

点触式探针和平面探针超声碎石清石效果比较

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【摘要】目的:探讨点触式探针与平面探针超声碎石清石的效率和安全性,以及点触式探针的优越性。**方法:**将66例尿路结石患者随机分成2组,观察组32例,对照组34例。两组分别用点触式超声探针和平面超声探针行经皮肾镜和经尿道超声碎石清石术。对坚硬大结石,先用气压弹道将结石碎成小块,再用超声探针碎石清石。术中准确记录碎石时间,并观察两种探针对尿路黏膜损伤情况。术后测量每例结石的体积,并计算各探针的碎石速度。**结果:**平面探针对坚硬结石击碎困难,6例需要先用气压弹道将结石碎成小块后,再行超声碎石清石。点触式探针对坚硬结石仍可击碎,其碎石清石速度明显高于平面探针($P<0.05$),是原超声探针的1.94倍。对照组出现多例轻微的黏膜吸附伤,无需处理,观察组未出现尿路黏膜吸附伤和刺伤。**结论:**点触式探针比平面探针碎石清石速度快,可以不借助于气压弹道辅助碎石,碎石清石效率高,安全性好,值得推广应用。

【关键词】尿路结石; 碎石术; 超声探针

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Effect comparison of pneumatic ultrasonic lithotripsy with point contact probe and plane probe

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Abstract: Objective To respectively discuss on the efficiency and safety of pneumatic ultrasonic lithotripsy with point contact probe and plane probe, and study on the superiority of point contact probe. **Method** Sixty-six patients with lithangiuria were randomly divided into two groups, including observation group of 32 patients and control group of 34 patients. Point contact ultrasonic probe and plane ultrasonic probe were respectively applied in the two groups for percutaneous nephrolithotomy and transurethral lithotripsy. Pneumatic ballistic lithotripsy was firstly used to break hard and large stones into small fragments, and then the ultrasonic probe was used for lithotripsy. The clearance time was accurately recorded, and the urinary mucosa injuries caused by probes were examined. The stone volumes after the surgery were measured and lithotriptic speeds of different probes were calculated. **Results** Plane probe had difficulty in breaking hard stones. The hard stones in 6 cases were needed to be broken into small fragments by pneumatic ballistic lithotripsy and then ultrasonic lithotripsy was applied. However, point contact probe could break hard stones effectively. The lithotriptic speed of point contact probe was obviously faster ($P<0.05$), 1.94 times faster than that of plane probe. Light urinary mucosa injuries were found in many cases of control group, while no urinary mucosa injuries were found in observation group. **Conclusion** The lithotriptic speed of point contact probe is faster than that of plane probe. And pneumatic ballistic lithotripsy is not necessary when point contact probe is applied. Lithotripsy with point contact probe has faster lithotriptic speed than lithotripsy with plane probe, high efficiency and satisfactory safety, worth to be popularized and applied.

Key words: lithangiuria; lithotripsy; ultrasonic probe

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前言

经皮肾镜取石术(Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy, PCNL)已成为肾结石尤其是铸型结石的首选方法^[1-2]。完全清除结石、解除梗阻是治疗的关键^[3]。而经皮肾镜超声碎石清石术不但可击碎结石,同时可将结石清除体外,无疑是当今PCNL最为理想的方法。但以一水草酸钙和草酸钙为主要成分的混合型结石,超声碎石困难,碎石清石效率低下^[4-5]。本文将原平面超声探针改制成点触式探针。经伦理委员会批准,与患者充分沟通后签署手术知情同意书,2013年3月~2015年5月,在体外实验的基础上,行PCNL 30例,膀胱结石碎石2例,获得满意效果。且对原超声探针难以击碎的一水草酸钙和混合型坚硬结石,通过点触式探针仍可击碎清除。

1 对象与方法

1.1 点触式超声探针的制作

在原超声探针前端打磨成3个缺口,缺口间形成3个很小的钝性弧形凸起的点状结构。缺口与凸起处抛光呈流线型的断面,表面光滑、无毛刺。由于碎石时探针与结石接触为三点式接触,故称为点触式探针,如图1所示。



图1 点触式探针与平面探针照片

Fig.1 Point contact probe and plane probe

The upper one is a point contact probe. The down one is a plane probe

1.2 临床资料

选择66例上尿路结石和5例膀胱结石患者,根据结石大小、部位、积水程度和感染情况,随机分成两组。观察组(点触式探针组)32例,对照组(原平面探针组)34例(见表1),手术均由同一个医生完成。两组一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

1.3 方法

本组PCNL全部采取气管插管全身麻醉和自然低压3 L袋装生理盐水冲洗^[4]。膀胱结石采取硬脊膜外麻醉,对于积水不明显者先行患侧输尿管逆行插入5 F或6 F输尿管导管,俯卧位后注水造成人工肾盂积水。采用B超定位,根据结石位置、积水程度和肾镜尽可能到达所有结石的部位选择目标盏。用18 G穿刺针穿刺目标盏,用筋膜扩张器扩张至22 F。再循导丝套入安全导杆,用金属扩张器逐级扩张至22 F后置入24 F标准鞘。18 F Wolf肾镜接3 L袋装生理盐水,液面距肾盂高度保持在30 cm~50 cm之间。将肾镜置入肾盂观察碎石。两组分别采用点触式超声探针和EMS-5平面探针碎石清石。超声能量设为90%,占空比均设为80%。若结石坚硬,则改用气压弹道探针先将结石击碎成小块后,再用超声探针碎石清石。检查无结石残留,置入5 F或6 F双“J”管。膀胱结石采取Wolf肾镜经尿道超声碎石清石术。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS22.0软件进行统计学处理,计量资料用均数±标准差表示,两组均数之间比较采用t检验,检验 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

术中准确记录碎石所用时间,术后采用排水体积测量法测量结石体积,计算出碎石速度=体积/时间(mL/min)。收集结石采用蓝莫德(天津)科学仪器有限公司LIIR-20型红外光谱自动分析仪分析结石成

表1 两组患者一般情况表

Tab.1 Patients' general information

Group	n	Gender (M/F)	Age (years)	Positions			Hydronephrosis	With infections
				Kidney	Upper ureter	Bladder		
Observation group	32	22/10	44.2±12.6	26	4	2	15	20
Control group	34	21/13	43.6±13.2	27	5	2	13	21

分,如表2所示。两组结石成分比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。对照组6例坚硬结石(一水草酸钙大结

石、含草酸钙混合型铸型结石),平面探针击碎困难,且光滑结石难以固定,先用气压弹道将结石碎成小

块后,再用超声探针碎石清石。观察组均经点触式探针顺利碎石清石。两组结石平均碎石清石体积、碎石时间和速度比较如表3所示,两组清石体积无统计学差异($P>0.05$),两组碎石时间和碎石速度比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),点触式探针碎石速度几乎

是原超声探针的2倍(1.94倍),而碎石清石时间却缩短了一半。对照组出现多例轻微的吸附伤,均无需处理,观察组无吸附伤和刺伤。两组术后均无高热、大出血等严重并发症。各组均有2例小结石残留,术后给予体外冲击波碎石或中药排石治疗,结石排出。

表2 两组结石成分分析表
Tab.2 Stone composition analysis

Group (<i>n</i>)	Case			
	Calcium oxalate monohydrate	Two water calcium oxalate	Calcium oxalate and carbonate apatite	Calcium oxalate and uric acid stones
Observation group (32)	12	3	15	2
Control group (34)	13	4	14	3

表3 两种探针碎石效率比较表
Tab. 3 Efficiency comparison

Group (<i>n</i>)	Stone volume (mL)	Clearance time (min)	Speed (mL/min)
Observation group (32)	8.93±10.11	15.84±16.52	0.62±0.72
Control group (34)	8.06±9.68	32.16±38.78	0.32±0.44
<i>P</i> value	0.923	0.049	0.026

3 讨论

超声碎石是应用压电陶瓷的机械能通过超声探针振动碎石,并通过空心探针吸附结石细小颗粒,达到碎石清石目的^[5]。在处理感染性结石时,其优势更加明显^[6]。碎石效果与结石的易碎性(硬度与脆性)有密切关系^[7-8]。一水草酸钙结石的硬度高、脆性差,纯草酸钙结石多为放射状、粒晶型结构,混合型草酸钙结石多为鲕状结构,超声碎石时很难击碎。甚至在处理黑褐色质地坚硬且光滑的结石(多为草酸钙混合铸型结石)或多个结石时,气压弹道碎石时间长且效果差^[9]。因此对于较大的坚硬结石和表面光滑的结石,超声碎石清石较为困难。我们认为除超声本身能量不足外,可能与超声探针结构有关。原超声探针前端为平面管状结构,与结石接触面较大,结石所承受的压强相对较小,且这一结构不易固定结石,结石很容易滑脱移位。在行超声碎石时,较小的易碎结石吸收超声能量相对大结石要小,易于通过超声共振原理而碎裂;但坚硬的大结石因需要吸收的超声能量大,当超声能量达不到大结石碎裂所需的能量时,通过共振原理难以击碎结石。因此超声碎石主要是通过高频纵向机械振动的冲击力来完成的。临幊上多采取“蚕食法”碎石,或联合气压弹道、钬激光碎石来弥补这一不足,但对处理铸型大结石时效

率不高^[9]。采用双导管超声碎石或弹道联合双导管超声碎石可以提高碎石效率^[10-11]。但是由于吸附结石的内导管腔隙太小,碎石清石率等与单导管超声碎石相近^[12]。

压强是作用在物体表面垂直方向上的每单位面积的压力,它是表示物体所受压力作用效果的物理量。任何物体能承受的压强都有一定的限度,超过这个限度,物体就会破坏。结石在不能承受超声震动所施加于它的压强时,结石即被击碎破裂。根据压强与压力成正比,与受压面积成反比这一关系,在超声振动能量不变的情况下,作用于结石的纵向振动力不变,探针接触结石的面积越小,结石所承受的压强就越大,就越容易击碎。我们将探针前端的平面结构改制成3个凸起的点状接触面,与结石接触面积缩小到原面积的1/3,结石所承受的压强就相应增加了2倍。因此在PCNL中两种探针碎石速度比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),点触式探针碎石速度几乎提高了两倍,并大大缩短了碎石清石时间。对照组6例质地坚硬的一水草酸钙大结石和草酸钙混合型结石以及表面光滑的潴留性硬结石,因平面探针碎石清石困难,需先用气压弹道探针将结石碎成小块后,方能顺利完成超声碎石清石。而观察组32例使用点触式探针击碎该类结石较为容易,无需气压

弹道辅助碎石。结石的硬度边缘带高于间边^[13]。在超声碎石时,点触式探针3个触点容易固定结石,先击碎坚硬结石的外壳,从而快速地将整个结石通过纵向冲击力和超声共振予以击碎。在经尿道通过肾镜膀胱超声碎石清石时,固定结石的效果更加明显。点触式探针除增大作用于结石上的压强外,迅速有效将结石固定,也是击碎坚硬结石,尤其是光滑坚硬结石的原因之一。点触式超声探针吸附清石的内腔大,其清石效率可能会优于内腔较小的双导管超声探针。点触式探针有3个缺口,在负压吸引清石时,水流从缺口进入,不会象原超声探针那样对粘膜造成吸附损伤。3个触点为圆滑结构,不会对尿路黏膜造成刺伤。在本组32例PCNL手术中,未发现尿路黏膜吸附伤和刺伤。这一特点说明点触式探针设计合理,使用更加安全。但是点触式探针的3个凸起过分用力可能会造成黏膜刺伤,因此在出血等视野不清时,不要盲目碎石,以免造成副损伤。

本研究表明,点触式探针较平面探针的碎石速度快、效率高、安全性好,可不借助气压弹道碎石,仍可击碎坚硬的一水草酸钙结石和以草酸钙为主的混合型坚硬结石,有很好的推广应用价值。

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