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区域血流阻断在肝脏手术中的应用价值

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分类号:

出版年,卷(期):页码: 2011,3(1):24-26

摘要:

摘要: 目的 探讨区域血流阻断在肝脏手术中的应用价值。方法 游离阻断需切除肝脏的肝动脉或其分支、门静脉或其属支及回流的肝静脉后切除肝叶。结果 72例肝叶切除患者中, 1例45天出院, 1例32天出院, 其余均在15~20天出院。结论 区域血流阻断可以控制肝脏切除手术中的出血量, 保留不予切除肝脏的血运, 术中、术后均对肝功能损害较轻, 是一种可行、合理的肝血流阻断方法。

Abstract: Objective To explore the value of clinical application of the hemihepatic blood flow occlusion in hepatectomy. Methods After the dissociation occlusion of the hemihepatic artery, portal vein and hepaticvein, livers were partly removed. Results One out of 72 patients who underwent lobectomy of the liver recovered after 45 days in hospital, one after 32 days and the others after 15-20 days. Conclusions The hemihepatic bloodstream occlusion may control the amount of bleeding in the operation of hemihepatic removal and keep the blood circulation of the remaining liver. It is a feasible and effective method which has little damage to the function of liver both during and after operation.

基金项目:

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