

多镜联合手术治疗马蹄肾结石的临床疗效观察

伦晓璐^{1,2} 刘宇保¹ 王永传² 王碧霄¹ 胡卫国¹ 李建兴¹

[摘要] 目的:探讨多镜联合手术治疗马蹄肾结石的疗效和安全性。方法:回顾性分析北京清华长庚医院泌尿外科2016年1月—2020年7月采用多镜联合手术治疗16例马蹄肾结石患者资料:包括病例的人群特征、结石特征、多镜联合手术方式和手术结局。术后根据腹部CT评价结石清除率。结果:16例患者手术均顺利完成。6例双肾结石,10例单侧肾结石,共22例结石肾脏。右侧10例,左侧12例。单发结石4例,多发结石17例,鹿角状结石1例。结石平均最大径(36.0±15.3)mm。所有经皮肾镜手术为单通道。多镜联合术式:经皮肾镜联合逆行软镜18例,经皮肾镜联合逆行输尿管软镜3例,腹腔镜联合软镜和肾镜1例。平均手术时间(101.2±26.9)min。围手术期并发症4例:发热、泌尿系感染、输血各1例,1例术后假性动脉瘤形成局麻行超选择性肾动脉栓塞术。一期术后1个月结石清除率为77.3%(17/22)。随访有残石的5例患者,3例保守观察,另2例分别行逆行输尿管软镜术和体外冲击波碎石术,本组最终结石清除率为81.8%(18/22)。结论:多镜联合手术可以获得满意的结石清除率,并发症少,是马蹄肾结石安全且有效的治疗方法。

[关键词] 多镜联合手术;马蹄肾;肾结石

DOI:10.13201/j.issn.1001-1420.2021.04.010

[中图分类号] R693.4 [文献标志码] A

Efficacy and safety of simultaneous multiplex endoscopy for treatment of renal stones in horseshoe kidneys

LUN Xiaolu^{1,2} LIU Yubao¹ WANG Yongchuan² WANG Bixiao¹ HU Weiguo¹ LI Jianxing¹

(¹Department of Urology, Beijing Tsinghua Changgung Hospital, Clinical Institute of Tsinghua University, Beijing, 102218, China; ²Department of Urology, Weifang Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine)

Corresponding author: HU Weiguo, E-mail: weiguohu2006@126.com.

Abstract Objective: To assess the efficacy and safety of endoscopy combined with intrarenal surgery in the treatment of renal stones in horseshoe kidneys. **Methods:** From January 2016 to July 2020, in the department of urology, Beijing Tsinghua Changgung Hospital, the clinical results of 16 patients with horseshoe kidney were studied retrospectively. The patients' characteristics, stone characteristics, operation modes and outcomes of surgery were all well evaluated. The stone free rate was evaluated by abdominal CT after operation. **Results:** The operation of 16 patients were successfully completed. Six patients had stones in both kidneys, thus there were 22 pathological kidneys. Ten kidneys had stones in the right side, and twelve kidneys had left-sided stones. There were 4 cases of single stone, 17 cases of multiple stones, and 1 case of staghorn stone. The maximum diameter of stones was (36.0±15.3) mm. All percutaneous nephrolithotomies were performed in a single tract and successfully completed in one procedure. Endoscopic combined intrarenal surgery included percutaneous nephroscope combined with antegrade flexible endoscope in 18 cases, percutaneous nephroscope combined with retrograde flexible ureteroscopy in 3 cases, and laparoscopy combined with flexible endoscope in 1 case. Perioperative complications occurred in 4 cases; fever in 1 case, urinary infection in 1 case, blood transfusion in 1 case, and superselective renal artery embolization in 1 case with pseudoaneurysm after operation. The stone free rate was 77.3% (17/22) one month after primary operation. Five cases with residual stones were followed up, and three cases were under conservative observation. One case underwent retrograde intrarenal surgery and achieved complete stone removal, and the other case underwent extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy. The final stone free rate in the group was 81.8% (18/22). **Conclusion:** Simultaneous multiplex endoscopic surgery could increase the stone free rate, which could be safe and effective alternatives for renal stone removal in patients with horseshoe kidneys.

Key words multiplex endoscopy; horseshoe kidney; renal stone

马蹄肾(horseshoe kidney, HSK)是最常见的

肾融合异常,发病率大约1/400~1/666^[1]。由于先天性融合异常导致的肾脏位置异常和跨越峡部上方走行的高位输尿管引流不畅,马蹄肾患者泌尿系结石发病率高达35%^[2]。HSK结石的微创治疗方法主要包括体外冲击波碎石术(extracorporeal

¹清华大学附属北京清华长庚医院泌尿外科 清华大学临床医学学院(北京,102218)

²山东省潍坊市中医医院泌尿外科

通信作者:胡卫国, E-mail: weiguohu2006@126.com

shock wave lithotripsy, ESWL)、逆行肾内手术 (retrograde intrarenal surgery, RIRS) 和经皮肾镜取石术 (percutaneous nephrolithotomy, PCNL)。由于肾脏解剖结构异常和输尿管引流不畅, ESWL 和 RIRS 术后结石碎片排出受阻, 通常需要多次手术才能达到理想的结石清除率。HSK 患者肾脏位置相对较低, 经皮肾通道的建立相对安全, PCNL 是治疗马蹄肾结石的有效方法^[3]。但肾脏位置更接近腹腔、血管变异发生率高、下盏及峡部血供位于背侧^[4]等因素增加了 PCNL 的难度, 并发症风险升高, 限制多通道 PCNL 的应用。单通道 PCNL 常无法探及全部肾盏, 尤其是下盏和峡部结石。随着内镜联合肾内手术 (endoscopic combined intrarenal surgery, ECIRS) 理念的更新和各项内窥镜器械的不断发展, 泌尿外科医生可以结合不同手术器械的优势和特点, 提高 HSK 结石的有效性和安全性。清华大学附属北京清华长庚医院泌尿外科采用多镜联合手术模式治疗 HSK 结石, 取得了良好的疗效, 报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

回顾性分析清华大学附属北京清华长庚医院泌尿外科 2016 年 1 月—2020 年 7 月收治的 16 例 HSK 结石患者的临床资料。术前完善血常规+血型、尿常规、尿培养+药敏试验、血液生化、凝血常规、心电图、腹部平片、泌尿系超声、泌尿系 CTU (肾功能正常的病例), 必要时肾动态显像评估肾功能。术前控制尿路感染, 控制目标: 尿培养转阴或尿路感染症状和实验室检查结果有明显改善。记录所有治疗相关参数 (术中穿刺目标盏、内镜联合方式、手术时间、结石清除率、手术并发症以及因残石导致的后续治疗)。

1.2 手术方法

本组手术均由同一名医生联合助手完成, 麻醉方式均为全身麻醉。多镜联合应用的手术方式主要包括 3 种: ①经皮肾镜联合逆行输尿管软镜或膀胱软镜: 取截石位, 膀胱镜下患侧逆行置入 5Fr 输尿管导管, 连接生理盐水滴注, 建立人工肾积水。更换俯卧位, 彩色多普勒超声引导选择目标肾盏穿刺, 穿刺成功后, 两步法建立 24Fr 经皮肾通道, EMS 碎石清石。根据情况选择输尿管软镜或膀胱软镜通过经皮肾通道碎石取石。②经皮肾镜联合逆行输尿管软镜: 取斜仰卧截石位, 手术由两人进行。输尿管镜在斑马导丝引导下逆行探查患侧输尿管, 扩张输尿管, 并灌注冲洗形成肾积水。然后同①方法建立 24Fr 肾通道, EMS 碎石系统进行碎石。视野范围内结石彻底清除后, 逆行置入 11/13Fr 输尿管软镜输送鞘, 使用输尿管软镜对肾镜不能探及的结石激光碎石, 或取石网篮套取结石到

肾镜所及范围内联合碎石清石。③腹腔镜联合软镜: 仰卧位、腰部垫高, 头低脚高 15°。脐上 3 cm 正中切口, 置入 10 mm Trocar, 建立 CO₂ 气腹, 压力 12 mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa)。于左侧腹直肌旁肋缘下 4 cm、腋中线平脐点、右侧平脐水平腹直肌旁 4 cm 置入 10 mm、10 mm、5 mm Trocar。术中经肠系膜入路找到患侧肾盂, 切开肾盂后, 根据结石特征和盏颈直径选择膀胱软镜或输尿管软镜, 经 Trocar 进入集合系统进行激光碎石或网篮取石。

2 结果

结石完全清除定义为术后复查腹部 CT 平扫无残石或仅有 <4 mm 的无症状的、非感染性的和非梗阻性的残余结石。本组共纳入 16 例 HSK 患者中 6 例双肾结石, 10 例单侧肾结石, 结石肾脏共 22 例。右侧 10 例, 左侧 12 例。结石最大直径 (多发结石为所有结石最大直径之和) 18~66 mm, 平均 (36.0±15.3) mm。单发结石 4 例, 多发结石 17 例, 完全鹿角状结石 1 例。结石位置: 肾盂 3 例, 肾盂+肾下盏 10 例, 肾盂+肾上盏 1 例, 肾下盏+峡部 5 例, 肾盂及多个肾盏 3 例。

所有病例一期成功完成手术。平均手术时间 (101.2±26.9) min。6 例双肾结石中同期双侧手术 1 例, 5 例为分侧一期手术。内镜联合方式: PCNL 联合逆行输尿管软镜 18 例, PCNL 联合逆行输尿管软镜 3 例, 腹腔镜联合软镜及肾镜 1 例。所有涉及经皮肾镜的手术均为单通道, 其中肾上盏穿刺 10 例, 肾中盏穿刺 10 例, 肾下盏穿刺 1 例。围手术期并发症 4 例 (Clavien 1 级 1 例, Clavien 2 级 2 例, Clavien 3 级 1 例): 发热 1 例, 泌尿系感染 1 例, 输血 1 例, 1 例术后活动性出血, 介入造影显示为假性动脉瘤, 行超选择性肾动脉栓塞术。一期手术后 1 个月评估结石清除率 (stone-free rate, SFR) 77.3% (17/22)。随访有残石的 5 例患者, 3 例保守观察, 1 例行逆行输尿管软镜手术后完全清石, 1 例行体外冲击波碎石术。最终本组 SFR 为 81.8% (18/22)。

3 讨论

HSK 在 1522 年由 Berengario da Carpi 进行的尸检中被描述^[5]。HSK 主要的解剖结构异常是双侧肾脏下极于腹主动脉前方融合形成峡部, 阻止肾脏正常发育过程中的上升, 常合并肾脏旋转不良。肾盂及输尿管在抬高的峡部上方走行、高位引流, 导致肾盂输尿管连接部梗阻和积水, 最终形成结石^[6]。这些解剖结构的异常使得 HSK 结石的治疗过程变得困难且具挑战性。

ESWL 是创伤较小的治疗 HSK 结石的治疗方法。文献报道 ESWL 治疗 HSK 结石的成功率差异很大, SFR 为 31%~100%, 重复治疗率高或

需要进一步内镜治疗^[7-8]。HSK异常的解剖结构和结石大小也是影响ESWL最终SFR的重要因素。研究报道ESWL治疗 >2 cm肾结石成功率降至40%^[9]。ESWL治疗HSK结石成功率较低,不是治疗的首选。随着软性输尿管镜及各种碎石设备的快速发展,输尿管软镜激光碎石术(flexible ureteroscopic lithotripsy, fURL)正广泛应用于上尿路结石的治疗,伴随着经验的积累,其手术适应证正在不断拓宽。Kartal等^[10]比较了RIRS和多通道PCNL治疗HSK结石的疗效,SFR分别为71.4%和81%,RIRS组因残石导致的再治疗率更高,认为结石负荷小的病例可以通过分期RIRS手术达到与PCNL类似的SFR。Ding等^[11]报道RIRS治疗HSK结石一个疗程后SFR为62.5%,平均1.4次手术后SFR达到87.5%。他们认为RIRS治疗 <3 cm的HSK结石较PCNL有优势。Atis等^[12]报道,软镜治疗HSK结石成功率与结石大小和位置相关,结石直径 >2 cm且位于肾脏下极者成功率仅为22.2%。因此,RIRS更加适用于结石负荷较小的HSK结石。

欧洲泌尿外科协会尿石症指南推荐PCNL作为 ≥ 2 cm肾结石治疗选择的金标准^[13]。文献报道PCNL治疗HSK结石SFR为77%~87.5%^[14-16]。PCNL治疗HSK结石有优势,但该方法的侵袭性较大,其主要并发症发生率为14.3%~29.2%,包括败血症、气胸、尿路感染、出血、漏尿和术后发热^[17]。本组并发症发生率为19.0%,有1例穿刺肾下盏建立通道碎石,术后活动性出血,介入造影显示为假性动脉瘤,行超选择性肾动脉栓塞术。HSK下盏和峡部血运丰富,异常迷走血管较多,故应尽量避免直接穿刺。HSK肾下极向身体中线脊柱侧内斜,同时肾脏前旋,使腹侧肾盏位于或者接近背侧,背侧肾盏更接近脊柱。以上异常的解剖特点使通过常规的后组肾盏入路探查其他肾盏非常困难,特别是大部分的肾下盏、峡部和输尿管上段不能通过肾镜直接探及。所以,HSK的穿刺通道首选上盏,再联合顺行软镜探查肾下盏、峡部和输尿管上段。以下情况可以选择肾中盏:上盏位置较高,穿刺点位于第10肋间,中盏盏颈比较宽。多项研究显示多镜联合手术能获得较高的SFR和更短的手术时间^[18-19]。本研究一期手术后SFR为77.3%,最终SFR为81.8%,结果与文献报道结果相似。对于HSK结石这种复杂情况而言,疗效确切,得益于多镜联合的手术方式。多镜联合的优势主要体现在可以减少经皮肾通道数量,在减小创伤的同时,提高结石清除率。特别是对于HSK结石,下盏和峡部是最容易残留结石的位置,通过上盏和中盏通道大多不能完全探及下盏和峡部,因此,多镜联合治疗模式的优势是

减少通道,减少创伤,减少对肾功能的影响。

2008年Scoffone等^[20]在对患者体位进一步改进后,定义了内镜联合肾内手术,是指在斜仰卧截石位(Galdakao-Modified Supine Valdivia, GMSV)进行PCNL与RIRS的联合。GMSV体位有4大优点:上尿路和下尿路的同时可视化;双出口循环冲洗机制降低肾内压,同时使结石碎片被动排出更加方便;以顺逆行联合的方式到达单一镜体难以探及的肾盏;“pass-the-ball^[21]”即逆行软镜移动结石至肾镜视野内,同时另一名术者应用肾镜进行高效率的碎石取石,从而提高碎石清石效率。GMSV体位下,当肾镜从经皮肾通道中退出时,由于皮肾通道鞘位置低平,且输尿管软镜下冲洗液持续灌注,结石碎片可以快速地通过皮肾通道排出,进而提高SFR。一项Meta分析研究报道^[22],仰卧位PCNL可显著缩短手术时间、术后发热率低,而SFR、住院时间和总并发症发生率无显著差异。本研究采取GMSV体位多镜联合手术3例,最终SFR为100%,且无并发症。我们在实践中发现斜仰卧位建立经皮肾通道操作空间局限、较俯卧位相对困难,同时HSK解剖结构异常,逆行输尿管软镜也有无法探及下盏及峡部结石的情况。我们建议术前应根据CTU或静脉肾盂造影检查评估肾盂肾下盏漏斗夹角(infundibulo pelvic angle, IPA),IPA $<30^\circ$ 的患者不建议采用斜仰卧截石位手术。同时建议肥胖或伴有严重呼吸系统疾病的老年患者宜多采用此体位进行手术。因为俯卧位进行PCNL时,心血管和呼吸并发症在肥胖或老年患者中很常见,而GMSV体位可以减少这些并发症^[23]。

经皮肾镜顺行联合软镜是多镜联合另一种常用方式。顺行应用输尿管软镜不需要放置导引鞘,不受输尿管通畅度及IPA角度限制。膀胱软镜可以代替输尿管软镜操作,其视野更清晰,操作更灵活方便,并且可以使用更粗的激光光纤和取石网篮,效率更高^[24]。本组10例上盏通道,10例中盏通道,术中均不能通过肾镜完成对肾下盏、峡部和输尿管上段的探查或碎石,需要联合顺行软镜完成。腔镜下探查时,肾盂输尿管连接部位于最腹侧,肾下盏位于最外侧,峡部位于肾盂的背侧、肾下盏的内侧,了解解剖关系有利于避免遗漏和残余结石。本组采用PCNL联合输尿管软镜或膀胱软镜的手术达到18例,我们的经验是:顺行软镜操作时可以根据肾积水程度和肾盏夹角的大小选择不同的软镜,积水重者或者肾盏之间夹角较大者可以选择膀胱软镜,镜体短,操作方便。肾积水轻者或者肾盏之间夹角较小者选择输尿管软镜,弯曲角度大,甚至可以二次弯曲或者被动弯曲,探查范围更广。找到结石后,可以用钬激光碎成大块,然后使用网篮套取结石直接取出结石,或者移动至肾镜可

操作范围内,再使用肾镜碎石取石,避免原位长时间碎石。

综上所述,多镜联合手术是 HSK 结石安全且有效的治疗方法,可以获得满意的结石清除率,并发症少,值得临床推广。

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(收稿日期:2020-10-26)