

108 例儿童肠镜检查结果分析及治疗体会

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摘要:目的 探讨儿童电子肠镜的实用价值和临床意义。方法 使用日本 Olympus PCF-Q260JI 电子肠镜对 108 例患儿进行肠镜检查,术中未发现息肉即在镜下切除。对 108 例患儿的临床及肠镜检查资料进行整理及回顾性分析。结果 108 例肠镜检查中,105 例顺利到达回盲部,检出病变者 98 例,其中最常见病变是大肠息肉 65 例,息肉共计 216 枚。65 例息肉患者行不同方式的切除术,均未发生出血、穿孔等并发症;息肉以单发息肉为主,病变部位以直肠乙状结肠为主,息肉病理以幼年性息肉为主。结论 大肠息肉是儿童肠镜检查重要病因,小儿肠镜检查安全,结果可靠,具有诊断和治疗的双重作用。

关键词:儿童;息肉;肠镜

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Analysis of colonoscopy results and treatment experience in 108 children

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Abstract: Objective To discuss the value and clinical significance of colonoscopy in children. **Methods** Colonoscopy was performed on 108 children with Olympus (PCF-Q260JI). All polyps underwent electrocision. A retrospective study was performed in 108 children's clinical and endoscopic examination data. **Results** 105 in 108 colonoscopy cases arrived at ileocecus successfully, in which 98 cases were diseased. And the most common disease was colorectal polyps (65 cases), and 216 polyps were found. The 65 patients were performed resection in different ways, and none bled and perforated; colorectal polyps were mainly single polyps. The lesions were often seen in proctosigmoid, and mostly were juvenile polyps. **Conclusion** According to colonoscopy, colorectal polyp is a important cause of disease. Colonoscopy is safe and reliable, which can be very useful in diagnosis and treatment.

Key words: children; polyp; colonoscopy

内镜检查是当今诊断治疗消化道疾病的一种重要手段,随着技术和工艺的改善,内镜已成为消化系统疾病诊治的发展趋势。现将南京医科大学第二附属医院儿童医学消化内镜中心 2012 年 11 月至 2013 年 12 月进行的 108 例电子肠镜检查结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 本组 108 例,男 80 例,女 28 例,男女比例为 2.9:1,年龄 8 个月至 14 岁,平均(5.9±1.5)岁。8 个月至 3 岁 28 例,3~6 岁 48 例,6~9 岁 17 例,9~14 岁 15 例;肠镜检查原因便血 84 例,腹痛 13 例,腹泻 9 例,便秘 1 例,结肠切除术后 1 例。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 检查前准备 术前 2 d 进食无渣流质饮食,术前 1 d 晚上 19:00 口服辉灵(磷酸钠盐口服液),术前当日再次口服辉灵,辅以清洁灌肠 2 次,静脉补充电解质和水分。术前需心电图,血型,凝血常规及输血前全套检查。排除:严重心肺疾病或极度衰弱;疑有下消化道穿孔、腹膜炎或腹部手术后广泛粘连;传染性疾病。

1.2.2 肠镜检查 肠镜检查时氯胺酮加丙泊酚联合静脉麻醉。检查由具有 C 级^[1]水平术者完成,发现息肉者依据息肉形态、蒂的大小等选择氩气电凝、圈套器圈套或者内镜下黏膜切除术(EMR)方式切除,并行病理检查。炎症病变取病变部位 3 个不同部位行病理检查。

1.2.3 检查后处理 肠镜检查完成后心电监测 6 h,卧床休息 2~3 d,避免剧烈运动。视有无病变情况及操作处理过程合理选择使用抗菌药物和止血药。避免进食产气类食物如牛奶等。

2 结果

108 例中 3 例因患儿肠道炎症病变严重进镜至横结肠,其余均完成全结肠检查。其中检出病变者 98 例,未见明显病变 10 例。息肉分布情况见表 1,最常见的病变为结肠息肉 65 例,息肉共计 216 枚;单纯结肠息肉 58 例,结肠息肉合并慢性结肠炎 7 例;单纯慢性结肠炎 20 例;溃疡性结肠炎 8 例;黑斑息肉综合征(peutz-jeghers syndrome, PJS)3 例;克罗恩(Crohn)病 1 例;结肠术后并发症 1 例。本组大肠息肉中单发息肉 58 例,2 枚息肉 2 例,多发息肉 5 例,具体形态种类见表 2,息肉病理结果见表 3。

表 1 息肉分布部位

部位	枚数(n)	构成比(%)
直肠	111	51.4
乙状结肠	48	22.2
降结肠	30	13.9
脾曲	3	1.4
横结肠	15	6.9
肝曲	3	1.4
升结肠	6	2.8
合计	216	100.0

表 2 息肉形态种类

单个息肉	病例数(n)	2枚息肉	病例数(n)	多发息肉	病例数(n)
山田I型	2	山田I型	0	山田I型	0
山田II型	2	山田II型	0	山田II型	0
山田III型	1	山田III型	0	山田III型	1
山田IV型	53	山田IV型	2	山田IV型	4

表 3 息肉病理结果

病理类型	枚数(n)	构成比(%)
幼年性息肉	175	81.0
炎症性息肉	19	8.8
PJS息肉	11	5.1
腺瘤性息肉	4	1.9
幼年性息肉伴不典型增生	7	3.2
合计	216	100.0

3 讨论

本组肠镜成功到达回盲部达 105 例,成功率达 97.2%,总结儿童肠镜检查操作成功要领:(1)良好的肠道术前准备;(2)术者需具有 C 级水平^[1];(3)儿童肠腔狭窄,肠壁薄,血管丰富,操作不当时易造成出血、穿孔,故检查者操作时动作需轻柔,少注气,寻腔进镜,尽量勿滑镜;(4)儿童静脉麻醉下行肠镜检查,可减轻患儿痛苦,同时减轻医者心理压力,提高成功率,且安全性高,本组及其他文献均有报道^[2],值得推广。不同于其他儿童肠镜静脉麻醉方案,本组采用氯胺酮联合丙泊酚方案,上述麻醉药物优点:麻醉诱导起效快,儿童无恐惧感;术中检查无疼痛感;镜检后苏醒快;安全性高。

目前行儿童肠镜检查者仍以便血为首发病因,与国内外文献报道一致,而肠息肉则是便血的首要原因,息肉的发生与患儿的年龄,性别和种族有关^[3],分布部位以直肠和乙状结肠为主,息肉的形态以山田IV型为主,病理特点以幼年性息肉为主,与文献报道一致^[4]。幼年性息肉便血率最高,这是因为幼年性息肉为错构瘤,其主要组成部分为黏液囊肿及黏膜腺体,结缔组织间质较多,因有较多炎症细胞浸润故息肉表面常形成溃疡或糜烂而易出血。幼年性息肉多为良性,但国外有文献报道发现儿童单发幼年性息肉有恶变的潜能^[5],且 Corredor 等^[6]发现幼年性息肉在以后的 30 年中有 20%的可能转化为腺瘤性息肉,后者是已知公认的大肠癌的癌前病变,故尽早地发现息肉并予以处理是十分必要的。

对于无蒂较小息肉可直接活钳夹除或者氩气电凝切除,对于粗蒂息肉者,可予以圈套后电凝切除,但在圈套过程中,圈套部位应避免紧贴肠壁,尽量上提息肉以减少肠壁电流接触面积,防止穿孔,同时收紧圈套丝的动作需缓慢轻柔,以防撕裂息肉造成出血;对于无蒂或者宽蒂且息肉较大时可采用 EMR 方式切除,传统息肉 EMR 方式切除法是采用生理盐水注射于息肉下方黏膜下,黏膜层与固有肌层分开,但黏膜对生理盐水有吸收性,故病变部位存在暴露不完全可能,故本科室改良使用美蓝生理盐水注射液,使整个病灶明显隆起为准。

溃疡性结肠炎和克罗恩病亦是肠镜检查结果的常见病因,有文献报道其发病率逐年提高,Rukunuzzaman 等^[7]报道在美国炎症性肠病的发病率由 3.5/10 000 上升到 10.0/10 000,其

中的 1%是儿童。罗优优等^[8]报道炎症性肠病的发生率在我国亦呈上升趋势,发病病因与遗传易感性、屏障功能、肠道菌群、天然免疫、适应性免疫等因素有关,其中 Negroni 等^[9]第一次证明儿童炎症性肠病的发生和成人一样,与侵袭性大肠埃希菌有关。炎症性肠病的治疗除了经典的氨基水杨酸制剂、糖皮质激素和免疫抑制剂等方案外,目前通过肠镜进行粪菌移植成为热点,并取得了一定的治疗效果,国内外均有相关文献报道^[10-11]。

PJS 是一种家族遗传性疾病,为常染色体隐性遗传,据文献报道其发病率在世界范围内为 1/8 300~1/280 000^[12-15]。肠套叠、肠梗阻和出血是其常见的并发症,且 PJS 患者易患各种恶性肿瘤,如胃癌、肺癌、肠癌等。目前双气囊小肠镜(DBE)作为一种非创性的 PJS 诊疗方法越来越受重视,Serrano 等^[16]采用回顾性研究了 2006 年 1 月至 2012 年 8 月采用 DBE 方式的 PJS 患者,证实了 DBE 作为 1 种非手术方式在 PJS 诊疗过程中的安全性和有效性,值得推广。

综上所述,儿童肠镜既是检查措施,亦是治疗方式,且效果明确安全,值得推广。对于有相关消化道症状的儿童,临床医师可根据具体病情状况尽早选择内镜检查及治疗。

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