胆总管切开探查一期缝合胆管的临床应用

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【摘要】目的 探讨胆总管切开探查后一期缝合胆管的效果及安全性。方法 回顾性分析1997年1月～2003年12月，胆总管切开探查一期缝合胆管的320例病例，分析手术适应症、手术方法及并发症。结果 全部手术总死亡率为3.12%。肝区疼痛、上腹部疼痛、发热、黄疸、恶心、呕吐、腹部包块、低蛋白血症等并发症的发生率分别为0.62%、1.25%、1.56%、1.25%、0.62%、1.25%、2.5%和0.62%。患者在手术前无手术并发症，手术后无永久性后遗症。结论 安全性高，一期缝合手术是可行的。

【关键词】胆总管；引流；一期缝合

clinical application of bile duct stent with one-stage suturing. (Li Liu-feng. IUO Kai-yuan. RAN Jiang-hua. Department of General Surgery. The People’s Hospital. Yun Tiong. 657800. China)

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the feasibility of indication for common bile duct exploration with T-tube drainage. Methods Retrospective analyzed 320 cases who underwent common bile duct exploration with primary suture from January 1997 to December 2003 for summary the operative indication , method and its complication. Result The mortality and complication rate of biliary fistula was zero. happened 5(1.6%) cases occurred operative complication, 2 cases with jaundice which all disappeared after 7 days. 1 cases suffered from renal insufficiency. 1 cases relapsed because of ascariasis of biliary tract. 1 case complicated with common bile duct residual. Mean hospitalization time was 8 days. Conclusion To select operative indication strictly and operating precisely, common bile duct exploration with primary suture would be safe and feasible.

【Key words】Common bile duct drain.”one-stage suture

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