

单孔腹腔镜技术在肾上腺病损切除术中的应用

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摘要:【目的】回顾分析腹膜后途径单孔腹腔镜肾上腺病损切除术的治疗体会,并与传统腹腔镜肾上腺病损手术作对照分析。【方法】收集 23 例接受了单孔腹腔镜肾上腺病损切除术的患者作为研究组,以同一术者主刀的 22 例传统腹腔镜肾上腺手术病例作对照组,共 45 例。记录手术时间、术中出血量、术后止痛药物剂量、肿瘤平均最大径线等手术指标,比较 2 组间的差异。【结果】两组手术均顺利完成,均无重大并发症发生。单孔腹腔镜组有一例患者需增加一枚曲卡完成手术。单孔与传统腹腔镜组平均手术时间分别为 (105 ± 43) min 和 (102 ± 37) min ($P > 0.05$),术中平均出血量 $5 \sim 100(35 \pm 30)$ mL 和 $10 \sim 120(30 \pm 31)$ mL ($P > 0.05$)平均术后止痛药物剂量分别为 (1.2 ± 1.1) 和 (2.1 ± 1.4) 吗啡当量($P < 0.05$),切除肿瘤平均最大径线分别为 $1.3 \sim 3.8(2.7 \pm 0.8)$ cm 和 $1.2 \sim 4.5(2.8 \pm 0.9)$ cm ($P > 0.05$)。【结论】单孔腹腔镜技术可应用于治疗较小体积的肾上腺肿瘤,并取得与传统腹腔镜相近的效果,并在切口美容、疼痛等方面有一定优势。

关键词:单孔腹腔镜;肾上腺肿瘤;手术方法

中图分类号:R737.25 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1672-3554(2014)02-0261-05

Clinical Application of Laparoendoscopic Single-site Technique in Resection of Adrenal Lesions

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Abstract: 【Objective】Laparoendoscopic single-site (LESS) surgeries have their own difficult surgical characteristics which need to be improved. In this study, we retrospectively reviewed the cases of the retroperitoneal LESS resection of adrenal lesions and compared with standard laparoscopic surgeries. 【Methods】Retroperitoneal LESS resection of adrenal lesions was performed in 23 consecutive patients with adrenal lesions, which were named as the study group. Surgical indices were recorded and compared with the indices of 22 cases obtained standard laparoscopic operations performed by the same surgeon. Totally 45 patients were involved. The differences of the mean operative times, blood losses, analgesia drugs used after operations and the median maximal diameters of the resected tumors between the two groups were compared by statistics methods. 【Results】All operations were completed uneventfully. No major complications were recorded. An extra trocar was added in one patient in the LESS group. For the LESS and standard laparoscopic operations, respectively, the mean operative times were (105 ± 43) min and (102 ± 37) min ($P > 0.05$), the mean blood losses were (35 ± 30) mL (range, 5 to 100 mL) and 30 ± 31 mL (range, 10 to 120 mL) ($P > 0.05$), the analgesia drugs used after operations in two groups were (1.2 ± 1.1) and (2.1 ± 1.4) morphine equivalents ($P < 0.05$). The median maximal diameters of resected tumors were (2.7 ± 0.8) cm (range, 1.3 to 3.8 cm) and (2.8 ± 0.9) cm (range, 1.2 to 4.5 cm) ($P > 0.05$). 【Conclusions】The technique of LESS can achieve comparable surgical efficiency to standard laparoscopy in treating small adrenal lesions, and has certain advantages in incision beauty and wound pain.

Key words: laparoendoscopic single-site surgery; adrenal lesions; operating method

[J SUN Yat-sen Univ(Med Sci), 2014, 35(2):261-265]

收稿日期:2013-12-14

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(81372767,81072115);教育部新世纪优秀人才计划(NCET-11-0541)项目;中山大学高校基本科研业务费青年教师重点培育项目。

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近年来,单孔腹腔镜手术(laparoendoscopic single-site, LESS)被应用于越来越多的病例,并 surgery 已证实是可行的^[1-2]。该技术在体表切口数、戳孔并发症、术后恢复时间、伤口疼痛、皮肤美观等方面有一定优势^[3-6],但存在术中器械容易碰撞、平行操作、缝合打结困难等缺点,有待改良提高^[7-8]。为了提高手术安全性与可操作性,文献报道术中应用可弯曲或预弯的器械、可吸收线夹、机器人技术,根据单孔腹腔镜的特点应用一些操作技巧等可降低该手术难度^[9-15]。本文总结本组应用该技术治疗肾上腺肿瘤的体会,报道如下。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 病例资料

收集 2010 年 8 月至 2013 年 12 月期间就诊于本单位的 23 例肾上腺肿瘤病例,其中男 12 例,女 11 例,平均年龄为 36.3($S = 4.8$)岁(24 ~ 72 岁);以同期的 22 例传统腹腔镜肾上腺手术病例作对照组,记录手术相关指标并比较组间差异。两组均由熟悉腹腔镜肾上腺手术技术的同一术者主刀。收集病史、体格检查及血液检验(包括血浆皮质醇、醛固酮、肾功能、儿茶酚胺、肾上腺素、尿香草扁桃酸、电解质等)资料。所有患者术前均行 CT 或 MR 检查。进行常规的手术前准备,并签署同意书。记录围手术期数据、术中或术后并发症、术后镇痛药应用情况。手术时间从切开皮肤到皮肤缝合完毕时为止。一月后随访血压及肾上腺功能指标。

1.2 手术方法

1.2.1 器 械 用奥林巴斯多通道套件(Triport)或无菌手套自制多通道套件^[15]。应用 5 mm 30°腹腔镜或奥林巴斯 5 mm 0°可弯曲镜、传统腹腔镜操作器械(包括分离钳、超声刀、双极电凝等)或可弯曲器械(美国 Cambridge Endoscopic Devices 公司)^[10]。

1.2.2 体位及套件布置 患者采用气管插管全麻,取健侧卧位,升高腰桥。取腋中线第 12 肋下长约 3 cm 的横行切口。以手指钝性分离,向前推开腹膜,初步扩张腹膜后腔。以自制球囊扩张注满 600 mL 空气,建立腹膜后操作间隙。按前述方法置入多通道套件或自制套件^[16,19]。以 CO₂ 建立气腹,压力维持于 13 mmHg。

1.2.3 在单孔腹腔镜手术中应用“3C 操作原则”

由于器械均从同一个通道进出,操作的自由度受限制,在单孔组我们根据单孔腹腔镜的特点,在此归纳操作特点为“3C 原则”,即“主动创造性显露(creative exposure)、交叉性操作(cross-hand operating)以及清晰解剖切割(clear dissecting)”(图 1~3)。术中腹腔镜器械进出通道操作需轻柔,以减小操作碰撞;沿解剖层次主动地创造显露操作术野(图 1);根据术中需要把器械交叉操作,以建立操作三角,扩大可操作范围(图 2);用超声刀清晰地分离、切割肾上腺动脉、中央静脉,以防止出血(图 3)。为确保安全,如术中发现单孔腹腔镜下手术难度过大,则增加曲卡或中转开放手术。在传统腹腔镜手术组也按外科手术原则进行操作。

1.2.4 切除肾上腺 以超声刀清除腹膜外脂肪层。按文献报道的解剖层次^[17-18],切开 Gerota 筋膜、游离肾上腺:第一步,分离膈肌下肾周脂肪与腹侧肾筋膜之间的无血层面,显露肾上腺的腹面(图 1A);第二步,分离位于肾上腺侧面的肾周脂肪和背侧肾筋膜之间的无血层面,显露肾上腺的侧面和背面;第三步,仔细分离肾上腺底部与肾上腺极之间的无血层面,完整显露肾上腺。如果为肾上腺部分切除术,保留肾上腺中央静脉;如需全切除肾上腺,则应用 Hem-o-lock 夹闭并离断肾上腺中央静脉(图 3B)。保留肾上腺上部的组织和血管蒂可将肾上腺悬吊(图 1B),留待最后切断。

以标本袋取出已切除的肾上腺肿物,降低气腹压至 5 mmHg,检查术野是否存在出血,并妥善止血。留置体外引流管于肾上腺窝。缝合深筋膜、肌层、皮下脂肪、皮肤。

1.3 统计分析

计算记录数据以均值 \pm 标准差表示。用 SPSS14.0 软件以两组独立样本的 t 检验进行统计分析, $P < 0.05$ 认为组间差异具有统计学意义。

2 结 果

术前两组病例资料间见表 1,基本情况具有可比性。所有单孔及传统腹腔镜手术均顺利完成。其中 1 例单孔腹腔镜手术增加了一枚额外的曲卡。无病例需要中转开腹手术。两组无出现邻近器官损伤或大出血等并发症,单孔组仅 1 例患者术后出现皮下血肿,传统腹腔镜组中 1 例患者出现切口感染。两组围手术期数据如表 2,在术后卧床时

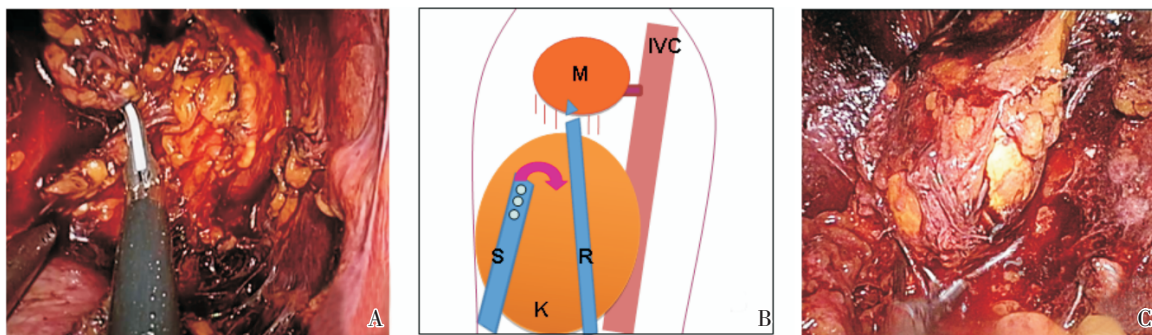


图 1 主动创造暴露空间可建立良好的操作术野

Fig.1 Creative exposure for acquiring a good operating field for dissection

(A) When dissecting the lower pole of the right adrenal gland, the upper pole of the kidney was depressed using a sucker, to maintain tension and to facilitate dissection. (B) This picture illustrates the operating concept of Figure 1A. (C) The upper adrenal arteries from the diaphragm were retained without dissecting, until the entire adrenal gland was dissociated, which facilitated suspending the adrenal gland. (S, sucker; R, right hand instrument harmonic scalpel; M, mass of the adrenal gland; K, kidney; IVC, inferior vena cava)

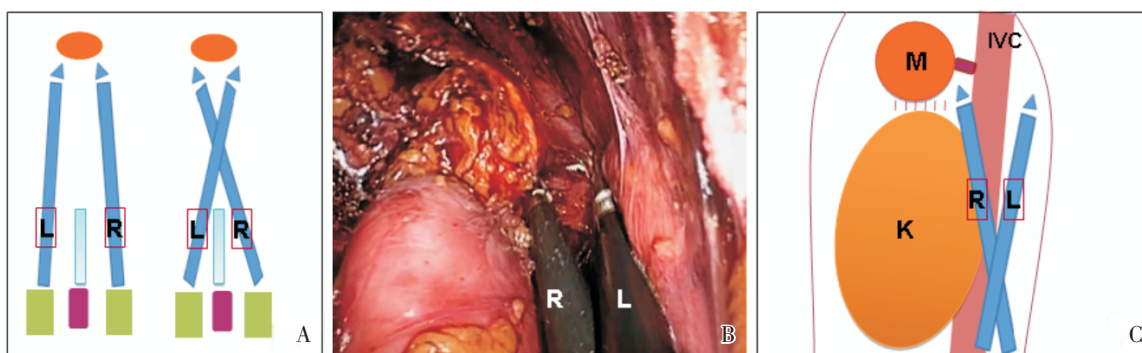


图 2 视术中情况交叉器械操作以克服手术操作的困难

Fig.2 Cross-operating for overcoming the operating difficulties if needed

(A) This picture illustrates the concept of cross-operating is helpful to acquire the triangulation and to increase the operating range. (B) When dissecting the anterior plane of the right adrenal gland, the sucker and harmonic scalpel were cross-operated. The sucker pushed the peritoneum to the left counter-partly, and the harmonic scalpel was used to dissect the right adrenal gland. (C) This picture illustrates Figure 2B. (L; left hand instrument; R; right hand instrument; M; mass of the adrenal gland; K; kidney; IVC; inferior vena cava)

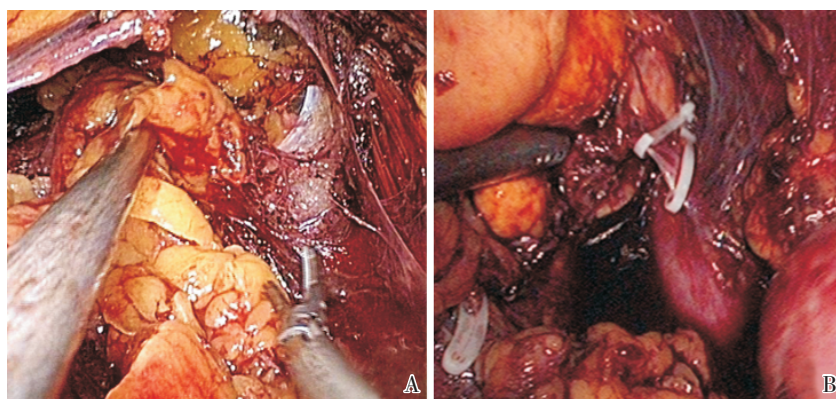


图 3 清晰地解剖切割以提高手术效率

Fig.3 Clear dissecting for improving surgical efficiency

(A) The left adrenal gland was dissected along the correct anatomical plane, which was relatively bloodless. A harmonic scalpel was used to coagulate or to dissect the arterial branches of the adrenal gland, to prevent bleeding. (B) The central adrenal vein of the right adrenal gland was clearly dissociated and was clamped using Hem-o-lok clips before dissected. (M; mass of the adrenal gland; K; kidney; IVC; inferior vena cava)

间和术后止痛药物剂量方面,两组间的数据的差异存在统计学意义。两组的病理诊断如表 1。切除嗜铬细胞瘤过程顺利,术中无大幅度的血流动力学波动,收缩压控制在 180 ~ 90 mmHg 之间。

表 1 患者临床资料

Table 1 The patient's clinical characteristics

Parameters	LESS group	Traditional group
No. of patients	23	22
Male/Female	12/11	12/10
Mean age /years	36.3 ± 4.8	37.2 ± 5.3
Mean BMI/ (kg/m ²)	24.5 ± 3.6	25.1 ± 4.2
Duration of disease/months	8.2 ± 3.5	7.9 ± 2.6
Adrenal adenoma	10(Lt: 5; Rt: 5)	10 (Lt: 4; Rt: 6)
Pheochromocytoma	2(Rt: 2)	3 (Lt: 1; Rt: 2)
Aldosteroma	4(Lt: 2; Rt: 2)	3 (Lt: 2; Rt: 1)
Adrenocortical hyperplasia	4(Lt:2; Rt:2)	4 (Lt: 3; Rt: 1)
Adrenal medulla hyperplasia	0	1 (Lt: 1)
Adrenal gland cyst	2(Lt: 2)	0
Myelolipoma	1(Lt: 1)	1 (Rt: 1)

Gender, age, BMI (body mass index), duration of disease, *t*-test between two groups, all *P* > 0.05

表 2 患者围手术期参数资料

Table 2 The perioperative parameters of the patients

Parameters	LESS group	Traditional group	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
Operative time/h	105 ± 43	102 ± 37	0.272	0.787 ¹⁾
Blood loss/mL	35 ± 30	30 ± 31	0.513	0.611 ¹⁾
Time to oral intake/h	12 ± 8	14 ± 9	-0.707	0.484 ¹⁾
Ambulation time/h	30 ± 9	39 ± 10	-3.543	0.01 ²⁾
Tumor size/cm	2.7 ± 0.8	2.8 ± 0.9	-0.336	0.717 ¹⁾
A drainage stayed/h	16 ± 9	19 ± 12	-0.903	0.372 ¹⁾
Analgesia drugs (morphine equivalents)	1.2 ± 1.1	2.1 ± 1.4	-2.213	0.031 ²⁾

1) *P* > 0.05, 2) *P* < 0.05

单孔腹腔镜手术组平均随访时间为 15.8 月,传统腹腔镜手术组平均随访时间为 18.6 月。随访结果表明,大部分病人在术后临床症状及体征均明显改善。1 例醛固酮瘤的患者术后持续了 3 个月的高血压状态才逐渐恢复正常。在随访时间内,所有患者均无肿瘤残留或复发。

3 讨论

单孔腹腔镜手术与传统腹腔镜相比,在皮肤

切口美容、伤口数目、戳孔并发症及术后止痛药使用量等方面存在一定的优势,受到部分患者欢迎。但是,该技术尚处早期探索阶段,存在器械同轴进孔、容易碰撞、操作三角较难形成、缝合打结操作受限等困难,尚需通过更多的探索来完善^[1-2]。文献已有报道应用可弯曲器械、密闭良好的通道装置、可吸收线夹、一些打结技巧等保障单孔腹腔镜手术的开展^[3-5]。

本研究表明,单孔腹腔镜技术可用于切除小体积的肾上腺肿瘤。在腹膜后腔进行复杂的肾上腺手术,器械均从同一个通道进出,操作的自由度受到限制,操作会存在一定的困难,为提高手术安全性与可操作性,在单孔组我们根据单孔腹腔镜的特点,归纳其操作特点为“3C 原则”,即“主动创造性显露(creative exposure)、交叉性操作(cross-hand operating)以及清晰解剖切割(clear dissecting)”;这些原则在很多外科手术中都会应用到,但笔者体会到,在单孔手术中尤其倡导应用,以提高可操作性及效率,具体体会如下:

“主动创造性显露”有助于建立一个良好的操作术野,具体应用:①组织应通过牵拉或保留在有张力的位置以利于分离;②优先分离肾上腺腹侧,再分离肾上腺背侧(图 1A),操作时将肾上腺向分离面的反方向牵引,以创造良好的术野;③从膈肌供应至肾上腺的动脉应保留至整个肾上腺完全分离后再离断,有助于悬吊肾上腺,便于肾上腺其他部分的分离操作(图 1B)。

“交叉性操作”对于克服术中困难是必要的。在单孔腹腔镜手术中,双手同时平行地操作器械会带来不便,尤其是在进行打结操作时。如果以多通道套件为支点交叉器械操作,可以形成针对目标的操作三角,便于手术(图 2)。

“清晰解剖切割”可提高手术的效率。单孔手术有一定的难度,宜多保持术野清晰,尽量减少出血、烟雾等干扰。术中的操作动作要求灵巧轻柔,以保持清晰的术野。沿文献报道的无血管的解剖层面进行分离^[17-18],可减少出血,保持术野清晰(图 3A)。当处理肾上腺中央静脉及动脉分支前应进行清晰的解剖显露,使用超声刀电凝或离断,以防止出血。肾上腺部分切除时应保留肾上腺中央静脉,肾上腺全切除时可使用 Hem-o-lock 夹闭后离断(图 3B)。

此外,有效的助手协助对于完成单孔腹腔镜

手术是十分必要的。助手在主刀医师置入或取出器械时,需主动扶持曲卡以提供协助。积累一定的动物实验和模拟操作经验可缩短学习曲线^[20]。以目前的器械现状,单孔腹腔镜手术存在一定的操作困难与风险,从患者手术安全角度考虑,尚不建议应用于较大体积的肾上腺肿瘤病例。本文归纳的“3C操作原则”在较大体积的肾上腺病损手术的效果仍需进一步论证。

本研究表明,单孔腹腔镜技术可应用于治疗较小体积的肾上腺肿瘤,可取得与传统腹腔镜手术相近的效果,并在切口美容、伤口疼痛方面有一定优势。合理应用“3C操作原则”有助于提高手术效率,建立清晰的术野和良好的显露。

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