

# 局麻下经皮肾钬激光肾囊肿去顶术的临床研究

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**[摘要]** 目的:探讨局麻下经皮肾钬激光肾囊肿去顶术的安全性和有效性。方法:回顾性分析 2018 年 3 月~2019 年 5 月我院行局麻经皮肾钬激光肾囊肿去顶术 27 例患者的临床资料,其中男 17 例,女 10 例;年龄 52~85 岁,平均(68±10)岁;左侧 15 例,右侧 12 例;囊肿大小 4.3~8.9 cm,平均(6.2±1.5) cm。所有患者术前完善 CTU 检查,诊断为单纯性肾囊肿。手术采用俯卧位,腹部垫 15 cm 软枕,彩超定位囊肿后,穿刺点及通道用 5~10 mL 2% 利多卡因局部麻醉,在超声定位下用经皮肾镜穿刺针穿刺进入囊肿,可见囊液流出,经穿刺针留置金属导丝至囊腔,行“一步法扩张”建立 F18~20 经皮肾通道,置入 F8/9.8 输尿管镜探查囊腔和囊壁与肾实质分界线,直视下退鞘至囊壁,见囊壁与周围脂肪界限,助手用取石钳夹取囊壁,旋转 180°~360° 并牵引至通道鞘内,用钬激光(单发能量 0.6~1.0 J,频率 25~40 Hz)将囊壁逐块切除至合适大小并取出,再次探查囊腔边界无明显出血后,留置肾周引流管并退鞘。术后 1 d 复查泌尿系 CT,3~9 个月复查泌尿系彩超。囊腔大小比术前减小 50% 和(或)症状缓解为有效。结果:所有手术均成功完成,手术时间 27~56 min,平均(37±7) min;术中疼痛评分 0~4 分,平均(1.2±1.3)分。术前与术后血红蛋白[(14.3±1.0) g/L vs. (14.2±0.9) g/L, P>0.05]。术中及术后未出现大出血、感染性发热、尿瘘、周围脏器损伤等并发症。术后 1 d 泌尿系 CT 未见明显肾周积液或积血等,术后 2 d 内拔除引流管并出院。术后病理均提示为单纯性肾囊肿。随访 3~9 个月,复查泌尿系彩超未见囊肿复发。**结论:** 对<10 cm 近背侧的外生型单纯性肾囊肿,局麻下经皮肾钬激光肾囊肿去顶术安全、有效。

[关键词] 局麻;经皮肾镜;肾囊肿;输尿管镜;钬激光

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## Clinical research of deroofing of renal cysts by percutaneous technique with holmium laser under local anaesthesia

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**Abstract Objective:** To access the safety and efficacy of holmium laser deroofing of renal cysts by percutaneous technique under local anaesthesia. **Method:** From March 2018 to May 2019, 27 cases(17 males, 10 females) had been treated with holmium laser deroofing of renal cysts by percutaneous technique under local anaesthesia were enrolled, aged 52-85 y(mean aged 68±10 y), including 15 in left side and 12 in the right. The size of renal cysts were from 4.3 to 8.9 cm(mean 6.2±1.5 cm). All patients were diagnoses simple renal cysts evaluated by enhanced urinary CT scan. Patients were placed in the prone position with a 15cm soft pillow under abdomen. Local anaesthesia with 5-10 mL 2% lidocaine and percutaneous puncture into the cyst with a needle were accomplished under the guidance of ultrasound, and then a metal guidewire was inserted. A 18-20Fr percutaneous tract was built into the cyst by standard percutaneous technique steps. 8/9.8Fr rigid ureteroscopy was input to detect the cyst cavity and the border between kidney and wall, then return the tract to cyst wall under vision. After differentiating and grasping the cyst wall, the assistant rotated the grasping forcep about 180°-360° and pulled it into the tract. The wall was incised by holmium laser(single power 0.6-1.0 J, frequency 25-40 Hz). Finally, a perinephric tube was placed for drainage. Unenhanced CT scan and urinary ultrasound were rechecked in 1 day and 3-9 months post-operation, respectively. **Result:** All operations were successful, operative duration was 27-56 min (mean 37±7 min), pain scored 0-4(mean 1.2±1.3). The mean hemoglobin pre-and post-operation was [(14.3 ±1.0) g/L vs. (14.2±0.9) g/L, P>0.05], respectively. No severe complications, such as serious bleeding, infective fever, urinary leakage, adjacent organ injury, had been found. There was not obvious hydroperinephrosis or hematocoele 1 day post-operation. The perinephric tube was removed, and patients were discharged with 2 days. The overall postoperative pathology was simple renal cysts. All cases were followed for 3-9 months, and no cyst recurrence was found by ultrasound. **Conclusion:** For <10 cm near dorsal exogenous simple renal cysts, holmium

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laser deroofing by percutaneous technique under local anaesthesia is safe and effective.

**Key words** local anaesthesia; percutaneous nephrolithotomy; renal cysts; ureteroscope; holmium laser

单纯性肾囊肿是肾脏常见的良性疾病,发病率0.5%~5.7%,>40岁人群发病率25%,而>50岁可高达50%,囊肿直径大小在10年可增大一倍<sup>[1]</sup>。肾囊肿>4 cm,或合并腰背部酸胀、梗阻、泌尿道感染等并发症,或恶性等,建议行外科干预治疗<sup>[2]</sup>。目前已报道的有效治疗方法有:囊肿穿刺硬化术、腹腔镜下囊肿去顶减压术、单孔腹腔镜下囊肿去顶减压术、经皮穿刺囊内入路电切去顶术以及经皮输尿管镜激光肾囊肿去顶术等<sup>[3-8]</sup>。经皮肾镜取石术(percuteaneous nephrolithotomy, PCNL)是>2 cm上尿路结石的首选治疗方案。随技术的深入应用,学者们发现一期经皮肾镜同时处理肾囊肿和结石,具有较好的疗效<sup>[9]</sup>。因此,我们对2018年3月~2019年5月于我院行局麻下经皮肾钬激光肾囊肿去顶术27例进行总结分析,现报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

本组27例,其中男17例,女10例;年龄52~85岁,平均(68±10)岁;左侧15例,右侧12例;囊肿大小4.3~8.9 cm,平均(6.2±1.5) cm;上极5例,背侧14例,下极8例。临床表现腰背部酸胀8

例,体检发现19例。所有患者术前完善CTU检查,诊断为单纯性肾囊肿。纳入标准:①囊肿直径4~10 cm,合并有腰背部酸胀、梗阻、血尿等并发症;②术前CTU检查诊断为单纯性肾囊肿,排除合并结石、不明原因梗阻、怀疑恶性等情况;③近背侧的外生型囊肿,排除不适合建立经皮肾通道者,如中央型、腹侧肾囊肿等。

### 1.2 方法

手术采用俯卧位,腹部垫15 cm软枕,彩超定位囊肿后,穿刺点及通道用5~10 mL 2%利多卡因局部麻醉(图1),在超声定位下用经皮肾镜18G穿刺针穿刺进入囊肿(图2),可见囊液流出,经穿刺针留置金属导丝至囊腔,行“一步法”经皮肾扩张建立F18~20通道,置入F8/9.8输尿管镜探查囊腔和囊壁与肾实质分界线,直视下退鞘至囊壁,可见囊壁与周围脂肪界限(图3),助手用取石钳从通道内夹取囊壁(图4),旋转180~360°并牵引至通道鞘内(图5),用钬激光(单发能量0.6~1.0 J,频率25~40 Hz)将囊壁逐块切除至合适大小并取出(图6),再次探查囊腔未见明显出血后,留置肾周引流管并退鞘。

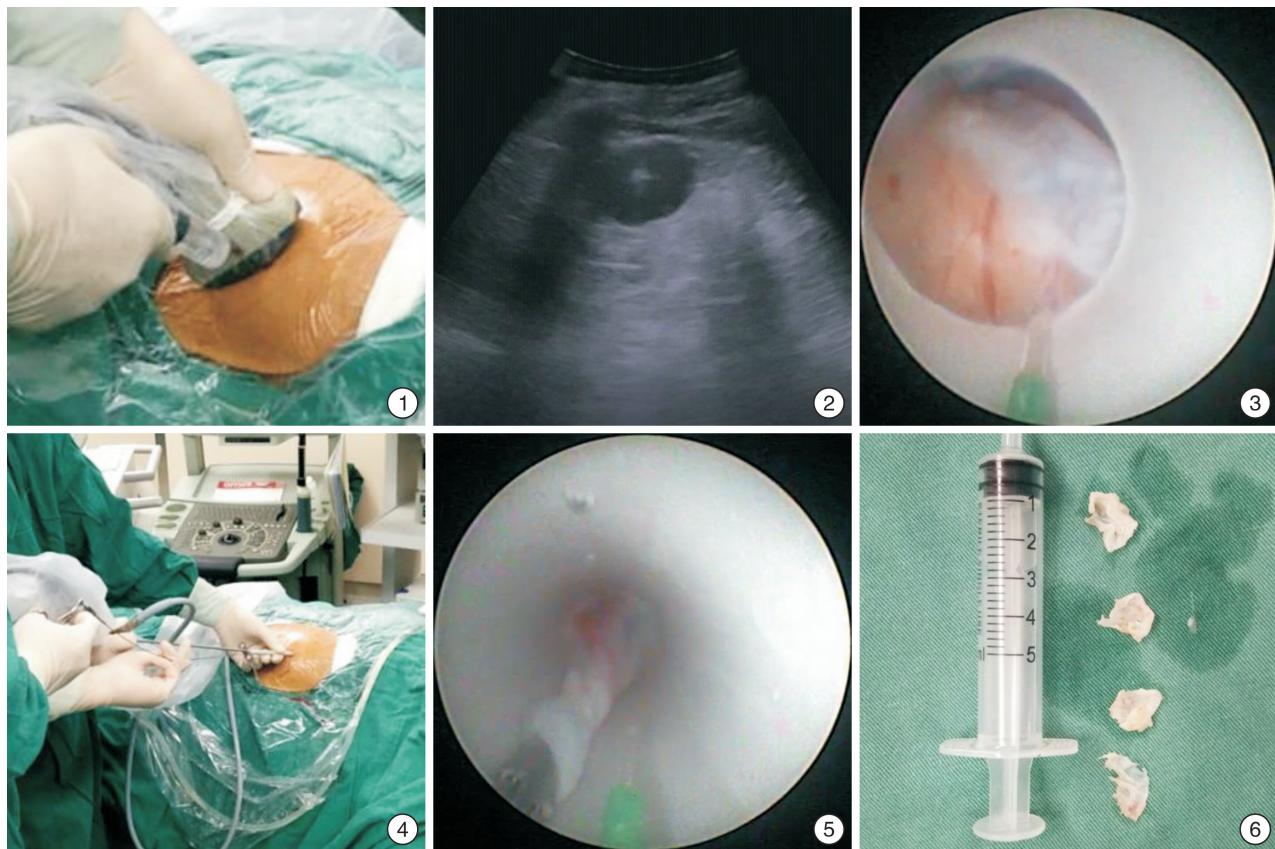


图1 彩超定位下局麻;图2 穿刺进入囊肿;图3 探查囊壁;图4 助手牵拉囊壁;图5 牵拉囊壁至通道;图6 切除的囊壁

### 1.3 统计学方法

应用 SPSS 18.0 统计软件对数据进行分析,计量资料以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示,组间比较采用配对样本 *t* 检验,以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

27 例手术均顺利完成。手术时间 27~56 min,平均(37±7)min;术中疼痛评分 0~4 分,平均(1.2±1.3)分。术前与术后血红蛋白[(14.3±1.0) g/L vs. (14.2±0.9) g/L,  $P > 0.05$ ]。术中及术后未出现大出血、感染性发热、尿瘘、周围脏器损伤等并发症。8 例腰背部酸胀均得到缓解。术后 1d 泌尿系 CT 未见明显肾周积液或积血等,术后 2 d 内拔除引流管并出院。术后病理均提示为单纯性肾囊肿。随访 3~9 个月,复查泌尿系彩超未见囊肿复发。

## 3 讨论

肾囊肿穿刺硬化和腹腔镜肾囊肿去顶术是常用的治疗方式<sup>[10-11]</sup>。前者治疗方式简易,创伤更小,对于无法耐受开放或全麻手术的患者具有更好的优势,但其无法切除囊壁,术后复发率可达 30%~54%<sup>[12-13]</sup>。并且硬化剂外渗或进入肾盏可导致肾脏损伤、感染等严重并发症<sup>[14]</sup>。Hulbert 等<sup>[15]</sup>首次报道腹腔镜下肾囊肿去顶术,该术式能充分切除囊壁,降低囊腔内压力,显著降低术后复发率。但是术中需分离肾脏及囊肿周围组织,完全显露囊肿,恢复时间较穿刺硬化术长,并且需全身麻醉,对于心肺储备功能差、合并基础性疾病的老人患者,围手术期风险较大。有学者发现单孔单通道腹腔镜术式美容效果较好,术中囊肿分离创伤更小,术后恢复更快<sup>[5]</sup>,但术中有 2 例因囊肿腔张开较差,需加通道协助手术。刘雍等<sup>[4]</sup>采用经皮穿刺囊内入路进行肾囊肿电切去顶术,比腹腔镜术式具有更短的手术时间,创伤小、恢复快、住院时间短,平均随访 22 个月未见囊肿复发,但其有 2 例因灌注液渗透至腹膜,导致术后腹水。

经皮肾镜是上尿路结石的手术方式。罗成功等<sup>[9]</sup>一期经皮肾镜治疗肾结石和肾囊肿,该研究纳入 5 例患者,均采用全身麻醉下经囊肿肾盏穿刺建立通道并留置造瘘管,随访 6~12 个月后未见囊肿复发。胡嘏等<sup>[8]</sup>报道经皮输尿管镜激光肾囊肿去顶术治疗肾囊肿,其采用蛛网膜下腔+硬膜外联合麻醉或椎旁神经阻滞麻醉,术中在俯卧位下建立 F26~28 经皮肾通道并用 F8/9.8 输尿管镜直视下切除囊壁,具有较高的有效率(57/59, 96.6%),其分析术后 2 例复发是由于囊壁切除不完全所致。但术中及术后未发生大出血、尿瘘、肾实质或周围脏器损伤等严重并发症。我们采用 2% 利多卡因在皮肤及通道周围局部麻醉下行经皮肾囊肿去顶

术,术前无须禁食,术后即刻下床行走。在手术结束即刻询问患者平均疼痛评分为(1.2±1.3)分,大部分认为疼痛发生在局部麻醉时的针刺感和酸胀感,在术中囊肿牵引及钬激光切割时无明显疼痛,并且局部麻醉对心肺功能影响小,本研究中 3 例年龄>80 岁患者亦有较好的安全性和疗效。经囊肿建立 F18~20 通道,无须游离肾脏及囊肿周围组织,较腹腔镜创伤更小,恢复更快,促进患者术后康复。术后 8 例腰背部酸胀均得到缓解,并且 3~9 个月随访未发现囊肿复发。与学者们报道的腹腔镜囊肿去顶的临床缓解率(96%)和影像学有效率(95%)相似<sup>[6]</sup>。

针对本术式,我们认为:①术前需进行评估:本研究所纳入病例均为<10 cm 的单纯性肾囊肿,对于复杂性肾囊肿,怀疑恶性,巨大囊肿等病例,该术式可能不是最佳选择;②术中局麻需在彩超定位穿刺点后进行(图 1),以穿刺点皮下及穿刺通道周围局部麻醉为主,一是痛觉在于皮肤的穿刺、切割和扩张,二是在药物注射后的局部暗区可能影响彩超重新定位;③在建立通道探查过程,囊液释放后,囊壁回缩,可能使术者误以为“穿刺通道丢失”,这不同于肾脏集合系统,在持续灌注下能仔细探查肾盏。我们建议在建立通道采用“一步扩张法”减少囊液释放,探查时将输尿管镜退回鞘内,保持低压灌注和畅通的流出通道,“不见囊壁不退导丝”,仔细探查导丝头端,囊壁如“云团状”或“膜状”组织(图 3);④选取合适的通道:谢国海等<sup>[16]</sup>研究发现为保持经皮肾镜术中低压,需采用合适的鞘比,而本术式保持低压能减少肾周积液、灌注液吸收等并发症。我们前期研究 F16 通道不利于助手放置取石钳和夹取囊壁,术中输尿管镜和取石钳同时进出通道困难,因此不推荐选择 F16 及以下通道。为保持清晰视野,同时为提高手术效率,我们建议对于 4~10 cm 囊肿,F18~20 通道是适合的;⑤囊壁未切除或切除不足是囊肿复发的重要因素,在囊壁切除后,需在切除囊壁切除的边缘进行探查,我们认为探查视野中囊壁增厚、血管纹理增多、呈暗红组织应为界限。

本研究也存在一些不足。对>10 cm 或位于腹侧和中央型肾囊肿,该术式可能不是最佳选择。巨大囊肿因囊壁面积较大,术中可能因囊壁去顶不足而导致囊肿残留或复发,而腹侧和中央型囊肿建立通道困难,可能损伤肾脏或周围脏器。再者,因该术式囊壁去顶界限尚无明确标准,本中心以囊壁和肾实质交接为界限切除囊壁获得良好的疗效,但仍需多中心大样本研究来证实。

综上所述,对<10 cm 近背侧的外生型单纯性肾囊肿,局麻下经皮肾钬激光肾囊肿去顶术安全、

有效,术前无须禁食、术中疼痛少、术后恢复快,亦适用于无法耐受全麻、或合并基础性疾病的高龄患者。

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