

· 临床研究 ·

绿激光和2 μm激光治疗前列腺增生的疗效和安全性

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【摘要】目的 对比绿激光和2 μm激光治疗前列腺增生的临床疗效和安全性, 为临床医师选择提供有效参考依据。**方法** 回顾性分析2015年5月至2017年5月深圳市龙岗中心医院泌尿外科收治的前列腺增生患者171例, 根据治疗方法不同分为绿激光组($n=80$)和2 μm激光组($n=91$), 比较2组患者住院时间、导尿管留置时间、手术时间和并发症发生率, 以及术前和术后6个月时的最大尿流率(MFR)、生活质量评分(QOL)和国际前列腺症状评分(I-PSS)。采用SPSS 17.0统计软件对数据进行分析。组间比较采用t检验或 χ^2 检验。**结果** 绿激光组相比2 μm激光组患者手术时间[(62.8±18.5) vs (53.7±17.4) min]长, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);术前和术后MFR[(7.38±1.02) vs (5.59±0.87) ml/s; (16.5±1.8) vs (17.0±2.4) ml/s]、QOL[(32.64±5.28) vs (33.62±4.17)分; (43.27±6.48) vs (44.28±6.71)分]、I-PSS[(21.82±3.67) vs (22.19±2.83)分; (7.20±1.30) vs (7.40±1.30)分]、并发症发生率[13.75%(11/80) vs 12.09%(11/91)]水平差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论 绿激光和2 μm激光治疗前列腺增生均安全有效, 但各有特点, 临床医师可根据患者情况选择。**【关键词】** 前列腺增生; 绿激光; 2 μm激光**【中图分类号】** R697**【文献标志码】** A**【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2019.04.057

Efficacy and safety of green laser and 2 μm laser in treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the efficacy and safety of green laser and 2 μm laser in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) with a view to providing an effective reference for clinicians' selection. **Methods** A total of 171 patients treated for benign prostatic hyperplasia in the Department of Urology of Longgang Central Hospital from May 2015 to May 2017 were divided into green laser group ($n=80$) and 2 μm laser group ($n=91$). The 2 groups were compared in the length of hospitalization, indwelling time of catheter, duration of operation, incidence of complications, maximum flow rate (MFR), quality of life (QOL) and the International Prostate Symptom Score (I-PSS) before and 6 months after operation. SPSS statistics 17.0 was used for data analysis, and Student's t test or χ^2 test for comparison between groups. **Results** Duration of operation in the green laser group was longer than that in the 2 μm laser group [(62.8±18.5) vs (53.7±17.4) min], the difference being statistically significant ($P<0.05$). No significant differences ($P>0.05$) were found between the 2 groups in preoperative and postoperative MFR [(7.38±1.02) vs (5.59±0.87) ml/s; (16.5±1.8) vs (17.0±2.4) ml/s], QOL [(32.64±5.28) vs (33.62±4.17) score], (43.27±6.48) vs (44.28±6.71) score, I-PSS [(21.82±3.67) vs (22.19±2.83) score; (7.20±1.30) vs (7.40±1.30) score], and the incidence of complications [13.75%(11/80) vs 12.09%(11/91)]. **Conclusion** Both green laser and 2 μm laser are safe and effective in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia, each with its own advantages. The clinician may make a choice according to the patient's condition.**【Key words】** prostatic hyperplasia; green laser; 2 μm laser**Corresponding author:** FENG Jian-Hua, E-mail: 1053259373@qq.com

前列腺增生可导致尿路梗阻, 严重影响患者的生活质量, 多需手术治疗。传统手术方法虽疗效确切, 但仍难回避创伤过大、并发症频发等问题^[1]。激

光治疗前列腺增生由于微创和创伤小, 可收到和传统术式相当的治疗效果, 近年发展迅速^[2], 其中绿激光和2 μm激光较常见, 各具优劣^[3]。本研究比较

了二者治疗前列腺增生的效果,以帮助医师做出正确选择,现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2015年5月至2017年5月深圳市龙岗中心医院泌尿外科收治的前列腺增生患者171例,根据治疗方法不同分为绿激光组($n=80$)和 $2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 激光组($n=91$)。其中绿激光组患者年龄 $57\sim84(71.1\pm6.2)$ 岁, $2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 激光组患者年龄 $56\sim84(70.7\pm6.4)$ 岁。纳入标准:前列腺增生并引起下尿路梗阻;最大尿流率(maximum flow rate, MFR)<15 ml/s;国际前列腺症状评分(international prostate symptom score, I-PSS)>19分。排除标准:神经源性膀胱、膀胱肿瘤、前列腺癌等引起排尿障碍的其他疾病;尿道狭窄。

1.2 方法

2组患者均选择腰麻或连续硬膜外麻醉,0.9%生理盐水为灌洗液,灌注压力 $40\sim60\text{ cmH}_2\text{O}$ ($1\text{ cmH}_2\text{O}=0.098\text{ kPa}$)。选择截石位,常规铺巾消毒,经尿道外口将尿道膀胱镜置入,观察尿道、输尿管、前列腺、膀胱等情况^[4]。

1.2.1 绿激光手术 经尿道膀胱镜内鞘通道将激光光纤置入,光纤与组织距离 $1\sim3\text{ mm}$,在直视下发射出侧出光激光。选择非接触式汽化法,将膀胱颈部的前列腺组织以 $60\sim100\text{ W}$ 功率进行汽化切割,以 160 W 功率将两侧叶及顶部的前列腺组织进行快速汽化切割,由膀胱颈部直至精阜,最后将前列腺的尖部进行汽化切割,以 $20\sim40\text{ W}$ 功率进行止血。将20 F的三腔硅胶气囊导尿管置入,进行低位固定。

1.2.2 $2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 激光手术 经尿道膀胱镜的内鞘通道将激光光纤置入,在直视下发射出直出激光,以接触式汽化将前列腺组织切割。选择剥橘式切除法,膀胱颈部6点汽化切开增生的前列腺组织,直至切到精阜的内侧缘,切割深度控制在前列腺外科包膜,以此作为基线,由外向内小弧形汽化切割5~7点的前列腺增生组织,汽化切除前列腺中叶,再将左右侧叶汽化切除,一手握住摄像头,另一只手握住旋转手

柄,以大弧形将5~12/7~12点前列腺增生组织汽化切割,左右旋转切割前列腺包膜,将切割后的大块组织再次汽化切割为小块组织,Ellick器冲洗切除的前列腺组织并吸出。将20 F的三腔硅胶气囊导尿管置入,进行低位固定。

1.3 观察指标

记录2组患者住院时间、导尿管留置时间和手术时间。术后随访6个月,评估MFR、生活质量评分(quality of life, QOL)、I-PSS水平及并发症。QOL包括26条项目,有社会、心理、躯体、环境、综合5个领域,满分为60分,≤20分为生活质量极差,21~30分为生活质量差,31~40分为生活质量一般,41~50分为生活质量较好,51~60分为生活质量良好^[5]。I-PSS包括7条目,评分范围为0~35分,重度症状为20~35分,中度症状为8~19分,轻度症状为0~7分^[6]。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 17.0统计软件对数据进行分析。计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组患者基线资料比较

绿激光组手术时间长于 $2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 激光组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。其他资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表1)。

2.2 2组患者术前和术后6个月MFR、QOL、I-PSS水平比较

术后随访6个月,2组患者术前和术后6个月MFR、QOL、I-PSS水平差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表2)。

2.3 2组患者并发症比较

绿激光组患者5例术后血尿,5例夜尿增多,1例尿道狭窄,并发症发生率13.75%(11/80), $2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 激光组患者3例术后血尿,7例夜尿增多,1例尿道狭窄,并发症发生率12.09%(11/91),差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.216$, $P=0.883$)。

表1 2组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	n	Age (years)	Prostate volume (ml)	Length of hospital stay (d)	Catheter placement time (d)	Operation time (min)
Green laser	80	71.1 ± 6.2	60.3 ± 12.6	5.8 ± 2.4	3.7 ± 1.2	62.8 ± 18.5
$2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ laser	91	70.7 ± 6.4	60.1 ± 12.9	6.1 ± 2.9	3.6 ± 1.3	53.7 ± 17.4
<i>t</i>		-0.473	-0.107	0.822	-0.411	-3.515
P value		0.628	0.909	0.217	0.674	0.038

表2 2组患者术前和术后6个月MFR、QOL、I-PSS水平比较

Table 2 Comparison of MFR、QOL、I-PSS before and six months after operation between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	n	MFR (ml/s)		QOL(score)		I-PSS(score)	
		Before operation	6 months after operation	Before operation	6 months after operation	Before operation	6 months after operation
Green laser	80	7.38±1.02	16.50±1.80	32.64±5.28	43.27±6.48	21.82±3.67	7.20±1.30
2 μm laser	91	5.59±0.87	17.00±2.40	33.62±4.17	44.28±6.71	22.19±2.83	7.40±1.30
t		0.826	1.127	0.429	0.398	0.337	0.796
P value		0.273	0.092	0.683	0.715	0.759	0.317

MFR: maximum flow rate; QOL: quality of life; I-PSS: international prostate symptom score.

3 讨 论

前列腺增生是诱发男性排尿困难的主要原因,属于较常见疾病,其导致的尿路梗阻需手术治疗。虽然经尿道前列腺电切术是目前治疗前列腺增生的主要方法,但该术式手术创伤较大,术后并发症频发^[7-9]。微创技术在临床各领域的广泛应用使前列腺增生的治疗理念得以革新,目前激光治疗是治疗前列腺增生的主要微创技术,包括钬激光、2 μm 激光及绿激光等^[10]。

绿激光和2 μm 激光均通过汽化切除前列腺增生组织以达到治疗目的。绿激光通过 Nd:YAG 激光器经倍频技术得到 532 nm 波长的激光,切除前列腺组织时因其具有不被水吸收而会被氧合血红蛋白高度吸收的特性,可高选择性汽化切除前列腺增生组织^[11-13]。且穿透深度达 0.8 mm,可形成 1~2 mm 的凝固层,不易造成包膜穿孔,在切除组织的同时封闭血管止血,并可有效预防冲洗液的吸收,避免发生低钠血症,是较为先进的前列腺增生激光治疗方式^[14]。而 2 μm 激光波长 1.75~2.22 μm,接近于组织水吸收峰值,可在水环境中高效汽化切割前列腺组织,穿透深度为 0.3 mm,小于绿激光,可形成 0.7 mm 的凝固层,虽然穿透深度较浅,但在切除前列腺增生组织的同时止血效果优于绿激光。

本研究结果显示,2 种激光治疗前列腺增生总体效果相近,并且均疗效显著,与类似报道得出了相同的结论,即 2 μm 激光和绿激光均是治疗前列腺增生的有效方法,但各具特色。2 μm 激光类似于经尿道前列腺电切术,可实现更精确的操作,且具有切割与汽化的双重功效,切除效率优于绿激光。而绿激光属于非接触式汽化,虽然止血性能偏弱,但造成的创伤相对更小,对于高龄危重症患者更适用,因此 2 种激光均有值得肯定的临床效果,并且有适用条件,临床医师在考虑激光治疗前列腺增生时,可对患者情况进行综合评估后,选择其中一种进行治疗。

综上所述,前列腺增生是一种较为棘手的疾病,

而传统经尿道前列腺电切术造成的手术创伤较大,绿激光和 2 μm 激光治疗前列腺增生具有显著效果,并且各具特色,临床医师可根据实际情况做出选择。

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