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·专题论坛·

机器人肝门部胆管癌根治术的优势、挑战及优化策略

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摘要

肝门部胆管癌 (PHCC) 起病隐匿, 具有高侵袭性且预后差, 根治性手术切除对患者生存意义重大。因肝门部解剖结构复杂, 传统腹腔镜手术面临诸多挑战。近年来, 机器人手术凭借裸眼高清 3D 视野、精准操作及高灵活性, 在 PHCC 手术中应用前景显著。但该技术存在费用高昂、术中操作空间受限及缺乏触觉反馈等问题, 推广应用受限。本文结合国内外研究进展及本中心实践经验, 分析肿瘤局部累及范围评估、Trocar 合理布局、淋巴组织与神经丛廓清、肝切除范围的判定、血管切除与重建、胆管整形及胆肠吻合等优化策略, 旨在探讨如何破解上述挑战、突破现有局限, 为 PHCC 精准微创治疗提供新策略与技术路径。

关键词

Klatskin 肿瘤; 机器人手术; 淋巴结切除术

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Advantages, challenges, and optimization strategies of robotic radical resection for perihilar cholangiocarcinoma

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Abstract

Perihilar cholangiocarcinoma (PHCC) has an insidious onset, is highly aggressive, and carries a poor prognosis. Radical surgical resection is crucial for improving patient survival. Due to the complex anatomy of the hepatic hilum, conventional laparoscopic surgery faces numerous challenges. In recent years, robotic surgery has shown significant potential in PHCC procedures, owing to its high-definition naked-eye 3D visualization, precise maneuvers, and superior dexterity. However, its widespread adoption remains limited by high costs, restricted intraoperative working space, and the absence of tactile feedback. Drawing on international research progress and our own clinical experience, this article analyzes optimization strategies including assessment of local tumor involvement, rational trocar placement, lymphatic and neural plexus dissection, determination of the extent of hepatectomy, vascular

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resection and reconstruction, bile duct reconstruction, and choledochojejunostomy. The aim is to explore approaches to overcoming these challenges and breaking through existing limitations, thereby providing new strategies and technical pathways for precise minimally invasive treatment of PHCC.

Key words

Klatskin Tumor; Robotic Surgical Procedures; Lymph Node Excision

CLC number: R735.7

肝门部胆管癌 (perihilar cholangiocarcinoma, PHCC) 是胆道恶性肿瘤中最常见的类型，起病隐匿，侵袭性较强且预后较差^[1-4]。根治性手术切除为最佳治疗手段，标准术式包括肝切除、肝外胆管切除、区域淋巴结清扫、神经丛廓清及胆肠吻合^[5-8]。尽管微创手术已成为腹部外科主流^[9-11]，但腹腔镜手术因操作自由度有限、局部空间狭窄及技术难度较高，在PHCC手术中的应用仍受限制^[9,12]。相较而言，机器人手术系统凭借裸眼高清三维（3D）成像视野、更高的操作稳定性及多自由度动作，在复杂肝胆手术中优势尤为突出^[2, 13-15]。临床研究数据^[18-19]显示，机器人PHCC根治术较传统开放手术具有显著优势：机器人组术中出血量明显低于开腹组（100 mL vs. 200 mL, $P<0.05$ ），且输血率也明显低于开腹组（30.0% vs. 70.0%, $P<0.05$ ）^[10,14-17]。在术后恢复方面，机器人组术后住院时间中位数为9 d，较开腹组显著缩短3 d ($P<0.05$)；此外，其术后胃肠减压中位时间为3 d，显著短于开腹组4 d ($P<0.05$)。就肿瘤根治性指标而言，机器人组平均清扫淋巴结11枚，显著多于开腹组的5枚 ($P<0.05$)^[14]；两组R₀切除率分别为90%和80%，差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)^[14]。在术后并发症及长期疗效方面，机器人组术后并发症发生率为31.25%，开腹组为32.25%，两组差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)；术后复发率分别为53.3%和67.0%，中位生存时间分别为22个月和25个月，总体生存率差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)^[18]。这表明机器人手术不仅围手术期安全性更优，肿瘤治疗效果亦与传统开放手术相当^[20]。自2011年Giulianotti等^[21]首次报道机器人手术用于PHCC以来，相关技术应用日渐增多^[22-24]。但该技术仍存在技术门槛高^[3]、Trocar布孔位置影响操作^[25-26]、器械大范围移动空间受限及缺乏触觉反馈^[27]等问题，需进一步完善^[28]。本文结合国内外文献报道及本中心实践体会，分析机器人手术在肿瘤局部累及评估、Trocar合理布局、淋巴组织与神

经丛廓清、肝切除范围判断、联合血管切除与重建、胆管整形及胆肠吻合等方面的特点与挑战，重点探讨优化策略，以提升其在PHCC根治术中的技术效果与临床应用价值。

1 肿瘤局部累及评估

在PHCC根治术中，机器人手术虽具显著优势，但其高昂的运行成本可能限制其在复杂手术中的应用^[28-29]。肝门部区域空间狭小、解剖复杂且变异较多，肿瘤常沿胆管纵轴水平扩展且可向垂直方向浸润，易累及血管，致使机器人手术操作难度较大^[28]。若肿瘤局部累及评估不充分，常需中转开腹，既造成资源浪费，也影响手术质量与安全性，故术前及术中需作好充分评估。结合相关报道及本中心体会，具体优化策略如下。

1.1 术前可切除性评估

通过影像学手段综合评估肿瘤局部侵犯胆管情况，多层螺旋计算机断层扫描与磁共振胰胆管成像可清晰显示胆管结构及受累范围，为术前判断提供可靠依据^[3,30-31]；影像评估困难时，可借助内镜逆行胰胆管造影^[32]、经皮肝穿刺胆管造影^[33]、内镜超声^[34]及胆道子镜光纤直视系统^[35]等腔内技术，直观确认胆道侵犯范围并发现跳跃性转移灶^[36]。血管侵犯评估需结合术前影像学检查及3D重建技术，明确血管受侵部位与范围，为肿瘤可切除性评估提供支撑^[37]。3D可视化技术可优化肝脏解剖展示，多角度分析肝内胆管与血管分布，减少术中损伤，同时为虚拟手术规划及残肝功能评估提供支持^[38-39]。此外，淋巴结转移评估对PHCC至关重要，必要时可通过正电子发射计算机断层显像检查^[40-41]进一步明确转移情况，以指导治疗决策。

1.2 术中可切除性评估

安装机器人系统前，可通过腹腔镜探查排除腹腔内广泛转移^[37]。借助机器人系统的高清3D视

野与灵活机械臂，精确解剖肝门区域，配合术中超声等技术，评估肝内是否存在转移结节、肿瘤大小及位置、肿瘤对胆管的浸润范围及深度、血管受侵情况，以及是否累及尾状叶胆管等。

2 Trocar合理布局

在充分评估肿瘤局部累及范围及解剖结构后，合理的Trocar布局是手术顺利实施的关键。常规布局是镜头孔位于脐下，主操作孔位于左锁骨中线内侧脐上3~5 cm处，牵引臂孔位于左腋前线肋缘下3~5 cm处，副操作孔位于右锁骨中线外侧肋缘下3~5 cm，助手孔则置于副操作孔与镜头孔连线中点下方3~5 cm处（可配合使用加长器械）（图1）。这一布局不仅能提升操作灵活性，减少术野干扰与机械臂冲突，优化手术效果；对于涉及复杂解剖区域的PHCC手术而言，更能规避术野遮挡、缓解空间限制，同时优化器械运动轨迹、降低操作风险，在体质量指数较高或腹腔狭小患者中优势尤为突出。针对体型瘦小患者，Trocar布局可充分利用腹部长轴上下调整，通过错开各机械臂位置避免相互干扰。整体布局需结合患者腹腔容积、肿瘤位置等具体情况，在保障手术安全与操作便利的前提下进行个性化3D立体化调整。基于传统五孔布局，结合个体差异适当增减或调整Trocar数量与位置，本中心采用辅助孔Trocar内置机器人Trocar的技巧（Trocar in Trocar），便于助手与机械臂、操作臂与辅助臂的位置互换，为术者提供更优手术路径与操作空间，提升手术效果与精确性^[19, 42]。

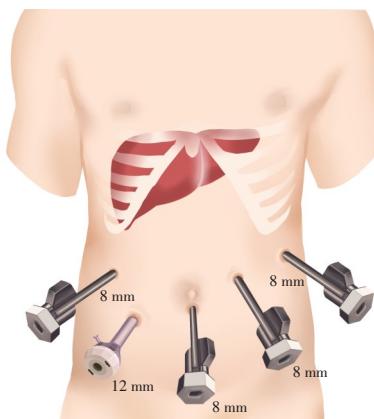


图1 机器人PHCC根治术Trocar布局

Figure 1 Trocar layout for robotic radical resection of PHCC

3 淋巴组织与神经丛廓清

PHCC常伴随区域性淋巴结及神经丛转移，是影响预后的重要因素^[43-44]。机器人机械臂辅助可在术中精准解剖门静脉、肝动脉及其分支，并规范实施淋巴结清扫，从而改善患者预后^[19]。研究^[14]显示，凭借放大的手术视野及稳定灵活的操作特性，机器人手术系统在PHCC根治术中清扫的淋巴结数量多于开放手术，且清扫≥6枚淋巴结的比例更高（96% vs. 79.6%）。由于机器人主操作孔位于患者左侧，本中心建议采用中间入路进行淋巴组织清扫：首先打开小网膜囊，胰腺上缘清扫No.8a淋巴结，显露、悬吊肝总动脉并清扫No.8p组淋巴结；沿肝总动脉向患者左侧、腹腔干方向逐步推进，清除No.9组淋巴结；向患者右侧显露、悬吊肝固有动脉及胃十二指肠动脉，沿十二指肠外侧缘打开Kocher切口，游离胰头与十二指肠，充分显露下腔静脉及腹主动脉后，随即清扫No.13a组淋巴结；沿胆管下端向上解剖，清扫No.12c组淋巴结后，整块清除肝十二指肠韧带内各组淋巴结（No.12h、12e、12b、12a、12p）。因机械臂夹力较大，操作时需避免夹持十二指肠、胰腺、淋巴结及动脉壁等脆弱组织，以防组织损伤、淋巴结破裂或动脉内膜损伤。可使用纱布轻柔挡开或采用弹性血管吊带牵引，确保牵引时留有足够的活动空间以充分暴露肝脏。肝十二指肠韧带“骨骼化”^[45]操作中，需充分利用牵引臂，将血管吊带一端留长后用Cadiere钳夹持，可同时显露肝脏及血管。术中清理时，超声刀应采用小口切割方式，紧贴血管外膜剥离神经组织，每次切割后沿血管及肠壁轻推，以精准显露目标结构，确保彻底清除肿瘤浸润的神经组织，降低复发风险。

4 肝切除范围判断

PHCC病理学边界常超出影像和物理诊断范围，联合规则性肝段切除能提升R₀切除率并减少复发。如果不能耐受大范围肝切除，可以采用保留功能性肝实质的方式。肝切除范围取决于胆管侵犯的程度，因此准确判断胆管侵犯范围至关重要。机器人手术由于缺乏力反馈及触觉，术中如何准确判断近侧肝管离断平面并确保首次离断成功获得R₀切缘是一大挑战。术前需充分评估影像

学及腔内技术检查,术中结合机器人超声检查,由主刀操作,探头小巧可多角度扫描,显示腹腔与超声画面,有助于精准判断胆管浸润程度,确定肝段切除范围,并实时监测切肝路线及平面。肝尾状叶与肝门部胆管解剖关系密切,PHCC常沿胆管浸润或直接侵犯尾状叶^[46]。累及左右肝管汇合处(Bismuth-Corlette II型、III型、IV型)的肿瘤,侵犯肝尾状叶的可能性较高,切除肝尾状叶可显著提高R₀切除率,5年生存率可达43%^[47]。肝尾状叶位于肝脏背侧,解剖空间狭窄,静脉分支短且分布复杂,增加了手术难度^[48]。机器人手术系统具备高清3D视野、高倍放大成像、灵活的仿生机械手腕和防震颤特性,使尾状叶的精准解剖和血管结扎更加高效^[48]。

但机器人肝尾状叶切除范围的判断是一个难点,本中心体会是要充分结合术前3D重建影像,精准指引手术操作并辅助判断复杂肝断面解剖结构;用好牵引臂稳定且有效的暴露优势,安全处理肝短静脉;术中联合机器人超声动态定位,主刀可精准操控,图像显示是清晰的画中画;结合荧光显影路径逐步离断肝组织,精准判断切除平面。

5 联合血管切除与重建

PHCC患者血管侵犯发生率逾30%,主要表现为单纯动脉侵犯、单纯门静脉侵犯或动静脉联合受累^[49]。联合切除受累血管是实现R₀切除的关键保障,其实施需依据术中探查结果决策:若血管受累可顺利剥离则无需切除,若无法剥离则需行血管切除重建^[28]。机器人手术在技术上较传统腹腔镜更具灵活性与稳定性,尤其在血管吻合及重建环节优势显著^[28]。机器人辅助血管吻合的术后血栓发生率为3%~5%,明显低于传统腹腔镜手术的8%~12%,且与开放手术相当;同时,其血管吻合时间更短(机器人辅助组38.4 min vs. 腹腔镜组59.1 min),技术效率优势突出^[50]。这些技术特性在复杂病例中尤为明显,如针对Bismuth-Corlette III型及以上或合并血管侵犯的患者,机器人手术联合血管重建的R₀切除率较传统腹腔镜提高10%~15%^[50]。

5.1 动脉侵犯的处理策略

针对肿瘤突破胆管浆膜并累及肝动脉鞘的病

例,锐钝性复合剥离技术为常规处理方案:(1)沿动脉纵轴逐层解剖鞘膜,通过机器人剪刀实施鞘内锐性分离,同步完成纤维组织粘连的钝性分离;(2)分离前预置近远端血管控制带,采用低功率双极电凝预处理鞘膜表面滋养血管,以控制剥离时的出血风险;(3)全程维持动脉纵轴牵引张力,避免横向牵拉诱发内膜撕裂。对于致密粘连区域,采用“由易至难”分步剥离策略:优先处理相对游离区域建立解剖平面,再集中处理致密粘连区,防止暴力操作导致动脉破裂。若剥离过程中发现肿瘤浸润超出鞘膜或血管完整性受威胁,需行受累动脉切除及重建。机器人手术系统可实现亚毫米级操作精度,为复杂血管重建提供了关键技术支撑,使其逐步成为各大中心的优选方案。具体而言,肿瘤浸润动脉长度<3 cm时,借助放大视野对血管断端的清晰呈现,可在机器人辅助下精准完成显微镜端端吻合重建;受累长度≥3 cm时,建议采用自体血管移植重建,大隐静脉、桡动脉及胃十二指肠动脉均为适宜的移植血管来源^[51]。

5.2 门静脉侵犯的处理策略

门静脉管壁局部受累时可行血管壁部分切除修补;若受累长度在2~4 cm范围内,可切除血管后行端端吻合重建;若浸润段长度超过4 cm,则需采用自体血管(如大隐静脉、左肾静脉、髂外静脉或颈内静脉)或直径10 mm的Cortex人工血管进行重建。门静脉最大切除范围应限制在胰腺上缘及门静脉二级分支之间,手术需遵循“en bloc”(整体)切除原则,同时常规联合局部淋巴结清扫。

6 胆管整形与胆肠吻合

机器人手术系统在PHCC根治术的胆道重建阶段优势显著,尤其适用于胆管空肠全周黏膜对黏膜吻合、细小胆管整形及胆肠吻合口无张力缝合^[19]。但该系统在胆肠吻合中存在一定局限性:梗阻导致远端胆管扩张变薄,肝功能损害引发腹腔水肿,均使组织脆性增加,而缺乏力反馈的机器人器械易造成胆管壁撕裂,增加出血风险并降低吻合质量^[19,52];此外,因缺乏有效牵引器械,消化道难以维持理想位置^[53]。临床实践中,笔者探索了系列优化措施:对于距离允许的细小薄壁胆管,可行胆管整形,拼接时采用盆式吻合、品字

拼接等技术，必要时设置多个吻合口；胆管壁脆弱时，可联合鞘及肝组织一同缝合；微小胆管若无法确保满意吻合，可考虑直接缝闭或肝门空肠吻合；切缘可见经皮经肝胆管引流管时，可跨过吻合口放入肠腔内减压，必要时放置支撑管。机器人系统在上述狭小空间的精细缝合操作中优势突出。无张力吻合是避免吻合口漏、狭窄或出血的关键。为减少术中大范围器械挪动及结肠下区操作的显露困难，可通过“L”孔进行吻合。“L”孔是术中打开胃结肠韧带后，于胰腺下缘、结肠中动静脉左侧的横结肠系膜无血管区分离建立的孔道，可为胆肠吻合提供短路径操作入路^[53]。具体操作中，经“L”孔于结肠上区离断近端空肠，将远端空肠上提经胃后途径行胆肠吻合，结合肠襻游离可有效降低吻合口张力；肠肠吻合亦在结肠上区完成，操作更为便捷。采用“L”孔路径及优化缝合技术后，机器人组吻合口漏发生率为2.6%，明显低于传统腹腔镜组的10%~15%^[54]，进一步印证了上述策略的有效性。

7 总结与展望

在PHCC治疗中，机器人手术系统逐渐展现出其独特优势，特别是在精细解剖、精准切除和淋巴结清扫等关键步骤中，较传统开放手术和腹腔镜手术能够提供更高的操作精度和更小的创伤。尽管如此，当前机器人手术仍面临诸如高成本、技术限制（如缺乏触觉反馈）及空间受限等挑战。术前术中的精准评估、合理的Trocar布局设计以及术中精细操作策略，已经显著提升了机器人手术系统的应用效果，尤其在复杂的肝切除、血管重建和胆道重建等方面。

随着机器人手术技术的不断进步和临床经验的积累，未来，机器人手术系统有望进一步突破现有局限。随着智能化技术的不断发展和创新，人工智能与机器学习的融合能够通过人工智能算法优化手术路径规划、实时图像识别及术中决策调整，从而提升手术效率并精准定位病变组织。此外，多模态感知系统的引入，将结合传感器与实时反馈技术，使机械臂能够实现更稳定的操作力度和动作控制，减少人为误差。而且，随着手术机器人小型化设计的趋势以及个性化医疗的推进，基于患者个体数据定制手术方案，未来将为

患者提供更加安全、精准的治疗方案。未来，随着技术的不断进步和优化策略的不断完善，机器人手术将在PHCC治疗中发挥更加重要的作用，并有望成为这一领域的标准治疗方式。

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