

经自然腔道内镜外科的发展趋势

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Trends in the development of natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery LIANG Ping. Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Xinqiao Hospital, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing 400037, China

【Abstract】 Natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery (NOTES) is a surgical technique which is performed with an endoscope passed through a natural orifice, and then through an internal incision in the viscera (stomach, vagina or rectum) to perform intraabdominal operations. Since the first successful transgastric appendectomy performed by Dr. Rao and Reddy in 2004, NOTES is developing rapidly. The advantages of NOTES include no injury and scar in the body surface; lower anesthesia requirements; faster recovery and shorter hospital stays; avoidance of transabdominal wound infections. NOTES can also be applied to patients who are not suitable for open surgery and laparoscopic surgery. NOTES has the potential to revolutionize the field of minimally invasive surgery by eliminating abdominal incisions, however, the safety and efficacy of NOTES still needs to be investigated in the future.

【Key words】 Natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery; Surgical procedures, minimally invasive

【关键词】 经自然腔道内镜外科; 外科手术, 微创性

经自然腔道内镜外科(natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery, NOTES)于1998年由Moran提出,指通过人体的自然腔道如口腔、肛门、尿道及阴道等置入软性内镜,分别穿刺空腔脏器如胃、直肠、膀胱及阴道后壁等到达腹腔,建立操作通道和气囊,在内镜下完成各种腹部外科手术^[1]。其优点:(1)腹壁无损伤、体表无瘢痕,消除了腹壁损伤后的术后疼痛;(2)无腹壁穿刺点引起的切口感染、切口疝等相关并发症;(3)减轻了术后机体炎症反应的程度,降低了术后全身并发症的发生率;(4)减少了术中、术后麻醉药物和镇痛药物的用量;(5)手术创伤小,加快了术后恢复过程,缩短了住院时间,减少了住院费用;(6)由于是内镜手术,患者不需要全麻,可以在内镜室或床旁施行手术;(7)适合于行腹腔镜和

开腹手术有风险和难度的患者(如肥胖症)^[2-3]。

2002年印度医师Rao和Reddy开展了第1例经猪口腔入路,穿刺胃壁入腹腔的阑尾切除术,开创了NOTES的先河^[2]。随后,其他学者开展了关于胆囊切除、胃空肠吻合、肾切除、胰腺切除、脾切除等NOTES的动物实验。临床NOTES手术开展情况见表1。

表1 临床NOTES手术开展情况

开展时间	手术名称	术者及国家
2004年	首例经胃腔途经的阑尾切除术	Rao和Reddy,印度
2007年3月	腹腔镜辅助经阴道胆囊切除术(1例)	Bessler,美国
2007年4月	腹腔镜经阴道胆囊切除术(1例)	Marescaux,法国
2007年11月	经阴道胆囊切除术(4例)	Zorron,巴西
2008年3月	腹腔镜辅助经阴道胆囊切除术(3例)	Paolo和Rossi,意大利
2008年5月	腹腔镜辅助经阴道乙状结肠癌根治术(1例)	Lacy,西班牙

1 空腔脏器壁的穿刺方法

1.1 经胃入路途径

经胃入路的穿刺部位常常选择胃前壁,采用腹壁触诊、透照法、超声辅助方法选择穿刺部位,目的是为了减少损伤血管、减少出血和胃内容物溢出^[4-6]。常采用针状电刀穿刺胃壁,然后利用括约肌切开器或球囊扩大切口,便于操作器械反复进出胃壁^[4,7]。Park等^[5]报道括约肌切开较球囊扩张更快捷和更利于操作器械反复进出胃壁,因为胃壁括约肌切开后扩张的胃壁不会回缩。为防止腹腔内感染,可采用黏膜瓣安全阀黏膜下内镜技术穿刺空腔脏器到达腹腔,于黏膜下注射高压CO₂气体形成黏膜下气肿,再通过球囊扩张器扩张分离肌层,利用完整的黏膜层保护腹腔内脏器和组织不受污染^[8]。Moyer等^[9]采用STAT(self-approximating transluminal access tech-niques)技术穿刺空腔脏器,先在黏膜层切一小口,利用球囊在黏膜下层内形成长约5cm的隧道,在远离黏膜切口处穿刺胃肌层及浆膜层而入

腹腔,手术结束后退出内镜至胃腔,仅缝合胃黏膜层即可防止胃液溢出,其优点在于可避免穿刺口的全层缝合。

1.2 经肛门结肠入路途径

在结肠穿刺点处行荷包缝合,用改装过的内镜纤维外科器械穿刺结肠壁,可将一根导管经结肠切口置入腹腔作引导,穿刺成功率 100%,无任何并发症发生^[10-11]。除此之外,还可利用内镜超声辅助确定穿刺部位^[12]。

1.3 经阴道入路途径

这是目前较为成熟的 NOTES 手术路径。通过阴道后穹窿穿刺进入腹腔,常用腹腔镜操作,也可用内镜。使用经过改进的腹腔镜操作器械进行胆囊切除术,也可辅以腹壁穿刺置入微小腹腔镜监视穿刺过程,防止副损伤,同时辅助目标器官的暴露。

1.4 经膀胱入路途径

经膀胱入路时为避免邻近器官及血管的损伤,采用经尿道置入输尿管镜确定穿刺部位^[13]。

2 内镜手术操作

由于内镜长且易弯曲,通过空腔脏器穿刺孔进入腹腔后很难得到稳定的操作平台。尤其在经胃途径行右上腹的手术操作时(如胆囊切除术),需要将内镜置入盆腔再翻转内镜至右上形成很长的环路。由于翻转了内镜,获得的手术图像也是反向的,这无疑增加了手术的难度和复杂性。目前的手术操作器械与手术视线在同一水平角度上,术者无法从不同的角度观察目标器官,大大限制了器械操作的角度和范围,不能完成较为精细的解剖,进行复杂的腹腔内手术。目前通过胃途径的 NOTES 手术都是较为简单的腹腔探查和阑尾切除术^[3]。要进行较为复杂的腹腔内镜手术,还需对内镜及内镜下的操作器械进行较大改进。

3 腹腔镜和内镜技术的联合应用

现有的临床报道中,多数作者采用微小腹腔镜辅助的 NOTES 手术,在腹壁穿刺 1~2 个孔,置入微小腹腔镜,建立气腹、监测腹内压,同时提供腹腔镜的图像,可辅助从胃、阴道和结肠的内镜穿刺,避免重要脏器及血管的损伤,这就是结合腹腔镜的内镜外科技术,是真正 NOTES 手术的过渡阶段,为 NOTES 手术的广泛应用积累经验 and 奠定基础。

由于 NOTES 手术开展时间较短、积累病例数尚

少、操作器械不够完善,目前还无法对其安全性、有效性做出客观的评价。同时通过胃、结肠、膀胱、阴道途径所带来的出血、腹腔脏器损伤、腹腔感染、空腔脏器瘘等并发症的预防等问题,还需要更进一步的临床实验研究。

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