

肾盂尿及结石细菌培养与经皮肾镜取石术后尿脓毒症的相关性研究*

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[摘要] 目的:探讨肾盂尿及结石细菌培养与经皮肾镜取石术(PCNL)后尿脓毒症的相关性。方法:收集2016年10月~2018年10月在我院接受PCNL治疗、符合纳入及排除标准的220例上尿路结石患者。所有患者留取术前中段尿、术中肾盂尿、结石标本做细菌培养,统计患者年龄、性别、结石大小、肾积水程度等临床资料;术后监测患者体温、心率、呼吸及血常规等与脓毒症相关的指标;分析中段尿、肾盂尿和结石细菌培养结果之间的关系,使用单因素和多因素的统计方法分析各危险因素与PCNL后发生尿脓毒症的关系。结果:肾盂尿与结石培养结果之间具有很高的相关性,但二者分别与中段尿的培养结果之间无明显相关性;中段尿细菌培养、年龄、性别、肾积水程度、清石率与PCNL后尿脓毒症的发生无明显相关性,术中肾盂尿细菌培养阳性、结石细菌培养阳性、较大体积的结石、较长的手术时间与术后尿脓毒症的发生密切相关,并且肾盂尿培养阳性和结石培养阳性是术后发生尿脓毒症的独立危险因素。结论:术中肾盂尿及结石细菌培养与术前中段尿细菌培养相比,对术后尿脓毒症的相关性更高,在PCNL术中应常规进行肾盂尿及结石细菌培养及药敏试验。

[关键词] 肾盂尿;结石;细菌培养;尿脓毒症;经皮肾镜取石术

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Correlation between bacteria culture of renal pelvis urine, bacteria culture of calculi and urosepsis after percutaneous nephrolithotomy

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Abstract Objective: To discuss the correlation between bacteria culture of renal pelvis urine, bacteria culture of calculi and urosepsis after percutaneous nephrolithotomy (PCNL). **Method:** From October 2016 to October 2018, 220 patients with upper urinary tract calculi who matched the inclusion and exclusion standard and decided to be treated with PCNL in our department were included. All the patients took preoperative midstream urine, renal pelvis urine and stones for bacterial culture, and their clinical data like age, sex, stone size and degree of hydronephrosis were collected. The postoperative condition like blood routine, body temperature, heart rate and respiration would be monitored to evaluate the postoperative complications like sepsis. The relationship between the results of midstream urine, renal pelvis and calculi bacteria culture were analyzed, univariate and multivariate statistical methods were used to analyze the relationship between risk factors and urosepsis after PCNL. **Result:** There was a high correlation between the bacteria culture of renal pelvis urine and calculi culture, however, there was no significant correlation between renal pelvis urine and midstream urine, and there was no significant correlation between calculi and midstream urine. There was no statistically significant difference between the occurrence of urosepsis after PCNL and midstream urine culture, age, gender, degree of renal hydronephrosis and stone clearance. Positive culture of bacteria of renal pelvis and calculi during operation, larger volume of calculi, longer operation time were closely related to the occurrence of urosepsis after PCNL. In addition, positive culture of renal pelvis urine and calculi were independent risk factors for postoperative urosepsis. **Conclusion:** Compared with the culture of middle urinary bacteria, the positive culture of renal pelvis urine and calculi may result in higher incidence of postoperative urosepsis. In PCNL, the bacterial culture and drug susceptibility test of calculi and renal pelvis urine should be performed routinely.

Key words renal pelvis urine; calculi; bacterial culture; urosepsis; percutaneous nephrolithotomy

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危险因素,因为PCNL后即使有残余结石,由于肾造瘘管和双J管的存在,梗阻可以得到部分缓解,感染性的尿液可顺利引流,在一定程度上降低了术后尿脓毒症的发生。

综上所述,我们认为肾盂尿或结石中的细菌是导致PCNL后尿脓毒症发生的重要因素,中段尿细菌培养的结果不能反映上尿路的感染状况,术中肾盂尿和结石细菌培养阳性与PCNL后发生尿脓毒症更加具有相关性,因此对于行PCNL的患者,在术中常规留取肾盂尿和结石进行细菌培养及药敏试验非常有临床价值,对指导临床合理选用抗生素,避免抗生素的滥用,防治PCNL后感染具有重要的临床意义。在实际的临床工作中,肾盂尿和结石培养的结果至少需要48 h才能获得,但是尿脓毒症一般发生在PCNL后12 h内,因此,我们认为针对术后持续性发热、严重感染或拟行二次PCNL的患者,肾盂尿、结石细菌培养是有十分重要的参考价值。此外,目前影响PCNL后尿脓毒症发生的围手术期因素较多,由于设备器材等原因,本研究未涉及结石成分、穿刺通道数量、肾盂压力变化等因素对尿脓毒症的影响,结石表面部分与核心部分病原菌的种类及耐药性是否相同、结石成分与菌种和耐药性之间的关系等问题,还需要进一步的深入研究。

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