

经 T 管腔内胆道支架治疗胆道探查术后胆汁漏 1 例报道并文献复习



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【摘要】 目的 探讨经 T 管腔内行胆道支架置入和肝内胆管置入鼻胆管胆道引流治疗胆道探查术后胆汁漏的临床疗效。方法 回顾性分析南充市中心医院肝胆外科于 2016 年 12 月收治的 1 例胆总管探查术后胆汁漏患者的临床资料。结果 对该例患者采用经 T 管腔内置入胆道支架和肝内胆管置入鼻胆管行胆道引流。经 T 管腔内隧道插入导丝至肝门部, 向肝门部置入鼻胆管引流; 另经 T 管再置入导丝 1 根, 进入十二指肠, 向十二指肠内置入 8.5F 塑料支架 1 根, 支架一端置于胆总管内, 一端于肠腔内, 行胆道引流。引流术后患者胆汁漏停止, 腹腔感染得到控制, 于胆道支架置入术后 10 d 顺利出院, 术后 20 d 夹闭 T 管和鼻胆管, 2 个月后行 T 管造影和腹部 B 超发现胆总管下段支架已脱落, 拔除 T 管。门诊随访 2 年, 患者完全康复。结论 经 T 管腔内行胆总管下段支架置入术和肝门鼻胆管引流术是治疗胆汁漏的有效方法之一, 方法简单, 易于操作。

【关键词】 胆汁漏; 胆道探查; T 管; 胆道支架

Biliary leakage after the treatment of biliary tract exploration by T tube endoscopic biliary stent: report of one case and the literature review

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical effect of biliary stent implantation through T-tube lumen and nasobiliary drainage through intrahepatic bile duct in the treatment of biliary leakage after biliary tract exploration. **Methods** Retrospective analysis was performed on the clinical data of one case of bile leakage after common bile duct exploration admitted to the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery of Nanchong Central Hospital in December 2016. **Results** In this case, the biliary stent was placed in the T-tube lumen and the nasal bile duct was placed in the intrahepatic bile duct for biliary drainage. The guidewire was inserted into the hilum of liver through the tunnel in the T-tube cavity, and nasobiliary drainage was placed to the hilum of liver. In addition, a guide wire was inserted through the T-tube into the duodenum, and a 8.5F plastic stent was placed into the duodenum. One end of the stent was placed in the common bile duct, and the other end was placed in the intestinal cavity for biliary drainage. After drainage, the patient's bile leakage stopped and the abdominal infection was controlled. Ten days after the biliary stent implantation, the patient was discharged successfully, the T-tube and nasobiliary duct were clamped 20 days after the surgery, and T-tube angiography and abdominal B-ultrasound were performed 2 months later, and it found that the scaffold of the lower common bile duct had fallen off, so removed the T-tube. The patient recovered completely after 2 years of follow-up. **Conclusion** The means of T-tube tunnel biliary stent and the nasobiliary duct drainage through the intrahepatic bile duct are effective methods to treat biliary leakage, the operations are simple and easy to operate.

DOI: 10.7507/1007-9424.201902047

基金项目: 川北医学院 2018 年市校战略合作科技专项(项目编号: 18SXHZ0435)

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【Keywords】 Biliary leakage; biliary tract exploration; T-tube; biliary sent

胆汁漏是胆道外科最常见、最严重的并发症之一^[1-2]。因胆汁具有较强的刺激性,如不及时处理,易出现腹腔感染,甚至出现感染性休克,甚至危及生命^[3-4]。临床上处理胆汁漏的最常见的方法有引流管引流、经内镜逆行性胰胆管造影术(endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, ERCP)中支架胆道引流、再次手术缝合等^[5-7]。当胆汁漏量较大、患者感染较重时,一般需要外科干预,而 ERCP 支架胆道引流相对复杂且手术风险较大^[8]。笔者团队于 2016 年 12 月采用经 T 管腔内置入胆道支架和肝内置入鼻胆管行胆道引流治疗胆总管探查术后胆汁漏 1 例,效果良好,为临床上治疗胆总管探查术后胆汁漏提供了一种新的参考方法。

1 临床资料

1.1 病史简介

患者,女,54 岁,因“反复中上腹疼痛 1 年余,加重 10 余天”入院。患者既往 18 年前因胆囊结石行开腹胆囊切除术,2 年前因胆总管结石行开腹胆道探查术。查体:体温 36.9 °C,脉搏 100 次/min,呼吸 20 次/min,血压 114/81 mm Hg (1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa),皮肤巩膜黄染,中上腹有压痛,无反跳痛及肌紧张。

1.2 实验室检查

入院时检查血常规提示:白细胞计数 $7.52 \times 10^9/L$,中性粒细胞数 $6.24 \times 10^9/L$,血红蛋白 118 g/L,血小板计数 $177 \times 10^9/L$ 。血生化检查提示:谷草转氨酶 328 U/L,升高;谷丙转氨酶 359 U/L,升高;总胆红素 59.8 $\mu\text{mol/L}$,升高;直接胆红素 36.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$,升高。

1.3 影像学检查

入院时核磁共振胆道水成像(MRCP)检查提

示:①肝内胆管及胆总管多发结石伴肝内外胆管扩张、胆管炎改变;②脾大(图 1a)。心电图和胸部 X 线平片未见明显异常。

1.4 术前评估

1.4.1 手术耐受性评估 患者心肺功能可,能耐受胆道探查手术。

1.4.2 手术可行性评估 因患者肝内外胆管结石较多,术前检查有手术指征,无绝对手术禁忌证。

1.5 术前讨论和治疗经过

经科室讨论后认为:因患者肝内、外胆管结石较多,随时可能发生急性胆管炎可能,目前有手术指征,建议行剖腹胆总管探查+肝内胆管取石术,如发现肝内胆管有狭窄或者肝萎缩严重,需行部分肝切除术。术中可能出现结石未取尽,导致术后肝内胆管结石残留、胆汁漏等并发症,与家属充分沟通后,患方要求手术治疗。患者在全麻下行胆道探查取石+肝内胆管取石术,术中见:腹腔粘连,左肝外叶代偿性增大,左、右肝形态正常,未见明显萎缩;胆总管扩张,直径约 2.0 cm,腔内可见多枚结石,结石最大直径约 2.0 cm,胆总管下段通畅;左肝内胆管及右后叶胆管可见多枚结石。使用胆道镜取尽结石,左、右肝管通畅,未见明显狭窄,胆总管下段稍狭窄,取石网无法通过。胆总管留置 20 号 T 管,使用微乔线间断缝合。常规温氏孔留置 24 号引流管 1 根。术后前 3 d 引流管引流出少许淡红色液体,T 管引流液的颜色和量正常。患者第 4 天出现 T 管引流出褐色胆汁约 5 mL,内含有少量泥沙样结石及絮状物,腹腔引流管引流出浑浊胆汁约 500 mL。行 T 管造影,明显见造影剂经 T 管周围外漏(图 1b)。反复给予生理盐水冲洗 T 管,T 管仍无胆汁流出。且患者第 4 天开始反复出现畏寒和发热,最高温度 39.5 °C,血常规示白细胞计数

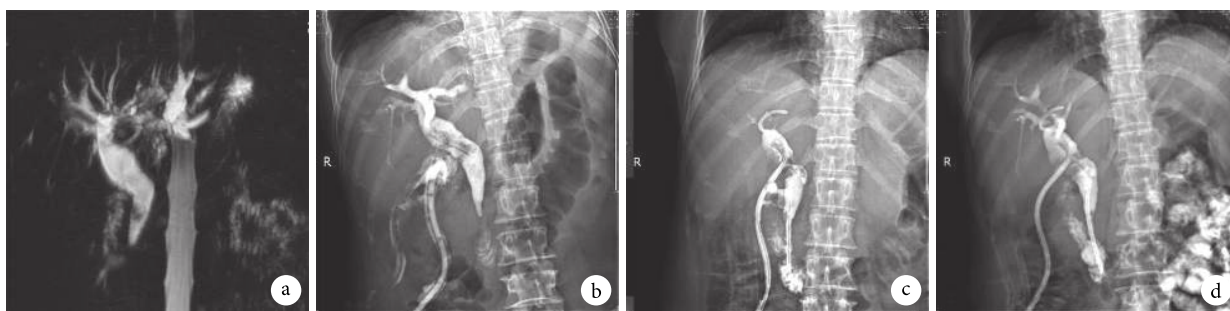


图 1 示该例患者的术前影像学检查结果

a: 患者术前 MRCP 提示肝内外胆管多发结石,胆总管下段稍狭窄; b: 患者术后第 4 天行 T 管造影,明显看到造影剂外漏; c 和 d: 经 T 管隧道行鼻胆管肝内胆管引流,胆总管下段安置支架引流

15.13×10⁹/L(升高),中性粒细胞数 14.75×10⁹/L(升高),降钙素原 15.06 ng/mL(升高)。行血培养考虑大肠埃希菌感染,同时给予头孢哌酮钠舒巴坦钠(舒普深)抗感染治疗。行床旁 B 超见腹腔内少量积液。故于术后第 4 天晚,经 T 管腔内行肝门部胆管引流+胆总管支架置入术。

2 操作方法

患者取俯卧位,常规消毒铺巾,肌注盐酸哌替啶注射液 75 mg; T 管周围常规消毒,经 T 管注入稀释碘海醇注射液,胆总管及肝门部胆管显影,肝内胆管显影差, T 管在位,胆总管稍扩张,其内未见确切结石,腹腔引流管可见造影剂溢出。经 T 管插入导丝至肝门部,向肝门部置入 1 根“鼻胆管”引流;另经 T 管再置入导丝 1 根,进入十二指肠,向十二指肠内置入 8.5F 塑料支架 1 根,支架一端置于胆总管内,一端置于肠腔内,注入造影剂可见肠管显影。经 T 管外侧端做侧孔引出“鼻胆管”并固定,外接引流袋,术毕(图 1c 和 1d)。

3 术后过程

患者行胆道支架置入术后第 1 天,温氏孔处引流管引流出浑浊色液体约 100 mL,鼻胆管引流出褐色胆汁 300 mL, T 管引流出褐色胆汁约 200 mL,患者仍有发热,低温 38.1 ℃;患者行胆道支架置入术后第 3 天,温氏孔处引流管引流出淡红色液体约 10 mL,鼻胆管引流出褐色胆汁 500 mL, T 管引流出浑浊褐色胆汁约 350 mL(含少许肠液),患者体温正常,复查腹部 B 超,提示腹腔及盆腔少许积液,较之前无明显增加。患者于胆道支架置入术后 10 d 顺利出院,出院时保留胆道支架。于胆道支架置入术后 20 d 夹闭 T 管和鼻胆管,2 个月后行 T 管造影和腹部 B 超发现胆总管下段支架已脱落,拔除 T 管。门诊随访 2 年,患者完全治愈,无并发症和不良反应。

4 讨论

胆汁漏是肝脏外科和胆道外科常见的并发症之一,如不妥善及时处理,患者可能因为感染休克而危及生命^[1-2]。目前治疗胆汁漏的方法较多。

① 引流管充分引流:一般认为,如果患者引流管引流通畅,胆汁漏的量不大,无胆汁性腹膜炎表现,腹、盆腔胆汁较少,患者无腹腔感染症状,可以通过保守治疗胆汁漏,甚至可以通过负压吸引治疗胆汁漏^[9-10]。② ERCP:目前作为治疗胆汁漏首选的

治疗方法之一^[11-12], ERCP 经胆总管下段逆行胆管造影,可以帮助明确诊断胆汁漏和胆汁漏的部位^[13-14]。经鼻胰胆管引流术(endoscopic nasobiliary drainage, ENBD):主要作用是胆道引流,从而治疗胆汁漏。该操作的创伤小,恢复可,但对于漏出量较多或漏口较大的患者,ENBD 的引流效果不佳,愈合时间长^[14-15];③ 经皮肝内胆管穿刺引流(percutaneous transhepatic cholangiodrainage, PTCD):当 ENBD 操作失败后,可以再选择 PTCD 治疗术后胆汁漏,其操作简单,并发症少,但可能引起管腔阻塞,引流效果不及 ERCP 支架置入术^[16-17]。④ 手术治疗:如早期发现且胆汁漏量较大,可以选择早期手术干预,避免加重感染^[18-20]。本例患者行胆道探查术后第 4 天发现患者感染较重,如行再次手术缝合,则手术创伤较大,患者可能无法耐受手术;此外,该患者出现败血症,腹腔感染加重,胆汁漏量较大,笔者团队最终选择经 T 管隧道行肝内胆管置入鼻胆管引流和胆总管下段支架置入术,术后患者胆汁漏明显改善,患者感染得到明显控制,顺利治愈出院。

胆道探查术后出现胆汁漏的原因很多,最常见的原因有手术中操作原因、线结脱落、T 管移位、T 管滑脱、T 管折叠、T 管阻塞等^[21-22]。本例患者的胆管壁相对较厚,缝合 T 管线脱落的可能性较小,出现胆汁漏的原因,笔者分析可能有:① 正常胆道压力为(0.98~1.37)kPa,胆管内压力超过胆汁分泌压时即可抑制胆汁分泌和发生胆血反流^[23-25]。该患者的胆总管下段狭窄,胆汁引流不畅,导致胆道压力增加,是导致胆汁外漏的原因之一。② 胆汁浑浊,阻塞 T 管:该患者肝内结石较多,术后患者的 T 管可见引流出泥沙样和絮状物样胆汁,而胆泥容易阻塞 T 管,导致胆汁无法经 T 管流出,即使以盐水冲 T 管,仍然不见胆汁流出。胆汁易经 T 管侧壁漏出,从而形成胆汁漏;经 T 管腔内置入鼻胆管术后,引流效果好, T 管和鼻胆管均见胆汁流出,明显改善胆汁的外漏。该患者行胆总管支架置入术后 2 个月,胆总管支架自行脱落,故不需特殊处理。但如患者 2 个月后行腹部 B 超检查发现胆管支架仍在胆总管下段,则需行十二指肠镜检查,取出支架。

经 T 管腔内行胆总管下段支架置入术和肝门鼻胆管引流术过程中的重点和难点为导丝的送入,一旦导丝能顺利经胆总管下段进入肠道,导管也易顺利进入肠道。如胆总管下段狭窄严重,导丝都无法进入,该方法也无法完成,需经 ERCP 行胆总管



下段切开和球囊扩张术,留置鼻胆管引流。置入导丝过程中,如遇胆总管下段狭窄,操作过程需轻柔,避免用力多大,导致胆总管侧壁穿孔、肠道穿孔等,但该风险相对发生率较低。该患者经 T 管行胆道支架,可解决胆道下段狭窄问题,疏通胆总管下段流出道,减轻胆道压力。相比 ENBD,该方法有操作简单、引流效果好、避免鼻胆管刺激鼻腔和食道、胆汁丢失少等优点,但有肠液反流,甚至诱发急性胆管炎的风险。

综上所述,经 T 管腔内行胆总管下段支架置入术和肝门鼻胆管引流术是治疗胆汁漏的有效方法之一,方法简单,易于操作,可作为临床上治疗胆道探查术后胆汁漏的方法之一。

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收稿日期: 2019-02-19 修回日期: 2019-04-03

本文编辑: 罗云梅