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## ERCP/EST-LC 治疗胆囊结石合并胆总管结石临床疗效及并发症 \*

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**摘要 目的:** 考察内镜下逆行胰胆管造影术 / 十二指肠乳头括约肌切开术加腹腔镜胆囊切除术 (endoscopic retrograde pancreatic angiography/endoscopic sphincterotomy-laparoscopic cholecystectomy, ERCP/EST-LC) 对胆囊结石合并胆总管结石的临床疗效和安全性。**方法:** 选 80 例胆囊结石合并胆总管结石患者, 随机数字表法分为两组, 每组 40 例, 对照组进行 LCBDE-LC 手术, 研究组进行 ERCP/EST-LC 手术, 以手术成功率、围术期相关指标和术后并发症等指标考察对患者的临床疗效。**结果:** 对照组手术成功率为 95.0 %, 研究组患者手术成功率为 97.5 %, 两组无显著差异 ( $P>0.05$ ), 研究组患者的手术时间和术中出血量与对照组相比均无显著差异 ( $P>0.05$ ), 研究组胃肠功能恢复时间为  $39.64\pm5.34$  h, 显著长于对照组的  $37.19\pm3.17$  h ( $P<0.05$ ), 研究组住院时间为  $14.17\pm2.06$  d, 显著长于对照组的  $11.85\pm2.71$  d ( $P<0.05$ )。两组患者的胆道感染、急性胰腺炎、肠穿孔、结石残留以及胆管炎的发生率无显著差异 ( $P>0.05$ ), 对照组胆漏发生率为 7.50 %, 显著高于研究组的 0.00 % ( $P<0.05$ ), 而研究组术后出血发生率为 10.00 %, 显著高于对照组的 2.50 % ( $P<0.05$ ), 对照组并发症总发生率为 12.50 %, 研究组为 15.00 %, 两组比较无显著差异 ( $P>0.05$ )。对照组术后一年复发率为 15.00 %, 研究组的复发率为 17.50 %, 经统计分析, 两组术后复发率无显著差异 ( $P>0.05$ ), 其余患者无腹痛、发热、黄疸等情况。**结论:** ERCP/EST-LC 治疗胆囊结石合并胆总管结石临床疗效确切、并发症少, 安全性高。

**关键词:** ERCP/EST-LC; 胆囊结石; 胆总管结石; 疗效; 并发症

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## Clinical Efficacy and Complications of ERCP/EST-LC in the Treatment of Gallstones Combined with Choledocholithiasis\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the clinical efficacy and safety of ERCP/EST-LC on gallbladder stones combined with common bile duct stones. **Methods:** Taking 80 patients with gallbladder stones and common bile duct stones as the research objects, they were divided into the study group and the control group by random number table method, with 40 cases in each group. The control group underwent LCBDE-LC surgery, and the study group underwent ERCP/EST-LC surgery. The clinical efficacy of patients was investigated by indicators such as surgical success rate, perioperative indicators and postoperative complications. **Results:** The operation success rate of the control group was 95.0 %, and the operation success rate of the study group was 97.5 %. There was no significant difference between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in the operation time and intraoperative blood loss of the study group compared with the control group. ( $P>0.05$ ), the recovery time of gastrointestinal function in the study group was  $39.64\pm5.34$  h, which was significantly longer than  $37.19\pm3.17$  h in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ), and the hospital stay in the study group was  $14.17\pm2.06$  d, which was significantly longer than the control group  $11.85\pm2.71$  d ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in the incidence of biliary tract infection, acute pancreatitis, intestinal perforation, residual stones, and cholangitis between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). The incidence of bile leakage in the control group was 7.50 %, which was significantly higher than the 0.00 % in the study group ( $P<0.05$ ), and the incidence of postoperative bleeding in the study group was 10.00 %, which was significantly higher than 2.50 % in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The total incidence of complications was 12.50 % in the control group, and 15.00 % in the study group. There was no significant difference between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). The one-year recurrence rate of the control group was 15.00 %, and the recurrence rate of the study group was 17.50 %. According to statistical analysis, there was no significant difference in the recurrence rate between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). The remaining patients had no abdominal pain, fever, jaundice. **Conclusion:** ERCP/EST-LC treatment of gallbladder stones combined with choledocholithiasis has definite clinical curative effect, few complications and high safety.

**Key words:** ERCP/EST-LC; Gallbladder stones; Common bile duct stones; Curative effect; Complications

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## 前言

胆石症是一种常见疾病,我国发病率为10%左右<sup>[1,2]</sup>。近年来,随着社会压力、饮食结构习惯等的变化,其发病率呈逐渐上升趋势<sup>[3,4]</sup>,约有15%~18%的胆囊结石患者合并有胆总管结石,胆石症治愈后复发率高<sup>[5,6]</sup>,常引起严重的并发症,如胰腺炎、胆管炎以及肝脏功能障碍等<sup>[7-9]</sup>,应采取积极的治疗态度,尽早治疗。对胆囊结石合并胆总管结石的治疗手段也在不断优化,从开腹手术治疗逐渐发展为目前的微创手术治疗<sup>[10-12]</sup>。目前微创治疗肝外胆管结石的术式种类较多,主要包括腹腔镜胆总管探查取石术(laparoscopic common bile duct exploration, LCBDE)联合腹腔镜胆囊切除术(LC),内镜逆行胆管造影/括约肌切开取石术(ERCP/EST)联合LC等<sup>[13,14]</sup>,治疗手段得到了广泛的开展,疗效也取得了患者及医生的肯定。但不同治疗手段均存在一定的优缺点,LCBDE治疗需切开胆总管进行取石,疗效确切、安全性高,但是“T”管留置引起很多不便,可能会引起胆漏等并发症<sup>[15,17]</sup>,ERCP/EST治疗对患者创伤较小、能减少

患者痛苦,降低外科手术和麻醉风险,但是对于老年患者取石效率低,且造成括约肌结构的破坏,易引起消化液返流,结石复发等<sup>[18-20]</sup>。

目前对于两种方案存在一定的争议,为确定胆囊结石合并胆总管结石的临床首选术式,本研究采用ERCP/EST-LC和LCBDE-LC,以手术成功率、围术期相关指标(手术时间、术中出血量、术后胃肠功能恢复情况等)和术后并发症等指标考察对患者的临床疗效,具体如下。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 基本信息

选择80例2017年5月~2019年5月就诊于我院的胆囊结石合并胆总管结石患者,随机数字表法分为两组,每组40例。一般资料见表1所示,两组的基本信息经分析无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。患者及家属签署知情同意书,获得医院伦理委员会准许。

表1 基本资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of basic data

Groups	Age(years)		Gender		Stone size (cm)	Number of stones(%)		
	Age range	Average age	Male	Female		Negative detection	Alone	Multiple
Control group (n=40)	18~77	55.3±7.8	22	18	0.63±0.42	5(12.5)	31(77.5)	8(20.0)
Study group (n=40)	19~75	57.1±6.6	24	16	0.59±0.38	4(10.0)	30(75.0)	10(25.0)

### 1.2 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:根据胆道镜在肝胆管结石病诊断与治疗中的应用专家共识(2019版)等<sup>[21-23]</sup>,经MRCP、CT、B超、总胆红素以及直接胆红素等检查,确诊为胆囊结石合并胆总管结石患者;胆总管结石直径<15 mm;患者结石数目<5枚;ASA为I~II;对手术耐受性好患者;依从性好、知情同意者。

排除标准:合并急重症胆囊炎、胆管炎、胰腺炎者;合并肝硬化、肝脏囊肿以及肿瘤者;既往上腹部多次手术者;不能耐受麻醉者;怀孕患者。

### 1.3 治疗方法

对照组进行LCBDE-LC手术:术前禁食水,对患者进行全身麻醉,取仰卧位,对术区消毒后铺无菌巾,一般采用四孔法。全麻后充入CO<sub>2</sub>建立气腹后换入套管针置入腹腔镜,于剑突下、脐下或脐周建立操作孔,切口约0.5~1.0 cm,于右锁骨肋骨边缘处做2个大小不等的切口大小约为0.5~1.0 cm,分别置入气腹针等。探查解剖胆囊三角和胆总管前壁,充分显露出胆囊动脉、游离胆囊周围组织,并采用可溶夹闭胆囊动脉,凝断后结扎固定。细针穿刺明确胆总管后,微型剪刀纵行切开前壁,切口约为1 cm。依次探查肝内胆管至胆总管远端,采用网篮取石,取尽结石后,放置适宜大小的T管,胆囊切除后放置腹腔引流管。

研究组进行ERCP/EST-LC手术:术前禁食水,患者取左侧卧位,局部麻醉或全麻后,采用十二指肠镜,到达十二指肠乳头部位,从乳头处开口插入造影管,将造影剂注入进行胆道造影,明确胆总管结构、结石所处位置、大小及数量等,再行EST术,

使用电切刀沿胆总管方向插入乳头部位,于十二指肠乳头括约肌位置约11~1点钟方向切开,切口约为1~2 cm,采用网篮取石,较大结石使用钬激光破碎后取出,再以球囊导管清理胆道,最终留置鼻胆管引流,术后给予患者抑制胰酶、抑酸以及止血等处理、引流液颜色及引流量。术后2~3 d症状缓解后且上腹部疼痛消失后,进行LC手术。

### 1.4 观察指标

1.4.1 围术期有关指标 记录两组患者的手术成功率、手术时间、术中出血量、胃肠功能恢复时间、住院时间等指标。

1.4.2 术后并发症 对两组患者术后并发症进行统计分析,如胆道感染、胆漏、急性胰腺炎、肠穿孔、出血、结石残留、胆管炎等。

1.4.3 术后随访 采用门诊复查、电话回访等方式对患者出院后一年内的胆石症复发情况进行统计。

### 1.5 数据处理

应用SPSS 19.0,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,用t检验,计数资料以率(%)表示,用 $\chi^2$ 检验, $P<0.05$ 有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 围术期相关指标

对照组手术成功率为95.0%,研究组患者手术成功率为97.5%,两组无显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),研究组患者的手术时间和术中出血量与对照组相比均无显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),研究组胃肠功能恢复时间为 $39.64\pm5.34$  h,显著长于对照组的 $37.19\pm3.17$  h( $P<0.05$ ),研究组住院时间为 $14.17\pm2.06$  d,显著长于对照组的 $11.85\pm2.71$  d( $P<0.05$ ),见表2。

表 2 围术期有关指标

Table 2 Perioperative related indicators

Groups	Surgical success rate (%)	Operation time (min)	Intraoperative blood loss (mL)	Gastrointestinal function recovery time (h)	Hospital stay (d)
Control group (n=40)	38(95.0)	129.98±12.54	27.52±3.64	37.19±3.17	11.85±2.71
Study group (n=40)	39(97.5)	131.11±13.51	26.73±4.18	39.64±5.34*	14.17±2.06*

Note: \*  $P<0.05$  compared with control group.

## 2.2 术后并发症

本研究对两组患者胆道感染、胆漏、急性胰腺炎、肠穿孔、出血、结石残留以及胆管炎等术后并发症进行比较,结果见表3所示。经统计分析,两组患者的胆道感染、急性胰腺炎、肠穿孔、结石残留以及胆管炎的发生率无显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),对照组胆漏发生率为7.50%,显著高于研究组的0.00%( $P<0.05$ ),而研究组术后出血发生率为10.00%,显著高于对照组的2.50%

( $P<0.05$ ),对照组并发症总发生率为12.50%,研究组为15.00%,两组比较无显著差异( $P>0.05$ )。

## 2.3 术后随访情况

本研究对两组患者出院后一年内的术后复发情况进行随访,结果显示对照组的复发率为15.00%,研究组的复发率为17.50%,经统计分析,两组术后复发率无显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),其余患者无腹痛、发热、黄疸等情况。

表 3 术后并发症情况比较(例,%)

Table 3 Comparison of postoperative complications (n,%)

Complications	Control group(n=40)	Study group (n=40)
Biliary infection	1(2.50)	1(2.50)
Bile leakage	3(7.50)	0(0.00)*
Acute pancreatitis	2(5.00)	3(7.50)
Bowel perforation	0(0.00)	1(2.50)
Bleeding	1(2.50)	4(10.0)*
Stone residue	3(7.50)	1(2.50)
cholangitis	0(0.00)	1(2.50)
Total incidence	5(12.50)	6(15.00)

Note: \*  $P<0.05$  compared with control group.

## 3 讨论

胆石症指的是发生于胆道系统中的结石病,分为肝内和肝外胆管结石两种,肝外胆管结石又可分为胆囊结石、肝总管结石以及胆总管结石<sup>[24,25]</sup>。胆石症的病因尚未明确,一般认为与遗传因素、饮食习惯、身体肥胖、糖尿病、溶血性疾病等因素有关,是由多种因素共同影响的结果<sup>[26]</sup>。

胆囊结石主要表现为胆绞痛、上肢隐痛,作息紊乱过度劳累时的右上腹隐痛,饱胀、呃逆、嗳气等。正常情况下,胆总管结石无明显症状,但是当结石引起胆管梗阻时可出现腹痛或黄疸等症状,若继发胆管炎,可出现Charcot三联征,表现为腹痛、寒战高热以及黄疸,治疗不及时可进一步发展为神经中枢系统抑制、休克、Charcot三联征,被称为Reynolds五联征。

治疗胆石症的微创手术主要包括ERCP/EST和LCBDE两种。ERCP/EST-LC治疗胆囊结石并胆总管结石,取石率高,优势明显,一般成功率可达95%以上,再辅助以柱状球囊扩张、碎石等技术,可对1.5~2 cm的结石进行处理。也存在一定的不足之处,因该手术需两步进行,且会破坏患者的乳头括约肌,易产生出血、穿孔、胰腺炎等并发症,有报道表示术后长期可能存在结石复发、胆管炎、肠液反流,甚至增加胆管癌风险。但也有研究对该手术进行10~20年的随访,显示ERCP/EST-LC未增

加胆管癌发病率。LCBDE的优势在于能一期完成手术,且保留了Oddi括约肌的功能,但术后保留T管会明显降低患者生活质量,操作上,需要胆总管直径大于10 mm,对缝合要求较高,术后易产生胆漏和胆道狭窄风险。本研究采用这两种术式治疗胆囊结石合并胆总管结石,显示对照组手术成功率为95.0%,研究组患者手术成功率为97.5%,两组无显著差异,研究组患者的手术时间和术中出血量与对照组相比均无显著差异,研究组胃肠功能恢复时间和住院时间显著长于对照组。表明两种手术的成功率均较高,无明显差异,而ERCP/EST-LC患者术后胃肠功能恢复时间和住院时间均较长。与张建锋的研究相似,探讨LCBDE-LC与ERCP/EST-LC2种术式对胆囊结石合并胆总管结石的疗效,结果显示两组手术的成功率均为100%,对比无差异;ERCP/EST-LC组发生术后并发急性胰腺炎,术后出血发生率高于LCBDE-LC组,LCBDE-LC组手术时间、住院时间、术后胃肠功能恢复时间及住院费用均少于ERCP/EST-LC组,在同样适应证下,优先选择行LCBDE+LC术式治疗胆囊结石合并胆总管结石效果较好。

本研究对两组患者的并发症情况进行分析,显示对照组并发症总发生率为12.50%,研究组为15.00%,两组比较无显著差异,与易新平的研究类似,探讨LCBDE-LC与ERCP/EST-LC治疗胆囊结石合并胆总管结石的临床效果,结果显示两组

并发症发生率差异无统计学意义,说明两种方式治疗胆囊结石合并胆总管结石临床疗效确切、并发症少。两组患者的胆道感染、急性胰腺炎、肠穿孔、结石残留以及胆管炎的发生率无显著差异,与蒋亚新的研究类似,比较 LCBDE-LC 与 ERCP/EST- LC 治疗胆囊结石合并胆总管结石老年患者的临床疗效,结果显示两组患者结石复发,胆道感染发生率无统计学差异,均未发生胆道狭窄,胰腺炎,胆管恶变等情况。本研究对照组胆漏发生率为 7.50 %,显著高于研究组的 0.00 %,而研究组术后出血发生率为 10.00 %,显著高于对照组的 2.50 %。表明 ERCP/EST- LC 的并发症主要集中于急性胰腺炎和出血,LCBDE-LC 手术的并发症主要集中于胆漏和结石残留,张建峰<sup>[3]</sup>的研究也得出了此结论。本研究对两组患者出院后一年内的术后复发情况进行随访,结果显示对照组的复发率为 15.00 %,研究组的复发率为 17.50 %,经统计分析,两组术后复发率无显著差异,其余患者无腹痛、发热、黄疸等情况。总体上两组的安全性类似。

综上所述,ERCP/EST-LC 治疗胆囊结石合并胆总管结石临床疗效确切、并发症少,安全性高。本研究也存在一定的不足,样本量少,结果可能存在一定的偏移,同时对于多数的老年患者,临床工作中仍需坚持个体化原则,根据患者的病情及技术条件灵活选择手术方式。

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