

一例经双侧腋窝入路腹腔镜下行甲状腺全切除术的临床体会

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摘要

近二十多年来, 腹腔镜甲状腺外科得到了飞快的发展, 其中经腋窝腹腔镜技术具有切口隐蔽化、美容化等优点, 极大地满足了患者美容的需求。由于单侧腋窝入路术中对侧视野受到限制, 因此临床上常常用于单侧甲状腺的切除。本文分享一例经双侧腋窝入路腹腔镜下行甲状腺全切除术病例的临床体会。

关键词

腹腔镜甲状腺全切除术, 双侧腋窝入路, 无充气

Clinical Experience of a Case of Laparoscopic Total Thyroidectomy through Bilateral Axillary Approach

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Abstract

In the past twenty years, endoscopic thyroid surgery has undergone rapid development, among

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which the transaxillary endoscopic technique has the advantages of incision concealment and cosmetic treatment, greatly meeting the needs of patients for cosmetic treatment. Due to limitations in the contralateral field of view during unilateral axillary approach surgery, it is often used for unilateral thyroidectomy in clinical practice. This article shares the clinical experience of a case of laparoscopic total thyroidectomy through bilateral axillary approach.

Keywords

Endoscopic Total Thyroidectomy, Bilateral Axillary Approach, No Inflation

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1. 背景

甲状腺癌是女性常见的恶性肿瘤之一，年发病率呈上升趋势[1] [2]，且越来越年轻化[3]。外科手术治疗是甲状腺肿瘤首选的治疗方式之一[4] [5]。自 2000 年 Ikeda 等[6]完成了首例经腋窝腔镜甲状腺切除术以来，经过外科医师的不断探索及改良，经腋窝入路腔镜技术可分为：无充气或充气、机器人辅助甲状腺手术方式；该腔镜技术具有颈前功能良好、切口隐蔽美观等、视野清晰等优势，深受广大医师及患者青睐[7]。对于经单侧腋窝入路来说，由于普通腔镜视野的限制，识别和保护对侧重要组织有一定的困难[8] [9] [10]，临床上常常用于单侧甲状腺切除[11]；因此外科医生只能选择双侧腋窝入路[12]或其他手术方法[13] [14] [15] [16]行甲状腺近全或全切除术。为了满足患者的美容要求，我们将手术方式详细告知患者，并在患者签署手术知情同意后，我们完成了一例经双侧腋窝入路腔镜下行甲状腺全切除手术病例。

2. 病例资料

患者，女，42 岁，身高：162 cm，体重 68 kg，BMI：25.91 kg/m²。因“检查发现甲状腺结节 1 天”于 2023-2 入院。患者诉 1 天前因体检时发现甲状腺结节，无明显红肿疼痛，无吞咽困难、声色改变等特殊不适，遂在外院行甲状腺超声提示：甲状腺峡部近右侧叶低回声实性结节。TI-RADS 分类 3 类；未行特殊处理。今为求进一步治疗入住我院，门诊以“甲状腺结节”收入我科。发病以来，神志清楚，精神食欲尚可，睡眠一般，大小便正常。辅助检查：2023 年 02 月外院颈部彩超示：甲状腺峡部近右侧叶低回声实性结节。TI-RADS 分类 3 类。甲状腺增强 CT 示：1) 甲状腺峡部结节，增强早期明显不均匀，TI-RADS 4 类。2) 甲状腺左叶结节，TI-RADS 分类 2 类。

3. 入院后完善甲状腺增强 CT

甲状腺峡部结节，考虑：结节性甲状腺肿？其他？颈部淋巴结彩超：未见明显颈部淋巴结肿大。甲状腺及引流淋巴结彩超：1) 甲状腺峡部偏右侧混合回声结节(TI-RADS 4a 类)；2) 甲状腺双侧叶多发囊实混合回声结节(TI-RADS 3 类)；3) 甲状腺左侧叶多发小囊肿(TI-RADS 2 类)。结合患者病史及影像学检查，有手术指征，术前完善相关检查未见明显手术禁忌症。将病情及不同手术方式和手术风险详细告知患者及家属后，由于患者有强烈的美容要求，自愿行腔镜手术治疗，手术计划经双侧腋窝入路无充气腔镜下行甲状腺全切除术 + 双侧中央区淋巴结清扫。

4. 手术过程

患者入室,全麻成功后,取仰卧位,垫肩,头后仰,左上肢外展。常规消毒铺巾,取左侧腋窝切口,长约 5 cm,沿电刀游离皮下与肌肉间隙,至左侧胸锁关节,找到胸锁乳头肌胸骨头与锁骨头间隙,逐步分离,找到肩胛舌骨肌并游离,在其下方游离胸骨甲状腺肌边缘,予以拉钩向上牵拉,游离颈内静脉及颈总动脉与甲状腺叶间隙,达到甲状腺左叶,游离甲状腺与颈前肌群间隙,游离甲状腺上极,凝闭甲状腺上极动静脉,见上甲状旁腺附着,注意游离保护甲状旁腺,找到喉返神经,沿行程游离至入喉处,牵拉淋巴结组织,同时离断 VI 区淋巴结下缘组织,游离区域喉返神经行程后,同时离断下极甲状腺血管,超声刀沿气管表面离断甲状腺峡部,取出甲状腺左叶后,见甲状腺峡部偏右一直径 2 cm 肿块,边界清,同周围无粘连,沿肿块边缘完整切除肿块,一并送病检,病理检查与诊断:(峡部)甲状腺乳头状癌,另送左甲状腺未见癌累及。清点器械纱布无误后,盐水清洗创口,留置 12#硅胶引流管接高负压引流瓶,5-0 可吸收线间断缝合皮下,盖无菌敷料。同法,完整切除右甲状腺叶及中央区淋巴结;手术顺利,麻醉满意,术中出血少,术毕送 PACU。切除标本送患者家属过目并送病检。总的手术时间为 300 分钟。

5. 术后情况

手术后的第一天患者没有声音嘶哑、呛咳、音色改变、手足抽搐症状,前胸壁疼痛麻木感明显;术后第一天:血钙,2.09 mmol/L(正常范围:2.08~2.60 mmol/L);甲状旁腺激素,5.83 pg/mL(正常范围:15~65 pg/mL);术后第一天:左侧腋窝引流管引流量为 80 毫升,右侧腋窝引流管引流量为 50 毫升;患者两侧的腋窝引流管在手术 72 小时后引流量都小于 15 毫升,连续观察 3 天两侧腋窝引流管引流量都小于 15 毫升后拔除。术后病理:(甲状腺峡部)乳头状癌,突破包膜,未见神经及血管侵犯,(左、右侧)甲状腺未见癌累及,(中央区)淋巴结未见癌转移(0/4)。在手术 1 个月后的随访中,患者没有表现出声音变化,前胸壁疼痛麻木感明显缓解。复查结果如下:血钙:2.32 mmol/L(正常范围:2.08~2.60 mmol/L);甲状旁腺激素:21.73 pg/mL(正常范围:15~65 pg/mL);甲状腺球蛋白:0.22 ng/mL(正常范围:1.59~50.30 ng/mL);促甲状腺激素:4.6160 uIU/mL(正常范围:0.35~4.94 uIU/mL);复查结果提示未见明显肿瘤复发转移。

6. 讨论

以往经颈前开放性切口行甲状腺切除术会留下明显的手术疤痕,严重影响美观;而腔镜技术的出现很好地避免了这一缺陷[17][18]。然而对于需要行双侧甲状腺切除的患者来说,往往需要一个良好的视野;机器人技术通过灵活的手臂及三维图像能很好解决视野这个问题,但由于费用相对昂贵,没能很好在医院应用;对于单侧腋窝入路腔镜技术来说,由于腹腔镜末端不能像机器臂一样自由转动,导致切除对侧变得困难;因此临床上常采用双侧腋窝入路。

有研究表明,经双侧腋窝入路腔镜下行甲状腺全切除术会导致轻度至中度术后疼痛长达 48 小时[19];还有一些作者报告称,90%的患者在手术后的前 24 小时需要吗啡[20];因为该手术方法到达目标区域所需的组织解剖增加,几乎需要 2 倍单侧腋窝入路的剥离,所以会明显增加被使用这种技术的患者的术后疼痛[21]。该例手术患者术后疼痛也较明显,疼痛评分较高,我们连续给予了 50 小时镇痛药物治疗,在随访中该患者术后一个月前胸壁麻木感得到明显缓解。术后引流量相对于单侧腋窝手术患者来说,由于解剖组织的增加,引流量较多,但都在术后 72 小时后引流量明显下降,这与单侧腋窝入路的下降幅度相似。由于临床病例数据欠缺,尚不能完全支持该说法,需要进一步研究来证实。

最近有研究表明,通过改良手术方法,对于低 BMI 和小甲状腺肿瘤的患者,使用腔镜单侧经腋入路进行全甲状腺切除术是可行的;但对于体重指数大、甲状腺体积大、需要行双侧中央区淋巴结清扫的患者仍有待探索[22]。目前甲状腺手术方式较多,各有优劣势,结合患者自身选择恰当的手术方式。

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