

16F微通道输尿管镜经皮肾钬激光治疗肾结石与输尿管软镜治疗肾结石的比较

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【摘要】目的:分析16F微通道输尿管镜经皮肾钬激光治疗肾结石与输尿管软镜治疗肾结石的临床效果。**方法:**选择90例肾结石(<2 cm)患者作为研究对象,根据随机数表法将所选患者分为观察组和对照组,每组45例。对照组患者采用16F微通道输尿管镜经皮肾钬激光治疗,观察组患者采用输尿管软镜治疗。观察两组患者术中出血量、手术时间、血红蛋白下降、住院时间、住院费用、结石清除率、血尿素氮(BUN)、血清肌酐(Cr)水平以及并发症发生情况。**结果:**观察组患者术中出血量、血红蛋白下降、住院时间及住院费用[(6.19±1.37) mL、(2.37±1.92) g/L、(4.26±1.04) d、(3 325.48±413.51)元]均明显少于对照组[(24.38±6.52) mL、(7.76±5.83) g/L、(7.15±2.17) d、(4 226.15±546.82)元],差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组患者在手术时间上的比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);观察组患者术后即刻清石率(95.56%)比对照组(82.22%)更高,对比的差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组患者术后1月清石率比较差异不明显,无统计学意义($P>0.05$);术后,观察组患者BUN和Cr水平[(19.86±0.19) mmol/L、(315.08±10.84) μmol/L]高于对照组[(15.44±0.32) mmol/L、(267.29±19.25) μmol/L],对比的差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);观察组患者术后并发症的发病率(8.89%)显著高于对照组(28.89%),比较的差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**与16F微通道输尿管镜经皮肾钬激光治疗相比,输尿管软镜治疗结石直径<2 cm的肾结石患者具有术中出血量少、创伤小、恢复快、并发症少的优点,建议在临床进一步推广应用。

【关键词】肾结石;16F微通道;皮肾镜;钬激光;输尿管软镜

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Comparison of 16F mini-tract percutaneous nephrolithotomy with holmium laser *versus* flexible ureteroscopy in the treatment of kidney stones

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the therapeutic effects of 16F mini-tract percutaneous nephrolithotomy with holmium laser *versus* flexible ureteroscopy for the treatment of kidney stones. **Methods** A total of 90 patients with kidney stones (<2 cm) were selected as subjects, and randomly divided into observation group and control group, with 45 patients in each group. The patients in control group were treated with 16F mini-tract percutaneous nephrolithotomy with holmium laser, while those in observation group were treated with flexible ureteroscopy. The amount of bleeding, operation time, hemoglobin decline, hospitalization time, hospitalization cost, stone-free rate, blood urea nitrogen (BUN) level, serum creatinine (Cr) level and complications in two groups were observed. **Results** The intraoperative blood loss, hemoglobin decline, hospitalization time and hospitalization cost in observation group were (6.19±1.37) mL, (2.37±1.92) g/L, (4.26±1.04) d and (3 325.48±413.51) yuan, which were significantly lower than (24.38±6.52) mL, (7.76±5.83) g/L, (7.15±2.17) d and (4 226.15±546.82) yuan in control group, with significant differences ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference between two groups in operation time ($P>0.05$). Observation group had a higher immediately postoperative stone-free rate than control group, with statistical significance (95.56% *vs* 82.22%; $P<0.05$), while the stone-free rate at 1 month postoperatively were similar in two groups ($P>0.05$). After surgery, the levels of BUN and Cr in observation group were higher than those in control group, with statistical differences [(19.86±0.19) mmol/L *vs* (15.44±0.32) mmol/L, (315.08±10.84) μmol/L *vs* (267.29±19.25) μmol/L; $P<0.05$]. Moreover, the incidence of postoperative complications was significantly higher in control group (28.89%) than in observation group (8.89%), and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Compared with 16F mini-tract percutaneous nephrolithotomy with holmium laser, flexible ureteroscopy for the treatment of kidney

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stones with a diameter of <2 cm has the advantages of less intraoperative blood loss, less trauma, quick recovery and fewer complications, and therefore flexible ureteroscopy should be further promoted in clinic.

Keywords: kidney stone; 16F mini-tract; percutaneous nephroscope; holmium laser; flexible ureteroscope

前言

泌尿系统结石占整个结石疾病患病率的5%~15%，肾结石又是其中最为常见的一种^[1]。肾结石患者常感疼痛不适，且严重时易引起患者发生尿路感染、尿路损伤、肾功能不全等并发症，对患者生命健康造成威胁^[2-3]。目前，肾结石的治疗主要依靠体外冲击波碎石术、微创腹腔镜下取石术、经皮输尿管逆行取石术、经皮肾镜取石术等微创外科手术治疗^[4]。微创外科手术普遍具有操作简便、创伤小、清石率高等特点。输尿管软镜碎石和微通道经皮肾镜碎石是其中应用较多的两种手术方式，但目前临床对选择何种方式进行肾结石治疗仍有一定争议^[5]。因此，本研究对16F微通道输尿管镜经皮肾镜激光治疗肾结石与输尿管软镜治疗肾结石的临床效果进行比较分析，现将分析结果作如下报道。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

抽取2016年1月~10月于攀枝花市中心医院泌尿外科接受治疗的肾结石患者90例，随机分为观察组与对照组。观察组患者中，男29例，女16例；年龄24~67岁，平均年龄 (49.03 ± 10.25) 岁；结石平均直径 (1.47 ± 0.31) cm；结石分布：下盏结石患者13例，肾盂结石患者15例，上盏结石患者9例，中盏结石患者8例；肾积水平均 (3.23 ± 0.12) cm；平均S.T.O.N.E.肾结石总分为 (18.93 ± 5.41) 分。对照组患者中，男27例，女18例；年龄26~69岁，平均年龄 (48.72 ± 10.71) 岁；结石平均直径 (1.45 ± 0.34) cm；结石分布：下盏结石患者12例，肾盂结石患者16例，上盏结石患者11例，中盏结石患者6例；肾积水平均 (3.21 ± 0.14) cm；平均S.T.O.N.E.肾结石总分为 (18.72 ± 5.79) 分。两组患者的性别、年龄、结石直径、结石分布、平均S.T.O.N.E.肾结石总分比较无统计学意义 $(P > 0.05)$ 。纳入标准^[6-7]：(1)入选患者均符合肾结石相关诊断指标，确诊为肾结石患者；(2)结石直径 <2 cm；(3)入选患者术前PCT <0.1 mg/mL，白细胞计数 $<10 \times 10^9$ ；(4)入选患者均无肾盂输尿管连接处狭窄；(5)入选患者均无其他泌尿系统梗阻；(6)入选患者均无严重泌尿系统感染；(7)入选患者均无肾功能不全。本研究在医院伦理委员会和患者本人同意下进行。

1.2 方法

对照组患者采用16F微通道输尿管镜经皮肾镜激光治疗，具体如下：患者采用硬膜外麻醉，取截石位后进行常规外阴部位消毒、铺单，然后借助输尿管镜将F5输尿管导管逆行置入患者患侧输尿管，导入至肾盂，固定尿管和导管远端。再将患者翻身使其俯卧位，在其腹部位置垫厚垫使肾脏向上托起，腰部、背部呈一平面，连接加压冲水装置。对手术部位进行消毒、铺单，取患者11(或12)肋间与腋后线的交界附近作穿刺点，通过B超引导进行穿刺，穿刺针穹窿部穿刺到积水的肾盂后拔出针芯，若尿液流出则表明穿刺成功。沿穿刺针鞘置入导丝，再利用筋膜扩张器沿导丝扩张通道至16F，留置剥皮鞘，再置入输尿管硬镜寻找结石，确定结石位置。然后拔出导丝，调节冲洗水压力，通过输尿管硬镜的操作鞘进行钬激光光线 $(500 \mu\text{m})$ 置入，然后通过调节钬激光的输出功率进行随时操作。结束碎石后留置双J管，经皮肾通道留置肾造瘘管，固定后结束手术。术后留置肾造瘘管2~5 d，然后观察是否有结石残留，若结石残留较多，则留置造瘘管5~7 d后进行二期清除。双J管留置3~4周。

观察组采用输尿管软镜治疗，具体如下：将患者进行麻醉后取截石位，进行常规消毒、铺单操作。通过输尿管硬镜指引，将导丝逆行插入至患者患侧的输尿管、肾盂，沿导丝将12/14的输尿管扩张鞘置入后拔出内鞘，保留外鞘，然后沿外鞘将F8组合式输尿管软镜置入，置入的同时进行冲水。利用输尿管软镜寻找结石并确认位置后，拔出导丝，置入钬激光光纤 $(200 \mu\text{m})$ ，然后进行碎石操作。碎石结束后退出输尿管软镜，留置双J管，结束手术。若出现通道丢失情况可经由多普勒超声定位后重新建立通道进行操作。

1.3 观察指标

①观察两组患者手术指标，包括术中出血量、手术操作时间、血红蛋白下降、住院时间、住院费用；②观察两组患者的结石清除情况(结石清除：KUB未见患侧上尿路高密度影或者是高密度影 ≥ 4 cm)；③观察两组患者的并发症发生情况。

1.4 统计学方法分析

数据使用SPSS 19.0统计学软件进行统计学分析，计量资料用均数 \pm 标准差表示，使用 t 检验，计数资料应用 χ^2 检验， $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者手术指标比较

由表1可知,观察组患者术中出血量、血红蛋白

下降、住院时间及住院费用均明显少于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组患者在手术时间上的比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

表1 两组患者手术指标比较($n=45, \bar{x} \pm s$)
Tab.1 Comparison of surgical indexes between two groups of patients ($n=45, Mean \pm SD$)

组别	术中出血量/mL	手术操作时间/min	血红蛋白下降/ $g \cdot L^{-1}$	住院时间/d	住院费用/元
观察组	6.19±1.37	76.38±21.17	2.37±1.92	4.26±1.04	3 325.48±413.51
对照组	24.38±6.52	81.24±24.36	7.76±5.83	7.15±2.17	4 226.15±546.82
t 值	18.315 1	1.010 2	5.890 7	8.056 5	8.813 0
P 值	0.000 0	0.317 9	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0

2.2 两组患者结石清除情况比较

由表2可知,观察组患者术后即刻清石率比对照组

更高,对比的差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组患者术后二期清石率比较差异不明显,无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

表2 两组患者结石清除情况比较
Tab.2 Comparison of stone-free rates in two groups of patients

组别	n	术后一期例数	术后一期清石率/%	术后二期例数	术后二期清石率/%
观察组	45	43	95.56	45	93.33
对照组	45	37	82.22	44	84.44
χ^2 值	-	4.050 0		1.011 2	
P 值	-	0.044 2		0.314 6	

2.3 两组患者术后并发症发生情况比较

由表3可知,观察组患者术后并发症的发病率显

著高于对照组,比较的差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

表3 两组患者术后并发症发生情况比较[例(%)]
Tab.3 Comparison of postoperative complications between two groups of patients [cases(%)]

组别	n	血尿	切口感染	高热	输尿管损伤	急性肾功能不全	合计
观察组	45	2(4.44)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)	1(2.22)	0(0.00)	4(8.89)
对照组	45	3(6.67)	5(11.11)	2(4.44)	2(4.44)	1(2.22)	13(28.89)
χ^2 值	-	0.211 8	5.294 1	0.344 8	0.344 8	1.011 2	5.874 3
P 值	-	0.645 4	0.021 4	0.557 1	0.557 1	0.314 6	0.015 4

3 讨论

原发于肾脏的结石被称为肾结石,是尿路结石中最为常见的一种。目前,肾结石的治疗手段包括开放手术、经皮肾镜取石术、经输尿管镜取石术、体外冲击波碎石术等。由于开放手术创伤大、出血多、恢复慢、并发症多,已逐渐被包括经皮肾镜取石术、经输尿管镜取石术、体外冲击波碎石术方法在内的

微创治疗手段取代^[8-10]。微通道输尿管镜经皮肾钬激光治疗和输尿管软镜治疗均是目前临床常用的肾结石治疗手段,具有微创手术创伤小、恢复快、并发症较少等优点^[11]。但对于两种治疗手术的应用效果仍存一定争议。

经皮肾镜碎石术已应用于临床数十年,其出血量、清石率与结石穿刺通道大小、碎石器械关系密切^[12-15]。而微通道经皮肾镜碎石术将标准经皮肾镜

碎石术的皮肾通道从F20~F24缩减至F11~18,减少对肾实质的损伤,降低了出血量^[16]。目前,16F微通道输尿管镜经皮肾钬激光治疗被较多的应用。有研究显示,16F微通道经皮肾碎石术较标准通道经皮肾碎石术疗效更为确切,术后即刻结石清除率高^[17]。但不可否认的是,该术后仍存在较多术后并发症,尤其以感染最为常见^[18]。原因在于该术式通道口径小,高压灌注时易受阻而造成肾脏集合系统压力过高,引起灌注返流入血。碎石后,结石内所含细菌或毒素释放于灌注液内,进而继发全身炎症反应、出血等并发症^[19]。且由于通道口径小,经由钬激光进行粉末化碎石时,相较于标准通道,手术时间会有所延长^[20]。

输尿管软镜在肾结石治疗中的应用也较为广泛,随着设备和技术的不断进步,其微创、安全、恢复快及痛苦小的优点也越发明显。传统的输尿管硬镜由于角度、曲度的限制,不能完全观察、接触到肾盏和肾盂内的结石,而输尿管软镜可弯曲、形状纤细,能较为顺利通过输尿管的狭窄部位,不会引起副损伤,碎石捕获也更为容易,较输尿管硬镜更具有优势。有研究显示,采用输尿管软镜进行下盏结石处理时,肾积水发生率更低^[21]。本次研究通过对16F微通道输尿管镜经皮肾钬激光治疗肾结石与输尿管软镜治疗肾结石的比较发现:采用输尿管软镜治疗肾结石的患者术中出血量、血红蛋白下降、住院时间及住院费用均明显少于采用16F微通道输尿管镜经皮肾钬激光治疗肾结石,且术后即刻结石清除率更高,术后肾功能恢复更快,并发症发生率更低。由此可见,比起采用16F微通道输尿管镜经皮肾钬激光治疗肾结石,输尿管软镜治疗肾结石更为安全、有效。

综上所述,与16F微通道输尿管镜经皮肾钬激光治疗相比,输尿管软镜治疗结石直径<2 cm的肾结石患者具有术中出血量少、创伤小、恢复快、并发症少的优点,建议在临床进一步推广应用。

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