

· 临床研究 ·

经后腹腔镜输尿管切开取石术与微创经皮肾穿刺术在治疗输尿管上段结石中的疗效及安全性

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【摘要】目的 探讨经后腹腔镜下输尿管切开取石术(RLUL)与微创经皮肾镜取石术(MPCNL)在治疗输尿管上段结石中的疗效及安全性。**方法** 回顾性分析琼海市人民医院泌尿外科2021年1月至2022年1月收治的84例输尿管上段结石患者的临床资料, 根据所采用的手术方法将患者分为RLUL组($n=40$)与MPCNL组($n=44$), 比较2组患者围术期相关指标情况。采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 分别采用t检验、 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确检验进行组间比较。**结果** RLUL组手术时间长于MPCNL组[(64.06 ± 10.74)和(40.53 ± 9.52)min], 术后血红蛋白水平高于MPCNL组[(145.69 ± 15.33)和(136.76 ± 14.86)g/L], 手术下床活动时间[(2.03 ± 0.43)和(4.46 ± 0.94)d]及引流管保留时间[(5.21 ± 0.89)和(7.36 ± 1.25)d]均短于MPCNL组, 术后高热发生率低于MPCNL组(0.00%和13.64%), 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。2组患者结石清除率(100.00%和97.73%)、尿管保留时间[(5.46 ± 1.07)和(5.71 ± 1.32)d]及术后住院时间[(6.15 ± 1.65)和(6.53 ± 1.49)d]比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。术后随访6~10(7.58 ± 1.06)个月, 2组均未见输尿管狭窄及结石复发情况。**结论** MPCNL与RLUL在治疗输尿管上段嵌顿性结石中均具有良好的效果且安全性较高, 临床可结合患者具体病情选择合适的手术方式。

【关键词】 输尿管上段结石; 后腹腔镜下输尿管切开取石术; 微创经皮肾镜取石术

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Efficacy and safety of retroperitoneal laparoscopic ureterolithotomy and mini-percutaneous nephrolithotomy in treatment of upper ureteral calculi

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the efficacy and safety of retroperitoneal laparoscopic ureterolithotomy (RLUL) and mini-percutaneous nephrolithotomy (MPCNL) in the treatment of upper ureteral calculi. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was made of the clinical data of 84 patients with upper ureteral calculi, who were treated at the Urology Department of Qionghai People's Hospital from January 2021 to January 2022. According to the surgical interventions employed, they were divided into RLUL group ($n=40$) and MPCNL group ($n=44$). The two groups were compared in the perioperative indicators. SPSS statistics 19.0 was used for data analysis, and independent sample t test, χ^2 test or Fisher exact test was performed for inter-group comparison, depending on data type. **Results** Compared with MPCNL group, the RLUL group had longer surgical time [(64.06 ± 10.74) vs (40.53 ± 9.52) min], higher hemoglobin level after surgery [(145.69 ± 15.33) vs (136.76 ± 14.86) g/L], shorter ambulation time [(2.03 ± 0.43) vs (4.46 ± 0.94) d] and retention time of drainage tube [(5.21 ± 0.89) vs (7.36 ± 1.25) d], and lower incidence of postoperative high fever (0.00% vs 13.64%), the difference being statistically significant ($P<0.05$). There were no statistical differences between the two groups in stone clearance rate (100.00% vs 97.73%), urethral catheter retention time [(5.46 ± 1.07) vs (5.71 ± 1.32) d] and postoperative hospital stay [(6.15 ± 1.65) vs (6.53 ± 1.49) d; $P>0.05$]. No ureteral stricture or stone recurrence occurred in the two groups during post-operative follow-up of 6~10 (7.58 ± 1.06) months. **Conclusion** Both MPCNL and RLUL have good effects and high safety in the treatment of incarcerated upper ureteral calculi. It is recommended to select the appropriate surgical mode according to the specific conditions of patients.

【Key words】 ureteral calculi; retroperitoneal laparoscopic ureterolithotomy; mini-percutaneous nephrolithotomy

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随着我国国民健康保健意识的不断提高,临幊上收治的大部分泌尿系结石患者结石直径均<1.0 cm,这类结石可采用体外冲击波碎石术(extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy, ESWL)作为治疗首选;但对于直径≥1.0 cm 的输尿管上段结石,临幊尚无明确的最佳治疗方案^[1,2]。由于输尿管上段嵌顿性结石存在输尿管远端走行迂曲、炎性水肿及息肉形成等问题,输尿管软镜碎石术(flexible ureteroscopic lithotripsy, FURL)治疗效果不佳^[3]。本研究对微创经皮肾镜取石术(mini-percutaneous nephrolithotomy, MPCNL)、后腹腔镜下输尿管切开取石术(retroperitoneal laparoscopic ureterectomy, RLUL)在治疗输尿管上段结石中的效果及安全性进行分析,为临幊治疗提供参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析琼海市人民医院泌尿外科2021年1月至2022年1月收治的84例输尿管上段结石患者的临幊资料,根据患者手术方式的不同,将患者分为RLUL组与MPCNL组。RLUL组共40例,其中男26例,女14例;年龄60~75(64.59±8.73)岁;结石位置:左侧22例,右侧18例;结石直径:1.0~2.0(1.51±0.31)cm。MPCNL组共44例,其中男29例,女15例。年龄60~76(65.07±9.06)岁;结石位置:左侧26例,右侧18例;结石直径:1.0~2.0(1.62±0.29)cm。

纳入标准:(1)有尿路刺激、患侧反复腰痛、血尿等临床症状;(2)经泌尿系B超、泌尿系X平片(kidney ureter bladder, KUB)、泌尿系CT等检查确诊为单侧输尿管上段结石;(3)KUB提示输尿管结石位于L4以上;(4)B超提示肾盂分离≥4 cm和(或)结石停留在同一部位≥2个月;(5)结石直径1.0~2.0 cm。排除标准:(1)肾输尿管畸形;(2)结石直径超过2.0 cm;(3)双侧结石;(4)合并肾脏肿瘤;(5)后腹腔手术史;(6)合并重要器官功能严重不全。2组患者一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 MPCNL 术前准备:(1)硬膜外全麻,患者取截石位,常规会阴消毒铺巾;(2)经尿道置入膀胱镜至膀胱,沿输尿管间嵴寻找患侧输尿管,置入5F输尿管导管于输尿管上段,外接生理盐水备用,留置F16尿管。手术操作:(1)患者改为俯卧位,将腹区垫高,借助B超定位,了解肾脏相关情况;(2)根据结石位置建立经皮肾通道,常取11肋间或12肋下

与腋后线交点为穿刺点,B超定位,18G穿刺B超引导下穿刺进理想肾盏,见尿液流出说明穿刺成功,退出枕芯,置入安全导丝,使用筋膜扩张器由F8扩张至F16,放置外鞘通道;(3)置入肾镜或输尿管镜,寻找输尿管及结石,行钬激光碎石,用取石钳取出或灌洗液冲出结石碎片;(4)经皮肾镜通道顺行向输尿管内置入5~6F双J管,留置F14~20肾造瘘管,术后留置7d,复查B超。

1.2.2 RLUL 硬膜外全麻,患者取侧卧位,手术侧朝上,升高腰桥,在腋后线肋缘下做一2 cm左右的纵行切口,血管钳钝性分离至腹膜后间隙,食指推开腹膜,置入自制气囊,注入500~800 ml空气扩张后膜间隙并维持5 min。食指引导下依次在腋中线髂嵴上与腋前线肋缘下穿刺置入10 mm Trocar与5 mm Trocar,腋后线肋缘下切口放置12 mm Trocar,充入CO₂,维持气压1.33~2.00 kPa。置入摄像头,分离腰大肌与肾筋膜,切开背侧肾筋膜,寻找并游离输尿管,结石近端输尿管扩张,结石段明显触石感,巴氏抓钳提起输尿管近端,电剪纵行切开扩张的结石段近端管壁,分离钳去除结石,将D-J管插入输尿管两端,保证其远端到达膀胱,4-0可吸收缝线缝合输尿管切口,腹膜后放置引流管,术后3~4 d拔除。

1.3 观察指标

统计2组患者围术期相关指标(包括手术时间、结石清除率、手术前后血红蛋白水平、术后下床活动时间、引流管保留时间、导尿管保留时间、术后住院时间)及结石清除率,术后随访6~10(7.58±1.06)个月,比较2组患者术后输尿管狭窄及结石复发情况。手术时间为嵌顿性输尿管上段结石治疗时间,不包括合并肾内结石治疗时间、留置输尿管时间等。术后1周行B超或KUB检查提示结石完全排出(取出)或残余结石碎片(直径≤4 mm)为结石无残留;结石直径≥5 mm为残余结石。结石清除率=结石无残留病例数/总例数×100%。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2组患者手术时间与结石清除率比较

RLUL组手术时间长于MPCNL组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);2组患者结石清除率比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表1)。

表1 2组患者手术时间和结石清除率比较

Table 1 Comparison of operation time and stone clearance rate between two groups

Group	n	Operation time(min)	Stone free rate[n(%)]
RLUL	40	64.06±10.74	40(100.00)
MPCNL	44	40.53±9.52	43(97.73)
t/χ ²		10.644	0.002
P value		<0.001	0.962

RLUL: retroperitoneal laparoscopic ureterectomy; MPCNL: mini-percutaneous nephrolithotomy.

2.2 2组患者手术前后血红蛋白水平比较

RLUL组患者手术前后血红蛋白水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);MPCNL组术后血红蛋白水平较其术前下降,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);MPCNL组患者术后血红蛋白低于RLUL组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表2)。

表2 2组患者手术前后血红蛋白水平比较Table 2 Comparison of hemoglobin levels between two groups before and after surgery (g/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	n	Pre-operation	Post-operation
RLUL	40	148.58±13.59	145.69±15.33
MPCNL	44	150.17±14.67	136.76±14.86*
t		0.514	2.710
P value		0.609	0.008

RLUL: retroperitoneal laparoscopic ureterectomy; MPCNL: mini-percutaneous nephrolithotomy. Compared with pre-operation, * $P<0.05$.

2.3 2组患者术后相关指标比较

RLUL组手术下床活动时间及引流管保留时间均短于MPCNL组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);2组患者导尿管保留时间及术后住院时间比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表3)。

表3 2组患者术后相关指标比较Table 3 Comparison of post-operative related indicators between two groups (d, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	n	Ambulation time	Drainage tube retention time	Catheter retention time	Hospitalization time
RLUL	40	2.03±0.43	5.21±0.89	5.46±1.07	6.15±1.65
MPCNL	44	4.46±0.94	7.36±1.25	5.71±1.32	6.53±1.49
t		14.981	8.999	0.948	1.109
P value		<0.001	<0.001	0.346	0.291

RLUL: retroperitoneal laparoscopic ureterectomy; MPCNL: mini-percutaneous nephrolithotomy.

2.4 2组患者术后并发症情况比较

MPCNL组术后高热发生率高于RLUL组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);2组术后迟发性出血及漏尿等其他并发症比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表4)。

表4 2组患者术后并发症情况比较

Table 4 Comparison of post-operative complications between two groups [n(%)]

Group	n	High fever	Delayed hemorrhage	Leakage of urine
RLUL	40	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(5.00)
MPCNL	44	6(13.64)	2(4.55)	0(0.00)
χ ²		3.998	*	*
P value		0.046	0.420	0.616

RLUL: retroperitoneal laparoscopic ureterectomy; MPCNL: mini-percutaneous nephrolithotomy. *Fisher exact test.

2.5 术后随访

术后随访6~10(7.58±1.06)个月,2组均未见输尿管狭窄及结石复发情况。

3 讨论

临床中输尿管上段嵌顿结石并不少见,其特点是位于第4腰椎体下缘与肾盂输尿管连接处,且连续2个月以上固定在同一位置,其同侧一般合并慢性肾积水及肾皮质不同程度萎缩^[4]。对于结石直径≥1cm的输尿管嵌顿性结石,治疗术式的选择是目前临床研究的热点。麦吉仁等^[5]研究表示,MPCNL与RLUL治疗嵌顿性输尿管上段结石的结石清除率分别为97.37%与100.00%,本研究中MPCNL及RLUL结石清除率分别为97.73%与100.00%,与本研究结果一致,说明了两种术式的治疗有效性。

MPCNL治疗输尿管上段嵌顿性结石效果确切,但肾血流丰富,该术式在穿刺皮肾建立经皮通道时难以避免出血^[6],本研究中,MPCNL组患者术后血红蛋白下降幅度明显高于RLUL组。RLUL是一种复杂的腹腔镜4级手术,手术在患者腰部建立3个操作通道,通过操作腹腔镜器械在腹腔镜空间内完成输尿管切开取石、内镜下置管、输尿管缝合等操作,减少了开腹手术的创伤性,可促进患者术后恢复^[7,8]。本研究结果显示,RLUL治疗输尿管上段嵌顿性结石中的结石清除率高,术中出血量小,且患者术后下床活动时间早,此外,MPCNL术后一般会留置肾造瘘管5~7d,而RLUL术后仅需保留腹腔引流管3~4d,无明显漏尿后即可将其拔除。本研究中,RLUL组患者引流管保留时间明显短于MPCNL组,MPCNL组手术时间短于RLUL组,这与本院开展MPCNL手术的时间较长、术者手术技巧掌握熟练有关。

MPCNL术后出血较为常见,有研究报道,MPCNL术中肋间、肾血管及肾周损伤,穿刺过深,钳夹取石损伤肾组织等均将引起术后迟发性出血^[9,10]。本研究中,MPCNL组术后有2例患者出现迟发性出血,均为术后下床活动时间过早所致。此外,MPCNL组术后

有6例患者出现高热症状,远高于RLUL组。术后高热一般由炎症反应引起,MPCNL术中肾盂压力增高可引起肾实质反流,导致机体吸收含内毒素及细菌的冲洗液,更易引起术后高热。本研究MPCNL组中6例术后发生高热者均考虑为结石完全性梗阻导致肾盂内尿液感染,加上MPCNL术中冲洗液作用所致。但也有学者报道,MPCNL术与RLUL术在治疗输尿管上段嵌顿结石中的术后并发症发生率无明显差异^[11]。这可能与研究所纳入的病例个体差异相关。RLUL术后易发生漏尿,但本研究中RLUL组有2例患者术后发生漏尿,建议在RLUL术后留置双J管并缝合输尿管切口,有效预防漏尿。术后随访6~10(7.58±1.06)个月,2组均未见输尿管狭窄及结石复发情况,提示两种术式均能有效防止术后输尿管狭窄及结石复发,疗效良好。

临床中,MPCNL及RLUL分别在输尿管腔内及腔外操作,其适应证也存在一定差异。其中MPCNL适应证包括:结石直径≥1cm且合并中重度肾积水,ESWL或输尿管碎石术(ureteroscopic lithotripsy,URL)困难者;腰部或腹部手术史者;合并同侧肾结石或输尿管狭窄需同时手术者^[12,13]。而RLUL适应证包括ESWL、URL或经皮肾镜碎石术(percuteaneous nephrolithotomy,PCNL)手术失败者,合并实质性肾变者^[14,15]。建议临床根据患者具体病情,选择合适的手术方式。

综上所述,MPCNL及RLUL在治疗输尿管上段嵌顿性结石中均具有良好的效果且安全性高,而RLUL的手术创伤性更小,患者术后恢复更快,但仍然建议临床结合患者输尿管腔内及腔外其他病变的具体情况选择合适的手术方式。

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