DOI:10.16016/j.1000-5404.1992.02.006

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（收稿：1991-07-23；修回：1992-01-17）

A study to probe the selection of optimal time of emergency operation for acute cholangitis of severe type

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Abstract A retrospective clinical study of 121 cases and a prospective one of 21 cases of acute cholangitis of severe type(ACST)were carried out in order to probe the optimal time of emergency operation for those patients with ACST. The results indicated that the principle of clinical management for ACST is a comdination of emergency operation and energetic active conservation therapy. Conservative treatment is practically qualified for the majority of ACST, especially, those cases with short history and a few complication. The survival prediction mathematical model reported previously is helpful to select the optimal time for an emergency operation. The regression value 0.40 of the model can be a reference of the predictive critical point for an operation. The mathematical model possesses more advantage than the traditional method.

key words cholangitis/SU; acute disease; forecasting

胃、结肠全撕脱伴脾胰食道损伤抢救成功一例

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我院于1990年1月11日成功的抢救一例腹内严重多脏器损伤病人，报告如下。

谭某，女，26岁。自伤，血压5.33/2.67kPa。上腹部开放伤口长约11cm，术中见胃及结肠全部撕脱缺损，结肠区有斑点状粘膜残存；食道下端右侧缺损2cm×1.5cm；十二指肠横断伴降部浆肌层裂伤；胰腺头体部包膜剥脱，胰体部撕伤；脾下极破裂（长4cm，深2cm）；网膜全部撕脱；直肠残端裸露于盆腔内；腹膜后巨大血肿，腹腔积血2500ml，并混有大量食物残渣及粪便。台下积极抗休克，台上迅速结扎活动性出血，然后行脾破裂修补，胰腺裂伤修补。食道一空肠吻合，回肠一直肠吻合，空肠上段及回肠末段各插管造瘘，十二指肠修补并关闭，切除结肠区残存粘膜。彻底冲洗腹腔，膈下、胰周及盆腔分别放置引流。术后常规输液并加庆大霉素、氯霉素，大便由每日11次逐渐减少至每日2次，痊愈出院。

讨 论

临床工作中，严重多发伤并不罕见，但全胃、全结肠撕脱，伴脾、胰、食道及十二指肠同时损伤抢救成功，则未见类似报道。如此诸多脏器损伤，腹腔严重污染的情况下，急诊行一期2处吻合，3脏器修补，术后发生吻合口瘘及腹腔感染的机会极大，但该患者并未发生上述并发症，与术中认真的吻合、正确地腹腔冲洗及有效地引流是分不开的。此外，术后早期由空肠造瘘管内注入饮食，并行回肠造瘘管负压吸引减压，为全身营养的支持及各吻合口的一期愈合提供了条件。

（收稿：1991-03-20；修回：1992-01-21）

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