

阑尾周围脓肿的治疗进展

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摘 要

阑尾周围脓肿(Periappendiceal Abscess, PAA)是急性阑尾炎化脓、坏疽或穿孔后, 大网膜包裹阑尾形成的局限性脓肿, 临床以腹胀、右下腹痛、压痛性肿块及全身感染中毒症状为主要表现。传统治疗以抗生素联合引流、择期阑尾切除术为主, 存在住院时间长、恢复慢及炎症扩散等问题。本文就阑尾周围脓肿的治疗方法 & 研究进展进行综述。

关键词

阑尾周围脓肿, 内镜逆行阑尾炎治疗术, 腹腔镜, 治疗

Progress in the Treatment of Periappendiceal Abscess

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Abstract

Periappendiceal abscess (PAA) is a localized abscess formed by the greater omentum wrapping around the appendix subsequent to suppuration, gangrene, or perforation of acute appendicitis. It is clinically characterized by abdominal distension, right lower abdominal pain, tender mass, and systemic inflammatory toxic symptoms. The traditional treatment mainly consists of antibiotics combined with drainage and elective appendectomy, which is associated with prolonged hospital

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stay, slow recovery, and the risk of inflammatory spread. This article reviews the therapeutic methods and research progress of periappendiceal abscess.

Keywords

Periappendiceal Abscess, Endoscopic Retrograde Appendicitis Therapy, Laparoscopic, Therapy

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1. 引言

急性阑尾炎(Acute Appendicitis, AA)若发生化脓、坏疽或穿孔,且未能及时局限或包裹,可能进一步发展为急性腹膜炎[1]。然而,若这一过程进展缓慢,大网膜会逐渐移行至右下腹部,将阑尾包裹,形成阑尾周围脓肿[2]。临床上,患者常表现为腹胀、右下腹痛、右下腹压痛性肿块和全身感染中毒的症状。传统治疗方法以抗生素治疗和引流为主,择期进行阑尾切除术,这种治疗方式存在住院时间长、恢复慢等问题,且保守治疗过程中可能出现炎症扩散等并发症。本文总结阑尾周围脓肿的治疗方法,分析不同治疗方法的优缺点,探讨未来的研究方向。

2. 保守治疗

2.1. 抗生素治疗

几乎每个病患均需使用,如围手术期控制感染;PAA 引流后控制感染;较小的 PAA 保守治疗;高龄、全身情况差不能耐受手术或拒绝手术者。

PAA 的致病菌为肠道需氧菌和厌氧菌[3]-[7], 抗生素的选择需要覆盖这两类细菌,初始经验性治疗需要用广谱抗生素,待细菌和药敏试验结果,再使用相应的窄谱抗生素。

抗生素治疗的疗程一般 7~14 天。也有短疗程抗生素治疗的报道,Di Saverio S 等[8]认为 5 天疗程与 10 天疗程在单纯性脓肿中疗效相当。

单纯抗生素治疗过程中,需要密切观察体温、腹部体征、全身情况、血白细胞、C 反应蛋白等,若 PAA 未缩小或病情进展如腹部体征加重、出现高热等全身情况,尽快选择引流或手术。

抗生素保守治疗的短期成功率 60%~80%,但复发率高达 48% [9]。抗生素治疗后的阑尾切除必要性仍存争议,但多数学者建议保守治疗后择期行阑尾切除术。

2.2. 中医药治疗

PAA 属于中医“肠痈”“腹痛”范畴,中医药在治疗 PAA 中具有悠久历史,其以“整体观”和“辨证论治”为核心,通过内服外治、针药结合等方式,中医药在改善症状、减少抗生素依赖、促进脓肿吸收及减少并发症方面减少复发方面展现出独特优势,尤其在轻症或围手术期辅助治疗中应用广泛。张雪玉等[10]发现肠痈 II 号外敷联合抗生素保守治疗阑尾周围脓肿,可有效促进脓肿吸收,减轻炎症反应、缓解腹痛,缩短住院时间。兀晶蕊[11]发现阑尾消痈汤联合抗生素治疗 PAA,能够促进患者体温恢复正常,改善患者疼痛症状,缩小脓肿范围,促进患者实验室指标恢复。中医药联合抗生素治疗 PAA,能减轻机体的炎症反应,促进脓肿吸收,减轻患者临床症状,促进康复[12] [13]。

2.3. 引流

2.3.1. 彩超或 CT 穿刺引流

彩超或 CT 可以明确 PAA 的位置、大小及与周围脏器的关系。彩超或 CT 引导下穿刺引流是治疗 PAA 的有效手段,能准确地找到脓肿位置,不易对周围组织造成损伤,安全性高,可吸出脓腔内的脓液,同时可置管引流或冲洗引流[14] [15]。引流脓液后可迅速减轻患者腹痛、发热等症状,为二期手术(如择期阑尾切除)创造更好条件。尤其适用于手术高风险患者或抗生素治疗效果不佳的患者。

但穿刺或置管引流很难在短时间内将脓液完全清除[16],特别是脓腔内有分隔,可能需要多次穿刺,操作不当可能损伤肠管导致肠瘘或脓液外溢至腹腔致腹膜炎,治疗周期长,抗生素治疗易产生耐药性,导致症状反复,进一步加重 PAA 的并发症风险。

2.3.2. 内镜逆行阑尾炎治疗术(Endoscopic Retrograde Appendicitis Therapy, ERAT)

ERAT 是 2012 年刘冰熔教授[17]提出的急性阑尾炎的内镜微创治疗方法,通过内镜和介入治疗技术,经结肠镜逆行插管至阑尾管腔,造影,冲洗,放置支架引流,清除阑尾管腔内的粪石及感染因素,达到治疗阑尾炎的目的[18]。ERAT 在治疗 PAA 方面具有很大的价值[19]。2021 年刘冰熔教授[20]报道了全世界第 1 例 ERAT 治疗阑尾脓肿患者,该患者腹痛术后即刻缓解,2 个月后阑尾周围脓肿完全消失。结肠镜下找到阑尾开口处,可清除阑尾腔内的粪石、坏死组织,经内镜插入导丝,顺导丝置入支架[21]或引流管,同时可行冲洗、引流脓肿,冲洗脓腔并置入支架引流。可快速降低阑尾腔内的压力,缓解疼痛[22],微创,腹部无疤痕,术后恢复快[23]。还有团队[24]运用 ERAT 技术治疗伴有肠梗阻的 PAA 并取得疗效。赵裕新[25]采用 ERAT 治疗阑尾周围脓肿具有手术时间短,住院时间短,术后并发症发生率低、脓肿复发率低等优点,是一种安全有效的治疗方法。

3. 手术治疗

手术分为开腹手术和微创手术。开腹手术操作直观,适用于所有病例。微创手术引流,相比较开腹手术,创伤小,恢复快,但对医生的要求更高。

手术方式根据是否同时切除阑尾分为脓肿引流术、阑尾切除加脓肿引流术。脓肿引流术后待炎症控制后二期切除阑尾,患者需接受两次手术,治疗周期较长[26]。手术切除阑尾及脓腔引流,早期去除了感染源,彻底治愈,减少了保守治疗时间长的缺点[27]。

术中根据具体情况决定手术方式。阑尾周围脓肿手术中,阑尾及附近肠管肿胀,术中清除腹腔内脓液,反复冲洗脓腔,脓腔常为大网膜、周围肠管包裹,阑尾常与周围组织如肠管、大网膜黏连致密,分离过程中容易出现肠管浆膜损伤,肠管破溃。阑尾系膜挛缩显示不清,阑尾根部分离困难,阑尾残端遗留过长易发生阑尾残株炎[28]-[30]。阑尾残端水肿,结扎缝合困难,易发生肠瘘。阑尾能切除则切除,阑尾若不能找到或无法分离阑尾,可直接在脓腔中放置引流管,不可强行分离致肠管损伤导致肠瘘。

3.1. 开腹手术

操作直观,适用于所有病例。减少了二次手术,但手术复杂,有肠管损伤、肠瘘等并发症。但创伤大、恢复慢、切口感染、肠粘连等术后并发症发生率较高,甚至肠瘘。文献报道开腹手术的并发症发生率为 9.52% [31]。

3.2. 微创手术

3.2.1. 腹腔镜手术

腹腔内的手术方式与开腹手术类似,与传统的开腹手术相比,腹腔镜手术具有创伤更小,疼痛减轻,

降低了切口感染的风险,更有利于术后的加速康复,住院时间缩短,提升了患者的治疗舒适度[32]-[34]。腹腔镜治疗 PAA 的并发症率(3.57%)低于开腹手术(9.52%) [25]。

宁宇[27]等对 PAA 保守治疗不佳的 7 例患者行腹腔镜阑尾切除术,术后恢复顺利。刘哲魁等[35]回顾性分析了 122 例 PAA 患者,一期腹腔镜手术治疗并结合常规抗感染治疗 PAA,术后引流管放置时间,抗生素使用时间以及住院时间均明显优于穿刺引流组,认为一期腹腔镜手术可缩短患者治疗周期,改善患者的实验室指标。多项研究[36] [37]前瞻性地比较了腹腔镜手术和开腹手术治疗 PAA,认为腹腔镜手术治疗 PAA 具有良好的临床效果[38],术中出血量少,手术时间、术后首次排气时间早、术后下床活动时间早、并发症发生率低、降低患者疼痛程度、术后生活质量水平评分高,可提高患者术后生活质量水平。PAA 早期行腹腔镜阑尾切除术可彻底清除脓液,切除感染源,降低感染扩散的风险,且机体炎症反应轻,缩短患者整体治疗的过程,其并发症与分期腹腔镜阑尾切除术类似[16]。但腹腔镜阑尾脓肿手术通常手术时间较开腹手术时间长,费用高[39] [40],操作难度和风险大,对外科医师的要求高,需要有经验的医师操作。术中若出现黏连致密无法分离、大出血、肠管损伤等情况,及时中转开腹手术[41]。

3.2.2. 单孔腹腔镜

单孔腹腔镜通过单一切口完成手术[42]-[45],进一步减少创伤[46],美容效果好[47],术后疼痛较轻[48] [49],但操作时间较长,但操作难度增加,对外科医师的要求更高[50]-[52]。

3.2.3. 机器人手术

优势:操作精准,减少术中出血和周围组织损伤。精准分离脓肿壁、减少周围脏器损伤,适用于复杂病例。但机器人辅助手术在阑尾周围脓肿治疗中的应用前景广阔,但成本较高[53]。

4. 总结与展望

关于 PAA 非手术治疗后是否应切除阑尾,目前存在争议[54]。2020WSES 指南[8]不推荐小于 40 岁的青壮年和儿童 PAA 保守治疗成功后接受阑尾切除术,对于有复发病灶的建议阑尾切除术。张松等[55]研究认为多数患者经保守治疗后可获得长期缓解,不推荐常规行阑尾切除术,首选超声为主要随访手段;同时发现 PAA 保守治疗成功后的复发率为 14%~24%,特别是对于存在阑尾结石、PAA 直径大于 5 cm、症状反复发作等高危复发因素的患者推荐行阑尾切除术。大多数学者主张在炎症控制后切除阑尾,以降低复发风险。此外,部分原发性阑尾肿瘤的临床表现与 PAA 类似,彩超和 CT 等影像学检查也难以明确区分两者。王勃尧[56]报道 387 例初诊为 PAA 的患者中,有 35 例最终病理诊断为阑尾肿瘤。Salminen [57]等报道 370 例 PAA 患者中,最终确诊阑尾肿瘤 53 例,占 14.3%,其中 35 岁以上 52 例,35 岁以下 1 例。2020WSES 指南[8]指出 ≥ 40 岁的 PAA 患者,阑尾新生物发生率较高(3%~17%)。因此,若不切除阑尾,可能会遗漏潜在的肿瘤风险[58]。

PAA 为急性阑尾炎进展的严重并发症,现阶段各类治疗方式有其明确的适用场景:抗生素治疗为基础治疗,短疗程方案缩短了轻症患者的治疗周期;中医药治疗在减轻炎症反应、促进脓肿吸收、减少抗生素依赖方面有一定的优势;彩超或 CT 引导下的 PAA 穿刺引流为经典的微创引流方式,为高风险手术患者的优选方案,而 ERAT 在内镜直视下疏通阑尾管腔并引流,在降低并发症、缩短住院时间上展现出显著优势;外科手术从传统开腹手术逐步向腹腔镜、单孔腹腔镜、机器人手术演进,并发症更低、术后康复速度更快,微创手术逐步成为手术的主流方向。当前,各类治疗方式并存,临床实践中常根据患者的具体情况、医师的技术水平及治疗条件,确定治疗方案。但是,如年老体弱无高危复发因素的 PAA 患者,存在一定的阑尾肿瘤比例,常规手术会增加手术风险,不手术又有可能遗漏阑尾肿瘤,如何更精准地制定治疗方案;PAA 患者脓腔巨大、分隔多,手术选择开腹部手术还是微创手术、若选择微创手术,

是选择常规腹腔镜手术还是单孔腹腔镜手术等问题尚未完全明确。期待更多的循证医学研究,为临床医师提供更精准的治疗选择依据,为患者提供个体化的治疗决策,提高疗效并减少并发症。

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