

困难情况下的腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术2例分析 (附手术视频)*

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【摘要】 目的 介绍我中心在胰头恶性肿瘤侵犯周围血管以及肿块型胰腺炎合并致密炎症粘连等困难情况下所采用的个体化腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术。方法 回顾性分析我院近年来开展的困难情况下的腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术的2例病例资料,包括手术策略、手术时间、术中出血情况、术后住院时间、治疗方案及预后情况。结果 患者1,65岁男性患者,术前诊断为胰腺钩突占位伴肠系膜上静脉侵犯、梗阻性黄疸。术中行肠系膜上动脉优先入路的联合肠系膜上静脉切除重建的腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术(操作见视频1),手术时间340 min,出血200 mL,术中未输血。患者术后康复顺利,术后住院9 d。术后病理学诊断:胰腺中-低分化导管腺癌。患者行GS(吉西他滨+替吉奥)方案化疗6个周期,术后1年随访患者情况良好,无复发转移情况。患者2,47岁中年男性,因反复腹痛入院,术前诊断胰头占位伴梗阻性黄疸,既往接受过开腹Roux-en-Y胆肠吻合术、小肠切除、肠肠吻合术。术中采用超声刀、电钩、剪刀等多种方式处理患者腹腔不同部位粘连,调整传统模块化手术流程行腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术,改用Easy-first原则行手术切除(操作见视频2)。术中采取双主刀模式处理例如出血等突发情况。手术时间400 min,出血500 mL,术中未输血。患者术后康复顺利,术后住院11 d。术后病理学诊断为胰头部慢性炎症肿块,最大径6 cm,未见明显癌变。术后20个月随访患者情况良好,未再发急性胰腺炎。结论 在有经验的胰腺微创中心,通过不同的手术方式、采取个体化的手术策略,当肿瘤侵犯周围血管以及肿块型胰腺炎合并致密炎症粘连等情况腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术是安全可行的。

【关键词】 腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术 血管重建 困难情况 腹腔粘连 慢性胰腺炎

Two Cases of Laparoscopic Pancreaticoduodenectomy in the Sophisticated and Complicated Situations (with Video)

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the individualized surgical strategies and surgical methods which can greatly improve the efficacy and safety of laparoscopic pancreaticoduodenectomy in difficult and complicated situations, such as pancreatic head malignant tumors invade the major vascular and chronic pancreatitis with severe abdominal adhesions. **Methods** Case 1: A 65-year-old man with jaundice was diagnosed preoperatively with a pancreatic acinus process with superior mesenteric vein (SMV) invasion. In order to ensure R0 resection, the patient underwent laparoscopic pancreaticoduodenectomy combined with SMV resection and reconstruction, taking the way of the superior mesenteric artery (SMA)-first approach. The length of SMV removed was 2 cm (see the Video 1 in Supplemental Contents, <http://ykxb.scu.edu.cn/article/doi/10.12182/20200760501>). The portal vein (PV)-SMV occlusion time was 26 min, the reconstruction time was 17 min. The duration of the surgery was 340 min, with 200 mL of blood loss and no transfusion. Case 2: A 47-year-old man with abdominal pain was admitted with preoperative diagnosis of pancreatic head mass with obstructive jaundice. His past medical history included small bowel resection and bowel anastomosis for abdominal trauma, open Roux-en-Y choledochojejunostomy for acute pancreatitis and obstructive jaundice. In the operation, we used ultracision harmonic scalpel, hook electrode, laparoscopic scissors, and other means to separate the adhesion of different parts of the abdominal, adjusted traditional modular surgical procedure for laparoscopic pancreaticoduodenectomy with Easy First strategy to perform surgical resection (see the Video 2 in Supplemental Contents, <http://ykxb.scu.edu.cn/article/doi/10.12182/20200760501>). Emergencies such as mass bleeding, used Two Chief Surgeons Model to control bleeding and suture the bleeding site. The duration of the surgery was 400 min, with 500 mL of blood loss and no transfusion. **Results** Case 1: The patient's postoperative course was uneventful, with a

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hospital stay of 9 d. Histology confirmed the diagnosis of a 3.6 cm×2.4 cm×1.8 cm pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma tumor (R0 and lymph nodes 1/26, AJCC 8th T₂N₁M₀, stage II A). The removed SMV layer was invaded and the cut edges were negative. The patient underwent 6 cycles of GS (gemcitabine+tegio) chemotherapy. The patient was asymptomatic 1 year later, with no tumor recurrence and no pancreatic insufficiency. Case 2: The patient's postoperative course was uneventful, with a hospital stay of 11 d. Histology confirmed the diagnosis of a 6 cm pancreatic inflammatory mass. The patient was asymptomatic 20 months later, with no recurrence of acute pancreatitis again. **Conclusion** With different surgical methods and individualized surgical strategies, laparoscopic pancreaticoduodenectomy in difficult and complicated situations is safe and feasible in the experienced pancreas minimally invasive center.

【Key words】 Laparoscopic pancreaticoduodenectomy Vascular reconstruction Sophisticated and complicated situations Abdominal adhesions Chronic pancreatitis

腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术是目前腹部外科最具挑战性的手术,胰头恶性肿瘤和胰头肿块性胰腺炎是腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术常见的手术适应证^[1-8]。当肿瘤侵犯周围血管以及肿块型胰腺炎合并致密炎症粘连等情况会进一步增加手术困难程度以及手术风险,我们将上述情况定义为:困难情况下的腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术。例如门静脉(PV)-肠系膜上静脉(SMV)受侵犯、局部炎症重造成解剖层次确认困难、术中反复出血、既往行其他腹部手术史、全胰腺切除等。外科医师常因为术中处理困难、术中意外情况中转开腹手术。近年来,我中心采用个体化的手术策略、双主刀模式^[9]以及手术方式,大大提高困难情况下腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术的手术安全性。现以2个困难手术病案为例,介绍如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 患者资料

患者1,65岁老年男性,术前诊断为胰腺钩突占位伴SMV侵犯、梗阻性黄疸。

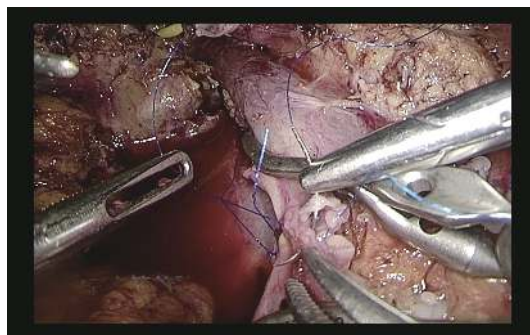
患者2,47岁中年男性,因反复腹痛入院,术前诊断胰头占位伴梗阻性黄疸,患者3个月前曾因急性胰腺炎、梗阻性黄疸于外院行开腹Roux-en-Y胆肠吻合术,既往20年前因腹部外伤行小肠切除、肠肠吻合术。

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1.2 手术操作方法

患者1,为确保R0切除(显微镜下达到完全切除,即手术完整切除肿瘤,切缘无癌细胞),患者术中行肠系膜上动脉优先入路的联合SMV切除重建的腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术^[8]。具体操作见视频1。

患者2,术中采取不同方式处理患者腹腔不同部位粘连情况,采用超声刀、电钩、剪刀等多种方式处理腹腔粘连,调整传统模块化手术流程行腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术,改用Easy-first原则行手术切除。具体操作见视频2。



视频 1 联合PV-SMV切除重建(请点击<http://ykxb.scu.edu.cn/article/doi/10.12182/20200760501>进入“资源附件”观看)

Vid 1 Combined with PV-SMV excision and reconstruction (see the Video 1 in Supplemental Contents, <http://ykxb.scu.edu.cn/article/doi/10.12182/20200760501>)



视频 2 慢性肿块型胰腺炎合并腹腔广泛粘连患者手术操作过程(请点击<http://ykxb.scu.edu.cn/article/doi/10.12182/20200760501>进入“资源附件”观看)

Vid 2 Surgical procedure in patients with chronic mass pancreatitis complicated with extensive abdominal adhesion (see the Video 2 in Supplemental Contents, <http://ykxb.scu.edu.cn/article/doi/10.12182/20200760501>)

2 结果

患者1,术中切除2 cm SMV, PV-SMV阻断时间26 min, SMV重建时间17 min,手术时间340 min,出血200 mL,术中未输血。患者术后康复顺利,术后住院9 d。切除胰腺肿物体积3.6 cm×2.4 cm×1.8 cm,术后病理

学诊断: 胰腺中-低分化导管腺癌, 切除血管全层侵犯, 癌侵及胆总管, 未侵犯十二指肠, 十二指肠近、远, 胰腺断端, 胆总管断端, 胰腺断端未见癌累及, 可见神经侵犯, 淋巴结1/26, AJCC第8版分期 T2N1M0, II A期。术后患者行GS(吉西他滨+替吉奥)方案化疗6个周期, 术后1年随访患者情况良好, 无复发转移情况。

患者2, 术中采取双主刀模式处理例如出血等突发情况。手术时间400 min, 出血500 mL, 术中未输血。患者术后康复顺利, 术后住院11 d。术后病理学诊断为胰头部慢性炎症肿块, 最大径6 cm, 未见明显癌变。术后20个月随访患者情况良好, 未再发急性胰腺炎。

3 讨论

胰腺癌是一种高度恶性肿瘤, 生物学行为差, 患者术后长期生存率不理想。根据平均医疗水平较高的美国的2019年的一项统计数据表明, 胰腺癌5年生存率仅约为9%^[10]。通过以手术为主的综合治疗, 完成对肿瘤的R0切除配合综合辅助治疗, 目前依然是治愈胰腺癌的惟一手段。但是, 仅有不到20%的胰腺癌患者具有接受手术^[11]治疗的机会。受侵犯的血管切除及重建是在合理切除范围内使胰腺癌患者获得R0切除并改善预后的有效方式。安德森癌症中心首次系统定义临界可切除胰腺癌(borderline resectable pancreatic cancer, BRPC)的文献中描述了其早期经验, 即以前被认为是局部晚期不可切除的胰腺肿瘤通过静脉切除及重建达到R0切除, 并且体现了PV-SMV切除的可行性^[11]。相比于肝总动脉及其分支较为局限的切除重建指征、较高的手术难度与术后并发症发生率, 以及缺乏肠系膜上动脉切除可以改善预后的高质量证据, PV-SMV的切除可以使外科医师在更多的进展期胰腺癌患者中实现R0切除, R0切除是手术医师可控制的影响预后的最主要因素^[12-13]。而随着外科技术的进步与综合治疗的进展, 合并静脉切除的胰十二指肠切除术患者的围手术期预后理想, 而且部分患者的远期预后可以与可切除胰腺癌患者相比^[13-18]。虽然有文献报道, PV-SMV切除后的R1切除率与远期预后无法与不需静脉切除的患者相提并论, 但其总体生存期依然可以从中获益。文献资料显示, 在所有合并静脉切除的胰十二指肠切除术病例中, R0切除比例为40%~70%, R0切除后患者5年生存率为15%~25%, 优于放疗、化疗等保守治疗与非根治性手术^[18]。此外, 虽然PV完整切除患者的预后与肿瘤浸润静脉血管程度无关, 但是病理检查切除静脉受肿瘤侵犯及受侵犯深度可以反映出肿瘤的生物学行为, 这可以帮助评估患者预后, 并提示可进行下一步的辅

助治疗^[19-20]。

AL-HADDAD等^[21]研究表明, 约40%的胰腺癌患者在初次诊断时已是局部进展期肿瘤。局部进展期肿瘤侵犯腹腔干或肠系膜上动脉>180°, 或侵犯门静脉-肠系膜上静脉导致血管无法重建, 或形成门静脉-肠系膜上静脉癌栓, 手术难度大、风险高, 过去是胰腺外科手术的禁忌。1984年, FORTNER^[22]首次提出对侵犯胰周血管的胰腺癌行扩大根治联合血管切除。数十年来, 随着医疗水平的进步, 胰腺癌联合血管切除已成为安全有效的术式, 包括胰十二指肠切除联合PV-SMV切除重建、胰体尾癌联合腹腔干的切除等。EVANS等^[23]主张对交界可切除胰头肿瘤行胰十二指肠切除联合PV-SMV切除重建手术。多个研究证实胰腺癌根治联合血管切除重建的安全性及有效性^[24-27]。CROOME等^[7]总结31例腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除合并血管切除病例, 相比58例开放胰十二指肠切除术合并大血管切除患者, 其术后并发症、死亡率、手术时间、切缘阳性率、清扫淋巴结数量及患者生存率方面两者差异不明显, 但术中出血量更少、术后住院时间更短。

DUA等^[28]提出开腹胰腺切除联合静脉重建的5种方法: ①纵向血管缝合; ②横向血管缝合; ③血管端端吻合; ④血管壁补片修补; ⑤自体或人工血管植入吻合。纵向静脉缝合适用于切除血管壁较少者, 可于血管破口处沿血管走行方向直接缝合修补血管。若切除血管壁较多, 纵向缝合可能致重建后管腔狭窄, 需行横向静脉缝合。沿横向血管走行方向, 楔形切除受累血管壁, 垂直血管走行方向缝合血管破口, 避免缝合后管腔狭窄。若肿瘤包绕血管、侵犯血管较长或脾静脉受累, 需完整切除受累血管段, 行血管断端的端端吻合。对于长段的PV-SMV右侧血管壁切除可用补片修补, 大于3 cm的血管段切除需使用自体或人工血管移植。因腹腔镜下缝合难度较开腹手术大, 缝合质量差可能导致血管狭窄或扭转, 不推荐腹腔镜下常规行补片修补。因为腹腔镜手术有二氧化碳注入导致气腹压力大, 血管切除长度若大于3 cm, 推荐使用人工血管或自体血管行端端重建。

慢性胰腺炎是由多种病因导致的胰腺进展性炎性纤维化改变, 伴随不可逆的胰腺内、外分泌功能受损。其病程和治疗周期长, 严重影响患者健康和生活质量。其基本治疗原则是去除病因, 控制症状, 改善胰腺内、外分泌功能不全和处理并发症, 约半数的患者在病程不同阶段需外科治疗。慢性胰腺炎的主要手术指征包括^[29]: ①内科治疗不能缓解的顽固性疼痛; ②胰管狭窄、梗阻及胰管结石; ③胆道梗阻、十二指肠梗阻、假性囊肿、胰源性PV高压及胰源性胸腹水等并发症发生; ④不能排除恶性

病变。慢性胰腺炎理想的外科治疗方法应基于患者的病理特点、前期接受的干预手段以及术者经验等,选择合适的时机和合理的手术方式,兼顾缓解疼痛,保存胰腺内、外分泌功能,改善生活质量以及解决局部并发症,但目前尚无如此完美的手术方案^[30-31]。

目前认为,胰腺导管内压力增高,胰腺实质内炎症病变以及胰外胆管或十二指肠梗阻,可能是慢性胰腺炎患者疼痛发生的基础^[29, 32]。对于主胰管不扩张、引流手术效果不理想、胆总管梗阻、十二指肠梗阻、胰腺头部炎性肿块或怀疑有恶变的患者,胰十二指肠切除术应作为首选的治疗手段^[33]。18%~50%的慢性胰腺炎患者表现为胰头炎症,胰头炎性肿块被认为是疼痛的根本来源,可引起胆道或十二指肠梗阻。胰十二指肠切除术可获得最佳的止痛效果^[34]。术后疼痛缓解率可达80%~100%。长期疼痛缓解率报道不一^[35-36]。术后并发症发生率相对较高(16%~53%),死亡率≤3%。75%~85%的患者疼痛持续缓解,可长期改善生活质量。不足之处在于手术创伤大,需联合切除非病变脏器,破坏消化道连续性,20%~40%的患者术后会发生胰腺内、外分泌功能减退^[37]。

根据国内外的经验总结可以看出,联合血管重建的腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术虽属于困难情况下的腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术,但在技术成熟的胰腺微创外科中心、合适病例的选择下是安全可行的。术中采取肠系膜上动脉入路可以减少术中操作、减少出血,且遇到右肝动脉变异情况,也可以更加从容镇定,确保无误伤变异动脉。由于腹腔镜下联合血管切除重建的胰十二指肠切除术开展较少,患者的选择有一定限制,病例数较少,缺乏长期随访资料,长期效果有待大样本前瞻性随机研究。

我中心总结自己的相关经验,率先于国际上提出了肠系膜上动脉前入路的联合血管切除重建的腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术^[8],既于肠系膜上动脉前方逐层打开肠系膜上动脉表面组织,将肠系膜上动脉显露后,悬吊SMV,将SMV右牵,紧贴肠系膜上动脉右侧完整切除肠系膜上动脉右侧180°的结缔组织以及淋巴结,离断相关供血动脉分支,完整切除胰腺钩突,清扫肝十二指肠韧带淋巴结,必要时离断脾静脉,最后阻断PV以及SMV,锐性离断血管,完整切除标本,根据血管切除后情况选择合适方式行血管重建。从2014年到2019年,我中心已经完成各类血管重建的腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术86例。在已报道的早期18例血管重建的病例^[8]中,8例楔形切除、血管线性缝合术,6例节段切除术、血管端端吻合术和4例节段切除、人工血管移植术。只有1例患者(5.6%)因术中脾静脉出血后无法控制而行中转开腹手术。手术平均时间为448 min。

血管总共平均阻断时间为32 min,其中楔形切除术平均阻断时间为17 min,端端吻合术平均阻断时间为28 min,人工血管移植平均阻断时间为48 min。术后30 d内无死亡病例,术后中位住院时间为13 d。3例患者出现胰瘘(A级),1例患者给予低分子肝素皮下注射后出现腹部出血,后通过保守疗法好转。随后报道了10例^[13]患者行联合PV-SMV切除合并人工血管重建的腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术,平均手术时间为547 min,平均失血量为435 mL,切除后静脉缺损的平均长度为5.4 cm,其中9例患者(90%)实现了R0切除,1例患者术后人工血管急性血栓形成,通过置管溶栓后好转,无30 d死亡病例,所有患者置换的人工血管均获得长期通畅。

对于困难情况下的胰十二指肠切除术,应根据手术安全来选择最合理的手术方式。大量的文献以及实践已经证实了联合血管切除重建的腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术是安全可行的,并未明显增加围手术期并发症发生率以及死亡率,与传统手术相比,联合血管切除重建的腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术出血更少、住院时间更短。对于胰头部炎性肿块伴周围脏器梗阻、不能排除恶性病变的腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术,术中的仔细操作、熟练的缝合止血技术和双主刀模式是手术安全的保障,若遇无法控制的出血情况,建议及时开腹止血。术前的仔细评估、术中的关键决策以及熟练的手术技术是降低并发症发生率以及围手术期死亡率的保障,正确的方式方法是困难情况下的腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术顺利实施的基础。在有经验的胰腺微创中心,通过不同的手术方式、采取个体化的手术策略,当肿瘤侵犯周围血管以及肿块型胰腺炎合并致密炎症粘连等情况腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术安全可行。

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