

3D虚拟软件系统在肝脏外科的应用现状

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【摘要】首先简述3D虚拟软件系统和3D虚拟软件系统如何构建3D图像模型,以及3D虚拟软件系统在熟悉、辨认肝内解剖及其病灶、虚拟肝切除术、残肝体积评估等手术规划中的应用。随后描述3D虚拟软件系统在肝癌、肝胆管结石、肝门部胆管癌等肝脏外科的临床应用现状。最后简述3D打印及3D打印在肝脏外科的临床应用进展。

【关键词】肝脏;3D;虚拟软件;虚拟肝切除术;三维重建;综述

【中图分类号】R657.3

【文献标志码】A

【文章编号】1005-202X(2017)06-0632-05

Application status of three-dimensional simulation software system in hepatic surgery

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Abstract: In this review, the authors briefly introduced the basic principles of three-dimensional (3D) simulation software system and the construction of 3D image models with 3D simulation software system, and summarized the application of 3D simulation software system in preoperative planning which included the analysis of hepatic vessels and lesions, virtual liver resection and the evaluation of residual liver volume. The application status of 3D simulation software system in liver surgery, including hepatic carcinoma, hepatolithiasis, and hilar cholangiocarcinoma were also elaborated, and finally, 3D printing and its application in hepatic surgery were introduced.

Keywords: liver; three-dimensional; simulation software; virtual hepatectomy; three-dimensional reconstruction; review

前言

肝脏具有复杂的脉管系统,无论是肝脏良性疾病,还是肝脏恶性肿瘤,进行肝切除术,常会涉及以下几个问题:一是肝脏脉管的空间解剖和病灶的毗邻关系、切除范围、剩余肝体积评估等问题;二是病灶能否完整切除的问题,与此同时是否能确保足够的剩余肝体积及其功能的完整性,以避免或减少术后肝功能不全、肝功能衰竭等并发症的发生,即要保证肿瘤完成切除,又要确保手术的安全,并希冀获得更好的预后^[1-3]。然而,传统CT等二维影像资料的解

读,通过阅片后于大脑抽象转化为3D图像,才可构建肝脏的生理和病理解剖结构,不同医师的阅片水平有区别,进而3D图像的构造会存在不确定性和偏差,从而有可能影响手术规划及正确手术决策,以及手术方式的选择。再者,残肝体积问题也是肝切除术是否安全的一个重要考量指标,而CT自带软件可准确计算肝体积,但是需影像科医生操作,通常繁琐、可执行性不佳^[4]。近年来,随着计算机技术的发展,目前3D虚拟软件系统^[5-11]应用于肝脏外科成为可行,也契合“精准肝脏外科”理念^[12],并且已彰显了其重要的辅助作用。笔者通过查阅近年3D虚拟软件系统在肝脏外科的应用相关文献并进行综述。

1 3D虚拟软件系统

将上腹部增强CT扫描获取薄层CT数据(0.625~1.500 mm DICOM格式)导入到3D重建软件进行3D重建,获取3D图像模型后,再进一步分析,包括3D可视化(肝脏适当透明化)、多角度观察,熟悉、明确正常及变

【收稿日期】2017-02-19

【基金项目】广东省自然科学基金(2014A030310393);南宁市普通外科腔镜微创中心建设项目(20153012)

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异解剖及其与肝脏病灶的关系,进行肝分段、虚拟肝切除术、计算肝体积等3D分析,并用于术中间接指导肝脏手术,即3D虚拟软件系统,如Medical Image Three Dimensional Visualization System(MI-3DVS, China)^[10]、VR-Render (IRCAD, France)^[13-14]、Synapse VINCENT (FUJIFILM, Japan)^[8, 11]、以及Hepa Vision (Mevis, Germany)^[9, 15]等。近年来,3D虚拟软件系统在辅助肝脏外科疾病的诊治、手术规划、术中间接导航中,均发挥了重要作用^[6, 8, 10]。

2 3D图像模型构建

3D图像模型构建包括:(1)CT数据采集:多排螺旋CT进行常规增强扫描(层厚5 mm)获取平扫期、动脉期、门脉期、静脉期4期数据,通过减薄处理获取薄层CT数据(层厚0.625~1.500 mm DICOM格式);(2)3D图像重建:将薄层CT数据导入3D虚拟软件系统中分析,使用基于“体绘制交互”分割算法、“区域生长法”和“面绘制”等方法,进行肝脏脉管系统(肝动脉、肝静脉、门静脉和胆管)及其病灶、周围脏器等重点重建,获取3D可视化图像模型。通过观察,可了解肝脏病灶的部位、大小、形态,以及肝脏脉管的分布、走行以及变异情况,然后进行3D分析^[8, 10-11, 13]。

3 3D虚拟软件系统手术规划的应用

通过对3D图像模型分析,即对肝脏脉管系统的解剖结构和毗邻关系进行定量分析,以及虚拟肝切除术等计算残肝体积,评估手术可行性,进而制定精准的手术方案。3D虚拟分析软件系统的发展,促进基于肝脏影像3D可视化、几何测量,以及肝脏虚拟外科手术数字外科平台的构建,通过以上定量分析,可辅助制定精确的手术规划^[6, 11]。刘允怡等^[16]指出,3D可视化技术比三维CT重建技术更具优势,前者可进行肝脏Couinaud分段,并可显示肿瘤在肝段中的具体位置,观看肝内结构、明确影响手术的血管或结构变异,通过模拟肝切除术,评估手术风险,帮助医师决定手术方式,使手术更加安全、可行。通过全面的术前规划、分析,进行选择最优手术方案,精准肝切除是避免术后发生严重并发症的关键^[4, 17-18]。

3.1 3D肝脏脉管分析和熟悉肝内解剖的重要性

肝脏是具有复杂脉管系统的器官。众多文献研究表明,肝脏脉管具有一定的变异^[19-21]。研究显示,肝动脉多存在变异,Ishigami等^[22]对84例肝移植患者分析指出,肝动脉变异增加受体肝移植后肝动脉并发症的风险,而术前了解肝动脉解剖变异可明显降低肝移植术后肝动脉并发症的可能性。门静脉亦存

在变异可能,对于门静脉Cheng氏分型^[23]Ⅱ型变异(三叉型),进行半肝切除术时,在离断门静脉分支,应避免靠近分叉处太近,至少远离分叉1 cm结扎,以避免术后门静脉狭窄的发生。对于门静脉Cheng氏分型Ⅲ、Ⅳ型,必须确保不是结扎、离断左肝门静脉分支,否则术后将导致门静脉左支缺如,而导致灾难性的后果^[24]。通过3D分析软件将二维CT图像转化为3D图像模型,可直观观察肝脏形态、肝脏病灶,以及肝脏脉管结构和可能变异的解剖结构,有助于肝脏外科疾病患者的术前诊治规划、评估和制定安全手术策略。

3.2 3D虚拟肝切除术

近年来3D虚拟分析软件系统^[25],已逐渐应用于肝胆疾病的外科诊治,通过术前3D虚拟分析并应用于指导术中操作,已经成为可行。通过术前3D分析,明确病灶与周围脉管的空间关系进行界定,然后选择最优虚拟肝切除面,进行虚拟切除术,可帮助肝脏外科医师计算残肝体积、切除的功能肝体积、残肝体积比等,有助于评估手术的可行性、安全性。而且3D模型可有助于肝胆医师在实时手术操作中,对辨认需要保留重要脉管结构(特别是变异的脉管)与毗邻于肝脏病灶关系密切者,可将术前虚拟肝切除术分析转化为实际肝切除术,从而一定程度上减少副损伤、减少手术的不确定性,进而缩短手术时间,可望获得更佳的临床疗效^[8-9, 11]。2012年,日本将术前虚拟肝切除术纳入医保范围,每例3D肝虚拟切除手术,大约花费200美元^[9],这从另一个侧面反映,3D虚拟肝切除术对肝外科有重要的辅助作用。也有研究报道,术前进行3D虚拟手术分析,可确保肝移植手术的安全性和可靠性^[26-27]。

3.3 残肝体积评估

肝切除术是否可行,目前各个肝胆研究中心采用各种评估指标,比如吲哚菁绿15 min滞留率(Indocyanine Green Retention Rate at 15 min, ICG R15)、Child-Pugh肝功能分级、终末肝病评分指标等,但临床中使用较为普遍的还是剩余肝体积比^[28-29]。术前剩余肝体积(残肝体积)的评估是肝脏手术的一个重要评估指标。对于正常肝脏,残肝体积与功能肝体积比 >0.3 ;伴肝炎肝硬化、肝脏化疗后等肝功能异常,需保留残肝体积比 >0.5 ^[30-31]。进行肝脏切除术时,术前准确评估残肝体积至关重要,高估残肝体积将可能导致术后致命性的肝功能衰竭,而低估将可能错失一个潜在的治愈性肝切除术。如近年来,进行的联合肝脏离断和门静脉结扎的二步肝切除术(Associating liver partition and portal vein ligation for staged hepatectomy, ALPPS),主要原因是患者术前

剩余肝体积的不足。进行ALPPS手术^[32],第一步先进行肝脏离断,待剩余肝体积达到一定安全范围后,再进行第二步肝切除术,以确保患者围手术期安全,减少ALPPS术后肝衰竭的发生。许多文献报道3D重建软件,基于CT数据进行3D重建除了能准确提供肝脏残肝体积测量^[33-34],还能提供肝脏脉管结构与肝脏肿瘤的空间关系,对于术前手术规划、术中手术操作都有重要的辅助作用^[10]。

4 3D虚拟软件系统在肝脏外科疾病的应用

4.1 3D虚拟软件系统在肝癌外科的应用

对于医生和患者,肝癌依然是一个具有挑战性的疾病。尽管没有一个确保的治愈办法^[35],但目前肝切除术仍然是唯一可能“治愈”的办法,特别是解剖性肝切除术^[2,36]。因此,明确并保留残肝组织的入肝血流和出肝血流非常重要。研究表明3D虚拟系统有助于解剖性肝切除术的完成,并可获得更好的预后^[1,7,37]。Ariizumi等^[11]采用3D系统对92例肝肿瘤患者进行解剖性肝切除术,获得虚拟肝切除体积和实际切除肝体积高度相关,即虚拟切除肝体积和实际切除肝体积高度一致性,说明3D系统有助于解剖性肝切除术。Bégin等^[13]采用3D虚拟外科规划软件对43例肝切除术患者也得出类似的结果,说明3D技术对精准肝切除术有良好的辅助作用。Wang等^[37]采用3D软件应用于肝切除术,与传统肝切除术相比,3D分析有助于进行精细的解剖肝肿瘤周围脉管,从而手术可更安全和精准。尽管3D虚拟分析系统提高了准确的肝体积测量和外科切缘,但尚未能完全解决术中实时导航肝脏手术^[6],主要原因是肝脏的形变及基准点变化等难题尚未完全攻克^[38]。

4.2 3D虚拟软件系统在肝胆管结石外科的应用

肝胆管结石病因复杂,手术方式选择不当常常是造成肝胆管结石患者术后结石残留率、复发率较高的主要原因之一。在病程晚期,部分患者可发生继发性胆汁性肝硬化、肝实质毁损,严重者继发肝胆管细胞癌等,严重影响患者生活质量及生存期。

由于肝脏复杂的胆道结构及其病变可导致肝脏萎缩-肥大综合征、肝门转位等,使肝脏解剖变得更加复杂。通过3D虚拟分析系统,可对肝胆管结石复杂解剖关系得以更精准把握,进而指导精准的手术方案制定。3D虚拟分析系统应用于肝胆管结石治疗,比传统手术更高效,具有结石清除率高、手术时间短、术后胆管结石复发率低等优点^[39-40]。3D虚拟技术辅助经皮肝穿刺硬质胆道镜碎石取石术(Percutaneous Transhepatic Cholangioscopic Lithotripsy, PTC-

SL)治疗肝胆管结石,可减少手术时间、术中出血、术中出血,提高肝胆管结石即时清除率,减少术后住院时间及手术并发症,是治疗肝胆管结石安全有效的方法^[41]。3D虚拟技术可达到数字化肝胆管解剖、优化经皮肝造瘘通道建立时间、指导PTCSL精准手术入路,缩短治疗周期、减低手术并发症,提高PTCSL手术的成功率,改善患者预后^[41-42]。3D虚拟技术在肝胆管结石诊治方面的应用成为可行,且可获得较好的效果^[39-41]。

4.3 3D虚拟系统在肝门部胆管癌的应用

肝门部胆管癌根治性切除可改善患者远期预后。然而能否准确判断肝门部肿瘤浸润程度和肝门复杂的解剖结构会影响制定恰当的手术切除方案,进而影响可否根治性切除。“一站式”3D分析系统提供比磁共振胰胆管成像更重要的肝门解剖信息,可清晰辨认可能变异的解剖关系和可疑的血管侵犯,并且可以评估在肿瘤的浸润范围与解剖标志P点和U点的关系,有助于胆管切线界定,进而提高阴性切缘,提高根治性切除率。Ning等^[43]对47例Bismuth III肝门部胆管癌采用3D虚拟软件系统进行分析,说明该系统有助于精确掌握肝门部解剖结构,以及胆道树和血管走行,有利于手术规划,可提高手术的安全性,即可减少手术时间和减少术中出血。术前3D虚拟手术可让临床医师演练手术步骤,熟悉手术流程,增强医师术中配合程度,减少手术时间,减少术中出血,从而降低手术风险。3D系统有助于提供准确的肝门部解剖信息,且在术前精确手术规划有重要意义,并能精准指导手术治疗^[5]。术前3D重建精准评估肿瘤浸润范围和可切除性,可为患者制订个体化的手术预案,减少盲目的剖腹探查^[44]。通过3D分析有助于提高肝门部胆管癌的根治性切除率。

5 3D打印技术在肝脏外科手术的临床应用

3D打印,也叫“增材制造”,基于3D数字模型,通常是采用逐层制造方式将材料结合起来的工艺^[45]。将3D图像模型STL格式文件导入3D打印相关软件建模后,发送至3D打印机进行逐层打印,通过打印处理后可获得肝脏3D物理模型^[46-47]。通常,肝脏3D重建可与肝脏3D打印无缝隙连接。在3D重建图像模型中,选取感兴趣的3D图像模型STL格式(比如肝动脉、门静脉、胆道系统和肝脏病灶的STL格式文件等),导入到3D打印软件进行相关处理后,发送到3D打印机打印即可获得。肝脏3D打印将不可触及的3D重建图像转变为可触及的逼真3D物理模型,后者可精准呈现生理和病理解剖结构,使得肝脏的复杂

结构变得更加直观^[48]。

肝脏3D打印物理模型能真实立体地展示肝肿瘤病灶与肝脏脉管的空间关系,将3D打印模型带入手术室,与术中实时手术进行比对,手术操作在3D打印模型辅助下,外科医生可精确定位病灶、确定手术切除平面,实时导航重要脉管的分离和肝肿瘤病灶的完整整块切除,并可避免重要解剖结构副损伤,从而提高手术的根治性切除,降低手术风险^[49]。

Nizar等^[46]采用肝脏3D打印用于活体肝移植术中,顺利完成供体肝切除和受体全肝切除手术。Takagi等^[50]采用肝脏3D打印模型辅助完成了肝门部胆管癌患者大块肝切除术。Igami等^[51]采用肝脏3D打印模型辅助小肝癌肝切除术中,获得阴性切缘。Xiang等^[52]采用肝脏3D打印辅助复杂性巨块型肝癌伴有门脉血管变异的肝切除术研究中显示,肝脏3D打印可提高手术安全性和减少手术风险。

未来3D打印技术可能会彻底改变医疗领域,并引发现代外科医学的革新,而且有可能改变外科医生、多团队协作、医疗健康发展模型的格局^[53]。

6 展望

3D虚拟软件系统作为辅助肝脏外科的一项重要工具,随着其发展的不断完善、3D打印技术的成熟,以及肝脏外科术中实时导航关键技术的突破,未来肝脏外科将会更加精准、安全、高效。

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(编辑:陈丽霞)