

膀胱全切原位回肠新膀胱术后输尿管肠吻合口良性狭窄的处理

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[摘要] 目的:探讨膀胱全切原位回肠新膀胱术后输尿管肠吻合口良性狭窄的处理方法。方法:我科自2003年1月~2012年6月采用膀胱全切原位回肠新膀胱术治疗395例膀胱癌患者。术后发生输尿管肠吻合口良性狭窄10例,采用输尿管镜扩张、内镜下逆行/经皮穿刺逆行球囊扩张、内镜下狭窄段内切开、开放输尿管膀胱再植术,并留置双J管3~6个月。结果:本组10例中,1例(1处)因导丝不能通过狭窄段而改行开放手术,术后随访36个月,肾积水明显改善。其余9例(11处)采用腔内技术处理,其中3例(4处)采用输尿管镜扩张,2例(3处)采用内镜下狭窄段内切开,4例(4处)采用内镜下逆行/经皮穿刺逆行球囊扩张。术后随访9~72个月(中位25个月)。5例(7处)肾积水明显改善,2例(2处)肾积水长期随访无加重,2例(2处,狭窄段长分别为1.2 cm、1.5 cm)再发狭窄,遂采用开放手术,分别随访16及24个月,肾积水改善。结论:腔内技术操作简单,创伤小,可作为输尿管肠吻合口良性狭窄的首选治疗方案。开放手术仍然是治疗输尿管肠吻合口狭窄的金标准。对于狭窄段>1 cm的患者,应首先考虑开放手术。

[关键词] 膀胱全切;原位回肠新膀胱;输尿管肠吻合口狭窄

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Management of benign ureteroileal anastomosis strictures after radical cystectomy and orthotopic ileal neobladder

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Abstract Objective: To discuss the management of benign ureteroileal anastomosis strictures after radical cystectomy and orthotopic ileal neobladder. **Method:** From January 2003 to June 2012, 395 patients with bladder cancer had been treated with radical cystectomy and orthotopic ileal neobladder. Ten patients with benign ureteroileal anastomosis strictures after orthotopic ileal neobladder reconstruction had been observed, and were treated with ureteroscopy expansion, endoscopic retrograde/percutaneous antegrade balloon dilatation, endoscopic incision or open repair. Double-J ureteral stents were used for three-six months after the above procedures. **Result:** Of the ten patients, the stricture could not be passed with a guide wire in one patient (one stenosis), which furtherly underwent open repair. During the follow-up period of 36 months hydronephrosis improved. Others were received endoscopic procedures. Three of them (four stenoses) were treated with ureteroscopy expansion. Two of them (three stenoses) were treated with endoscopic incision. Four of them (four stenoses) were treated with endoscopic retrograde/percutaneous antegrade balloon dilatation. During the median follow-up period of 25 months (9-72 months), five cases (seven stenoses) had obvious improvement in hydronephrosis, while hydronephrosis didn't become more serious in two cases (two stenoses). However, two cases (two stenoses, strictures length 1.2 cm, 1.5 cm) had recurred and open repairs became inevitable. **Conclusion:** Endoscopic technique can be the first choice for benign ureteroileal anastomosis strictures because of its easy access and less invasion. Open repair remains the gold standard for management of ureteroileal anastomosis strictures. For patients with ureteroileal anastomosis strictures longer than 1cm, open repair should be considered as the first choice.

Key words radical cystectomy; orthotopic ileal neobladder; ureteroileal anastomosis strictures

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近年来,原位新膀胱术已作为一些选择性病例根治性膀胱全切术后尿流改道的主要手术方式。输尿管肠吻合口狭窄是原位新膀胱术严重的并发

症之一,发生率为 1%~13%^[1~4]。本文总结我院自 2003 年 1 月~2012 年 6 月膀胱全切原位回肠新膀胱术后输尿管肠吻合口狭窄的原因及处理方式。现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

本组 395 例,男 344 例,女 51 例,年龄 41~77 岁,平均 66 岁,输尿管新膀胱再植均采用改良乳头法^[5]。术后发生输尿管肠吻合口良性狭窄患者 10 例(12 处),占 2.5%,男 8 例,女 2 例,年龄 43~69 岁,平均 62 岁,狭窄出现于术后 1~63 个月,平均 14 个月,单侧狭窄 8 例,双侧狭窄 2 例,左侧 8 处,右侧 4 处,8 例(10 处)狭窄段<1 cm,2 例(2 处)狭窄段长分别为 1.2 cm、1.5 cm。入院时 3 例无明显临床症状,6 例伴有患侧腰痛症状,3 例伴有反复泌尿系感染,6 例伴有肾功能不全。所有患者影像学检查均显示患侧输尿管中上段扩张、肾盂肾盏扩张积水,所有患者均排除肿瘤复发。

1.2 治疗方法

输尿管镜扩张:吻合口狭窄较轻者,可先尝试输尿管镜扩张。所选输尿管镜为德国 Wolf F_{8/9.8} 输尿管硬镜。患者取截石位,连续硬膜外麻醉。从尿道逆行置入输尿管镜至膀胱,镜下确认输尿管开口,置入超滑导丝并通过狭窄段。输尿管镜通过狭窄部位时,常阻力较大,应在保持视野清晰的情况下,缓慢进镜,待完全通过狭窄段后停留 5 min,退出少许后再反复推进,待充分扩张狭窄段后留置双 J 管内引流。

内镜下逆行/经皮穿刺顺行球囊扩张:狭窄程度较轻或输尿管镜扩张失败的患者,采用内镜下逆行/经皮穿刺顺行球囊扩张。①顺行途径:患者取俯卧位,利多卡因局部麻醉后,B 超引导下定位穿刺点,以 18G 穿刺针穿刺进入肾脏中组背侧肾盏,拔出针芯,见尿液流出后,证实穿刺成功。将 0.018 英寸微导丝经穿刺针置入肾盂内,退出穿刺针,沿微导丝置入扩张管扩大穿刺通道,拔出微导丝,置入 0.035 英寸超滑导丝通过狭窄段至膀胱,沿导丝置入高压球囊至狭窄段,以泛影葡胺充盈球囊加压扩张 3 min 2~3 次,至细腰征消失后,退出高压球囊及扩张器,最后置入双 J 管内引流。②逆行途径:采用膀胱镜下逆行操作,先置入超滑导丝通过狭窄段,再沿导丝置入高压球囊至狭窄段并扩张。

内镜下狭窄段内切开:对于狭窄程度较重、球囊扩张导管难以通过狭窄段的患者,采用内镜下狭窄段内切开。逆行镜下确认输尿管开口,置入超滑导丝通过狭窄段,在导丝引导下采用钬激光将狭窄段全层切开,确认输尿管口喷尿良好后结束手术。

开放手术:导丝不能通过狭窄段或完全闭锁、

内镜治疗后复发的患者,采取开放手术。患者取平卧位,全身麻醉后,臀部垫高,取下腹部正中切口,暴露输尿管下段至新膀胱壁内段,于近新膀胱壁处离断,剪除狭窄段输尿管,以 3-0 可吸收线缝合新膀胱残端。打开新膀胱,以改良乳头法行输尿管再植,将输尿管吻合于新膀胱后顶壁,留置双 J 管一根,充盈膀胱无渗漏后,留置盆腔引流管一根。

2 结果

本组 10 例中,1 例(1 处)因导丝不能通过狭窄段而改行开放手术,术后随访 36 个月,肾积水明显改善。其余 9 例(11 处)采用腔内技术处理,其中 3 例(4 处)采用输尿管镜扩张,2 例(3 处)采用内镜下狭窄段内切开,4 例(4 处)采用内镜下逆行/经皮穿刺顺行球囊扩张。术后随访 9~72 个月(中位 25 个月)。5 例(7 处)肾积水明显改善,2 例(2 处)肾积水长期随访无加重,2 例(2 处)狭窄段长分别为 1.2 cm、1.5 cm 再发狭窄,遂采用开放手术,分别随访 16 及 24 个月,肾积水改善。本组腔内手术及开放手术后均留置 F₇ 双 J 管 3~6 个月,所有患者均按要求定时返院拔除双 J 管,拔管过程顺利,无拔管困难,无双 J 管上缩入输尿管或滑脱入膀胱。

3 讨论

3.1 输尿管肠吻合口狭窄的原因及预防

抗反流技术的应用是为了避免膀胱输尿管反流的发生,但是对于输尿管肠吻合是否需要采用抗反流措施,仍存在争议。以往认为,抗反流技术可以明显减少反流的发生,但 Studer 等^[6]研究表明,不管是否采用抗反流措施,回肠新膀胱患者通过 Valsalva 方式排尿时,影像尿动力学均显示无反流发生,因为在增加腹压促使新膀胱排尿的同时,上尿路的压力也同时增加。Hautmann^[2]比较回肠新膀胱术 Le Duc 法和直接吻合法,发现两者吻合口狭窄发生率分别为 9.5% 和 1%,Hassan 等^[3]也得到类似的结果。Pantuck 等^[4]在一项对 116 例盲结肠新膀胱和回肠新膀胱术患者的非随机对照研究中发现,抗反流吻合法输尿管肠吻合口狭窄发生率(13%)明显高于直接吻合法(1.7%),但两组的肾积水、肾盂肾炎和上尿路结石的发生率无显著差异。Hautmann 认为抗反流技术引起输尿管肠吻合口狭窄发生率高,倾向于不采用抗反流技术,但仍有许多学者采用抗反流技术,对于是否采用抗反流措施,仍需进一步观察研究。我们原位回肠新膀胱术中均采用改良乳突法行输尿管新膀胱再植,其操作简单,吻合可靠,输尿管肠吻合口狭窄发生率低(2.5%),值得推广。

吻合口血供障碍是晚期吻合口狭窄的重要原因。吻合口血供障碍与吻合口张力高、术者操作不当等因素有关。原位新膀胱术中应充分游离输尿

管,以保证输尿管新膀胱的无张力吻合,但不可过多游离输尿管及过分剥离输尿管外膜;吻合时要注意等边距、等针距,避免缝线过密、打结过紧。此外,输尿管肠吻合口狭窄多发生于左侧,可能是因为左侧输尿管需游离更长、走行曲折,易造成输尿管末端缺血^[7]。其他可能引起输尿管肠吻合口狭窄的原因还包括炎性水肿、盆腔放疗、肿瘤复发等。

3.2 治疗方案的选择

对于输尿管肠吻合口狭窄,传统手术方式主要采用输尿管狭窄段切除并输尿管新膀胱再植术,手术远期成功率可达 80% 以上,但手术难度大,并发症多,且术后需要更长时间恢复。此外,患者对再次接受开放手术往往存在较大顾虑。随着腔内技术的发展,腔内手术成为我们治疗输尿管肠吻合口狭窄的另一个选择。

自 Smith 等(1979 年)首先采用经皮顺行球囊扩张解除输尿管肠吻合口狭窄后,许多学者报道了应用球囊扩张治疗输尿管肠吻合口狭窄。报道的成功率高者可达 80%^[8],低者仅有 5%~16%^[9,10]。有研究者认为,球囊扩张可引起周围组织缺血,加重吻合口周围纤维化^[11],这可能是影响球囊扩张远期成功率的原因之一。本组 10 例中,4 例采用球囊扩张,其中 1 例肾积水好转,1 例长期随访无加重,2 例再发狭窄,成功率为 50%,疗效尚可。近年来,一些学者采用内镜下狭窄段内切开,取得较好效果。腔内切开的工具可采用冷刀、Acucise 切割气囊、电刀或钬激光。据文献报道^[12],上述四种内切开方法的远期成功率分别为 60%、30%~87%、50%~89%、57%~71%,并无显著差异。因 Acucise 切割气囊损伤大血管风险较高^[13],冷刀缺乏有效的止血手段,而电刀可能使周围组织脱水从而影响组织的血液供应^[11],我们选用钬激光作为内切开工具。本组 2 例采用钬激光腔内切开,长期随访肾积水均好转,疗效满意。目前临床上尚未见文献报道单纯输尿管镜硬性扩张治疗输尿管肠吻合口狭窄,但有学者将其用于治疗输尿管狭窄^[14],取得较好效果,我们尝试将其用于治疗输尿管肠吻合口狭窄。由于输尿管镜本身直径所限,难以通过较严重狭窄,因此我们仅对狭窄程度较轻患者采取此治疗方法。本组 3 例狭窄程度较轻的患者,采用 Wolf F_{8/9.8} 输尿管硬镜行输尿管肠吻合口硬性扩张后,2 例肾积水好转,1 例长期随访无加重,取得较好效果。

随着腔内技术的日趋成熟,初次治疗时,大部分患者可采用腔内技术治疗,但开放手术仍然可用于部分患者。Schöndorf 等^[15]比较输尿管回肠吻合口狭窄采用腔内手术(球囊扩张及狭窄段切开)

和开放手术治疗的效果,二者的总体成功率分别为 26% 和 91%,对于狭窄段 ≤ 1 cm,二者成功率分别为 50% 和 100%,而对于狭窄段 > 1 cm,二者成功率分别为 6% 和 86%。该作者认为,腔内手术治疗效果要低于开放手术,尤其是狭窄段 > 1 cm 的患者,此类患者应首先考虑开放手术。本组 10 例中,2 例狭窄段 > 1 cm,初次行腔内治疗均失败,再次行开放手术后,长期随访肾积水改善。我们同样认为,对于狭窄段 > 1 cm 的患者,应首先考虑开放手术。此外,既往接受过盆腔放疗亦被认为不适于采用腔内治疗^[8]。

目前而言,普遍认为腔内技术治疗效果要低于开放手术,但腔内技术具有创伤小、操作简单的优点,并且易于被患者接受,故被大多数学者作为治疗输尿管肠吻合口狭窄的主要方式。开放手术仍然是治疗输尿管肠吻合口狭窄的金标准,但多用于选择病例,尤其是狭窄段 > 1 cm 的患者。

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