

The Art Behind Surgery

手術藝術(國際版)

Delin Guan

管德林 編著



醫德是對人的關愛；醫術則是醫療技術與醫治藝術的合稱。當技術達到藝術的境界，我們才不致淪為匠人。

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手术艺术

编著 管德林



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謹以此書獻給我的啓蒙
老師吳階平院士

——管德林

管德林 男，1941年6月16日生，祖籍安徽，主任醫師，博士生導師，北京大學吳階平泌尿醫學中心客座教授，清華大學雙聘教授，海外華人器官移植學會副主席，享受國務院特殊津貼專家，中央保健會診專家，北京市勞動模範。曾任清華大學第一附屬醫院副院長兼泌尿外科中心主任，清華大學教授提名委員會委員，首都醫科大學泌尿外科研究所副所長，首都醫科大學附屬北京朝陽醫院泌尿科主任，首都醫科大學附屬安貞醫院泌尿透析科主任，首都醫科大學附屬北京友誼醫院泌尿科副主任。

Guan Delin was born on June 16th, 1941 and of Anhui descent. He is Chief of Pharmacy, tutor of postgraduate candidates, visiting professor at Wujieping Urology Center of Peking University, dual-employed professor at Tsinghua University, vice chairman of Overseas Chinese Organ Transplantation Society, State Council Expert for Special Allowance, consultation expert of Central Health Protection Committee, model worker of Peking. He is vice-dean of First Affiliated Hospital of Tsinghua University, member of Tsinghua University Professor Nominations Commission, vice-director of Urology Research Institute at Capital Medical University, director of Urology Department at Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital, director of Urinary Dialysis Department at Beijing Anzhen Hospital, vice-director of Urology Department at Beijing Friendship Hospital.

他始終刻苦鑽研、努力探索，為我國泌尿外科事業的發展做出了突出貢獻。

He always does his best and keeps exploring to make outstanding contribution for the development of Urology in China.

管德林教授1965年以優異成績畢業于首都醫科大學醫療系，在40多年的臨床實踐中始終堅持刻苦鑽研、努力探索，為我國泌

尿外科事業的發展做出了突出貢獻。他早年在著名泌尿外科專家吳階平教授親授下從醫，是他的得意門生。在 47 年泌尿外科行醫生涯中，始終以吳老師為楷模，在學習、實踐、思考的浩瀚海洋中拼搏，是吳老醫學教育思想的忠實實踐者和吳氏現代泌尿外科的傳人。1984 年赴美國哈佛醫學院附屬醫院進修。是我國較早接受正統的器官移植和西方傳統文化教育，進行血液透析和腎臟移植的專家之一。他擅長診治泌尿科各種疑難病症，完成巨大腎上腺腫瘤切除、前列腺癌根治和尿路改道等復雜手術，並有所創新。1988 年在國內首先建立了膀胱全切后重建可控性低壓回腸代膀胱手術，其標準術式已收錄于吳階平院士主編的《泌尿外科手術圖解》中。1992 年在國內較早實施了剪裁式回腸代輸尿管手術。

Professor Guan Delin was graduated from the Medical Department of Capital Medical University in 1965. He always does his best and keeps exploring to make outstanding contribution for the development of Urology in China through clinical practice for over 40 years. In his early days he was a star pupil of Wujieping, a famous urologist and became a doctor under his guidance. As the successor of Wujieping's thought and medical skills, Professor Guan Delin has been bold and devoted in the massive ocean of studying, practising and thinking, always making his on the model of Wujieping's. He went off to the Affiliated Hospital of Harvard Medical School to improve his skill in 1984. He is one of the early experts who study organ transplantation and traditional western culture as well as develop hemodialysis and kidney transplant. His medical interests include treating various difficult and complicated cases of urological diseases and operating to remove large adrenal neoplasm, effect a radical cure of prostate cancer and make urinary diversion with his innovations. He pioneered to operate to reconstruct controlled low pressure ileal neobladder on patients who have been operated radical cystectomy. And this standard operation was included in *Atlas of Surgical Urology* issued by Academician Wu Jieping. He was an earlier expert who operated cutting ileal ureter in China in 1992.

他在腎臟移植和血液透析領域進行了較深入的臨床和基礎研究，是我國最早開展血液透析和腎移植的知名專家之一。

Guan Delin is one of the well-known experts at the early time in China to develop hemodialysis and kidney transplantation, who studies and researches

profoundly the clinical in the field of kidney transplants and dialysis.

早在1980年，他進行了嬰幼兒腎臟移植給成人的研究獲得成功，擴大了供腎來源。在腎移植中多支血管的處理、右腎靜脈延長用于腎移植的研究，使緊缺的腎臟得以合理應用。1984年他赴美國哈佛醫學院附屬醫院學習血液透析和腎移植，回國后與于惠元教授一起創建國內現代化大型血液透析中心，完成15,000例次以上血液透析。1985至1991年，探索高危人群腎移植，為41例高齡和并發結核病、糖尿病和泌尿系畸型患者進行腎移植。1985年首創保存人體動脈用于血液透析，已在國內推廣應用，并應邀在第六屆世界人工器官會議上做學術報告。30多年來，在探索當代血液透析三大難題之一的血管通路方面有較深入的研究，1986年在國內率先開展了頸內靜脈插管用于血液透析，并設計和實施10余種動、靜脈內瘻手術，承擔全國各地的復雜的動靜脈內瘻手術。

As early as 1980, he succeeded in the study to transplant infant kidney to adult, so that kidney source was expanded. In field of kidney transplantation, kidney in shortage can be made the most use by the method of processing multibranch vascular and extending right renal vein. He went to Affiliated Hospital of Harvard Medical School in the United States in 1984 for further education on study of hemodialysis and kidney transplantation. After he returned to China, he established China large modern hemodialysis center with Professor Yu Huiyuan and completed more than 15,000 cases of hemodialysis. During 1985 and 1991 he devoted himself to studying kidney transplantation at high risk and completed forty one surgeries of kidney transplantation for patients, who of them were elderly and who of them were concurrent tuberculosis, diabetes and urinary tract malformation. In 1985 he initiated one technology to apply saving human artery to hemodialysis, which popularized and taken in effect. Additionally, he was invited to represent an academic report in the Sixth World Conference on Artificial Organs. Over thirty years of exploring and studying hemodialysis vascular access, which is one of the three current major problems in terms of hemodialysis, he was the first to develop apply internal jugular vein cannulation to hemodialysis, besides, he carried out more than ten surgeries on arteriovenous fistula and was in charge of complex arteriovenous fistula surgery nationwide.

在推動科技進步、實現技術創新方面，長期以來管德林教授一直做着不懈的努力。

Professor Guan Delin has been devoting to developing and innovating science and technology.

他于20世紀60年代在中國進行腎移植的實驗研究，建立了狗的腎移植模型。他孜孜不倦地努力從中國傳統中藥中挖掘抗排斥反應的新藥。20世紀80年代初，他了解到中藥“冬蟲夏草”有免疫調節作用。他和他的同事，通過“混合淋巴細胞培養”“NK細胞活性”和“白細胞生物發光實驗”等研究，發現“人工冬蟲夏草菌粉”對細胞有免疫抑制作用。他以非凡的毅力，采用顯微外科方法，建立大鼠腎移植模型。經200例移植大鼠服用人工冬蟲夏草菌粉研究，證實“人工冬蟲夏草菌粉”能延長同種大鼠異體腎移植成活時間，并與環孢素有協同作用。“人工蟲草菌粉”，商品名“百令膠囊”與天然蟲草成分極為相似，經中國國家藥品與食品監督管理局批准，作為國家級一類新藥上市。作為世界上最早應用于囊菌及其代謝產物作為免疫抑制劑的科學家，應邀出席1991年在古巴哈瓦那舉行的第三世界腎病會議，做題為“Q80（人工冬蟲夏草菌粉科研代號）在腎移植的實驗和臨床研究”的報告，并擔任主席團成員。多年來一直進行胰腎聯合移植的實驗與臨床研究，1997年12月27日成功地完成了國內首例術后不用胰島素無并發症的胰腎聯合移植手術，患者獲得長期存活。緊接着完成同類手術近20例，最長者已存活13年，胰腎功能正常。較早在國內倡導活體親屬腎移植，為了確保供者安全，他提出將人體稍大一點的左腎留給供者，堅持用右腎移植給患者，盡管給手術帶來困難，但他應用保存的人體動脈或應用供者精索靜脈延長右腎靜脈，成功地進行了近百例活體親屬腎移植。他在一位患結石病（兄）和一位患尿毒症（弟）的兄弟間進行了腎移植，將哥哥有結石的腎取下，在平臺上取出結石，再移植給弟弟，兩人均恢復了健康，真正做到了“治病救人”，已在中國傳為佳話。

他為一個貧苦家庭母女間進行的親屬腎移植事例，由中央電視臺錄制成了電視片《生命》，在1999年澳大利亞悉尼舉行的亞洲廣播電視聯合會（簡稱亞廣聯）上放映，電視片記錄的真實、動人的故事情節，深深感動了來自36個國家的評委，被評為特等獎。消息傳開，引起了極大的反響，也大大推動了中國親屬腎移植。

He studied his kidney transplant in China in the 1960s and created the dog renal transplantation model. He was attempting to find anti-rejection of new drugs from traditional Chinese medicine in China. In the early 1980s, he learned Cordyceps, traditional Chinese medicine, would play immunomodulatory role. Based on the study of mixed lymphocyte culture, NK cell activity and leukocyte bioluminescence experimental, he and his colleagues found that artificial Cordyceps sinensis can play immunosuppressive role on cell. His extraordinary perseverance, the use of microsurgical methods established rat model of renal transplantation. He established rat model of renal transplantation with extraordinary perseverance by microsurgical methods. The 200 cases of rats with taking artificial Cordyceps sinensis, confirmed that “artificial Cordyceps sinensis can extend the same kind of rat allogeneic renal transplant survival time, and a synergistic effect with cyclosporine. Based on the 200 cases of those mice taking artificial Cordyceps, the study shows that artificial Cordyceps sinensis can extend the same kind of rat allogeneic renal transplant survival time, and a synergistic effect with cyclosporine. “Cordyceps sinensis”, trade name “Bailing Capsule” is very similar with natural Cordyceps ingredients, which is listed as national-level new drugs approved by the Chinese State Drug Administration. As the first scientist who applies ascomycetes and its metabolites as an immunosuppressant, he was invited to attend the Third World nephropathy meeting in Havana, Cuba in 1991, entitled “Renal Transplant Experiment and clinical studies on Q80 (artificial Cordyceps sinensis research code) in renal transplant experimental and clinical studies, “ besides, he was designated as members in presidium. Over the years he’s been working on SPK experimental and clinical studies. On December 27, 1997 he successfully completed the first surgery of -kidney transplant without insulin without complications, so that the patient survived, followed by completion of similar surgery nearly 20 cases. The longest time to survive is 13 years with normal pancreatic and renal function. In order to ensure the safety of the donor, he prefers leaving slightly larger left kidney to the donor, and transplanting the right kidney to the patient. Even though the surgery is getting difficult, he applies to save human artery or application for those who spermatic vein extension of the right renal vein and successfully carried out nearly 100 cases of living relative kidney transplantation. He operated

kidney transplantation between an elder brother diagnosed with lithiasis and a younger brother suffering from uremia. He removed elder brother's kidney with stone, removed the stone on the platform, then transplanted to his younger brother. Finally both brothers recovered. He dedicates to saving life, which is spreading nationwide. He has ever carried out kidney transplantation between mother and daughter in a poor family, which was filmed as TV series "Life" by CCTV, which was played at the Asian Federation of Radio and Television (referred to as the Asian Broadcasting Union) in Sydney, Australia in 1999. The judges from thirty-six countries were deeply moved by the true story, which was named special award. The news has a significant impact and developed relative kidney transplantation in China.

十幾年來獲得“胰腎聯合移植治療胰島素依賴性糖尿病的實驗與臨床研究”等北京市的市級、局級科技進步獎和成果獎 13 項。他在國內、國外發表論文 60 余篇。主要著作有《血液透析》《泌尿外科疾病》和《手術藝術》等。為中國醫學科學院情報所翻譯《美國泌尿科雜誌》論題索引 15 年。曾應邀赴美國等十幾個國家進行國際學術交流。

Over the decade years, the article "Experiment and Clinical Studies of Pancreas-Kidney Transplantation in the Treatment of Insulin-Dependent Diabetes Mellitus" was awarded as Science and Technology Progress Award and the Achievement Award in Beijing City, total is 13 awards.

He published more than 60 papers in domestic and foreign media. Main publication includes Hemodialysis, Urological Diseases and The Art of Surgery. He has translated topics for Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences for 15 years and has been invited to a dozen countries including the United States for international academic exchange.

他醫德高尚，是北京市勞動模範。

With his great medical ethics he is a model worker in Beijing.

隋唐著名醫學家孫思邈說過：“若有疾厄來求救者，不得問其貴賤貧富，長幼妍媸，怨親善友，華夷愚智，普同一等，皆如至親之想。”這是管德林在步入醫學生涯時讀到的，至今仍銘記並作為座右銘。他常說：“農民如何看病就醫，是擺在我國每一位醫務工作者面前的難題。”在醫生崗位上，管德林教授具有高尚的醫德；在領導崗位上具有勤奮廉潔的作風，不計時間報酬，早來晚走，包

括節假日也從不休息，被患者喻為“鐵人”。他經常深入病房，解決病人疾苦，把黨和政府對人民的關懷通過他的醫療實踐帶給廣大的患者，深受病人的愛戴，很多病人聯名寫信，向各級領導包括衛生部提出表揚。1997年、1998年連續獲得北京市衛生局先進個人和北京市職業道德先進個人光榮稱號，2000年獲北京市勞動模範。

Sun Simiao, a famous physician, in Sui and Tang Dynasty said: “if somebody with disease asks for help, you should not ask them if they are rich or poor, young or old, beautiful or ugly, the resentment and Goodwill Friend.” When he just began his medical career, he read it and remembered it as his motto. He often said: “How easily the farmers see a doctor is the most important problems that we should resolve.” In terms of doctor, Professor Guan Delin is noble medical ethics; in terms of leadership, he is diligent and honest. He comes early and goes late, no off days in holiday, so he’s named “Iron Man”. He often goes to the ward, to solve the patients’ problems; he’s deeply loved by the patients. Many patients joint to send thank you letter to the leaders at all levels, including the Ministry of Health in recognition. In 1997 and 1998, he’s awarded as excellent individual in Beijing Municipal Health Bureau, excellent individual with professional ethics in Beijing city, and was awarded as model worker in Beijing in 2000.

面對如涌而至的榮譽，管德林教授有顆平常心，他說：“生命的可貴是因為它總在不斷的抗爭中延續。這種延續的力量在醫患關係中就體現為愛。病人對我的信賴，也是我始終不放棄他們的原因。”管德林教授作為一名醫生，他始終堅持把病人的利益放在第一位，強調我們的工作必須服務於社會，服務於人民。他辛苦工作的目的只有一個：使社會上更多的人擁有健康、擁有幸福。

Facing honor increasing quickly, Professor Guan Delin still has a usual mind, he said, “life is precious because it always keeps going on in constant struggle, which is love in relationship between doctor and patient. I never give up as a result of patients’ trust.” As a doctor, Professor Guan Delin always puts patients first, and focuses on serving the community and the people. His only aim to work hard is get more people in the community healthy and happy.



早在 20 世紀 70 年代，我在國內開展肝移植臨床和基礎的研究時，就知道管德林教授在北京與于惠元教授一起進行腎移植工作。他是中國施行腎移植最早、手術效果最佳的專家之一，目前仍工作在臨床第一線。管德林教授通過近萬次手術，深刻意識到外科手術不單純是技術，在某種意義上講是藝術，手術與一個人的知識、經歷、魄力、思維方式、心理素質、應變能力，甚至一個人的情感、性格、理想和追求等諸方面有關，是外科醫生才智和量智的結晶，是恢復人體自然美的體驗和創造。

Early in 1970s, when I studied liver transplantation clinical and basic research in China, I learnt that Professor Guan Delin was working on kidney transplantation study with Professor Yu Huiyuan in Beijing. In terms kidney transplantation surgery, Professor Guan is one of China's earliest and the best specialists, who is still working at the clinical. By operating nearly ten thousand surgeries, Professor Guan Delin realized the surgery is not just technology; it's also art in a sense. Surgery is integrated with surgeon's knowledge, experience, courage, ways of thinking, psychology and resilience. Additionally, surgeon's emotions, character, ambition and aspiration have significant impact on surgery. All in all surgeon gets both talented and intelligent, who is responsible for helping patients recover.

記得 1937 年初我在德國慕尼黑大學醫學院聆聽著名外科學家 E. Lexer 講課時說的一句話：“外科學是科學、技術和藝術的綜合”，也就是說外科醫生不但要有科學的思維，還需要掌握熟練的操作，並且要操作得很精巧，猶如雕刻家雕刻出一件精美的藝術品一樣。今天，管德林教授編著的這本專著，其觀點和內涵

正符合 E. Lexer 教授的這句名言。他從豐富的臨床實踐中獲得感悟，提出手術是藝術的獨特觀點，這一觀點是以人為本、人文醫學的真實體現。我完全贊同他這個具有創新性的觀點。

As I recall, when I was in E. Lexer's class, a famous surgeon and expert, at Medical School of University of Munich in Germany, he said: "surgery is integrated with science, technology and art". This needs a surgeon equipped with scientific way of thinking, skilled and very delicate operation like a sculptor carving a beautiful work of art. Today, the views and content of the book, which is written by Professor Guan Delin, fully support Professor E. Lexer's famous remark. Based on his rich clinical practice, he put forward the viewpoint that surgery is an art, which represents patient-oriented and Humanities Medicine. I totally agree with him about this innovative point of view.

全書通過幾百幅手術紀實照片，生動而又逼真地記錄了手術的實況：每一例手術的具體實施過程和對罕見手術的解決方案以及在術中遇到複雜難題時的靈感和創舉，讀之可從中獲得不少啓迪。特別是這本專著在以實地照片為基本材料的同時，配以手繪示意圖，便于讀者閱讀和理解。圖片直接反映了術者的思路和功底，便于同道模仿和運用。由于書中收記錄的手術圖片，大都是一些複雜和罕見病例實施手術時的寫真，因而極為珍貴，有很強的學術價值。諸如轉移至腔靜脈的巨大腎癌根治、膀胱全切尿路改道、胰腎聯合移植、體外平臺手術（包括體外複雜血管重建的自體腎移植）、無膀胱患者腎移植以及血管搭橋重建透析用血管通路等手術，均有獨到之處。總之，管德林教授的手術技術如此全面、嫻熟，把外科手術做到藝術境界，回歸自然的美，令人欽佩與神往。

In the book live surgery is vividly and realistically illustrated with hundreds of real photos. As for each surgery and case, readers can learn a lot from detailed operation proce-

dures, the solutions of rare surgery, and inspiration and creation rising up when having difficulties in operation. In addition to basic materials based on real photographs, hand drawings are added to the book, so that it's convenient for readers to read and understand. Since the images reveal the thoughts and skills of the surgeon, readers can easily follow and apply. As most of the pictures in the book are based on complicated and rare cases of surgery, they are extremely precious and highly valuable. The book covers many unique operations such as curing huge kidney cancer that has been transferred to the vena cava, cutting the whole bladder and diverting urinary path, pancreas-kidney transplanting, vitro platform operation including remodeling autologous renal transplantation by vitro complex vascular, kidney transplanting for patient without bladder, and vascular bypass reconstruction. In short, Professor Guan Delin is so skilled on operation that he makes surgery as art, which is admirable and fascinating.

全書文筆流暢，內容富有趣味性，即使是業外人士讀之，也會了解什麼是外科手術的內涵，從中領悟一些哲理。

The book is composing smoothly with fun and interesting content. Even outsiders will understand what surgery is and comprehend some philosophy.

《手術藝術》專著的問世欣逢著名泌尿外科前輩吳階平院士 88 壽辰，管德林教授懷着萬分敬仰和感激的心情，將此書獻給他的啓蒙老師吳階平院士，這實在是一個非常有意義的出自內心的祝賀。

The year when The Art of Surgery was published is the year when Academician Wu Jieping, a famous urology predecessor, is 88 years old. Professor tube Delin, with the great admiration and gratitude, dedicating his book to his first teacher Academician Wu Jieping, which is really a very meaningful birthday gift from bottom of heart.

我認識管德林教授已有 30 余年。今天有幸閱讀了這本《手術藝術》專著，感到萬分欣幸。我樂于爲此書做序，并熱忱地推薦

這本專著給廣大的年輕外科醫生，特別是泌尿外科和器官移植外科的年輕醫生。

I have known Professor Guan Delin for more than 30 years. Today it's a great honor to read the monographs, *The Art of Surgery*. I am more than glad to write the preface to this book, and strongly recommend it to the young surgeons particularly in urology and organ transplantation.

裘法祖

Qiu Fazu

中國科學院院士

Academician, Chinese Academy of Sciences

中華醫學會外科學分會名譽主任委員

Honorary Committee, Chinese Medical Association in Surgery

2005年春節

2005, the Spring Festival

人類的智慧與創造力來自偉大的孜孜不倦的實踐，包括在所涉足的領域中奮不顧身的無限投入與無止境的追求和想像。在實踐過程中恩師的指點和終身教誨是最重要的。大學畢業后，有幸能在著名泌尿外科專家吳階平教授親授下從醫是我醫生生涯的重要開端。吳老作為現代泌尿科學的奠基人、美國約翰霍普金斯醫學院的休·楊教授 (Hugh Hampton Young, 1870 ~ 1954) 的傳人，使我剛步入泌尿外科生涯就能受到正規的傳統教育。我終生不會忘記，在我從醫的早年，吳階平教授的言傳身教，是他把我領上了從醫之路，並親自帶我做手術，在學習、實踐、思考的浩瀚的海洋中拼搏，他是我永遠的楷模。他要求我們做任何手術操作都要規範化，要盡量減少創傷。吳老做腎臟手術倡導經十一肋間入路，從不切除第十二肋骨。我一直沿用，並傳授給年輕同道。

Human intelligence and creativity come from continuous practice, including full engagement and the endless pursuit and imagination involved in the field. In the middle of practical training, the instruction from mentors is the most important. After graduating from college, I was lucky enough to start my career as a doctor with Professor Wu Jieping's mentoring, a famous urology expert. As the founder of the modern urology surgery and the descendant of Professor Hugh Yang at Johns Hopkins Medical School in America (Hugh Hampton Young, 1870 ~ 1954), Professor Wu got me educated in standard and traditional way at the very beginning of my career. I will never forget Professor Wu's educating me and leading me on the road in the early year of my medical. He will always my role model forever. He asked us to do any operation by standardization and try to minimize trauma. Professor Wu recommends to enter into body through the eleventh rib and never remove the 12th rib. I have been inherited until now and passed on the young generation.

作為泌尿外科專科醫生，一干就是40余年。19世紀英國作家惠茲裏特說得好：“一個除了書本以外一無所知的純粹學者，必然對書本也是無知的。”（《學者的無知》）。文革期間，我有機會去基層鍛煉，使我能更好地涉足外科其他領域，豐富了我的外科知識，實踐心得又都凝聚于我的手術刀下，使手術成為創造和藝術。創造和藝術與一個人的經歷、閱歷、魄力、想像力、知識面、思維方式、心理狀態、應變能力，甚至與他的理想和追求有關。信念——科學能推動世界的信念，是支撐我不斷創造和雕琢藝術的動力。人的生命只有一次，一個臟器切除了，目前的科技能力還不能使機體長出一個新的來。醫生一定要手下留情，要把患者當成自己的家人。我從不動員患者做手術。只是在無可奈何危及患者的健康或生命的情況下，把手術的必要性和危險性講清楚，當患者或家屬主動提出，我才實施之。醫德就是對人的關愛；醫術則是醫療技術與醫治藝術的合稱。當技術達到藝術的境界，我們才不致淪為匠人。作為吳老的學生，我時刻銘記吳老的教導：“高尚的醫德，精湛的醫術，藝術的服務”。今天，科技的進步使外科醫生的手術機會越來越少，有些過去常規的手術現在只是偶爾遇到，但有時還必須實施，並且要求高水平地完成，這使很多年輕醫生感到困惑。作為吳老的學生，我願把多年手術的點滴體會寫出來，可能會對年輕醫生有所裨益。為了海外醫生，特別是港、澳、臺同道便于閱讀，特出版英文和繁體中文雙語版，希望能將我在這浩瀚醫海中的小小心得播至更遠。誤謬之處，恭請同行不吝指正。另外，本書出版還承蒙李成燁先生英文校譯，齊建會先生協助，特表感謝。