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病灶的方法。目前常用手术方式有:(1)穿孔段结肠切除 I 期吻合;(2)穿孔结肠段切除、远端关闭、近端结肠造瘘术;(3)穿孔结肠拖出双腔造瘘后再行二期手术;(4)穿孔段结肠切除 I 期吻合+近端结肠造瘘;(5)单纯穿孔结肠 I 期修补。具体的术式选择应当根据结肠破口情况、腹腔污染程度及患者情况等综合判定。

术中选择手术方式应以侵袭小、时间短、简单安全为前提,争分夺秒,避免在危急情况下行更细致的手术。由于结肠肠壁血供特殊,愈合能力差,一期缝合穿孔后再发肠痿的风险高,肠痿导致的并发症严重,因此很少有人会冒着发生肠痿的风险而行一期修补或切除吻合^[17]。已有临床研究表明一期造瘘,二期吻合的方式对患者相对更有益^[18-19]。目前最常用的是病变段结肠切除并近端结肠造瘘术,这种术式不仅能降低再次穿孔和肠痿的发生率,而且有助于改善便秘。近年来,有学者采取腹腔镜的手术方式,较大程度上减少了手术创伤,取得了满意的治疗效果^[20]。

然而,无论哪一种处置方式都必须首先找到穿孔位置。穿孔位置的确认不仅是明确诊断的直接依据,而且还是术中作出下一步处理的前提。值得注意的是,在剖腹探查术中,应强调全面、有序地探查全肠道以降低其漏诊率。有时候,穿孔位置可能多发,甚至肉眼识别不到的可能,如果被忽略会为术后再次发生肠痿埋下隐患^[21]。当然,穿孔位置多数还是容易发现的。由于结肠表面覆有大量肠脂垂,极少数穿孔位置隐匿,给手术带来困难。对于这种情况,建议采取以下手术技巧帮助找到穿孔位置,以期尽快完成手术。

当肠腔内气体压力大于肠外且肠管壁存在穿孔破口时,无论大小、位置,肠腔内积气、积液、粪均可通过破口进入腹腔。当肠内气体自破口处溢出时,会在液体环境下产生气泡。根据这一原理,可在术中运用生理盐水浸泡肠管,同时用尿管经肛门结肠注气,通过观察生理盐水中肠管冒气泡的位置发现了 SP 隐匿性穿孔,并最终成功完成手术。

总的来说,这种手术技巧有如下优势:(1)操作简便迅速,经济实用;(2)可以有效发现多发的穿孔部位,避免探查漏诊;(3)避免盲目操作带来手术创伤。但是这种方法也还存在着一些不足,如可能会增加肠内压,引起细菌异位,细菌入血加重感染,导致败血症发生等。其可能的并发症还有待临床上进一步的研究。

总之,SP 病死率高,易误诊、漏诊,提高对 SP 的认识,及早诊断和手术治疗是关键。用生理盐水浸泡结肠加尿管经肛门结肠充气寻找结肠隐匿性穿孔不失为一种良好的手术技巧,可为术中准确寻找穿孔位置提供重要的线索,尤其适用于 SP 剖腹探查寻找穿孔困难的情况。

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