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· 专题研究 ·

保留器官的胰腺切除术治疗胰腺良性或低度恶性肿瘤： 单中心 66 例报告

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摘 要

目的：探讨保留器官的胰腺切除术治疗胰腺良性或低度恶性肿瘤的临床价值。

方法：回顾性分析南昌大学第一附属医院普通外科 2009 年 1 月—2016 年 12 月间 66 例胰腺良性或低度恶性肿瘤施行保留器官的胰腺切除术患者的临床资料。其中胰岛素瘤 34 例，实性假乳头状瘤 16 例，浆液性囊腺瘤 9 例，导管内乳头状黏液瘤 4 例，无功能性神经内分泌肿瘤、副神经节瘤和黏液性囊腺瘤各 1 例；肿瘤局部切除术 34 例，中段胰腺切除术 10 例，保留脾脏的胰体尾切除术 13 例，保留幽门的胰十二指肠切除术 6 例，保留十二指肠的胰头切除术 3 例。

结果：平均手术时间为 (163.6 ± 77.4) min，平均术中出血量为 (234.4 ± 242.7) mL，平均术后住院时间为 (11.3 ± 8.1) d。总体腹部并发症、残胰生化漏、B /C 级胰瘘、腹腔内感染、胃排空延迟和腹腔内出血发生率分别为 36.4%、15.2%、10.6%、6.1%、3.0% 和 1.5%。无再手术和手术相关死亡。术后平均随访 (47.2 ± 25.6) 个月，新发糖尿病和需胰酶替代治疗发生率分别为 3.1% (排除 34 例胰岛素瘤患者) 和 1.5%，无肿瘤复发和转移。

结论：保留器官的胰腺切除术能最大程度保留胰腺实质和周围脏器，避免胰腺的内外分泌或脾脏功能的过度丧失，可作为胰腺良性或低度恶性肿瘤的首选术式。

关键词

胰腺良性 / 低度恶性肿瘤；保留器官；胰腺切除手术；临床疗效
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Organ preserving pancreatectomy for pancreatic benign or low-grade malignant tumor: a report of 66 cases in a single institution

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Abstract

Objective: To investigate the clinical value of organ preserving pancreatectomy in treatment of benign or low-grade malignant pancreatic tumors.

Methods: The clinical data of 66 patients with pancreatic benign or low-grade malignant tumor who underwent organ preserving pancreatectomy from January 2009 to December 2016 in the Department of General Surgery

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of the First Affiliated Hospital, Nanchang University were retrospectively analyzed. Of the patients, the lesion included insulinoma in 34 cases, solid pseudopapillary tumor in 6 cases, serous cystadenoma in 9 cases, intraductal papillary mucinous tumor in 4 cases, and nonfunctional neuroendocrine tumor, paraganglioma and mucinous cystadenoma in one case each; 34 cases underwent tumor enucleation, 10 cases underwent middle segmental pancreatectomy, 13 cases underwent spleen-preserving distal pancreatectomy, 6 cases underwent pylorus-preserving pancreaticoduodenectomy and 3 cases underwent duodenum-preserving pancreatic head resection.

Results: The mean operative time was (163.6±77.4) min, intraoperative blood loss was (234.4±242.7) mL, and length of postoperative hospital stay was (11.3±8.1) d. The incidence of overall abdominal complications, biochemical pancreatic leak, grade B/C pancreatic fistula, intra-abdominal infection, delayed gastric emptying and intra-abdominal bleeding were 36.4%, 15.2%, 10.6%, 6.1%, 3.0% and 1.5%, respectively. No reoperation was required and no death occurred in any of the patients. After the mean follow-up period of (47.2±25.6) months, the incidence of new-onset diabetes mellitus and requirement of pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy was 3.1% (the 34 cases with insulinoma were excluded) and 1.5% respectively, and no recurrence or metastasis was observed.

Conclusion: Organ preserving pancreatectomy can maximally preserve the pancreatic parenchyma and adjacent organs, avoid the excessive loss of pancreatic endocrine and exocrine functions and preserve the function of the spleen. It should be considered as the first option for treatment of benign or low-grade malignant pancreatic tumor.

Key words Pancreatic benign/low-grade malignant tumor; Organ-preserving; Pancreatectomy; Clinical efficacy

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胰腺肿瘤传统的手术方式为:肿瘤位于胰头部行胰十二指肠切除术(pancreaticoduodenectomy, PD),肿瘤位于胰体尾部行胰体尾联合脾切除术(distal pancreatectomy with splenectomy, DPS),肿瘤位于胰颈部时选择PD或DPS。对于胰腺良性或低度恶性肿瘤,如果同样采取PD或DPS术式,需切除过多的正常胰腺组织和周围脏器,可能会增加手术并发症,降低患者的术后生活质量,因此选择施行保留器官的胰腺切除术更为合理^[1-2]。本研究通过回顾性分析我院2009年1月—2016年12月间66例施行保留器官的胰腺切除术患者的临床资料,旨在探讨保留器官的胰腺切除术的临床应用价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本组男17例,女49例;年龄15~75岁,平均(46.9±16.1)岁;其中肿瘤局部切除术(tumor enucleation, EN)34例,中段胰腺切除术(middle segmental pancreatectomy, MSP)10例,保留

脾脏的胰体尾切除术(spleen-preserving distal pancreatectomy, SPDP)13例(保留脾血管9例、不保留脾血管4例),保留幽门的胰十二指肠切除术(pylorus preserving pancreaticoduodenectomy, PPPD)6例,保留十二指肠的胰头切除术(duodenum-preserving pancreatic head resection, DPPHR)3例;肿瘤位于胰头部13例,胰颈部8例,胰体部28例,胰尾部17例;肿瘤最大直径为1.0~13.0 cm,平均(3.5±2.5)cm。病理诊断:胰岛素瘤34例,实性假乳头状瘤16例,浆液性囊腺瘤9例,导管内乳头状黏液瘤4例,无功能性神经内分泌肿瘤、副神经节瘤和黏液性囊腺瘤各1例(表1)。

1.2 观察指标

手术时间、术中出血量、腹部并发症、术后住院时间以及新发糖尿病、需胰酶替代治疗的发生率。腹部并发症采用国际胰腺外科研究组和中华医学会外科学分会胰腺外科学组最新制订的诊断标准^[3-6],并按Clavien-Dindo分级系统进行并发症分级^[7-8]。

表1 病理诊断与手术方式

Table 1 Pathological diagnosis and surgical procedures

病理诊断	n	手术方式 (n)				
		EN	MSP	SPDP	PPPD	DPPHR
胰岛素瘤	34	30	1	3	0	0
黏液性囊腺瘤	1	0	0	1	0	0
浆液性囊腺瘤	9	1	2	4	1	1
导管内乳头状黏液瘤	4	0	0	1	2	1
实性假乳头状瘤	16	3	5	4	3	1
无功能性神经内分泌肿瘤	1	0	1	0	0	0
副神经节瘤	1	0	1	0	0	0

2 结果

2.1 手术与术后情况

平均手术时间为 (163.6 ± 77.4) min, 平均术中出血量为 (234.4 ± 242.7) mL, 平均术后住院时间为 (11.3 ± 8.1) d。术后总体腹部并发症

发生率为36.4% (24/66), 包括残胰生化漏10例 (15.2%), B/C级胰瘘7例 (10.6%), 腹腔内感染4例 (6.1%), 胃排空延迟2例 (3.0%), 腹腔内出血1例 (1.5%) (表2)。按Clavien-Dindo并发症分级系统, I级10例, II级2例, IIIa级12例。无再手术和手术相关死亡。

表2 各种术式的腹部并发症情况

Table 2 Postoperative abdominal complications in each procedure

术式	n	并发症 (n)				
		残胰生化漏	胰瘘 (B/C级)	胃排空延迟	腹腔内出血	腹腔内感染
EN	34	5	5 (5/0)	0	0	3
MSP	10	3	2 (2/0)	0	1	0
SPDP	13	2	0	0	0	1
PPPD	6	0	0	2	0	0
DPPHR	3	0	0	0	0	0

2.2 随访情况

术后随访至2017年3月, 随访时间5~97个月, 平均 (47.2 ± 25.6) 个月, 新发糖尿病的发生率为3.1% (1/32, 剔除34例胰岛素瘤病例); 需胰酶替代治疗的发生率为1.5% (1/66); 无肿瘤复发和转移。

3 讨论

保留器官的胰腺切除术主要包括EN、MSP、SPDP、DPPHR和PPPD^[9]。在本研究中, 对66例胰腺良性或低度恶性肿瘤患者分别施行上述5种保留器官的胰腺切除术, 术后总体腹部并发症发生率为36.4%, B/C级胰瘘发生率为10.6%, 与本单位PD术相当^[10]。文献^[11]报道, 胰腺良性肿瘤PD术后新发糖尿病和胰腺外分泌功能不全发生率分别为14.4%和25.2%。本组术后新发糖尿病和需胰酶替代治疗的发生率分别为3.1%和1.5%。可见, 保留器官的胰腺切除术在保护胰腺内外分泌功能方

面具有明显优势。

各种保留器官的胰腺切除术的应用体会如下: (1) EN术适用于直径<3 cm、位于胰腺表面且与主胰管有一定距离的胰腺良性或低度恶性肿瘤。该术式能最大限度保留正常胰腺组织, 同时缩短手术时间, 但术后胰瘘发生率较高^[12]。Faitot等^[13]报道126例EN术, 总体病死率和并发症发生率分别为0.8%和63%, 胰瘘发生率为57%, 其中B/C级胰瘘占41%, 但85%的胰瘘经保守治疗治愈; 术后新发糖尿病发生率为0.8%, 无1例出现胰腺外分泌功能不全。Wang等^[14]报道142例EN术后B/C级胰瘘发生率为15.5%。本组施行EN术34例, 主要适应证为胰岛素瘤, 术后并发症发生率为38.2%, B/C级胰瘘发生率为14.7%, 无胰腺内外分泌功能不全。(2) MSP术主要适用于中段胰腺即胰颈或近端胰体部的良性肿瘤和低度恶性肿瘤, 其目的是尽可能保留正常的胰腺组织, 降低患者术后胰腺内外分泌不全的风险。相对于PD术, MSP术保留了胃肠道、胆道结构和功能; 与

DPS术相比, MSP术可保留胰体尾及脾脏, 避免了脾切除后凶险性感染的风险以及免疫和凝血功能的异常。但由于MSP术后存在两个胰腺断面, 术后胰痿风险增加。Goudard等^[15]报道100例中段胰腺切除术, 总体并发症发生率为72%, B/C级胰痿发生率为44%; 再手术率为6%, 病死率为3%, 胰腺内、外分泌功能不全发生率分别为2%和6%。李伟强等^[16]报道胰腺良性和低度恶性肿瘤分别接受MSP术($n=32$)、PD术($n=30$)和DP术($n=36$), 3种术式的胰痿发生率无显著差异(18.8% vs. 12.5% vs. 25.0%, $P>0.05$), MSP组术后新发糖尿病发生率显著低于DP组(3.1% vs. 25.0%, $P<0.05$), PD组和DP组需要胰酶替代发生率分别为26.7%和13.9%, 而MSP组为0。本组施行MSP术10例, 均采用胰腺近端缝闭、远端胰腺空肠Roux-en-Y吻合方式重建, B级胰痿发生率为20%, 无C级胰痿, 无胰腺内外分泌功能不足。

(3) SPDP术是治疗胰体尾肿瘤的常用术式。SPDP术能避免DPS脾切除后诸多并发症, 保留了脾脏的免疫功能, 同时可避免脾切除术后凶险性感染的可能。按照是否合并脾动静脉切除可分为保留脾血管(Kimura法)与不保留脾血管(Warshaw法)两种。后者脾脏可经胃短、胃网膜左及脾韧带内的血管保障其血运, 但该术式有发生迟发性脾梗死和胃静脉曲张之虞, 因此应首选保留脾血管的术式^[17]。Pendola等^[18]报道一项Meta分析, 包括SPDP术521例, DPS术1131例, 结果显示两组的手术时间、术中失血量、胰痿、血栓形成、术后出血、切口感染和再手术的发生率均无统计学差异, 但SPDP组术中出血量少, 住院时间缩短, 腹腔液体积聚和脓肿的发生率明显降低, 术后脾静脉/门静脉血栓和新发糖尿病的发生率明显减少。本组施行SPDP术13例, 其中保留脾血管9例, 不保留脾血管4例, 术后并发残胰生化漏2例、腹腔感染1例, 无其它并发症。

(4) DPPHR术即Beger术, 其特点是切除门静脉右侧到十二指肠乳头、胆总管前方的部分胰腺, 保留胆总管和十二指肠之间的部分胰腺及距十二指肠内缘5~8 mm的胰腺组织, 以保证能够维持十二指肠的血供, 行胰腺断端与空肠Roux-en-Y吻合。虽然Beger手术的复杂程度与PD及PPPD相仿, 但Beger手术在切除胰头部病变的同时保存了消化道的完整性, 保留了胰-肠轴, 从而保证了胰腺的生理胰岛素分泌能力, 降低了胰岛素依赖性糖尿病的发

发生率。DPPHR术式主要适用于肿块型慢性胰腺炎及部分胰头部良性或低度恶性肿瘤^[19-20]。Beger等^[21]分析文献报道的416例胰头部肿瘤实施DPPHR术患者的临床资料, 结果显示胰痿发生率为19.2%, 严重的术后并发症发生率为8.8%, 再手术率和病死率分别为1.7%和0.48%; 与PD术相比, DPPHR术的胰痿、胃排空延迟发生率和病死率均无明显差异, 但DPPHR术能更好保护胰腺的内外分泌功能。本组施行DPPHR术3例, 术后无近期及远期并发症。

(5) PPPD术的主要适应证有: 胰头及其周围的良性病变; 壶腹癌、胆总管中下段癌和十二指肠癌, 以及尚未侵犯幽门及十二指肠的胰头癌。与PD术相比, PPPD手术切除范围要小, 手术时间缩短, 并能够完整保留胃生理功能, 有利于改善患者术后营养状况。但有文献报道PPPD术后胃排空延迟发生率较高。Huang等^[22]收集1978年1月—2014年7月间有关PPPD术与PD术的对比文献进行Meta分析, 其中PPPD组294例, PD组356例, 结果显示PPPD组术中失血量较少, 两组的胰痿、术后出血、腹腔脓肿、切口感染以及重插胃管发生率无显著差异, 手术时间以及住院时间也相当, 但PPPD组的胃排空延迟发生率高达41.5%, 显著高于PD组的31.2%。本组施行PPPD术6例, 术后2例并发B级胃排空延迟, 无其它并发症。

总而言之, 保留器官的胰腺切除术能最大程度保留胰腺实质和周围脏器, 避免胰腺的内外分泌或脾脏功能的过度丧失, 可作为胰腺良性或低度恶性肿瘤的首选术式。

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