

胆囊的解剖变异

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摘要: 近年来随着腹腔镜技术的逐步成熟及推广, 腹腔镜胆囊切除术因其创伤小、恢复快的优势, 已成为治疗胆囊良性疾病的首选手术方式。然而术中医源性胆道损伤仍有发生, 且严重的后果为患者及医生带来巨大冲击。胆囊解剖变异时组织结构复杂, 外科医生容易混淆、误判组织结构, 从而造成胆道损伤。因此术前充分了解胆囊变异类型, 提高术中辨认能力尤为重要。但迄今为止, 关于胆囊变异类型尚缺乏系统的描述, 故本文对胆囊变异类型进行了文献回顾, 旨在提高外科医生对胆囊变异的认知, 增加手术安全性。

关键词: 胆囊, 解剖变异, 手术安全

Gallbladder malformations

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Abstract: As laparoscopic techniques have gradually developed and spread over the past few years, laparoscopic cholecystectomy has become the preferred surgical procedure for the treatment of benign gallbladder diseases because it involves less trauma and pain and allows a rapid recovery. However, iatrogenic biliary injury still occurs intraoperatively, and its serious consequences have a huge impact on the patient and the doctor. The complex structure of tissue in the event of a variation in gallbladder anatomy can easily confuse the surgeon to misidentify tissue structures, resulting in biliary tract injury. Thus, understanding types of gallbladder variations preoperatively and the ability to identify them intraoperatively is especially important. Thus far, however, systematic descriptions of the types of gallbladder variations are lacking. Therefore, this article provides a review of the literature on types of gallbladder variations in order to improve the surgeon's knowledge of gallbladder variations, increasing the safety of surgery.

Keywords: gallbladder, anatomical aberration, surgical safety

随着外科技术及手术器械的发展, 腹腔镜技术已逐步成熟并广泛应用, 其中腹腔镜胆囊切除术因创伤小、恢复快的优点, 已经成为治疗胆囊良性疾病的首选术式⁽¹⁾。腹腔镜胆囊切除术中医源性胆道损伤是危害最大的并发症, 对患者及医生均造成巨大冲击。为避免医源性胆道损伤, 术中准确辨认解剖结构尤为重要, 有研究表明⁽²⁾, 在胆囊无变异的情况下, 胆管医源性损伤的发生率为1.08%, 而在有变异时胆道损伤发生率则高达6.2%, 因此除了识别正常解剖结构外, 更要警惕变异的解剖结构。组织胚胎学研究发现⁽³⁻⁵⁾, 在胚胎发育的第四周, 前肠与卵黄囊蒂交界处的肠管内胚层增生突出形成一个肝憩室。肝憩室向腹侧生长, 突入原始横膈并分为头、尾两支。正常情况下, 第五和第六周时肝憩室的基部伸长分化成胆总管,

尾支伸长后其远端膨大成胆囊, 近端变窄成胆囊管。若在胚胎发育的过程中, 出现偏差, 即造成胆囊变异。近年来关于胆囊变异的个案报道逐步增多, 但尚缺乏对胆囊变异类型的系统综述, 现经查阅文献发现胆囊变异的种类可划分为: 数量、位置、结构、胆囊管的变异, 本文对上述变异分别进行了阐述, 以期提高外科医生对胆囊变异的全面认知, 增加手术安全性。

1. 胆囊变异的类型

1.1. 胆囊数量变异

(一), 胆囊缺如 (Gallbladder Agenesis, GA), 又称先天性无胆症, 是极罕见的胆道发育畸形, 国外发病率为0.007~0.130%⁽⁶⁾, 国内发病率 (0.032~0.070%) 略高于国外⁽⁷⁾。有报道部分称GA可能与遗传具有一定相关性⁽⁸⁻¹⁰⁾, 呈家族性发病。GA的成因尚不明确, 目前有两种理论⁽¹¹⁾: 一、胚胎第四周肝憩室尾支发育成胆囊、胆囊管时, 尾支未能正常发育; 二、在后续固相发育时, 胆囊芽周边血管发育异常, 胆囊管、胆囊再通失败导致GA,

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该理论也是合并先天性心血管及胃肠道畸形的原因⁽¹²⁾。Singh等⁽¹³⁾根据临床症状将GA分为三型:(1)无症状型:患者无临床表现,常于术中或尸检发现^(14,15);(2)症状型:多数GA属此类^(9,14,15),常见症状有胆绞痛、消化不良、黄疸^(10,16),部分患者合并胆道结石、胆总管扩张;(3)合并其它先天性异常:常见的合并异常有胃肠道、骨骼、心血管、泌尿道系统异常^(8,9,14,17,18),如十二指肠闭锁、并指、室间隔缺损、肾缺如等。

(二),双胆囊(Duplication of the gallbladder, DG)发生率为1/3800~5000,很多肝胆科医生在执业生涯中从未遇见过⁽¹⁹⁻²¹⁾。胚胎早期肝憩室若分为两个尾支,则形成双胆囊。目前双胆囊常用Harlaftis分型,分为三型⁽²²⁾I型:双胆囊共用一个胆囊管与胆总管相连,I型又分为隔膜型、V型或Y型,隔膜型是指双胆囊腔之间仅有隔膜分隔,共用一个胆囊管,这种形式可能是胆囊发育过程中尾支没有完全分离所致;V型是指双胆囊在颈部汇合成一个胆囊管与胆总管相连;Y型是指双胆囊的两个胆囊管,汇合成主胆囊管后再与胆总管相连。I型双胆囊位置通常很靠近,常共用一个胆囊床。II型:双胆囊各自拥有独立的胆囊管,II型又分为H型和小梁型,H型比较常见,是指双胆囊管分别与胆总管相连;小梁型是指其中一个胆囊管连接左肝管或右肝管。III型是其他比较罕见的类型,包括三联胆囊和其他类型的胆囊畸形(图1)。

(三),三胆囊(Triple gallbladder, TG)是较DG更罕见的胆囊变异⁽²³⁾,目前国内外仅有十余例报道⁽²⁴⁾。TG根据胆囊管的数目及汇合方式分为三种类型:I型,三条胆囊管分别汇入胆总管;II型,两条胆囊管汇合形成共同胆囊管后汇合于胆总管,另一胆囊管单独汇入胆总管;III型,三条胆囊管汇合成一条共同胆囊管后汇合于胆总管^(24,25)。

腹部超声对胆囊数量变异的诊断灵敏度高,但有时不能区分胆总管囊肿、胆囊壁折叠和胆囊憩室。有

学者报道⁽²⁶⁾ERCP、经皮穿刺胆道造影术(Percutaneous Transhepatic Cholangiography, PTC)、术中胆道造影能准确判断胆囊数量变异,但因其为有创操作,故不推荐。MRCP是诊断胆囊数量变异的理想方法^(27,28),也有助于鉴别有无胆囊异位、有无合并的其它畸形及肝内外胆管异常,提高术前诊断率。

1.2. 胆囊位置变异

正常胆囊的解剖位置位于肝正中裂前下方胆囊窝内,是左右肝叶的分界标志。当胆囊位于其他部位时则称为胆囊异位。先天性胆囊异位(Congenital Malposition of the Gallbladder, CMG)是在胚胎发育期间由于肝憩室尾支分化过程中发生游离、移位造成胆囊位置异常,其发生率约0.1-0.7%⁽²⁹⁾。

综合国内外相关文献,胆囊异位一般有以下几种类型:一、左位胆囊:胆囊位于肝左叶下方,该类型常伴有全内脏反位,不伴有全内脏反位的肝左叶胆囊非常罕见⁽³⁰⁾;二、肝内胆囊:指胆囊大部或全部位于肝脏实质内,具体分为部分型肝内胆囊、完全型肝内胆囊,其中以部分型肝内胆囊常见⁽³¹⁾;三、先天性肝上胆囊(Suprahepatic Gallbladder, SG)是最少见的胆囊异位之一,常伴有肝右叶发育不全、结肠肝曲上移^(29,32-35);四、其他的一些少见异位胆囊,如胆囊横位、后位胆囊(肝后胆囊或腹膜后胆囊)等。

1.3. 胆囊结构变异

(一),胆囊憩室发生率极低,经文献报道其发生率为(0.08-0.2%)⁽³⁶⁾。胆囊憩室可分为先天性憩室和后天获得性憩室,先天性胆囊憩室形成的原因尚不明确,而后天获得性胆囊憩室则多数是由长期的慢性炎症及结石刺激形成⁽³⁶⁾。可根据憩室壁的病理组织学区分两者,先天性胆囊憩室壁由正常胆囊壁解剖结构组成,而后天获得性憩室壁肌层常常不完整或缺少肌层^(37,38)。理论上讲胆囊憩室可以发生在胆囊的任何一个部位⁽³⁹⁾。但Parikh等⁽⁴⁰⁾发现胆囊憩室多发生在胆囊底部。

(二),胆囊分隔是腔内形成隔膜将胆囊分成两个或多个腔室^(41,42)。按病因可分为先天性和后天性两种:先天性,胚胎第4周开始发育肝憩室,随后其尾支胆囊原基远端逐渐发育膨大形成胆囊及胆囊管,16周即可辨识胆囊各部位,在发育过程中,如果上皮细胞增生旺盛,阻塞腔室,随后又出现另一腔室,即可形成先天性分隔胆囊;后天性:多由于反复炎症刺激导致胆囊壁增厚逐渐形成。按隔膜数量可分为单分隔两腔型和多分隔多腔型,其中以单分隔两腔型居多,单分隔又多数为横隔膜,可位于胆囊底、体、颈部任意部位⁽⁴²⁾,通过隔膜通道口面积与胆囊腔横断面积之比可再分4型⁽⁴³⁾:I型<30%,II型30~50%,III型50~70%,IV型>70%。

1.4. 胆囊管变异

1.4.1. 胆囊管数量变异

双胆囊管分为两大类型:一、合并双胆囊或三胆囊变

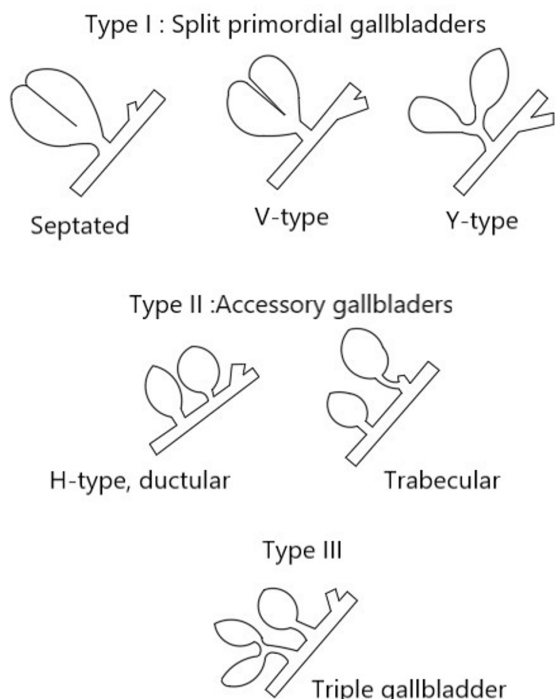


图1. 胆囊变异Harlaftis分型

异的双胆囊管, 这种类型占大多数^(44,45); 二、单一胆囊的双胆囊管, 此型非常罕见^(45,46), 占双胆囊管的比例不足20%⁽⁴⁵⁾, 且胚胎学发生机制目前尚不清楚。其中单一胆囊的双胆囊管又可根据胆囊管的汇合情况分为三型: 1) Y型, 两胆囊管汇合形成一共同管后汇合于胆总管; 2) H型, 两胆囊管分别汇合于胆道系统(汇合于肝左管、肝右管、胆总管); 3) 小梁型(Trabecular Type), 一胆囊管汇合于胆总管, 另一胆囊管走行进入肝脏实质⁽⁴⁵⁻⁴⁸⁾。

1.4.2. 胆囊管形态变异

先天性胆囊管囊肿 (congenital cysts of the cystic duct, CCCD) 又称先天性胆囊管囊状扩张 (Cystic dilatation of the cystic duct, CDCD) 症是一种罕见的先天性肝外胆管囊肿。CCCD也可称为先天性胆管囊肿 (congenital biliary cyst, CBC) VI型⁽⁴⁹⁻⁵³⁾, 此类型囊肿较其它类型胆管囊肿更罕见^(50,52-54), 其发病机制目前尚不清楚。

1.4.3. 胆囊管汇合变异 (图2)

正常胆囊管是指以胆囊管成斜角走行汇合于肝外胆管上2/3段或上1/2段右侧壁, 由于胆囊管的走行、汇合方位和汇合高低不同, 因此胆囊管汇合变异率较高。目前暂无统一的分型标准, 容易出现医源性胆管损伤的胆囊管汇合变异有以下几种类型: 一、短胆囊管^(55,56), 因胆囊管较短, 术中牵拉胆囊时, 易将胆囊管的汇合角度拉成钝角,

误将胆总管认成胆囊管而切断; 二、胆囊管高位汇合⁽⁵⁷⁾, 胆囊三角狭窄, 显露困难, 用电钩分离时容易导致肝总管电热损伤。

2. 讨论

腹腔镜胆囊切除术已成为治疗胆囊良性疾病的“金标准”术式, 该术式应用广泛、技术成熟, 但医源性胆道损伤因为发生无预兆、病情危重的特点仍被认为是腹腔镜胆囊切除术最严重的并发症, 正如吴金术教授所言: “胆囊切除所致医源性胆管损伤是所有肝胆外科医生的坟墓”⁽⁵⁷⁾。医源性胆道损伤 (Iatrogenic Bile duct injury, IBDI) 是指手术、有创操作等医源性因素意外导致胆道系统结构完整性破坏, 理论上来讲任何腹部手术均有可能造成医源性胆道损伤⁽⁵⁸⁾。造成胆道损伤的原因分为系统性、局部性, 其中系统性原因包括手术医生技术操作不熟练、手术视野显露欠佳、医生的责任心差等, 局部性原因包括胆囊结构变异、粘连、水肿、出血等, 其中因胆囊变异而导致术中未能明确识别胆囊管是医源性胆道损伤的独立危险因素^(59,60)。胆囊变异当遇到胆囊三角粘连时, 极易造成医源性胆道损伤, 特别是胆囊管变异, 如胆囊管汇合过短或胆囊管汇入右肝管, 故胆囊管变异被认为最危险的变异, 即使最有经验的手术医生仍难以避免, 可见充分认知胆囊各种变异尤为重要。目前医源性胆道损伤的种类很多, 目前暂无统一的分级标准, 比较经典的有包括Blsmuth分型、Strasberg分型等⁽⁶¹⁾。根据IBDI分级标准对损伤位置、范围

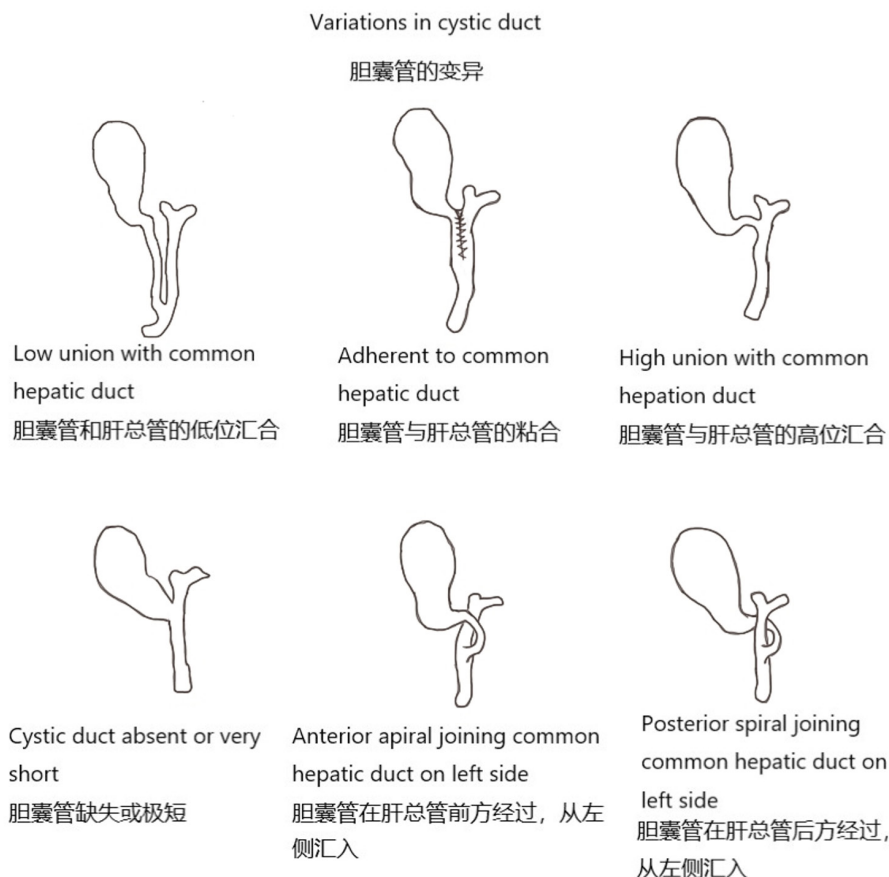


图2. 胆囊管汇合变异

和程度进全面衡量, 选择最佳的手术时机并制定最恰当的手术方案, 尤为重要。但IBDI治疗后仍可能给患者带来严重的远期并发症, 如: 胆源性肝硬化、肝脏萎缩、胆道狭窄、反流性胆管炎、甚至危及生命造成死亡, 因此对于IBDI最为重要的仍是预防。预防IBDI可以从以下几个方面着手: 1、加深对胆道解剖的认识, 增加对胆道解剖变异的识别度; 2、对于术前腹部彩超诊断困难的患者, 术前MRCP、术中胆道荧光造影等均可清晰的显示胆管树^(62,63); 3、坚持“关键性安全视角(critical view of safety, CVS)”原则, 强调在胆囊三角区解剖辨认出胆囊管与胆囊动脉, 明确胆囊管、肝总管、胆总管的关系后再离断胆囊管、胆囊动脉⁽⁶⁴⁾。当经过一段合理的时间无明显进展时, 腹腔镜中转开腹胆囊切除是最安全的方式⁽⁶⁵⁾。

3. 总结

综上所述, 先天性胆囊、胆囊管变异类型较多, 可分为数量及位置变异, 前者如先天性胆囊缺如、双胆囊、三胆囊、双胆囊管, 后者如胆囊异位、胆囊管走行、汇合方位及高低异常等。胆囊变异患者无特异临床表现, 常以胆绞痛、黄疸、消化不良等急、慢性胆囊炎症状就诊。术前腹部彩超对胆囊变异的诊断率不高, 当术前腹部彩超诊断困难时, MRCP可作为进一步检测的首选方案, 其安全、无创, 且有助于明确有无胆囊变异、有无合并其它畸形, 提高术前诊断率, 协助制定最优手术方案。若术中意外发现胆囊变异或解剖结构复杂时, 可通过术中胆胰管造影或ICG胆道荧光等技术, 明确胆道解剖结构, 切勿盲目离断管道, 必要时可请教有经验的外科医生共同鉴别, 最大限度降低胆道损伤的风险。

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