

· 临床研究 ·

选择性经尿道等离子前列腺切除术对良性前列腺增生患者切除组织量、前列腺症状评分及术后尿道狭窄的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨经尿道等离子前列腺切除术(PKRP)与电汽化切除术(TUVP)治疗良性前列腺增生(BPH)的效果。

方法 选择北部战区总医院泌尿外科2019年1月至2021年1月收治的126例BPH患者为研究对象,采用信封法将患者随机分为PKRP组与TUVP组。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检验或 χ^2 检验进行组间比较。**结果** PKRP组患者术后膀胱冲洗时间、留置导尿管时间、术后排尿疼痛时间、术后明显持续出血时间及术后住院时间均短于TUVP组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);2组手术时间及前列腺组织切除量比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。PKRP组术中及术后并发症发生情况比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。术后1年,2组前列腺症状评分(IPSS)、生活质量评分(QOL)及最大尿流率(Qmax)、残余尿量(RUV)、前列腺重量均较组术前下降,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);但2组之间比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论** TUVP与PKRP均能有效改善BPH患者下尿路症状,提高患者生活质量,但与TUVP相比,PKRP手术操作更精准,止血效果更好,术中安全性更高,可有效减轻患者术后痛苦。

【关键词】 前列腺增生;经尿道等离子前列腺切除术;经尿道前列腺电汽化切除术;组织切除量;术后尿道狭窄

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Effect of elective transurethral plasmakinetic resection of prostate on weight of resected tissue, international prostate symptom score and postoperative urethral stricture in patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the efficacy of transurethral plasmakinetic resection of prostate (PKRP) versus transurethral vaporization of prostate (TUVP) in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). **Methods** A total of 126 patients with BPH admitted in our hospital from January 2019 to January 2021 were enrolled, and randomly divided into PKRP group and TUVP group. Data were processed using SPSS statistics 19.0. Student's t test or Chi-square test was applied for comparison between the two groups depending on different data types. **Results** The postoperative bladder irrigation time, indwelling catheter time, time of postoperative painful urination, postoperative bleeding time and postoperative length of hospital stay were significantly shorter in the PKRP group than the TUVP group (all $P<0.05$). There were no statistical differences in operation time, weight of resected tissue and incidence rates of intraoperative and postoperative complications between the two groups (all $P>0.05$). In 1 year after surgery, the scores of international prostate symptom score (IPSS) and quality of life score (QOL), as well as maximum urinary flow rate (Qmax), residual urine volume (RUV) and prostate weight were decreased in both groups when compared with the levels before operation ($P<0.05$), but no significant differences were seen in the above indicators between the two groups at 1 year after surgery ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** Both TUVP and PKRP can effectively improve lower urinary tract symptoms and quality of life in BPH patients. But PKRP has the advantages of precise surgical procedures, better hemostatic effectiveness, high intraoperative safety and mild postoperative pain.

【Key words】 prostatic hyperplasia; transurethral plasmakinetic resection of prostate; transurethral electrovaporization of prostate; weight of resected tissue; postoperative urethral stricture

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前列腺增生(benign prostatic hyperplasia, BPH)

在中老年男性中发病率较高,随疾病进展多需要进行手术治疗。经尿道前列腺电汽化切除术(transurethral vaporization of prostate, TUVP)是临幊上应用最多的前列腺切除术式,其能有效切除增生前列腺组织,解除下尿路症状,改善患者生活质量^[1,2]。但TUVP术中易发生前列腺包膜穿孔、经尿道电切综合征(transurethral resection syndrome, TURS)及闭孔神经反射等不良反应,影响手术效果。经尿道等离子前列腺切除术(transurethral plasmakinetic resection of prostate, PKRP)于2001年首次被报道应用于BPH的治疗^[3]。PKRP具有切割精准、止血效果好、对周围组织损伤小等优势,此外,PKRP术中以0.95%NaCl作为介质,能避免TURS的发生^[4,5]。为探讨PKRP在BPH中的具体应用价值,本研究以TUVP作为对照,进行如下研究。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择北部战区总医院泌尿外科2019年1月至2021年1月收治的126例良性前列腺增生患者为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)年龄≥50周岁;(2)临床有明显下尿路症状;(3)超声波、尿动力学、指肛检查等提示为良性前列腺增生;(4)术前均做前列腺特异性抗原(prostatespecific antigen, PSA)测定;(5)经腹超声提示前列腺重量25~80g;(6)符合手术适应证。排除标准:(1)严重尿道狭窄;(2)肝肾功能障碍;(3)合并严重心血管疾病;(4)安装心脏起搏器;(5)术后病理检查确诊为前列腺癌。本研究手术均由具有副高级职称的医师完成,且研究对象术前均签署手术知情同意书。

采用信封法将满足上述纳入及排除标准的BPH患者分为PKRP组与TUVP组。PKRP组,63例,年龄53~78(66.85±10.15)岁;体质质量指数(body mass index, BMI)20~28(24.15±3.15)kg/m²;前列腺重量(53.61±12.36)g;术前前列腺症状评分(international prostate symptom score, IPSS)23~35(28.46±4.36)分。TUVP组,63例,年龄50~80(68.06±11.34)岁;BMI 20~28(23.89±3.33)kg/m²;前列腺重量(55.61±13.05)g;术前IPSS得分24~35(29.11±4.59)分。2组患者一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准,患者及家属对研究内容知情同意且签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 经尿道前列腺电汽化切除术 (1)手术仪器:奥林巴斯电切镜及光源系统、高频电流发生器、电流监视系统及汽化切割电极。(2)手术步骤:连续硬膜外麻醉,患者取膀胱截石位,经尿道置入25.6F电切镜至膀胱,合并尿道狭窄者需先进行尿道扩张。后继续置入其他手术系统,测量膀胱颈与精阜间的距离,术中行单纯切割电流汽化,电凝止血。针对前列腺三叶增生者,先行常规中叶汽化,再行两侧叶汽化,汽化完毕使用Ellik抽吸器吸除碎片,插入22F导尿管,气囊内充入0.9%NaCl溶液牵拉固定。

1.2.2 经尿道等离子前列腺切除术 (1)手术仪器:德国史托斯等离子双极电切镜、德国爱尔高频电外科系统主机、高频电刀、高频电流发生器、电切镜鞘及双极电切环。(2)手术步骤:监视器直视下,经尿道置入等离子镜,进镜过程中,评估前列腺大小及精阜与膀胱颈之间的距离。电刀频率为160W,电凝功率100W,电切从膀胱颈6点钟位置开始至精阜近端,逐渐向两侧延伸至5点及7点钟方向,切除中叶后分别从5点及7点钟位置反向旋转电切镜由浅到深逐层电切,并于12点钟位置汇合。电切完毕后使用Ellik冲洗器吸出前列腺电切标本,确认创面无出血点后放置三腔导尿管持续冲洗膀胱。

1.3 观察指标

(1)手术安全性:前列腺包膜穿孔、经尿道电切综合征等发生情况。(2)手术疗效:术后随访1年,比较2组患者IPSS评分、生活质量评分(quality of life, QOL)、最大尿流率(maximum urinary flow rate, Qmax)、残余尿量(residual urine volume, RUV)及前列腺重量。(3)2组患者术后相关指标:膀胱冲洗时间、留置导尿管时间等。

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。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2组患者手术相关指标比较

PKRP组患者术后膀胱冲洗时间、留置导尿管时间、术后排尿疼痛时间、术后明显持续出血时间及术后住院时间均短于TUVP组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);2组患者手术时间及前列腺组织切除量比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表1)。

2.2 2组患者手术安全性比较

2组患者术中前列腺包膜穿孔、经尿道电切综合征及闭孔神经反射,术后排尿不畅、性功能障碍及尿道狭窄发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表2)。

2.3 2组患者疗效比较

术后1年,2组患者IPSS、QOL量表得分,Qmax、RUv、前列腺重量均较同组术前下降,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);但术后1年上述指标组间比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表3)。

3 讨论

良性前列腺增生是一种进展性疾病。当增生腺体向尿道内突出,引起严重下尿路症状时,则需进行手术治疗^[6,7]。TUVp应用于增生前列腺组织切除的时间较长,是BPH治疗的经典术式,TUVp术中所利用的厚电切圈,可在切除前列腺增生组织的同时形成一个2~3 mm的均匀凝固层,以闭锁淋巴管,减少出血及血管对冲洗液的吸收^[8,9]。TUVp术中并发症主要包括尿道损伤、TURS、闭孔神经反射等,而术后常见并发症包括尿失禁、尿道狭窄等。分析

引起并发症的原因有以下几点。(1)电汽切镜鞘直径大,导入时可能引起尿道擦伤。(2)TUVp术中汽化电极频率高达260~300 W,汽化温度可达300 °C,会灼伤膀胱颈及尿道黏膜,造成术后尿道狭窄。(3)术后留置的导尿管过粗过硬,或导尿管插入时造成尿道损伤^[10,11]。

PKRP在2001年被引入中国,PKRP电切环的工作电极与自身回路电极构成双极,高射频电通过生理盐水在两电极之间形成等离子球体。机体组织一旦进入该等离子球体将立即被切割开来,避免了等离子电刀与组织之间的直接接触^[12,13]。与TUVp相比,PKRP切割更精准,止血效果更好,术中低温操作,对周围组织的损伤小,进而减少对尿道膀胱的刺激,有利于保护神经组织及减少术后性功能障碍^[14]。此外,PKRP术中使用生理盐水为介质,可有效减少术中TURS发生率,且PKRP术中对前列腺包膜的切除有效率低,可有效避免包膜穿孔^[15]。本研究结果显示,2组患者术中及术后并发症(包括包膜穿孔、TURS、性功能障碍、尿道狭窄等)发生率比较,差异无统计学意义,这可能与本研究样本量过小有关。

表1 2组患者手术相关指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of operation related indexes between two groups

(n=63, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

| Group | Operation time(min) | Weight of resected tissue(g) | Postoperative bladder irrigation time(d) | Indwelling catheter time(d) | Postoperative painful urination time(d) | Postoperative bleeding time(d) | Postoperative hospital stay(d) |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| PKRP | 60.15±11.36 | 36.45±6.63 | 1.43±0.36 | 3.69±0.63 | 7.79±1.69 | 11.15±2.41 | 12.31±2.63 |
| TUVp | 58.46±12.07 | 37.02±7.03 | 2.61±0.41 | 4.98±0.79 | 14.39±2.48 | 16.37±3.33 | 17.98±3.02 |
| t | 0.809 | 0.468 | 17.166 | 10.133 | 17.456 | 10.079 | 11.238 |
| P value | 0.420 | 0.641 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 |

PKRP: transurethral plasmakinetic resection of prostate; TUVp: transurethral vaporization of prostate.

表2 2组患者手术安全性比较

Table 2 Comparison of surgical safety between two groups

[n=63, n(%)]

| Group | During operation | | | After operation | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Prostatic capsule perforation | Transurethral resection syndrome | Obturator nerve reflex | Dysuria | Sexual dysfunction | Urethral stricture |
| PKRP | 0(0.00) | 0(0.00) | 1(1.59) | 3(4.76) | 0(0.00) | 0(0.00) |
| TUVp | 1(1.59) | 4(6.35) | 2(3.17) | 6(9.52) | 1(1.59) | 4(6.35) |
| χ^2 | 1.008 | 2.324 | 0.000 | 1.077 | 0.000 | 2.324 |
| P value | 0.315 | 0.127 | 1.000 | 0.300 | 1.000 | 0.127 |

PKRP: transurethral plasmakinetic resection of prostate; TUVp: transurethral vaporization of prostate.

表3 2组患者疗效比较

Table 3 Comparison of therapeutic efficacy between two groups

(n=63, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

| Group | IPSS(points) | QOL(points) | Qmax(ml/s) | RUv(ml) | Prostate weight(g) |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|
| PKRP | | | | | |
| Before operation | 28.46±4.36 | 6.41±1.79 | 15.31±2.16 | 223.69±36.89 | 53.61±12.36 |
| After operation | 9.42±2.49* | 1.21±0.31* | 7.69±1.74* | 46.76±11.35* | 18.15±3.54* |
| TUVp | | | | | |
| Before operation | 29.11±4.59 | 6.63±1.83 | 15.89±2.26 | 221.15±41.26 | 55.61±13.05 |
| After operation | 10.19±2.29* | 1.30±0.29* | 7.73±1.83* | 48.33±10.83* | 17.86±3.37* |

PKRP: transurethral plasmakinetic resection of prostate; TUVp: transurethral vaporization of prostate. IPSS: international prostate symptom score; QOL: quality of life; Qmax: maximum urinary flow rate; RUv: residual urine volume. Compared with before operation, *P<0.05.

2组患者手术相关指标比较,手术耗时及前列腺增生组织切除量无显著差异,而PKRP组术后膀胱冲洗时间、留置导尿管时间、排尿疼痛时间、术后明显出血持续时间及术后住院时间均短于TUVP手术组,这与PKRP组织切割更精准、止血效果更好的优势有关。术后1年随访发现,2组患者IPSS、QOL评分,Qmax、RUV及前列腺重量均无显著差异,提示两种术式均能有效改善BPH患者下尿路症状。

综上所述,TUVP与PKRP均能有效改善BPH患者下尿路症状,提高患者生活质量,但与TUVP相比,PKRP手术操作更精准,止血效果更好,术中安全性更高,可有效减轻患者术后痛苦。但本研究所纳入的样本量过小,还应加大样本量以证实研究结论。

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