原位肝移植30例临床观察

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摘要: 目的: 探讨原位异体肝移植围手术期处理及观察疗效。方法: 对30例施行原位异体肝移植术患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析, 其中肝移植技术21例, 腹部手术2例, 疼痛管理2例。结果: 30例中死亡1例, 其中1例因术后感染于术后第27 d死亡, 另1例因感染延迟手术于术后第10 d死亡。28例随访第4例, 3例因术后感染死亡。结论: 在恰当的手术时机及围手术期处理及观察方法的术后治疗, 是肝移植成功的关键。

关键词: 肝移植; 围手术期并发症

Clinical Observation of 30 Cases of Orthotopic Liver Transplantation

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Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the approach and the perioperative effect of the treatment of orthotopic liver transplantation during perioperation. Methods: 30 cases of orthotopic liver transplantation were included, including cases of final stage hepatocellular carcinoma from hepatoma B, 8 cases of primary liver cancer, 1 case of high position biliary duct cancer, and 2 cases of liver metastasis cancer from gastric carcinoma, were retrospectively analyzed. Results: Of all the 30 patients, 2 died, including 1 of pulmonary infection on the 27th day after operation and 1 of acute rejection on the 10th day after operation. Of the 28 follow-up visits cases, 4 died, including 3 of tumor recurrence and 1 of serious pulmonary infection. Of the 24 cases, 19 were final stage hepatocellular carcinoma from hepatoma B and 5 were primary liver cancer, the diameters of which were <3 cm. Of 19 survivals beyond 1 year, 16 have returned to normal life. Conclusion: The key factors of successful liver transplantation should be: selection of the optimal operation indication, perioperative treatment and specialized postoperative treatment.

Key words: Liver transplantation; Perioperative; Postoperative complication; Prognosis

目前肝移植在我国正处于不断发展阶段, 移植技术的成熟和临床经验的丰富, 以及各种抗排斥药物的问世, 使肝移植的成功率不断提高, 术后并发症明显下降, 术后存活率也不断增加。我中心于2005年4月~2007年7月共行原位异体肝移植30例, 现将我们的初步经验和结果报告如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料 本组30例, 女28例, 男2例; 年龄34~67岁, 平均41.8岁。乙肝后肝硬化19例, 其中伴有顽固性腹水、凝血障碍、消化道出血14例, 原发性肝癌8例, 高位直管癌1例, 胃癌和胰腺癌术后转移性肝癌各1例。乙型肝炎表面抗原(HBAg)阳性28例, 阴性2例。肝功能Child分Ⅲ级: A级3例, B级9例, C级18例。21例合并糖尿病, 12例合并高血压, 24例合并肾功能不全, 30例肝硬化年龄18~42岁。无乙肝、梅毒、艾滋病、结核、恶性肿瘤及慢性病。供体中肝 ABO 血型相同28例, 2例供者为O型, 受者分别为B和A型。

1.2 手术方法

1.2.1 肝切除: 采用经典式原位肝移植肝切法。先分离第一肝门, 肝动脉及门静脉主干及左肝支以上, 再离断肝

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