

胰腺假性囊肿治疗方式的临床分析*

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摘要 目的:分析和探讨各种治疗方法对胰腺假性囊肿(PPC)临床效果。方法:回顾性分析广州市第一人民医院2011年6月-2019年3月收治的45例PPC患者的治疗方式、效果、并发症等临床资料。分为保守治疗组25例和干预治疗组20例。保守治疗组行药物保守治疗;干预治疗组采用内引流、外引流、囊肿切除等治疗。结果:3例患者未经治疗囊肿自行消退,22例患者接受内科治疗后好转出院。20例因出现腹痛、发热、呕吐等并发症采取了内引流、外引流或囊肿切除方法治疗,其中19例患者经治疗后好转出院,1例患者死亡。保守治疗组中囊肿直径相较于干预组小,住院天数短,囊肿消退时间长($P < 0.05$)。对比不同干预治疗方法的术后感染率、复发率及成功率,经皮穿刺置管外引流术后感染率为100%,感染率高($P < 0.05$)。内镜下囊肿穿刺内引流相较于其他干预方法术后复发率明显升高、成功率低($P < 0.05$)。结论:PPC大部分患者经保守治疗可自行吸收,当出现较大或复杂性PPC时需干预处理,方法首选内镜支架引流或外科手术治疗。外引流术后感染率高,通常只用于不能耐受手术或手术风险极高的患者。内镜穿刺引流术后复发率高、成功率低。

关键词 胰腺假性囊肿; 引流术; 胰腺切除术

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Clinical analysis on the treatment of pancreatic pseudocyst LUO Zhi-ping, ZHU Zhi-gang, ZHOU Hui, YANG Zi-li*.

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Abstract Objective: To analyze and explore the clinical effects of various treatment methods on pancreatic pseudocyst (PPC). Methods: The therapy methods, effects, complications and other clinical data of 45 cases of PPC from June 2011 to March 2019 in Guangzhou First People's Hospital were retrospectively analysed. There were 25 cases in the conservative treatment group and 20 cases in the intervention treatment group. The conservative treatment group was treated with drugs. The intervention group was treated with internal drainage, external drainage or cyst resection. Results: There were 3 cases of spontaneous regression without treatment, and 22 patients were discharged after receiving active medical treatment. A total of 20 patients with abdominal pain, fever, vomiting and other related complications accepted the treatment of internal drainage, external drainage or cyst resection. Among them, 19 patients were discharged after treatment, and 1 patient died of ineffective treatment. The size of cysts in the conservative treatment group was smaller, the length of hospital stay was shorter, and the time needed for cyst regression was longer than in the intervention group ($P < 0.05$). The infection rate after percutaneous catheter placement was 100% ($P < 0.05$). The recurrence rate of endoscopic aspiration and drainage for PPC increased and the success rate decreased as compared with other intervention methods ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: PPCs in most patients can be absorbed by themselves after conservative treatment. Intervention is needed when large or complex PPC occurs. Endoscopic stent drainage or surgical treatment is the first choice. The postoperative infection rate of external drainage is high, which is usually only used in patients who can not tolerate the operation or have a high risk of operation. The recurrence rate after endoscopic aspiration was high, and the success rate was low.

Key words Pancreatic pseudocyst; Drainage; Pancreatectomy

胰腺假性囊肿(pancreatic pseudocyst, PPC)继发于急性或慢性胰腺炎、胰腺损伤等疾病,其中含有大量从胰腺导管系统溢出的胰腺分泌物^[1,2]。它不是真正的囊肿,因为无上皮细胞,并且被纤维或肉芽组织包围^[3]。据统计,PPC在急性胰腺炎患者中发病

率为15%~50%,在慢性胰腺炎患者中为20%~40%^[4]。PPC是一种自限性疾病,一般可自行吸收,但当出现临床症状时,则需治疗。目前常用的治疗包括药物保守治疗、内引流、外引流、囊肿切除术等。本文回顾性分析45例PPC的治疗效果。

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资料与方法

一般资料 回顾性收集广州市第一人民医院2011年6月-2019年3月收治的PPC患者45例(男25,女20),年龄22~82岁,平均(48.6±3.8)岁。病因包括:急性胰腺炎22例(48%);慢性胰腺炎9例(20%);不明原因8例(18%);胰腺损伤6例(14%)。所有病例行超声及CT检查,囊肿直径为3~16 cm,其中:<6 cm 20例(44%),6~9 cm 15例(33%),10~15 cm 10例(23%)。临床表现为:11例因腹胀就诊,34例因腹痛就诊,部分伴有发热、纳差、恶心、呕吐等症状。

方法 曾有急慢性胰腺炎或腹部损伤等病史,出现腹痛腹胀等症状,体查可触及上腹部压痛、肿物等,辅以CT、超声等影像学检查作出诊断。囊肿较小、症状轻,首选药物保守治疗,大多可自行消退。若囊肿较大,临床症状重,或良恶难辨时,需要积极干预治疗。根据治疗方式分为保守治疗组和干预治疗组。保守治疗组25例(男13,女12),平均年龄(53.9±16.5)岁。除3例囊肿直径>6 cm外,余均≤6 cm,治疗上给予禁食、补液、抗感染、质子泵抑制剂、生长抑素及其类似物抑制胰腺分泌等治疗。干预治疗组20例(男12,女8),平均年龄(50.1±16.8)岁。干预治疗包括内引流(超声内镜引导下囊肿穿刺引流术、超声内镜引导下囊肿支架置入术、腹腔镜下内引流手术、开腹内引流手术)、外引流(超声或CT引导下囊肿穿刺外引流)、和囊肿切除术(腹腔镜下囊肿切除、开腹囊肿切除)。2组患者年龄、性别比较,差异无统计学意义(P 均>0.05),见表1。所有病例随访1~3年,其中保守治疗组中失访1例、1例复发再次入院。

统计学分析 采用SPSS 22.0统计学软件,计数资料用百分数(%)表示;分类变量比较采用卡方检验;计量资料呈正态分布,用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,2组比较采用 t 检验,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析;计量资料呈非正态分布,采用M(P 25~P 75)表示,连续变量比较采用秩和检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有

统计学意义。

结果

住院时间和恢复情况 25例保守治疗患者中,3例未经治疗囊肿自行消退,22例接受了药物保守治疗后好转出院。干预治疗组中,内引流及外科囊肿切除患者全部好转出院,外引流患者1例好转,1例死亡。2组患者年龄、性别差异无统计学意义(P 均<0.05)。与干预治疗组比较,保守治疗组囊肿直径小,住院时间短,囊肿消退所需时间长(P 均<0.05),见表1。

疗效评估 内镜下囊肿穿刺内引流、内镜下支架置入内引流、腹腔镜内引流、开腹内引流、腹腔镜囊肿切除、开腹囊肿切除的术后感染率分别为17%、50%、0%、33%、0%、0%,经皮穿刺置管外引流术后感染率为100%(P 均<0.05)。内镜下囊肿穿刺内引流复发率为83%,复发率最高、成功率最低(P 均<0.05),见表2。

腹腔镜手术和开腹手术在复发率、成功率、术后感染率、术后输血率、术后止痛、死亡率、平均住院日方面比较,差异无统计学意义(P 均>0.05),见表3。

讨论

PPC通常为自限性疾病,高达85%的假性囊肿4~6周内可自然吸收^[1,2]。当假性囊肿直径>6 cm且保守治疗6周后囊肿未吸收,或出现胃肠道压迫症状、继发感染等,可予积极引流治疗;当感染或压迫等症状持续不缓解时可进一步手术处理^[5]。目前引流治疗主要分为外引流和内引流。外引流是经超声或CT引导下经皮穿刺置管引流。内引流包括内窥镜穿刺引流或置入支架引流、腹腔镜内引流手术和开腹内引流手术^[6]。当囊肿过大或位置不佳或良恶性难以鉴别时,可考虑行囊肿切除术^[7-10]。

药物保守治疗 对于症状较轻,囊肿直径≤6 cm,形成时间较短、囊壁未成熟的患者,首先考虑保守治疗。治疗原则为抑制胰酶分泌,改善微循环,减轻水肿渗出,从源头上减少囊肿渗液的生成。同

表1 2组患者的治疗和恢复情况[M(P 25~P 75)]

组别	例	囊肿大小(cm)	住院时间(d)	恢复时间(d)
保守治疗组	25	4(3.5~5.5)	11(7.0~20.5)	93(86.5~156.5)
干预治疗组	20	8(7.0~12.0)	22.5(18.3~35.0)	15(10.3~44.5)
P 值		<0.0001	0.002	<0.0001
Z 值		5.003	3.109	4.803

表2 PPC不同干预方法的疗效评估

干预方法	例	囊肿大小 (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	平均住院时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	术后感染率 (%)	术后止痛率 (%)	术后输血率 (%)	术后复发率 (%)	成功率 (%)	死亡率 (%)
内镜囊肿穿刺内引流	6	6.3 ± 7.8	10.0 ± 1.5	17 [#]	0	0	83	17	0
内镜支架置入内引流	4	9.8 ± 1.3	24.0 ± 9.1	50 [#]	0	0	0 [*]	100 [*]	0
腹腔镜内引流	2	8.5 ± 6.4	27.0 ± 7.1	0 [#]	100	50	0 [*]	100 [*]	0
开腹内引流	3	8.6 ± 2.4	20.0 ± 8.7	33 [#]	33	66	0 [*]	100 [*]	0
腹腔镜囊肿切除	2	7.5 ± 3.5	25.5 ± 3.5	0 [#]	50	50	0 [*]	100 [*]	0
开腹囊肿切除	1	7.8 ± 5.1	30.0 ± 11.6	0 [#]	100	0	0 [*]	100 [*]	0
经皮穿刺外引流	2	7.0 ± 1.4	58.5 ± 0.7	100	0	50	0 [*]	50 [*]	50
P值	-	0.532	0.106	0.023	0.409	0.456	0.003 [*]	0.000 [*]	0.240

注:与内镜囊肿穿刺内引流比较,* $P < 0.05$;与经皮穿刺外引流比较,[#] $P < 0.05$

表3 腹腔镜手术与开腹手术疗效评估

分组	例	成功 (例)	囊肿大小 (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	复发 (例)	术后感染 (例)	术后输血 (例)	术后止痛 (例)	死亡 (例)	平均住院 时间(d)
腹腔镜囊肿手术	4	4	9.0 ± 4.6	0	0	2	3	0	26.25
开腹囊肿手术	4	4	8.2 ± 3.6	0	1	2	2	0	24.44
P值	-	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.53	1.00	0.39

时,正确评估患者病情,对患者实施监护,加强脏器功能支持治疗^[11]。保守治疗的效果差异较大,其可能与形成胰腺炎的病因、囊肿大小、基础疾病等有关^[26]。本组25例行保守治疗的患者中,除3例囊肿直径 >6 cm外,余均 ≤ 6 cm,经过抑制胰酶分泌等对症支持治疗后,患者均获得良好效果。与干预治疗比较,保守治疗住院时间短,但囊肿吸收时间长于干预治疗组。

内镜引流治疗 近年来,内镜引流因其安全性高及术后恢复时间短等优势已经成为PPC的首选干预方法^[12~14]。内镜引流分为内镜下经胃或十二指肠壁引流术和内镜下经十二指肠乳头引流术。内镜引流的优点包括临床操作简便,在超声或CT定位下即可完成,胰腺功能恢复早,能迅速改善患者临床症状,其死亡率及并发症发生率明显少于传统开放手术。不过需在镇静或麻醉配合下完成操作,可能有诱发感染、复发、胰漏等并发症,并且囊肿的位置要求离肠壁3~10 mm内^[15~18]。本研究中10例患者行内镜引流治疗,其中6例患者选择了内镜引导下穿刺引流,4例选择了囊肿支架置入术。6例内镜引导下穿刺引流术后5例患者囊肿复发,而4例囊肿支架置入术后患者均无复发。超声内镜引导下穿刺相对简便,但复发率较高,若患者身体情况允许,可优先考虑囊肿支架置入术。

经皮囊肿穿刺置管外引流术 此操作简便、创伤小,适用于不能耐受手术或手术风险极高的患者。其并发症主要为囊肿出血、穿孔、破裂,使囊内物质

进入腹腔,引起腹腔感染,且术后易出现引流管堵塞,远期易形成瘘道,复发率高^[19,20]。本研究中有2例行超声引导下囊肿穿刺置管外引流治疗的患者,2例术后均出现了严重的腹腔感染,其中1例患者经加强抗感染等积极治疗后好转出院,1例患者穿刺后出现囊肿破溃,引发弥漫性腹膜炎而致死亡。

外科手术治疗 当囊肿壁与胃壁或肠壁相距较远时,需考虑外科手术治疗,主要有腹腔镜引流术、囊肿肠(胃)吻合术、单纯假性囊肿切除术、囊肿胰体尾切除术等^[21]。腹腔镜手术相较于开放式手术耗时短,并发症发生率低,恢复快,住院时间短^[22]。但复发率与开腹手术相似,且不适用于无法进行全身麻醉或曾进行过腹部复杂手术的患者。据报道,腹腔镜组和开放性手术组的成功率明显高于内镜组,但腹腔镜组与开放性手术组之间的发病率、死亡率、输血需求、再次干预和复发率无显著差异^[23~25],与本研究结果相似。

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