

输尿管软镜钬激光碎石术在马蹄肾结石中的应用

杨春¹ 高小峰¹ 周铁¹ 彭泳涵¹ 李凌¹ 许传亮¹ 王林辉¹ 孙颖浩¹

[摘要] 目的:探讨输尿管软镜钬激光碎石术治疗马蹄肾结石的安全性及有效性。方法:回顾性分析 2005 年 1 月~2010 年 12 月采用输尿管软镜钬激光碎石术治疗马蹄肾结石 13 例患者资料。结石直径平均为 1.7(1.2~2.3)cm。主要临床症状为腰痛、尿路感染、血尿。6 例患者有 ESWL 史,2 例曾行经皮肾镜取石术。术前 1 周均留置双 J 管,均行尿培养、静脉尿路造影及双肾 CT 检查。术中均先放置输尿管扩张鞘,然后置入输尿管软镜抵达肾盂。术后第 1 天及 2 个月复查 KUB 平片、B 超或双肾 CT 平扫。术后检查无残石或结石残块<3 mm 视为碎石成功。结果:13 例患者均顺利放置镜鞘并置入输尿管软镜,进镜成功率 100%。患者碎石成功 12 例(92.3%)。1 例术后结石残块略大于 3 mm,行 ESWL 处理。平均手术时间 90 min,平均住院 2 d。无手术并发症发生。术后症状均消失。结论:输尿管软镜钬激光碎石术治疗马蹄肾结石是一种可供选择的安全、有效、微创治疗方法。

[关键词] 输尿管软镜;钬激光;马蹄肾结石

[中图分类号] R691.4 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 1001-1420(2012)02-0103-03

Flexible ureterorenoscopy with holmium laser in the management of stones in the horseshoe kidney (Report of 13 cases)

YANG Chun GAO Xiaofeng ZHOU Tie PENG Yonghan Li Ling

XU Chuanliang WANG Linhui SUN Yinghao

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

Corresponding author: SUN Yinghao, E-mail: sunyh@medmail.com.cn

Abstract Objective: To evaluate the therapeutic effect of flexible ureterorenoscopy (F-URS) with holmium laser in treating stones in the horseshoe kidney (HSK). **Method:** We retrospectively reviewed the records of 13 patients who underwent F-URS using a holmium laser from January 2005 to December 2010 for HSK stones. The average stone diameter was 1.7 cm (range 1.2-2.3 cm). The presenting symptoms were renal colic, urinary tract infection, or hematuria. F-URS was used in as an alternative after the failure of extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy in 6 patients and percutaneous nephrolithotomy failure in 2 patients. At one week before operations, all patients was placed the Double-J stent and underwent urinalysis, urine culture, intravenous urography with tomograms, renal computed tomography (CT). The ureteral access sheaths was placed firstly during operation, and then ureterorenoscope was inserted into the renal pelvis. Follow-up examination was performed after two months with plain radiography of the kidneys, ureters, and bladder and renal ultrasonography, or noncontrast CT. Success was defined as stone-free status or residual fragments <3 mm. **Result:** Flexible ureterorenoscopes were successfully placed in all patients. The operative success rate was 92.3%. All patients were symptom free after operation. The average operative time and hospital stay were 90 minutes and 2 days, respectively. No severe complications occurred. **Conclusion:** F-URS with the holmium laser is a safe, efficient minimal invasive procedure as a reasonable alternative for treating HSK stones.

Key words flexible ureterorenoscope; holmium laser; horseshoe stone

马蹄肾是最常见的肾融合畸形,发病率为 1.5%~2.5%^[1-3]。常并发感染和结石,其中尿路结石发生率约为 20%^[2]。2005 年 1 月~2010 年 12 月我们应用输尿管软镜钬激光碎石术治疗马蹄肾结石患者 13 例,取得较好的疗效,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

本组 13 例,男 10 例,女 3 例,年龄 19~58 岁,

平均 38 岁。所有患者均为单侧结石,均由同一术者完成手术。结石直径平均为 1.7(1.2~2.3)cm。单发肾盂结石 5 例,下盏结石 3 例,多发结石 5 例。6 例患者曾行 ESWL,其中 1 例男性患者曾接受 2 次 ESWL 术。2 例曾行 PCNL。患者主要症状为腰痛、尿路感染、血尿。术前有轻度肾积水 4 例,中度 6 例,重度 3 例。术前 1 周均经膀胱镜下留置双 J 管,均行尿培养、静脉尿路造影及双肾 CT 检查。术前影像学检查均清楚显示集合系统的解剖结构及结石所在位置。13 例均有不同程度的患侧腰部

¹ 第二军医大学长海医院泌尿外科(上海,200433)

通信作者:孙颖浩, E-mail: sunyh@medmail.com.cn

疼痛,其中 4 例曾有尿路感染史。

1.2 手术方法

静吸复合麻醉。术前静脉应用抗生素。取头低脚高截石位。首先使用 $F_{8/9.5}$ Storz 输尿管硬镜在斑马导丝引导下探查患侧输尿管,检查是否伴有输尿管狭窄等病变;然后留置斑马导丝,导丝引导下放置 $F_{12/14}$ 输尿管扩张鞘,保留外鞘置入 $F_{7.5}$ Flex-X² 输尿管软镜。进镜至肾盂检查肾脏各盏,寻及结石后控制操作手柄使镜体末端保持 0° 位置纳入 $200\ \mu\text{m}$ 光纤。光纤连接 VersaPulse Power-Suite 100 W 钬激光碎石机(Lumenis)。设置功率最大为 30 W($1.5\ \text{J}/\text{脉冲} \times 20\ \text{Hz}$),调整操作手柄,开始碎石,将结石粉碎至 $1\sim 2\ \text{mm}$ 碎块,用套石篮取净结石残块。术毕再次检视各肾盏避免结石残留,常规留置双 J 管 $2\sim 4$ 周。术后次日复查 KUB 平片明确碎石效果及双 J 管位置。拔除双 J 管 1 个月后复查尿常规、KUB 平片、泌尿系 B 超或双肾 CT 平扫,评估结石排净率。

疗效评价:拔除双 J 管 1 个月后复查 KUB 平片、泌尿系 B 超或双肾 CT 平扫显示无残石(stone free)或结石残块 $< 3\ \text{mm}$,且无临床症状视为碎石成功^[4]。

2 结果

13 例患者均顺利放置镜鞘并置入输尿管软镜,进镜成功率 100%。患者碎石成功 12 例,手术成功率 92.3%。1 例术后结石残块略大于 $3\ \text{mm}$,行 ESWL 碎石处理。手术时间为 $90(45\sim 130)$ min。术中无明显出血。术后住院 $1\sim 2\ \text{d}$,平均 $1.5\ \text{d}$ 。手术无输尿管穿孔、撕裂等并发症发生。术后患者临床症状均消失。

3 讨论

马蹄肾是先天性肾融合畸形中最常见的类型,男女比例为 $4:1$ ^[4]。胚胎发育 $4\sim 6$ 周时两个后肾融合,融合的肾下级阻止肾正常旋转和上升,导致肾盂前位和输尿管高位入口,并且输尿管越过融合的峡部向前移位,致使输尿管不同程度的梗阻,易发生肾积水、尿路结石、泌尿系感染等并发症。本病诊断主要依靠影像学检查,当常规 X 线诊断或鉴别诊断有困难时,CT 检查可确诊^[5]。

这种肾脏异位和输尿管高位入口的解剖形态变化对有临床症状的马蹄肾结石治疗增加困难。以往治疗以开放取石手术为主,手术难度大、创伤大、并发症多,而且给再次处理复发结石带来困难。目前外科治疗向微创方向发展,最常见的治疗方法有 ESWL、PCNL、输尿管软镜手术(F-URS)等。ESWL 作为一种非侵袭性治疗方法,广泛应用于马蹄肾结石的治疗。但是,由于马蹄肾肾盂及肾盏转位不良、结石定位困难、肾集合系统引流不畅等因素,治疗效果不理想,结石清除率低。文献报道无

残石率为 $33\%\sim 68\%$ ^[6-10],而且,再次治疗率达 22.5% ,需用其他方法治疗达 14.7% ^[11]。因此,对这些 ESWL 术治疗效果不好的患者需进一步行其他腔内外科技术治疗。PCNL 术由于创伤小、恢复快、结石清除率高,已经成功用于治疗马蹄肾结石^[12,13]。由于马蹄肾解剖位置异常,肾脏位置较低且更居中,上盏与中盏比正常肾更容易靠近背侧,因此无论结石位置,推荐穿刺背侧上、中盏通道^[11]。而且,由于肾位置低,纵轴下极向中线靠拢,呈倒八字形,从上盏进入肾盂和中、下盏较为容易,因此,上盏穿刺通道更重要,相对安全,避免胸膜损伤^[14]。但是,马蹄肾常合并血管异常及肾旋转不良,增加了穿刺难度,对穿刺技术要求高,出血、结肠损伤等并发症发生率也较高。最近,一些学者报道穿刺上盏通道并使用软性肾镜多次治疗后无残石率可达 $77\%\sim 93.2\%$,同时,也报道了并发症率高达 $14.3\%\sim 29.2\%$ ^[14-16]。Miller 等^[15]报道经皮肾镜手术无残石率达 93.2% , 82.2% 结石位于肾上盏。但是,在一些情况下,如肥胖、孤立肾、接受抗凝治疗等患者,PCNL 和 ESWL 术并不适合。

最近随着输尿管软镜设计、专用器械和钬激光技术的发展,输尿管软镜在临床上的应用更加广泛、有效,并发症更少。目前是治疗肾结石的较好选择,无残石率达 $85\%\sim 90\%$ ^[17]。输尿管软镜治疗马蹄肾结石已有文献报道,2005 年以前有 2 例病案报道。Weizer 等^[17]报道的输尿管软镜治疗肾脏畸形患者中有 4 例为马蹄肾结石,其中 2 例曾行两次 ESWL,1 例曾行开放取石手术,最终 3 例患者结石完全清除(75%)。本组马蹄肾结石输尿管软镜治疗碎石成功率 92.3% ,我们的结果与 Benoit^[18]研究相似,手术效果接近 PCNL 术,明显优于 ESWL 术,而且,没有明显并发症的发生,不需要输血。

输尿管软镜和钬激光的应用,提供了一种有效的微创治疗手段。钬激光下碎石,结石的碎片更小。对于位置较为困难的结石,如肾下极的结石,可通过抓钳或套石篮将结石移动到理想的位置,如肾上极,然后再行碎石。同时应用头低脚高体位,便于术中碎石及取石。术中应用输尿管软镜鞘便于反复多次的进出输尿管,而对输尿管的损伤较小,同时降低肾盂内压力,并可保证冲洗速度,维持视野清晰,减小镜体轴线旋转动作阻力^[19]。这些辅助工具的应用提高了输尿管软镜下碎石的效率。

输尿管软镜钬激光碎石术治疗马蹄肾结石安全、有效、微创且成功率较高。输尿管软镜碎石术比 ESWL 单一疗法更有效,排石率高;比 PCNL 术损伤更小,并发症少,住院时间短。目前外科治疗向微创方向发展,此方法可作为马蹄肾结石微创治

疗的一种有效选择。但此病发病率较低,同时需要更多的、大样本、多中心临床进一步研究。

参考文献

- [1] PITTS W R Jr, MUECKE E C. Horseshoe kidneys; a 40-year experience[J]. J Urol, 1975, 113: 743—746.
- [2] BAUER S. Anomalies of the upper urinary tract[M]. In: WALSH P C, RETIC A B, VAUGHAN E D, et al, ed. Campbell's Urology. 8th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier Saunders, 2002.
- [3] WEIZER A Z, SILVERSTEIN A D, AUGER B K, et al. Determining the incidence of horseshoe kidney from radiographic data at a single institution[J]. J Urol, 2003, 170: 1722—1726.
- [4] HOHENFELLNER M, SCHULTZ-LAMPEL D, LAMPEL A, et al. Tumor in the horseshoe kidney: clinical implications and review of embryogenesis[J]. J Urol, 1992, 147: 1098—1102.
- [5] NG L G, YIP S K, WONG M Y, et al. Clinics in diagnostic imaging (67). Hydronephrotic horseshoe kidneys with multiple calculi[J]. Singapore Med J, 2001, 42: 540—544.
- [6] LINGEMAN J E, WOODS J, TOTH P D, et al. The role of lithotripsy and its side effects [J]. J Urol, 1989, 141(3Pt. 2): 793—797.
- [7] LOCKE D R, NEWMAN R C, STEINBOCK G S, et al. Extracorporeal shock-wave lithotripsy in horseshoe kidneys[J]. Urology, 1990, 35: 407—411.
- [8] VANDEURSEN H, BAERT L. Electromagnetic extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy for calculi in horseshoe kidneys[J]. J Urol, 1992, 148(3Pt. 2): 1120—1122.
- [9] KUPALI B, ISEN K, BIRI H, et al. Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy in anomalous kidneys[J]. J Endourol, 1999, 13: 349—352.
- [10] TORRECILLA ORTIZ C. Treatment of lithiasis in horseshoe kidney with extracorporeal shock-wave lithotripsy[J]. Actas Urol Esp, 2001, 25: 50—54.
- [11] PEARLE M S. Renal urolithiasis; surgical therapy for special circumstances[R]. Part II. AUA Update Series. Lesson 40, 2001, 2001.
- [12] CUSSENOT O. Anatomical bases of percutaneous surgery for calculi in horseshoe kidney[J]. Surg Radiol Anat, 1992, 14: 209—213.
- [13] LAMPEL A, HOHENFELLNER M, SCHULTZ-LAMPEL D, et al. Urolithiasis in horseshoe kidneys: therapeutic management[J]. Urology, 1996, 47: 182—186.
- [14] RAJ G V, AUGER B K, WEIZER A Z, et al. Percutaneous management of calculi within horseshoe kidneys [J]. J Urol, 2003, 170: 48—51.
- [15] MILLER N L, MATLAGA B R, HANDA S E, et al. The presence of horseshoe kidney does not affect the outcome of percutaneous nephrolithotomy[J]. J Endourol, 2008, 22: 1219—1225.
- [16] SYMONS S J, RAMACHANDRAN A, KURIEN A, et al. Urolithiasis in the horseshoe kidney: a single-centre experience [J]. BJU Int, 2008, 102: 1676—1680.
- [17] WEIZER A Z, SPRINGHART W P, EKERUO W O, et al. Ureteroscopic management of renal calculi in anomalous kidneys[J]. Urology, 2005, 65: 265—269.
- [18] BENOIT M, SAEED A Q, AMINE L, et al. Flexible ureterorenoscopy with holmium laser in horseshoe kidneys[J]. Urology, 2010, 76: 1334—1338.
- [19] 孙颖浩, 高旭, 高小峰, 等. 输尿管软镜下钬激光碎石术治疗肾盏结石[J]. 临床泌尿外科杂志, 2004, 19: 139—141.

(收稿日期: 2011-09-22)

(上接第102页)

- [9] KERJASCHKI D, REGELE H M, MOOSBERGER I, et al. Lymphatic neoangiogenesis in human kidney transplants is associated with immunologically active lymphocytic infiltrates[J]. J Am Soc Nephrol, 2004, 15: 603—612.
- [10] MEIER-KRIESCHE H U, OJO AO, HANSON J A, et al. Increased impact of acute rejection on chronic allograft failure in recent era[J]. Transplantation, 2000, 70: 1098—1100.
- [11] RACUSEN L C, COLVIN R B, SOLEZ K, et al. Antibody-mediated rejection criteria: An addition to the Banf 97 classification of renal allograft rejection[J]. Am J Transplant, 2003, 3: 708—714.
- [12] BOHMIG G A, EXNER M, HABICHT A, et al. Capillary CA deposition in kidney allograft: A specific marker of alloantibody-dependent injury[J]. J Am Soc Nephrol, 2002, 13: 1091—1099.
- [13] PESCOVITZ M D. B cells: a rational target in alloantibody-mediated solid organ transplantation rejection [J]. Clin Transplant, 2006, 20: 48—54.
- [14] PESCOVITZ M D. Rituximab, an Anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody: history and mechanism of action [J]. Am J Transplant, 2006, 6: 859—866.
- [15] GOURISHANKAR S, TURNER P, HALLORAN P. New developments in immunosuppressive therapy in renal transplantation [J]. Expert Opin Biol Ther, 2002, 2: 483—501.

(收稿日期: 2011-09-15)