

DOI: 10.12235/E20230338

文章编号: 1007-1989 (2024) 03-0007-07

论著

取石球囊在内镜逆行胰胆管造影术治疗肝移植 术后胆管吻合口狭窄中的特殊应用

王旋, 陈雪雯, 黄金鑫, 陈佳骏, 曲岩, 高浩, 龚彪, 张晞文, 李甫

(上海中医药大学附属曙光医院 肝胆胰外科, 上海 201203)

摘要: **目的** 探讨在内镜逆行胆胰管造影术 (ERCP) 治疗肝移植术后胆管吻合口狭窄中, 应用取石球囊协助导丝跨越胆管吻合口狭窄的效果。**方法** 收集在原位肝移植术后发生胆管吻合口狭窄, 行ERCP治疗的48例患者的临床资料。常规使用切开刀插管跨越狭窄段失败后, 使用取石球囊尝试跨越吻合口狭窄, 统计手术成功率, 观察术中情况, 分析治疗转归和并发症发生情况。**结果** 48例患者入院体征主要包括: 32例腹部不适, 7例发热, 4例皮肤瘙痒, 3例黄疸, 2例无明显症状; 术前胆道磁共振胆胰管成像 (MRCP) 检查显示, 胆管吻合口单纯狭窄35例, 狭窄合并结石13例。在取石球囊引导下, 导丝成功跨越吻合口狭窄26例, 成功率为54.17% (26/48); 通过对成功组和失败组的统计分析, 两组患者中胆总管远端是否扩张存在明显差异, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 8.39, P = 0.004$)。26例经取石球囊治疗成功者, 术后48 h的丙氨酸转氨酶 (ALT)、天冬氨酸转氨酶 (AST)、血清 γ -谷氨酰转氨酶 (γ -GT)、碱性磷酸酶 (ALP) 和总胆红素 (TBiL) 水平较术前下降, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。26例成功手术患者, 均未出现严重并发症。**结论** 取石球囊在肝移植术后胆管吻合口狭窄治疗中, 能够提高操作成功率, 特别是对于胆总管远端扩张者优势明显, 且安全性较高, 值得临床推广应用。

关键词: 取石球囊; 胆管吻合口狭窄; 肝移植; 内镜逆行胰胆管造影术 (ERCP); 胆总管扩张

中图分类号: R617; R619; R657.4

Special application of stone extractor balloon catheter in ERCP for anastomotic biliary stenosis after liver transplantation

Wang Xuan, Chen Xuwen, Huang Jinxin, Chen Jiajun, Qu Yan, Gao Hao, Gong Biao, Zhang Xiwen, Li Fu
(Department of Hepatobiliary Pancreatic Surgery, Shuguang Hospital affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai 201203, China)

Abstract: Objective To discuss the application effect of using a stone extractor balloon catheter to assist in crossing the anastomotic stenosis in treatment of anastomotic biliary stenosis after liver transplantation using endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP). **Methods** Clinical data of 48 patients who developed anastomotic biliary stenosis after liver transplantation and underwent ERCP treatment were collected. Upon unsuccessful use of a dilation catheter to cross the stricture, attempts were made to cross the anastomotic biliary stenosis by using a stone extractor balloon catheter. The success rate of the procedure was recorded, intraoperative conditions were observed, treatment outcomes and complications were analyzed. **Results** The main presenting symptoms in the 48 patients on admission were abdominal discomfort (32 patients), fever (7 patients), pruritus (4 patients), jaundice (3 patients), and no obvious symptoms (2 patients). Preoperative magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP) examination revealed isolated stricture of the anastomotic site in 35 cases, and

收稿日期: 2023-07-27

[通信作者] 李甫, E-mail: yelifu17@163.com

stricture associated with stones in 13 cases. Using the stone extractor balloon catheter as a guide, guidewire crossing of the anastomotic stenosis was successful in 26 cases, resulting in a success rate of 54.17% (26/48). Through statistical analysis of the successful group and the failed group, there was a significant difference in whether the distal biliary dilatation between the two groups, and the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 8.39, P = 0.004$). In the 26 successfully treated cases, alanine transaminase (ALT), aspartate transaminase (AST), γ -glutamyl transpeptidase (γ -GT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), and total bilirubin (TBiL) levels decreased significantly 48 hours after the procedure ($P < 0.05$), and no serious complications occurred. **Conclusion** The use of a stone extractor balloon catheter significantly increases the success rate of crossing anastomotic stenosis in the treatment of anastomotic biliary stenosis after liver transplantation, especially in cases with distal dilatation of the common bile duct. This approach is safe and worth promoting.

Keywords: stone extractor balloon catheter; anastomotic biliary stenosis; liver transplantation; endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP); choledochectasia

随着移植技术的发展,肝移植已成为治疗因肝炎、药物性肝损伤和酒精性肝损伤等导致的肝衰竭,以及早期原发性肝癌等终末期肝病的重要手段^[1-2]。肝移植胆道相关并发症最为常见,是导致再次移植的原因之一,严重者甚至可导致死亡,发生率为10%~30%^[3-6]。内镜逆行胰胆管造影术(endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, ERCP)在诊治肝胆胰相关胆道疾病中,通常被作为第一选择^[7],绝大多数患者经ERCP治疗后,病情能够得到有效缓解。在ERCP失败的患者中,导丝无法置入胆管近端是主要原因,如果能成功实现插管,80%~90%的狭窄可以得到理想的治疗效果^[8-9]。本文回顾性分析肝移植术后胆管吻合口狭窄的患者的临床资料,筛选出初次行ERCP治疗的患者,探讨取石球囊在治疗肝移植术后胆管吻合口狭窄中的应用,以期为解决导丝跨越吻合口狭窄提供有效方法。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2018年8月—2023年4月本院收治的,因肝移植术后并发症行ERCP治疗的患者1 365例。其中,初次治疗者401例。查阅患者ERCP操作记录,对本研究目标对象进行筛选后,最终纳入患者48例。48例患者中,男40例,女8例,年龄28~73岁,中位年龄47岁。导致肝移植的原发病中,乙肝肝硬化29例,肝癌11例,肝衰竭5例,其他3例。术前体征:32例腹部不适,7例发热,4例皮肤瘙痒,3例黄疸,2例无明显症状。吻合口狭窄类型为:胆管吻合口单纯狭窄35例,狭窄合并结石13例。

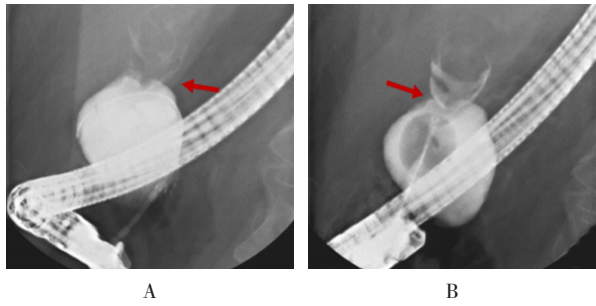
纳入标准:年龄 ≥ 18 岁;首次行ERCP治疗;因肝移植术后,出现胆管吻合口狭窄收治入院;尝试取石球囊进行插管。排除标准:年龄 < 18 岁;有ERCP治疗史;非胆管吻合口狭窄;胆道改道后行ERCP治疗者。本研究得到曙光医院伦理委员会批准,批件号:2022-1182-119-01。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 术前准备 完成术前检查,并排除手术禁忌证。行胆道磁共振胆胰管成像(magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography, MRCP)、上腹部CT、肝胆超声和实验室检查等,根据术前临床资料,初步拟定手术方案。在ERCP前,给予吲哚美辛栓1粒肛塞,用于预防操作引起的胰腺炎。

1.2.2 操作器械 十二指肠镜(生产厂家:Olympus,型号:TJF-260)、取石球囊(生产厂家:Boston Scientific)、ERCP导丝(生产厂家:Boston Scientific)和括约肌切开刀(生产厂家:Boston Scientific)。

1.2.3 操作方法 术前给予静脉麻醉,患者取俯卧位。内镜到达十二指肠乳头处后,先使用切开刀进行插管。导丝进入胆管后,切开刀跟进注入30%碘克沙醇行胆道造影,初步判断胆管病变情况。明确胆管吻合口狭窄后,先以切开刀尝试引导导丝跨越狭窄,在操作失败后保留导丝,循导丝更换取石球囊,尝试操作导丝使其越过狭窄(图1)。在操作过程中,取石球囊导入吻合口狭窄下方,通过球囊膨胀和牵拉,可以打开折叠闭合的吻合口,使导丝更容易进入近端胆管(图2)。成功进入近端胆管后,再行狭窄扩张、碎石和取石等操作。



A: 切开刀插管导丝折回 (箭头所指); B: 取石球囊协助导丝跨越吻合口狭窄 (箭头所指)。

图1 术中操作X线造影及操作示意图

Fig.1 Intraoperative radiography and schematic diagram of the operation

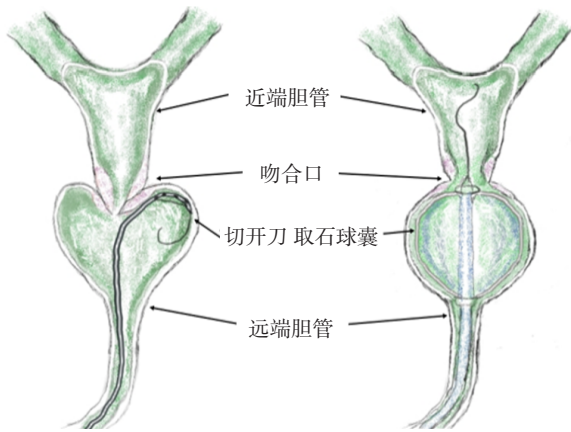


图2 取石球囊协助导丝跨越吻合口狭窄示意图

Fig.2 Diagram of stone extractor balloon catheter assisted guide wire across anastomotic stenosis

1.3 观察指标

统计患者术前影像学检查情况、术中表现和手术成功率等; 统计术前和术后48 h肝功能指标; 统计恶

心、呕吐、腹痛、发热和黑便等术后并发症情况。

1.4 统计学方法

使用SPSS 21.0统计软件进行分析。不符合正态分布的计量资料使用中位数 (四分位数) [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示, 使用Wilcoxon检验比较。计数资料采用例或百分率 (%) 表示, 比较行 χ^2 检验。检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 术前情况

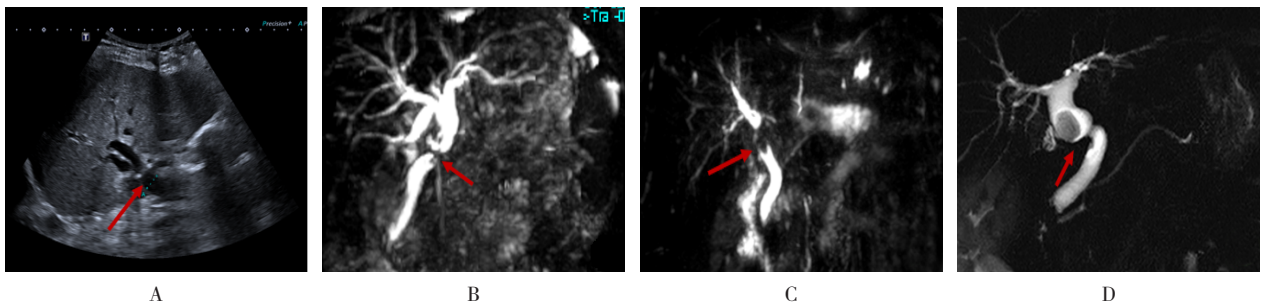
26例成功使用取石球囊跨越狭窄的患者, 术前主要体征为: 腹部不适18例 (69.23%), 发热4例 (15.38%), 皮肤瘙痒2例 (7.69%), 黄疸2例 (7.69%)。原发病中, 主要为: 重度乙肝肝硬化15例 (57.69%)。超声检查中, 9例 (34.62%) 诊断为吻合口狭窄, 肝胆管扩张 (图3A)。26例行MRCP检查, 单纯胆管吻合口狭窄17例 (65.38%) (图3B), 吻合口狭窄合并结石9例 (34.62%) (图3C和D), 均行详细的术前讨论, ERCP治疗指征明确。

2.2 术中表现

48例患者中, 胆管吻合口单纯狭窄35例, 吻合口狭窄合并结石13例, 在取石球囊引导下, 导丝成功跨越吻合口狭窄的26例, 成功率为54.17% (26/48)。通过对成功组和失败组的统计分析, 两组患者中胆总管远端是否扩张存在明显差异, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 8.39, P = 0.004$)。见表1。

2.3 治疗转归和并发症发生情况

导丝跨过胆管吻合口后造影, 根据狭窄情况, 行



A: 肝移植术后胆管吻合口狭窄超声影像 (箭头指胆道吻合口); B: 肝移植术后胆管吻合口单纯狭窄 MRCP 影像 (箭头指胆道吻合口); C: 吻合口狭窄胆管远端结石 MRCP 影像 (箭头指胆管吻合口远端扩张伴结石); D: 吻合口狭窄胆管近端结石 MRCP 影像 (箭头指胆管吻合口近端扩张伴结石)。

图3 肝移植术后胆管吻合口狭窄影像学检查

Fig.3 Imaging examination of anastomotic biliary stenosis after liver transplantation

表 1 两组患者远端胆管扩张比较 例
Table 1 Comparison of distal biliary dilatation between the two groups *n*

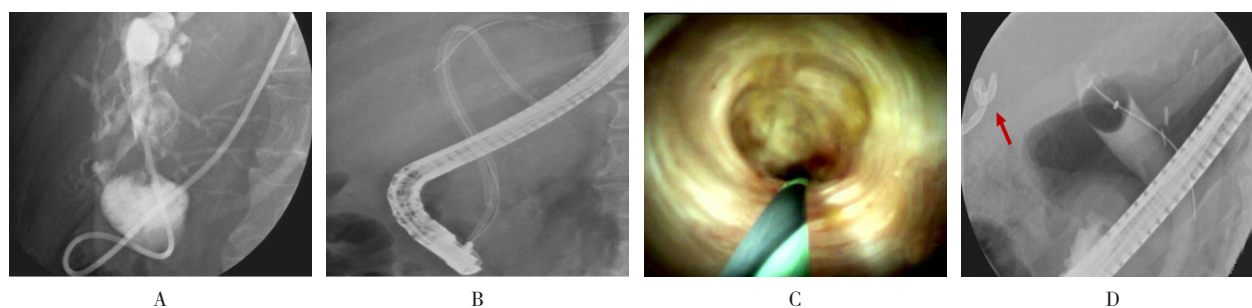
组别	远端胆管扩张	
	是	否
成功组(<i>n</i> = 26)	18	8
失败组(<i>n</i> = 22)	6	16
χ^2 值	8.39	
<i>P</i> 值	0.004	

取石、柱状球囊扩张成型和置入胆管支架支撑引流等操作(图4A和B)。10例恶心呕吐,9例术后血淀粉酶大于上限3倍,4例腹痛,2例发热,1例黑便,均经治疗后好转,未出现严重并发症。22例经取石球

囊未操作成功的患者中,14例通过SpyGlass引导,导丝成功跨越吻合口(图4C),6例行经皮经肝胆管穿刺置管引流术(percutaneous transhepatic cholangial drainage, PTCD)(图4D),1例行二次肝移植,1例随访丢失。

2.4 26例成功治疗者术前术后肝功能情况

26例取石球囊操作成功者,术后48h的丙氨酸转氨酶(alanine transaminase, ALT)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(aspartate transaminase, AST)、血清 γ -谷氨酰转氨酶(γ -glutamyl transferase, γ -GT)、碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)和总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBiL)水平较术前下降,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表2。



A: 鼻胆管置入引流; B: 胆道支架置入引流; C: SpyGlass引导下导丝顺利跨越狭窄; D: PTCD(箭头所指)。

图4 ERCP术中具体操作

Fig.4 Specific operations during ERCP

表 2 26例成功治疗患者手术前后肝功能指标比较 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$

Table 2 Comparison of liver function indexes before and after successful treatment in 26 patients $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$

时段	ALT/(u/L)	AST/(u/L)	γ -GT/(u/L)	ALP/(u/L)	TBiL/(μ mol/L)
术前	121(84, 192)	122(97, 157)	254(192, 396)	313(212, 442)	84(33, 108)
术后	55(26, 117)	47(26, 89)	125(75, 242)	163(124, 383)	28(18, 54)
Z值	4.00	4.05	4.28	3.76	2.92
<i>P</i> 值	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003

3 讨论

随着我国医学技术的发展,肝移植手术量呈逐年上升的趋势。有研究^[10]表明,肝移植术后胆管吻合口狭窄发生率为9%~12%,且多数发生于移植后1年内。笔者在一项研究^[11]中,统计了369例初次行ERCP患者的临床资料,胆管吻合口狭窄有323例。由此可见,胆管吻合口狭窄在肝移植并发症中最为常

见。胆管吻合口狭窄的影响因素包括:受体年龄、免疫性肝病、血型不匹配、供肝差、胆管吻合口张力过大、肝动脉血栓形成、胆管过长迂曲、巨细胞病毒感染和排异反应等^[12],造成胆管吻合口狭窄的因素多种,且不可控因素较多。

ERCP在临床运用已有50余年^[13-16],具有安全、可靠和创伤小等优势,是诊治胆道并发症的首选手

段^[17-18]。大量研究^[19-21]表明,球囊扩张和支架置入,在治疗胆管吻合口狭窄中效果显著。但导丝能否跨越狭窄段,是治疗成功与否的关键。有文献^[22-25]表明,对于肝移植术后胆道并发症的治疗,ERCP操作成功率为66%~100%。提高导丝跨越吻合口狭窄的成功率,是治疗的关键。

为解决复杂胆管吻合口狭窄造成的困扰,大量学者^[26-27]进行了多种可行性研究。PTCD作为常用的操作,在进行胆汁外引流的同时,还可以尝试会师法,置入胆道支架。有文献^[28]报道,PTCD下导丝通过狭窄的成功率为59.3%。但是,PTCD胆管外引流只能临时解决胆道梗阻,且有出血、胆漏和腹腔感染等可能,常作为备选治疗手段。本研究共有6例患者,在取石球囊尝试失败后,行PTCD治疗。SpyGlass已经广泛应用于复杂肝胆胰疾病的治疗中^[29-32]。SpyGlass系统可以显示胆道内部结构,在直视下引导操作导丝,跨越狭窄。但SpyGlass对术者的操作水平要求较高,且治疗费用相对昂贵,一般不作为治疗吻合口狭窄的首选。本研究患者在操作失败后,均尝试SpyGlass治疗,共14例患者成功。近年来,磁压吻合术作为一种新兴的微创胆管再通技术,也开始用于肝移植术后胆管吻合口狭窄的治疗^[33]。笔者在临床中发现:远端胆管扩张的吻合口狭窄,行ERCP治疗较为困难,而取石球囊在治疗这一类型中具有独特的优势。通过本研究,笔者发现:远端胆管扩张的吻合口狭窄,容易形成漏斗状单向闭祥样结构,导致切开刀和导丝寻找狭窄开口困难,容易折回。这种单向闭祥样结构,使得胆汁只能向下流出,而移植患者通常十二指肠乳头括约肌功能正常,远端胆管容量有限,只能代偿性扩张,导致狭窄的吻合口向远端扩张胆管挛缩。取石球囊通过扩张牵拉,可以打开挛缩的远端胆管,使导丝更容易跨越吻合口狭窄。这种闭祥样结构是如何形成的,目前尚不清楚,可能与胆管吻合手法、供受体胆管不匹配和排异反应等有关。虽然SpyGlass等新兴技术在诊治胆管吻合口狭窄中的优势明显,但在治疗中,并不是器械越先进,取得的效果就越好。本研究中,有2例患者在SpyGlass治疗失败后,更换取石球囊再次尝试,最终导丝顺利跨越吻合口狭窄。

综上所述,多种手段的目的在于:协助导丝跨越

吻合口狭窄,为后续治疗提供必要的基础。取石球囊能够提高吻合口狭窄治疗的成功率,特别是在远端胆管扩张的吻合口狭窄中,具有优势,值得临床推广应用。

参 考 文 献 :

- [1] 中国医师协会器官移植医师分会,中华医学会器官移植学分会肝移植学组.中国肝癌肝移植临床实践指南(2021版)[J].中华消化外科杂志,2022,21(4):433-443.
- [1] Organ Transplantation Physicians Branch, Chinese Medical Doctor Association, Liver Transplantation Group, Chinese Society of Organ Transplantation. Chinese clinical practice guidelines on liver transplantation for hepatocellular carcinoma (2021 edition) [J]. Chinese Journal of Digestive Surgery, 2022, 21(4): 433-443. Chinese
- [2] 李江,代星,田大治,等.肝移植治疗慢加急性肝衰竭的临床研究进展[J].临床肝胆病杂志,2022,38(5):1181-1191.
- [2] LI J, DAI X, TIAN D Z, et al. Advances in the clinical research on liver transplantation in treatment of acute-on-chronic liver failure[J]. Journal of Clinical Hepatobiliary Diseases, 2022, 38(5): 1181-1191. Chinese
- [3] CARMELINO J, RODRIGUES S, MARQUES H P, et al. Biliary anastomosis in liver transplantation: with or without T-tube[J]. Acta Med Port, 2017, 30(2): 122-126.
- [4] NAVEZ J, IESARI S, KOURTA D, et al. The real incidence of biliary tract complications after adult liver transplantation: the role of the prospective routine use of cholangiography during post-transplant follow-up[J]. Transpl Int, 2021, 34(2): 245-258.
- [5] MEIER R P H, KELLY Y, BRAUN H, et al. Comparison of biliary complications rates after brain death, donation after circulatory death, and living-donor liver transplantation: a single-center cohort study[J]. Transpl Int, 2022, 35: 10855.
- [6] KOCHHAR G, PARUNGAO J M, HANOUNEH I A, et al. Biliary complications following liver transplantation[J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2013, 19(19): 2841-2846.
- [7] ITOI T. Pancreatobiliary endoscopy: diagnostic endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography[J]. Dig Endosc, 2022, 34 Suppl 2: 99-101.
- [8] GUICHELAAR M M J, BENSON J T, MALINCHOC M, et al. Risk factors for and clinical course of non-anastomotic biliary strictures after liver transplantation[J]. Am J Transplant, 2003, 3(7): 885-890.
- [9] TANG F F, SONG J T, CAI T X, et al. Feasibility and safety of ERCP in the treatment of biliary strictures after liver transplantation: with a report of 37 cases[J]. Gastroenterol Res Pract, 2022, 2022: 4498443.
- [10] AKAMATSU N, SUGAWARA Y, HASHIMOTO D. Biliary

- reconstruction, its complications and management of biliary complications after adult liver transplantation: a systematic review of the incidence, risk factors and outcome[J]. *Transpl Int*, 2011, 24(4): 379-392.
- [11] 王旋, 李甫, 唐睿, 等. SpyGlass内镜直视系统在原位肝移植术后复杂胆道并发症中的应用[J]. *器官移植*, 2023, 14(3): 404-410.
- [11] WANG X, LI F, TANG R, et al. Application of SpyGlass endoscopic direct vision system in complicated biliary complications after orthotopic liver transplantation[J]. *Organ Transplantation*, 2023, 14(3): 404-410. Chinese
- [12] KOKSAL A S, EMINLER A T, PARLAK E, et al. Management of biliary anastomotic strictures after liver transplantation[J]. *Transplant Rev (Orlando)*, 2017, 31(3): 207-217.
- [13] SCHEPIS T, BOŠKOSKI I, TRINGALI A, et al. Role of ERCP in benign biliary strictures[J]. *Gastrointest Endosc Clin N Am*, 2022, 32(3): 455-475.
- [14] CHANG J H, LEE I, CHOI M G, et al. Current diagnosis and treatment of benign biliary strictures after living donor liver transplantation[J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2016, 22(4): 1593-1606.
- [15] 徐雯, 王正峰, 王海平, 等. 经内镜逆行胰胆管造影术后胆总管结石复发危险因素分析及其预测模型的应用价值[J]. *中华消化外科杂志*, 2021, 20(8): 890-897.
- [15] XU W, WANG Z F, WANG H P, et al. Risk factors for common bile duct calculi recurrence and application value of its prediction model after endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography[J]. *Chinese Journal of Digestive Surgery*, 2021, 20(8): 890-897. Chinese
- [16] 王淑萍, 王坤可, 许丽君, 等. 磁性压迫融合技术在原位肝移植术后胆道吻合口重度狭窄再通畅中的应用与配合技巧[J]. *中国内镜杂志*, 2021, 27(4): 86-90.
- [16] WANG S P, WANG K K, XU L J, et al. Application value and cooperation skills of magnetic compression anastomosis for severe biliary strictures in orthotopic liver transplantation[J]. *China Journal of Endoscopy*, 2021, 27(4): 86-90. Chinese
- [17] ARAIN M A, ATTAM R, FREEMAN M L. Advances in endoscopic management of biliary tract complications after liver transplantation[J]. *Liver Transpl*, 2013, 19(5): 482-498.
- [18] ROOS F, POLEY J W, POLAK W G, et al. Biliary complications after liver transplantation; recent developments in etiology, diagnosis and endoscopic treatment[J]. *Best Pract Res Clin Gastroenterol*, 2017, 31(2): 227-235.
- [19] ZHANG C C C, RUPP C, EXARCHOS X, et al. Scheduled endoscopic treatment of biliary anastomotic and nonanastomotic strictures after orthotopic liver transplantation[J]. *Gastrointest Endosc*, 2023, 97(1): 42-49.
- [20] FRANZINI T, SAGAE V M T, GUEDES H G, et al. Cholangioscopy-guided steroid injection for refractory post liver transplant anastomotic strictures: a rescue case series[J]. *Ther Adv Gastrointest Endosc*, 2019, 12: 2631774519867786.
- [21] SANDRU V, STAN-ILIE M, PLOTOGEA O M, et al. Endoscopic management of biliary strictures after orthotopic liver transplantation: a single center experience study[J]. *Diagnostics (Basel)*, 2022, 12(5): 1221.
- [22] KIMURA K, YOSHIZUMI T, KUDO K, et al. Intractable biliary strictures after living donor liver transplantation: a case series[J]. *Transplant Proc*, 2021, 53(5): 1726-1730.
- [23] JARLOT-GAS C, MUSCARI F, MOKRANE F Z, et al. Management of anastomotic biliary stricture after liver transplantation and impact on survival[J]. *HPB (Oxford)*, 2021, 23(8): 1259-1268.
- [24] UCHIDA D, TSUTSUMI K, KATO H, et al. Potential factors affecting results of short-type double-balloon endoscope-assisted endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography[J]. *Dig Dis Sci*, 2020, 65(5): 1460-1470.
- [25] FARINA E, CANTÙ P, CAVALLARO F, et al. Effectiveness of double-balloon enteroscopy-assisted endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (DBE-ERCP): a multicenter real-world study[J]. *Dig Liver Dis*, 2023, 55(3): 394-399.
- [26] KARATOPRAK S, KUTLU R, KARATOPRAK N B, et al. Percutaneous radiological biliary interventions after failed endoscopic treatment in living liver donors: experience of a high-volume transplantation center[J]. *Transpl Int*, 2021, 34(12): 2846-2855.
- [27] KARATOPRAK S, KUTLU R, YILMAZ S. Role of percutaneous radiological treatment in biliary complications associated with adult left lobe living donor liver transplantation: a single-center experience[J]. *Diagn Interv Radiol*, 2021, 27(4): 546-552.
- [28] LEE S H, RYU J K, WOO S M, et al. Optimal interventional treatment and long-term outcomes for biliary stricture after liver transplantation[J]. *Clin Transplant*, 2008, 22(4): 484-493.
- [29] DISARIO J, CHUTTANI R, CROFFIE J, et al. Biliary and pancreatic lithotripsy devices[J]. *Gastrointest Endosc*, 2007, 65(6): 750-756.
- [30] PRAT F, LEBLANC S, FOISSAC F, et al. Impact of peroral cholangioscopy on the management of indeterminate biliary conditions: a multicentre prospective trial[J]. *Frontline Gastroenterol*, 2019, 10(3): 236-243.
- [31] 欧小红, 陈永忠, 仝亚林. SpyGlass DS直视胆道镜系统在胆胰疾病中的诊疗价值[J]. *实用医学杂志*, 2021, 37(23): 3090-3093.
- [31] OU X H, CHEN Y Z, TONG Y L. Value of SpyGlass DS in the diagnosis and treatment of biliopancreatic diseases[J]. *The*

- Journal of Practical Medicine, 2021, 37(23): 3090-3093. Chinese
- [32] 赵思, 巫雪茹, 殷霖霖, 等. SpyGlass单人操作胆道镜系统对胆道疾病的诊治价值[J]. 临床肝胆病杂志, 2021, 37(10): 2395-2399.
- [32] ZHAO S, WU X R, YIN L L, et al. Value of SpyGlass single-operator choledochoscope system in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with biliary tract diseases[J]. Journal of Clinical Hepatology, 2021, 37(10): 2395-2399. Chinese
- [33] 中华医学会外科学分会外科手术学学组. 关于利用磁力再通术治疗肝移植术后胆道吻合口狭窄的专家建议[J]. 器官移植, 2020, 11(1): 13-18.
- [33] Operative Surgery Group of Branch of Surgery of Chinese Medical Association. Expert recommendation on magnetic recanalization for the treatment of biliary anastomosis stricture

after liver transplantation[J]. Organ Transplantation, 2020, 11(1): 13-18. Chinese

(曾文军 编辑)

本文引用格式:

王旋, 陈雪雯, 黄金鑫, 等. 取石球囊在内镜逆行胰胆管造影术治疗肝移植术后胆管吻合口狭窄中的特殊应用[J]. 中国内镜杂志, 2024, 30(3): 7-13.

WANG X, CHEN X W, HUANG J X, et al. Special application of stone extractor balloon catheter in ERCP for anastomotic biliary stenosis after liver transplantation[J]. China Journal of Endoscopy, 2024, 30(3): 7-13. Chinese