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## 中药联合微创旋切术治疗慢性非哺乳期乳腺炎 30 例

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**[摘要]** 目的: 探讨应用自拟疏肝解郁、健脾化痰方联合麦默通微创旋切术加放置引流管治疗慢性非哺乳期乳腺炎(non-puerperal mastitis, NPM)的临床疗效。方法: 回顾性分析无锡市中医医院2019年1月至2020年5月收治的30例慢性NPM的患者资料, 所有患者经过前期治疗后炎症控制且病灶局限后, 在超声引导下行乳腺炎症病灶麦默通微创旋切术加放置引流管, 术后予自拟疏肝解郁、健脾化痰方加减治疗。结果: 30例患者病灶均被切除, 术后病理均被证实为NPM, 其中肉芽肿性小叶乳腺炎16例(53.4%), 导管周围炎12例(40%), 慢性间质性炎1例(3.3%), 浆细胞性乳腺炎1例(3.3%)。术后引流置管3~7 d, 总引流量20~237 mL, 切口3~10 d内愈合。其中, 4例出现切口周围轻度瘀斑, 7~14 d内完全吸收。术后3个月时随访, 5例创腔内有轻度血肿; 术后6个月时随访, 均无复发, 切口愈合良好、瘢痕小、外形美容效果好。结论: 自拟疏肝解郁、健脾化痰方联合超声引导下麦默通微创旋切术加引流治疗慢性NPM疗效可靠, 安全可行, 并保持了乳房的外形美观, 值得临床运用与推广。

**[关键词]** 微创旋切术; 中药治疗; 非哺乳期乳腺炎

## Treatment of chronic non-puerperal mastitis with traditional Chinese medicine combined with vacuum-assisted mammotome system: 30 case reports

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**Abstract** **Objective:** To explore the clinical efficacy on the treatment of chronic non-puerperal mastitis by applying traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) for soothing the liver and relieving depression, invigorating the spleen to remove phlegm, combined with vacuum-assisted mammotome system and drainage. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis of the data of 30 patients with chronic mastitis admitted to our hospital from January 2019 to May 2020 was performed in this study. All patients had been treated with pre-treatment and the inflammatory lesions were controlled and localized. The lesions of mastitis were resected and patients were treated with the ultrasound-guided mammotome system with a drainage tube placed in the cavity after admission, combined with the postoperative treatment of TCM for soothing the liver and relieving depression, invigorating the spleen to remove phlegm. **Results:**

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Thirty patients were subjected to inflammation resection, and all were confirmed to be non-puerperal mastitis in postoperative pathology, in which there were 16 cases of granulomatous lobular mastitis (53.4%), 12 cases of periductal mastitis (40%), 1 case of chronic interstitial nephritis (3.3%), 1 case of plasma cell mastitis (3.3%). The catheter was drained for 3–7 days after the operation, the total drainage volume was 20–237 mL, and the incision healed within 3–10 days. Four cases had mild ecchymosis around the incision, there was mild ecchymosis which was totally absorbed in 7–14 days. Three months after the operation, all patients were followed up, and 5 had a mild hematoma in the wound cavity; 6 months after the operation, there was no recurrence, the incision healed well, a small scar, and the shape of the breast was not deformed. **Conclusion:** TCM for soothing the liver and relieving depression, invigorating the spleen to remove phlegm, combined with ultrasound-guided, vacuum-assisted mammotome system and drainage for the treatment of chronic Non-puerperal mastitis lesions is effective, safe and feasible, and it maintains the aesthetic shape of the breast, which is worthy of clinical application and promotion.

**Keywords** vacuum-assisted mammotome system; traditional Chinese medicine; non-puerperal mastitis

非哺乳期乳腺炎(non-puerperal mastitis, NPM)是一种良性炎症性疾病,发病率逐年递增<sup>[1]</sup>,其病因及发病机制不明确,有病程长、迁延难愈及反复发作的特点。其高复发率和难治性易引起患者身心疲惫,甚至会导致紧张、焦虑等不良心理反应<sup>[2]</sup>。目前西医治疗最有效的方法为口服糖皮质激素及手术治疗,但手术往往切除范围较大,对乳房外形影响较大,而糖皮质激素治疗则存在一系列激素相关不良反应。麦默通微创旋切术已广泛运用于乳房良性肿物切除活检中,具有手术时间短、切口小、乳房外形改变小的优点<sup>[3]</sup>。中医中药治疗NPM有独特的优势,近年来许多学者应用中医中药治疗NPM取得了满意的疗效,两者结合治疗慢性NPM既能保持乳房外形,又能降低其复发风险,提高治愈率<sup>[4]</sup>。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 对象

回顾性分析2019年1月至2020年5月无锡市中医医院收治的慢性NPM女性患者30例,年龄21~50(33.43±7.64)岁。有生育史29例,有流产史21例,流产次数1~4次。患者的体重指数(body mass index, BMI)为(24.08±4.20) kg/m<sup>2</sup>,其中13例≥24 kg/m<sup>2</sup>。在30例患者中,左侧乳腺炎10例,右侧乳腺炎19例,双侧乳腺炎1例。病程1~24(9.43±5.76)个月。患者均未接受过糖皮质激素及抗结核类药物治疗。

### 1.2 临床表现

30例患者均为NPM,均经过抗生素治疗及

中药治疗,其中13例成脓期患者给予切开引流治疗,2例患者脓肿自发性破溃。治疗后患者病情稳定,肿块较前缩小且局限,无疼痛,皮肤无红肿,触诊可触及质中等偏硬肿块,边界不清,大小局限。引流及脓肿破溃患者切口或窦道开口愈合良好,皮肤可见陈旧性瘢痕,部分可触及瘘管。3例患者挤压乳头后有淡黄色溢液。

### 1.3 病理诊断标准

组织病理学检查诊断为炎症性疾病,其中导管扩张症及导管周围炎表现为乳腺导管高度扩张,扩张导管周围可见淋巴细胞、浆细胞和中性粒细胞浸润。肉芽肿性乳腺炎表现以乳腺小叶单位为中心的非干酪样肉芽肿,多灶性分布,伴或不伴微脓肿<sup>[5]</sup>。浆细胞性乳腺炎被认为是导管扩张症及导管周围炎的另一发展阶段,表现为导管周围出现小灶性脂肪坏死,伴有以浆细胞为主的大量组织细胞、淋巴细胞浸润<sup>[6]</sup>。

### 1.4 仪器设备

彩超仪器:美国GE LOGIQ-P5彩色超声诊断仪,探头频率7~12 MHz。手术器械:美国强生公司生产的一次性超声引导下麦默通(Mammotome)8号穿刺旋切(探)针刀头、真空抽吸泵、控制台等。负压引流瓶:德国美多医疗股份有限公司生产的真空负压引流装置及附件(200ML全套装CH8)。

### 1.5 治疗方法

术前在彩超定位下确定病灶范围及位置,在病灶下方低位选取切口。切口、病灶周围及乳房后间隙局部浸润麻醉后,作长3~5 mm的切口。在

超声同步监控引导下采用麦默通8G旋切针穿刺至病灶下, 逐个切除所有无回声、混合回声及低回声团块, 最后切除瘘管, 直至表皮下方。通过对穿刺针的角度、深度的调整扩大范围完整切除病灶(图1), 术中通过肉眼观察病灶切缘初为正常腺体或脂肪组织, 术后彩超再次探查确认病灶完整切除, 无残留。其后用中弯止血钳从切口伸至针道内钝性打通各残腔, 用50 mL针筒抽取生理盐水、双氧水在残腔内反复冲洗后, 予切口内放置

负压引流管1枚, 固定皮肤后引流(图2)。术后使用弹力绷带加压包扎。出血较多者, 及时有效按压创腔位置15 min以止血。术后第1天开始, 予患者口服自拟疏肝解郁、健脾化痰方4周。药物组成: 柴胡、当归、茯苓、黄芩、生地黄、夏枯草、白芍、白术、半夏、陈皮各10 g, 伴有溢液者加薏苡仁15 g, 伴有疼痛者加乳香10 g、没药10 g, 出血量多者加茜草10 g。患者手术住院过程中均未使用抗生素。

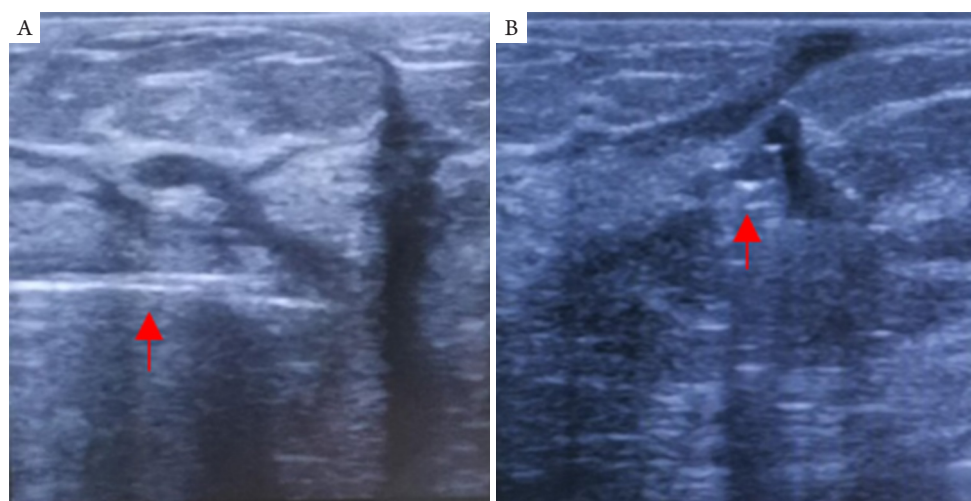


图1 微创旋切刀切除病灶, 图中可见树枝样窦道, 右图可见窦道伸至皮下, 箭头所指处分别为旋切针的平行面及十字交叉面

Figure 1 Resection of lesions was performed with a minimally invasive rotary cutter; there was sinus like branches which extended to subcutaneous in the right image; the arrows point to the parallel plane and the cross plane of the rotary cutting scalpel



图2 手术切口及低位负压引流

Figure 2 Surgical incision and negative pressure drainage in low position

## 2 结果

### 2.1 一般结果

30例患者病灶均被一次性完整切除。病灶直径范围1.3~6.0(平均3.54) cm, 切口大小3~5(平均3.73) mm。

### 2.2 病理结果

在30例患者中, 术后病理肉芽肿性小叶乳腺炎16例(53.4%), 导管周围炎12例(40%), 慢性间质性炎1例(3.3%), 浆细胞性乳腺炎1例(3.3%; 图3)。

### 2.3 切口愈合及并发症结果

患者术后第1天引流管引流量0~130 mL。术后

引流3~7 d, 总引流量为20~237 mL。其中术后活动性出血量多1例, 予患者2联止血药联合用药、补液及手掌根部按压创腔20 min, 再弹力绷带加压包扎后出血减少。4例患者术后出现切口周围轻度皮下淤血, 均在7~14 d内吸收。所有患者切口在引流管拔出后3~10 d内愈合。术后未出现创腔积液、切口感染、延迟愈合等并发症。

### 2.4 随访结果

术后每隔3个月至门诊随访, 予体格检查、血常规及彩超。术后3个月时复查, 5例患者残腔内仍有少量血肿, 乳房大小、形状与术前基本一致, 所有患者均未出现复发。术后6个月时, 患者均未出现复发, 切口愈合良好, 外形美容效果好(图4、5)。

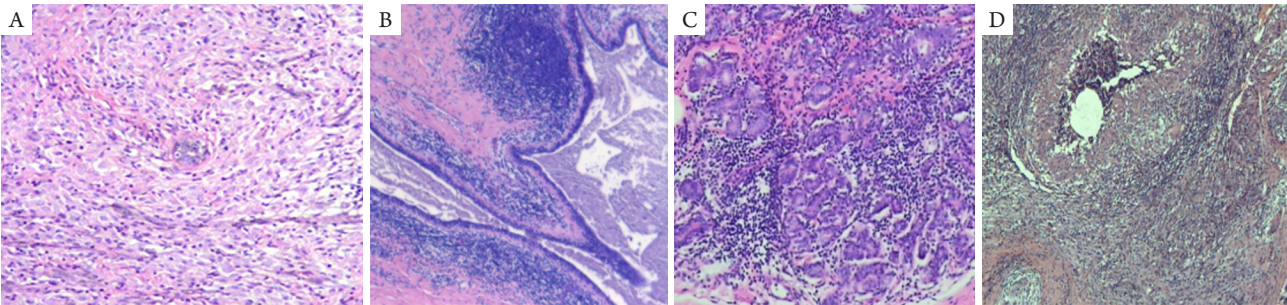


图3 病理组织HE染色( $\times 10$ )

Figure 3 HE staining of pathological tissues ( $\times 10$ )

(A)乳腺终末导管小叶萎缩, 小叶中心性肉芽肿形成, 微脓肿形成; (B)乳腺导管高度扩张, 导管周围见淋巴细胞、浆细胞浸润; (C)乳腺间质内淋巴细胞浸润; (D)乳腺导管周围淋巴细胞、浆细胞及中性粒细胞浸润, 伴组织细胞反应。

(A) Terminal ductal-lobule unit atrophy, central lobular granuloma formation, micro-abscess formation; (B) the mammary ducts were highly dilated and infiltrated with lymphocytes and plasma cells; (C) lymphocytes infiltrated the breast stroma; (D) periductal lymphocytes of the breast, plasma cells and neutrophils infiltrated periductal region with a histiocytic reaction.



图4 双侧慢性乳腺炎, 左侧开放传统手术与右侧微创术后对比

Figure 4 A patient with bilateral chronic mastitis, traditional open surgery on the left side and micro-invasive surgery on the right side



图5 瘻管口及切口愈合良好, 外形良好无改变

Figure 5 The fistula orifice and incision healed well, and the shape of breast was good without change

### 3 讨论

NPM是一种非特异性炎症性疾病,可分为急性期、僵块期、脓肿期及瘻管期,其中急性期可表现为红肿疼痛,部分伴有发热。根据患者临床症状、体征结合彩超、钼靶、磁共振等辅助检查不难诊断,但病理学检查是诊断的金标准,尤其需通过病理与炎性乳腺癌相鉴别。取材时,可通过细针穿刺、微创旋切穿刺活检、切取组织活检等方式获取标本进行病理检查。但由于炎症病灶形态多样,穿刺活检组织量少,在超声引导下穿刺活检可以尽量避免脓液区及已形成的瘻管区,选择实性且回声均匀的病灶区域,增加活检的取材率、提高诊断的准确率。李晓娜等<sup>[7]</sup>的研究显示:64例超声引导下炎性病灶病理诊断准确率高达96.9%,明显高于单纯辅助检查的诊断率。8G麦默通旋切针刀槽长约2.5 cm,宽约4 mm<sup>[8]</sup>,4条组织量即可满足病理诊断需求,准确率高,可作为活检的重要手段。切开引流的患者可直接在局麻下另外切取少量病灶组织送检。本组30例患者通过上述方法病理学诊断后均为NPM患者,反复发作,经过前期抗生素治疗、中药口服及外敷、切开引流、药捻换药等综合治疗后,炎症已经得到稳定控制,病灶缩小,但体检或影像学提示局部仍有残余病灶。通过手术及中药联合治疗切除病灶,防止疾病复发及进展。

NPM病因复杂且不明确,吸烟、母乳喂养、肥胖、高泌乳素血症、自身免疫性疾病等是本病的高危因素<sup>[5]</sup>。治疗方式主要有药物保守治疗及手术治疗。在肿块急性炎症期,予患者抗生素抗感染治疗,但肿块并不能有效缩小,易发展成慢性,经过抗感染、引流、中药等综合治疗后部分肿块最终缩小局限,但难以消失。部分治疗后临床触诊阴性的肿块,彩超探查后仍见有残余病灶留存,遇到如外伤、刺激性食物、BMI偏高等诱因易造成复发。因此,在肿块缩小,炎症局限、病情稳定时有必要为此类患者进行手术治疗。传统手术有瘢痕大、手术时间长、切除范围大、外形改变等缺点。近年来,微创旋切术除在良性肿块的切除上得到广泛运用外,也用于治疗脓肿期、僵块期的乳腺炎,且效果较好<sup>[9-11]</sup>。王刚等<sup>[9]</sup>运用自拟乳痈散结汤联合安珂微创旋切术治疗40例肉芽肿性乳腺炎,治疗后均痊愈,随访6个月未见复发。黄清丰等<sup>[10]</sup>应用麦默通微创旋切术治疗95例急性慢性乳腺炎伴脓肿形成患者,治愈率为97.9%,术后6个月随访无复发,术后15个

月复发2例,复发率为2.1%。刘扬等<sup>[11]</sup>运用麦默通微创旋切术联合置管冲洗引流治疗化脓性乳腺炎,一次性手术成功率为100%,复发率10%,与传统切开引流术相比,其具有切口小、痛苦少、愈合快、瘢痕小的优势。王颀等<sup>[12]</sup>认为肉芽肿性乳腺炎治疗的最优化方法是通过药物综合治疗缩小原始病灶,然后行开放手术或微创旋切切除核心病灶区域。无锡市中医医院开始尝试麦默通微创旋切术用于NPM慢性炎症期病灶的切除,有以下几点体会及技巧:1)非急性期、非脓肿期患者,无发热等全身症状,无皮肤红肿等局部症状;2)手术前彩超仔细探查病灶范围,选择单一病灶,若为多个病灶则选择相同象限或位置靠近的病灶,便于术后打通;3)微创旋切手术对于小于3 cm的肿块治疗效果较好<sup>[13]</sup>,经综合治疗后病灶缩小,最大病灶应小于3 cm;4)术后用双氧水及生理盐水将腔内坏死组织及碎片组织冲洗彻底,防止微小脓肿残留后再次复发;5)切除病灶范围一定大于彩超定位范围,直到肉眼观察可见切缘为正常组织,防止病灶残留。若肿块切除后残腔塌陷,周围边界模糊不清,不确定是否完全切除时,可向残腔内注射生理盐水,将空腔重新撑起来,在彩超对比下再次判断是否有残余肿物;6)局部麻醉时,炎性病灶对局麻药物不敏感,除在切口与肿块周围局部浸润麻醉外,可在乳房后间隙各个方向注射局麻药物,提高麻醉效果。

在中医学中,NPM属于“粉刺性乳痈”范畴<sup>[14]</sup>,女子乳头属肝,乳房属胃,NPM病位在乳头、乳房,皆属肝经、胃经。从阴阳方面,初期急性炎症期虽有红肿热痛的阳证表现、但溃后脓液清稀、不易收、不易敛,当辨为阳主阴次的半阴半阳证<sup>[15]</sup>。本组30例患者为慢性肿块期,或为溃后瘻管恢复期,余毒未清,80%患者病程长达半年及半年以上,病变位置深,皮色不变,不发热,无明显疼痛感或偶有隐痛,辨为阴证。另外,在治疗初期,运用大量抗生素,多损伤正气。从情志方面,患者经过长期治疗,反复发作,迁延不愈,邪毒易留连闭塞,患者大多郁郁不欢,肝气郁结、肝郁伤脾、脾胃气机升降失调导致痰浊阻滞,阻塞乳络,导致疾病复发。另一方面,经过临床多年观察发现,相当一部分NPM如肉芽肿性乳腺炎患者多为产后2~3年发病,产后多气血亏损,脾胃为气血生化之源,患者多表现为脾虚、肝郁血虚<sup>[16]</sup>。从手术方面,微创手术后,表面切口虽较小,但乳房内部创面较大,

术后多气血亏虚。综上, 术后治疗以疏肝解郁、健脾化痰为主的基础上适当加以温补气血治疗阴证。方中以柴胡为君药疏肝解郁、调达肝气; 当归、白芍养血柔肝; 半夏、陈皮、夏枯草行气燥湿, 化痰散结; 白术、茯苓、甘草健脾益气; 黄芩、生地清热凉血, 泻火解毒清除余毒。现代药理研究发现柴胡皂苷具有解热、镇痛、抗炎、抗菌、抗抑郁的作用<sup>[17]</sup>, 夏枯草提取物、半夏、陈皮中的橙皮苷、黄芩均有抗菌抗炎的作用<sup>[18-21]</sup>。全方以疏肝健脾散结化痰为主, 辅以补气养血, 改善术后体虚、促进术后恢复、预防疾病复发。

综上所述, 麦默通微创旋切术加引流联合中药治疗慢性NPM, 治疗效果好, 术后恢复快, 外形保持满意, 30例患者术后随访6个月均未见复发, 值得临床推广。本研究仍存在不足之处, 需要大量样本进一步评估其治愈率及复发率, 且随访时间较短, 需要进一步长期随访评估预后。另外如何使用中药及微创手术治疗其他类型NPM, 如脓肿液化不全的半阴半阳证等仍值得进一步探索及研究。

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