

联合肝叶切除治疗肝门部胆管癌的疗效分析

彭沙沙¹ 黄汉飞¹ 段键¹ 林杰¹ 代敏¹ 张艺² 曾仲¹

1. 昆明医科大学第一附属医院器官移植中心, 云南 昆明 650032 ;
2. 昆明医科大学护理学院, 云南 昆明 650031

[摘要] **背景与目的:** 肝门部胆管癌(hilar cholangiocarcinoma, HC)侵袭途径广泛以及术后缺乏有效辅助治疗, 目前患者获得治愈的惟一途径依然是手术根治性切除。术前可切除性评估、术前胆道引流、肝切除的范围及淋巴结清扫范围等问题一直是研究的热点。本文探讨联合肝叶切除治疗HC的临床经验及疗效。**方法:** 回顾性分析昆明医科大学第一附属医院2007年1月—2013年10月行手术治疗的207例HC患者的临床及随访资料。**结果:** 全组207例患者中, 125例行根治性切除(R₀切除), R₀切除率为60.4%。联合肝叶切除156例, 肝叶切除组获R₀切除率70.5%; 51例行单纯性切除, 单纯性切除组获R₀切除率29.4%, 两组比较R₀切除率差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。2例患者死于围手术期, 术后主要并发症包括肝肾功能不全和胆漏。获得随访的172例中, 102例行R₀切除的患者中位生存时间为45个月, 术后1、3、5年累积生存率分别为96.1%、59.1%、17.2%, 70例行R₁₋₂切除的患者中位生存时间为26个月, 术后1、3年累积生存率分别为81.3%、19.2%, 无5年存活患者。获得R₀切除患者术后生存率优于姑息性切除(R₁₋₂切除)患者, 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=39.121, P < 0.01$)。在联合肝叶切除组中获R₀切除患者术后1、3、5年生存率为97.8%、63.9%、18.0%, 在单纯性切除组中获R₀切除患者术后1、3、5年生存率为83.3%、20.8%、8.3%, 两组术后生存率差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=5.988, P=0.014$)。**结论:** 根治性切除是提高HC远期疗效的关键, 联合肝叶切除及标准化淋巴结清扫可显著提高HC的根治性切除率及远期疗效。

[关键词] 胆管肿瘤; 肝门部; 肝叶切除; 疗效

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Clinical efficacy of combined hemihepatectomy for hilar cholangiocarcinoma PENG Sha-sha¹, HUANG Han-fei¹, DUAN Jian¹, LIN Jie¹, DAI Min¹, ZHANG Yi², ZENG Zhong¹ (1.Organ Transplantation Center, the First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University, Kunming Yunnan 650032, China; 2.College of Nursing, Kunming Medical University, Kunming Yunnan 650031, China)

Correspondence to: ZENG Zhong E-mail: zong@medmail.com.cn

[Abstract] **Background and purpose:** Because of the aggressive nature of hilar cholangiocarcinoma and the absence of effective adjuvant therapy, surgical radical resection offers hilar cholangiocarcinoma patients the only choice. Research focus include preoperative assessment, the use of preoperative biliary drainage, the range of hepatic resection, and the range of lymphadenectomy. To investigate the clinical experience and efficacy of combined hepatectomy in the treatment of hilar cholangiocarcinoma. **Methods:** Two hundred and seven patients with hilar cholangiocarcinoma treated surgically in the First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University form Jan. 2007 to Oct. 2013 were retrospectively analyzed. **Results:** Of the 207 patients, 125 patients who received radical resection (R₀ resection) and the curative resection rate was 60.4%. One hundred and fifty-six cases were treated in combined hepatectomy group, 51 cases in non-hepatectomy group, the rate of R₀ resection was 70.5% in hepatectomy group and 29.4% in non-hepatectomy group, and the difference was significant ($P < 0.01$). Two patients died perioperatively, the main postoperative complications included hepatic function insufficiency and bile leakage. One hundred and seventy-

two patients were followed up, the median survival time of the 102 patients who received R₀ resection was 45 months, and the 1, 3, 5 year survival rates were 96.1%, 59.1% and 17.2%. The median survival time of the 70 patients who received R_{1,2} resection was 26 months, and the 1, 3 year survival rates were 81.3% and 19.2%, and none of the patient survived for over 5 years. The survival rate of patients who received R₀ resection was significantly higher than those who received R_{1,2} resection ($\chi^2=39.121$, $P<0.01$). In the hepatectomy group was awarded the R₀ resection in patients with postoperative 1, 3, 5 year survival rate was 97.8%, 63.9% and 18.0%, in non-hepatectomy group received R₀ resection in patients with postoperative 1, 3, 5 year survival rate was 83.3%, 20.8% and 8.3%. There were significant differences in the postoperative survival rate between both group ($\chi^2=5.988$, $P=0.014$). **Conclusion:** Radical excision is the key to improve the long term survival. Combined hemihepatectomy and standardized lymph node resection has significantly improved the radical resection rate and the efficacy of treatment for hilar cholangiocarcinoma.

[**Key words**] Biliary neoplasms; Hilar; Hepatectomy; Efficacy

肝门部胆管癌(hilar cholangiocarcinoma, HC)是指发生于肝总管或左、右肝管及其汇合处的胆管上皮细胞恶性肿瘤。其临床表现缺乏特异性,生长位置特殊,易侵犯毗邻的血管、神经、淋巴组织及临近肝组织等,给手术治疗带来极大困难^[1]。HC因切除率低、手术风险大、并发症多、远期疗效差成为当今肝胆外科领域的难题。在根治性切除的同时,如何保证剩余肝体积(future liver remnant, FLR)也一直是肝胆外科领域关注的焦点。本研究回顾性分析2007年1月—2013年10月以来昆明医科大学第一附属医院器官移植中心207例行手术治疗的HC患者的临床资料及随访情况,探讨手术治疗HC的临床经验及疗效。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

本组HC患者207例,其中男性135例,女性72例,男女比例1.9:1,年龄28~83岁,中位年龄54.8岁。所有患者均有黄疸、多数患者伴有腹痛、瘙痒和消瘦,少数患者还有腹胀、肝肿大、发热和腹水等临床症状。术前血清胆红素均升高(36~658 $\mu\text{mol/L}$),以直接胆红素升高为主(22~534 $\mu\text{mol/L}$),同时碱性磷酸酶、 γ -谷氨酰转移酶均有不同程度升高。全组患者术前均经腹部B超、增强CT、MRCP+MRA等检查,临床诊断为HC。本组既往有乙型肝炎、肝硬化8例,急性胰腺炎5例,高血压、冠心病12例,糖尿病7例,伴有胆囊结石或肝内外胆管结石22

例,有胆道手术史10例。全组患者术前均无严重心、肺、肾功能障碍。

1.2 临床分型及手术情况

根据术前影像学检查、术中情况及术后标本病检,本组Bismuth Corlette分型法进行分型, I型34例(16.4%), II型52例(25.1%), IIIa型26例(12.6%), IIIb型29例(14.0%), IV型66例(31.9%)。本组基本手术方式为HC切除、肝十二指肠韧带骨骼化清扫术、结肠后肝管(肝管整形)空肠Roux-en-Y吻合。根据术前影像学检查评估肿瘤浸润的范围、患者的耐受程度、肝功能及全身营养等情况术中选择联合肝叶切除或单纯性肿瘤切除,本研究联合切除组156例,单纯肿瘤切除组51例。在联合切除组中,22例行肝动脉切除术,15例联合门静脉切除术,8例联合尾状叶切除。本组病例由同一手术组完成。平均手术时间为(5.8 \pm 1.6)h,术中出血量为280~600 mL(表1)。

1.3 术后随访情况

本组207例患者中172例获得随访,随访率为83.1%,随访期为3~80个月,主要通过电话随访患者生存情况,患者术后每3个月复查CEA、CA50、CA199、腹部超声及CT。术后生存期从术后第1天开始计算,随访截止至2014年1月。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 18.0统计软件,计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验;生存期按月计数,采用Kaplan-Meier法绘制生存曲线,预后及生存期比较采用Log-rank检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

本组207例患者中，联合切除组与单纯肿瘤切除组在性别、年龄上差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。125例获得根治性切除(R_0 切除)，术后病理证实切缘阴性，胆管断端无瘤切缘距肿瘤不少于1 cm， R_0 切除率为60.4%，获得 R_0 切除患者术后生存率优于姑息性切除(R_{1-2} 切除)患者，差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=39.121, P<0.01$)。联合切除组中 R_0 切除率达70.5%，较单纯肿瘤切除组比较 R_0 切除率差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$ ，表1)。172例随访患者中位生存时间为35个月， R_0 切除组中位生存时间为45个月，在联合切除组中 R_0 切除患者术后1、3、5年累计生存率分别达97.8%、63.9%、18.0%，远期疗效及预后明显优于单纯肿瘤切除组中 R_0 切除患者，差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=5.988, P=0.014$ ，图1，表2)。联合切除组总体预后及远期疗效明显优于单纯肿瘤切除组，差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=23.068, P<0.01$ ，图2)。联合肝叶切除组中获 R_0 切除患者术后生存率明显优于获 R_{1-2} 切除者，差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$ ，图3)。本组病例围手术期因肝功能衰竭死亡2例，死亡患者术前均有不同程度肝硬化。40例出现并发症，联合肝叶切除组并发症发生率为18.5%(29/156)，单纯性切除组并发症发生率为21.5%(11/51)，两组并发症发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P=0.640$)。主要并发症包括肝功能衰竭、腹腔感染及脓肿形成、胆漏、胆管炎、肺炎肺不张、肾功能不全、消化道出

血、菌血症，均经保守治疗治愈出院(表3)。

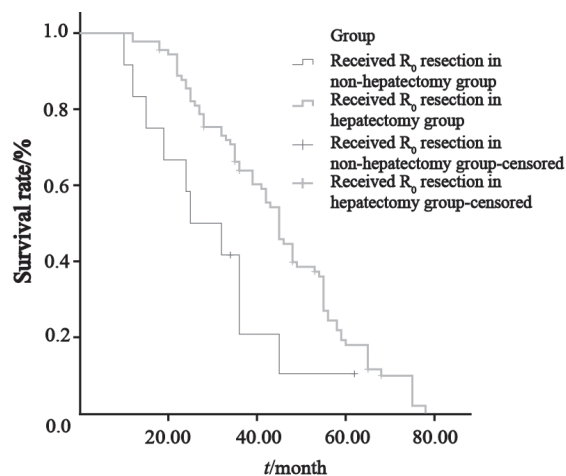


图1 R_0 切除与是否切肝的生存曲线比较

Fig. 1 The survival curves of radical resection with hepatectomy group and non-hepatectomy group

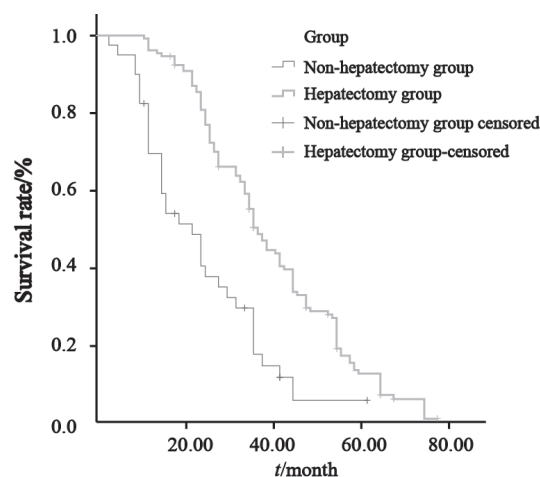


图2 联合肝叶切除与单纯性切除生存曲线比较

Fig. 2 Long-term outcome of combined hepatectomy group and non-hepatectomy group

表1 207例HC患者Bismuth分型与手术方式

Tab. 1 The Bismuth type and operation mode of 207 patients with HC

Bismuth typing	Case	Non-hepatectomy group		Hepatectomy group		P value
		R_0	R_{1-2}	R_0	R_{1-2}	
I	34	7	2	25*	0	0.015
II	52	5	5	34*	8	0.042
III a	26	2	6	13*	5	0.024
III b	29	1	8	14*	6	0.003
IV	66	0	15	24*	27	0.001
Total	207	15	36	110	46	<0.01

*: $P<0.05$ vs received R_0 in non-hepatectomy group.

表 2 不同术式组患者术后并发症情况

Tab. 2 Compared the complication of operation between the two groups

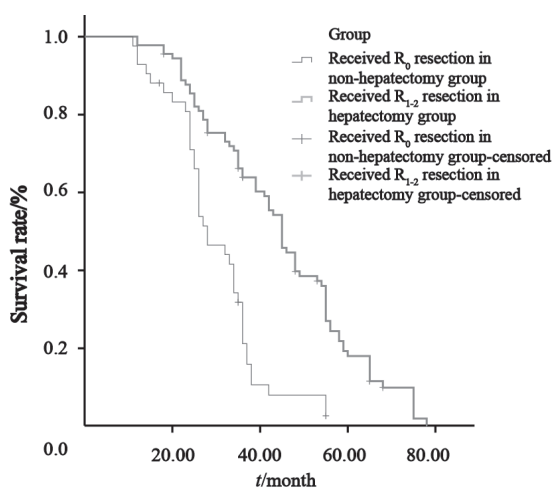
Complication	[n(%)]	
	Hepatectomy group	Non-hepatectomy group
Liver function failure	13(8.3%)	7(13.7%)
Abdominal infection	13(8.3%)	9(17.6%)
Biliary leakage	10(6.4%)	7(13.7%)
Cholangitis	12(7.7%)	8(15.6%)
Pneumonia and atelectasis	15(9.6%)	11(21.5%)
Renal insufficiency	8(5.1%)	9(17.6%)
gastrointestinal hemorrhage	2(1.3%)	1(17.8%)
Bacteremia	12(7.7%)	8(15.6%)

表 3 不同术式组患者术后生存率分析数据

Tab. 3 The 1-, 3-, 5-year survival between the two groups

Group	n	Survival rate/%			The median survival time/month
		1 year	3 years	5 years	
Follow up cases	172	90.1%	43.2%	11.1%	35
R ₀ resection	102	96.1%	59.1%	17.2%	45
R ₁₋₂ resection	70	81.3%	19.2%	-*	26
Non-hepatectomy group	40	69.6%	17.9%	2.5%	22
R ₀ resection	12	83.3%	20.8%	8.3%	25
R ₁₋₂ resection	28	63.6%	16.3%	-*	16
Hepatectomy group	132	96.2%	50.5%	12.9%	37
R ₀ resection	90	97.8%	63.9%	18.0%	45
R ₁₋₂ resection	42	92.9%	21.2%	-*	28

*: None of the patient survived for over 5 years.

图 3 联合肝叶切除组R₀与R₁₋₂生存曲线Fig. 3 The post-surgical survival of R₀ resection and R₁₋₂ resection in hepatectomy group

3 讨 论

HC呈多途径转移的生物学特性, 肿瘤常沿胆管壁纵向向近、远端胆管浸润扩散, 向肝内胆管上行浸润范围较广, 可同时侵犯邻近的肝

脏实质、肝动脉和门静脉, 且容易发生淋巴结转移和神经丛侵犯。发现时往往已侵袭周围肝组织及Glisson脉管系统。HC对放化疗敏感性较低(10%~30%), 目前早期手术切除仍然是治疗的金标准^[2]。根治性手术切除依然是HC最有效的治疗方式。由于HC易侵袭扩散, 单纯性肿瘤切除很难达到根治, 肝叶部分或扩大切除、肝门部和肝内外胆管切除、区域性淋巴结清扫以及肝管-空肠Roux-en-Y吻合术是HC的主要根治性切除术式^[3-4]。随着影像学和精准外科技术的发展, HC手术根治性切除率逐步提高, 患者术后生存时间明显延长。

HC起病隐匿, 早期缺乏特异临床表现, 多数患者出现腹痛、黄疸等非特异性症状就诊时已属中晚期, 虽然1%~2%患者表现为良性疾病的过程, 但近50%患者手术时已发生转移^[5], 往往导致术中不能将肿瘤及转移病灶完全切除。术前进行准确的评估判断, 以明确其可切除性是非常重要的, 可以有效避免不

必要的手术及探查。我们认为,对于影像检查中不能解释的局限性肝内胆管扩张应高度怀疑HC。根据Bismuth分型和国际胆管癌组织分期^[6],术前评估主要包括以下要点:①肿瘤累及胆管范围,对于肿瘤累及双侧二级胆管及以上分支的不宜行手术治疗;②肿瘤侵犯肝门区血管程度,门静脉、肝动脉主干广泛受累及癌栓形成时不考虑手术切除,单侧入肝血管受侵犯合并对侧肿瘤累及二级胆管及以上分支可认为肿瘤不能获得R₀切除;③肝叶萎缩程度,肝叶萎缩程度是判断肿瘤是否累及入肝血管的重要依据,单侧肝叶萎缩合并对侧入肝血管和(或)二级胆管受侵犯表明肿瘤不可切除;④淋巴转移情况和神经丛浸润,有肝十二指肠韧带以外的淋巴结转移及远处转移患者肿瘤不能获得R₀切除;⑤术前胆汁淤积情况,HC患者多伴有黄疸,本组207例患者血清胆红素均升高(36~658 μmol/L),Farges等^[7]认为术前直接胆红素>85 μmol/L即需胆道减压引流,国内学者认为直接胆红素<200 μmol/L时施行手术较为安全,如术前直接胆红素≥200 μmol/L,时间超过一个月,或存在严重营养不良、化脓性胆管炎以及需要扩大半肝切除的患者,可考虑先行经鼻胆管引流(endoscopic nasobiliary drainage, ENBD)减黄处理,能有效防止术后肝功能衰竭的发生^[8];⑥剩余肝体积及肝功能,对于非肝硬化患者,要求预留肝的功能性体积不小于全肝体积的40%,且其胆管和血管结构完整性可重建。吴宝强等^[9]认为门静脉切除的肝侧极限点是其三级分支的起始部,而肝动脉切除的肝侧极限点则是其二级分支。术前行腹部CT、吲哚氰绿(ICG)清除实验及动态SPECT99Tcm-GSA显像定量测算功能性肝细胞群,对于评估剩余肝体积及功能有很大帮助^[10]。对于术前评估不能耐受扩大肝叶切除患者,De Santibafies等^[11]报道采用“两阶段切除法”来提高残留肝体积,第一次手术行肝脏正中裂离断加门静脉右支结扎术,6 d后行CT评估发现,FLR可增加40%~83%,二次手术为第7天行右半肝或扩大右半肝的根治性切除。

但该手术方式对患者打击大,同时对术者要求很高。

切缘阴性的根治性切除与患者术后远期生存直接相关,根治性切除是改善预后及延长患者无复发生存期的关键。Vladov等^[12]的研究结果显示R₀切除患者术后5年生存率高达32%,而R₁₋₂仅为12%。此次研究R₀切除率为60.4%,R₀切除组生存率明显优于R₁₋₂组,与国外相关报道一致。单纯肿瘤及胆管切除,切缘肿瘤残留率较高,这就要求我们重视根治性切除,不要单纯追求手术切除率,李风等^[13]的荟萃分析也支持这一观点。如何提高远期疗效较单纯追求手术切除率更重要,为获得较高的R₀切除率及较好的远期疗效,联合肝叶切除治疗HC的根治术逐渐被广大外科医师所接受^[14-15]。对于术前评估可获得R₀切除的患者,我中心采用Glisson蒂横断技术分离左、右半肝Glisson蒂,选择性半肝Glisson蒂阻断,运用超声吸引刀(CUSA)结合双极电凝解剖性肝段或肝叶切除。胆管近端沿管轴距肿瘤边缘≥10 mm,远端于胰头上缘处横断段总管,同时肝十二指肠韧带骨骼化,包括剔除肝十二指肠韧带周围神经、脂肪、纤维组织及清扫胰头后淋巴结、腹腔干淋巴结。术中切缘快速病检提高R₀切除率。选择性半肝Glisson蒂阻断肝叶或肝段切除可以保证足够的无瘤切缘,还能最大限度地保留正常肝组织,同时有效避免肝脏缺血再灌注损伤^[16-17]。由于尾状叶胆管主要汇入左肝管,少部分汇入右肝管,所以尾状叶常受累及,因此我们建议将尾状叶联合切除也是必要的。Song等^[18]认为对于Bismuth-Corlette I~IV型HC患者都需行尾状叶切除来提高R₀切除率。本研究结果显示:联合肝叶切除组中R₀切除率较单纯性切除组比较R₀切除率明显提高;联合肝叶切除组中R₀切除患者术后1、3、5年累计生存率分别达97.8%、63.9%、18.0%,远期疗效及预后明显优于单纯性切除组中R₀切除患者;联合肝叶切除组总体预后及远期疗效明显优于单纯性切除组。由此可见,联合肝叶切除在不增加并发症的情况下能明显提高R₀切除率,降低肿瘤复发,

显著改善预后, 延长无复发生存期。Wahab等^[19]报道的79例HC患者行大范围肝切除治疗, 62%(49/79)达到R₀切除。Matsuo等^[20]对380例HC患者分析结果显示, 与单纯性肿瘤及胆管切除比较, 联合肝叶切除可明显提高HC患者R₀切除率及远期无复发生存率。2012年Neuhaas等^[21]提出将不接触肿瘤技术、广泛整块切除及切缘阴性的3大原则作为治疗HC的基本原则。联合肝叶广泛切除所带来的并发症率和死亡率也引起了广泛争议, 本研究显示并发症并没因联合肝叶广泛切除而增加, 与单纯性切除组比较并发症差异无统计学意义($P=0.640$), 与Abbas等^[22]的报道一致。此外还需注重消化道重建细节, 对于肝断面多个胆管断端, 根据距离情况决定吻合方式, 尽量选择小号单股可吸收线先行整合再吻合, 要求黏膜对黏膜吻合、胆管断端对合无张力^[23]。

总之, 对于HC患者来说根治性切除是长期存活唯一途径, 选择性半肝阻断联合肝叶切除治疗HC能明显提高R₀切除率、显著改善预后及延长无复发生存期。联合肝叶切除治疗HC可以作为治疗HC的标准术式应用于临床。

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