

· 综述 ·

创伤递增策略治疗重症急性胰腺炎的研究进展

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【摘要】 重症急性胰腺炎(SAP)是临幊上常见的急危重疾病之一。病程早期通过全量补液、积极抗感染等治疗已取得了巨大的成效,然而病程后期出现感染性胰腺坏死时,治疗效果差强人意。随着微创技术的迅速发展,创伤递增(step-up)策略已逐渐取代传统开腹清创术,并取得了良好的治疗效果。但由于患者的个体差异及治疗手段的多样性,目前治疗方案仍未有统一标准。在近年新兴的微无创理念指导下,step-up策略也将得到进一步完善。本文就step-up策略治疗SAP的应用现状进行阐述,并为SAP的外科诊疗方案提供方向和依据。

【关键词】 重症急性胰腺炎;治疗;微创;创伤递增策略

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Research progress of step-up strategy in treatment of severe acute pancreatitis

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【Abstract】 Severe acute pancreatitis (SAP) is one of the most common critical illnesses clinically. Although great achievements have been made through total rehydration and active anti-infection in the early stage of the disease, the treatment outcome is still not satisfactory when infected pancreatic necrosis occurs in the later stage. With the rapid development of the concept of minimal invasiveness, the step-up strategy has gradually replaced the strategy of open debridement and achieved good therapeutic results. However, because of the individual differences of patients and the diversity of treatment methods, there is still no uniform standard for current treatment plans. In recent years, the step-up strategy will be further improved under the guidance of the emerging micro-non-invasive concept. This article introduces the current status of this strategy in treatment of SAP, and provides guidance and evidence for its surgical treatment.

【Key words】 severe acute pancreatitis; treatment; minimal invasiveness; step-up strategy

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急性胰腺炎(acute pancreatitis, AP)是指多种病因引起的胰酶激活、继以胰腺局部炎症反应为主要特征的疾病,病情较重者可发生全身炎症反应综合征(systemic inflammatory response syndrome, SIRS),并可伴有器官功能障碍^[1]。大部分AP具有自限性且预后良好,然而随着疾病的进展,约15%~20%的AP可发展为重症急性胰腺炎(severe acute pancreatitis,SAP)。SAP具有起病急、病情进展凶险且治疗时间长的特点,是临幊常见的急危重疾病之一,其病死率高达36%~50%,是临幊诊治中的一大挑

战^[2,3]。目前,在给予补液、抗感染等对症支持治疗的基础上,兴起了许多新型的微创外科治疗方法,特别是创伤递增(step-up)策略,引起了人们的广泛关注并取得了良好的治疗效果。

1 SAP 的诊疗现状

AP是一种不断发展的、动态的疾病,在疾病过程中其严重程度可能会发生变化^[4]。目前,轻型AP和中重度AP均已取得良好的疗效,而SAP的治疗效果却差强人意。SAP的早期一旦发生SIRS,将

出现高动力循环障碍及血容量不足等症状,构成SAP的第一个死亡高峰;而在SAP晚期,持续性的SIRS将会导致感染性胰腺坏死(*infected pancreatic necrosis, IPN*),进而引发全身性感染、消化道瘘等严重并发症,形成第二个死亡高峰^[3,5]。随着研究人员对SAP发病机制了解的不断深入及重症医学的不断发展,第一个死亡高峰所造成的威胁逐渐下降^[6]。而SAP晚期因多器官功能障碍及脓毒症等严重并发症的出现,病死率高达39%^[7,8],是亟需努力攻克的临床难题。

目前SAP的治疗方案主要有保守疗法及手术疗法,前者包括积极的液体复苏及抗生素的合理使用,从而保证胰腺有效的血流灌注,降低病死率。尽管有学者提出,无菌性的胰腺坏死通过保守疗法也可以达到痊愈^[9],但很大比例的胰腺坏死患者仍然需要适时的外科干预。传统的开放式坏死组织切除术是外科治疗SAP的金标准,但因其属于高侵入性干预术式,仍会造成高达43%~89%的并发症和9%~39%的死亡率^[10]。随着微创外科理念的发展,传统的开放式术式受到了前所未有的挑战。20世纪50年代兴起的step-up策略,是包括引流、小切口及开腹的创伤逐级递增式治疗方案,重点在于控制感染源,而非一次性完全清除所有的感染性坏死组织,大大降低了腹腔感染的可能性。这些微创干预措施可以在很大程度上减轻手术压力,减少直接开腹清创术对患者预后的不良影响,具有良好的应用前景。

2 Step-up策略治疗SAP合并IPN

2.1 Step-up策略的提出及优势

通常,SAP起病4周后才可实施常规手术以便感染灶在一定程度上聚集,并形成一个强有力的、成熟的“墙壁”,否则术中可能出现感染扩散,进而引起腹膜炎,导致死亡率升高^[11]。一项包含167例接受坏死组织清除术的IPN患者的研究显示,对比症状出现4周内与4周后分别实施手术的患者,前者死亡率为后者的4倍(前者为20%,后者为5%)^[12]。因此,SAP起病的前4周则成为了外科手术的“空窗期”。然而在此期间,坏死的胰腺组织将持续引起严重的炎症反应,这也引发了学者们的进一步思考:在手术时机尚未成熟的情况下,如何尽可能的通过外科干预清除坏死的胰腺组织?

2010年,荷兰胰腺炎研究小组较权威地提出了step-up策略治疗SAP合并IPN,指出在不适宜手术的4周内,用微创的方式帮助患者尽量清除坏死组织,可以减少腹膜炎发生的概率^[3]。与传统的开腹

清创术相比,step-up策略最显著的特点就是创伤逐步增加,旨在控制传染源,而不是完全清除感染的坏死组织^[13]。首先,经皮穿刺置管引流术(*percutaneous catheter drainage, PCD*)是治疗SAP合并IPN早期感染的重要手段。现有证据表明,多数IPN患者需行PCD引流,单独PCD亦可治愈部分患者^[14]。经PCD治疗后,若患者临床症状无明显改善,则行微创外科手术,包括腹腔镜清创术与视频辅助腹膜后清创术等,对坏死组织进行清创引流。有研究表明,微创手术较传统开腹清创术生存率更高、并发症发生率更低^[15]。若上述操作均无法阻止病情持续进展,则需行开腹手术,开腹手术也一直是IPN的标准治疗方法^[16]。这种逐步增加创伤的治疗策略可以通过最小化外科创伤(组织损伤和全身炎症反应)来降低患者的并发症和死亡率^[17]。

近年来,step-up策略也受到了大多数学者的认可及应用,同时该治疗策略也得到了进一步的完善和发展。2015年有研究团队首次指出,在PCD前进行腹腔穿刺引流可以在很大程度上提高该疾病的治愈率^[18],也有一些专家指出,将腹腔穿刺引流加入step-up策略可能是对step-up策略一个很好的补充^[19]。一项新的研究表明,经胃或十二指肠内镜下的step-up策略较微创外科手术下的step-up策略在减少胰瘘和降低住院时间方面具有一定的优越性^[20],尤其是在治疗病情严重的患者时,其疗效可能更加显著^[21,22]。经胃或十二指肠内镜下的step-up策略首先在超声胃镜引导下经胃或十二指肠置入支架穿刺引流,若病情无法控制,则继续通过网篮或圈套器等手术器械清除坏死组织。该术式更符合现代医学微创的理念,但由于技术限制,其术后疗效还未得到确切证实^[23]。

2.2 Step-up策略的弊端

在接受step-up策略治疗的过程中,约60%的SAP患者最终依然会进行第三阶段的开腹清创术。但是由于前期微创治疗的实施需要一定的时间,其中超过一半的患者的开腹时间反而要晚于直接进行开腹手术时间,这也错过了开腹手术治疗的最佳时期^[24-27]。并且,在具体的实施过程中,各医学中心的治疗模式和经验各有不同,step-up策略能否有效降低IPN患者的死亡率也存在争议^[28]。因此,当前仍有待于进一步对step-up策略进行临床疗效评价,完善治疗策略、统一治疗模式,从而更好地指导临床治疗。

3 Step-up策略与传统开腹清创术的选择

近年来,step-up治疗模式在治疗SAP合并IPN

中逐渐被接受和认可,开腹手术指征也越来越严格,只有在引流管堵塞、病情持续加重或出现各种进展极快的并发症时才会选择开腹手术^[29]。在一项研究中,step-up 阶梯式治疗组与开放式手术治疗组比较,前者术后多器官功能衰竭、切口疝及糖尿病等并发症的发生率明显低于后者,平均住院费用也较后者减少 12%^[30]。而且,在 step-up 治疗策略下,运用多切口的手术方式会降低患者的死亡率及术后的并发症^[31]。但是开腹手术也不应被完全摈弃,在微创手术无法达到治疗目的的情况下,特别是对于那些出现腹腔间隔室综合征、腹腔出血、多器官功能障碍等的患者,直接行开腹手术反而是更好的选择^[32]。及时的开腹手术有助于更完全地清除坏死组织,从而立竿见影地解决问题。因此,我们不能一味地追求微创而错过了疾病的最佳治疗时机,应根据患者病情,进行精准的个体化治疗。

无论是进行 step-up 策略治疗还是直接开腹清创治疗,其最终的目标都是清除胰腺及胰周坏死组织。患者术后的病情仍在继续发展,其胰腺会进一步发生坏死,因而在手术中清除胰腺及胰腺周围坏死组织时,不必刻意将还未成熟的坏死灶从周围脏器、血管上生拉硬拽下来,否则会增加损伤胰腺周围重要器官及血管的概率,更不能太过蛮力地清除,造成二次损伤,得不偿失。在手术过程中,应适当地冲洗、清除坏死灶,并找到合适的位置放置冲洗引流管,术后亦进行充分地冲洗引流,使患者的腹腔始终保持在相对干净的环境中,这对于患者的康复至关重要^[33]。

4 未来及展望

目前,通过 step-up 策略治疗 SAP 合并 IPN,可在清除坏死组织的同时显著降低术后并发症,因而该模式已开始逐渐取代传统开腹清创术。然而,step-up 策略也并不完美,尚需通过更大样本量的病例研究,制定出更加有效的治疗策略。随着微创理念、3D(delay, drain, debfide)原则^[34]及多学科协作模式逐渐深入人心,人们对 SAP 的诊疗已实现了从“考古式”的巨创到“盗墓式”的微创的巨大进步^[35]。2013 年正式提出的微无创理念,符合现代医学的发展方向,step-up 策略也将在该理念的指导下进一步完善,从而在获得最大疗效的基础上更好地减轻患者的痛苦。

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