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· 病例报告 ·

先天性无胆囊 1 例

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关键词: 胆囊/畸形; 病例报告

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患者 女, 72 岁。因反复上腹胀伴呕吐, 不能进食 3 个月余入院。在外院经电子胃镜先后诊断为十二指肠球部溃疡并梗阻; 彩超检查示胆囊

6.0 cm × 3.5 cm, 胆囊内未见明显异常。转住我院后经电子胃镜诊断为幽门梗阻, 保守治疗无效后, 行胃大部切除术, 术中见肝脏正常, 胆囊床处及整个右肝脏面无胆囊, 亦未见条索纤维痕迹及明显粘连。结肠肝曲向前上突出, 靠近右肝脏面内侧。诊断: 幽门梗阻; 先天性无胆囊。该患者术前未行 CT 检查, 因病人拒绝, 术后未再行超声等检查。

床上极易漏诊或误诊, 常常需经手术确诊。分析原因: (1) B 超检查误导。由于先天性无胆囊在临床上极为罕见, 检查时医生过分依赖 B 超检查, 容易主观上将位于胆囊部位的空腔性影像误为胆囊。(2) 临床医生未采用 CT 等检查佐证。据统计, 先天性无胆囊占我院同期住院病人数的 0.6/10 万 (1/15.8 万), 占住院胆囊疾病的 0.3‰ (1/2 850)。

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讨论 先天性无胆囊极为罕见, 临