



Perkutane intervencije na hepatobilijarnom traktu

Percutaneous interventions on the hepatobiliary tract

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Apstrakt

Jetra je organ koji neretko biva zahvaćen patološkim procesima, bilo da su oni primarno nastali u njoj ili je ona sekundarno invadirana. Zbog svoje specifičnosti u vaskularizaciji, strukturi parenhima i sposobnosti da se regeneriše jetra je organ na kome se izvodi možda i najveći broj interventno radioloških procedura. Ili se to nama, koji se ovim poslom svakodnevno bavimo, samo tako čini. Sve intervencije koje se na jetri izvode mogu se razvrstati na one koje se izvode na parenhimu, vaskularnim strukturama i bilijarnom traktu. U Odseku Interventne radiologije Centra za radiologiju i MR KCS-a godišnje se izvede oko 1000 interventnih procedura na ovom sistemu. Najveći broj na bilijarnom stablu (perkutane bilijarne drenaže, balon kateterske dilatacije, postavljanje kateterskih i metalnih proteza). Na drugom mestu po učestalosti su interventne procedure na parenhimu (perkutane biopsije, sklerozacije i termalne ablacije), a na trećem vaskularne intervencije (TACE, TIPS, PVE).

U ovom radu biće razmatrani različiti aspekti primene svih ovih procedura. Ekspanzija novih metoda, pojava novih materijala kao i modifikacija postojećih tehnika učinili su da je uspešnost u izvođenju ovih procedura postala značajno veća, a procenat komplikacija značajno manji.

Abstract

The liver is an organ that is often affected by pathological processes, whether they are primarily in it or it is secondarily invaded. Due to its specificity in vascularization, the structure of the parenchyma, and the ability to regenerate the liver, it is the organ on which perhaps the largest number of interventional radiological procedures are performed. Or it just seems that way to us, who deal with this business every day. All interventions performed on the liver can be classified into those performed on the parenchyma, vascular structures, and biliary tract. In the Department of Interventional Radiology of the Center for Radiology and MR KCS, about 1000 intervention procedures are performed annually on this system. The largest number on the biliary tree (percutaneous biliary drainage, balloon catheter dilation, placement of the catheter, and metal prostheses). In second place in terms of frequency are interventional procedures on the parenchyma (percutaneous biopsies, sclerosis, and thermal ablation), and in third place are vascular interventions (TACE, TIPS, PVE).

In this paper, various aspects of the application of all these procedures will be considered. The expansion of new methods, the appearance of new materials as well as the modification of existing techniques have made success in performing these procedures significantly higher, and the percentage of complications significantly lower.