



胰管-空肠“支架管桥接式”内引流术在机器人 胰腺中段切除术中的应用价值

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【摘要】目的 初步探讨胰管-空肠“支架管桥接式”内引流术作为胰腺中段切除术胰肠吻合的补充术式的可靠性及安全性。**方法** 收集自2021年1月-2024年11月间由我团队完成的机器人胰腺中段切除术的28例患者数据资料,并随访患者的术后内、外分泌功能。根据消化道重建方式不同,将患者分为传统胰肠吻合组及胰管-空肠“支架管桥接式”内引流组(胰肠架桥组),主要比较两种吻合方式的手术时间、消化道重建时间以及近期并发症情况。**结果** 在接受机器人胰腺中段切除术的患者中,胰肠架桥组患者消化道重建用时(31.1±6.3) min,传统胰肠吻合组(49.7±8.9) min,前者用时更短($t=5.168, P<0.001$);胰肠架桥组患者手术总时间(172.7±64.6) min,传统胰肠吻合组(200.1±52.7) min,两者差异无统计学意义($t=1.215, P=0.235$);胰肠架桥组1例患者发生术后生化瘘,14例患者发生B级胰瘘,B级胰瘘中1例合并胰瘘相关腹腔感染,13例带管时间超过21d,传统胰肠吻合组2例患者发生术后生化瘘,11例患者发生B级胰瘘,B级胰瘘中1例合并胰瘘相关腹腔感染,1例合并胰瘘相关腹腔出血及腹腔感染。两组患者均未发生术后胃瘫、术后胰腺炎、C级胰瘘。在两组患者术后总体并发症发生率($P=0.522$)、术后胰瘘发生率($P=0.583$)、术后腹腔感染($P=0.583$)及出血发生率($P=0.464$)差异均无统计学意义。**结论** 胰管-空肠“支架管桥接式”内引流术优化了胰腺中段切除术中远端胰管与空肠的吻合步骤,缩短了消化道重建时间,降低了手术难度,同时并未增加术后近期严重并发症发生风险,该术式安全可行。

【关键词】 达芬奇机器人 胰腺中段切除术 胰肠吻合

Application Value of Pancreatic Duct-to-Jejunum Stent-Bridging Internal Drainage in Robotic Central Pancreatectomy

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【Abstract】Objective To conduct preliminary evaluation of the reliability and safety of pancreatic duct-to-jejenum stent-bridging internal drainage as a supplementary approach to pancreaticojejunostomy in central pancreatectomy. **Methods** The clinical data of 28 patients who underwent robotic central pancreatectomy performed by our team between January 2021 and November 2024 were retrospectively collected, and follow-up of postoperative endocrine and exocrine functions was performed. Based on the methods of digestive tract reconstruction adopted, the patients were divided into a conventional pancreaticojejunostomy group and a pancreatic duct-to-jejenum stent-bridging internal drainage group (PancreaticoJejunal-Stent bridge group). The operative time, digestive tract reconstruction time, and short-term complications were compared between the two groups. **Results** Among patients undergoing robotic central pancreatectomy, the digestive tract reconstruction time was shorter ($t = 5.168, P < 0.001$) in the PancreaticoJejunal-Stent bridge group ($[31.1 \pm 6.3]$ min) than that in the conventional pancreaticojejunostomy group ($[49.7 \pm 8.9]$ min) ($t = 5.168, P < 0.001$). The total operative time was (172.7 ± 64.6) min in the PancreaticoJejunal-Stent bridge group and (200.1 ± 52.7) min in the conventional pancreaticojejunostomy group, showing no statistically significant difference ($t = 1.215, P = 0.235$). In the PancreaticoJejunal-Stent bridge group, one patient developed a postoperative biochemical fistula, and 14 patients developed grade B pancreatic fistulas. Among the 14 patients with grade B pancreatic fistulas, 1 case was complicated by fistula-related intra-abdominal infection, and 13 cases had drainage tube retention time of more than 21 days. In the conventional pancreaticojejunostomy group, 2 patients developed

postoperative biochemical fistulas, and 11 patients developed grade B pancreatic fistulas. Among the 11 patients with grade B pancreatic fistulas, 1 case was complicated by fistula-related intra-abdominal infection, and 1 case was complicated by fistula-related intra-abdominal bleeding and infection. No postoperative gastroparesis, pancreatitis, or grade C pancreatic fistulas occurred in either group. There were no statistically significant differences between the two groups in overall postoperative complication rate ($P = 0.522$), postoperative pancreatic fistula rate ($P = 0.583$), intra-abdominal infection rate ($P = 0.583$), or bleeding rate ($P = 0.464$). **Conclusion** Pancreatic duct-to-jejunum stent-bridging internal drainage optimizes the anastomosis between the distal end of the pancreas and the jejunum during central pancreatectomy, shortens digestive tract reconstruction time, and reduces surgical complexity without increasing the risk of short-term severe postoperative complications. This approach is safe and feasible.

[Key words] Da Vinci robotic surgical system Central pancreatectomy Pancreaticojejunostomy

胰腺良性或低度恶性肿瘤的患者通常预后良好,其对手术治疗效果的期望值较高,这使得术后生活质量的优化成为现代胰腺外科的重要治疗目标。随着微创外科理念的普及和精准外科技术的发展,针对此类患者,在确保肿瘤完整切除的前提下,最大限度地保留正常胰腺组织及其生理功能,即实施“胰腺功能保留性手术”,已成为当前胰腺外科领域的研究重点^[1-2]。胰腺中段切除术作为功能保留术式的一种^[3],在完整切除肿瘤的同时,能够保留更多正常胰腺实质,降低了术后内、外分泌功能受损的风险^[4-6]。然而该术式需要处理两处胰腺断面,并进行消化道重建,手术难度较大,同时,胰腺良性或低度恶性肿瘤的患者通常胰腺质地软、主胰管纤细,手术离断胰腺实质形成两个胰腺断端,这些高危因素增加了术后并发症的发生风险^[7]。为此,本团队基于胰管修复外科理念,结合机器人胰手术经验,创新性地提出了胰管-空肠“支架管桥接式”内引流术,即近端胰管封闭、远端胰腺支架管空肠架桥的改良吻合术式。本研究回顾性分析了2021年1月-2024年11月期间我团队完成的机器人胰腺中段切除术的患者资料,旨在验证胰管-空肠“支架管桥接式”内引流术减少手术时间效果及其手术安全性。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料收集

收集解放军总医院第一医学中心肝胆胰外科医学部我团队自2021年1月-2024年11月间行机器人胰腺中段切除术治疗的患者的临床资料。本研究已经过解放军总医院医学伦理委员会批准(审批号: M2025-067-01)。

1.2 观察指标

患者的一般临床特征:性别、年龄、体质量指数(BMI)、既往糖尿病史、既往上腹部手术史、ASA分级。术中指标:手术总时间、消化道重建时间(置入胰管支撑管至消化道重建结束)、胰腺缺损长度、远端胰管是否扩张、术中失血量、术中是否输血、是否中转开腹。术后指标:术后是否因腹腔积液行穿刺引流术、术后拔除腹腔引

流管时间、术后住院时间、术后是否存在新发的胰腺内、外分泌功能不全(内分泌功能不全定义为:新发糖尿病、原有降糖药物加量;外分泌功能不全定义为:体质量下降、脂肪泻、长期口服胰酶替代治疗)、术后30 d内是否因手术并发症再入院治疗、术后90 d内是否因手术并发症死亡。术后并发症:定义为术后30 d内发生的并发症。胰瘘的定义及分级采用ISGPS定义的标准^[8],其他各项并发症的定义及分级采用Clavien-Dindo标准^[9-10],I~II级为轻型并发症,III~V级为严重并发症。评估术后胰瘘、腹腔出血、腹腔积液、腹腔感染、胃排空障碍以及术后总并发症情况。

1.3 手术过程

所有手术均由同一医疗组完成。手术适应证参考《2023版机器人辅助胰腺手术国际共识指南》^[11],机器人手术操作孔布局以及胰肠吻合手术操作参考《机器人肝胆胰手术操作指南》^[12]。

胰腺肿瘤处理步骤:超声刀打开胃结肠韧带,探查肿瘤浸润情况(图1);游离胰脏上、下缘,充分显露肠系膜上静脉,于肿瘤右、左两侧1 cm处使用超声刀先行离断胰腺实质,显露主胰管,标本袋装入肿瘤。使用4-0不可吸收线以连续8字/U形缝合法将近端胰腺断面确切缝扎。

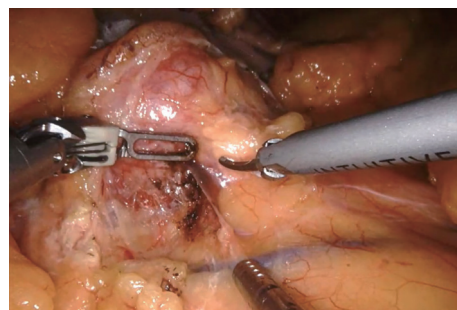


图1 探查肿瘤浸润情况

Fig 1 Investigating the infiltration of tumors

胰肠架桥组吻合操作步骤为胰腺远端断面确认主胰管开口,将合适尺寸的胰管支撑管置入主胰管断端约2 cm,5-0 Prolene线贯穿缝合主胰管全层以固定支撑管,

再以4-0 20号Prolene线连续U形缝合收拢胰腺断面, 间断数针将未完全收拢的断面对合(图2A); 电钩打开左侧结肠系膜, 显露近段空肠, 并于肠壁开0.3 cm口, 将胰管支撑管游离端置入近段空肠肠管内顺蠕动方向约8 cm

(图2B), 5-0 Prolene线距肠壁开口约0.5 cm处, 一针贯穿缝合肠壁全层及支撑管, 将支撑管与肠壁固定, 再行荷包缝合将支撑管固定于肠壁, 4-0 Prolene线缝合固定肠管及结肠系膜(图2C)。

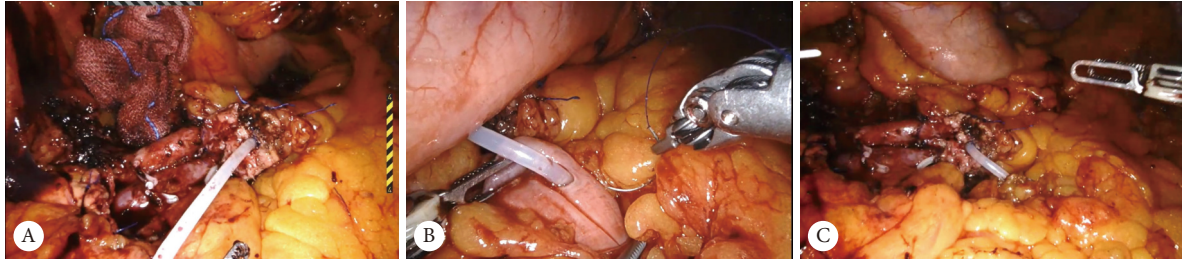


图2 胰管-空肠“支架管桥接式”内引流术

Fig 2 Pancreatic duct-jejunum "stent tube bridging" internal drainage surgery

A, Insert a pancreatic duct stent of appropriate size into the main pancreatic duct stump for about 2 cm; B, insert the free end of the pancreatic duct support tube into the proximal segment of the jejunum and position it approximately 8 cm along the peristaltic direction; C, fix the intestines and the mesentery.

传统胰肠吻合操作步骤为胰腺远端断面首先确认主胰管开口, 将合适尺寸的胰管支撑管置入主胰管断端约2 cm, 行301式胰-肠吻合^[13]。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SAS 9.4软件进行统计分析。正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验。非正态分布的计量资料以中位数(Q_1, Q_3)表示, 两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。计数资料以例数(%)表示, 两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者基线资料比较

本组28例患者中男8例, 女20例, 平均年龄(39±16)岁。15例患者接受胰肠架桥吻合(胰肠架桥组), 13例患者接受传统胰肠吻合术(传统胰肠吻合组)。两组在年龄、性别比例、BMI、ASA分级、既往上腹部手术史等基线资料进行比较, 差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$), 详见表1。

2.1.1 两组患者术中指标的比较

“胰肠架桥”组患者手术平均用时(172.7±64.6) min, 消化道重建平均用时(31.1±6.3) min; 传统胰肠吻合组手术用时(200.1±52.7) min, 消化道重建用时(49.7±8.9) min, 胰肠架桥吻合手术组消化道重建时间更短($t = 5.168, P < 0.001$), 手术总时间差异无统计学意义($t = 1.215, P = 0.235$)。胰肠架桥组与传统胰腺吻合组胰腺缺损长度差异无统计学意义($Z = 1.204, P = 0.228$)。胰肠架桥组患者与传统胰肠吻合组术中出血量差异无统计学意义($Z = 1.366, P = 0.172$)。两组患者术中均未接受输血治疗,

均未出现中转开腹。两组患者部分术中指标及术后住院时间、引流管拔除时间详见表2。

2.1.2 两组患者术后指标的比较

胰肠架桥组全部引流管拔除时间与传统胰肠吻合组比较差异无统计学意义($t = 0.875, P = 0.391$)。胰肠架桥组与传统胰肠吻合组比较术后住院时间更短($t = 2.220, P = 0.035$)。胰肠架桥组1例患者发生胰腺外分泌功能不全, 无患者出现胰腺内分泌功能不全, 传统胰肠吻合组1例患者发生胰腺内分泌不全, 无患者发生胰腺外分泌功能不全。所有患者于术后30 d内均未因手术并发症再入

表1 两组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between the two groups

Baseline data	Pancreatico-jejunal-stent bridge group (n = 15)	Conventional pancreatic-intestinal group (n = 13)	P
Age/yr., $\bar{x} \pm s$	43.4 ± 14.1	33.7 ± 18.4	0.127 [†]
Sex/case (%)			0.221 [*]
Male	6 (40.00)	2 (15.38)	
Female	9 (60.00)	11 (84.62)	
BMI/(kg/m ²), median (Q ₁ , Q ₃)	22.9 (20.9, 28.3)	21.4 (18.8, 24.8)	0.310 [#]
ASA/case (%)			0.464 [*]
I	0 (0.00)	1 (7.69)	
II	15 (100.00)	12 (92.31)	
Diabetes/case (%)	1 (6.67)	1 (7.69)	1.000 [*]
Pancreatitis/case (%)	1 (6.67)	1 (7.69)	1.000 [*]
Operation history/case (%)	2 (13.33)	0 (0.00)	0.484 [*]

BMI: body mass index; ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists physical status classification. # indicates the use of the rank-sum test; * indicates the use of Fisher's exact test; † indicates the use of the t -test.

表 2 患者部分术中指标及术后住院时间、引流管拔除时间情况

Table 2 Some intraoperative indicators, postoperative length-of-stay, and drainage tube removal time

Index	Pancreatico jejunal-stent bridge group (<i>n</i> = 15)	Traditional pancreatic-intestinal group (<i>n</i> = 13)	<i>P</i>
Operation time/min	172.7 ± 64.6	200.1 ± 52.7	0.235 [†]
Reconstruction time/min	31.1 ± 6.3	49.7 ± 8.9	< 0.001 [†]
Bleeding volume/mL	35.3 ± 21.7	51.5 ± 46.5	0.172 [#]
Pancreatic defect length/cm	5.0 ± 1.6	5.5 ± 1.6	0.228 [#]
Postoperative hospital stay/d	10.7 ± 2.7	13.8 ± 4.6	0.035 [†]
Extubation time/d	53.6 ± 39.2	40.8 ± 32.9	0.391 [†]

indicates the use of the rank-sum test; † indicates the use of the *t*-test.

院治疗, 术后 90 d 内无死亡病例。

2.1.3 两组患者术后并发症的比较

胰肠架桥吻合手术组 Clavien-Dindo 标准 1 级并发症发生率为 86.67% (13/15), 传统胰肠吻合手术组为 69.23% (9/13); 胰肠架桥吻合手术组 Clavien-Dindo 标准 2 级并发症发生率为 6.67% (1/15), 传统胰肠吻合手术组为 15.38% (2/13); 两组均未发生 Clavien-Dindo 标准 3~4 并发症, 两组患者在术后总体并发症发生率上差异无统计学意义 ($P = 0.522$)。胰肠架桥组 1 例患者发生术后生化瘘, 14 例

患者发生 B 级胰瘘, 其中 13 例患者带管时间均大于 21 d, 1 例患者发生胰瘘相关的腹腔感染并经保守治疗好转; 传统胰肠吻合组 2 例患者发生术后生化瘘, 11 例患者发生 B 级胰瘘, 其中 9 例患者带管时间大于 21 d, 1 例患者发生胰瘘相关的腹腔感染, 1 例患者发生胰瘘相关的腹腔出血伴腹腔感染, 均经非手术治疗好转; 两组均无患者发生术后胃排空延迟及术后胰腺炎, 其他各并发症(腹腔出血、腹腔感染)发生情况详见表 3, 两组患者各术后并发症发生率差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$)。

表 3 两组患者围手术期指标比较

Table 3 Comparison of perioperative indicators between the two groups

Perioperative indicator	Pancreatico jejunal-stent bridge group (<i>n</i> = 15)	Traditional pancreatic-intestinal group (<i>n</i> = 13)	<i>P</i>
Endocrine insufficiency/case (%)	0 (0.00)	1 (7.69)	0.464 [*]
Exocrine insufficiency/case (%)	1 (6.67)	0 (0.00)	1.000 [*]
Clavien-Dindo grading/case (%)			0.522 [*]
0	1 (6.67)	2 (15.38)	
1	13 (86.67)	9 (69.23)	
2	1 (6.67)	2 (15.38)	
Pancreatic fistula/case (%)			0.583 [*]
Biochemical fistula	1 (6.67)	2 (15.38)	
B pancreatic fistula	14 (93.33)	11 (84.62)	
Abdominal infection/case (%)	1 (6.67)	2 (15.38)	0.583 [*]
Postoperative bleeding/case (%)	0 (0.00)	1 (7.69)	0.464 [*]
Acute pancreatitis/case (%)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	
Gastroparesis/case (%)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	

* indicates the use of Fisher's exact test.

3 讨论

随着医学影像技术的发展和居民健康体检筛查意识的提升, 胰腺囊性肿瘤以及胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤等良性或低度恶性肿瘤的检出率逐年增加, 部分患者对手术治

疗方案的选择倾向性也越来越强^[14]。这类肿瘤患者通常预后良好, 生存期较长, 对手术治疗的效果有较高期望。然而手术过程中不可避免将损伤部分正常胰腺组织, 这可能导致接受手术治疗后的患者出现胰腺内、外分泌功能受损等并发症^[15], 从而影响患者的生活质量。因此, 在

胰腺外科领域,如何有效减小手术创伤、最大限度保留器官功能、提升患者术后生活质量,成为目前临床医生关注的热点问题。

胰腺中段切除术是胰腺外科较为常用的保留器官功能的手术之一,主要适用于胰腺颈、体部难以行局部切除的良性或低度恶性肿瘤^[16]。该术式与传统的胰十二指肠切除术或远端胰腺切除术相比,能够更大程度地保留正常胰腺实质,并减少对胰周毗邻器官的损伤,同时保护了消化道的完整性并维护消化道的正常生理功能,对比传统的远端胰腺切除术,在改善患者远期预后上具有显著优势^[17-18],有效降低了术后脂肪泻、体重减轻、糖尿病等远期胰腺内、外分泌功能受损并发症的风险,提高了患者的术后生活质量。一项纳入26项临床研究的荟萃分析显示,胰腺中段切除术在远期预后方面表现出色:胰腺中段切除术组患者术后外分泌不足的发生率为8.6%,新发糖尿病的发生率仅为0.8%,而远端胰腺切除术组患者的相应发生率分别为15.6%和4.6%,显著高于胰腺中段切除术组^[18]。然而,尽管接受胰腺中段切除术的患者远期预后上优于接受远端胰腺切除术的患者,但前者围术期并发症的发生率相对较高^[17-18],在一些胰腺中心手术的安全性难以保证。LEE等^[19]发表的一篇文章对比了胰腺中段切除术、远端胰腺切除术及胰十二指肠切除术患者的术后总并发症和临床相关胰瘘,发现胰腺中段切除术组术后总并发症发生率为18.33%,显著高于远端胰腺切除术组8.14%的术后总并发症发生率;临床相关的术后胰瘘发生率前者为13.24%,后者为4.7%,差异显著。

胰腺中段切除手术通常采用近端胰腺缝闭,远端胰腺胰肠Roux-en-Y吻合或胰胃吻合的消化道重建方式。虽然有文献报道两种吻合方式在术后整体并发症发生率无明显差异^[20-21],但两种吻合方式都存在着多种胰瘘高危因素,包括:1. 两个胰腺断端;2. 胰腺组织质地较软,缝合时易发生撕裂,影响断端愈合;3. 主胰管细小,吻合难度增加,手术安全性降低;4. 保留更多具有正常分泌功能的胰腺实质,导致分泌的胰液量增加。一项针对1992-2015年发表的胰腺中段切除术的系统性回顾研究^[22]指出,胰腺中段切除术的胰瘘发生率为0%~65%。胰腺断端的处理技术对于降低术后胰瘘发生率、提高手术安全性显得尤为关键。为了降低胰瘘率,有学者尝试进行胰肠双吻合^[23],但目前这种吻合方式应用较少,缺少大样本的临床对照研究验证其手术效果。胰肠吻合的手术方式并未避免胰腺断端直接与消化液接触的问题,激活的胰酶不仅增加了假性动脉瘤、术后出血这些严重术后并发症的风险^[24-26],同时将对胰腺断面或消化道黏膜造成腐蚀

性损伤,进而破坏原胰肠吻合口,而吻合口的破坏又会再次加剧胰液的渗漏。而过于繁琐的吻合方式也可能在增加手术难度的同时降低胰肠吻合的质量^[27],导致胰腺残端缺血、缝线切割损伤、针孔瘘等问题,反而增加了术后胰瘘及其他并发症的发生率^[28]。因此,在并无明确的特定吻合技术能够显著降低胰瘘率^[29]的背景下,避免复杂的吻合步骤,探索一种高效、低损伤、安全性良好的胰肠吻合术式以降低手术难度、减少手术损伤,是非常具有临床意义的一项工作。

本团队结合千余例胰腺手术的经验,提出胰管-空肠“支架管桥接式”内引流术作为胰腺中段切除手术中胰腺远端消化道重建步骤的补充方案。这种消化道重建方式操作简便,仅需对远端胰腺进行简单的游离,随后缝扎、固定胰管支架管,并将支架管的游离端置入位于“L孔”^[30]下方的近端空肠肠腔内固定。这一改进不仅大幅简化了手术流程,缩短了消化道重建时间,减少了因游离远端胰腺以及肠管而造成的手术损伤,而且吻合时不受限于胰肠口径不匹配问题、解决了细胰管需精细导管-黏膜相对合所伴随的操作难度高的困境,显著降低了手术难度。在用胰肠架桥吻合手术中,远端胰腺与近端空肠保持在正常的解剖位置,支架管的旷置长度可以依据术中情况进行调整,具备一定的“自适应性”,有效避免了吻合口张力过高而导致的术后器官对吻合口牵拉作用,同时减少了缝线对胰腺实质和肠黏膜可能造成的切割性损伤。

综上所述,相较于胰腺端端对拢吻合,胰肠架桥吻合不受胰腺缺损长度以及胰腺断端胰管直径不匹配的制约,避免了因吻合张力过大而可能造成的胰腺实质损伤和胰管直径不匹配造成吻合质量欠佳的问题。尤其在处理位置偏胰头侧的巨大肿瘤时,胰肠架桥吻合不再需要过多地游离胰腺体尾部而导致操作复杂化、损伤扩大化。而相较于胰肠吻合,胰肠架桥吻合操作难度低,手术损伤小,避免了胰腺断面与消化液的直接接触,理论上降低了发生临床相关性胰瘘发生风险。因此,胰肠架桥吻合在应用于胰腺缺损长度>5 cm以及胰腺断端胰管直径不匹配的临床场景时有较好的表现。

另外需要注意的是,本术式作为胰腺中段切除手术消化道重建的补充术式,主要采用缝扎胰腺近、远断端的处理方式以减少胰液的渗漏,理论上并不会增加胰瘘的发生率,并且由于本术式中渗漏的胰液不直接与肠液接触,胰酶难以被激活,在面临胰腺中段切除手术术后胰瘘率发生率高的困境时,并不会增加出血、感染、假性动脉瘤等其他严重术后并发症的发生率,通过常规引流,即可有效管理渗漏的胰液。随访结果中,胰肠架桥吻合组患

者仅有1例出现胰瘘相关的腹腔感染,其余B级胰瘘患者均为带管时间超过21 d,这可能与近端胰腺断面胰液渗出相关,术后复查腹部增强CT提示支架管胰腺端及肠端均在位良好,侧面验证了胰肠架桥术式的安全性。

由于本研究为单中心观察性研究,前期收集的样本量较小,随访时间较短,对远期并发症的评估存在一定的局限性,研究结果可能受到选择偏倚的影响。此外,患者手术操作时间以及预后受到多种混杂因素影响,单因素分析难以控制混杂因素的干扰,同时,本研究受限于样本量过小的问题,进行统计学分析时,统计效能相对不足,因此统计结果仅作为探索性分析。

另外,目前本团队使用的胰管支架管由硅胶材质制成,在口径和硬度方面存在与主胰管断端贴合性不佳、适配度低,不可降解等问题。寻找适配的新型材料制备可调节、可降解、高强度、高柔韧性且具备优良生物相容性的支架,将有望进一步提升手术的整体治疗效果和患者的术后生活质量。本团队因此开发了一种新型可吸收胰液导流装置^[31]。通过对导流装置喇叭形开口端进行裁剪以适应不同口径的胰腺断面,将其覆盖胰腺断端并予以固定,另一端逐渐收束为管状,裁剪合适长度置入肠道内,断面以及主胰管涌出的胰液将通过这种胰液导流装置引入肠道内,同时利用导管内胰液与肠道的压强差防止肠液逆流激活胰酶,从而实现便捷、安全的胰肠吻合。这种导流装置的应用有望解决胰肠架桥吻合术式胰瘘率高,术后带管时间长的弊端,但仍需进行动物实验以进一步验证其安全性和可靠性。

胰肠架桥吻合术式在胰腺缺损长度>5 cm,以及胰腺断端胰管直径不匹配的胰腺中段切除术中,为术者提供了另一种选择,并在一定程度上降低了手术难度,缩短了消化道重建时间,同时并未增加术后近期严重并发症发生风险,是一种安全、可行具有应用前景的新术式。

* * *

作者贡献声明 张恩犁负责论文构思、数据审编、调查研究、研究方法、初稿写作和审读与编辑写作,吴俊杰和陈明玥负责数据审编和调查研究,马奔负责调查研究和研究方法,巫涵歆负责论文构思和研究方法,许寅喆负责审读与编辑写作,崔皓哲负责数据审编和监督指导,赵之明负责论文构思、数据审编、研究方法、提供资源、监督指导、初稿写作和审读与编辑写作。所有作者已经同意将文章提交给本刊,对将要发表版本进行最终定稿,并同意对工作的所有方面负责。

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Haozhe is responsible for data curation and supervision. ZHAO Zhiming is responsible for conceptualization, data curation, methodology, resources, supervision, writing--original draft, and writing--review and editing. All authors consented to the submission of the article to the Journal. All authors approved the final version to be published and agreed to take responsibility for all aspects of the work.

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