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单孔腹腔镜无痕技术治疗小儿对侧隐性疝的临床效果分析*

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[摘要] **目的** 探讨单孔腹腔镜无痕技术治疗小儿对侧隐性疝的疗效。**方法** 回顾性分析四〇四医院 2013 年 6 月至 2016 年 6 月收治的 312 例单侧腹股沟斜疝手术患儿,其中采用单孔腹腔镜无痕技术 170 例,普通开放手术 142 例。分析两种手术患儿性别,年龄,复发率,单侧疝发病部位,开放手术术后发生对侧异时疝的病例数,腹腔镜发现对侧鞘状突未闭的病例数,以及术后异时疝的发生时间。**结果** 普通开放手术共 142 例,男 97.8%,女 2.2%,平均年龄(2.45±2.18)岁;术后发生对侧异时疝 5 例,占 3.5%,其中 1 例(0.7%)为右侧,4 例(2.8%)为左侧,两者比较差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=5.30,P=0.01$),异时疝分别发生在术后 8、14、18、20、24 个月。有 3 例(2.1%)疝复发。腹腔镜手术共 170 例,男 145 例(85.3%),女 25 例(14.7%),平均年龄(2.44±2.15)岁,术中发现对侧鞘突未闭的隐性疝 86 例(50.6%),未发现异时性腹股沟斜疝,有 1 例(0.6%)在术后 18 个月复发,与开放手术患者比较差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=10.12,P=0.01$)。**结论** 单孔腹腔镜治疗小儿单侧腹股沟斜疝较普通开放手术可准确判断有无对侧隐性疝并同时手术,其术后复发率和异时疝发生率均明显降低。

[关键词] 疝,腹股沟;单孔;腹腔镜检查;鞘状突
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Analysis on effect of single port laparoscopic traceless technology for child contralateral latent hernia*
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[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the effect of single port laparoscopic traceless technology for child contralateral latent hernia. **Methods** Three hundred and twelve children cases of unilateral indirect inguinal hernia in Mianyang 404 Hospital from June 2013 to June 2016 were retrospectively analyzed. Among them, 170 cases received single port laparoscopic traceless technology and 142 cases underwent common open surgery. The gender, age, recurrent rate, onset site of unilateral side, cases number of postoperative contralateral asynchrony hernia occurrence, cases number of contralateral vaginal process deformity found by laparoscopy and onset time of postoperative asynchrony hernia were compared between the two kinds of surgery. **Results** Among the 142 cases of common open surgery, male accounted for 97.8% and female accounted for 2.2%, and the average age was (2.45±2.18) years old; the postoperative contralateral asynchrony hernia occurred in 5 cases (3.5%), in which 1 case (0.7%) was in the right side and 4 cases in the left side, the difference between them was statistically significant ($\chi^2=5.30,P=0.01$), the asynchrony hernia occurred in postoperative 8, 14, 18, 20, 24 months. Three cases (2.1%) had hernia relapse. The laparoscopic surgery had 170 cases, including 145 male cases (85.3%) and 25 female cases (14.7%), the average age was (2.44±2.15) years old. The intraperitoneum found 86 cases (50.6%) of latent hernia of contralateral vaginal process deformity, while the asynchrony inguinal indirect hernia was not found, 1 case had the relapse in postoperative 18 months, the difference was statistically significant compared with the patients with open surgery ($\chi^2=10.12,P=0.01$). **Conclusion** Single port laparoscopic surgery for treating child unilateral inguinal indirect hernia can accurately judge whether having contralateral latent hernia and simultaneously conducts the operation compared with the common open operation, its postoperative relapse rate and asynchrony hernia occurrence rate are significantly decreased.

[Key words] hernia, inguinal; single port; laparoscopy; vaginal process

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腹股沟疝是小儿外科最常见的疾病,几乎均为腹股沟斜疝,系先天性鞘状突未闭,腹内压增高是其诱发因素。小儿人群中腹股沟斜疝的发病率为1%~4%^[1],临床上常会遇到单侧腹股沟斜疝的患儿在行疝囊高位结扎术后的不同时间内又发生对侧疝,也就是所谓异时性腹股沟斜疝,这种情况被认为与对侧鞘状突未闭有关。据文献报道,异时性腹股沟疝的发病率为7%~10%,尤其好发于婴幼儿的左侧^[2-3]。在国内,传统的单侧小儿腹股沟疝手术是否需要探查对侧尚存争议,多数不主张行对侧探查。随着腹腔镜技术在小儿腹股沟斜疝上的应用,可明确探查对侧内环是否已闭并进行处理,避免了对侧疝发生后再次手术的问题。本研究运用单孔腹腔镜双钩疝针进行疝囊高位结扎术,腹壁无可见的伤口,取得了满意的临床效果,现报道如下。

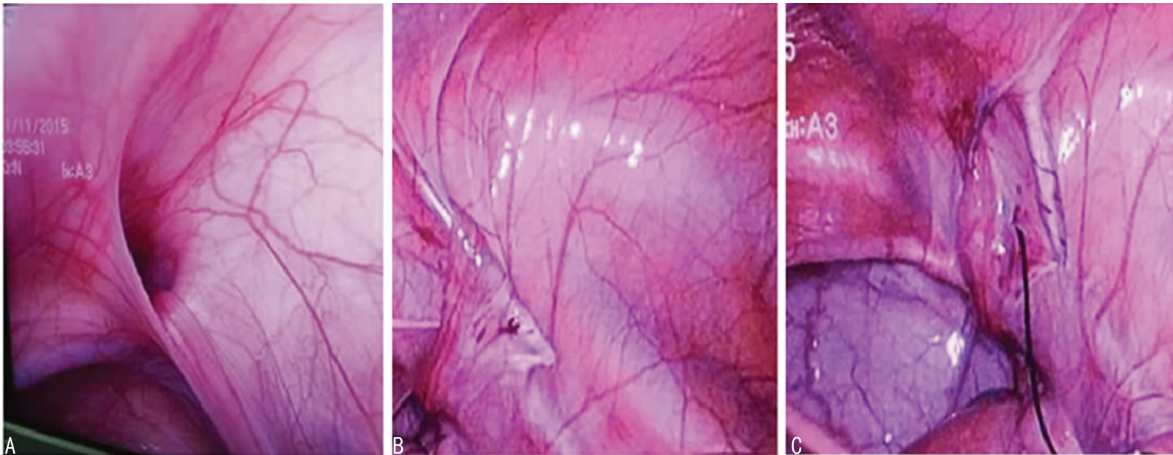
1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取四〇四医院2013年6月至2016年6月收治的312例小儿单侧腹股沟斜疝手术病例资料。普通开放手术患儿142例,单孔腹腔镜手术患儿170例。患者术前全部诊断为单侧腹股沟斜疝,排除术前双侧疝及对侧合并隐睾、鞘膜积液的病例。本研究经过医院医学伦理委员会审查评估,同意开展此项研究。患儿家属均签署知情同意书,术式选择经过与患儿家长沟通后认可。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 普通开放手术方式 取患侧下腹横纹小切口行疝囊高位结扎术,不常规探查对侧。

1.2.2 单孔腹腔镜手术方式 气管插管全身麻醉,取仰卧位,经脐中心切口放入5 mm Trocar,建立CO₂气腹,压力设定在8~10 mm Hg,放入5 mm 30°腹腔镜,患儿变换体位呈头低足高位,探查患儿两侧内环闭合情况。使用施爱德公司生产的带注水装置的双钩疝针(长15 cm,外鞘套管直径1.6 mm,针尖1.5 mm,前凹槽用于进线,后凹槽用于钩线),腹腔镜监视下于内环体表横纹处刺破皮肤约1.5 mm小孔,取一根1-0丝线在距一端3 cm对折、钩挂在疝针伸出针芯前端的线凹槽上回缩卡住,钩挂的结扎线与疝针在外并行,经腹横纹穿刺点穿透腹壁达内环前腹膜外间隙,先沿内环口内侧紧贴腹膜外分离潜行,借助注水分离技术将后腹膜漂起与输精管分开后越过,在输精管与精索血管之间危险三角区穿透漂起的后腹膜入腹,稍回退疝针使之与结扎线分离呈攀状,用腹腔镜挑拨结扎线,推出针芯使钩挂线与疝针分离,将结扎线一端暂留在腹内,疝针缓慢退至内环前壁腹膜外,随即再将疝针沿内环口外侧腹膜外间隙潜行,同法注水分离技术漂起后腹膜与精索血管分离后越过,从危险三角漂起后腹膜预置结扎线原穿刺点再进入腹腔,推出双钩针芯,用近端深凹槽挂住预置线回缩卡牢,将腹内预置线勾回到腹膜外间隙,经前腹壁穿刺通道带出体外(图1),挤压疝囊积气,上提结扎线体外打结关闭内环,线结埋置于腹壁下的内环前壁腹膜外间隙(图2)。对发现的对侧隐性疝同法处理,缝合脐部切口筋膜,医用胶粘合伤口,腹壁仅见1个1.5 mm针眼,达到无瘢痕的效果。



A:腹股沟内环缺损;B:双钩疝针自内环内侧潜行分离;C:自内环外侧潜行分离与内侧丝线处汇合

图1 经前膜壁穿刺

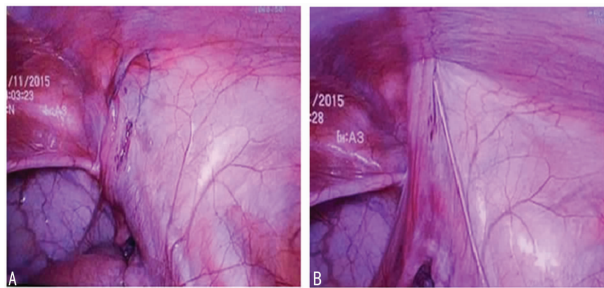
1.2.3 观察指标 记录观察组与对照组患儿性别,年龄,单侧疝发病部位,开放手术术后发生对侧异时疝的病例数,腹腔镜手术发现对侧鞘状突未闭的病例数,两组术后复发率。

1.3 统计学处理 采用SPSS19.0软件对所有数据进行分析处理,计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用t检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

普通开放手术共142例,男97.8%,女2.2%,平均年龄(2.45±2.18)岁。术后患者发生对侧异时疝5例,占3.5%,其中1例(0.7%)为右侧,4例(2.8%)为左侧,两者比较差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 5.30, P = 0.01$)。异时疝分别发生在术后8、14、18、20、24个月。有3例(2.1%)疝复发。采用单孔腹腔镜疝囊高位结扎

术共 170 例,男 145 例(85.3%),女 25 例(14.7%),平均年龄(2.44 ± 2.15)岁,术中发现对侧鞘突未闭的隐性疝 86 例(50.6%),未发现异时性腹股沟斜疝,有 1 例(0.6%)在术后 18 个月复发,与开放手术患者比较差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 10.12, P = 0.01$)。



A:钩针将腹腔内丝线钩出腹壁;B:收紧丝线皮下打结关闭内环

图2 皮下打结

3 讨论

小儿腹股沟斜疝发病率为 0.8%~4.4%,其中单侧为 75%~90%^[3-4]。一直以来,小儿腹股沟疝的普通开放手术是否探查对侧都存在争议。20 世纪开始有人常规对对侧腹股沟进行探查,目前已有大量文献报道异时疝发病率低,存在损伤精索血管、输精管、睾丸萎缩等并发症风险,学界开始质疑常规探查是否必要。腹腔镜技术的可行性和安全性已在小儿外科实践过程中得以证实,该技术具有不解剖精索结构,可确定对侧隐性疝并能同时处理两侧未闭鞘突的优势,近年有取代开放手术的趋势^[5]。目前,腹腔镜下小儿腹股沟斜疝疝囊高位结扎手术方法众多,出现了各类钩针勾线法^[6-8]和疝针套线法^[9-10],在腹膜外环绕并在体外打结完成疝囊高位结扎。结扎手术从 3 孔法到 2 孔法,已发展到趋于成熟的单孔法,目前本课题组使用的带注水装置的双钩疝针通过注射生理盐水使输精管和精索血管更易于与腹膜分离,同时免去了再做一辅助孔置抓钳而增加小儿腹壁创伤,并使得治疗患侧的同时,也能对对侧是否存在隐性疝进行评估。本次研究中,单孔腹腔镜手术患者发现的隐性疝为 50.6%,这一结果比同类研究更高^[11],有可能与本组患儿年龄段有关,而异时疝未发现,比其他研究更低^[3,12],考虑与本组病例数样本量偏少,人口流动导致随访失访等原因有关。从目前来看,腹腔镜下观察到内环已闭的小儿疝确实尚未发现异时疝的发生,而术中探查所见隐性疝的发病率要远远高于异时疝。腹腔镜手术相比普通开放手术在手术创伤及并发症的发生率明显降低,如阴囊肿胀、精索血管或输精管损伤、睾丸萎缩等。尽管有人认为腹腔镜手术时气腹时间延长可能会对心脑血管或内脏器官产生损伤,但本研究单孔腹腔镜疝囊高位结扎的手术时间为 20~30 min,即使同时处理术中发现的对侧隐性疝也只需 30~40 min,据本研究随访结果,这样短时间的充气应该对患儿本身影响不大。在术后复发率的比较上,普通开放手术为 2.1%,腹腔镜手术为 0.6%,腹腔镜

技术体现出较明显的优势,疝复发率明显低于普通开放手术。吴桂堂等^[13]通过单孔腹腔镜与传统手术治疗小儿腹股沟斜疝发现,腹腔镜组复发例数 0 例,传统手术复发 2 例(3.1%),腹腔镜组在复发率方面优于传统手术组。刘华明等^[14]研究结果也显示腹腔镜手术复发率为 0%,与本研究结果相近。在异时疝发生的时间上,已有研究表明 85%的病例是在单侧术后 1 年内发生,90%是在术后 5 年内发生^[3],因此,如果要得到准确的异时疝发病率,可能需要终生随访。临床研究显示,高达 79%的小儿腹股沟斜疝多为双侧性,对于双侧疝囊高位结扎术是否适合同时进行是临床上讨论的热点和难点,但双侧疝囊高位结扎术可避免小儿多次手术,更有益于小儿生长,同时可节省住院费用;虽然双侧手术的手术操作时间相对延长,但腹腔镜手术微创、耗时短,仍可考虑一次性行双侧疝囊高位结扎手术^[13]。

相比普通开放手术,单孔腹腔镜手术治疗小儿单侧腹股沟疝无论术后复发率还是异时疝的发病率,都明显降低。腹腔镜技术在治疗单侧腹股沟斜疝的同时能准确判断对侧鞘状突是否已闭合,对于较明显的鞘状突未闭在告知患儿家长取得其同意后可一并予以处理,以防止术后异时疝的发生。

单孔腹腔镜下双钩疝针套线法手术除了能探查对侧隐性疝给予同时处理外,还具有以下优点:(1)脐部单孔切口隐蔽在皱褶内无可见瘢痕,不需要再穿置 Trocar 和抓钳辅助,内环口体表 1.5 mm 穿刺点居腹横纹不明显;(2)疝内环套扎只需经腹壁穿刺 1 次,导入和牵出结扎线在腹壁同一路径,不会结扎过多组织,结扎疝环完全无张力,线结居腹膜外间隙无皮下结节;(3)操作类似介入治疗操作,仅通过体外穿刺和结扎即可完成手术,不必特别训练腹腔镜下缝合技术,方法安全、简便、可靠。

因此,单孔腹腔镜治疗小儿对侧隐性疝手术时间短,复发率低,术后恢复快,临床效果满意,值得基层医院推广运用。

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