

DOI:10.3724/SP.J.1008.2013.00247

## 内镜下多塑料支架置入治疗活体肝移植术后胆管狭窄

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**[摘要]** **目的** 探讨内镜下多塑料支架置入治疗活体肝移植术后胆管狭窄的安全性及长期疗效。**方法** 2005年6月至2012年6月,共31例活体肝移植术后胆管狭窄患者接受内镜逆行胆胰管造影(ERCP)及多塑料支架置入治疗,记录内镜治疗技术成功率和ERCP相关并发症,对患者进行随访并观察支架维持时间、狭窄消除率和狭窄持续消除率。**结果** ERCP证实单纯胆管吻合口狭窄22例,胆管吻合口狭窄合并胆漏9例。27例成功置入塑料支架,内镜治疗技术成功率为87.1%(27/31)。ERCP并发症包括急性胰腺炎1例,急性胆管炎2例,支架部分移位2例,无操作相关死亡发生,支架中位维持时间为9.6个月,狭窄消除率为95%(19/20),狭窄持续消除率为88.2%(15/17;随访5~43个月,中位随访期38个月)。**结论** 内镜下多塑料支架置入治疗活体肝移植术后胆管狭窄是安全、有效的方法,其长期疗效满意,可成为活体肝移植术后胆管狭窄的一线治疗方法。

**[关键词]** 内镜逆行胆胰管造影术;塑料支架;活体肝移植;胆管狭窄

**[中图分类号]** R 657.4 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2013)03-0247-05

### Endoscopic deployment of multiple plastic stents for biliary stricture after living donor liver transplantation

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To evaluate the safety and long-term outcomes of endoscopic deployment of multiple plastic stents for treatment of biliary stricture after living donor liver transplantation (LDLT). **Methods** Between June 2005 and June 2012, 31 patients with biliary strictures after LDLT received endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography(ERCP) and multiple plastic stents placement. The technical success rate and ERCP-related complications were observed. The patients were followed up and the duration of stents treatment, stricture eliminating rate, and sustained clinical success rate were recorded. **Results** The ERCP findings revealed stricture in 22 cases and stricture plus leakage in 9. The endoscopic technical success rate was 87.1% (27/31). ERCP-related complications included acute pancreatitis in 1 case, acute cholangitis 2 and partial stent migration in 2. There were no procedure-related deaths. The median period from stent deployment to removal was 9.6 months. The stricture eliminating rate was 95% (19/20) and sustained clinical success rate was 88.2% (15/17) during a follow-up of 5-43 months (median 38 months). **Conclusion** Endoscopic deployment of multiple plastic stents is safe and effective for biliary stricture after LDLT, with acceptable long-term outcomes, and the method may be a first-line therapy option for biliary stricture after LDLT.

**[Key words]** endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancteography; plastic stents; living donor liver transplantation; biliary stricture  
[Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ,2013,34(3):247-251]

原位肝移植术是治疗终末期肝脏疾病的有效方法。因尸肝供体的缺乏,活体肝移植(living donor liver transplantation, LDLT)逐渐成为尸肝移植(deceased donor liver transplantation, DDLT)以外重要的可选方法。尽管随着肝源的选择、摘除与保存方法的改进及胆管重建技术的成熟,肝移植术后

胆管并发症发生率明显降低,但胆管狭窄仍占了肝移植术后胆道并发症的40%<sup>[1]</sup>。由于LDLT手术的特殊性,LDLT术后胆管狭窄发生率远较DDLTL高<sup>[2]</sup>。

近年来内镜下球囊扩张和(或)支架置入成为治疗DDLTL患者胆管狭窄的有效方法<sup>[3]</sup>,而LDLT术

**[收稿日期]** 2013-01-23 **[接受日期]** 2013-03-01

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后胆管狭窄更严重、局部成角扭曲,狭窄更接近肝门等特殊性质使内镜治疗在技术上更复杂,导致内镜治疗成功率较低,仅为37%~68%<sup>[4-5]</sup>。更积极的内镜治疗手段可能提高LDLT术后胆管狭窄治疗成功率。本研究回顾分析了本院采用内镜下多塑料支架置入治疗LDLT术后胆管狭窄的安全性与长期疗效,并总结操作经验,为提高内镜治疗成功率提供帮助。

## 1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料 自2005年6月至2012年6月,共31例LDLT术后胆管狭窄患者接受内镜逆行胆胰管造影(ERCP)及多塑料支架置入治疗。患者因反复胆道感染、黄疸来本院就诊,其中男性28例、女性3例,年龄7~63岁,平均(42.7±12.8)岁。移植原因包括终末期肝病26例,原发性肝癌3例,不明原因肝硬化1例,Calori病1例。除2例小儿患者为左叶肝移植,其余均为右叶肝移植,所有患者均为胆管端端重建。移植术后至内镜干预中位时间为6.2(2~11)个月。

1.2 治疗方法 所有患者行ERCP前均行磁共振胆胰管造影(MRCP)和(或)肝脏增强CT明确有无ERCP指征,了解胆管梗阻部位及范围以指导ERCP术中超选。按ERCP常规术前准备,采用静脉滴注丙泊酚3~5 mg/(kg·min)进行静脉麻醉。选用Olympus JF-260V或Olympus TJF-240型十二指肠镜。常规方法进行选择性胆管插管,插管成功后注入少量造影剂了解自体胆管情况。当导丝越过狭窄段进入供体胆管时循导丝插入切开刀,先尽量抽出淤滞的胆汁,然后造影显示狭窄段以上供体胆管树情况,在插管超选过程中可应用切开刀、取石球囊、三腔造影导管及配合各种类型的导丝协助超选及通过狭窄段。当造影显示存在胆管狭窄伴吻合口胆漏时可根据狭窄段口径放置单根或多根7~8.5F塑料支架至肝内胆管或先行置入鼻胆管,但通常不行扩张。存在胆管狭窄且行LDLT已超过1个月的患者,采用扩张探条(6~8.5F)在导丝引导下逐级扩张狭窄段(如探条不能通过狭窄段时可采用Soehendra支架回收器进行狭窄段扩张),然后留置多根塑料支架。如患者LDLT术后已超过3个月且无明显胆漏征象,则在使用扩张探条扩张狭窄段后继续使用直径6~10 mm的柱状气囊进行狭窄段扩张,柱状气囊直径不超过狭窄段近端扩张肝内胆管直径。然后在导

丝引导下逐一置入尽可能多的7F塑料胆道支架,使支架总口径达最大,进行吻合口支撑<sup>[6]</sup>。有胆漏或放置单根支架的患者,术后引流2~3个月进行复查,胆漏未愈者再次置入支架引流;如胆漏已愈但仍存在胆管狭窄,则进行狭窄段充分扩张,然后留置多根支架进行局部支撑。如造影发现胆管结石或胆泥,可在扩张狭窄段后用取石球囊清理胆道。已放置多根支架的患者,建议尽量留置支架6~12个月并定期复查,如期间发生支架失效则提前行内镜介入治疗。拔除支架后进行胆管造影,如狭窄已消除,仅留置鼻胆管引流2~3 d,如无胆道感染或黄疸加重情况则予拔除;如仍存在狭窄则再重复行局部气囊扩张及多支架支撑治疗。

1.3 观察指标与随访 收集患者ERCP治疗相关资料,包括内镜治疗次数、胆管扩张方法、支架类型、支架数目等,统计内镜治疗成功率。术后观察ERCP相关并发症。出院后每月复查肝功能、每3个月复查腹部超声,支架拔除后定期电话随访,统计支架维持时间、狭窄消除率和狭窄持续消除率,若狭窄复发可再次放置支架。

内镜治疗技术成功是指在ERCP下通过狭窄段顺利置入1根或数根塑料支架。狭窄消除定义为胆管原狭窄段管径明显增大,直径达狭窄近端胆管直径80%或以上,且充盈的取石球囊可顺利通过狭窄段<sup>[7-8]</sup>。狭窄持续消除定义为支架拔除后随访期间肝功能正常,无再出现胆管狭窄的相关症状,并持续3个月以上<sup>[9]</sup>。狭窄复发为狭窄缓解、支架拔除后3个月内再次出现黄疸、反复胆管炎等症状并经MRCP或ERCP等检查证实再次出现胆管狭窄<sup>[8]</sup>。ERCP相关并发症根据Cotton等<sup>[10]</sup>的定义诊断。

## 2 结果

2.1 ERCP治疗及并发症情况 31例患者选择性胆管插管造影均成功,有4例患者未能通过胆管狭窄段进入供体胆管,其余27例均成功置入塑料支架,内镜治疗技术成功率为87.1%(27/31)。成功置入支架后1个月内患者相关症状均缓解,支架置入后原来的胆道感染均控制,伴黄疸的患者1个月内总胆红素均下降至基线水平75%以上。31例患者经造影证实22例为单纯胆管吻合口狭窄;9例为胆管吻合口狭窄合并胆漏,其中7例经探条扩张后均一期置入1~3根7F塑料支架,第2次ERCP复查胆漏均治愈,另2例未能通过狭窄段(1例仅在胆漏

形成囊腔内置入鼻胆管)。成功置入胆道塑料支架的27例患者需行ERCP 1~5次,平均1.78次。平均置入塑料支架数2.33根,最多4根,平均支架总口径17F,最大28F。治疗早期并发症有ERCP术后急性胰腺炎1例,急性胆管炎2例,但均经保守治疗后缓解。晚期并发症有塑料支架部分移位2例,无操作相关死亡发生。

2.2 随访结果 成功置入胆道塑料支架的27例患者支架维持时间3~48个月,平均(11.6±9.3)个月,中位维持时间9.6个月。3例原发性肝癌行移植的患者均因肿瘤复发死亡(分别在支架置入后3、5、6个月发现),失访4例(2例置入1根塑料支架,在5.3

个月与7个月时因支架堵塞胆管炎来我院更换,更换后失访;另2例分别置入2根14F、16F塑料支架,分别在维持8个月与10.5个月时出现反复胆管炎再次行ERCP,术中发现狭窄缓解,予拔除支架,但此后失访)。其余20例患者中有2例仍在治疗中,另外18例在支架拔除时有17例缓解,1例未缓解行外科手术治疗,塑料支架治疗LDLT术后胆管吻合口狭窄的狭窄消除率达95%(19/20例)。17例随访至今(5~43个月,平均28.8个月,中位随访期38个月),有4例复发,复发患者经再次内镜治疗,其中2例缓解,2例仍在治疗中,狭窄持续消除率达88.2%(15/17)。

2.3 典型病例 典型病例治疗过程见图1。

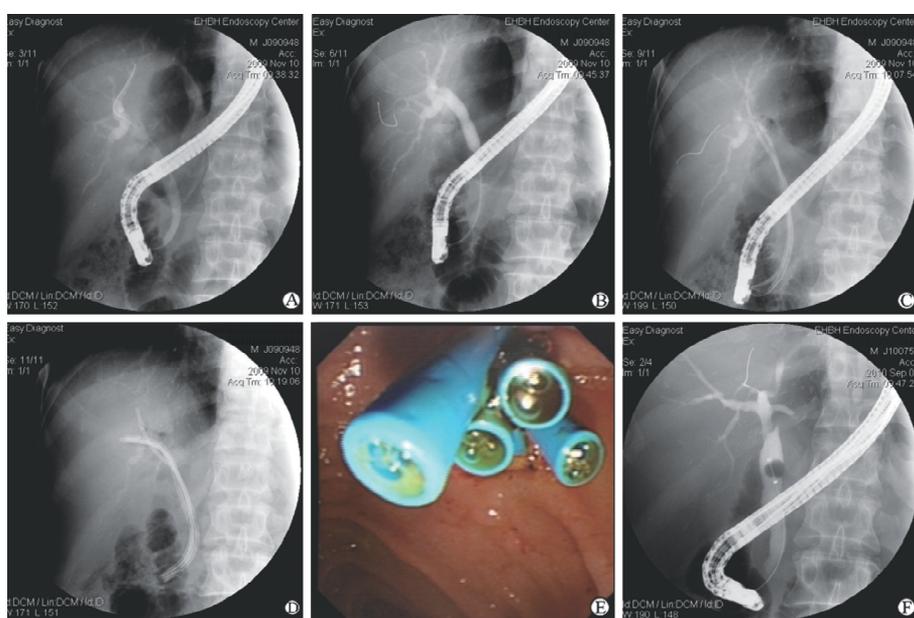


图1 内镜下多塑料支架置入治疗LDLT术后胆管吻合口狭窄

Fig 1 Post-LDLT biliary anastomotic stricture endoscopically treated with multiple plastic stents

LDLT: Living donor liver transplantation. A: Endoscopic retrograde cholangiography showing a tight anastomotic site annular stricture; B: The stricture was dilated to 6 mm with a balloon; C: Two 7F plastic stents were deployed via the guidewire; D: Four 7F plastic stents were deployed finally; E: The distal end of the four stents were located out of the papilla; F: The biliary anastomotic stricture was relieved completely after 9.6 months, the patient was alive tube-free for about 36 months without any symptoms or signs of restenosis

### 3 讨论

LDLT必须采用供体一侧的肝管与受体的肝外胆管进行对接,供体的胆管解剖变异大,并常常遭遇胆管管径不匹配、供体胆管直径过细、游离距离短、手术操作复杂、技术难度大、吻合困难等不利因素;此外血管的吻合也十分困难,胆管局部血管丛缺血风险亦较高,因此LDLT术后胆管狭窄发生率远高于DDLT,达16.2%~35.6%<sup>[2,11-12]</sup>。

内镜下行胆管狭窄段扩张随后放置1根或多根塑料支架是治疗胆管良性狭窄的一线方法,使大部分患者避免经皮肝胆管造影(PTC)或手术治疗。内镜下单纯球囊扩张或球囊扩张联合胆管支架置入治疗DDLT术后胆管狭窄的狭窄持续缓解率为50%~90%<sup>[7,13]</sup>。与DDLT术后胆管狭窄相比,LDLT胆管吻合时供体胆管直径细,而受体胆管粗,供受体胆管直径的差异使LDLT吻合口狭窄更加复杂;同时近端胆管与远端胆管可形成一锐利的成

角扭曲,加之移植肝术后代偿增大,常常可加剧成角扭曲,并且狭窄部分口径更小,这些因素可影响导丝通过狭窄段,从而降低内镜治疗技术成功率(仅为46.7%~76%<sup>[5,14-15]</sup>)。本研究中内镜治疗技术成功率为87.1%(27/31),较既往文献报道高。总结操作经验,下列措施可能有助于通过狭窄段,提高内镜治疗技术成功率:采用超滑的软导丝与其他器械协调配合;尝试采用切开刀不断改变前端弯曲角度,以顺应胆管的角度,用充气球囊轻轻下拉胆管,减少局部成角角度,也可尝试用三腔导管改变导丝行走轨迹。本研究中未能成功通过狭窄段的4例患者中1例造影示总肝管截断,狭窄严重,采用多种方法反复尝试未能通过狭窄段;2例患者狭窄段局部胆管扭曲,严重成角,虽经上述方法尝试,导丝仍未能通过狭窄段进入供体胆管;1例狭窄局部胆漏较明显,导丝较易插出胆系外,导丝未能进入供体胆管,考虑局部胆管存在窦道,导丝超选未能成功。

尽管文献报道手术处理肝移植术后胆道并发症取得了良好的效果,但因手术创伤及相关并发症,ERCP仍然是处理肝移植术后胆道并发症的首选方法<sup>[16]</sup>。通常手术干预仅用于一些选择性的患者如吻合口断裂、巨大胆漏或胆道并发症相关的重症腹腔或全身感染<sup>[17]</sup>。PTC也可用于治疗肝移植术后胆道并发症,但PTC治疗LDLT术后胆管狭窄可引起门静脉肝动脉损伤、胆道出血、胆管炎、胸腔积血甚至死亡<sup>[18-19]</sup>。因此PTC治疗LDLT术后胆管狭窄仍受怀疑,通常仅在ERCP治疗失败后作为补救治疗措施,而不作为一线治疗方法<sup>[5]</sup>。

文献报道内镜下处理LDLT术后胆管狭窄,平均需行ERCP 1.5~6.3次<sup>[14,20-22]</sup>,维持治疗时间10周至14.3个月<sup>[15,21-22]</sup>,支架拔除时狭窄消除率为46.7%~75%<sup>[14,21]</sup>,狭窄持续消除率为36.9%~51%<sup>[15,20,22]</sup>。本研究中平均行ERCP 1.78次,平均支架置入数2.33根,置入支架总口径17~28F,平均维持(11.6±9.3)个月,支架拔除时狭窄消除率为95%(19/20),狭窄持续消除率达88.2%(15/17),优于上述文献报道。国外文献报道置入塑料支架时通常使用大口径的塑料支架(最大11.5F),但置入支架数目较少,且置入支架总口径较小,其有效率仅为51%~79.6%<sup>[14-15,20-22]</sup>,而本研究置入支架口径较小,但置入支架数目多,总口径大,这有利于维持球囊扩张后的狭窄段的最大直径,使狭窄段在最大支架总口径的基础上进行胆管重塑,避免支架拔除后狭窄段出

现重新狭窄的趋势;并且多塑料支架可减少支架堵塞所致的梗阻性黄疸与胆管炎等并发症的发生<sup>[23]</sup>,并且支架间形成间隙有利于胆汁引流,从而延长支架通畅期,减少内镜介入次数。

对于其他原因所致的胆管良性狭窄,已有文献报道使用全覆膜可回收金属支架可减少ERCP操作次数,并减少支架维持时间<sup>[24-25]</sup>。但其使用指征比较严格,仅适用于较低位肝外胆管狭窄,狭窄段上缘距离肝总管分叉处不少于2cm。而在LDLT患者,活体供肝的特点决定了其狭窄位置更高,而且不存在肝总管分叉处。如使用金属支架可能发生金属支架近端移位导致某一胆管分支完全堵塞,可导致致命性急性梗阻性化脓性胆管炎,因此目前的全覆膜可回收金属支架不适用于在LDLT患者胆管狭窄中应用。

总之,对于LDLT术后胆管狭窄患者,内镜下通过充分扩张,一期或分期置入多根塑料支架进行狭窄段长期支撑,可有效消除胆管狭窄,获得持续缓解和满意的长期疗效。内镜下多塑料支架置入可成为治疗LDLT术后胆管狭窄的一线治疗方法。

#### 4 利益冲突

所有作者声明本文不涉及任何利益冲突。

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