肝移植初期连续成功 10 例报告

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目的：总结回顾肝移植早期连续 10 例背驮式肝移植（POLT）的经验。方法：1999 年 8 月 31 日至 2001 年 2
月 9 日，连续进行了肝移植 10 例。其中 1 例为活体，2 例为尸体。所有患者无感染并发症。结果：10 例患者中，有 9
例存活，1 例死亡。所有患者均无感染并发症。结论：背驮式肝移植在早期连续进行是安全可行的。

关键词：背驮式肝移植；活体肝


Objective: To summarize the experiences in piggyback orthotopic liver transplantation (POLT) in 10 successfully performed consecutive cases. Methods: On 31 August 1999, the first case of orthotopic liver transplantation (OLT) was carried out in this hospital, there after another 9 cases were performed with success. During the operations, Peng's Multifunctional Operative Dissector (PMOD) lent great help to the execution of the acts of cutting and aspiration. POLT was used in all the 10 cases (2 cases of Carol's disease, 3 hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), 1 glycogen storage disease, 1 resecting cholangitis, 1 primary biliary liver cirrhosis, 2 end-stage liver cirrhosis). Venous bypass was not used in one case. The superior hepatic veins (IVC) of the homograft was anastomosed end-to-end to the common trunk of middle and left hepatic veins in all the cases. End-to-end biliary duct anastomosis was carried out for reconstruction with a T tube to be retained for more than 3 cases of cholangitis, and by Roux-Y hepatocommissurary in 1 cases. Results: One case who died in 8 months after the operation, while the other 9 cases are surviving well, the second case resumed his job as a sales manager 2 months after the operation and is still doing well after 2.5 years post-operatively. Conclusions: POLT can be employed for the majority of OLT candidates. The technique of cutting and aspiration by aid of PMOD is very helpful in carrying out the POLT. While starting a liver transplantation program, it is advisable to conduct first animal experimentation for the training of a good team. Peroperative monitoring and management are vital and follow-up studies are important as well.

Key Words: Piggyback orthotopic liver transplantation (POLT) Survival rate Cutting and aspiration technique Peng's multifunctional operative dissector

1999年 8 月 31 日我们在浙江大学医学院附属第二医院施行了本省第一例背驮式肝移植（POLT）以来，至 2001 年 2 月 18 日已连续施行
POLT 10 例。其中 1 例肝硬化术后患者于移植术前 8 个月死亡，其余 9 例均无感染并发症，均存活至今。10 例中，1 例为活体肝移植，9 例为尸体肝移植。所有患者均无感染并发症。背驮式肝移植在早期连续进行是安全可行的。

资料与方法

1．一般情况

10例肝移植患者中女 5 例，男 5 例，年龄 17～60 岁，平均 42 岁。其中 Carol’s 病肝硬化、门静