

三种微创术式治疗输尿管上段复杂性结石疗效及对肾功能、术后疼痛的影响*

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【摘要】目的 探讨三种微创术式治疗输尿管上段复杂性结石疗效及对肾功能、术后疼痛的影响。**方法** 回顾性分析我院 2017 年 1 月~2022 年 5 月 97 例输尿管上段复杂性结石患者的临床资料,根据手术方式不同分为腹腔镜下输尿管切开取石术(RLU)组(42 例)、微造瘘经皮肾镜碎石取石术(MPCNL)组(15 例)、输尿管镜碎石术(URL)组(40 例)。比较 3 组围术期指标、手术前后肾功能[尿素氮(BUN)、脂质运载蛋白(NGAL)、血肌酐(Scr)]、疼痛程度、并发症。结果 RLU 组手术时间长于 URL 组及 MPCNL 组,术中出血量低于 URL 组及 MPCNL 组,住院时间短于 URL 组及 MPCNL 组,一次结石清除率高于 URL 组及 MPCNL 组(均 $P < 0.05$)。3 组术后 Scr、BUN 水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。RLU 组术后血清 NGAL 水平低于 URL 组及 MPCNL 组($P < 0.05$)。MPCNL 组术后 1、3 d 视觉疼痛模拟评分(VAS)高于 URL 组及 RLU 组($P < 0.05$)。RLU 组并发症发生率低于 URL 组及 MPCNL 组($P < 0.05$)。**结论** RLU、MPCNL、URL 均可用于输尿管上段复杂性结石的治疗,其中 RLU 术中出血量少、术后恢复时间短、一次结石清除率高、术后并发症少,能保护肾功能,可作为首选治疗手段;MPCNL 手术创伤稍大,对同侧肾结石及肾盂输尿管连接部狭窄的患者,可作为一期手术治疗,住院周期较长;URL 术后疼痛程度最低,可能更适合对疼痛敏感的患者。

【关键词】 输尿管上段复杂性结石;腹腔镜下输尿管切开取石术;微造瘘经皮肾镜碎石取石术;输尿管镜碎石术;肾功能;疼痛程度

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Comparison on the curative effect of three minimally invasive surgery on complex proximal ureteral calculi and their influences on renal function and postoperative pain

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the curative effect of three minimally invasive surgery on complex proximal ureteral calculi and their influences on renal function and postoperative pain. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was performed on the clinical data of 97 patients with complex proximal ureteral calculi in the hospital from January 2017 to May 2022. According to different surgical methods, they were divided into retroperitoneal laparoscopic ureterolithotomy (RLU) group (42 cases), mini-percutaneous nephrolithotomy (MPCNL) group (15 cases) and transurethral ureteroscopic lithotripsy (URL) group (40 cases). The perioperative indexes, renal function indexes [blood urea nitrogen (BUN), lipocalin (NGAL), serum creatinine (Scr)], pain level and complications before and after surgery were compared among the three groups. **Results** The operation time in RLU group was longer than that in URL group and MPCNL group, intraoperative blood loss was lower than that in URL group and MPCNL group, hospitalization time was shorter than that in URL group and MPCNL group, and one-time stone clearance rate was higher than that in URL group and MPCNL group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in postoperative Scr or BUN among the three groups ($P > 0.05$). After surgery, level of serum NGAL in RLU group was lower than that in URL group and MPCNL group ($P < 0.05$). At 1d and 3d after surgery, scores of Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) in MPCNL group were higher than those

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in URL group and RLU group ($P < 0.05$). The incidence of complications in RLU group was lower than that in URL group and MPCNL group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** RLU, MPCNL and URL can all be applied in the treatment of complex proximal ureteral calculi. Among them, RLU has little intraoperative blood loss, short postoperative recovery time, high one-time stone clearance rate and few postoperative complications, which can protect renal function and is the first choice. MPCNL has more surgical trauma and can be the one-stage operation for patients with ipsilateral nephrolithiasis and ureteropelvic junction stenosis, with long hospitalization time. URL has the mildest postoperative pain, which may be more suitable for patients with pain sensitivity.

【Key words】 Complex proximal ureteral calculi; Retroperitoneal laparoscopic ureterolithotomy; Minimally invasive percutaneous nephrolithotomy; Ureteroscopic lithotripsy; Renal function; Pain level

输尿管结石是泌尿系统最常见的疾病之一,以单侧发病常见,易在输尿管上段嵌顿或停留^[1-2]。输尿管上段复杂性结石自行排出相对困难,临床治疗难度较高,若救治不及时易引起尿频、疼痛、尿急及肾积水等症状,严重威胁患者生命安全^[3]。现阶段临床关于输尿管上段复杂性结石的治疗尚无标准治疗方案,腹腔镜下输尿管切开取石术(Retroperitoneal laparoscopic ureterolithotomy, RLU)、微造瘘经皮肾镜碎石取石术(Minimally invasive percutaneous nephrolithotomy, MPCNL)、输尿管镜碎石术(Minimally invasive percutaneous nephrolithotomy, URL)逐渐应用于输尿管上段复杂性结石的治疗,但现阶段临床关于不同微创术式应用效果的报道存在差异^[4-5]。基于此,本研究探讨 RLU、MPCNL 及 URL 等三种微创术式治疗输尿管上段复杂性结石疗效及对肾功能、术后疼痛的影响,现将结果报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 回顾性分析我院 2017 年 1 月~2022 年 5 月 97 例输尿管上段复杂性结石患者的临床资料,根据手术方式不同分为 RLU 组($n=42$)、MPCNL 组($n=15$)及 URL 组($n=40$)。纳入标准:①符合《外科学》^[6]中相关诊断标准,经影像学检查确诊均为嵌顿性结石。②结石直径 ≥ 1 cm。③均为单侧单发结石。④符合手术指征。⑤首次确诊,既往未经保守或者外科治疗。⑥患者均签署知情同意书。排除标准:①合并肾结石、输尿管中下段结石者。②合并肾病综合征、肾小球肾炎等肾脏疾病者。③合并精神、认知及凝血功能障碍者。④合并患侧输尿管或腰腹部手术史者。⑤临床及随访资料不完整者。⑥合并术前感染性疾病、自身免疫性疾病、恶性肿瘤者。⑦合并先天性肾脏及输尿管畸形。⑧心、肺、脑等重要脏器严重损伤者。

1.2 方法 RLU 组:患者取健侧卧位,采用全麻,常规三孔法后腹腔镜入路,第 12 肋下缘及腋后线交界处皮肤切开 2 cm 作为第一孔,使用血管钳交叉钝性分离肌肉层,第二孔在腋中线及髂嵴交界处上方

2 cm,第 10 肋缘及腋前线交界处下方 2 cm 作为第三孔,确定结石位置后固定输尿管,在结石上方扩张的输尿管处钳夹血管阻断钳,并于结石上缘 0.5 cm 扩张的输尿管处纵行切开 1~2 cm,取出结石,置入 5F 双 J 管,缝合输尿管,于术后 5 d 拔出尿管,术后 4 周摘除双 J 管。MPCNL 组:患者取膀胱截石位,硬膜外麻醉后逆行插入 6F 输尿管,改俯卧位,垫高腰腹部,由肩胛线、腋后线间的第 11 肋间进针,在超声引导下穿刺中上盏,待尿液滴出,留置斑马导丝,皮肾通道构建后将硬性输尿管镜(F8/9.8 wolf)置入肾内,确定肾盂输尿管交界处,输尿管上段定位结石,钬激光粉碎结石后冲洗,留置双 J 管 5 周,常规留置肾造瘘管 5 d。URL 组:患者取膀胱结石位,硬膜外麻醉后将输尿管硬镜经尿道插入患侧输尿管、上行至结石部位,明确结石大小及形态后采用气压弹道碎石,取出较大块结石,水流冲洗较小碎块,术后常规留置双 J 管 5 周。

1.3 观察指标 ①围术期指标:统计并比较手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间及一次结石清除情况。复查尿路平片和彩色超声,发现残石直径 >4 mm 为残留结石,残石直径 ≤ 4 mm 为无意义残留结石,根据复查结果计算结石清除率。②肾功能:在手术前后于清晨采集 3 组空腹静脉血 3 mL,以 3000 r/min 离心 10 min(离心半径 10 cm),取上清液待测,采用全自动生化分析仪检测 3 组尿素氮(BUN)血肌酐(Scr),采用双抗夹心酶联免疫吸附法检测 3 组血清脂质运载蛋白(NGAL)。③疼痛程度:统计术前、术后 1 d 及 3 d 疼痛视觉模拟评分(VAS)^[7]。④并发症:统计并比较术后 1 个月两组并发症。

1.4 统计学分析 采用 SPSS 20.0 统计学软件处理及分析数据。计量资料以均数土标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用多变量的方差分析,两两比较采用独立样本 t 检验,同组手术前后比较采用配对样本 t 检验;计数资料以率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3 组一般资料比较 3 组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表 1。

表1 3组一般资料比较[n(×10⁻²), $\bar{x}\pm s$]

Table 1 General data of the three groups

项目	RLU组 (n=42)	MPCNL组 (n=15)	URL组 (n=40)	χ^2/F	P
性别				0.245	0.885
男性	24(57.14)	9(60.00)	25(62.50)		
女性	18(42.86)	6(40.00)	15(37.50)		
年龄(岁)	44.72±5.45	45.35±4.81	46.07±6.24	0.574	0.565
病程(月)	8.84±1.21	9.04±1.57	8.35±1.32	2.130	0.125
患侧				0.352	0.838
右侧	20(47.62)	6(40.00)	17(42.50)		
左侧	22(52.38)	9(60.00)	23(57.50)		
结石直径(cm)	1.45±0.18	1.55±0.21	1.43±0.25	1.726	0.184
肾积水程度				2.328	0.676
轻度	23(54.76)	6(40.00)	21(60.00)		
中度	13(30.95)	6(40.00)	12(22.50)		
重度	6(14.29)	3(20.00)	7(17.50)		

2.2 3组围术期指标比较 RLU组手术时间长于URL组及 MPCNL组,术中出血量低于 MPCNL组及 URL组,住院时间短于 MPCNL组及 URL组,一

次结石清除率高于 MPCNL组及 URL组($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 3组围术期指标比较[($\bar{x}\pm s$), $n(×10^{-2})$]

Table 2 Comparison of perioperative indicators among the three groups

组别	n	手术时间 (min)	术中出血量 (mL)	住院时间 (d)	一次结石 清除
RLU组	42	75.09±15.24	44.85±11.27	3.35±0.69	41(97.62)
MPCNL组	15	62.27±12.82 ^①	55.73±9.14 ^①	4.54±1.01 ^①	11(73.33)
URL组	40	57.91±14.98 ^①	57.12±10.83 ^①	3.88±1.16 ^①	32(80.00)
F/χ^2		14.384	14.542	9.128	8.170
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.017

注:与 RLU组比较,^① $P<0.05$

2.3 3组手术前后肾功能比较 3组术前Scr、BUN、NGAL比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。3组术后Scr、BUN水平均高于术前,但3组组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。3组术后NGAL水平高于术前,但RLU组低于MPCNL组及URL组($P<0.05$)。见表3。

表3 3组手术前后肾功能比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of renal function in the three groups before and after surgery

组别	n	Scr(μmol/L)		BUN(mmol/L)		NGAL(μg/L)	
		术前	术后	术前	术后	术前	术后
RLU组	42	75.88±6.46	82.41±7.82 ^①	5.22±1.39	6.72±1.65 ^①	4.11±0.55	5.03±0.76 ^①
MPCNL组	15	77.25±7.37	83.35±8.56 ^①	5.38±1.29	6.78±1.42 ^①	3.81±0.73	6.37±1.21 ^{①②}
URL组	40	77.82±7.09	82.09±8.17 ^①	5.40±1.22	6.91±1.63 ^①	3.94±0.57	7.02±1.45 ^{①②}
F		0.842	0.133	0.214	0.145	1.719	30.866
P		0.434	0.876	0.808	0.865	0.185	<0.001

注:与同组术前比较,^① $P<0.05$;与 RLU组比较,^② $P<0.05$

2.4 3组手术前后疼痛程度比较 3组术后1 d及3 d VAS评分均低于术前,但MPCNL组高于RLU组及URL组($P<0.05$),见表4。

表4 3组手术前后疼痛程度比较($\bar{x}\pm s$,分)

Table 4 Comparison of pain levels before and after surgery in three groups

组别	n	术前	术后1 d	术后3 d
RLU组	42	6.19±1.47	4.09±0.71 ^①	2.75±0.69 ^①
MPCNL组	15	5.91±1.28	4.66±1.15	3.49±0.73
URL组	40	6.35±1.61	3.84±1.07 ^①	2.52±0.61 ^①
F值		0.475	4.122	11.659
P值		0.623	0.019	<0.001

注:与MPCNL组比较,^① $P<0.05$

2.5 3组并发症比较 RLU组并发症发生率低于URL组及MPCNL组($P<0.05$),见表5。

3 讨论

输尿管上段结石是具有较高发病率的泌尿系统结石,输尿管上段复杂性结石是输尿管上段结石的类型之一,治疗难度较大^[7-8]。保守治疗对输尿管上段复杂性结石的治疗效果有限,故临床多采用手术取石

表5 3组并发症比较[n(×10⁻²)]

Table 5 Comparison of complications among the three groups

组别	n	肾绞痛	感染	发热	血尿	总发生
RLU组	42	1(2.38)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.38)	2(4.76)
MPCNL组	15	1(6.67)	2(13.33)	0(0.00)	1(6.67)	4(26.67) ^①
URL组	40	4(10.00)	3(7.50)	2(5.00)	2(5.00)	11(27.50) ^①
χ^2						8.354
P						0.015

注:与 RLU组比较,^① $P<0.05$

治疗^[9]。尿路结石微创手术的应用率随腔镜技术的发展而不断提高^[10]。由于输尿管上段结石的发病位置较为特殊,治疗输尿管上段复杂性结石的微创术式较多,RLU、URL 及 MPCNL 是常用的手术治疗方案^[11-12]。RLU 经腹膜后途径实施手术操作,对腹腔脏器干扰少,能有效降低腹腔并发症发生率,具有出血少、清石率高、恢复快等优点^[13]。MPCNL 是治疗输尿管上段结石的主要手段,但需要建立经皮肾通道,易引起肾血管损伤及肾实质撕裂^[14]。URL 经尿道将输尿管镜插入,在镜下进行碎石取石,具有痛苦轻、损伤小等优点^[15]。不同微创手术方式的治疗效果不同,

对患者预后的影响也不同。

本研究结果提示 RLU 治疗输尿管上段复杂性结石的优势更为显著。RLU 的手术入路直接,能减少对腹腔脏器的影响,且在输尿管做纵行切口,有利于医师更加直观观察结石情况,从而一次性取净结石。URL 及 MPCNL 在取石前需先进行碎石,增加取石难度,碎石在术中易被推入肾盂,导致结石残留,降低一次结石清除率。临床研究^[16]发现,RLU 可以有效取净结石,切除输尿管壁上的炎性息肉,进而提高手术成功率及结石清除率。本研究发现,RLU 组术中出血量低于 URL 组及 MPCNL 组,住院时间短于 URL 组及 MPCNL 组,与既往研究^[17]结果相符,表明 RLU 具有术中出血量少、术后恢复时间短等优势。分析原因为:输尿管上段复杂性结石患者的输尿管迂曲,进镜相对困难,URL 及 MPCNL 在碎石过程中易引起输尿管损伤,增加术中出血量,延长住院时间。本研究还发现,RLU 组手术时间长于 URL 组及 MPCNL 组,这可能是因为 RLU 术中步骤较为复杂,需进行游离、切开及缝合等操作,导致手术时间延长^[18]。

输尿管上段复杂性结石会导致肾损伤,加之术中操作、术后留置导管等操作会引起应激反应,提高血中儿茶酚胺含量,促进肾血管收缩,造成肾脏组织缺氧、缺血性损伤^[19]。Scr、BUN 是现阶段临床常见的肾损伤标志物,能评估肾损伤情况^[20]。NGAL 是由中性粒细胞及某些上皮细胞表达的微量转铁蛋白,正常生理状态下在肾脏呈低表达,当发生肾损伤后其浓度会迅速升高。本研究发现,3 组术后 BUN、Scr、NGAL 水平均高于术前,表明 RLU、URL 及 MPCNL 均会影响患者肾功能。进一步研究发现,3 组术后 BUN、Scr 水平比较无显著差异,但术后 RLU 组 NGAL 水平低于 MPCNL 组及 URL 组,提示 RLU 对患者肾功能的影响更小,大量炎性因子会刺激中性粒细胞造成 NGAL 释放,导致其水平迅速升高。URL 易引起肾盂压力增加,术中肾盂压力升高会降低肾小球滤过率,从而损伤肾功能;MPCNL 术中不易控制肾盂压,而 RLU 在输尿管做纵行切口,可通过切口引流肾积水,发挥迅速减压的作用,对肾盂压力的影响相对较小,避免加重肾功能损伤。

有报道^[21-22]认为,输尿管上段复杂性结石在取出过程中会牵拉输尿管,促进疼痛介质释放,引起剧烈疼痛。本研究发现,MPCNL 组术后 1、3 d VAS 评分高于 RLU 组及 URL 组,表明 RLU 及 URL 术后患者疼痛程度相对较轻。MPCNL 需要建立经皮肾通道,可能引起大出血及尿源性败血症,且处理距离肾盂较远的结石时,受穿刺角度影响,进镜难度增加,易引起

肾实质撕裂,导致围术期疼痛程度增加^[23]。本研究发现,RLU 组并发症发生率低于 URL 组及 MPCNL 组,提示 RLU 能减少并发症,具有较高的安全性。

4 结论

在输尿管上段复杂性结石的治疗中,RLU、MPCNL、URL 均可作为治疗方式,其中 RLU 术中出血量少、术后恢复时间短、一次结石清除率高、术后并发症少,能保护肾功能,可作为首选治疗手段;MPCNL 手术创伤稍大,对同侧肾结石及肾盂输尿管连接部狭窄的患者,可作为一期手术治疗,住院周期较长;URL 术后疼痛程度最低,可能更适合对疼痛敏感的患者。

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(上接第 241 页)

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