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【临床研究】

软性与硬性输尿管镜钬激光碎石术治疗输尿管结石伴输尿管狭窄疗效比较

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摘要: 目的 比较软性与硬性输尿管镜钬激光碎石术治疗输尿管结石伴输尿管狭窄的临床效果。方法 选择2016年9月至2017年11月郑州市第一人民医院收治的65例输尿管结石伴输尿管狭窄患者为研究对象,按照治疗方法将患者分为软性输尿管镜组($n=45$)和硬性输尿管镜组($n=20$)。硬性输尿管镜组患者行硬性输尿管镜钬激光碎石术,软性输尿管镜组患者行软性输尿管镜钬激光碎石术。观察2组患者手术时间、住院时间、结石排出情况及术后并发症,分别于术前及术后第1、3、5天检测患者血清肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)和白细胞介素-10(IL-10)水平。结果 软性输尿管镜组患者的手术时间和住院时间分别为 (39.5 ± 0.8) min、 (7.2 ± 1.2) d,硬性输尿管镜组患者的手术时间和住院时间分别为 (57.1 ± 2.3) min、 (7.9 ± 0.8) d;软性输尿管镜组患者的手术时间显著短于硬性输尿管镜组($P < 0.05$),2组患者的住院时间比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。软性输尿管镜组和硬性输尿管镜组患者结石排尽率分别为93.3% (42/45)、90.0% (18/20),2组患者的结石排尽率比较差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.002, P > 0.05$)。术前2组患者血清TNF- α 、IL-10水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);2组患者术后第1天血清TNF- α 、IL-10水平显著高于术前,术后第3、5天血清TNF- α 、IL-10水平显著低于术后第1天,术后第5天血清TNF- α 、IL-10水平显著低于术后第3天($P < 0.05$);术后第1、3、5天,软性输尿管镜组患者血清TNF- α 、IL-10水平显著低于硬性输尿管镜组($P < 0.05$)。软性输尿管镜组和硬性输尿管镜组患者术后并发症发生率分别为4.44% (2/45)、15.00% (3/20),软性输尿管镜组患者术后并发症发生率显著低于硬性输尿管镜组($\chi^2 = 6.163, P < 0.05$)。结论 软性和硬性输尿管镜钬激光碎石术治疗输尿管结石伴输尿管狭窄均可获得较高的结石排尽率,但软性输尿管镜钬激光碎石术手术时间短,可减轻机体炎症反应,降低术后并发症发生率。

关键词: 软性输尿管镜;硬性输尿管镜;钬激光碎石术;输尿管结石;输尿管狭窄

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Comparison of the effect of holmium laser lithotripsy under flexible and rigid ureteroscope in the treatment of ureteral calculus combined with ureteric stenosis

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Abstract: **Objective** To compare the clinical effect of holmium laser lithotripsy under flexible and rigid ureteroscope in the treatment of ureteral calculus combined with ureteric stenosis. **Methods** Sixty-five patients with ureteral calculus combined with ureteric stenosis admitted to Zhengzhou First People's Hospital from September 2016 to November 2017 were selected as the research subjects, and the patients were divided into flexible ureteroscope group ($n=45$) and rigid ureteroscope group ($n=20$) according to the treatment methods. The patients in the rigid ureteroscope group were treated with holmium laser lithotripsy under rigid ureteroscopy, and the patients in the flexible ureteroscope group were treated with holmium laser lithotripsy under flexible ureteroscopy. The operation time, hospitalization time, stone discharge and postoperative complications were observed. The levels of serum tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and interleukin-10 (IL-10) were measured before operation and on the first, third and fifth day after operation. **Results** The operation time and the hospitalization time in the flexible ureteroscope group were (39.5 ± 0.8) min and (7.2 ± 1.2) d, respectively. The operation time and the hospitalization time in the rigid ureteroscope group were (57.1 ± 2.3) min and (7.9 ± 0.8) d, respectively. The operation time in the flexible ureteroscope group was significantly shorter than that in the rigid ureteroscope group ($P < 0.05$), and there was no significant difference in the hospitalization time between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). The stone clearance rate in the flexible ureteroscope group and rigid ureteroscope group was 93.3% (42/45) and 90% (18/20), respectively. There was no significant difference in stone

clearance rate between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 0.002, P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in serum TNF- α and IL-10 levels between the two groups before operation ($P > 0.05$). In the two groups, the levels of serum TNF- α and IL-10 on the first day after operation were significantly higher than those before operation, the levels of serum TNF- α and IL-10 on the third and fifth day after operation were significantly lower than those on the first day after operation, and the levels of serum TNF- α and IL-10 on the fifth day after operation were significantly lower than those on the third day after operation ($P < 0.05$). The levels of serum TNF- α and IL-10 in the flexible ureteroscope group were significantly lower than those in the rigid ureteroscope group on the first, third and fifth day after operation ($P < 0.05$). The incidence of postoperative complications in the flexible ureteroscope group and the rigid ureteroscope group was 4.44% (2/45) and 15.00% (3/20), respectively. The incidence of postoperative complications in the flexible ureteroscope group was significantly lower than that in the rigid ureteroscope group ($\chi^2 = 6.163, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The holmium laser lithotripsy under flexible and rigid ureteroscope in the treatment of ureteral calculus combined with ureteric stenosis can achieve high stone clearance rate, but the operation time of holmium laser lithotripsy under flexible ureteroscope is short, which can reduce the inflammatory reaction and the incidence of postoperative complications.

Key words: flexible ureteroscope; rigid ureteroscope; holmium laser lithotripsy; ureteral calculus; ureteric stenosis

输尿管结石是泌尿外科最常见的疾病之一,并发输尿管狭窄的输尿管结石易发生严重梗阻,对肾功能产生不同的损害,甚至导致肾功能衰竭^[1-2]。近年来,随着医疗设备及微创技术的迅速发展,微创碎石术在输尿管结石伴输尿管狭窄的治疗中应用越来越多^[3]。输尿管镜下钬激光碎石术是一种经自然解剖通道到达病灶的微创手术方式,相比于传统的开放性手术、经皮肾镜手术等,该手术具有创伤小、预后好等特点。但临床研究显示,输尿管镜钬激光碎石术仍会损伤机体组织,引起应激反应^[4]。有研究显示,相比于输尿管硬镜,输尿管软镜对机体组织损伤较小,能够有效减轻机体的应激反应^[5]。本研究对软性与硬性输尿管镜钬激光碎石术治疗输尿管结石伴输尿管狭窄的临床效果进行比较,旨在为临床选择输尿管镜提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择2016年9月至2017年11月郑州市第一人民医院泌尿外科收治的输尿管结石伴输尿管狭窄患者为研究对象,病例纳入标准:(1)经影像学检查确诊为输尿管结石,且伴有结石以下部位输尿管狭窄;(2)结石直径 ≥ 0.8 cm,且发病后8周内结石未排出;(3)输尿管结石及输尿管狭窄均一期手术成功。排除标准:(1)合并重要器官器质性病变;(2)肝、肾功能不全;(3)凝血功能障碍;(4)认知功能、精神状态异常;(5)有其他手术禁忌证。本研究共纳入输尿管结石伴输尿管狭窄患者65例,按照治疗方式将患者分为软性输尿管镜组和硬性输尿管镜组。软性输尿管镜组45例,男26例,女19例;年龄25~55(42.2±1.9)岁,术前尿常规白细胞

数<15个/HP,输尿管狭窄部位长度0.5~1.9 cm,结石大小为0.5 cm×0.6 cm~2.0 cm×2.0 cm;结石位置:左侧输尿管结石23例,右侧输尿管结石22例,双侧输尿管结石2例,且均为输尿管下段结石。硬性输尿管镜组20例,男14例,女6例;年龄26~54(41.8±2.2)岁,术前尿常规白细胞数<15个/HP,输尿管狭窄部位长度0.5~2.0 cm,结石大小为0.5 cm×0.5 cm~2.0 cm×2.1 cm;结石位置:左侧输尿管结石15例,右侧输尿管结石4例,双侧输尿管结石1例,且均为输尿管下段结石。2组患者的性别、年龄、输尿管狭窄部位长度、结石大小、结石位置比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。本研究通过医院医学伦理委员会批准,所有患者签署知情同意书。

1.2 手术方法

1.2.1 硬性输尿管镜组 采用硬性输尿管镜钬激光碎石术治疗。手术器材:8.0/9.8F Wolf硬性输尿管镜(德国狼牌公司)、钬激光(上海瑞柯恩激光技术有限公司)、电视监控设备。具体手术步骤为:患者行腰-硬联合麻醉,取截石位,常规进行消毒铺巾;将硬性输尿管镜置入膀胱,在斑马导丝的引导下扩张并观察输尿管,然后进入至输尿管结石部位;插入钬激光光纤,到达结石部位后采用蚕食法将结石击碎并取出,在输尿管狭窄或扭曲段使用钬激光(1.0~1.5 J, 10~15 Hz)将可探到的较大结石块粉碎,以避免输尿管阻塞。

1.2.2 软性输尿管镜组 采用软性输尿管镜钬激光碎石术治疗。具体步骤如下:患者行腰-硬联合麻醉,取截石位,常规进行消毒铺巾;采用输尿管硬镜进行定位,确定结石的位置后将管镜退出,放通道鞘

并推进,直至遇到阻力,在操作过程中要防止损伤输尿管;经输尿管扩张鞘将软性输尿管镜置入,钬激光光纤通过通道置入后将光纤设定为10~15W的碎石功率,从结石边缘开始,进行逐步蚕食,同时采用输尿管外支架管经结石旁缝隙持续冲水,将小结石冲出体外,将光纤头抵在结石部位的中心进行粉末化碎石。

1.3 观察指标 (1)结石排出情况:患者术后4周检查结石排尽率,结石排尽标准为患者无腰腹部疼痛,且经CT检查显示残留的结石直径<3mm。(2)记录2组患者的手术时间和住院时间。(3)血清肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α ,TNF- α)和白细胞介素-10(interleukin-10,IL-10)水平:分别于术前及术后第1、3、5天抽取患者晨起空腹肘静脉血5mL,4000r·min⁻¹离心10min,取上层血清,采用酶联免疫吸附试验法检测血清TNF- α 和IL-10水平,试剂盒购自北京科美东雅生物技术有限公司,严格按照试剂盒说明书进行操作。(4)术后并发症:观察2组患者术后并发症发生情况。

1.4 统计学处理 应用SPSS18.0软件进行数据统计和分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两两比较采用t检验;计数资料以例数和百分率表示,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组患者手术时间、住院时间及结石排尽率比较 结果见表1。软性输尿管镜组患者的手术时间显著短于硬性输尿管镜组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);2组患者的住院时间比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。软性输尿管镜组和硬性输尿管镜组患者结石排尽率分别为93.3%(42/45)、90.0%(18/20),2组患者的结石排尽率比较差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.002, P > 0.05$)。

表1 2组患者手术时间和住院时间比较

Tab.1 Comparison of the operation time and hospitalization time between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	手术时间/min	住院时间/d
硬性输尿管镜组	20	57.1 ± 2.3	7.9 ± 0.8
软性输尿管镜组	45	39.5 ± 0.8	7.2 ± 1.2
t		11.791	2.068
P		0.006	0.438

2.2 2组患者血清TNF- α 、IL-10水平比较 结果见表2。术前2组患者血清TNF- α 、IL-10水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);2组患者术后第1天血

清TNF- α 、IL-10水平显著高于术前,术后第3、5天血清TNF- α 、IL-10水平显著低于术后第1天,术后第5天血清TNF- α 、IL-10水平显著低于术后第3天,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);术后第1、3、5天,软性输尿管镜组患者血清TNF- α 、IL-10水平显著低于硬性输尿管镜组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

表2 2组患者血清TNF- α 、IL-10水平比较

Tab.2 Comparison of the serum TNF- α and IL-10 levels of patients between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	TNF- α /($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	IL-10/($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)
硬性输尿管镜组	20	术前	17.59 ± 3.48
		术后第1天	59.48 ± 7.31 ^a
		术后第3天	46.46 ± 6.52 ^{ab}
		术后第5天	36.52 ± 4.55 ^{abc}
软性输尿管镜组	45	术前	17.61 ± 3.51
		术后第1天	43.35 ± 5.21 ^{ad}
		术后第3天	35.37 ± 2.15 ^{abd}
		术后第5天	26.61 ± 2.37 ^{abcd}

注:与术前比较^a $P < 0.05$;与术前第1天比较^b $P < 0.05$;与术前第3天比较^c $P < 0.05$;与硬性输尿管镜组比较^d $P < 0.05$ 。

2.3 2组患者术后并发症比较 软性输尿管镜组患者术后发生感染1例,发热1例,并发症发生率为4.44%(2/45);硬性输尿管镜组患者术后发生输尿管穿孔1例,感染1例,发热1例,并发症发生率为15.00%(3/20);软性输尿管镜组患者术后并发症发生率显著低于硬性输尿管镜组,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.163, P < 0.05$)。

3 讨论

输尿管结石伴输尿管狭窄一直是泌尿外科手术的难点,尿路结构的异常会影响常规体外冲击波碎石术的治疗效果,结石难以被成功定位会很大程度影响碎石与排石的效果。输尿管镜是一种由光导纤维及相关配件组成的纤细的器械,早期多被用于输尿管结石的诊断^[6]。近年来,随着电子光学技术的不断发展与进步,输尿管镜在输尿管结石的治疗方面应用越来越广泛^[7]。研究显示,相比于传统开放性手术及经皮肾镜手术,输尿管镜钬激光碎石术通过人体自然解剖通道进行手术治疗,对机体损伤较小,已成为输尿管结石伴输尿管狭窄的首选手术方式^[8]。硬性输尿管镜的优势为视野良好,能够直接到达结石部位;有较大的直径,能够为钬激光光纤提供操作通道,也便于异物钳或者活检钳的置入^[9-10]。软性输尿管镜的优点为有良好的弯曲度,能够向上180°、向下270°、轴向180°进行检测^[11]。但有研究

发现,输尿管镜钬激光碎石手术仍会因损伤机体组织而引发应激反应,进而影响患者的预后^[12]。硬性输尿管镜手术治疗过程中易导致结石冲至肾盂部位,增加手术风险,且对于输尿管狭窄患者,一方面会增加手术难度,另一方面还会导致输尿管穿孔、黏膜损伤等并发症^[13-14]。而软性输尿管镜在手术治疗过程中采用输尿管通道鞘,能够降低肾内压,减少对黏膜的损伤,可降低输尿管穿孔、黏膜损伤、感染等并发症发生率及机体炎症反应,提高手术的安全性^[15-17]。

本研究结果显示,软性输尿管镜组患者的手术时间显著短于硬性输尿管镜组。对于输尿管弯曲较为明显的患者,硬性输尿管镜在操作过程中易损伤局部的输尿管黏膜,且手术操作难度较大;而软性输尿管镜柔韧性好,在操作过程中能够根据患者输尿管生理解剖结构进行弯曲,明显降低了手术的操作难度,也缩短了手术操作时间。2组患者的结石排尽率比较差异无统计学意义,说明软性和硬性输尿管钬激光碎石术均可获得良好的结石清除效果。TNF- α 主要由单核-巨噬细胞产生,是一种促炎细胞因子,与感染、炎症反应等密切相关。IL-10 属于一种多功能的细胞因子,参与炎症反应和免疫反应。本研究结果显示,2组患者术后血清 TNF- α 、IL-10 水平显著高于术前;术后第1、3、5天,软性输尿管镜组患者血清 TNF- α 、IL-10 水平显著低于硬性输尿管镜组;说明输尿管镜钬激光碎石术会引起机体产生一定程度的炎症反应,但相比于硬性输尿管镜,软性输尿管镜对输尿管黏膜损伤小,引起的机体炎症反应较轻。本研究结果显示,软性输尿管镜组患者术后并发症发生率显著低于硬性输尿管镜组。相比于硬性输尿管镜,软性输尿管镜柔韧性好,可弯曲,对输尿管黏膜损伤小,因此,输尿管穿孔、感染等并发症发生率较低。

综上所述,在输尿管结石伴输尿管狭窄的治疗中,软性和硬性输尿管镜钬激光碎石术均可获得良好的结石清除效果,但相比于硬性输尿管镜钬激光碎石术,软性输尿管镜钬激光碎石术能明显降低手术引起的机体炎症反应及术后并发症发生率。

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