

DOI: 10.12235/E20210225

文章编号: 1007-1989(2021)12-0071-06

论著

内镜逆行胰胆管造影术后并发胰腺炎的相关因素分析与对策探讨

刘媛, 徐建光, 陈大军, 何雪云

[温州医科大学附属衢州医院(衢州市人民医院) 消化内科, 浙江 衢州 324000]

摘要: 目的 探讨内镜逆行胰胆管造影术(ERCP)后并发胰腺炎(PEP)的影响因素。**方法** 回顾性分析2018年2月—2021年2月该院343例行ERCP患者的临床资料, 根据是否发生胰腺炎分为PEP组($n=51$)和非PEP组($n=292$)。采用Logistic回归法分析发生PEP的相关危险因素, 并提出预防对策。**结果** 两组患者在性别、年龄<60岁、胆总管结石、胰腺炎病史、Oddi括约肌功能障碍、胰腺显影、行胰管括约肌切开术、行Oddi括约肌测压术、ERCP手术结局、插管困难和导丝多次进胰管等方面比较, 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。Logistic回归分析显示, 胆总管结石、胰腺炎病史、Oddi括约肌功能障碍、胰腺显影、行胰管括约肌切开术、行Oddi括约肌测压术、ERCP手术失败、插管困难及导丝多次进胰管是PEP的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。**结论** 胆总管结石、胰腺炎病史、Oddi括约肌功能障碍、胰腺显影、行胰管括约肌切开术、行Oddi括约肌测压术、ERCP手术失败、插管困难及导丝多次进胰管是PEP的独立危险因素。

关键词: 内镜逆行胰胆管造影术; 胰腺炎; 影响因素; Logistic回归分析; 对策**中图分类号:** R657.51

Discussion on related factors and countermeasures of postoperative pancreatitis with ERCP

Yuan Liu, Jian-guang Xu, Da-jun Chen, Xue-yun He

[Department of Gastroenterology, Quzhou Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University
(Quzhou People's Hospital), Quzhou, Zhejiang 324000, China]

Abstract: Objective To study the influencing factors of post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) pancreatitis (PEP). **Methods** The clinical data of 343 patients who underwent ERCP from February 2018 to February 2021 were retrospectively analyzed. And divided into PEP group ($n=51$) and non-PEP group ($n=292$) according to the occurrence of pancreatitis. The related factors for the occurrence of PEP were analyzed, and Logistic regression method was used to analyze the risk factors, and preventive countermeasures were proposed for the risk factors. **Results** There were statistically significant differences between the two groups in gender, age<60 years, history of common bile duct stones, pancreatitis, Oddi sphincter dysfunction, pancreatic development, pancreatic duct sphincterotomy, sphincterometry of Oddi, ERCP outcome, difficulty in intubation and multiple insertion of the guide wire into the pancreatic duct ($P<0.05$). By Logistic regression analysis showed that choledocholithiasis, history of pancreatitis, Oddi sphincter dysfunction, pancreas development, pancreatic duct sphincterotomy, Oddi sphincter pressure, ERCP failure, difficult intubation and multiple insertion of the guide wire

收稿日期: 2021-04-20

[通信作者] 何雪云, E-mail: 516650477@qq.com

into the pancreatic duct were independent risk factors of PEP ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Choledocholithiasis, history of pancreatitis, Oddi sphincter dysfunction, pancreatic development, pancreatic duct sphincterotomy, Oddi sphincter manometry, ERCP failure, difficulty in intubation and multiple insertion of the guide wire into the pancreatic duct were independent risk factors of PEP.

Keywords: endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography; pancreatitis; influencing factors; Logistic regression analysis; countermeasures

内镜逆行胰胆管造影 (endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, ERCP) 是胆、胰腺疾病的首选治疗方法之一^[1]。KRUTSRI等^[2]研究显示, ERCP 具有恢复快、创伤小、费用低、可控制胆道变形等优势, 已被广泛应用于临床。有研究^[3]报道, ERCP 术后并发症最常见的是胰腺炎, 大多为轻度, 少数为重症, 可能危及患者性命。胰腺炎的发病机制尚不明确, 有专家^[4]认为, 胰蛋白酶的激活可引起胰腺组织自身消化。因此, 分析ERCP术后并发胰腺炎 (post-ERCP pancreatitis, PEP) 的影响因素十分关键^[5]。本研究旨在分析并发PEP的影响因素。现报道如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2018年2月—2021年2月本院343例行ERCP患者的临床资料, 根据是否发生PEP将其分为PEP组($n=51$)和非PEP组($n=292$)。PEP组中, 男17例, 女34例, 年龄19~69岁, 平均(44.88 ± 5.41)岁; 非PEP组中, 男162例, 女130例, 年龄20~70岁, 平均(55.18 ± 6.26)岁。

纳入标准^[6]: ①临床病史资料完整者; ②行ERCP者; ③年龄18~70岁者; ④术前血清淀粉酶水平正常者。排除标准: ①严重胆系感染者; ②伴有急性胰腺炎或慢性胰腺炎发作者; ③胆道狭窄、排泄障碍者; ④不配合本次研究者。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 胰腺炎诊断标准 诊断标准^[7]为: ①症状持续时间超过24 h, 如腹部疼痛、恶心、呕吐等; ②需入院诊疗或入院超过2 d; ③腹痛加重或重新出现腹痛; ④术后血清淀粉酶 $> 500 \text{ u/L}$ 。

1.2.2 资料提取方法 收集两组患者年龄、性别、

高血压、糖尿病、胆总管结石、胰腺炎、胆红素、胆总管直径、壶腹部憩室、Oddi括约肌功能障碍、胰腺显影、ERCP类型、行胰管括约肌切开术、行Oddi括约肌测压术、操作时长($> 1 \text{ h}$)、ERCP手术结局、是否插管困难(> 5 次)、是否有导丝多次进胰管等资料。

1.3 统计学方法

选取SPSS 22.0统计软件分析数据。计数资料以例(%)表示, 行 χ^2 检验; 应用Logistic回归进行多因素分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床资料比较

两组患者高血压、糖尿病、胆红素增高、胆总管直径小及壶腹部憩室比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 两组患者在性别、年龄 < 60 岁、胆总管结石、胰腺炎病史及Oddi括约肌功能障碍等方面比较, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 并发PEP的影响因素分析

胰腺显影、行胰管括约肌切开术、行Oddi括约肌测压术、ERCP手术结局、插管困难及导丝多次进胰管与PEP有关($P < 0.05$); ERCP类型、行胆道括约肌切开术及操作时长($> 1 \text{ h}$)与PEP无关($P > 0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 影响PEP发生的危险因素分析

Logistic回归分析显示, 胆总管结石、胰腺炎病史、Oddi括约肌功能障碍、胰腺显影、行胰管括约肌切开术、行Oddi括约肌测压术、ERCP手术失败、插管困难及导丝多次进胰管是PEP的独立危险因素($P < 0.05$)。见表3。

表1 两组患者临床资料比较 例(%)
Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between the two groups n (%)

组别	性别		年龄		高血压病史	
	男	女	<60岁	≥60岁	有	无
PEP组(n=51)	17(33.33)	34(66.67)	46(90.20)	5(9.80)	26(50.98)	25(49.02)
非PEP组(n=292)	162(55.48)	130(44.52)	150(51.37)	142(48.63)	146(50.00)	146(50.00)
χ ² 值	8.53		26.73		0.02	
P值	0.004		0.000		0.897	
组别	糖尿病病史		胆总管结石		胰腺炎病史	
	有	无	有	无	有	无
PEP组(n=51)	33(64.71)	18(35.29)	40(78.43)	11(21.57)	39(76.47)	12(23.53)
非PEP组(n=292)	172(58.90)	120(41.10)	178(60.96)	114(39.04)	123(42.12)	169(57.88)
χ ² 值	0.61		5.72		20.55	
P值	0.436		0.017		0.000	
组别	胆红素增高		胆总管直径小		壶腹部憩室	
	有	无	有	无	有	无
PEP组(n=51)	27(52.94)	24(47.06)	20(39.21)	31(60.78)	21(41.18)	30(58.82)
非PEP组(n=292)	148(50.68)	144(49.32)	130(44.52)	162(55.48)	129(44.18)	163(55.82)
χ ² 值	0.09		0.49		0.16	
P值	0.766		0.481		0.690	
Oddi括约肌功能障碍						

表2 并发PEP的影响因素分析 例(%)
Table 2 Analysis of influencing factors of PEP n (%)

组别	胰腺显影		ERCP类型		行胰管括约肌切开术	
	是	否	诊断性	治疗性	是	否
PEP组(n=51)	38(74.51)	13(25.49)	25(49.02)	26(50.98)	30(58.82)	21(41.18)
非PEP组(n=292)	133(45.55)	159(54.45)	148(50.68)	144(49.32)	119(40.75)	173(59.25)
χ ² 值	14.57		0.04		9.21	
P值	0.000		0.850		0.002	
组别	行Oddi括约肌测压术		行胆道括约肌切开术		操作时长(>1 h)	
	是	否	是	否	是	否
PEP组(n=51)	27(52.94)	24(47.06)	15(29.41)	36(70.59)	10(19.61)	41(80.39)
非PEP组(n=292)	200(68.49)	92(31.51)	125(42.81)	167(57.19)	62(21.23)	230(78.77)
χ ² 值	4.69		3.23		0.07	
P值	0.030		0.073		0.793	
组别	ERCP手术结局		插管困难		导丝多次进胰管	
	成功	失败	是	否	是	否
PEP组(n=51)	4(7.84)	47(92.16)	33(64.71)	18(35.29)	37(72.55)	14(27.45)
非PEP组(n=292)	59(20.21)	233(79.79)	91(31.16)	201(68.84)	271(92.81)	21(7.19)
χ ² 值	4.43		21.16		19.45	
P值	0.035		0.000		0.000	

表3 影响PEP发生的Logistic回归分析
Table 3 Logistic regression analysis of PEP

因素	B	SE	Wald值	P值	$\hat{\text{OR}}$ 值	95%CI
胆总管结石	0.344	0.177	4.722	0.005	1.922	1.259 ~ 4.745
胰腺炎病史	0.885	0.163	5.977	0.015	1.965	1.147 ~ 3.771
Oddi括约肌功能障碍	0.546	0.166	8.311	0.038	1.711	0.428 ~ 3.982
胰腺显影	0.445	0.145	6.152	0.018	2.616	1.135 ~ 3.521
行胰管括约肌切开术	0.464	0.054	21.546	0.001	4.629	2.235 ~ 7.733
行Oddi括约肌测压术	0.411	0.035	9.643	0.004	2.557	1.548 ~ 6.673
ERCP手术失败	0.212	0.712	7.823	0.013	3.198	1.283 ~ 5.873
插管困难	0.701	0.121	11.719	0.003	3.029	1.548 ~ 5.719
导丝多次进胰管	0.654	0.168	12.248	0.000	2.938	1.529 ~ 5.447

3 讨论

ERCP是治疗胰胆管系统疾病的常用手段之一，因该手术有一定侵袭性，术后易出现相应的并发症^[8]。ERCP常见并发症为胰腺炎，处理不及时可能会导致患者死亡^[9]。相关研究^[10]显示，PEP的发病原因尚不明确，但MENON等^[11]研究显示，乳头插管可导致患者出现乳头水肿和Oddi括约肌痉挛，引起胰液引流受阻，从而出现胰腺炎。

本研究发现，高血压、糖尿病、胆红素增高、胆总管直径小及壶腹部憩室与PEP无关；性别、年龄<60岁、胆总管结石、胰腺炎病史及Oddi括约肌功能障碍与PEP具有一定关系。分析原因可能为：高龄患者PEP发生率低与胰腺分泌能力降低有关。本研究显示，胰腺显影、行胰管括约肌切开术、行Oddi括约肌测压术、ERCP手术结局、插管困难及导丝多次进胰管与PEP有关，说明：胰腺造影可造成胰管压力上升，促使胰液反流，致使胰腺炎发生；而ERCP类型、行胆道括约肌切开术及操作时长(>1 h)与PEP无关。与相关文献^[12-13]报道一致。

本研究中，Logistic回归分析显示，胆总管结石、胰腺炎病史、Oddi括约肌功能障碍、胰腺显影、行胰管括约肌切开术、行Oddi括约肌测压术、ERCP手术失败、插管困难及导丝多次进胰管均是PEP的独立危险因素。自身因素包括年龄、性别、胆总管结石、

胰腺炎病史和Oddi括约肌功能障碍，胰腺显影、行胰管括约肌切开术、行Oddi括约肌测压术、ERCP手术失败、插管困难及导丝多次进胰管为操作因素。因此，要降低PEP的发生率，需做好相应的预防措施^[14]。

根据上述危险因素，笔者认为，预防PEP应从以下几点做好预防措施：①严格掌握ERCP适应证，尽可能使用磁共振胰胆管成像来替代ERCP进行诊断，治疗过程需考虑利弊^[15]；②术前根据患者情况进行预防性用药：术前肛门内应用消炎痛100 mg可明显降低胰腺炎发生率，而应用加贝酯、生长抑素、肝素、硝酸甘油等可减少PEP发生^[16]；③精准掌握ERCP深插管技术，提高插管成功率；④在手术过程中，注入造影剂的用量不宜过多，压力不宜过大，尽量在透视下注射造影剂^[17]；⑤术后行常规鼻胆管引流时，要减少胆汁逆流入胰管，可使胰腺炎发生率降低，同时观察患者病情，注射抗炎药物治疗胆管炎，了解有无残余结石等^[18-19]；⑥术后密切患者病情，若患者存在胰腺炎的高危因素，应积极进行抗感染治疗，减轻或避免胰腺炎的发生^[20]。

综上所述，胆总管结石、胰腺炎病史、Oddi括约肌功能障碍、胰腺显影、行胰管括约肌切开术、行Oddi括约肌测压术、ERCP手术失败、插管困难及导丝多次进胰管均是PEP的独立危险因素，临床可采取相应对策进行预防。

参考文献:

- [1] 张诚, 杨玉龙, 何川琦. 胰管支架置入联合生长抑素预防内镜逆行胰胆管造影术后急性胰腺炎的疗效评价[J]. 中华医学杂志, 2021, 101(4): 276-279.
- [1] ZHANG C, YANG Y L, HE C Q. Effect of pancreatic stent combined with somatostatin on the prevention of acute pancreatitis after endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography[J]. National Medical Journal of China, 2021, 101(4): 276-279. Chinese
- [2] KRUTSRI C, KIDA M, YAMAUCHI H, et al. Current status of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography in patients with surgically altered anatomy[J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2019, 25(26): 3313-3333.
- [3] 戴欣, 张俊文. 低分子右旋糖酐联合吲哚美辛栓剂预防内镜逆行胰胆管造影术后胰腺炎[J]. 中国新药与临床杂志, 2017, 36(8): 484-488.
- [3] DAI X, ZHANG J W. Low molecular dextran combined with rectal indomethacin for prevention of post-ERCP pancreatitis[J]. Chinese Journal of New Drugs and Clinical Remedies, 2017, 36(8): 484-488. Chinese
- [4] 於凤, 张咏梅, 黄议, 等. 清胰汤防治内镜逆行胰胆管造影术后胰腺炎的Meta分析[J]. 重庆医学, 2018, 47(18): 2460-2463.
- [4] YU F, ZHANG Y M, HUANG Y, et al. Qingyi decoction for preventing and combating post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis: a Meta analysis[J]. Chongqing Medicine, 2018, 47(18): 2460-2463. Chinese
- [5] AZAB M, BHARADWAJ S, JAYARAJ M, et al. Safety of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) in pregnancy: a systematic review and Meta-analysis[J]. Saudi J Gastroenterol, 2019, 25(6): 341-354.
- [6] PLEWKA M, RYSZ J, KUJAWSKI K. Complications of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography[J]. Pol Merkur Lekarski, 2017, 43(258): 272-275.
- [7] 潘宏伟, 王晨, 张艳. 经内镜逆行胰胆管造影术后并发胰腺炎和高淀粉酶血症的危险因素分析[J]. 中国内镜杂志, 2018, 24(7): 26-32.
- [7] PAN H W, WANG C, ZHANG Y. Risk factors of post-operative pancreatitis and hyperamylasemia after endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography[J]. China Journal of Endoscopy, 2018, 24(7): 26-32. Chinese
- [8] FRIIS C, ROTHMAN J P, BURCHARTH J, et al. Optimal timing for laparoscopic cholecystectomy after endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography: a systematic review[J]. Scand J Surg, 2018, 107(2): 99-106.
- [9] 傅晓, 张晓东, 汪静, 等. 生长抑素、胰管支架引流及二者联合预防选择性胆管插管困难患者经内镜逆行性胰胆管造影术后急性胰腺炎的回顾性分析[J]. 实用医学杂志, 2020, 36(16): 2290-2294.
- [9] FU X, ZHANG X D, WANG J, et al. Effects somatostatin, pancreatic stent and their combination in preventing post-ERCP pancreatitis and hyperamylasemia of difficult bile duct cannulation[J]. The Journal of Practical Medicine, 2020, 36(16): 2290-2294. Chinese
- [10] 刘雪莲, 杨见权, 潘昭杰, 等. 直肠使用吲哚美辛预防内镜逆行胰胆管造影取石术后胰腺炎的Meta分析[J]. 中国新药与临床杂志, 2017, 36(4): 238-244.
- [10] LIU X L, YANG J Q, PAN Z J, et al. Meta-analysis on rectal indometacin suppository for prevention of post-ERCP pancreatitis[J]. Chinese Journal of New Drugs and Clinical Remedies, 2017, 36(4): 238-244. Chinese
- [11] MENON S, MATHEW R, KUMAR M. Ocular radiation exposure during endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography: a Meta-analysis of studies[J]. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2019, 31(4): 463-470.
- [12] VOIOSU T, BĂLĂNESCU P, VOIOSU A, et al. Measuring trainee competence in performing endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography: a systematic review of the literature[J]. United European Gastroenterol J, 2019, 7(2): 239-249.
- [13] SYED A R, GARG M S, PATEL P, et al. Fluoroscopy dose and time characteristics during endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) [J]. Surg Laparosc Endosc Percutan Tech, 2019, 29(1): 22-25.
- [14] 高改云, 李静, 樊宏伟, 等. 小剂量奥曲肽预防内镜逆行胰胆管造影术后高淀粉酶血症及急性胰腺炎的临床观察[J]. 中国药房, 2017, 28(8): 1095-1097.
- [14] GAO G Y, LI J, FAN H W, et al. Clinical observation of small dose of octreotide for preventing hyperamylasemia and acute pancreatitis after endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography[J]. China Pharmacy, 2017, 28(8): 1095-1097. Chinese
- [15] 赖亚栋, 庄涵虚, 林淑惠, 等. 经内镜逆行胰胆管造影术在十二指肠良性狭窄合并胆总管结石中的应用价值[J]. 中华消化内镜杂志, 2020, 37(1): 47-50.
- [15] LAI Y D, ZHUANG H X, LIN S H, et al. Application value of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography in benign stenosis of duodenum with choledocholithiasis[J]. Chinese Journal of Digestive Endoscopy, 2020, 37(1): 47-50. Chinese
- [16] PARK T Y, SONG T J. Recent advances in endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography in Billroth II gastrectomy patients: a systematic review[J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2019, 25(24): 3091-3107.
- [17] 叶俊松, 吴炼, 陈道荣. 围手术期利用乳酸林格氏液积极补液预防经内镜逆行胰胆管造影术后胰腺炎的Meta分析[J]. 中华消化内镜杂志, 2019, 36(2): 124-130.
- [17] YE J S, WU L, CHEN D R. Prophylactic value of aggressive hydration with lactated Ringer's solution during the perioperative period for post-ERCP[J]. Chinese Journal of Digestive

- Endoscopy, 2019, 36(2): 124-130. Chinese
- [18] WANG T J, RYOU M. Evolving techniques for endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography in gastric bypass patients[J]. Curr Opin Gastroenterol, 2018, 34(6): 444-450.
- [19] PRIBADI R R, RANI A A, ABDULLAH M. Challenges of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography in patients with Billroth II gastrointestinal anatomy: a review article[J]. J Dig Dis, 2019, 20(12): 631-635.
- [20] 金鑫, 游建, 肖定, 等. 内镜逆行性胰胆管造影术对急性胰腺炎大鼠的作用及其对活性氧/c-Jun 氨基末端激酶通路的影响[J]. 中华实验外科杂志, 2018, 35(11): 2085-2088.
- [20] JIN X, YOU J, XIAO D, et al. Effect of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography on acute pancreatitis in rats and its effect on reactive oxygen species/c-Jun N-terminal kinase pathway[J]. Chinese Journal of Experimental Surgery, 2018, 35(11): 2085-2088. Chinese

(彭薇 编辑)

本文引用格式:

刘媛, 徐建光, 陈大军, 等. 内镜逆行胰胆管造影术后并发胰腺炎的相关因素分析与对策探讨[J]. 中国内镜杂志, 2021, 27(12): 71-76.

LIU Y, XU J G, CHEN D J, et al. Discussion on related factors and countermeasures of postoperative pancreatitis with ERCP[J]. China Journal of Endoscopy, 2021, 27(12): 71-76. Chinese