

## 论 著

## 胶囊内镜滞留原因及处理

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**【摘要】目的:**探讨胶囊内镜滞留的原因及处理。**方法:**回顾性分析2005年4月~2008年4月行胶囊内镜检查173例,结果:173例胶囊内镜检查中,共发生胶囊内镜滞留4例,发生率为2.3%,其中2例行手术治疗,2例观察后自行排出。**结论:**胶囊内镜滞留是胶囊内镜检查中较严重并发症,若无梗阻发生,可行观察,若出现梗阻,应及时手术治疗。

**【关键词】**胶囊内镜;胶囊滞留;不明原因消化道出血

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## Analysis and management of capsule retention during capsule endoscopy

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**[Abstract]Objective:**To analyse the causes and management of capsule retention during capsule endoscopy. **Methods:**A retrospective review of 173 patients undergoing capsule endoscopy were analysed. **Results:**Capsule retention was happened in 4 cases. Laparotomy was administered in 2 of the 4 cases to remove the impacted capsule because of small intestinal obstruction. Capsule was excreted 4 weeks and 24 weeks respectively after ingestion in the remaining 2 cases. **Conclusion:**Capsule retention is a rare and serious complication in the examination of capsule endoscopy. Once intestinal obstruction was happened in capsule retention, laparotomy should be administered to remove the capsule.

**[Key words]** Capsule endoscopy; Capsule retention; Obscure gastrointestinal bleeding

胶囊内镜(capsule endoscopy, CE)的发明,对于小肠疾病的诊断起到了重大的促进作用,它对不明原因消化道出血及其它小肠疾病的诊断有着重要的意义。但在CE检查过程中,胶囊滞留(capsule retention)是一个较少见又较严重并发症,有时需要手术解除由此造成的梗阻。本文回顾性分析了2005年4月~2008年4月我院CE检查发生胶囊滞留的情况及其处理方法。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 临床资料:**2005年4月~2008年4月我院共行CE检查173例,其中男124例,女49例,平均年龄45.6岁(18~81岁)。其中不明原因消化道出血146例,慢性腹泻18例,慢性腹痛9例。

**1.2 检查方法:**采用重庆金山科技集团的OMOM胶囊内镜系统,包括OMOM胶囊内镜(大小13 mm×27.9 mm),图像记录仪,影像工作站。患者在检查前8小时开始禁食并服用甘露醇250 ml清洁肠道,吞服胶囊后4小时内禁食,记录胶囊进入十二指肠及通过回盲瓣的时间。检查结束后,要求患者仔细检查粪便,确认胶囊排出体外。若72小时仍未确认胶囊排出,或出现肠道梗阻症状,即行腹部透视或腹部摄片检查,明确胶囊是否排出以及观察胶囊位置。若胶囊在肠道内停留时间超过2周,或采取干预措施(如内窥镜、手术取出等)取出胶囊,则判断为胶囊滞留。

## 2 结果

在173例检查过程中,有4例发生胶囊滞留,发生率为2.31%。其中1例为女性肠结核患者,发生胶囊滞留后,前3月腹部透视显示胶囊主要滞留于第三组小肠,因患者无肠道梗阻症状,即随访并同时抗结核治疗,24周后胶囊完整排出。另外3例均为Crohn's病,均滞留于末端回肠,其中1例胶囊于4周后排出。另外2例患者因发生肠道梗阻症状而手术取出(见图1)。术中及术后患者无严重并发症发生。

## 3 讨论

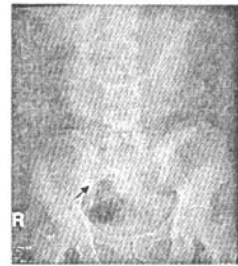


图1 患者吞入胶囊后第三天,胶囊嵌顿于回肠末端,并发肠梗阻。手术证实为Crohn's病并回肠末端狭窄。

CE与双囊小肠镜均能直观地观察整个小肠黏膜的病变情况,是小肠疾病诊断史上的一个重要里程碑。尽管双气囊小肠镜同时具有对病变进行活检及治疗的作用,但CE具有创伤小,易检查,易被患者接受等优点,同时由于检查费用的问题,可以作为小肠镜检查前的筛选手段,为小肠镜提供依据<sup>[1]</sup>。

在CE检查过程中,较少见但较严重的并发症即为胶囊滞留,一些患者而需要外科手术解除胶囊嵌顿造成的梗阻。目前认为,当胶囊在肠道内停留时间超过2周,或必须采取干预措施(如内窥镜、手术等)才能取出胶囊,则判断为胶囊滞留<sup>[2]</sup>。目前市场所用胶囊大小相差不大,如OMOM胶囊大小为13 mm×27.9 mm,而PillCam SB胶囊为11 mm×26 mm,正常情况下其均能顺利通过消化道,当肿瘤、炎症或粘连导致消化道有严重狭窄时,使胶囊发生通过障碍,导致胶囊滞留。一般认为,胶囊滞留发生率为1.5%左右<sup>[3]</sup>。但也有报道高达13%<sup>[4]</sup>。其发生率与被检查者的病种有关,在明确有Crohn's病的患者和NSAID患者,其胶囊滞留发生率较高<sup>[5]</sup>,而不明原因消化道出血则相对较低,胶囊滞留时间最长者达2.5年<sup>[7]</sup>。

一般认为,患者有肠梗阻症状或放射学检查提示有肠道梗阻或狭窄迹象时,应作为CE检查禁忌证<sup>[8]</sup>。目前有研究各种手段来预测胶囊滞留发生的可能性,对于那些有高度滞留潜在性

的患者,应避免行胶囊内镜检查。小肠造影(small bowel follow through)虽能检测小肠狭窄,但是漏诊率较高<sup>[9]</sup>。目前应用较成功的是试用胶囊(patency capsule)。试用胶囊大小与正式胶囊相同,由压缩乳糖和硫酸钡构成。吞服后,若因肠道狭窄在体内滞留时,超过40~100小时就会崩解,崩解后的残留物可顺利通过狭窄,防止发生梗阻。当试用胶囊顺利通过,预示可以进行胶囊内镜检查;若试用胶囊发生滞留,提示肠道有狭窄存在,不应进行胶囊内镜检查。即使有明确的肠道狭窄,只要试用胶囊能通过,说明CE可通过肠道狭窄处,仍可进行CE检查<sup>[10,11]</sup>。

胶囊滞留发生后,根据病情变化可采取不同的手段。若有肠道梗阻发生,应尽快解决。解决的常用手段有手术<sup>[12]</sup>,小肠镜取出等<sup>[13]</sup>。手术除了取出嵌顿的胶囊外,还能同时对狭窄的病变进行治疗。本组病人共有2例因出现肠梗阻而手术治疗均成功,无严重并发症发生。当无梗阻症状发生时,可进行随访观察。文献报道最长滞留时间为2.5年。

胶囊滞留在CE检查中虽然少见,但易出现肠梗阻等严重并发症。在进行CE检查前,应对患者进行风险评估,对于有潜在肠道狭窄的患者,可行试用胶囊检查。在CE检查过程中,一旦出现胶囊滞留,应根据不同情况采取合适措施。

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## 辛伐他汀对慢性心力衰竭患者血清肌钙蛋白I及心功能的影响

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**[摘要]**目的:探讨辛伐他汀对慢性心力衰竭(CHF)患者血清心肌钙蛋白I(cTnI)和心功能的影响。方法:入选代偿性CHF患者102例,将其随机分为辛伐他汀组(n=59)和对照组(n=43),两组均给予常规抗心力衰竭治疗,辛伐他汀组在常规治疗基础上加用辛伐他汀10 mg,每晚1次,疗程12周。对比两组治疗前后左心室舒张末期径(LVEDD)、左心室射血分数(LVEF)及血清cTnI浓度的变化。结果:治疗12周后,辛伐他汀组LVEDD、cTnI明显下降(64.5±4.3 vs 46.7±3.2)mm, P<0.01、(2.13±0.92 vs 1.09±0.35)μg/L, P<0.01, LVEF升高(32.3±4.1 vs 43.2±3.9%, P<0.01),并与对照组比较差异有统计学意义。结论:对于CHF患者辛伐他汀10 mg,每晚1次,可以保护心脏功能,提高射血分数,降低cTnI。

**[关键词]**慢性心力衰竭;辛伐他汀;左心功能;血清心肌钙蛋白I

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### Effects of simvastatin on cardiac function and serum cardiac troponin I in patients with chronic heart failure

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**[Abstract] Objective:** To investigate the change of cardiac function and serum cardiac troponin I (cTnI) in the patients with chronic heart failure (CHF) after simvastatin treatment. **Methods:** One hundred and two patients with CHF were randomly divided into simvastatin group (59 cases) and control group (43 cases). The patients in the simvastatin group were given simvastatin 10 mg/d for 12 weeks besides conventional therapy. Serum cTnI and echocardiographic indices were evaluated before and after 12 week's therapy. **Results:** The value of serum cTnI and left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDD) was significantly lower after 12 week's therapy than that before in simvastatin group. left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) was higher (P<0.01) and the difference was significant compared with control group (P<0.01). **Conclusion:** Simvastatin 10 mg/d may improve cardiac function and suppress serum cTnI in the patients with CHF

**[Key words]** Chronic heart failure; Simvastatin; Left ventricular function; Serum cardiac troponin I