

• 病例报告 •

单孔胸腔镜下次级隆突重建术的病例报告(附手术视频)

李大圣, 朱鸿宇, 张楼乾*

南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院胸外科, 江苏 南京 210000

[关键词] 次级隆突重建; 袖式切除术; 单孔胸腔镜

[中图分类号] R655

[文献标志码] B

[文章编号] 1007-4368(2025)09-1370-05

doi: 10.7655/NYDXBNSN250342

A case report of secondary carinal reconstruction under uniportal video-assisted thoracic surgery (with surgical video)

LI Dasheng, ZHU Hongyu, ZHANG Louqian*

Department of Thoracic Surgery, Drum Tower Hospital Affiliated to Nanjing University Medical School, Nanjing 210000, China

[Key words] secondary carinal reconstruction; sleeve lobectomy; uniportal video-assisted thoracic surgery

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2025, 45(09): 1370-1374]

随着单孔胸腔镜手术技术的进步,其在肺楔形切除、解剖性肺段切除及肺叶切除等常规术式中的应用已日趋成熟。然而,涉及多级气道重建的复杂术式(如支气管袖式切除、次级隆突重建等)仍面临技术瓶颈,现有文献中单孔胸腔镜下同期实施肺段袖式切除与次级隆突重建的案例报道极为有限^[1]。此类手术传统上多采用开胸或标准电视辅助胸腔镜手术(video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery, VATS)入路,存在创伤较大、肺功能保留不足等局限性。本团队2022年以来成功开展单孔胸腔镜下隆突重建术,近3年内在单孔胸腔镜下完成超过100例袖切手术,气管切开吻合技术成熟。基于前期单孔胸腔镜手术的技术积累,近期成功开展1例单孔胸腔镜下左下肺背段袖式切除术+次级隆突重建术。本研究经南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院伦理委员会批准(批

号:2024-260-03),患者知情同意。

1 病例资料

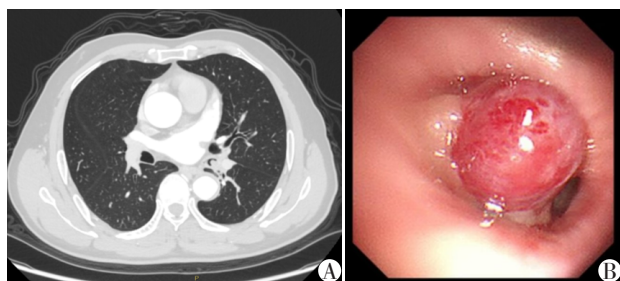
患者,男,71岁,因“咯血2月余”入院,无畏寒发热,无胸闷胸痛等。既往有高血压病史,分级为1级。曾接受良性甲状腺结节消融术。胸部CT可见左下肺支气管占位性病变,双肺未见明显异常(图1A)。纤维支气管镜检查见左下肺背段支气管新生物堵塞,考虑出血风险大,未取病理(图1B)。入院后完成各项术前评估,未见远处转移,无明显手术禁忌,完善术前准备后拟行“单孔胸腔镜下左下肺背段袖式切除术+次级隆突重建术”。

手术过程:患者全麻后取右侧卧位,常规消毒铺巾,于第5肋间左腋前线行长约4 cm纵行切口,逐层分离,避开背阔肌,进入胸腔内,置入切口保护套。探查胸腔,未见明显胸膜粘连,未见明显胸腔积液,肺裂发育一般。术中行纤维支气管镜确认,气管占位性病变位于左下肺背段气管开口处。

拟行左下肺背段袖式切除术+次级隆突重建术。超声刀游离左肺斜裂及左侧肺门结构,暴露左

[基金项目] 江苏省中医药科技发展计划面上项目(MS2024050);南京市卫生科技发展专项课题(YKK23070)

*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: zhanglouqian@njmu.edu.cn (ORCID: 0000-0002-6809-3915)



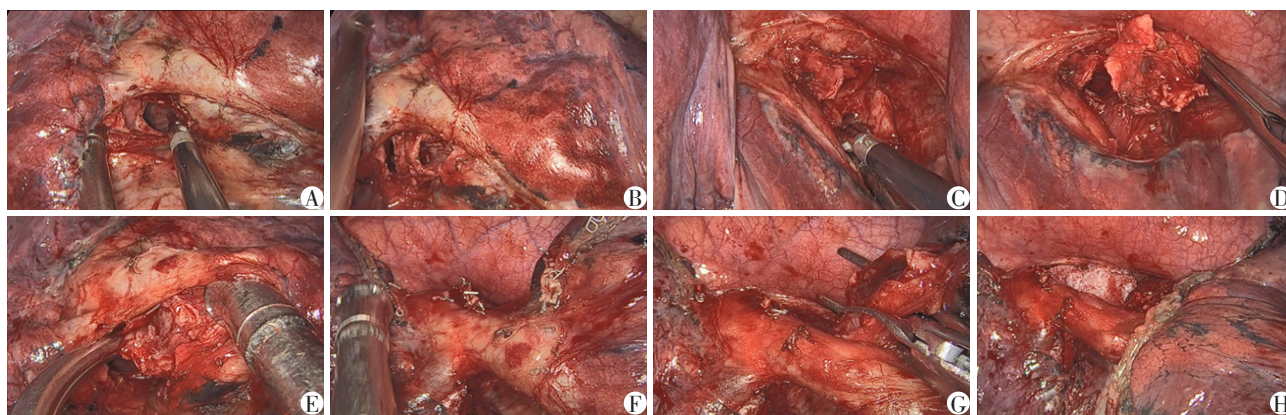
A: Preoperative CT showed a bronchial mass in the dorsal segment of the left lower lung. B: Preoperative bronchoscopy showed tracheal mass.

图1 术前检查情况

Figure 1 Preoperative examination results

主支气管及左侧次级隆突,使用腔镜剪刀依次切断左上肺支气管开口处、左下肺支气管开口处、左主支气管远端(切除左侧次级隆突)(图2A~D)。探查左下肺支气管,见左下肺背段气管内占位性病变,取出病灶(图2E)。超声刀游离左下肺动脉各分支,予直线切割闭合器闭合并离断左下肺背段动脉A6,游离左下肺背段支气管B6,使用腔镜剪刀离断背段支气管B6,切割闭合器离断段间肺组织,去除左下肺背段S6,取出标本(图2F~H)。

将病灶与气管切缘送快速病理检测,结果为小细胞癌可能,上下切缘均为阴性。将支气管残端修



A: The opening of the left upper lung bronchus. B: The opening of the left lower lung bronchus. C: The distal end of the left main bronchus were successively cut off. D: The left secondary carina was resected. E: Removal of the bronchial mass. F-H: The dorsal segment of the left lower lung was removed by transection of the artery and trachea in turn.

图2 左侧次级隆突切除及左下肺背段切除过程

Figure 2 Resection of the left secondary carina and the dorsal segment of the left lower lung

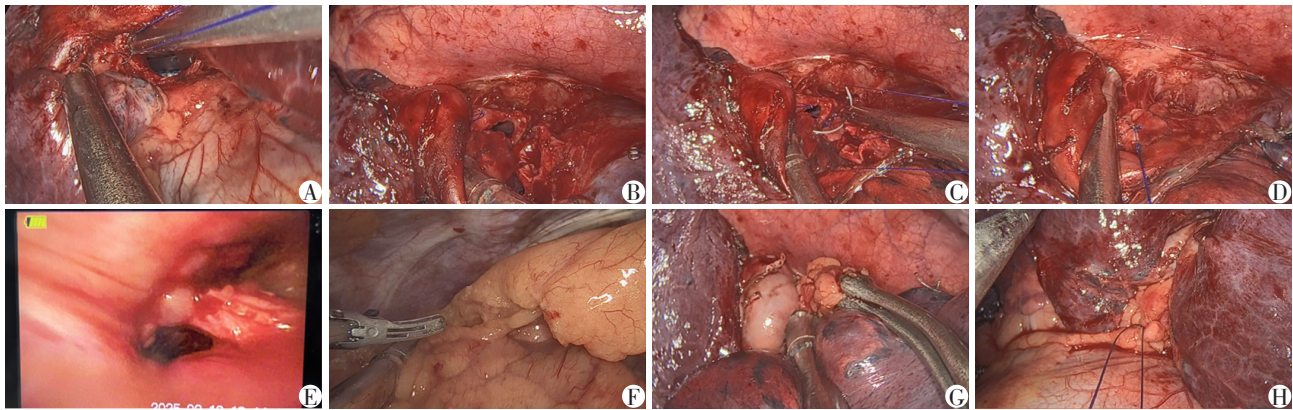
剪整齐,使用4-0 Prolene缝线连续吻合固定支气管残端(左主支气管、左肺上叶支气管、左下肺基底段支气管),吻合过程中注意避免损伤气管的节段性血管,保护气管血供,先完成深部区域的吻合,随后向靠近切口侧吻合,适时调整缝线的位置及张力,确保气管黏膜对合紧密,最后将预置的缝线统一打结。完成左侧次级隆突重建,试水鼓肺未见漏气(检测气道压力为25~30 cmH₂O)(图3A~D)。再行纤维支气管镜检查可见次级隆突成形良好,未见明显瘘口(图3E)。行系统性淋巴结清扫时注意食管、迷走神经、喉返神经的保护。为减少气管术后并发症的发生率,常规使用自体组织对气管吻合口进行包埋。使用超声刀在前纵隔游离胸腺及脂肪组织(不离断),包绕气管吻合口,缝线固定。因游离的自体组织保留了血供,更容易存活且有利于吻合口周围新生血管形成,可以有效避免吻合口瘘的发生(图3F~H)。

术野止血,鼓肺后检查未见明显漏气,创面覆盖止血材料,经切口放置16号胸腔引流管1根,清点纱布、器械无误后,逐层关胸。患者于复苏室内清醒后,安返病房。整个手术用时约2 h 30 min。

患者术后1~4 d的肺部引流量分别为250、150、150、25 mL,无漏气。复查胸片(图4A)、胸部CT(图4B)示肺恢复良好,复张可,气管吻合口通畅,未见明显瘘口。术后5 d拔除胸管,术后6 d顺利出院。

2 讨论

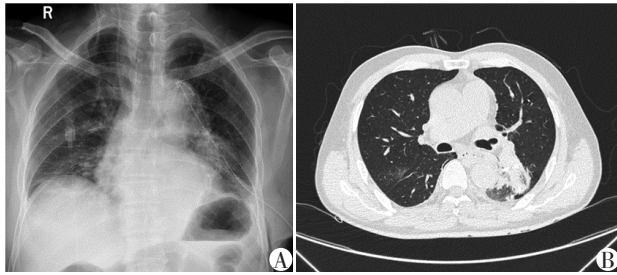
原发性气管恶性肿瘤属于呼吸道肿瘤中较为少见的类型,约占总数的2%^[2-3]。此类肿瘤在所有新发肿瘤中的比例为0.1%~0.4%^[4]。因其主要症状如呼吸困难、哮喘等不具备特异性表现,往往会导致病情确诊延误,显著影响预后。统计学显示,原发性气管恶性肿瘤患者5年内的总生存率不超过30%^[5]。



A-D: Continuous anastomosis and fixation of bronchial stump (left main bronchus, left upper lobe bronchus, left lower basal segment bronchus) to complete left secondary carina reconstruction. E: Intraoperative bronchoscopy was used to detect the anastomosis. F-H: Autologous thymus and adipose tissues were embedded to reinforce the tracheal anastomosis.

图3 左侧次级隆突重建及自体组织包埋吻合口过程

Figure 3 Reconstruction of the left secondary carina and autogenous tissue embedding of the anastomosis



A: Chest radiograph on postoperative day 1. B: Chest CT on postoperative day 3.

图4 术后复查情况

Figure 4 Postoperative reexamination results

目前手术仍是能使患者获得远期生存获益的最重要的治疗手段^[6-8]。针对早期侵犯气道的肿瘤,临床多采用气道侧壁切除术,但存在肿瘤切除范围不足及术后预后不良等问题^[9]。1946年, Belsey^[10]首次报道支气管成形术并成功实施气管远端隆突切除及外侧切除术,为气道重建技术奠定重要基础。目前气管隆突切除重建术依据病变累及范围及肺组织保留需求分为两大类:一类为保留肺实质的孤立性隆突切除术,另一类则需联合肺实质切除(如袖式全肺切除术或袖式肺叶切除术)^[11]。本研究采用的保留大部分肺实质的气管隆突切除成形术,尤其适用于累及次级隆突的特殊部位肿瘤,在保证肿瘤根治性切除(切缘病理阴性)的前提下,通过精细解剖与气道重建技术完整保留肺组织,从而维持患者术后生理性通气功能^[12-13]。初步临床观察表明,该术式不仅符合肿瘤学治疗原则,且能有效降低术后肺功能的损失,可能对改善患者近期生活质量及远期生存获益具有积极意义^[14]。

气管隆突重建术后吻合口瘘及狭窄是主要并发症,其发生风险与气管血供损伤程度、吻合口张力及气管切除长度等因素密切相关^[14-16]。一旦发生了相关并发症,往往需要进行二次手术。研究表明,术中通过解剖学松解操作(如肺门结构)可有效降低吻合口张力,从而扩大安全切除范围并减少术后并发症^[17]。该病例通过完全松解肺门结构,显著降低了气管吻合张力。此外,吻合方式与缝线选择对预后具有重要影响,该病例采用4-0 Prolene缝线完成端端吻合(左主支气管、左肺上叶支气管、左下肺基底段支气管),其高抗拉强度与生物相容性有助于维持吻合口稳定性。最后,对吻合口进行自体组织的包埋也是一种预防术后并发症的有效方法。常见的自体组织包含心包脂肪、胸腺、肋间肌肌瓣等^[18-19]。一方面,心包脂肪、胸腺或肋间肌肌瓣等自体组织可为吻合口提供物理保护,促进局部血管新生以加速愈合;另一方面,此类组织可隔离气管与周围结构,降低瘘管形成风险。本病例通过游离心包脂肪并以360°环形覆盖重建的次级隆突,结合缝线固定实现有效覆盖,术后影像学随访显示吻合口愈合良好,未出现吻合口瘘或狭窄等并发症。

胸外科手术方式历经传统开胸手术至VATS的演变,目前临床仍以开放性手术及标准三孔VATS为主要术式。开放性手术因需切断肋间肌群及撑开肋骨,常导致术后疼痛综合征、呼吸功能恢复延迟及术中出血量增加等问题^[20-21]。标准三孔VATS虽显著降低创伤程度,但其多切口操作仍存在肋间神经损伤风险,且术后各切口区域痛觉存在叠加效应^[22]。单孔胸腔镜手术通过单一操作孔实施,

理论上可进一步降低肋间神经损伤概率及术后疼痛程度^[23-24]。但该术式对术者的操作空间感知能力、器械协同操作技巧及三维解剖结构理解深度的要求显著提高,导致其临床应用仍主要局限于肺楔形切除术、肺叶切除术等基础术式^[25-26]。

本例是单孔胸腔镜突破复杂气道重建领域技术壁垒的一次重要实践,为局限性气道肿瘤的微创治疗方式提供了新思路。因术中显露困难、吻合精度要求极高的特点,对术者的腔镜操作熟练度、团队配合默契度及围术期管理能力均提出了严峻挑战。

本团队通过持续优化手术路径及器械操作策略,证实单孔胸腔镜技术可系统性整合于多种胸部肿瘤手术的临床实践。基于单孔胸腔镜手术体系,可突破传统手术仅关注体表切口数量的局限,实现手术路径优化及组织损伤最小化的双重目标。单孔胸腔镜手术应不仅仅局限于“锁孔探路”,更应该聚焦于手术区域的“毫厘精耕”,希望该病例的手术方法能为构建新一代微创胸外科手术体系提供实践依据。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:

All the authors declare no conflicts of interests.

作者贡献声明:

李大圣和朱鸿宇参与了这场手术,整理了该病例的所有相关信息并进行了文献研究;张楼乾评价了患者的整个治疗过程并主要负责这场手术。

Author's Contributions:

LI Dasheng and ZHU Hongyu participated in the operation, systematically compiled all pertinent case information, and conducted an extensive review of the relevant literature. ZHANG Louqian evaluated the patient's entire treatment process and assumed primary responsibility for the surgical procedure.

本文视频地址:



[参考文献]

[1] 瞿冀琛,朱余明,丁嘉安,等.连续26例单孔胸腔镜复杂袖式肺切除的手术技术及效果分析[J/OL].中华腔镜外科杂志(电子版),2020,13(2):86-91
QU J C, ZHU Y M, DING J A, et al. Surgical technique and outcome analysis of uniportal VATS complex sleeve lung resection in 26 cases[J/OL]. Chinese Journal of Lap-

aroscopic Surgery (Electronic Edition), 2020, 13(2): 86-91
[2] BHATTACHARYYA N. Contemporary staging and prognosis for primary tracheal malignancies: a population-based analysis [J]. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 2004, 131(5): 639-642
[3] 孙 晖,揭张宁,刘清华,等.高频通气+保留自主呼吸麻醉下单孔胸腔镜隆突切除重建[J].中国肿瘤临床,2024,51(20):1070-1072
SUN H, JIE Z N, LIU Q H, et al. Single-port thoracoscopic carina resection and reconstruction under high-frequency ventilation + spontaneous respiration anesthesia [J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2024, 51(20): 1070-1072
[4] JUNKER K. Pathology of tracheal tumors [J]. Thorac Surg Clin, 2014, 24(1): 7-11
[5] HONINGS J, VAN-DIJK J A A M, VERHAGEN A F T M, et al. Incidence and treatment of tracheal cancer: a nationwide study in the Netherlands [J]. Ann Surg Oncol, 2007, 14(2): 968-976
[6] DESAI N, ZAMBETTI B R, WONG D L, et al. Outcomes and predictors of survival for tracheal cancer [J]. J Surg Oncol, 2023, 128(8): 1251-1258
[7] 李 军.26例气管外科手术临床治疗分析[D].重庆:重庆医科大学,2018:33
LI J. Analysis of clinical treatment of 26 cases of tracheal surgery [D]. Chongqing: Chongqing Medical University, 2018: 33
[8] 许 林,尹 荣,邱宁雷,等.全胸腔镜支气管成形术治疗肺癌、主支气管癌[C]//第13届全国肺癌学术大会论文汇编.沈阳:中国抗癌协会肺癌专业委员会,2013:159
XU L, YING R, QIU N L, et al. Total thoracoscopic bronchoplasty for the treatment of lung cancer and main bronchial cancer [C]// Lung Cancer Professional Committee Compilation of Papers from the 13th National Lung Cancer Academic Conference. Shenyang: Lung Cancer Committee of Chinese Anti-Cancer Association, 2013: 159
[9] 郑开福.原发性气管支气管肿瘤的生存预后及治疗方式的探索[D].西安:中国人民解放军空军军医大学,2022:73
ZHENG K F. Survival prognosis and treatment of primary tracheobronchial tumor [D], Xi'an: Air Force Medical University, 2022: 73
[10] BELSEY R. Stainless steel wire suture technique in thoracic surgery [J]. Thorax, 1946, 1(1): 39-47
[11] ORLOWSKI T M, DZIEDZIC D. Carinal resection and reconstruction [J]. Thorac Surg Clin, 2018, 28(3): 305-313
[12] 潘相龙,陈 亮,朱 全.103例全胸腔镜解剖性肺段

- 切除近期疗效分析[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2014, 34(6): 800-804
- PAN X L, CHEN L, ZHU Q. Analysis of short term efficacy of 103 cases of thoracoscopic dissection of lung segments[J]. Journal of Nanjing Medical University(Natural Sciences), 2014, 34(6): 800-804
- [13] 石荣兴, 陈亮, 朱全, 等. 完全胸腔镜下解剖性肺段切除术与肺叶切除术术后肺功能的比较[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2013, 33(6): 802-805
- SHI R X, CHEN L, ZHU Q, et al. Comparison of postoperative lung function between complete thoracoscopic anatomical segmentectomy and lobectomy[J]. Journal of Nanjing Medical University(Natural Sciences), 2013, 33(6): 802-805
- [14] 付向宁. 气管隆突手术的创新及应用[Z]. 武汉: 华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院, 2014
- FU X N. Innovation and application of tracheal prominence surgery [Z]. Wuhan: Tongji Hospital Affiliated to Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, 2014
- [15] BROUSSARD B, MATHISEN D J. Tracheal release maneuvers[J]. Ann Cardiothorac Surg, 2018, 7(2): 293-298
- [16] 王楚东. 气道重建吻合口的包埋选择与气道重建术短期预后关系的研究[D]. 广州: 广州医科大学, 2023: 51
- WANG C D. The effectiveness of anastomotic wrapping on the short-term prognosis of airway reconstruction surgery [D]. Guangzhou: Guangzhou Medical University, 2023: 51
- [17] HE J X, ZHONG Y P, SUEN H C, et al. The procedure and effectiveness of release maneuvers in tracheobronchial resection and reconstruction [J]. Transl Lung Cancer Res, 2022, 11(6): 1154-1164
- [18] COSTANTINO C L, GELLER A D, WRIGHT C D, et al. Carinal surgery: a single-institution experience spanning 2 decades[J]. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg, 2019, 157(5): 2073-2083. e1
- [19] WANG C D, DONG J G, ZHUANG X X, et al. Intraoperative methods for wrapping anastomoses after airway reconstruction: a case series [J]. Transl Lung Cancer Res, 2022, 11(6): 1145-1153
- [20] 张科, 童继春, 吴奇勇, 等. 全胸腔镜下肺叶切除术治疗非小细胞肺癌 50 例[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2010, 30(7): 1046-1048
- ZHANG K, TONG J C, WU Q Y, et al. Total thoracoscopic lobectomy for the treatment of 50 cases of non-small cell lung cancer[J]. Journal of Nanjing Medical University (Natural Sciences), 2010, 30(7): 1046-1048
- [21] 于裕, 陈亮, 潘世扬, 等. 完全胸腔镜与传统开放肺叶切除术对非小细胞肺癌患者围手术期影响的比较[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2010, 30(6): 810-813
- YU Y, CHEN L, PAN S Y, et al. Comparison of perioperative effects of complete thoracoscopy and traditional open lobectomy on non-small cell lung cancer patients [J]. Journal of Nanjing Medical University(Natural Sciences), 2010, 30(6): 810-813
- [22] 潘相龙, 许晶, 何志成, 等. 胸腔镜切口数对肺切除手术早期疗效的影响[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2021, 41(6): 889-892
- PAN X L, XU J, HE Z C, et al. The influence of the number of thoracoscopic incisions on the early efficacy of lung resection surgery [J]. Journal of Nanjing Medical University(Natural Sciences), 2021, 41(6): 889-892
- [23] 蒋捷, 刘锋, 王波, 等. 单孔胸腔镜术后慢性疼痛预测模型的建立及验证[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2025, 45(1): 56-63
- JIANG J, LIU F, WANG B, et al. Establishment and validation of a predictive model for chronic pain after single port thoracoscopy surgery [J]. Journal of Nanjing Medical University(Natural Sciences), 2025, 45(1): 56-63
- [24] 李存江, 张淼, 刘冬, 等. 经单孔胸腔镜手术治疗肺大疱致自发性气胸(附 19 例报告)[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2014, 34(10): 1416-1417
- LI C J, ZHANG N, LIU D, et al. Single port thoracoscopic surgery for spontaneous pneumothorax caused by pulmonary bullae (report of 19 cases) [J]. Journal of Nanjing Medical University (Natural Sciences), 2014, 34(10): 1416-1417
- [25] CHENG Y F, HUANG C L, HUNG W H, et al. The perioperative outcomes of uniport versus two-port and three-port video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery in lung cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. J Cardiothorac Surg, 2022, 17(1): 284
- [26] NAKAZAWA S, SHIMIZU K, MOGI A, et al. VATS segmentectomy: past, present, and future [J]. Gen Thorac Cardiovasc Surg, 2018, 66(2): 81-90

[收稿日期] 2025-03-20

(本文编辑: 陈汐敏)