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· 专题论坛 ·

## 腹腔镜门静脉流域解剖性肝切除技术发展及要点

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### 摘要

经典解剖性肝切除的发展历程颇具争议, 尤其是在治疗肝细胞癌的肿瘤学疗效上一直备受质疑。随着外科技术的不断进步和微创手术设备的持续迭代, 腹腔镜门静脉流域解剖性肝切除(LPTAR)逐渐在临床上得到应用。与经典解剖性肝切除依据Couinaud分段实施的“近似肝段切除”不同, LPTAR整合了术前三维可视化及术中吲哚菁绿荧光导航等技术, 立足于真实的门静脉流域肝段, 其核心在于实现完整荷瘤门静脉流域的“精准肝段切除”。目前, LPTAR正处于快速发展阶段, 但仍面临诸多技术挑战, 如精准肝蒂的识别与控制、困难肝段的染色以及解剖变异的应对等问题。为解决这些难题, 制定规范化、流程化的技术标准至关重要, 这将有助于提高手术的完成度和安全性, 进而带来更大的肿瘤学效益。精准肝切除一直是外科医生的不懈追求, 而LPTAR引领的腹腔镜肝切除术有望在精准肝切除领域留下深刻的印记。

### 关键词

肝肿瘤; 肝切除术; 腹腔镜; 吲哚花青绿; 成像, 三维  
中图分类号: R735.7

## Development and key points of laparoscopic portal territory anatomical liver resection

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### Abstract

The development of classical anatomical liver resection has been a topic of considerable debate, particularly regarding its oncological efficacy in treating hepatocellular carcinoma. With continuous advancements in surgical techniques and iterative improvements in minimally invasive surgical equipment, laparoscopic portal territory anatomical resection (LPTAR) has gradually been adopted in clinical practice. Unlike classical anatomical liver resection, which approximates liver segmentectomy based on Couinaud's segmentation, LPTAR integrates technologies such as preoperative 3D visualization and intraoperative indocyanine green fluorescence navigation to target the true portal venous territory. Its core principle lies in achieving "precise liver segmentectomy" of the tumor-bearing portal venous territory. Currently, LPTAR is undergoing rapid development but faces several technical challenges, including the precise identification and control of hepatic pedicles, effective staining of difficult liver segments, and management of anatomical variations. Establishing standardized and streamlined technical

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protocols is crucial to addressing these issues, as it will improve surgical completeness and safety while enhancing oncological outcomes. Precision liver resection has long been a pursuit of surgeons, and laparoscopic liver resection, led by LPTAR, is poised to make a lasting impact in the field of precision hepatic surgery.

**Key words**

Liver Neoplasms; Hepatectomy; Laparoscopes; Indocyanine Green; Imaging, Three-Dimensional

**CLC number:** R735.7

肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC) 是最常见的肝脏恶性肿瘤<sup>[1]</sup>。HCC 细胞极易通过门静脉系统在肝内播散, 形成癌栓, 并随血流向远处扩散。尽管手术切除后, 患者的5年生存率约为70%, 但仍有高达80%的患者面临肿瘤复发的风险<sup>[2]</sup>。经典解剖性肝切除受限于技术水平, 难以实现完整的荷瘤门静脉流域切除, 导致残肝内可能存在潜在的微转移灶, 这可能是其肿瘤学疗效受到质疑的原因<sup>[3-7]</sup>。随着肝脏外科理论和技术的快速发展, 更为“精准”的腹腔镜门静脉流域解剖性肝切除 (laparoscopic portal territory fluorescence navigation guided anatomical liver resection, LPTAR) 逐渐受到关注。本文结合笔者团队实践及临床前沿研究, 探讨LPTAR的发展过程、技术要点及亟待解决的问题。

## 1 门静脉流域肝段与荷瘤流域规划

1954年, 法国解剖学家Couinaud对肝脏模型标本进行了深入研究, 提出了基于肝静脉走向的Couinaud分段法。在此分段法中, S5与S8、S6与S7之间的分界线相对模糊, 缺乏固有的解剖结构 (如肝右静脉、镰状韧带) 作为明确分界。多数情况下, 右肝蒂的分支复杂多变, 并非简单的“两两分支”模式, 因此这些肝段间的分界线更多是理论上的划分。此外, 肝脏节段的界限实际上是不规则的段间平面, 并非沿着肝静脉主干划分的规则平面<sup>[8]</sup>。肝段的界定与真实的门静脉流域存在差异, 这导致参照Couinaud分段的经典解剖性肝切除核心理念<sup>[9]</sup>, 即“完整切除肿瘤所在门静脉流域”在实践中难以实现。随着现代外科理论和技术的发展, 当涉及更精细的解剖层面时, Glisson分段法已无法满足实际需求。近年来, 国际专家共识定义了由1~3级肝蒂供应的三维 (3D) 区域 (半肝、肝区、肝段), 即Glisson肝脏分段系

统<sup>[10-11]</sup>。在此基础上, 门静脉流域分段体系得到进一步扩展, 将4级肝蒂供应的区域划分为门静脉流域亚段 (锥形单位), 这被视为理想化的最小可切除单位<sup>[12]</sup>。各级的门静脉流域肝段在肿瘤学上具有重要意义, 是生理性的个体化肝段, 拥有独立且完整的Glisson系统。

手术切缘是影响预后的关键因素之一, 而精细的荷瘤流域构建则是确保宽切缘的重要保障<sup>[13-14]</sup>。LPTAR以肿瘤为中心, 将荷瘤门静脉流域作为首要目标进行构建。在满足最小切缘要求的前提下, 该技术通过1支或数支肝蒂向相邻的Glisson系统进行扩建, 从而将分段方法从传统的规则性Couinaud肝段向个体化门静脉流域肝段的转变。在LPTAR中, 以流域肝段或亚段作为基本解剖单位, 基于真实的门静脉解剖, 进行门静脉流域肝叶、区、段、亚段的单独或联合切除<sup>[12]</sup>。

临床上, 存在不少两种肝段划分存在偏差的案例。例如, 按Couinaud分段法划分为S7/8段的交界性小肝癌, 以经典解剖性肝切除技术标准要求行S7段切除术。但为了保证切缘, 手术切面可能会人为向左偏移1~2 cm, 并以显露肝右静脉为目标。然而, 参照LPTAR荷瘤流域的构建规则 (图1), 该流域实际向S8d段 (dorsal side of segment 8, S8d) 延伸, 并位于右后肝蒂4级分支供应的亚段之间, 且任何一个亚段的切缘都不足1 cm。因此, LPTAR的技术标准要求行S7段联合S8d段切除, 方能覆盖整个荷瘤流域, 实现荷瘤Glisson系统的完整切除和功能性剩余肝体积 (future liver remnant, FLR) 的完整保留。值得注意的是, LPTAR在手术过程中不再以显露肝右静脉为目标, 而是转向沿荧光导航去显露代表性流域间静脉 (interterritory hepatic vein, IHV)。此类临床应用可能会不可避免地牺牲更多肝实质, 且对亚段肝蒂解剖技术要求较高, 术前规划应在充分评估风险与回报比后审慎选择。

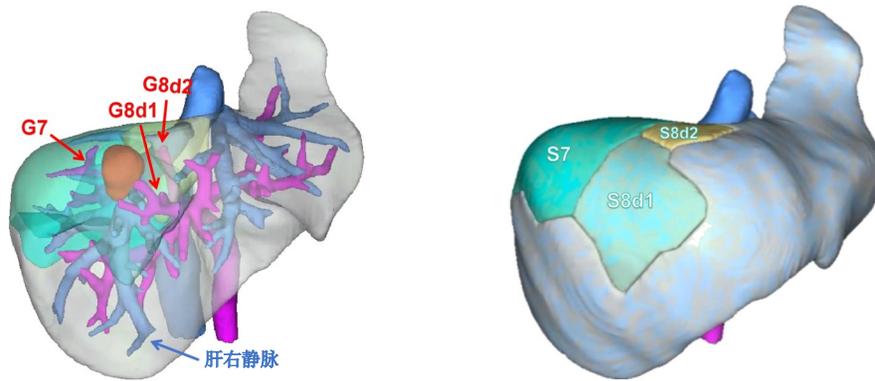


图1 S7/8段的交界性小HCC门静脉流域肝段划分示意图[门静脉流域肝段以4级肝蒂(亚段)为基本单位扩展流域范围; G7: 肝VII段肝蒂; G8d1/G8d2: 肝VIII背侧段第1/2支肝蒂; S7: 肝VII段; S8d1/S8d2: 肝VIII背侧段第1/2段]

Figure 1 Schematic diagram of portal venous territory segmentation for a borderline small HCC in segments S7/8 [the portal venous territory segments are delineated based on the fourth-order hepatic pedicles (subsegment) as the fundamental units for extending the territory range; G7: hepatic pedicle of segment VII; G8d1/G8d2: first/second dorsal branch of the hepatic pedicle of segment VIII; S7: segment VII; S8d1/S8d2: first/second dorsal subsegment of segment VIII]

## 2 染色方法的选择

在解剖性肝切除技术初现之时, 幕内雅敏教授曾探索使用美兰染色剂来可视化肝段。然而, 美兰在肝脏内的显色效果并不稳定, 特别是无法有效显示深部肝实质, 常导致目标区域染色不全、晕染等局限性问题。因此, 经典的解剖性肝切除技术往往需要结合肝缺血线的体表投影和肝内解剖标志作为辅助手段来进行肝实质离断<sup>[15-16]</sup>, 但这一方法在处理深部肝实质时存在迷路风险, 且易于误伤大血管, 其局限性显而易见。

吲哚菁绿(indocyanine green, ICG)是一种近红外区荧光染料, 可穿透5~10 mm的活体组织, 最初主要用于眼底造影、组织和器官的灌注诊断、前哨淋巴结活检等。2008年, Aoki等<sup>[17]</sup>首次在开放解剖性肝切除术中采用ICG荧光成像系统识别肝段及亚段。次年, Ishizawa等<sup>[18-19]</sup>发现ICG能特异性实时显现HCC病灶, 随后于2012年报道了首例腹腔镜下ICG荧光导航的解剖性肝切除术, 同时提出了正染与反染两种荧光染色策略。目前, ICG引导的肝切除术在中国大陆与日本较为普及<sup>[20-22]</sup>, 欧美地区应用相对较少, 但也有学者探索将其应用于机器人辅助肝脏手术<sup>[23-24]</sup>。最新的《吲哚菁绿荧光成像技术在肝脏外科应用中国专家共识(2023版)》<sup>[25]</sup>建议, 在位置较高的右上肝段(例如VII、VIII段)采用正染法, 而在靠近肝门、便

于肝蒂控制的肝段(如半肝、右前、右后等区域)则采用反染法。值得注意的是, 正染法技术要求较高, 可能遭遇目标门静脉识别困难、染色剂反流及分布不均等难题, 从而导致染色失败。相比之下, 反染法的学习曲线相对较短, 但同样面临染料渗透临近肝段等问题。也有学者<sup>[26]</sup>尝试对所有肝段均采用反染法, 但其安全性和有效性尚需进一步的临床验证。Wakabayashi等<sup>[27]</sup>指出, 总体染色的成功率仅约88%, 涉及3级以上的肝蒂时成功率更不理想。目前, ICG染色策略仍处于不断探索和完善之中, 该领域尚缺乏标准化的操作程序和公认的技术标准。

笔者所在的团队认为, 采用肝内固有的解剖标志作为导航, 可以显著提升染色的精确度与安全性。2017年, Sugioka等<sup>[28]</sup>提出了基于Laennec膜的“门理论”, 界定了“四个解剖标志”和“六个门”的概念。在此基础上, 杨陈凤麟等<sup>[29]</sup>进一步拓展了“泛门理论”, 增强了在个体化患者中的应用和可操作性。这些理论的核心思想在于: 依据解剖标志找到对应的“门”, 并通过钝性分离Laennec膜与Glisson鞘之间的间隙, 从而顺利控制和到达目标肝蒂的根部。以笔者所在医疗中心为例, 进行右肝切除手术时, 首先进行详尽的3D重建分析。若存在右前肝蒂-右后肝蒂-肝右静脉(right anterior-right posterior hepatic pedicles-right hepatic vein, APR)三角<sup>[30]</sup>, 则以Rouvieres沟定位

APR三角下界。采用Pringle法控制血流,减少钝性分离过程中肝蒂出血对辨识膜间层次的影响。撑开右后肝蒂与Laennec膜间隙,逐步展开APR三角,作为解剖原点,逐步控制目标3级甚至4级肝蒂。尝试夹闭肝蒂后,使用术中超声验证缺血范围,最终进行ICG反染。

结合了“门理论”与Glisson入路的反染策略,能够避免切肝操作而破坏门静脉流域的完整性,从而确保良好的染色效果。这既符合精准肝脏外科的理念,也能最大程度地保障染色效果。然而,由于个体解剖变异的存在,或因术前3D重建遗漏重要的肝蒂分支,染色失败的情况难以完全避免。因此,利用相对固定的解剖标志来辅助标准化手术入路,在复杂的解剖结构中寻找规律,并制定个体化的技术标准,可能是未来发展的重要方向。

### 3 断肝平面的确定及调整

进行LPTAR的一个重要问题是准确识别节段边界线。从肝脏血管生成和实际解剖应用的角度来看,各级门静脉流域的肝段之间存在“乏血管区域”,即生理性肝裂。Glisson系统1~4级之间的肝裂分别与门静脉流域的肝叶、区、段及亚段的段间平面相对应,这些平面也是理论上LPTAR手术的断面<sup>[31]</sup>。理论上讲,阻断对应门静脉流域的血供可有助于识别肝段的界面。目前临床上常用的三种标记/工具为:肝表面缺血线、术中超声及ICG显像。由于腹腔镜视野受限、缺乏直观的触觉反馈以及解剖变异等因素,腹腔镜肝切除术中确定断肝平面变得尤为困难。此外,术中体位的变化和游离韧带后肝脏位置的移动也会导致断肝面持续变化。依赖肝脏表面的缺血线作为导航并不可靠,因为深部实质难以显现,且解剖方位容易偏移。同时,术中超声对肝内细小血管分支的识别能力有限,难以精确判断肝实质内部的切面<sup>[32]</sup>。

ICG荧光因其持久稳定性,成为目前定位断肝平面最精确的方法。在LPTAR的实际操作中,主要以ICG荧光引导解剖荷瘤门静脉流域,辅以显露代表性的IHV,并沿生理肝裂实施断肝<sup>[12]</sup>。理论上,生理肝裂不应遭遇Glisson系统的分支,只可能遭遇来自肝静脉系统的IHV分支。因此,当断面出现较为粗大的肝蒂时,可能提示断肝平面发生了偏移。此时,应借助术中超声和主要脉管的

位置辅助判断流域分析是否正确,并引导回归至正确的平面。

由于肝静脉管壁相对较薄,缺乏弹性,易受到体位和肿瘤压迫的影响,因此目前3D重建技术对肝静脉的重建效果尚不理想<sup>[33]</sup>,术中常遭遇未被重建的肝静脉分支。对于是否需要将其显露,LPTAR的做法是在清晰稳定的荧光存在前提下,应由荧光边界来决定需要显露的静脉分支。尽管目前尚缺乏证据表明保留IHV对预后有影响,但沿着荧光尽可能显露IHV,则可以获得无限接近真实荷瘤流域的立体门静脉流域肝段,也就意味着尽可能减少流域内残余的微转移灶(图2)。然而,ICG荧光成像也存在一些局限性:病理性门脉交通支使染色剂外溢影响手术断面的判断;另外深部肿瘤的显像效果也较差。ICG成像联合增强与混合现实技术可一定程度上弥补其局限性。该技术原理是将术前肝脏3D重建模型与ICG图像实时融合,将术前手术规划的肝切除范围和个体化肝脏分段直接投影至肝脏表面,从多个角度、不同层面显示肝内复杂的血管解剖结构与肿瘤之间的关系<sup>[34-35]</sup>;也有学者<sup>[36]</sup>联合虚拟超声和ICG成像技术,通过融合图像来确定肝切除的界线和范围,但这些技术的安全性和有效性还需进一步证实。

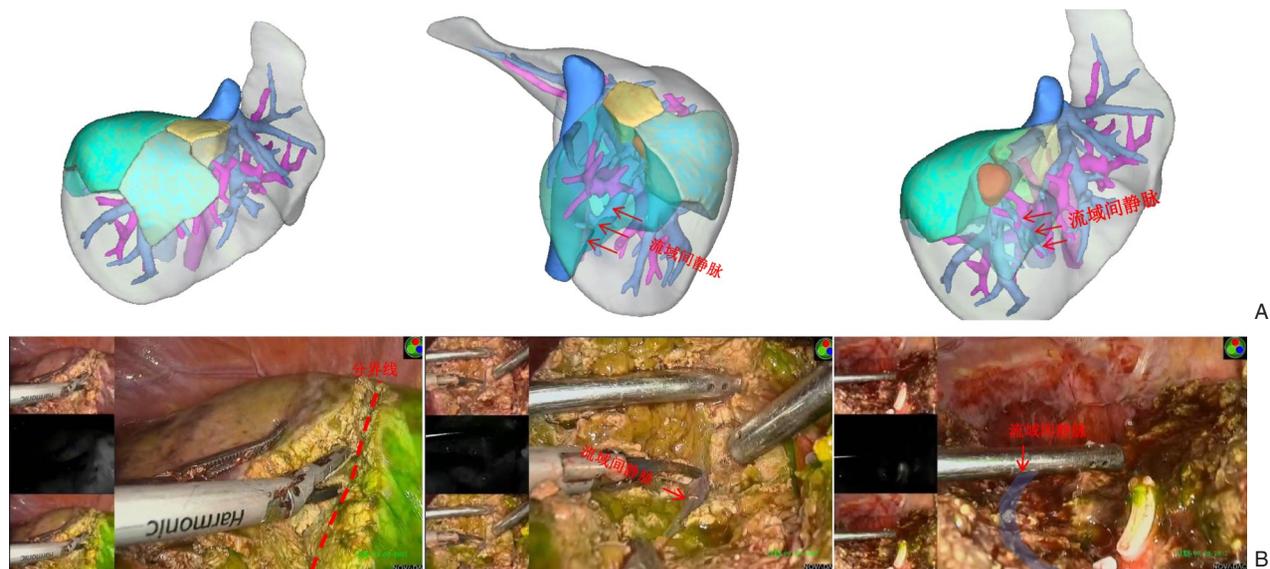
### 4 流域切除与定构切除

随着肝脏外科理论和技术的突飞猛进,微创解剖性肝切除逐渐受到业界的广泛推崇,“保留肝实质”以及“微创切除”成为精准肝脏外科发展的两大趋势<sup>[37-39]</sup>。然而,值得注意的是,目前腹腔镜肝切除术的应用仍主要局限于规模较大的医疗中心<sup>[40]</sup>。肝脏解剖变异繁多、血管丰富、腔镜技术学习曲线长、止血困难等是制衡发展的最大问题。在国内临床实践领域,当前主流趋势倾向于采用腹腔镜流程化定构肝切除术,该术式对荧光染色及术中超声技术的依赖相对较低。该技术衍生于经典解剖性肝切除术,其肝脏节段的划分主要遵循门静脉流域分段原则,但在面对肝段解剖复杂或困难的情况时,会灵活采用标志性脉管的位置作为解剖指引及界定肝段间界限的依据。定构切除以生理解剖标志为指引,系统性流程化地显露矢状部、肝中静脉、肝右静脉等标志性脉管结构,以求最大限度地确保肿瘤切缘,实现解剖

性根治切除的要求<sup>[41-42]</sup>。

尽管 LPTAR 在技术上展示出比流程化定构肝切除术更高精度、更少创伤的优势<sup>[43]</sup>，但其广泛应用仍面临多方面的挑战与讨论。一方面，LPTAR 规划以荷瘤门静脉为首要目标，而定构切除则以主要肝静脉的显露为目标。前者在完整切除荷瘤门静脉流域的同时保留剩余肝脏入、出肝血流的完整性，理论上将减少胆汁漏、缺血、瘀血等术后并发症，并有潜在的肿瘤学优势。后者可能破坏剩余肝脏门静脉流域的完整性。另一方面，反对声音主要集中在技术难度、学习曲线以及潜在并发症上。腹腔镜下进行的复杂的肝段染色要求外科医生具备极高的空间感知能力和精细操作技巧，这对于大多数医疗机构，特别是基层单位而言，是一个难以短期跨越的门槛。此外，不可预见的血管变异或肿瘤侵犯邻近重要结构引起门静脉流域紊乱，都可能导致染色失败，增加手术风险。而定构切除则更直观地指引断肝平面，简化手术流程。

临床上，术前或术中准确获取荷瘤门静脉流域的情况时有发生困难，例如 3D 重建质量不达标、中晚期巨大肝癌常导致门静脉分支和流域紊乱，以及乏血供区域 ICG 染料渗透不良。LPTAR 的主要适应证是相对早期的小肝癌，此时门静脉流域受肿瘤影响较小，可实现荷瘤流域的完整切除<sup>[44-45]</sup>。对于中晚期大肝癌，LPTAR 能增加大范围切肝术后的功能性 FLR，降低术后并发症发生率，提升围术期安全性<sup>[46]</sup>。但若肿瘤与主要脉管距离  $< 1\text{ cm}$ ，因无法获取足够切缘，LPTAR 可能并不适用。在此情况下，应结合肝内外固有标志，实施联合流域切除，确保切除区域尽可能覆盖（条件允许时可超出）荷瘤门静脉流域，以追求最佳肿瘤学效果和手术安全性。此外，对于需完整切除 Glisson 系统的肝内胆管结石、肝内胆管癌、KRAS 突变的结肠癌肝转移，或在活体肝移植中，LPTAR 有望提高疗效，同时保留更多功能性 FLR<sup>[47-50]</sup>。



**图2 LPTAR 术前 3D 重建图示及术中荧光导航展示图** A: 术前 3D 重建; B: 术中根据 3D 重建结果结扎目标肝蒂并于外周静脉注射 ICG，在 ICG 引导下获得清晰的段间平面，显露 IHV，最终获得不规则的，包括完整荷瘤门静脉流域的肝段

**Figure 2 Preoperative 3D reconstruction of LPTAR and intraoperative fluorescence navigation demonstration** A: Preoperative 3D reconstruction; B: During the operation, the target liver pedicle was ligation according to the 3D reconstruction results and peripheral intravenous injection of ICG was given, a clear intersegment plane was obtained under the guidance of ICG, revealing IHV, and finally an irregular liver segment including complete tumor bearing portal vein drainage was obtained

## 5 小结与展望

在过往的探索与实践过程中，我们不断精进LPTAR的理论架构与技术体系，使其展现出更为精细的荷瘤流域规划及更为严谨的技术准则。如何安全有效地推广这些技术，如何实现和践行技术标准，确保其在不同医疗水平下的稳定性和可复制性，成为亟待解决的问题。吾辈当以理想为帆，现实为舵，矢志不渝地追寻精准肝切除的璀璨星空。

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