

# 肝外恶性梗阻性黄疸 218 例临床分析

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**摘要** 本文分析我院 1978—1996 年间收住的恶性梗阻性黄疸 218 例。1978—1990 年间主要靠 B-US、PTC 检查;1990—1996 年间对 B-US 发现肝内外胆管有扩张者作 PTC, 不扩张的病例采用 ERCP, 个别病例采用 CT-ECP、MRI, 互补印证。本文报告病例中, 术前检出率达到 86.6%, 手术切除率为 53.76%, 五年生存率达 50% 以上。

**关键词** 恶性梗阻性黄疸; 诊断; 手术

自 1978—1996 年的十八年间, 我院收治了 218 例肝外恶性梗阻性黄疸的患者。现从诊断、治疗分析报告如下:

## 1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料 男 136 例, 女 82 例; 年龄 32—72 岁(45 岁至 68 岁年龄组占 86%)。

1.2 治疗与结果 剖腹探查手术符合率 1990—1997 年为 74%, 切除率为 42%, 1990—1996 年由于影像学的发展广泛应用于临床, 提高了术前诊断, 手术符合率为 86.6%, 切除率提高到 76.3%。胆管癌 172 例, 经手术后病理确诊 156 例, 符合率占 91.7%, 十二指肠乳头癌 14 例, 术后病理确诊 12 例, 符合率占 85.7%。

## 2 讨论

2.1 诊断 恶性胆管癌的发病比较隐蔽, 早期无特殊症状, 故患者一般就医较晚, 多以出现黄疸就

诊。因此, 早期诊断是提高本病手术切除率、达到延长寿命、提高生存质量的必要条件。

胆道影像学近年发展很快, B-US、PTC、PTCD、CT、ERCP、ECP、MRI 等广泛应用于临床, 对恶性梗阻性黄疸的病因、性质、部位及程度均能提供可靠的依据。鉴于各种影像诊断方法均有其利弊, 所以应根据具体情况单一或综合运用。

我们认为: B-US 是首选, 以 B-US 提示有无胆道扩张来决定是否作选择性胆道造影, 肝内胆道有扩张者选 PTC, 胆道无扩张者选用 ERCP, 或同时置管上下结合。PTC 后, 还可改为 PTCD, 达到术前减黄的目的; 有腹部手术史, 尤其胆道已进行过手术者, ERCP 有困难, 若肝内胆管又不扩张, 则可采用 ECP; 有腹水、凝血机制差的病人, PTC 是禁忌; MRI 能摄取纵断面, 对有腹部手术史影响 B-US 和其它方法检查者可选用。手术的 186 例影像学诊断正确率见表 1。

表 1 186 例恶性梗阻性黄疸术前术后诊断比较

诊断	术前	B-US	PTC	ERCP	术后	符合率
胆管癌	172	+	+	+	156	91.7%
十二指肠乳头癌	14	+		+	12	85.7%

2.2 治疗 从我们 18 年收治的恶性梗阻性黄疸 218 例中发现, 由于 B-US、CT、ERCP 技术水平的不断进步, 又有机的联合应用, 从而提高了本病的术前诊断。在 218 例住院病人中有 186 例进行了手术探查, 100 人切除了肿瘤, 切除率为 53.76%, 且 86% 的切除病例是近八年内完成的。手术死亡 3 例, 2 例为

手术中出血不止死亡。1 例术后发生暴发性坏死性胰腺炎死亡, 手术死亡率为 1.6%。中下段胆管癌手术切除率较高, 占手术探查的 63%。见表 2。

由于胆管癌本身的病理类型多数为高分化腺癌。局部扩散及远处转移相对慢, 自然生存一般在一年左右, 根治性切除后, 五年存活率可达 50%, 本组最长存活九年。肿瘤不能切除的, 选择胆肠内引流, 平均存活期为两年; 外引流较差, 平均存活一年

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表 2

186 例恶性梗阻性黄疸术式的选择

剖腹探查	根治	胆道内引流术			胆道外引流术
		胆总管十二指肠吻合术	胆管空肠 Roux-en-y 吻合术		
胆管癌	172	89	17	53	13
十二指肠乳头癌	14	11	0	3	0

左右。凡肿瘤可切除同时行胆道内引流者,生存期可望延长,生存质量也高。胆道内外引流均能达到黄疸消退、食欲增加,减轻由胆道阻塞引起的各种不适,获得改善生存质量的目的。

## Clinical Analysis of 218 Cases of Malignant Extra-hepatic Obstructive Jaundice

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This paper presents 218 cases of malignant obstructive jaundice admitted in our hospital during the period of 1978-1996. Before 1990, their diagnoses mainly depend on B-ultrasound and PCT. From then on, PCT was used in cases with cholangiectasis besides B-ultrasound; while ERCPT was used in patients without cholangiectasis. In individual cases, CT, ECP, MRI were used for complement and confirmation. In this series, the rate of pre-operative definite diagnoses got to 86.6%, the incisive rate got to 53.76% and the five-years living rate was raised to 50%.

**Key words:** malignant obstructive jaundice; diagnosis; operation

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## Merkel Cell Carcinoma

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Based upon one case with merkel cell carcinoma as verified by operation, light and electronmicroscope, immunohistochemistry. The diagnosis, the therapeutic method, pathagenical feature and prognosis and molecular biology are discussed. The literatures are reviewed. Merkel cell carcinoma is a malignant tumor arising from the merkel cell of superficial skin, it belongs to the neuroendocrine tumor. It is rare in the clinical practice. The head and neck are the most common site for this carcinoma. It has an obvious tendency of local recurrence and metastasis. The diagnosis is mainly made on pathology. It resembles the lymphoma. CT examination should be done at early stage. It is advocated that the tumor should be excised adequately, corresponding lymph node dissection and following radiotherapy should be performed. The effect of chemotherapy can not be proved. The poor prognostic factors are local recurrence and extensive metastasis. The development of Merkel cell carcinoma is related to *Bcl-2* gene and *FHIT* gene, but not to *P53* gene.

**Key words:** Merkel cell carcinoma; Diagnosis; Therapy