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## · 论著 ·

## 肝门部胆管癌的外科治疗及预后分析

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**【摘要】 目的** 分析总结肝门部胆管癌外科手术治疗的经验及预后情况。**方法** 回顾性分析 2011 年 1 月—2017 年 12 月在首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院肝胆外科行手术治疗的 49 例肝门部胆管癌患者的临床资料及随访结果。49 例患者中, 依据患者情况, 39 例患者采用 R0 切除, 10 例患者采用 R1 切除。分析患者的总体预后及 R0 切除率。所有患者均通过门诊或电话随访, 随访截止日期为 2017 年 12 月, 比较患者的 R0 与 R1 切除的远期预后; 正态分布数据以均数  $\pm$  标准差 ( $Mean \pm SD$ ) 表示, 非正态分布数据采用  $M(P25, P75)$  表示。以 Kaplan-Meier 法描绘生存曲线, Log-Rank 检验比较生存率。**结果** 49 患者均顺利完成手术, 5 例患者发生术后并发症, 发生率为 10.2%, 无死亡患者。R0 手术患者为 39 例, R0 切除率为 79.6%。通过随访得出, 患者的总体中位生存时间是  $(27.0 \pm 1.2)$  个月, 术后 6 个月、1 年、3 年、5 年生存率分别为 95.9%、85.6%、34.5%、6.6%, R0 切除和 R1 切除的总体中位生存时间分别是  $(28.0 \pm 6.5)$  个月和  $(16.0 \pm 0.7)$  个月, 术后 6 个月、1 年、2 年、3 年生存率分别为 94.9%、89.7%、43.5%、8.3% 和 80.0%、68.6%、0、0。**结论** 外科手术治疗肝门部胆管癌是安全、有效的, 可以改善患者预后。

【关键词】胆管肿瘤；治疗结果；预后；手术后并发症

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## Surgical treatment and prognosis analysis of hilar cholangiocarcinoma

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To analyse the experience and prognosis of surgical treatment of hilar cholangiocarcinoma. **Methods** Clinical data of 49 patients of hilar cholangiocarcinoma underwent surgical treatment were analyzed retrospectively from January 2011 to December 2017 in Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Beijing Chaoyang Hospital affiliated to Capital Medical University. Of the 49 patients, 29 patients underwent R0 resection and 10 patients underwent R1 resection according to the patient's condition. The overall prognosis and R0 resection rate were analyzed. All patients were followed up by outpatient or telephone. The follow-up deadline was December 2017. The long-term prognosis of R0 and R1 resection were compared. Normal distribution data were expressed as (*Mean* ± *SD*), while non-normal distribution data were expressed as *M*(*P25*, *P75*). Survival curve was depicted by Kaplan-Meier method, and survival rate was compared by Log-Rank test. **Results** All patients underwent surgical treatment. There were 5 complications (10.2%) during the perioperative period, and no deaths occurred. Radical resection was performed in 39 patients, with a radical resection rate of 79.6%. The overall median survival time was (27.0 ± 1.2) months. The survival rates in 6 months, 1, 3 and 5 years were 95.9%, 85.6%, 34.5%, 6.6% respectively. The total median survival time of R0 resection and R1 resection was (28.0 ± 6.5) months and (16.0 ± 0.7) months respectively. The 6 months, 1, 2, and 3 years survival rates were 94.9%, 89.7%, 43.5%, 8.3% and 80.0%, 68.6%, 0, 0 respectively. **Conclusion** Surgical treatment is safe and effective, and it can improve the prognosis of patients.

【Key words】 Bile duct neoplasms; Treatment outcome; Prognosis; Postoperative complications

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肝门部胆管癌是指累及肝总管、左右肝管及其汇合部的胆管黏膜上皮癌，也称近端胆管癌、高位胆管癌或 Klatskin 肿瘤，是最常见的胆管恶性肿瘤，占胆管癌的 40% ~ 60%<sup>[1-2]</sup>。目前肝门部胆管癌唯一有效的治疗手段是手术切除，随着术前影像学诊断技术、术中快速冰冻病理检查、围手术期管理理念的发展，肝门部胆管癌的根治性切除率以及预后较前明显提高<sup>[3-5]</sup>。本文通过首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院肝胆外科 2011 年 1 月—2017 年 12 月手术治疗的 49 例肝门部胆管癌患者进行系统性回顾分析，以期为肝门部胆管癌的临床资料及预后评估提供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

本组肝门部胆管癌患者共 49 例，其中男性患者 25 例，女性患者 24 例，年龄 (67.6 ± 10.0) 岁，年龄范围 45 ~ 90 岁。首发症状为无痛性黄疸 37 例，消化系统症状(厌食、反酸等)12 例。根据术前影像学检查，按 Bismuth-Corlette 分型，I 型 8 例，肿瘤位于肝总管分叉部以下；II 型 10 例，肿瘤位于肝总管分叉

部；IIIa 型 4 例，肿瘤位于肝总管，侵犯右侧一级分支；IIIb 型 20 例，肿瘤位于肝总管，侵犯左侧一级分支；IV 型 7 例，肿瘤位于肝总管，同时侵犯一、二级以上胆管分支。患者及家属术前均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准：(1)术前临床诊断考虑为肝门部胆管癌；(2)首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院行手术治疗(根治性手术或姑息性手术)；(3)术中探查或术后病理证实为肝门部胆管癌。

排除标准：(1)术前有严重心、脑血管或内分泌、代谢性疾病；(2)术前影像学评估无法行手术治疗；(3)术中发现远处转移，失去手术机会。

### 1.3 术前评估

入院化验评估总胆红素 8.8 ~ 439.6 U/L，平均 210.1 U/L，直接胆红素 3.6 ~ 303.8 U/L，平均 179.2 U/L，谷草转氨酶 3.5 ~ 409.3 μmol/L，中位数 56 (36.8, 103.6) μmol/L，谷丙转氨酶 15.5 ~ 372.9 μmol/L，中位数 54 (33.5, 121.7) μmol/L；其中根据首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院肝门部胆管

癌术前减黄经验,21例总胆红素>200 U/L患者,行经皮肝穿刺胆道引流术减黄治疗。

#### 1.4 手术方法

根据术前影像学检查及术中快速冰冻病理检查结果、患者手术耐受能力,确定最终手术切除范围;具体包括:I、II型计划行单纯胆管肿物切除,胆肠吻合术;III型患者计划行胆管肿物联合部分肝脏切除+胆肠吻合术;IV型计划行姑息性肿物切除+胆肠吻合术。所有患者均根据术中冰冻切缘情况及患者手术耐受能力经患者家属同意确定最终手术方式。

#### 1.5 观察指标

分析患者手术情况:R0切除率、平均术中出血量和平均手术时间。围手术期恢复情况:并发症发生率。

#### 1.6 随访情况

患者术后均采用门诊复查、电话随访等方式给予随访。随访时间从手术日至死亡或最近一次随访,随访截止日期为2017年12月,随访内容包括患者术后6个月、1年、3年、5年生存率。

#### 1.7 统计学方法

采用SPSS14.0软件对数据进行统计学分析。正态分布数据以均数±标准差(Mean±SD)表示,非正态分布数据采用M(P25,P75)的形式表示。以Kaplan-Meier法描绘生存曲线,Log-Rank检验比较生存率。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

### 2 结果

#### 2.1 手术情况

所有患者均行手术治疗,39例患者采用R0切除,R0切除率为79.6%,10例患者术中冰冻切缘阳性,考虑患者手术耐受能力,与患者家属沟通后,行姑息性R1切除手术。具体手术方式详见表1。术中平均出血量542.6 ml,平均手术时间8.2 h;15例患者术中输血,输血率约为30.6%。

#### 2.2 围手术期恢复情况

所有患者术后均顺利出院,无围手术期死亡患者;5例患者围手术期出现并发症,发生率为10.2%;胆漏患者3例,发生率为6.1%;消化道出血、腹腔感染各1例。依照Clavien-Dindo术后并发症分级,I级并发症3例,II级并发症1例,III级并发症1例。

#### 2.3 随访结果及预后分析

所有患者均通过门诊或电话随访,随访时间为1~83个月,随访率为100%;患者的总体中位生存时间是(27.0±1.2)个月,术后6个月、1年、3年、5年生存率分别为95.9%、85.6%、34.5%、6.6%。R0切除患者的总体中位生存时间是(28.0±6.5)个月,术后6个月、

1年、3年、5年生存率分别为94.9%、89.7%、43.5%、8.3%;R1切除患者的总体中位生存时间是(16.0±0.7)个月,术后6个月、1年、3年、5年生存率分别为80.0%、68.6%、0、0,Log-Rank检验结果QPH=9.49, $P=0.002$ 。生存曲线图见图1。

表1 49例肝门部胆管癌患者的Bismuth-Corlette分型与手术方式

临床分型	手术方式	例数	百分率(%)
I型	胆管癌切除+胆肠吻合(R0)	8	16.3
II型	胆管癌切除+胆肠吻合(R0)	10	20.4
IIIa型	胆管癌切除+右半肝切除+胆肠吻合(R0)	2	4.1
	胆管癌切除+右半肝切除+胆肠吻合(R1)	2	4.1
IIIb型	胆管癌切除+左半肝切除+胆肠吻合(R0)	17	35.7
	胆管癌切除+左半肝切除+胆肠吻合(R1)	3	6.1
	胆管癌切除+胆肠吻合(R0)	2	4.1
IV型	胆管癌切除+胆肠吻合(R1)	5	10.2

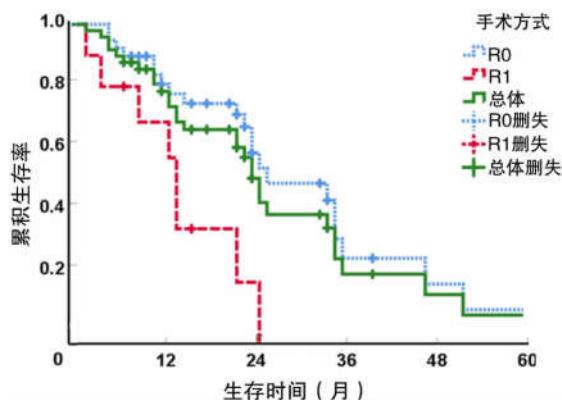


图1 患者总体、R0切除与R1切除术后患者生存曲线图

### 3 讨论

肝门部胆管癌是最常见的胆管恶性肿瘤,占胆管癌的40%~60%。因为肝门部肿瘤位置较深、周围解剖关系复杂,且术前影像学判断肿瘤的进展范围无法明确,因此其手术方式较为复杂,手术切除技术要求较高,是具有挑战性的疑难病症<sup>[6-7]</sup>。

肝门部胆管恶性肿瘤的临床分型较多,但较为常用的为Bismuth-Corlette分型,这种分型方式依据肝门部胆管恶性肿瘤生长的病理生理学特点而定,根据术前增强CT或磁共振胰胆管造影,可以初步了解肿瘤侵犯胆管的部位并基本确定手术切除的方式和范围<sup>[8-10]</sup>。对于I型患者,可采取胆囊切除+肝十二指肠韧带骨骼化+肝管及胆总管大部分切除+肝管-空肠Roux-en-Y型吻合术;对于II型患者而言,由于尾

状叶胆管开口于左右肝管汇合部,而此型肿瘤常贴近尾状叶,故尾状叶成为肿瘤残留及复发的常见部位,因此可在Ⅰ型手术的基础上联合肝尾状叶切除;对于Ⅲ型肿瘤,可在Ⅱ型手术的基础上联合肝叶切除,Ⅲa型联合右肝叶切除或包括左内叶的右三叶切除,而Ⅲb型则联合左肝叶切除。对于Ⅳ型患者,可行中肝(左内+右前)切除联合胆管成型术;若无周围脉管侵犯,也会考虑行肝移植治疗。肝门部胆管肿瘤的其他分型包括:纪念斯隆·凯特琳癌症研究中心的T分期系统、美国肿瘤联合会的TNM分期系统、国际胆管癌协会分期系统等,目前在临床中各有优势<sup>[11]</sup>。

肝门部胆管癌的预后较差。董家鸿等<sup>[12]</sup>提出,手术切除是唯一能治愈肝门部胆管癌的手段。目前手术切除率较前明显提高,达83.3%,达到根治性手术切除是治疗的关键,是决定患者是否能够长期存活最重要的因素<sup>[13-15]</sup>。张宪祥等<sup>[16]</sup>报道113例肝门部胆管癌病例中,手术切除率为72.6%,根治性切除率为46.9%,根治切除术后5年生存率为11%。国外学者Lim等<sup>[17]</sup>报道肝门部胆管癌根治性切除可明显改善预后。Molina等<sup>[18]</sup>认为,联合血管切除重建达到R0切除,可以调高患者的5年存活率,延长生存时间。我国学者陈大朝等<sup>[19]</sup>报道,采用胆管支架置入联合放疗,可使晚期肝门部胆管癌患者的中位生存期延长,但是更多的研究证实单纯的放化疗对于改善肝门部胆管癌患者的生存期作用并不大<sup>[20]</sup>;本组所有患者均行手术治疗,围手术期未见死亡患者,R0手术患者术后中位生存时间较R1手术患者延长。

综上所述,肝门部胆管癌手术治疗是安全、有效的,可以明显提高根治性切除率及患者预后。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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## 探讨 ERCP 在消化道重建胃肠 Billroth II 吻合术后胆总管结石患者中的应用价值

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨内镜逆行胰胆管造影(ERCP)在消化道重建胃肠 Billroth II 吻合(胃肠毕Ⅱ式吻合)术后胆总管结石患者中的应用价值。**方法** 采用回顾性队列研究方法,回顾分析河北医科大学第二医院肝胆外科 2015 年 12 月—2017 年 11 月收治的 189 例胆总管结石患者行 ERCP 取石治疗的病例资料。根据有无消化道胃肠毕Ⅱ式吻合术史进行分组,既往未行消化道手术的胆总管结石患者行 ERCP 取石治疗的为正常组( $n = 167$ ),既往曾行消化道手术的患者行 ERCP 取石治疗的为重建组( $n = 22$ ),对比两组患者的手术操作时间、取石成功率、术后并发症发生率、术后住院时间及住院费用指标。正态分布的计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $Mean \pm SD$ )表示,组间比较采用独立样本  $t$  检验,偏态分布的计量资料以  $M$ (范围)表示。计数资料比较采用检验  $\chi^2$  检验或 Fisher 确切概率法。**结果** 消化道正常组手术操作时间为  $(40.18 \pm 11.80)$  min,ERCP 取石成功率为 97.60% 为  $(163/167)$ ,重建组的手术操作时间为  $(61.81 \pm 13.21)$  min,ERCP 取石成功率为 81.82%  $(18/22)$ ,两组相比差异均有统计学意义( $t = 0.105$ ,  $\chi^2 = 10.400$ ,  $P < 0.05$ );消化道正常组的并发症发生率为 16.17%  $(27/167)$ 、术后住院时间  $(3.47 \pm 1.55)$  d、住院费用  $(20\ 620.69 \pm 3\ 117.88)$  元,重建组的并发症发生率为 18.18%  $(4/22)$ 、术后住院时间  $(4.18 \pm 2.08)$  d、住院费用  $(22\ 426.41 \pm 5\ 916.30)$  元,两组相比差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 0.000$ ,  $t = 4.204$ ,  $t = 10.828$ ,  $P > 0.05$ )。**结论** 消化道重建胃肠毕Ⅱ式吻合术后胆总管结石患者行 ERCP 取石是安全可行的,有较高的取石成功率,创伤小,值得推广。

**【关键词】** 胰胆管造影术, 内窥镜逆行; 胆总管结石; 治疗应用; 消化道重建; 胃肠毕Ⅱ式吻合

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### Explore the value of ERCP in patients with choledocholithiasis after Billroth II gastrointestinal anastomosis

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**【Abstract】Objective** To explore the value of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) in patients with choledocholithiasis after Billroth II gastrointestinal anastomosis. **Methods** A retrospective cohort study was conducted to retrospective review the data of 189 patients with choledocholithiasis treated by ERCP from December 2015 to November 2017 in Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Second Hospital of Hebei Medical University. According to the history of Billroth II gastrointestinal anastomosis, the patients who have not undergone digestive surgery were divided into the normal group ( $n = 167$ ) and patients who have undergone digestive surgery were divided into reconstruction group ( $n = 22$ ). The operation time, the success rate of stone extraction, complications, the hospitalization time, total hospitalization expenses were compared between the two groups. Measurement data with normal distribution were represented as ( $Mean \pm SD$ ) and comparison between groups was analyzed using the  $t$  test. Measurement data with skewed distribution were described as  $M$  (range). Comparisons of count data were analyzed using the  $\chi^2$  test or Fisher exact probability. **Results** The operation time of the normal