

非肿瘤性疾病致梗阻性黄疸的影像学特征及鉴别诊断

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨非肿瘤性疾病导致梗阻性黄疸的影像学特征及鉴别诊断。**方法** 采用回顾性描述性研究方法。收集 2014 年 8 月至 2016 年 8 月北京大学人民医院收治的 62 例非肿瘤性疾病导致梗阻性黄疸患者的临床资料,其中 13 例 IgG4 相关性胆管炎(IAC)、2 例原发性硬化性胆管炎(PSC)、21 例反复发作性化脓性胆管炎(RPC)、2 例 Mirizzi 综合征、4 例沟槽状胰腺炎(GP)、20 例 Lemmel 综合征。患者行 CT 平扫及增强扫描、MRI 平扫及增强扫描、MRCP 检查。由 2 位影像学诊断医师分别阅片,意见不统一时由第 3 位高年资医师再次阅片得出最终结果。观察指标:(1)影像学检查情况及影像学特征。(2)治疗及随访情况。完善患者实验室及其他相关检查,确诊后行相应治疗。患者治疗后采用门诊或电话方式进行随访。随访内容为患者预后情况。随访时间为 6 个月 1 次。随访时间截至 2016 年 11 月。**结果** (1)影像学检查情况及影像学特征:62 例患者中,21 例行 CT 平扫联合增强扫描检查,7 例行 MRI 平扫联合增强扫描检查,4 例行 MRCP 检查,15 例行 CT 平扫联合增强扫描及 MRCP 检查,1 例行 CT 平扫联合增强扫描及 MRI 平扫联合增强扫描检查,3 例行 MRI 平扫联合增强扫描及 MRCP 检查,11 例行 CT 平扫联合增强扫描及 MRI 平扫联合增强扫描及 MRCP 检查。13 例 IAC 患者影像学表现:MRI 检查示胆管壁弥漫对称性增厚并延迟强化,胆管管腔狭窄而多无闭塞,胆总管远端多见。13 例 IAC 患者中 9 例合并 IgG4 相关胰腺炎,7 例合并双肾病变。2 例 PSC 患者影像学表现:MRI 检查示胆管壁多发局限性增厚并持续性强化,肝硬化表现。MRCP 检查示肝内外胆管多灶性狭窄及扩张呈串珠样和(或)枯树枝样改变,肝内胆管边缘分支减少。21 例 RPC 患者影像学表现:MRI、MRCP 及 CT 检查示胆管壁增厚并延迟强化;肝内一二级胆管节段性扩张,远端胆管突然变窄,肝内胆管分支减少,而肝外胆管多为扩张,少数呈狭窄样改变;肝内胆管结石;肝内胆管积气;肝脏实质萎缩并胆管扩张,多见于肝左叶或右后叶;继发肝脓肿、胆管癌。2 例 Mirizzi 综合征患者影像学表现:MRI 检查示胆囊颈与肝总管连接处结石致肝总管狭窄,结石近端肝内外胆管扩张而远端胆管内径正常,胆囊胆管瘘形成,不规则胆囊壁增厚及周围炎症。4 例 GP 患者影像学表现:MRI 检查示十二指肠环及胰头区内无明确形态肿物,呈不均匀、渐进性强化。十二指肠壁内及胰头区囊肿形成。增强检查示胆总管壁增厚,呈渐进性狭窄,胰管正常或轻度扩张,十二指肠壁增厚并不同程度管腔狭窄。20 例 Lemmel 综合征患者影像学表现:MRI 检查示十二指肠降段内侧囊袋样结构,囊壁较薄,内含液体。MRCP 检查示胆总管及其以上肝内外胆管扩张。(2)治疗及随访情况:62 例患者中,2 例 IAC、1 例 PSC、7 例 RPC、2 例 Mirizzi 综合征、3 例 GP、15 例 Lemmel 综合征患者行相应外科手术治疗;其余 32 例未行手术治疗的接受相应内科治疗。62 例患者中 60 例获得随访,随访时间为 3~17 个月。随访期间,28 例行外科手术治疗患者明确诊断且术后恢复尚可,2 例患者术后明确诊断后失访,32 例内科治疗患者病情稳定。**结论** 非肿瘤性疾病可导致梗阻性黄疸,其误诊率较高,特定的影像学表现有助于明确诊断,为临床提供帮助。

【关键词】 梗阻性黄疸; 非肿瘤性病变; 影像学诊断; 鉴别诊断

Imaging features and differential diagnosis of obstructive jaundice caused from non-neoplastic diseases
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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the imaging features and differential diagnosis of obstructive jaundice caused from non-neoplastic diseases. **Methods** The retrospective descriptive study was conducted. The clinical data of 62 patients with obstructive jaundice caused from non-neoplastic diseases who were admitted to the

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Peking University People's Hospital between August 2014 and August 2016 were collected, including 13 with immunoglobulin G4 associated cholangitis (IAC), 2 with primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC), 21 with recurrent purulent cholangitis (RPC), 2 with Mirizzi syndrome, 4 with groove pancreatitis (GP) and 20 with Lemmel syndrome. All the patients underwent plain and enhanced scans of computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and magnetic resonanced cholangio-pancreatography (MRCP). Film reading were respectively done by 2 imaging doctors, and then was analyzed again by senior doctors when there is disagreement. Observation indicators: (1) situations of imaging examination and imaging features; (2) treatment and follow-up. Patients received laboratory and related examinations and then underwent corresponding treatment after diagnosis. Follow-up using outpatient examination and telephone interview was performed once every 6 months to detect patients' prognosis up to November 2016. **Results** (1) Situations of imaging examination and imaging features: of 62 patients, 21 underwent plain and enhanced CT scans, 7 underwent plain and enhanced MRI scans, 4 underwent MRCP, 15 underwent plain and enhanced CT scans and MRCP, 1 underwent plain and enhanced CT scans and plain and enhanced MRI scans, 3 underwent plain and enhanced MRI scans and MRCP and 11 underwent plain and enhanced CT scans, plain and enhanced MRI scans and MRCP. Imaging features of 13 patients with IAC: MRI scans showed that diffuse and symmetrical bile duct walls were thickened, with delayed enhancement. The narrowed lumen of bile duct was mainly occurred in common bile duct, without occlusion. Of 13 patients with IAC, 9 were combined with IgG4 associated pancreatitis and 7 with bilateral nephropathy. Imaging features of 2 patients with PSC: MRI scans showed that bile duct wall was multiple localized thickening and persistent enhancement, that was imaging feature of liver cirrhosis. MRCP examination showed that intra- and extra-hepatic bile ducts had multifocality stricture and beading-like and/or dry twig-like dilatation, and branches of intrahepatic peripheral bile duct were reduced. Imaging features of 21 patients with RPC: MRI and CT scans and MRCP examination showed that there was thickening bile duct wall and delayed enhancement. The first and second level of intrahepatic bile duct were segmental dilatation, distal bile duct dramatically narrowed and branches of intrahepatic bile duct were reduced. Most of extrahepatic bile duct was dilatation and a few were narrow-like changes. There were stones of intrahepatic bile duct and pneumobilia. Liver parenchymal atrophy with cholangiectasis occurred most frequently in left lobe or right posterior lobe of liver. There were secondary liver abscess and cholangiocarcinoma. Imaging features of 2 patients with Mirizzi syndrome: MRI scans showed that there was common hepatic duct stricture caused by stones in the junction between neck of gallbladder and common hepatic duct, and intra- and extra-hepatic bile ducts dilatation in proximal end of stones and normal bile duct in distal end of stones. There were gallbladder and biliary fistulas, irregular gallbladder wall thickening and inflammation around the gallbladder. Imaging features of 4 patients with GP: MRI scans showed that no clear mass was detected in duodenal loop and head of pancreas, with heterogeneous and slightly irregular enhancement. Cyst formation occurred in intramural wall of duodenum and head of pancreas. Enhanced MRI scans showed that common bile duct wall was thickened and slightly irregular stricture, pancreatic duct was normal or mild expansion, and thickened duodenal wall had varying degrees of stenosis of lumen. Imaging features of 20 patients with Lemmel syndrome: MRI scans showed that pouch-like structure was detected inside of the descending duodenum, with thin cyst wall and liquid in cyst wall. MRCP examination showed dilatations of common bile duct and intra- and extra-hepatic bile ducts. (2) Treatment and follow-up: of all the 62 patients, 30 underwent corresponding surgeries, including 2 with IAC, 1 with PSC, 7 with RPC, 2 with Mirizzi syndrome, 3 with GP and 15 with Lemmel syndrome, and the other 32 without surgery received corresponding medical treatment. Sixty of 62 patients were followed up for 3-17 months. During follow-up, 28 patients undergoing surgery received definitive diagnosis and good recovery, 2 were lost after definitive diagnosis and 32 undergoing medical treatment were in stable condition. **Conclusion** Non-neoplastic diseases can cause obstructive jaundice, with a higher misdiagnosis rate, imaging findings of which can be conducive to diagnose diseases and provide clinical treatment.

【Key words】 Obstructive jaundice; Non-neoplastic lesions; Imaging diagnosis; Differential diagnosis

肿瘤及非肿瘤性疾病均可导致梗阻性黄疸,其中非肿瘤性疾病主要包括胆管结石、急慢性胆管炎及胰腺炎、IgG4 相关性胆管炎 (immunoglobulin G4 associated cholangitis, IAC)、原发性硬化性胆管炎 (primary sclerosing cholangitis, PSC)、反复发作性化脓性胆管炎 (recurrent pyogenic cholangitis, RPC)、Mirizzi 综合征、Lemmel 综合征、十二指肠乳头括约

肌功能障碍等。不同非肿瘤性疾病导致梗阻性黄疸在临床症状、实验室检查结果及影像学表现均有部分重叠,但因其治疗及预后差异很大,故明确诊断并指导治疗至关重要。本研究回顾性分析 2014 年 8 月至 2016 年 8 月我院收治的 62 例非肿瘤性疾病导致梗阻性黄疸患者的临床资料,总结其影像学特征,旨在诊断及鉴别诊断提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

采用回顾性描述性研究方法。收集 62 例非肿瘤性疾病导致梗阻性黄疸患者的临床资料,男 41 例,女 21 例;年龄 30~88 岁,平均年龄 63 岁。62 例患者中,13 例 IAC,2 例 PSC,21 例 RPC,2 例 Mirizzi 综合征,4 例沟槽状胰腺炎(groove pancreatitis, GP),20 例 Lemmel 综合征。本研究通过我院伦理委员会审批。患者及家属均签署检查和治疗知情同意书。

1.2 纳入标准和排除标准

纳入标准:(1)经临床症状、影像学检查、病理学检查或随访明确诊断。(2)患者行 CT 和(或)MRI 检查。(3)临床资料完整。

排除标准:(1)合并其他恶性肿瘤。(2)既往有恶性肿瘤病史。(3)临床资料缺失。

1.3 检查方法

1.3.1 CT 检查:采用 GE 64 层螺旋 CT、Siemens 32 层螺旋 CT。患者深呼吸气后屏气扫描,扫描范围从膈顶至髂前上棘水平。增强对比剂为碘海醇(350 mgI/mL,总量 80 mL,注射流率 2.5 mL/s),使用高压注射器经肘前静脉团注,并于注射后 25~35 s 扫描动脉期,65~80 s 扫描门静脉期。扫描参数:120 kV 管电压,110 mA 管电流,5 mm 层厚、层间距采集原始图像。软组织窗标准算法重建,层厚、层间距均为 1.5 mm。

1.3.2 MRI 检查:采用 GE 3.0T MRI 成像仪,使用体部相控阵线圈采集 MRI 信号成像。扫描序列:(1)轴位抑脂 LAVA Flex T1 加权成像:TR/TE = 3.5/1.5 ms。(2)轴位抑脂 T2 加权成像:TR/TE = 5 400/80 ms。(3)弥散加权成像(diffusion weighted imaging, DWI)序列:轴位 SS-DWI-EPI(单次激发平面回波弥散加权成像):TR/TE = 50/5 ms,层厚 7 mm、层间距 1 mm,b 值为 0、200、400、800 mm²/s²。(4)MRI 动态增强扫描检查采用轴位抑脂 LAVA Flex T1 加权成像,MRI 检查专用高压注射器推注对比剂钆喷替酸葡甲胺 0.1 mmol/kg,流率 2.5 mL/s,分别于注药开始后 15~20、60、180、300~480 s 行动脉期、门静脉期及延迟期扫描。(5)MRCP 检查:TR 40 ms,TE 80 ms。

1.4 影像学分析

由 2 位影像学诊断医师分别阅片,意见不统一时由第 3 位高年资医师再次阅片得出最终结果。评价内容包括:胆管增厚范围与程度、胆管梗阻部位及程度、强化特征、有无结石、继发表现、其他器官受累

情况。

1.5 观察指标

观察指标:(1)影像学检查情况及影像学特征。(2)治疗及随访情况。

1.6 治疗及随访

完善患者相关检查后行相应治疗。其治疗方案如下:IAC 行激素治疗;PSC 行保肝、护肝、利胆、抗感染及激素治疗;RPC 行内外科结合治疗,症状较轻时行保守抗感染治疗,症状较重时行内镜取石术;Mirizzi 综合征行开腹胆囊切除或单独或联合应用腹腔镜、十二指肠镜等微创手术;GP 行内科抗感染治疗并辅以内镜下支架置入术;Lemmel 综合征多行转流术(胃肠或胆汁改道)和(或)Oddi 括约肌切开成形术。

患者治疗后采用门诊或电话方式进行随访。随访内容为患者预后情况。随访时间为 6 个月 1 次。随访时间截至 2016 年 11 月。

2 结果

2.1 影像学检查情况及影像学特征

62 例患者中,21 例行 CT 平扫联合增强扫描检查,7 例行 MRI 平扫联合增强扫描检查,4 例行 MRCP 检查,15 例行 CT 平扫联合增强扫描及 MRCP 检查,1 例行 CT 平扫联合增强扫描及 MRI 平扫联合增强扫描检查,3 例行 MRI 平扫联合增强扫描及 MRCP 检查,11 例行 CT 平扫联合增强扫描及 MRI 平扫联合增强扫描及 MRCP 检查。

13 例 IAC 患者影像学表现:MRI 检查示胆管壁弥漫对称性增厚并延迟强化,胆管管腔狭窄而多无闭塞,胆总管远端多见。13 例 IAC 患者中 9 例合并 IgG4 相关胰腺炎,7 例合并双肾病变。见图 1。2 例 PSC 患者影像学表现:MRI 检查示胆管壁多发局限性增厚并持续性强化,肝硬化表现。MRCP 检查示肝内外胆管多灶性狭窄及扩张呈串珠样和(或)枯树枝样改变,肝内胆管边缘分支减少。见图 2。21 例 RPC 患者影像学表现:MRI、MRCP 及 CT 检查示胆管壁增厚并延迟强化;肝内一二级胆管节段性扩张,远端胆管突然变窄,肝内胆管分支减少,而肝外胆管多为扩张,少数呈狭窄样改变;肝内胆管结石;肝内胆管积气;肝脏实质萎缩并胆管扩张,多见于肝左叶或右后叶;继发肝脓肿、胆管癌。见图 3。2 例 Mirizzi 综合征患者影像学表现:MRI 检查示胆囊颈与肝总管连接处结石致肝总管狭窄,结石近端肝内外胆管扩张而远端胆管内径正常,胆囊胆管瘘

形成,不规则胆囊壁增厚及周围炎症。见图 4。4 例 GP 患者影像学表现: MRI 检查示十二指肠环及胰头区内无明确形态肿物,呈不均匀、渐进性强化。十二指肠肠壁内及胰头区囊肿形成。增强检查示胆总管壁增厚,呈渐进性狭窄,胰管正常或轻度扩张,十二指肠肠壁增厚并不同程度管腔狭窄。见图 5。20 例 Lemmel 综合征患者影像学表现: MRI 检查示十二指肠降段

内侧囊袋样结构,囊壁较薄,内含液体。MRCP 检查示胆总管及其以上肝内外胆管扩张。见图 6。

2.2 治疗及随访情况

62 例患者中,2 例 IAC、1 例 PSC、7 例 RPC、2 例 Mirizzi 综合征、3 例 GP、15 例 Lemmel 综合征患者行相应外科手术治疗。其余 32 例未行手术治疗的患者接受相应内科治疗。62 例患者中 60 例获得随访,

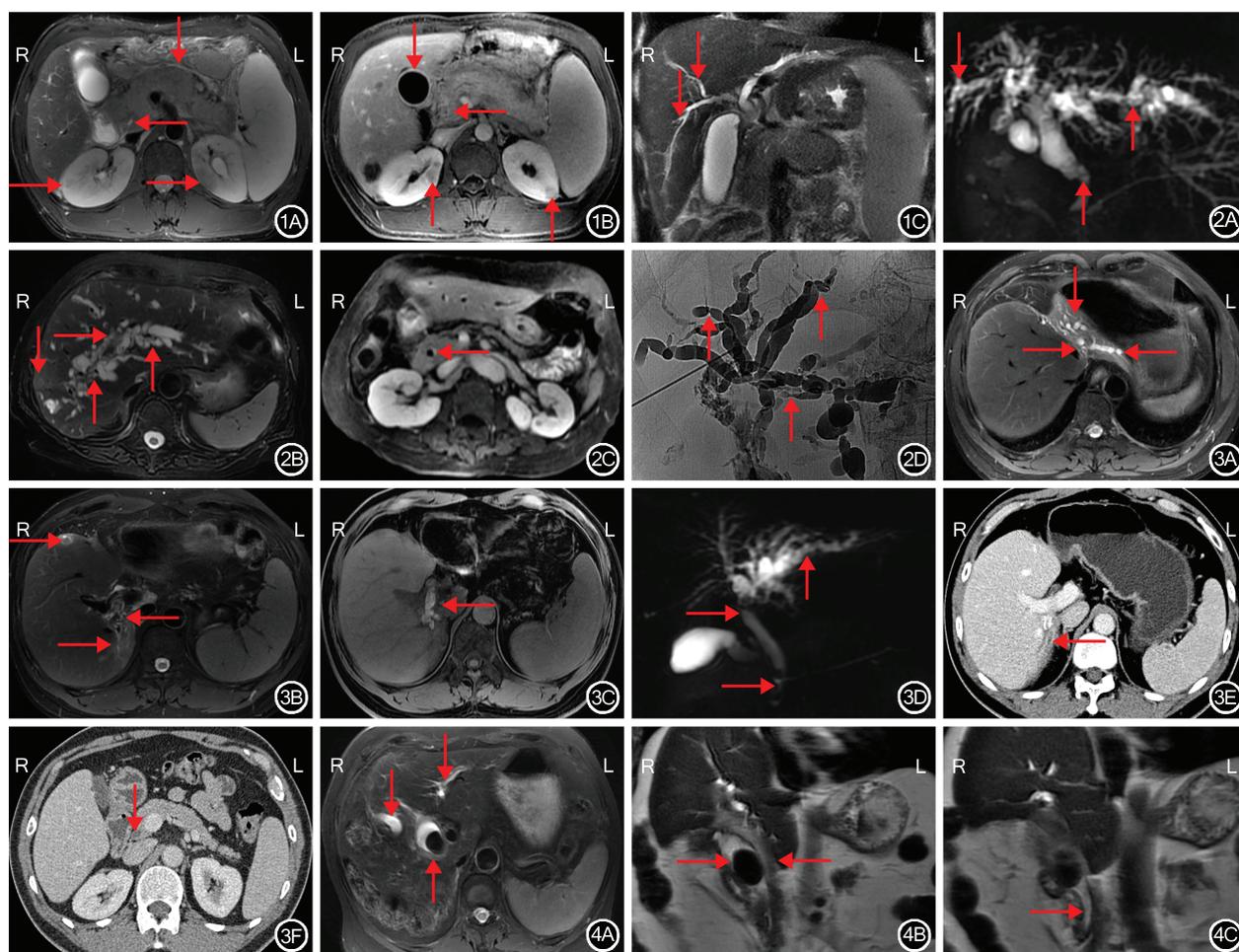


图 1 34 岁男性 IgG4 相关性胆管炎患者影像学检查结果 1A: MRI 检查 T2 加权成像抑脂序列示远段胆总管弥漫对称性增厚,呈等 T2 信号,局部管腔变窄(←),胰腺体积饱满呈腊肠样,周围可见纤维包膜(↓),双肾可见数个楔形短 T2 信号灶(→); 1B: MRI 检查增强扫描 T1 加权成像抑脂序列延迟期示胆管壁明显增厚并强化(←),胆囊壁增厚(↓),双肾病变强化程度低于周围正常肾实质(↑); 1C: MRI 检查 T2 加权成像序列冠状位示肝内胆管弥漫性稍增厚(↓) **图 2** 81 岁女性原发性硬化性胆管炎患者影像学检查结果 2A: MRCP 检查最大信号强度投影重建图像示多发肝内外胆管扩张(↑),管腔粗细不均,呈串珠状表现(↓); 2B: MRI 检查 T2 加权成像抑脂序列示多发肝内胆管扩张,管腔粗细不均(↑),肝门区胆管壁增厚(→),肝脏左叶增大,肝实质内可见楔形稍高 T2 信号(↓),肝内胆管边缘分支减少; 2C: MRI 检查增强扫描 T1 加权成像抑脂序列延迟期示胆总管管壁明显增厚(←); 2D: ERCP 检查示肝内外胆管多发不均匀狭窄及扩张(↑),肝内胆管边缘分支减少 **图 3** 61 岁男性反复发作性化脓性胆管炎患者影像学检查结果 3A: MRI 检查 T2 加权成像抑脂序列示肝左叶萎缩(↓),肝门区肝内胆管狭窄、变细(→),远段肝内胆管节段性扩张(←); 3B: MRI 检查 T2 加权成像抑脂序列示肝内胆管不规则低信号充盈缺损(←),肝左内叶及右后叶肝脓肿,呈片状 T2 加权成像稍高信号(→); 3C: MRI 检查 T1 加权成像抑脂序列示肝内胆管内高信号结石(←); 3D: MRCP 检查快速自旋回波厚层图像示多发肝内胆管扩张,肝左叶萎缩(↑),肝内及肝外胆管下段多发结石,呈低信号充盈缺损(→); 3E: CT 增强检查静脉期示肝内胆管壁稍增厚并明显强化(←); 3F: CT 增强检查静脉期示胆总管下端管壁稍增厚并明显强化(↓) **图 4** 73 岁女性 Mirizzi 综合征患者影像学检查结果 4A: MRI 检查 T2 加权成像抑脂序列示胆囊颈部结石(↑),肝内外胆管明显扩张(↓); 4B: MRI 检查 T2 加权成像冠状位示胆囊管壁增厚(→),胆囊颈部结石嵌顿并胆囊胆总管瘘形成(←); 4C: MRI 检查 T2 加权成像冠状位示结石压迫下方胆总管管径正常,未见明显扩张(→)

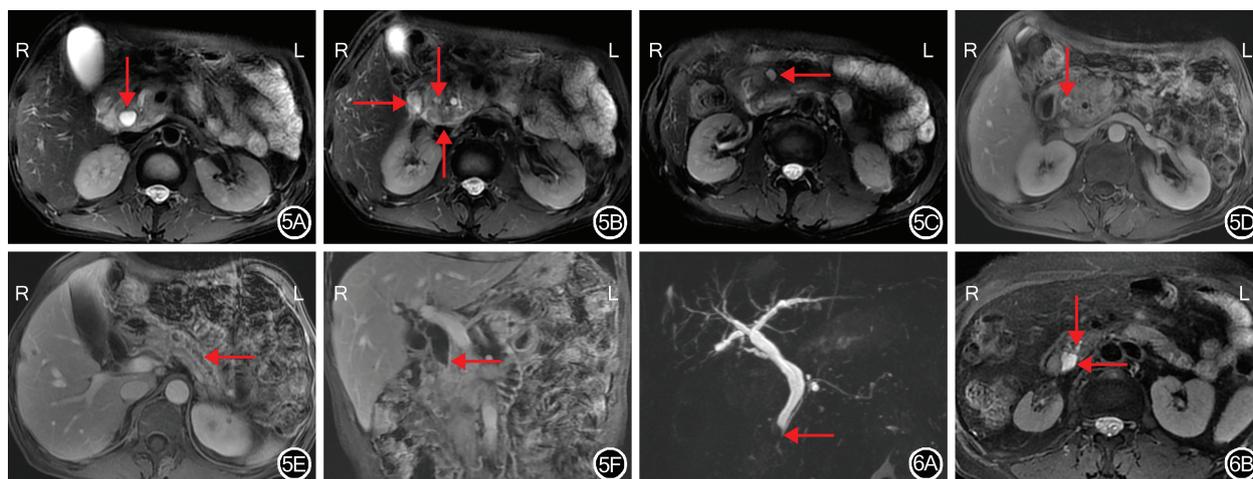


图 5 62 岁男性沟槽状胰腺炎患者的影像学检查结果 5A: MRI 检查 T2 加权成像抑脂序列示胆总管扩张(↓); 5B: MRI 检查 T2 加权成像抑脂序列示沟槽区不均匀片状肿物, 边界不清晰, 累及十二指肠及胰头(↑), 十二指肠肠壁增厚(→), 胆总管突然狭窄、变细(↓); 5C: MRI 检查 T2 加权成像抑脂序列示肿块内可见囊性病灶(←); 5D: MRI 检查增强扫描 T1 加权成像抑脂序列示肿块呈持续不均匀强化, 胆总管明显狭窄并管壁增厚(↓); 5E: MRI 检查增强扫描 T1 加权成像抑脂序列示胰管不均匀扩张(←); 5F: MRI 检查增强扫描 T1 加权成像抑脂序列冠状位示胆总管管壁增厚并呈外压性狭窄(←) 图 6 47 岁女性 Lemmel 综合征患者影像学检查结果 6A: MRCP 检查快速自旋回波厚层图像示胆总管远端突然变窄(←); 6B: MRI 检查 T2 加权成像抑脂序列示十二指肠降段内侧囊袋样结构(←), 胆总管受压变窄(↓)

随访时间为 3~17 个月。随访期间, 28 例行外科手术患者明确诊断且术后恢复尚可, 2 例患者术后明确诊断后失访, 32 例内科治疗患者病情稳定。

3 讨论

各种原因引起胆管狭窄进而导致胆汁引流不畅可表现为梗阻性黄疸, 从病变定位的角度可分为胆道系统、十二指肠、胰腺来源的疾病; 从病因学角度可大致分为肿瘤性(如胆管癌、胰腺癌等)和非肿瘤性疾病(如胆管结石、急慢性胆管炎及胰腺炎、IAC、PSC 等)^[1-2]。

3.1 胆道系统疾病

多种胆道系统疾病均可导致梗阻性黄疸, 其中非肿瘤性疾病包括胆管结石、IAC、PSC 等, 均需与肿瘤性疾病, 特别是胆管癌进行鉴别^[1,3]。依据影像学表现可将其大致分为胆管壁增厚型和各种原因的管腔阻塞型。

3.1.1 胆管壁增厚为主型:需区分肿瘤或是非肿瘤性疾病导致胆管壁增厚。胆管癌为最常见胆管壁增厚并引起梗阻性黄疸的疾病, 与非肿瘤性病影像学鉴别: (1)胆管癌病变局限, 以肝门部为主; 而 IAC 或 PSC 多为弥漫对称性胆管壁增厚^[4-5]。有研究结果显示: 管壁厚度 >2.5 mm 时可提示 IAC, 且胆囊可同时受累^[6-9]。(2)胆管癌管腔内及周围可见浸润生长的软组织肿块, 而仅有少数 IAC 可有胆管周围

局灶性或弥漫性肿块^[9-10]。(3)胆管癌狭窄部位以上胆管扩张程度较重。(4)胆管癌可有肝转移及周围淋巴结转移; IAC、PSC、RPC 等常合并其他脏器受累, 如 IgG4 相关性自身免疫性胰腺炎最具鉴别特征, 而 PSC 多合并肝硬化、腹膜后纤维化^[4,11]。

非肿瘤性疾病因治疗方式不同尚需进一步鉴别, 特别是 PSC 与 IAC。IgG4 相关系统性硬化病是一种慢性进行性自身免疫性疾病, 其病理学特点为丰富的 IgG4 阳性浆细胞浸润组织及器官, 导致多脏器肿胀和(或)功能障碍。胆管系统受累及时即为 IAC, 为胰腺外最常受累的器官, 约占 19%^[12-13]。IAC 多见于中老年男性, 临床症状复杂多样, 梗阻性黄疸多为首发症状^[14]。实验室检查血清 IgG4 可明显升高, 血清 IgG4 >1.35 mg/dL 可协助诊断 IAC^[15-17]。根据 IAC 所致胆管狭窄部位不同可分为: I 型: 胆管下段狭窄; II 型: 肝内外胆管弥漫性狭窄; III 型: 肝门部及胆管下段狭窄; IV 型: 仅肝门部胆管狭窄^[15]。

PSC 是以肝内外胆管进行性炎症、阻塞和纤维化为特征的慢性胆汁淤积性疾病^[11,18]。其发病原因不明, 与自身免疫功能障碍有一定关联性, 70%~75% 的患者可合并炎症性肠病, 还可合并纵隔和腹膜后纤维化及干燥综合征等^[15,18-20]。PSC 病理学检查无特征性, 表现为胆管非特异性炎症、水肿、增殖, 进而出现胆管周围纤维化、多灶性胆管狭窄及闭塞, 最终表现为胆管退化、消失及肝硬化^[11,20]。

与 IAC 比较, PSC 对类固醇激素治疗无明显效果, 因而准确诊断对治疗决策意义重大。PSC 与 II 型 IAC 鉴别较困难, 影像学鉴别要点: (1) PSC 为胆管多处狭窄及扩张并呈枯树枝状或串珠状改变, 肝内胆管分支减少, 胆囊同时受累及少见; 而 IAC 胆管下段狭窄更多见并可合并胆囊同时受累^[8,14,19,21]。(2) PSC 多合并肝硬化, 而 IAC 少见^[6,10,22-23]。(3) 70%~75% 的 PSC 患者伴发炎症性肠病, 主要为溃疡性结肠炎; 10%~15% 的 PSC 患者可继发胆管癌^[3,14,24]; 而 IAC 患者常伴其它 IgG4 相关疾病, 多为胰腺炎(92%~95%), 此为特征性表现^[6,10]。

3.1.2 胆管腔内充盈缺损型: RPC 为反复发作的胆系细菌性炎症引起胆管纤维化、胆色素结石形成, 进而导致胆管狭窄、胆汁瘀滞。临床症状为反复发作的梗阻性黄疸、发热、腹痛等, 如不进行有效治疗, 可并发肝脓肿、门静脉血栓、局限性肝萎缩, 胆管细胞癌等疾病^[2,3,25]。影像学表现为肝内胆管狭窄、变细, 肝内外胆管壁弥漫性增厚, 而肝内胆管结石及积气对明确诊断有重要帮助^[2,26]。

Mirizzi 综合征为胆囊管与肝总管汇合位置过低、两者伴行过长, 持续嵌顿于胆囊管或胆囊颈部的结石压迫胆管致管壁坏死, 胆囊与胆管之间胆瘘形成, 最终引起胆管狭窄致梗阻性黄疸^[27]。Lledó 等^[27]依据胆囊管与肝总管间胆瘘的程度将 MS 分为 4 型。1 型: 仅肝总管受压; 2 型: 胆囊胆管瘘形成, 瘘口小于胆管周径 1/3; 3 型: 瘘口小于胆管周径 2/3; 4 型: 胆瘘累及整个胆管。临床症状及实验室检查均不具有特征性, 多表现为反复发作的梗阻性黄疸并发胆囊炎、胆管炎等^[27]。由于涉及手术方式选择, 明确诊断 Mirizzi 综合征并判断胆瘘的存在及程度非常重要^[13]。

3.2 胰腺源性疾病

GP 指胰头背侧、十二指肠降部和胆总管间潜在的间隙炎性病变^[28-29]。GP 黄疸多呈波动性, 常伴大量饮酒史、胆道疾病史、胰腺炎等。单纯型 GP 仅累及沟槽区, 不累及胰腺实质及主胰管; 节段型 GP 除累及沟槽区外还累及胰头实质^[28]。由于 GP 解剖位置、症状及体征均与胰头癌相似, 故误诊率很高。两者可藉下述特点鉴别: (1) GP 胆总管呈外压性改变, 管腔渐进性狭窄, 呈“锥型”, 胰管可正常或轻度扩张; 胰头癌浸润侵犯胆总管呈突然节段性狭窄, 多合并胰管扩张。(2) GP 多无明确肿块形态, T2 加权成像呈混杂低信号; 胰头癌多为类圆形肿块, T2 加权成像呈等或稍高信号。(3) GP 常伴十

二指肠壁内及胰头囊肿, 十二指肠肠壁增厚并狭窄, 而胰头癌少见。(4) GP 可推挤周围血管, 胰头癌可有周围血管侵犯及远处淋巴结转移^[28-31]。

3.3 十二指肠源性疾病

多种十二指肠疾病可引起梗阻性黄疸, 例如十二指肠腺瘤、乳头状瘤等, 其中非肿瘤性疾病主要为 Lemmel 综合征。其定义为十二指肠乳头旁憩室 (parapapillary diverticula, PAD) 引起的梗阻性黄疸^[32]。PAD 即发生于十二指肠大乳头周围 2~3 cm 的憩室, 可显著提高梗阻性黄疸的发病率, 并引起周围炎症、出血、穿孔等^[33-34]。因 PAD 出口较宽, 其内的结石、食物残渣等较易排空, 因此梗阻性黄疸等临床症状多呈间歇性缓解。当 PAD 内充满液体时, 常与胰腺假性囊肿、脓肿、胰腺囊性肿瘤甚至淋巴结混淆, 此时可通过上消化道钡餐造影进行鉴别, 表现为突出于十二指肠壁外的囊袋样结构^[32]。

综上, 多种非肿瘤性疾病均可致梗阻性黄疸, 目前对各种较少见的非肿瘤性疾病的临床及影像学的认识尚有欠缺, 充分学习各类疾病的临床及影像特点, 合理利用 CT、MRI、MRCP 检查等影像学检查方法, 对明确诊断、指导治疗及提高预后有重要意义。

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本刊 2017 年增设“菁英论坛”栏目

为了充分发挥“中华消化外科菁英荟”(以下简称菁英荟)的学术能动作用,为国内中青年才俊提供展示成果、分享经验的良好平台,更好地促进菁英荟良性发展,普惠读者和作者,经《中华消化外科杂志》编辑委员会讨论决定,本刊自 2017 年起增设“菁英论坛”栏目。该栏目主要由菁英荟各学组委员结合当期重点选题,组织相应领域中青年专家,汇集多中心、多学科经验和观点进行撰稿,以推动学术交流与合作,最终不断推进我国消化外科事业的可持续长远发展。诚挚欢迎消化外科同道踊跃参与,共同促进期刊建设和学科发展。