B/C 级 PPH 常需侵入性治疗,尤其是腐蚀所致的 B/C 级晚期腔外 PPH 出血凶猛,多需介入或开腹手术抢救性止血。有研究显示,CR-POPF 所致 PPH 病死率高达 33%-50%^[37]。腐蚀性出血病人往往合并腹腔感染并伴腹腔粘连,再次开腹难度大,容易发生副损伤。得益于韧带包裹加强技术的应用,与无包裹加强组相比,包裹加强组病人总体再手术率、PPH 相关再手术率、PPH 病人侵入性治疗率均明显降低 (2.5% vs. 7.3%, $P<0.05$; 1.6% vs. 6.1%, $P<0.05$; 29.4% vs. 60%, $P<0.05$)。介入止血创伤小,是动脉性 PPH 的首选方式^[38]。需要强调的是,对于腐蚀性出血,介入只能暂时止血,出血诱因并未解除,有再次出血风险。另外,有时难以判断出血来源于动脉还是静脉,盲目介入止血不仅存在失败可能,还可能因延误时间而失去开腹止血机会。有学者主张对 PD 术后出血量较大或反复出血者,应果断实施再次手术彻底止血,并尽可能去除出血诱因,以免错失良机^[39]。因此,一定要根据病人具体身体状况及出血的原因、时间、程度、部位,在权衡创伤与止血效果的前提下,采取适当止血措施。本研究中,无包裹加强组 35 例 PPH 病人中,有 5 例 (14.3%) 介入止血,1 例介入失败后联合手术止血,14 例 (40%) 直接开腹止血。而包裹加强组 17 例 PPH 病人,除早期 1 例胰十二指肠下动脉出血开腹手术止血外,另外 3 例晚期 PPH 开腹止血明确为镰状韧带无法完全包裹的胃左静脉和肠系膜上静脉腐蚀出血,这也证实了镰状韧带包裹能够保护重要血管免受胰液腐蚀,保守治疗率更高,并且未增加 PPH 病死率 (5.9% vs. 11.4%, $P>0.05$)。

综上所述,肝圆韧带一体化包裹加强技术能够降低质软胰腺 PD 术后总体并发症发生率、CR-POPF 及晚期腔外 PPH、C 级晚期腔外 PPH 的发生率,并同时降低病人腹腔感染、腹腔穿刺置管引流、再手术率,缩短术后住院时间。诚然,本研究尚有不足之处。首先,胰腺质地的软硬主要由术中视触觉判断,主观性强;其次,本研究为单中心回顾性研究。以上不足存在偏倚影响结论可能,该技术的临床应用价值有必要开展大样本前瞻性随机对照研究来进一步验证。

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