

•非血管介入 Non vascular intervention•

肝移植术后不同类型胆道狭窄的多层 CT 诊断价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨肝移植术后不同类型胆道狭窄的多层 CT 表现及诊断价值。**方法** 以 55 例经皮胆道造影(PTC)或内镜逆行胆道造影(ERC)证实的移植术后胆道狭窄患者为对象,分析缺血型胆道狭窄(IBS)23 例及非缺血型胆道狭窄(NIBS)32 例患者的肝内、外胆道及肝动脉病变情况,根据二项分布样本总体概率的 Z 检验比较两组多层 CT 表现差异。**结果** 多层 CT 检查中,54/55 例(98.2%)胆道狭窄患者发现不同程度胆管扩张,1 例弥漫性肝内胆管狭窄、无肝内外胆管扩张的 IBS 患者漏诊。IBS 患者肝门区胆管狭窄(21 例,91.3%)、肝内胆管不均匀扩张(16 例,69.6%)发生率显著高于 NIBS 患者(分别为 4 例,12.5% 和 12 例,37.5%)(单侧 P 值 < 0.01);胆总管吻合口狭窄(8 例,34.8%)、肝外胆管扩张(8 例,34.8%)、肝内胆管均匀扩张(6 例,26.1%)发生率显著低于 NIBS 患者(分别为 27 例,84.4%、29 例,90.6% 和 20 例,62.5%)(单侧 P 值 < 0.01)。CTA 发现 16/23 例 IBS 及 5/32 例 NIBS 患者肝动脉狭窄,IBS 患者肝动脉狭窄发生率高(单侧 P < 0.01)。IBS 组 5 例合并肝内胆汁瘤及 2 例合并胆源性肝脓肿患者全部出现重度以上肝动脉狭窄。2/3 例胆漏患者合并 IBS,CTA 发现 1 例肝动脉血栓、1 例极重度肝动脉狭窄。**结论** IBS、NIBS 在胆道狭窄部位、继发性胆管扩张部位和肝内胆管扩张多层 CT 上有不同的表现特征,肝门区胆管狭窄及肝内胆管不均匀扩张为 IBS 主要表现,CTA 还能发现相关血管病变,为临床治疗提供参考。

【关键词】 肝移植, 胆道并发症; 体层摄影术, X 线计算机; 胆道造影术

中图分类号:R575.7 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1008-794X(2009)-03-0200-05

The role of multislice spiral CT in diagnosing different biliary strictures after liver transplantation

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate CT features of biliary stricture developed after liver transplantation and to evaluate CT examination in diagnosing different biliary strictures. **Methods** Fifty-five patients with biliary stricture were enrolled in this study. The diagnosis was confirmed by percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography (PTC) or endoscopic retrograde cholangiography (ERC). CT features were observed and a comparison of CT findings between ischemic biliary stricture group (IBS, $n = 23$) and non-ischemic biliary stricture group (NIBS, $n = 32$) was made. The related statistic analysis was conducted. **Results** PTC or ERC exam confirmed IBS in 23 cases and NIBS in 32 cases. With multislice spiral CT scan, biliary dilatation in different degree was found in 54 cases (98.18%), and one case of IBS missed diagnosis, who had diffuse intrahepatic bile duct stricture but no extrahepatic biliary dilatation. The biliary stricture at hepatic hilum and the irregular dilatation of intrahepatic bile duct in IBS group were 91.30% and 69.57% respectively, which were significantly higher than that in NIBS group (12.50% and 37.50% respectively), with the unilateral P value < 0.01. The occurrence of the anastomotic stricture, the extrahepatic dilatation and the regular dilatation of intrahepatic bile duct in IBS group was 34.78%, 34.78% and 26.09% respectively, which was significantly lower than that in NIBS group (84.38%, 90.63% and 62.5% respectively), with the unilateral P value < 0.01. CTA detected hepatic artery stenosis in 16 amidst 23 cases with IBS and 5 amidst 32 cases with NIBS. The incidence of hepatic artery stenosis was markedly higher in IBS group (unilateral P value < 0.01). In IBS group, severe hepatic artery stenosis was developed in 5 cases with intrahepatic biloma and in 2 cases

with biliary abscess. Two-thirds cases with bile leak were accompanied by IBS. On CTA scan, hepatic artery thrombosis was found in one and severe

基金项目:广东省自然科学基金团队研究资助项目(05200177)

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hepatic artery stenosis in another one. Conclusion IBS and NIBS carry different CT features, including the location of the biliary stricture, the location and the type of the secondary biliary dilatation. The main characteristics of IBS are the biliary stricture at hepatic hilum and the irregular dilatation of the intrahepatic bile duct. CTA can also demonstrate the related hepatic arterial disorders, which is very useful information for clinical treatment. (J Intervent Radiol, 2009, 18: 200-204)

[Key words] liver transplantation; biliary complication; tomography, X-ray computed; cholangiography

肝移植术后肝内外胆道狭窄发生率高^[1,4],是影响受体及移植肝存活的重要因素,早期诊断并正确处理对改善患者生存质量具有重要意义。直接胆道造影检查,包括经皮经肝胆道造影(percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography, PTC)和经内镜逆行胆道造影(endoscopic retrograde cholangiography, ERC),均为侵袭性检查手段,具有多种潜在并发症的风险;尽管磁共振胆道成像亦为先进的无创性胆道系统成像技术,但其成像质量受患者疾病状态及呼吸情况影响较大,使其在肝移植术后应用受限。多层CT是肝移植术后常用的影像学检查方法^[5,6],正确认识胆道狭窄的CT表现具有重要临床价值。本研究以PTC和ERC结果为对照,回顾性分析55例胆道狭窄患者的多层CT表现及诊断价值。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本院自2003年10月至2007年4月接受多层CT动态增强检查的原位肝移植术后患者中,55例因血清胆红素增高接受PTC或ERC检查,证实存在移植术后胆道狭窄,其中男38例,女17例;年龄27~63岁,平均44岁。所有患者肝移植术中均采用胆总管端端吻合。所有患者对多层CT及胆道造影检查知情并同意,2种检查时间间隔均在10 d内。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 多层CT检查方法 采用GE Light Speed QX/I多层CT扫描机,常规行CT平扫加三期增强扫描,由膈顶上方2 cm扫描至双肾下极以下。扫描参数:层厚5 mm,准直20 mm,床速15 mm/s,管电流280 mA,管电压120 kV。增强所用对比剂为碘普罗胺(300 mgI/ml),经高压注射器给药,剂量2.0 ml/kg,注射流率4.0 ml/s。动脉期延迟18 s,门脉早期延迟

48 s,门脉晚期延迟75 s。原始数据以标准算法重建,重建层厚2.5 mm,重建间隔1.0 mm,在AW3.1及AW4.1工作站后处理,以多平面重建及斜面重建技术进行胆道系统重建,以最大密度投影和容积再现技术进行肝动脉CTA。

1.2.2 PTC或ERC诊断胆道狭窄依据 PTC或ERC检查中,不论有无肝外胆管狭窄,发现肝内胆管多发串珠状或弥漫性狭窄时,诊断缺血型胆道狭窄(ischemic biliary stricture, IBS);发现局限性、肝外胆管狭窄时,诊断非缺血型胆道狭窄(nonischemic biliary stricture, NIBS)^[7]。

1.3 影像学评价及统计学处理

采用单盲法由影像诊断教授1名,主治医师2名,对多层CT动态增强和肝内、外胆道、血管重建图像进行评价,以PTC或ERC结果为对照,分析患者肝移植术后肝内外胆道及肝动脉病变情况,根据二项分布两组样本总体概率的Z检验比较IBS和NIBS的多层CT表现差异,P值<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

55例胆道狭窄患者中,PTC或ERC证实IBS 23例,NIBS 32例。IBS患者中,5例合并胆汁瘤,2例胆源性肝脓肿,2例胆漏;NIBS患者中1例合并胆漏。以PTC或ERC结果为对照,IBS及NIBS的多层CT表现见表1,两者在胆道狭窄部位及继发性胆管扩张部位和扩张形式不同(图1~3)。

以薄层横断面图像胆总管直径小于4 mm为标准,CT共发现总胆管吻合口狭窄以NIBS患者更常见($Z=3.77$,单侧P值<0.01),2例NIBS患者由于肝门区肠曲气体伪影较重,总胆管吻合口狭窄未能显示。以左右肝管、总肝管、肝门区总胆管直径小于

表1 缺血性和非缺血性胆道狭窄的多层CT表现特征(%)

组别 (n)	胆管狭窄部位		胆管扩张部位		肝内胆管扩张形式		管壁增厚
	胆总管吻合口	肝门区胆管狭窄	肝内胆管	肝外胆管扩张	均匀扩张	不均匀扩张	
NIBS (32)	27(84.4%)	4(12.5%)	32(100%)	29(90.6%)	20(62.5%)	12(37.5%)	28(87.5%)
IBS (23)	8(34.8%)	21(91.3%)	22(95.7%)	8(34.8%)	6(26.1%)	16(69.6%)	21(91.3%)

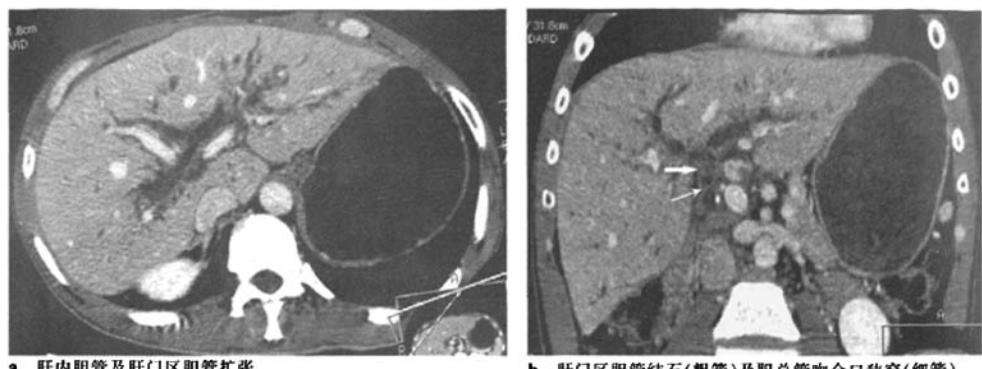


图 1 OLT 术后非缺血性胆道狭窄:a 及 b 均为门脉期多平面重建(MPR)图像



图 2 OLT 术后缺血性胆道狭窄

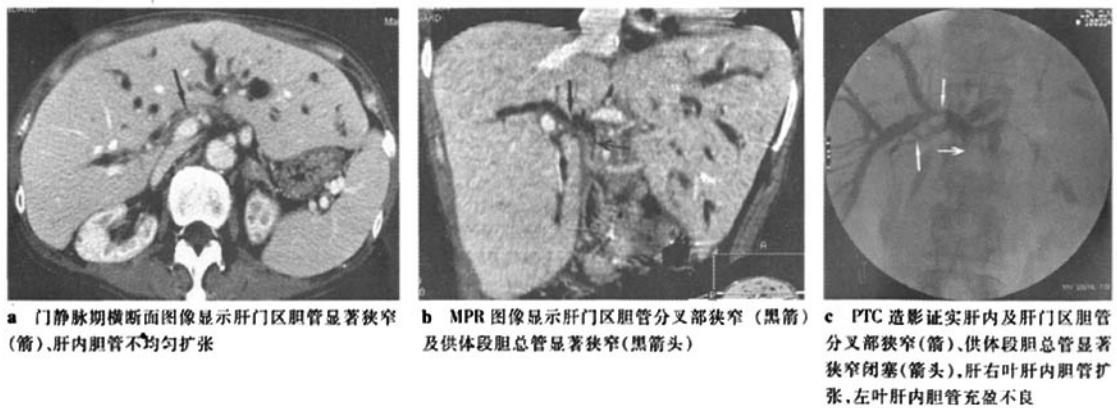


图 3 OLT 术后缺血性胆道狭窄

2 mm 为标准,CT 共发现肝门区胆管狭窄 25 例,IBS 组肝门区胆管狭窄更常见 ($Z = 5.79$, 单侧 P 值 < 0.01)。

54/55 例(98.2%)胆道狭窄患者在多层次 CT 检查中发现不同程度胆管扩张,1 例弥漫型 IBS 患者肝内外胆管未见扩张,为 CT 漏诊病例。IBS 患者以肝内胆管扩张为主(95.7%),肝外胆管扩张少见(34.8%);而 NIBS 患者肝内、外胆管扩张均可见到;与 NIBS 患者比较,IBS 患者肝外胆管扩张发生率低($Z = 4.36$, 单侧 P 值 < 0.01);肝内胆管扩张发生率

差异无统计学意义($Z = 1.19$, 双侧 P 值 > 0.05)。8 例肝外胆管扩张的 IBS 患者,全部同时合并胆总管吻合口狭窄以及吻合口上方胆总管结石。

IBS 和 NIBS 患者肝内胆管扩张类型有所不同,IBS 患者肝内胆管不均匀扩张发生率(69.6%)显著高于 NIBS 患者(37.5%)($Z = 2.35$, 单侧 P 值 < 0.01),典型者肝内胆管形态僵直,狭窄与扩张间隔,呈串珠状表现;6 例(26.1%)IBS 患者肝内胆管均匀扩张;而 NIBS 患者以肝内胆管均匀扩张为主要表现,发生率 62.5%,高于 IBS 患者($Z = 2.67$, 单侧 P

值 < 0.01), 12 例患者(37.5%)因合并不同程度胆道感染、胆道结石或胆泥淤积而呈肝内胆管不均匀扩张表现, 其中 1 例为吻合口狭窄合并肝门区胆管狭窄患者。

肝内外胆管壁增厚在 IBS 和 NIBS 患者均可见到, 两组间差异无统计学意义($Z = 0.45$, 双侧 P 值 > 0.05)。

IBS 患者中 CTA 发现 16/23 例(69.6%)中度以上肝动脉狭窄; NIBS 患者中 CTA 发现 5/32 例(15.6%)轻度或中度肝动脉狭窄; 与 NIBS 患者比较, IBS 患者肝动脉病变发生率高($Z = 4.06$, 单侧 $P < 0.01$)。

3 讨论

胆道狭窄是引起肝移植术后肝功能紊乱的重要原因, 临床以不同程度的腹痛、发热、黄疸为主要表现, 缺乏特异性, 轻者症状隐匿, 重者可致胆囊、胆汁瘤、胆源性肝脓肿等, 直接影响受体生存质量和移植肝存活^[8-11], 早期明确诊断对于正确选择治疗方案和评价预后具有指导意义^[8,12,13]。随着多层 CT 检查时间及空间分辨率的提高, 多层 CT 已成为公认的进行肝移植术后并发症诊断的重要方法, 在显示肝实质病变的同时, 高质量的薄层扫描和工作站多种重建技术的应用, 极大提高了多层 CT 对肝内外血管及胆管系统的显示能力, 提高了多层 CT 在肝移植术后胆道并发症诊断中的应用价值。

根据狭窄原因, 肝移植后胆道狭窄可分为 IBS 和 NIBS 两类, CT 检查中主要通过胆道狭窄部位、继发性胆管扩张部位以及肝内胆管扩张形式判断胆道狭窄类型。

IBS 是移植肝非吻合口性胆道狭窄的最常见原因, 占肝移植患者的 2%~19%, 多与肝动脉供血不足有关^[10,14,15], 病理组织学上以胆道损伤、继发性胆道狭窄以及胆道崩解为特征, 表现为胆管壁细胞坏死、脱落, 并被结缔组织取代^[7,9,16]。本组 CT 检查中, 21/23 例 IBS 患者肝门区胆管狭窄, 发生率 91.3%, 显著高于 NIBS 患者($Z = 5.79$, 单侧 P 值 < 0.01), 与缺血性胆道损伤好发于肝门水平的供肝肝总管及左、右肝管近段有关^[10,14,15]; 仅 2 例患者无肝门区胆管狭窄, 以肝内胆管病变为主。由于肝门区胆管早期受累, IBS 患者多以肝内胆管扩张为主, 本组发生率 95.7%, 肝外胆管扩张发生率显著低于 NIBS 患者($Z = 4.67$, 单侧 P 值 < 0.01)。少数 IBS 患者(8/23, 34.8%)的肝外胆管扩张, 可能与合并总胆管

吻合口狭窄或吻合口上方总胆管结石有关。IBS 患者肝内胆管不均匀性扩张常见, 可能与胆管壁细胞不均匀坏死脱落, 继发性胆泥沉积、肝内胆管不均匀狭窄以及梗阻段上方胆管不均匀扩张有关。本组中, 16/23 例 IBS 患者肝内胆管不均匀扩张, 发生率 69.6%, 显著高于 NIBS 患者(37.5%)($Z = 2.35$, 单侧 P 值 < 0.01), 典型者肝内胆管形态僵直, 扩张程度不成比例, 狹窄与扩张间隔, 呈串珠状表现; 6 例 IBS 患者 CT 检查误诊肝内胆管均匀扩张, 可能与病变仅累及肝门区胆管而肝内胆管病变轻微, 或肝内胆管扩张程度轻微, MPR 图像未能充分显示胆道狭窄段有关。根据文献, 少数严重 IBS 患者, 尽管肝内胆道严重狭窄, CT 检查仍然可无胆管扩张征象, 应以 ERCP 或 PTC 检查明确诊断^[14,17,18], 本组中 1 例患者出现此类表现, ERCP 证实为肝门区胆道狭窄合并肝内弥漫型胆道狭窄, 此例患者 CT 检查未能确诊。胆汁瘤及胆源性肝脓肿常见于 IBS 患者, 主要与移植术后肝动脉供血不足引起的胆管壁坏死有关, 后者还与继发性胆道感染有关, 本组 IBS 患者亦见相关表现。

NIBS 主要发生在吻合口部位, 与吻合口周围瘢痕形成和手术技术因素关系密切^[7,14], 多数患者病变局限, 吻合口以上肝内、外胆管均匀性、成比例扩张。本组 CT 检查发现 27/32 例 NIBS 患者胆总管吻合口狭窄, 发生率显著高于 IBS 患者($Z = 3.77$, 单侧 P 值 < 0.01); 2 例患者由于肝门区肠气重叠的影响, 总胆管吻合口狭窄未能显示; 4 例患者以肝门区胆管狭窄为主要表现, 与大量肉芽组织形成导致肝门区胆管受压有关, 其中 1 例合并吻合口狭窄。20/32 例 NIBS 患者肝内胆管均匀扩张, 发生率(62.5%)显著高于 IBS 患者($Z = 2.67$, 单侧 P 值 < 0.01)。合并胆道结石及胆泥淤积情况下, NIBS 患者肝内胆管扩张可不成比例, 与 IBS 患者比较, 胆道扩张程度较重。此外, 反复胆道感染引起的炎性肉芽组织增生也为 NIBS 患者肝内胆管不均匀性扩张的常见原因, 但严重的肝门区胆管狭窄相对少见, 有助于鉴别。

本研究 CTA 成像为进一步明确胆道缺血性损伤原因提供了重要帮助, 55 例胆道狭窄患者中, CTA 发现 21 例肝动脉狭窄, 其中 16 例为 IBS 患者, 占 IBS 患者的 69.6%, 5 例胆汁瘤、2 例胆源性肝脓肿患者均合并重度以上肝动脉狭窄; 5 例为 NIBS 患者, 占 NIBS 患者的 15.63%, 均为中度以下肝动脉狭窄; 与 NIBS 患者比较, IBS 组肝动脉狭窄发生率高(单侧 $P < 0.01$), 与既往文献报道一致^[10,14,15]。

例胆汁瘘患者中,CTA 发现 1 例肝动脉血栓、1 例极重度肝动脉狭窄。7 例 IBS 患者无明显肝动脉病变,其胆道病变原因可能与冷保存和热缺血损伤、硬化性胆管炎复发以及各种免疫性损伤有关^[19]。

由此可见,IBS 和 NIBS 在胆管狭窄部位、继发性胆管扩张部位及肝内胆管扩张形式上 CT 表现不同,肝门区胆管狭窄及肝内胆管不均匀扩张为 IBS 的主要征象;CTA 成像有助于发现相关血管病变,为进一步指导临床治疗提供参考。研究显示,正确识别 IBS 及 NIBS,明确胆道狭窄的部位、程度及范围对于选择治疗方案具有重要意义,与 NIBS 比较,单纯以胆管引流、内支架方式不能逆转 IBS 的病理改变,唯有再次手术才是彻底解决胆管狭窄的根治性办法^[10];而对多数 NIBS 患者胆管引流及内支架置入治疗即可获得良好疗效。

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(收稿日期:2008-11-03)

肝移植术后不同类型胆道狭窄的多层CT诊断价值

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刊名: 介入放射学杂志 [ISTIC PKU]
英文刊名: JOURNAL OF INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY
年, 卷(期): 2009, 18(3)
被引用次数: 0次

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