

# 成人食管异物阻塞的诊断与治疗



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**【摘要】** 食管异物阻塞是临床常见的急症, 好发于儿童, 成人食管异物发生率较低, 多发生于智力障碍或牙齿缺如的人群。临床多表现为突发的吞咽困难、胸痛等症状。绝大多数的食管异物可自行排除, 约 20% 的异物需要通过内镜的方式取出, 只有不到 1% 的食管异物内镜无法取出, 或者内镜取出风险过高需外科手术取出。食管异物如果诊断及时, 处理得当很少引起严重并发症, 如不能及时诊断或治疗方式不正确可引起食管穿孔甚至死亡。

**【关键词】** 食管异物; 内镜; 穿孔; 手术

## Diagnosis and treatment of adult esophageal foreign body ingestion

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**【Abstract】** Foreign body ingestion is common in emergency. The vast majority of foreign body ingestion occur in the pediatric population and adults with mentally impaired and edentulous. The typical clinical manifestation of foreign body ingestion including acute onset of dysphagia and chest pain. Most of the ingested foreign bodies pass without the need of intervention; however, about 20% of esophageal foreign body ingestion require endoscopic removal. While less than 1% will need surgery for foreign body extraction. Timely diagnosis and properly treatment are associated with low mortality and morbidity rate, while delayed diagnosis and improperly treatment always lead to severe complication even esophageal perforation or death.

**【Key words】** Esophageal foreign body; endoscopy; perforation; surgery

食管是人最容易发生异物阻塞的器官, 50%~75% 的异物阻塞发生在食管<sup>[1-2]</sup>。绝大多数的食管异物都能自行排出而不需任何干预, 大约 20% 的食管异物需要通过内镜等方式取出<sup>[3]</sup>, 少部分内镜无法取出的食管异物需要外科手术取出。本文就成人食管异物的诊断与治疗做一综述。

### 1 流行病学

食管异物是常见的临床急症, 在美国, 每年约有 127,000 人因食管异物阻塞需急诊处理, 约占所有紧急内镜治疗的 4%<sup>[1,4]</sup>。75% 的食管异物发生在 0.5~6 岁的儿童, 硬币是导致儿童食管阻塞最常见的异物<sup>[5]</sup>。成人食管异物发生率较低, 多发生于智力障碍或牙齿缺如的人群, 最常见异物为食物, 约

占总量的 2/3, 其中中国和整个亚洲地区以鱼骨最为常见<sup>[1,6]</sup>, 其它常见的异物还包括药物包装、假牙、硬币等。除了意外发生的食管异物外, 监狱的囚犯, 毒贩还可能主动吞咽一些尖锐的物品、毒品等造成食管阻塞<sup>[7]</sup>。一些食管结构或功能性疾病如食管憩室、嗜酸细胞食管炎、贲门失弛缓和食管肿瘤也会增加食管异物阻塞等风险<sup>[8]</sup>。食管异物阻塞最经常发生的地方是在食管的三个生理性狭窄的部位, 分别是食管上括约肌、食管与主动脉交接部和膈肌裂孔处, 既往曾做过食管手术或者先天性食管发育异常的患者, 更容易发生食管异物阻塞<sup>[7]</sup>。

### 2 临床症状

食管异物阻塞最典型的临床表现为突发的吞咽困难, 发生食管异物阻塞后, 成人和年龄较大的儿童能够回忆病史并描述胸部疼痛不适、吞咽困难等症状, 诊断并不困难。对于存在精神障碍的患者

和年龄较小的儿童,食管异物阻塞的诊断往往较为困难,患者可表现出拒食、呕吐、喘息、呕血等症状,容易与其它疾病混淆,导致食管异物不能及时发现,引起食管穿孔、食管主动脉瘘等严重并发症,还有的异物甚至阻塞数年或数十年才被发现<sup>[7,9]</sup>。

如果异物导致食管穿孔,患者的症状往往较重,具体表现取决于穿孔的部位和时间。颈段食管的穿孔常导致颈部的红肿,皮下捻发音,胸、腹段食管穿孔常表现为胸痛、气促、发热、脉速、感染性休克等<sup>[10-11]</sup>,食管穿孔导致食管主动脉瘘可表现为大呕血甚至出血性休克等症<sup>[12-13]</sup>。

食管异物阻塞通过内镜检查即能明确诊断,但对于怀疑骨性或尖锐异物阻塞时,必须行X线片或其他影像学检查,以评估异物的位置、大小、形状以及是否存在穿孔。然而包括鱼刺在内的一些骨性异物可能在影像片上不显影<sup>[6,14]</sup>。食道造影剂会附着在异物及食管粘膜上,干扰内镜的视野,耽误内镜检查的时间,且存在误吸的风险,不建议使用。怀疑食管穿孔的患者禁忌行钡剂食道造影。CT,尤其是三维重建CT对于食管异物的诊断有很高的价值,是首选影像学检查方法<sup>[7,15-16]</sup>。内镜检查是诊断食管异物的最重要的手段,对于怀疑食管异物阻塞,且持续存在食道梗阻症状的患者,不管影像学检查是否有异常发现,都需要行胃镜检查评估。

### 3 食管异物的处理

绝大多数的食管阻塞都能自行排出而不需要任何处理,如果异物阻塞时间超过24h都需要取出<sup>[17]</sup>,高危的食管异物不管胃是否已经排空,需紧急取出<sup>[7,15]</sup>。异物在食管内留存时间超过24h,并发症的发生率将升高两倍,如果留存时间超过72h,发生并发症的几率将升高7倍<sup>[18]</sup>。多学科团队联合会诊评估对于食管异物处理策略的制定有重要的意义<sup>[15]</sup>。食管异物的处理方法取决于异物的类型、阻塞的位置和患者临床症状。美国胃肠镜协会消化道异物治疗指南提出,对于食管异物阻塞的患者,理想的处理流程是应首先对气道进行评估,排除气道阻塞,然后再通过病史采集、影像学检查评估干预的时机和处置方法,异物取出后还要监测是否发生并发症,并对并发症进行治疗<sup>[17]</sup>。

食管异物首选内镜下取出,根据病情的严重程度可分为紧急内镜取出、急诊内镜取出、非急诊内镜取出。如果患者食管完全阻塞,口腔分泌物不能

咽下,或电池等腐蚀性异物阻塞以及尖锐的异物阻塞食道需紧急内镜下取出,不论患者是否空腹;如果梗阻的不是尖锐的异物,食管没有完全阻塞,或者尖锐的异物已经通过贲门到了胃可以经过准备后在24h内急诊内镜取出;胃内的钝性异物一般无需取出,但如果3~4周后,异物仍未排出,可择期胃镜取出异物<sup>[15]</sup>。超过95%的异物能通过内镜取出<sup>[2-3]</sup>,软质内镜和硬质食管镜均可用于食管异物取出,常规软质内镜能够完成绝大多数的异物取出,偶尔需使用经鼻小口径胃镜<sup>[7]</sup>。硬质食管镜的操作通道大,取物钳抓持力更强能够取出部分软质内镜无法取出的异物<sup>[19]</sup>,但硬质食管镜导致食管穿孔的并发症高于软质内镜,因此硬质食管镜使用较少,仅用于处理软质内镜取出失败的上段食管异物<sup>[20]</sup>。少数患者如果内镜取出失败,或者内镜医师评估内镜取出风险过大,经过多学科团队讨论后,可外科手术取出食管异物。

### 4 食管异物穿孔的处理

穿孔食管异物阻塞最严重的并发症,食管穿孔中,异物导致的穿孔,大约占12%<sup>[21]</sup>。食管管壁薄,尖锐的异物容易导致食管穿孔,在解剖上,食管紧邻主动脉、气管等重要器官,食管穿孔后消化液和食物残渣常随着破口进入纵隔或胸膜腔,可导致严重的纵隔感染、感染性休克、多器官功能衰竭甚至死亡<sup>[22-23]</sup>。尖锐的食管异物还可能损伤临近的结构,如气管、大血管等,形成食管气管瘘或食管主动脉瘘,从而引起严重的后果。食管异物穿孔及时诊断和治疗意义重大,研究发现,食管穿孔诊断时间超过24h,整体死亡率将升高1倍<sup>[21]</sup>。由于食管异物穿孔往往病史较为明确,一般能早期明确诊断并及时干预,且破口较自发性食管破裂等其他食管穿孔小,食管肌层收缩能限制,甚至关闭食管破口,因此食管异物穿孔导致的纵隔感染往往较轻,有的仅表现为少量的纵隔气肿,及时内镜或手术干预能够获得满意的治疗效果,总体死亡率约为2%<sup>[24]</sup>,远低于自发性食管破裂的死亡率。不恰当的食管异物处理方法,如强行吞咽大块食物推挤阻塞的异物,可导致破口增大,临近器官损伤加重。部分患者异物穿孔后症状较轻,延误了诊断及治疗,穿孔的异物引起局限性脓肿形成,长期反复刺激周围血管、支气管,造成管壁腐蚀性损伤,可导致突发的呕血或咯血,危及患者生命。

发生食管异物穿孔的患者需禁食禁饮,全肠外营养,使用广谱抗生素抗感染,质子泵抑制剂抑制

胃酸分泌。24 h 内发生的食管穿孔,且病情稳定,胸腔及纵隔感染较轻的患者,首选内镜下治疗<sup>[7]</sup>,内镜下有效的治疗的方式为食管异物取出联合内镜下夹闭破口<sup>[25]</sup>。还有研究指出内镜下食管支架置入可以有效的堵住破口,早期恢复经口进食,能显著地缩短住院时间,减少并发症发生率和手术率<sup>[26]</sup>。对于食管穿孔时间超过 24 h,纵隔或胸腔较重,或内镜取出失败的患者常需要行手术治疗,手术根据穿孔的位置分别由胸外科或普外科完成,根据异物的类型,患者的一般情况,穿孔的时间,以及纵隔、胸腔或腹腔感染的状况可选择腔镜或开放手术。手术的操作为异物取出,纵隔、胸腔或腹腔感染病灶清除,发生穿孔的食管,应尽量选择一期修复。

## 5 食管异物治疗的效果

食管异物阻塞如能早期发现,及时、正确选择治疗方式,治疗效果良好。由于对并发症的定义不同,不同研究报导的食管异物取出后并发症差别较大,并发症发生率从 0%~38% 不等<sup>[1,27-30]</sup>。超过 24 h 未取出异物、动物骨性异物阻塞是导致并发症最常见的原因,也有研究发现,年龄超过 50 岁,中、上段食管阻塞是导致并发症的独立危险因素<sup>[29-30]</sup>。如果异物取出困难,异物取出后至少应留院观察 24 h 并监测患者的生命体征和有无食管穿孔的症状。

综上,成人食管异物需早期识别、诊断并根据异物的类型,阻塞的时间、位置、是否穿孔等情况综合选择治疗方式。

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