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## · 短篇及病例报道 ·

# 胆石性肠梗阻延误诊治 1 例

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胆石性肠梗阻为胆系结石少见并发症,是一种特殊类型的肠梗阻,临床罕见,早期不易确诊,延误诊治可导致死亡。现将临床所见 1 例报道如下。

## 1 临床资料

患者,女,63岁,因“剑突下疼痛不适 2 d”在院外就诊,腹部 B 超提示胆囊多发结石、胆囊炎,给予补液、解痉对症治疗 7 d 无缓解,且感疼痛加重、全腹胀痛,伴恶心、呕吐,肛门停止排便、排气 1 d,遂到解放军第三二四医院就诊。查体:T 35.8℃,P 150 次/分,R 30 次/分,BP 65/30 mm Hg,急性痛苦病容,神志淡漠,严重脱水貌,大汗淋漓、烦躁不安,四肢湿冷,腹部呈对称性膨隆,全腹压痛、反跳痛、肌紧张,尤以左下腹为著,未扪及包块,Murphy 征阴性,肝浊音界尚存,肠鸣音未闻及。辅助检查:WBC  $29.4 \times 10^9/L$ ,N 0.942,L 0.034,Hb 186 g/L,Hct 0.542;血淀粉酶 102 U/L,尿常规酮体(++++)。复查 B 超提示胆囊内透光差,胆囊颈部探及 1 枚 2.5 cm×2.0 cm 强回声光团伴声影。左下腹穿刺抽出约 2 mL 黄色浑浊液体,WBC 1~5 个/HP,含脓细胞,穿刺液淀粉酶 684 U/L。初步诊断:中毒性休克,急性弥漫性腹膜炎,空腔脏器穿孔? 积极抗休

克、抗感染同时术前准备,急诊行剖腹探查术,术中见腹腔内有 200 mL 血浆样渗出,距回盲部 100 cm 处小肠内有一鸡蛋大小结石嵌顿,局部肠壁血液循环欠佳;近段回肠极度扩张、充血、水肿,胆囊体部与十二指肠球部粘连形成内瘘,胆囊大小约 7.0 cm×5.0 cm×4.0 cm,壁厚,充血、水肿明显,颈部扪及一枚 2.5 cm×2.0 cm×1.5 cm 结石,胆总管约 0.5 cm,色淡蓝,小肠、结肠未寻及穿孔。遂于结石嵌顿近端肠系膜对侧纵形切开肠壁,取出一褐色椭圆形胆固醇结石,大小约 6.0 cm×6.0 cm×5.0 cm,梗阻肠腔减压后间断缝合关闭,同时行胆囊切除、十二指肠瘘口修补、腹腔冲洗引流术。术后第 7 天并发切口感染、部分裂开,延期缝合后痊愈出院。随访 2 年无不适。

## 2 讨 论

胆石性肠梗阻为胆石病的少见并发症,其发病率占全部肠梗阻的 1%~4%,占 65 岁以上老年人非绞窄性肠梗阻的 25% 左右<sup>[1]</sup>。女性发病率高于男性,与女性胆石病发病率较高有关。因症状隐匿多变,术前确诊率仅为 31%~48%,病死率达 15%~18%<sup>[2]</sup>。腹部平片胆道积气、肠腔内阳性结石有助于术前确诊,复查 B 超比胆囊结石大小、数目亦(下转第 1369 页)

不但与肿瘤的发生、发展有关,而且与肿瘤的浸润、转移密切相关<sup>[12-13]</sup>,其通过上调 MMP-9 的表达提高肿瘤细胞的迁移能力<sup>[14]</sup>,上述研究提示 FAK 和 Paxillin 在肿瘤浸润转移中的作用与 MMP-9 的表达密切相关。

在本实验中发现食管鳞癌组织中 FAK、Paxillin 及 MMP-9 蛋白表达均显著高于癌旁及健康对照组( $P < 0.05$ ),提示其过度表达可能与食管癌发生、发展及浸润转移密切相关。此外,FAK 和 Paxillin 的表达均与肿瘤的分化程度、浸润深度及淋巴结转移密切相关( $P < 0.05$ ),提示上述两种蛋白的过表达对食管鳞癌恶性程度和侵袭能力的评估有一定的参考价值。进一步相关性分析显示,FAK 和 Paxillin 的表达均与 MMP-9 的表达呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ ),表明 FAK 和 Paxillin 可能通过 MMP-9 的协同作用加速食管鳞癌的浸润转移。

总之,本研究结果提示 FAK、Paxillin 及 MMP-9 的高表达可能在食管鳞癌的发生发展及浸润转移中发挥重要作用,其发挥转移的重要分子机制可能是通过调控 MMP-9 的表达实现的,然而其确切的分子机制还有待进一步探讨。进一步研究 Paxillin 和 FAK 在食管鳞癌转移中的分子作用机制,有望为后续临床上联合检测 Paxillin 和 FAK 蛋白的表达来诊断食管癌提供理论依据。

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有提示作用。此例患者院外 B 超提示胆囊多枚结石, 7 d 后复查仅见胆囊颈部有 1 枚结石; 而且保守治疗过程中腹痛无缓解, 仍仅满足于急性胆囊炎诊断, 未进一步寻找原因, 直至出现休克症状才引起重视。该患者病情发展快, 中毒症状重可能系因胆石巨大在肠壁蠕动过程中使肠黏膜广泛挫伤, 肠黏膜屏障功能破坏加速肠源性内毒素的吸收所致。

肠壁切开取石是解除胆石所致肠梗阻的基本方法, 由于将胆石推入盲肠或原位压碎会造成肠壁损伤均不宜采用, 而对于胆肠内瘘是否 I 期修补目前尚有争议<sup>[3]</sup>。近年来有人主张同时切除胆囊、修补内瘘以减少术后胆石性肠梗阻复发、胆囊炎、胆管炎及胆囊癌的发生率。亦有人认为胆石排空后内瘘多能自行愈合, 行胆囊切除、修补内瘘延长手术时间, 增加手术的并发症和病死率<sup>[4]</sup>。该例患者解除胆石性肠梗阻同时行胆囊切除、内瘘修补, 但术后并发切口感染及部分裂开, 如仅行切开取石, II 期处理胆肠内瘘效果可能会更好, 但有胆石再次引起肠梗阻之虞。

重视病史询问、结合辅助检查, 胆囊结石伴急性胆囊炎在保守治疗过程中症状不缓解且出现肠梗阻症状, 应考虑到该病

的可能, 一旦确诊尽早手术, 术中视情况是否 I 期行胆囊切除、内瘘修补。

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