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· 手术学研究 ·

肝动脉变异与肝移植

戴小明[1,2]，叶启发[1]，齐海智[2]，贺志军[2]，明英姿[1]，王永刚[1,2]，佘兴国[1]

(1. 卫生部移植医学工程技术研究中心、中南大学湘雅移植医学研究院、中南大学湘雅三医院，长沙 410013；2. 中南大学湘雅二医院器官移植中心，长沙 410011)

[摘要] **目的** 总结肝移植中供体及受体肝动脉变异情况与重建方式。 **方法** 回顾我院 2002 年 3 月～2005 年 12 月 107 例肝移植供体与 107 例受体肝动脉变异情况及重建方式。术后应用 Doppler 超声、胆道镜及介入方法监测肝动脉及胆道并发症的发生情况。 **结果** 107 例肝移植之供、受体肝动脉(214 例肝动脉)，3 例术中、术后死于多器官功能衰竭，有 20 例次肝动脉变异，经过术中良好的重建，其结果显示肝动脉及胆道并发症 3 例(3/19)，较正常肝动脉吻合者(15/85)无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。 **结论** 肝动脉变异发生率约 9.35% 左右，肝移植时供肝切取、修整及受体病肝切除应引起高度重视，术中良好的重建能取得好的效果。

[关键词] 肝动脉； 解剖变异； 肝移植

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Anatomical Variation of Hepatic Artery and Liver Transplantation *DAI Xiao-ming, YE Qi-fa, QI Hai-zhi, HE Zhi-jun, MING Ying-zi, WANG Yong-gang, SHE Xing-guo* (*Research Center of National Healthy Ministry on Transplantation Medicine and Engineering Technology, Research Academy of Xiangya Medical Transplantation, the Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Changsha* 410013, *Hunan, China*)

Abstract: **Objective** To study the effects of anatomical variation of hepatic artery and their reconstruction methods on orthotopic liver transplantation. **Method** The variation of hepatic artery and approach of reconstruction were studied retrospectively on 107 donors and 107 recipients of orthotopic liver transplantation from March 2002 to December 2005. The complications of hepatic artery and biliary were assessed by Doppler ultrasound, endoscopy and interventional therapy after operations. **Results** 20 anatomical variations of hepatic artery were found during organ procurement and back-table in the 107 cases, which were reconstructed. No significant differences were found between the normal hepatic artery cases and the cases with hepatic arterial variations in terms of hepatic artery and biliary complications ($P>0.05$). **Conclusions** The incidence of anatomical variation of hepatic artery was about 9.35 percent. Attention should be paid to the anatomical variation of hepatic artery during liver procurement and implantation. Satisfactory prognosis could be achieved provided that a well reconstruction of the hepatic artery should be done in these variation cases.

Key words: hepatic artery; anatomical variation; liver transplantation

肝移植已经成为治疗终末期肝病的重要手段，应用日益增多。由于我国大部分供体来源于尸体，为缩短器官缺血时间，要求快速切取器官，而肝动脉变异又比较常见[1]，所以正确辨认肝动脉变异，采取合理的切肝及修肝技术，并选用适宜的重建方式是手术成功的关键。我研究院(中南大学湘雅三医院、湘雅二医院)从 2004 年 3 月至 2005 年 12 月成功实施了 107 例肝移植(214 例肝动脉)，其中有 20 例次肝动脉变异经重建吻合，术后长期随访监测其肝动脉与胆道并发症，总结如下：

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[作者简介] 戴小明，男，32 岁，卫生部移植医学工程技术研究中心、中南大学湘雅移植医学研究院、中南大学湘雅三医院主治医师，博士研究生。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料

受者107例，男性73例，女性34例；平均年龄44(18～53)岁。其中肝炎肝硬化41例，肝癌23例，原发