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· 肝移植专题研究 ·

原位肝移植供肝动脉变异的修整与重建

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摘要:目的 探讨原位肝移植供肝动脉变异的修整与重建的方法与技巧。方法 回顾性分析91例原位肝移植供肝修整以及变异肝动脉重建时处理的方法和技巧。结果 修整的91例供肝全部用于肝移植。发现其中20例(21.9%)存在肝动脉解剖变异, 20例中12例需行变异肝动脉重建, 动脉重建方法包括将变异的肝右动脉与脾动脉(7/12)或胃十二指肠动脉(5/12)吻合。供肝应用后未出现与修整相关的手术并发症。结论 供肝的正确修整及合适的供肝动脉重建可减少肝移植后并发症。

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关键词: 肝移植; 供肝修整; 肝动脉重建; 手术后并发症

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Preparation and reconstruction of hepatic artery anatomic variations of donor liver in orthotopic liver transplantation

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the methods of hepatic artery (HA) preparation and reconstruction in donors with HA anatomic variations in orthotopic liver transplantation. Methods A retrospective analysis was applied to find the methods and skills of donor liver and hepatic artery (HA) reconstruction in the 91 cases of orthotopic liver transplantation. Results All allografts prepared were used for liver transplantation. Twenty of 91 (21.9%) allografts had hepatic artery anatomical variations, and reconstructive anastomosis was performed in 12 cases. Splenic artery (7/12) and gastro-duodenal artery (5/12) were used for anastomosis to the variant right hepatic artery. No complications resulted from donor liver preparation postoperatively. Conclusions Correct donor liver preparation and hepatic artery (HA) reconstruction in donors can decrease the incidence of hepatic artery and biliary complications.

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Key words: Liver Transplantation; Donor Liver Preparation; Hepatic Artery Reconstruction; Postoperative Complication

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肝脏移植已成为终末期肝病重要的治疗手段。供肝质量和血管、胆道的修整对于肝脏移植

术后移植肝的功能恢复及术中术后并发症的发生有重要的影响^[1]。有研究表明^[2]在肝动脉并发症中, 由于供体或受体肝动脉变异而导致的占55%。本肝移植组自2004年1月—2008年6月切取修整供肝91例, 其中20例存在肝动脉变异, 修整及重建后全部用于改良背驮式肝移植术, 取得满意效果。笔者就供肝修整的方法及肝动脉重建的方法进行回顾性总结, 为临床提供参考。

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