

同期双侧输尿管软镜钬激光碎石术安全性及疗效分析

高小峰[△], 张威[△], 彭泳涵, 李凌, 周铁, 施晓磊, 王林辉, 孙颖浩*

第二军医大学长海医院泌尿外科, 上海 200433

[摘要] **目的** 评价输尿管软镜钬激光碎石术同期治疗双侧上尿路结石的安全性和有效性。**方法** 回顾性分析 2004 年 1 月至 2013 年 2 月采用输尿管软镜钬激光碎石术同期治疗双侧上尿路结石 78 例患者(156 例患肾)的临床资料,男 51 例、女 27 例,年龄 22~74(43±12)岁,患者结石数 2~5(3.0±0.5)个,累计结石最大径 1.0~5.0(2.5±1.2) cm。患者静脉复合麻醉下行同期双侧输尿管软镜钬激光碎石术,如伴有输尿管上段结石先行输尿管硬镜钬激光碎石,留置输尿管软镜输送鞘,置入输尿管软镜抵达肾盂,予以钬激光碎石,较大碎块用取石套篮抓出。术后检查无残石或残留结石直径<4 mm 视为碎石成功。统计分析手术时间、结石清除率及并发症发生情况。**结果** 本组 78 例患者均顺利置入双侧输尿管软镜,单次手术时间 40~312 (74.0±40.4) min。术中无大出血,输尿管穿孔、撕脱和断裂等并发症发生。碎石成功率为 93.6%(146/156),结石清除率为 86.0%(134/156),7 例(9.0%,7/78)患者因结石负荷过大接受了第 2 次输尿管软镜碎石术。术后单纯性发热(体温>38℃)发生率为 2.6%(2/78)。**结论** 同期双侧输尿管软镜碎石术疗效显著、安全性高,是处理双侧上尿路结石的可靠治疗方案。

[关键词] 激光碎石术;输尿管软镜检查;钬激光;输尿管结石;肾结石

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Simultaneous bilateral flexible ureteroscopy with holmium laser lithotripsy: analysis of safety and efficacy

GAO Xiao-feng[△], ZHANG Wei[△], PENG Yong-han, LI Ling, ZHOU Tie, SHI Xiao-lei, WANG Lin-hui, SUN Ying-hao*

Department of Urology, Changhai Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To discuss the safety and efficacy of simultaneous bilateral flexible ureteroscopy (SBFU) with holmium laser lithotripsy for bilateral renal or ureteral calculi. **Methods** The clinical data of 78 patients (51 males, 27 females; average age [43±12] years, range 22 to 74 years) who underwent SBFU with holmium laser lithotripsy for bilateral renal or ureteral calculi in our hospital between January 2004 and February 2013 were retrospectively reviewed. The mean number of stones per case was 3.0±0.5 (range 2 to 5), and the mean diameter of the largest stone was (2.5±1.2) cm (range 1.0 to 5.0 cm). The operation was conducted under intravenous anesthesia. The upper ureteral calculi was removed firstly by ureteroscopy with holmium laser when it existed. After the ureteral access sheath was placed, flexible ureteroscopy was inserted into the renal pelvis, and then a 200 μm holmium laser fiber was used for fragmentizing stones and the large pieces was removed by stone basket. The operation was considered successful if no residual stone existed or residual stones were less than 4 mm in diameter during postoperative examination. Clinical data including operation time, stone-free rate and complications were analyzed. **Results** The flexible ureteroscopy was successfully placed in all the 78 cases, and the average operation time per case was (74.0±40.4) min (range 40 to 312 min), with no bleeding, ureteral perforation, avulsion or rupture during operation. The success rate of stone fragmentation was 93.6% (146/156) and the stone-free rate was 86.0% (134/156). Seven cases (9.0%, 7/78) required a second stage flexible ureteroscopy with holmium laser lithotripsy. The postoperative fever (>38℃) was found in 2 cases (2.6%, 2/78). **Conclusion** SBFU with holmium laser lithotripsy is a safe and effective treatment for bilateral renal or ureteral calculi. This procedure is a reliable treatment option for bilateral renal or ureteral calculi.

[Key words] laser lithotripsy; flexible ureteroscopy; holmium laser; ureteral calculi; kidney calculi

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目前,同期输尿管软镜治疗双侧上尿路结石尚存在一定的争议。与分期手术相比,同期双侧输尿管

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[作者简介] 高小峰,博士,副教授、副主任医师. E-mail: gxfdoc@sina.com; 张威,硕士生. E-mail: zhweismmu@gmail.com

[△]共同第一作者(Co-first authors).

* 通信作者(Corresponding author). Tel: 021-31161719, E-mail: sunyh@medmail.com.cn

输尿管软镜手术可缩短总的手术时间、减少麻醉药物使用,并缩短了术后康复时间,但是同时也增加了手术相关风险^[1]。2004年1月至2013年2月我们采用输尿管软镜钬激光碎石术同期治疗双侧上尿路结石患者78例(156例患肾),取得了较好的疗效,现报告如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 临床资料 选取2004年1月至2013年2月我院收治的双侧上尿路结石患者78例,男51例、女27例,年龄22~74(43±12)岁。患者结石数2~5(3.0±0.5)个,累计结石最大径1.0~5.0(2.5±1.2)cm。双侧肾结石36例(46.2%),双侧输尿管上段结石9例(11.5%),一侧输尿管结石伴对侧肾结石21例(26.9%),一侧输尿管结石伴双侧肾结石8例(10.3%),双侧输尿管上段结石伴一侧肾结石1例(1.3%),双侧输尿管上段结石伴双侧肾结石3例(3.8%)。术前伴肾功能不全14例(17.9%)。术前留置双侧双J管36例(46.2%),单侧双J管11例(14.1%)。入选标准:(1)输尿管镜碎石过程中结石飘移至肾脏,硬镜碎石无法完成;(2)双侧肾结石,累计结石最大径≤5cm;(3)单侧或双侧输尿管结石,伴发肾结石。

1.2 治疗方法 患者静脉复合麻醉,取截石位。对于输尿管上段结石,先行输尿管硬镜钬激光碎石,再行输尿管软镜碎石术处理返回肾脏的结石碎片。对于输尿管上段结石合并肾结石,可将输尿管结石推入肾脏后再行输尿管软镜碎石术;处理嵌顿性输尿管结石时,则先予激光碎石,待结石松动后再推回肾脏。对于肾结石,首先使用F8.0 Storz输尿管硬镜全程检视输尿管,充分判断输尿管的长度及内径,以选择合适的输尿管软镜输送鞘,再在硬镜下留置斑马导丝后退镜,沿导丝放置内径12Fr、外径14Fr(或9.5/11.5Fr)Cook输尿管软镜输送鞘,保留外鞘并置入7.5Fr Storz Flex-X²输尿管软镜抵达肾盂。寻及结石后置入200 μm光纤,连接VersaPulse PowerSuite 100 W钬激光碎石机(Lumenis公司),碎石功率不超过20 W(0.6~1.0 J/10~20 Hz),将结石粉碎至碎块,较大碎块用取石套篮抓出。术毕再次检视肾盂以避免结石残留,并在退镜时检查输尿管有无损伤。常规留置双J管2~4周,术后次日复查腹部平片(KUB)明确碎石效果及双J管位置。拔除双J管1个月后复查KUB检查显示无残石或结石

残块直径<4 mm,且无临床症状视为碎石成功;结石残块直径≥4 mm为有临床意义结石残留^[2]。

2 结果

本组78例患者均顺利置入双侧输尿管软镜,单次手术时间40~312(74.0±40.4)min。术中无大出血、输尿管穿孔、撕脱和断裂等并发症发生。碎石成功率为93.6%(146/156),结石清除率为86.0%(134/156),7例(9.0%,7/78)患者因结石负荷大接受了第2次输尿管软镜碎石术。术后单纯性发热(体温>38℃)发生率为2.6%(2/78),无感染性休克发生。术前肾功能不全的14例患者中,11例血肌酐逐渐恢复至正常范围,其余3例较术前无明显变化;肾功能正常患者术后未出现肾功能异常;患者术前肌酐平均值为(87.2±7.5) μmol/L,术后首日复查肌酐平均值为(90.6±9.1) μmol/L,未见显著升高。

3 讨论

同期治疗双侧上尿路结石相比于分期手术有着明显的优势。与分期手术相比,同期手术可以减少麻醉次数,缩短手术总时间和住院天数,降低医疗费用,使患者免去二次手术及麻醉打击^[1,3]。对于结石导致双侧尿路梗阻的患者,同期双侧手术更有利于早期解除梗阻以使双肾功能同时恢复。

输尿管软镜手术的日益成熟为处理双侧上尿路结石提供了良好的治疗方式。作为经自然腔道的微创治疗方法,输尿管软镜碎石术不仅创伤小,而且可以通过直视下碎石获得良好的碎石效果。体外振波碎石术(ESWL)的碎石效果受结石位置及结石质地的影响较大,术后排石时间长。对于肾下盏的结石,ESWL结石清除率明显低于输尿管软镜碎石术和经皮肾镜碎石术(PCNL)^[4]。而PCNL对肾脏的创伤大,并发症多,尤其是术后出血不止的患者常需接受选择性肾动脉栓塞甚至肾切除治疗,双侧同期手术的风险极大^[5-6]。Huang等^[7]研究显示,与PCNL和ESWL相比,输尿管软镜联合钬激光碎石术同期治疗双侧上尿路结石能获得更满意的疗效和更低的并发症发生率。

既往对同期双侧输尿管镜手术的质疑主要集中在其安全性上。早期研究显示同期手术与分期手术相比,存在双侧泌尿系同时损伤的风险,术后感染的概率也较大^[1,8]。Bandi等^[9]认为,同期双侧输尿管镜手术存在加重对肾功能的影响而导致急性肾脏衰

竭的潜在风险。近年来,内镜制作工艺的发展及配套器械的完善大大降低了输尿管镜手术相关并发症的发生率。新一代的输尿管软镜外径明显缩小,从而降低了镜体对输尿管损伤的风险。近期的文献报道输尿管镜碎石术中输尿管穿孔、撕脱和断裂等严重并发症的发生率为0.1%~1.2%^[10-11],较既往报道明显降低。Mushtaque等^[12]报道了60例双侧输尿管硬镜联合气压弹道碎石术的患者,输尿管轻微损伤率约为10%,无严重并发症发生。而钬激光作为新的碎石工具的应用将泌尿系结石的治疗推向新的阶段。钬激光对人体组织的穿透深度仅为0.4 mm,因此大大降低了碎石过程中钬激光损伤周围组织的风险,提高了手术安全性。已有文献报道输尿管软镜联合钬激光碎石可以安全地用于治疗凝血功能异常的患者^[13-14]。本研究的78例患者中,无输尿管穿孔、撕脱和断裂等严重输尿管镜手术相关并发症发生。

尿脓毒症是腔内微创手术治疗泌尿系结石的严重并发症之一,术中肾盂压力过高及手术时间过长可明显增加尿脓毒症发生的风险^[15]。Low等^[16]的研究结果表明,肾盂内压>35 mmHg (1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)会引起持续的肾盂静脉及淋巴管反流;而当存在感染时,15~18 mmHg的肾盂内压即可造成反流,引发尿脓毒症。且Jung等^[17]报道了输尿管软镜碎石术中通过生理盐水进行灌注,其平均压力为(33±12) mmHg,但最高峰时可达328 mmHg。而Auge等^[18]进一步研究发现,通过使用输尿管软镜输送鞘可降低57%~75%的肾盂内压力,从而避免肾盂压力过高所致的术后感染风险。此外,孙颖浩等^[19]认为输尿管软镜输送鞘既方便了软镜的反复进镜,同时又减小了镜体轴线旋转的阻力,能有效提高手术效率、缩短手术时间,因此推荐常规使用输尿管软镜输送鞘。本研究中常规应用软镜输送鞘,操作时确保水流通畅,同时使用外径较细的输尿管软镜,有效地控制了肾盂内压力,术后78例患者中仅有2例出现一过性发热,无尿脓毒症发生。

同期双侧输尿管镜手术增加了手术时间,理论上增加了肾功能损害风险。既往文献也显示术中长时间过高的肾盂内压力可导致肾功能损害^[17]。然而,El-Hefnawy等^[20]对比了同期双侧、分期双侧和单侧输尿管软镜碎石术的术后并发症,其结果显示同期双侧手术并未增加肾功能损伤的风险。本研究的78例患者术后肌酐平均值与术前相比无显著升

高,未有患者出现急性肾功能不全表现,且部分输尿管结石患者在梗阻解除后肾功能发生了明显改善。

此外,近期研究还证实了双侧输尿管软镜碎石术可以达到满意的碎石效果。Watson等^[5]的研究显示,一次碎石成功率为86%,术后1个月双侧结石排净率为64%,并发症发生率低于10%。另有研究通过同期双侧手术与分期双侧和单侧输尿管软镜碎石术相比,也得出了类似结果,三组间结石清除率差异无统计学意义^[20]。本研究的78例患者通过同期双侧手术,碎石成功率高达93.6% (146/156),结石清除率也为86.0% (134/156)。

在具体操作过程中需注意以下几点:(1)把握手术适应证,选择合适病例。同期双侧碎石手术适合于结石总负荷较小的患者,对于结石体积偏大者,可一期解除双侧梗阻,二期再行碎石治疗。统计显示输尿管嵌顿性结石及巨大结石可显著影响同期双侧输尿管软镜碎石术的手术效果^[21]。Leijte等^[22]通过对接受同期双侧输尿管软镜碎石术的患者进行恰当选择后,可以在不增加并发症的前提下获得较高的手术成功率。(2)灵活制定手术策略,提高手术效率。对于结石总负荷小的患者,可以将结石粉碎成粉末以利于排石;而对于结石总负荷大的患者,大量的结石碎末残留在肾脏内增加了术后石街形成的风险,因此往往需要调整钬激光的能量及频率,将结石粉碎成碎片以便于套石。(3)活用多种碎石方法,延长软镜寿命。对于肾脏多发小结石,先用三角套石篮将结石集中在同一肾上盏内,再予以碎石取石,可减少输尿管软镜弯曲工作时间,有利于软镜的保护。

综上所述,同期双侧输尿管软镜碎石术疗效显著、安全性高,是处理双侧上尿路结石的可靠治疗方案。

4 利益冲突

所有作者声明本文不涉及任何利益冲突。

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