

小肠梗阻的诊断和治疗策略

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Strategies for diagnosis and treatment of small bowel obstruction

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Abstract

Small bowel obstruction, which is caused by a variety of etiological factors and mainly manifests as abdominal pain, vomiting and distension, is one of the most common acute abdomens. A rapid and accurate diagnosis of small bowel obstruction is needed to give reasonable and effective treatment to avoid its rapid deterioration. In this paper we discuss the strategies for diagnosis and treatment of small bowel obstruction through comparing different imaging methods for diagnosis of small bowel obstruction and reviewing the current situation of diagnosis and treatment of the disease in terms of pharmacotherapy, gastrointestinal decompression, and surgical intervention.

Key Words: Small bowel obstruction; Diagnosis; Imaging; Gastrointestinal decompression; Nonoperative treatment

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摘要

小肠梗阻是由多种病因引起的以腹痛、腹胀、呕吐等为临床常见表现的一种急腹症, 往往病情发展迅速, 需要快速准确地做出诊断并予以合理、有效地治疗。本文围绕小肠梗阻的诊断和治疗策略, 比较不同影像学诊断方法在小肠梗阻中的应用以及从药物治疗、胃肠减压、手术介入的适当时机和方式等多方面论述了目前对于小肠梗阻诊断和治疗的现状, 以期更好地为临床上准确有效地处理该类患者提供一些依据。

关键词: 小肠梗阻; 诊断; 影像学; 胃肠减压; 非手术治疗

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0 引言

小肠梗阻(small bowel obstruction, SBO)是一种常见的急腹症, 可由肠腔堵塞、肠管受压、肠壁病变等多种病因引起。其中粘连、嵌顿疝和肿瘤是造成梗阻最常见的原因, 可使肠腔狭窄, 肠内容物通过发生障碍, 常伴随局部血液循环严重障碍, 导致剧烈腹痛、呕吐或休克等。本病发展迅速, 需要快速准确地做出诊断并予以合理、有效地治疗。在全球范围内具有较高的发病率, 且是造成急诊外科住院的主要原因, 给社会造成了极大的经济负担^[1,2]。单纯性机械性SBO发展到一定程度时可以引起肠壁血运障碍形成绞窄性肠梗阻, 造成肠壁缺血、坏死和穿孔的发生。因此需要早期准确识别患者是否发生了绞窄, 从而决定给予手术治疗抑或是进行非手术治疗。

1 SBO的诊断

急性SBO最典型的临床表现是“胀、痛、吐、

■背景资料

小肠梗阻是一种常见的急腹症, 可由肠腔堵塞、肠管受压、肠壁病变等多种病因引起。其中粘连、嵌顿疝和肿瘤是造成梗阻最常见的原因, 单纯性机械性小肠梗阻发展到一定程度时可以引起肠壁血运障碍形成绞窄性肠梗阻, 造成肠壁缺血、坏死和穿孔的发生。因此需要早期准确识别患者是否发生了绞窄, 从而决定给予手术治疗抑或是进行非手术治疗。

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■相关报道

Beall等对44例可疑SBO进行螺旋CT(口服或静脉注射对比剂)与核磁共振比较的前瞻性研究结果显示,在鉴别有无梗阻方面,CT敏感性71%,特异性71%,核磁共振敏感性95%,特异性100%。

闭”。间歇性或持续性的恶心、呕吐,往往出现早,以十二指肠、SBO多见,胆汁样呕吐物大多提示梗阻为小肠上部,而粪便样呕吐物可以是结肠梗阻的首发症状。间断性绞痛的程度和部位可因梗阻近端扩张肠道的不同而变化。SBO时,脐周剧烈疼痛,间歇期短;大肠梗阻时,疼痛较轻,位置较深,间歇期较长。急性发作的剧烈疼痛,逐渐加重或疼痛部位固定,可能提示穿孔或回、结肠绞窄;腹部触诊时疼痛加重,可能提示腹膜刺激征或肠穿孔。持续腹痛的程度和部位可由腹膨胀、肿瘤或肝脏肿大造成。完全性梗阻时,排便排气消失;不全性梗阻时则间歇出现不排便。Perea等^[3]根据100例粘连性SBO的前瞻性研究发现:呕吐(77%)、腹痛(68%)、停止排便排气(52%)、持续的疼痛(12%)和腹胀(56%)为常见的临床表现。此外,影像技术的发展也为SBO提供了很好的诊断手段。腹部平片对SBO的敏感性为69%(44/64),对区分高位和低位梗阻的敏感性分别为86%(24/28)和56%(20/36)^[4,5]。平片对高位梗阻敏感性较高,对于低位肠梗阻或不全性肠梗阻其敏感性则较低^[6-8]。CT可提供比平片检查更多的信息,更高的准确率,全面地评价腹部情况,形成病因学诊断^[4,6,9]和鉴别低位与高位肠梗阻^[9-11],其诊断SBO敏感性为80%-90%,特异性为70%-90%^[4],通过手术证实CT扫描对缺血和绞窄的敏感性达85%-100%^[12-15]。并且多排螺旋CT较之普通CT可使成像的截面更薄,肠壁和肠腔的强化更加明显^[16,17]。相对于CT对低位和不全性肠梗阻较低的敏感性(<50%),对比造影可以细致地观察肠管的过渡区带和可疑肠袢,而不受轴向位的限制,这一方法包括小肠连续造影或灌肠造影等^[18]。虽然检查所需时间要比CT稍长,但对于肠腔和肠壁病变的敏感性很高,当配合CT检查时,其发现肠道肿瘤的敏感性和特异性接近100%^[19]。CT肠道造影术有良好可靠性,可以发现腔外病变。非急性的低位梗阻的患者应该常规应用。泛影葡胺是一种使用相当广泛的水溶性造影剂,文献报道其对粘连性SBO患者具有诊断和治疗的双重作用,可缩短住院时间,降低手术率^[20]。腹部超声对SBO的诊断、病因和绞窄的判断与平片相当,且可更好地识别游离液区^[9,21-23]。腹部MRI对SBO的诊断敏感性和准确度与CT相当,但其对多病灶、大肠梗阻以及炎症的显示不如CT^[24-26]。Beall等^[25]对44例可疑SBO(1997-1998)进行螺旋CT(口服或静脉注射对比剂)与核磁共振比较的

前瞻性研究结果显示,在鉴别有无梗阻方面,CT敏感性71%,特异性71%,核磁共振敏感性95%,特异性100%。MRI的局限性包括:对梗阻亚急性期、梗阻病因的检查效率较低,对结肠梗阻的显影较差。总之,不论应用何种诊断措施,都应将目标关注于:(1)鉴别机械性肠梗阻与动力性肠梗阻;(2)形成梗阻的病因学诊断;(3)区分部分(低位)梗阻和完全性(高位)梗阻;(4)明确是否发生了绞窄。

2 药物治疗

药物治疗是SBO的基础治疗,不管患者是否行手术,适度的药物治疗都是必需的。药物治疗目标是纠正水、电解质和酸碱平衡失调,防治感染和中毒,缓解恶心、呕吐、腹痛和腹胀等状况^[27]。药物种类主要有液体、抗生素、营养制剂、抗分泌药、止痛药、止吐药、激素类药等。药物治疗的剂量和给药途径需个体化。大多数肠梗阻患者不能口服给药,静脉给药最好经中心静脉置管给药,另外还可选择皮下注射、经直肠或舌下途径给药。

几乎所有的SBO患者都存在不同程度的体液丢失,故补液应常规应用,但若大量补充液体反而会引起肠腔分泌过多^[28,29]。补液量一般为1-1.5 L/d,成分以5%-10%葡萄糖溶液、生理盐水、林格液等为主,并结合患者呕吐、缺水体征、尿量、血清钠、钾、氯及血气分析结果来选用。补液方法有静脉补液和皮下输液,静脉补液长期应用会给患者带来不适和不便,因此长期静脉补液患者应中心静脉置管,对于静脉条件差或无中心静脉置管的患者,皮下输液是可行的选择。另外,梗阻患者比非梗阻患者更容易在肠系膜淋巴结发现细菌(39.9% vs 7.3%, $P<0.001$),术后脓毒血症更易发生于此类肠系膜淋巴结细菌阳性的梗阻患者(36.1% vs 11.1%, $P<0.05$)^[30]。因此,有效的抗感染治疗可显著减少因肠道菌群移位所致的感染、中毒及多器官功能衰竭。对于晚期恶性梗阻患者应用阿片类镇痛药应遵循WHO癌症疼痛治疗指南,一般均能达到缓解疼痛的目的^[31,32]。镇痛药物的剂量必须仔细斟酌,最好通过非经口途径给药。强阿片类药物治疗时,应注意恶心、呕吐、便秘等药物不良反应。此外,对于未明确病因的SBO患者,应注意使用阿片类药物可能影响病情观察和手术决策。抗胆碱类药物可用于阿片类药物单药控制不佳的腹部绞痛,另一方面可抑制胃肠道腺体分泌,减少

肠液潴留^[33,34]。止吐药物有甲氧氯普胺、多潘立酮、莫沙比利等,适用于SBO早期、不完全性梗阻,但由于其可引起腹部绞痛,故不推荐用于完全性肠梗阻^[31]。生长抑素类药物通过全面抑制胃肠、胰腺及胆汁分泌,使消化液分泌减少,从而减少梗阻以上肠管内液体积聚,有利于肠壁血液循环的恢复,加速炎症消退,促进肠管再通,同时促进肠黏膜对消化液的吸收^[35-37],可降低腹腔内压,防止部分梗阻转为完全梗阻^[38],因此可有效应用于SBO的治疗。

SBO属中医的“肠结”、“关格”范畴,其中对于不完全性SBO的患者,应用中医中药治疗往往取得很好的疗效。这些患者一般受到手术创伤打击,脏腑气滞血瘀,气机运化失调,传化之物停滞,肠腔内容物增多,故见腹胀、腹痛、恶心呕吐,加之数日不能进食,耗伤元气,更无力推动肠管蠕动。因此在常规运用通里攻下法如大、小承气汤^[39,40]治疗时,适量加用活血化瘀中药显得十分必要^[41]。大黄、丹参、桃仁、赤芍等不仅可改善微循环增加血流量,而且对肠黏膜屏障具有直接保护作用,可防止细菌易位、促进肠蠕动、清除氧自由基和降低细胞因子的损伤作用。另外,中药复方疗效广泛,既能促进组织修复、降低组织炎症反应和渗出,又可减少腹腔毛细血管的通透性,可以多靶点、多环节地发挥作用^[42]。

3 胃肠减压

胃肠减压是肠梗阻治疗中十分重要、有效的措施。梗阻近端肠腔内容物(消化液、气体等)的积聚,造成肠管膨胀,肠壁血供障碍、肠屏障功能受损、通透性增加,引发一系列局部和全身的病理生理变化。梗阻不缓解,肠腔内压力进一步升高,甚至导致缺血、坏死或穿孔。有效的胃肠减压可以改善病理生理过程,促进梗阻的解除,减少并发症的发生。

传统的减压管是鼻胃管,但由于幽门的作用,鼻胃管不能有效减压小肠。肠梗阻导管是经内镜或透视下引导,通过幽门置于小肠内。由于头端水囊的特殊结构,肠梗阻导管可在肠蠕动作用下到达梗阻部位的近端,更接近梗阻的部位,因此减压效果优于鼻胃管。对需中转手术的患者,有效地肠管减压和身体状况的改善,也有利于手术操作,提高安全性,减少并发症的发生,而且还可以用来进行实时的造影检查,方便医生调整治疗方案。国内对于SBO,以往常采用单

纯胃管置入行胃、近段小肠减压,禁食水、液体疗法以及应用缓泻药物等,使一部分单纯性SBO得到缓解,不缓解者则需行手术治疗。肠梗阻导管的应用改变了单纯性SBO手术率较高的现状,使大部分单纯性SBO在非手术治疗情况下得到缓解以至治愈。

文献报道^[43-45],普通胃管减压无效后,在排除绞窄性梗阻的前提下使用肠梗阻导管,在减压引流量和腹围缩小程度等方面均明显好于胃管减压,且梗阻缓解率可达100%。牛陆杰等^[44]应用肠梗阻导管治疗38例低位肠梗阻,缓解率为100%,治愈率为84%(32/38),术后梗阻治愈率为94%(32/34),治疗中无急性梗阻病例出现。金殷植等^[45]对15例常规胃管减压无效的粘连性肠梗阻患者应用肠梗阻导管进行减压,置管24-48 h后症状明显减轻,5-7 d后症状消失,并经导管行小肠造影证实肠道无明显狭窄。李德春等^[46]对36例排除绞窄的急性粘连性SBO应用经鼻肠梗阻导管治疗后,发现梗阻解除平均时间为3.6 d±3 d,解除率83.3%(30/36),中转手术6例,为肠梗阻症状减轻但未完全解除,7 d后日引流量仍>500 mL的患者。

4 手术介入的时机

急性SBO的标准治疗是迅速的外科手术介入,目的是为了减少肠绞窄的风险,从而降低死亡率。文献报道根据临床症状和简单的影像学检查即可以识别绝大多数需要外科手术干预的患者^[47,48],这些症状包括发热、白细胞升高、腹膜炎、心动过速、代谢性酸中毒,和持续性的疼痛^[49-51]。发生绞窄是急性SBO患者中转手术的主要原因,当临床上出现下列情况应考虑绞窄的可能:腹痛发作急骤且剧烈,阵发性转为持续性,存在腹膜刺激征;呕吐出现早且剧烈,肠鸣音减弱甚至消失;腹胀不对称,腹部有隆起且触痛的包块;早期出现休克症状,抗休克治疗效果不明显;白细胞计数、血清淀粉酶、血磷、碱性磷酸酶增高;呕吐物、胃肠减压液、肛门排出物为血性;腹腔内短时间出现积液或腹腔穿刺为血性液;影像检查提示有孤立、胀大突出的肠袢,不因时间而改变位置;非手术治疗(12-24 h)症状体征无明显改善或病情进展等。此时,应尽快行手术治疗。另外,老年患者因机体反应差,有些虽然已有腹膜炎存在,但体征却不明显;年幼患儿不会叙述病史,往往病情发展很快,腹部体征却不典型,经常发生误诊。因此,对于老年

■应用要点

生长抑素类药物通过全面抑制胃肠、胰腺及胆汁分泌,使消化液分泌减少,从而减少梗阻以上肠管内液体积聚,有利于肠壁血液循环的恢复,加速炎症消退,促进肠管再通,同时促进肠黏膜对消化液的吸收,可降低腹腔内压,防止部分梗阻转为完全梗阻,因此可有效应用于SBO的治疗。

■同行评价

本文可读性较好,具有一定的临床指导意义和实用价值。

和年幼患者不应过分强调典型的症状和体征,而应采取更为积极的治疗。

此外,根据梗阻病因的不同,对手术时机的选择也不尽相同。相对于嵌顿性疝引起的梗阻,粘连性肠梗阻造成肠壁缺血、坏死和穿孔的风险要低得多。对于粘连性肠梗阻,相当一部分患者(35%-75%),可经非手术方法安全地解除梗阻^[14,52],但对于保守治疗有一定效果而较长时间(>1 wk)不缓解或反复发作的粘连性肠梗阻,也主张手术治疗。腹腔疝造成的SBO占到总数的8%至25%,在另一些文献,这一比例甚至达到30%-55%^[53,54],并且是形成绞窄的主要原因。此类患者需要立即手术治疗,因为其发生肠壁缺血、坏死和穿孔的几率较高,分别可达20%, 8%,和2%^[55],绞窄发生率则从7%到42%不等^[14,56]。另外,对于完全性SBO的患者,手术介入应成为早期治疗的主要方式,研究表明,31%-43%的此类患者仅需手术松解而不需要任何形式的肠道切除即可解除梗阻^[57]。由于目前还没有任何一项指标能够成功地评价手术或非手术处理的预后,所以对于那些继发于腹壁嵌顿疝或存在绞窄症状的患者需要立即予以外科手术介入^[53],而那些粘连性肠梗阻患者,尤其是多次手术后或存在基础疾病的,往往受益于非手术措施^[52]。

5 腹腔镜手术治疗

自从Moure 1972年第一次施行腹腔镜下粘连性SBO松解术以来,这项技术已经越来越多地应用于那些没有肠壁缺血和坏死表现的粘连性肠梗阻,文献报道将近60%的粘连性SBO可应用腹腔镜松解术治疗。通过其与常规开腹手术方式比较,发现腹腔镜手术所需时间较长,但对于不同患者变化较大,如简单粘连仅需约20 min,而复杂病例则需数小时^[58,59],住院时间明显减少^[60-62],肠道运动恢复时间提前,术后并发症发生率降低,然而中转为开腹手术者则有较高的并发症发生率^[63]。虽然腹腔镜手术可以免于开腹,但其本身也是引起术后粘连和梗阻的一个原因,而且发现其引起梗阻复发的几率甚至要高于开腹手术^[58,64]。

急诊腹腔镜手术的实施必须排除那些可能存在绞窄或有多次腹部手术史的患者。实施该技术的医生首先必须要具备娴熟的外科手术技巧,因为术中随时存在开腹探查和中转常规手术的可能性,文献报道这一比率从0%至52%不等^[65],与患者的选择和术者技术相关^[66]。引起中转的原

因主要是粘连带的暴露和处理难度较大^[65],肠管膨胀后使得操作视野减小^[67],多发的粘连^[68],腹膜后等难以暴露的粘连,肠壁坏死需要切除及肠腔意外切开等。那些有多次剖腹手术史的患者在实施腹腔镜下梗阻松解术时更容易发生意外的肠腔切开^[63,69],另外,当Verres针插入时也可损伤肠腔。当上述情况发生时就必须转至开腹手术来缝合或切除再吻合损伤肠袢,以提高安全性,降低难度^[70],若术中处理不及时,则可能在术后引起腹膜炎。选择腹腔镜方式治疗粘连性肠梗阻的适应证包括腹部症状较轻,具备行术前检查条件,近端或不完全性梗阻,单一的梗阻而非多发梗阻。而肠壁的缺血坏死、肠腔扩张(>4 cm)、腹膜炎体征和严重的心、肺疾病则是腹腔镜治疗的绝对禁忌证^[61,67,71]。

6 结论

腹胀、呕吐、停止排便排气是最常见的急性SBO症状。粘连、疝、恶性肿瘤是引起SBO以及肠壁缺血、坏死、穿孔的主要原因。虽然一部分患者,特别是那些粘连性SBO的患者,能安全有效地通过非手术方式治疗,但其中大部分仍需要立即手术。另外,嵌顿疝发生绞窄的风险显著高于其他造成梗阻的病因。诊疗时要特别关注那些有肠壁缺血、坏死、穿孔征象的患者,应采取进一步措施以鉴别绞窄性梗阻从而确定适当的治疗方式。越来越多的SBO患者通过非手术方式得以缓解梗阻症状,同时赢得了宝贵的时间以进行原发病的治疗。随着诊疗技术的进步,SBO的治疗方式-包括手术与非手术治疗,将变得越来越成熟,同时也将更迅速地解除症状,从而更好地造福患者。

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