

坦索罗辛促进肾结石体外冲击波碎石后的排石疗效观察

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[摘要] 目的:观察 α 受体阻滞剂坦索罗辛配合ESWL术后的辅助排石作用。方法:将2009年8月~2011年9月收治193例肾结石患者随机分为两组,治疗组除常规治疗外,每日清晨口服坦索罗辛0.4 mg。观察排石率、结石平均排出时间、肾绞痛发生率及止痛药使用率等,所有患者每周复查B超及KUB。结果:治疗组的排石率为95.8%,而对照组为78.4%,结石平均排出时间为4.2及9.6天,两组肾绞痛发生率及止痛药使用率等均差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗组中输尿管结石残留、石街形成、需再次ESWL或者输尿管镜检查术等均显著减少。结论: α 受体阻滞剂坦索罗辛配合ESWL术可明显提高结石排出率,减少排石时间,缓解治疗期间肾绞痛的发生,效果好于单纯ESWL。

[关键词] 肾结石;坦索罗辛;体外冲击波碎石

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Observation of tamsulosin promoting stone expulsion after ESWL in renal calculus patients

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Abstract Objective: To observe the efficacy of adjunctive treatment of tamsulosin after a single electronic shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL) in patients with renal calculus. **Methods:** A total of 193 patients with solitary renal calculus after single ESWL were randomly divided into two groups who were admitted in our hospital between August 2009 and September 2011. Patients in control group received a standard therapy for three days, and those in treatment group were given additional tamsulosin 0.4 mg/d. The primary endpoints were the stone expulsion rate, stone expulsion time, rate of renal colic episodes and utilization rate of analgesic drugs. The examinations of abdominal ultrasound scans and KUB X-rays were performed weekly in all patients. **Results:** The total stone expulsion rate was higher in treatment group than that in control group (95.8% vs 78.4%) ($P<0.05$). The stone expulsion time (4.2 d vs 9.6 d), rate of renal colic episodes and Utilization rate of analgesic drugs were significantly reduced in treatment group patients ($P<0.05$). Residual ureteral stones, formation of Steinstrasse, numbers of secondary ESWL or ureteroscopy were also significantly reduced in the treatment group. **Conclusions:** Adjunction of tamsulosin after a single ESWL for renal calculus significantly increases the stone expulsion rate and decreases the stone expulsion time and rate of renal colic episodes. Tamsulosin as an adjuvant promoting stone expulsion after ESWL in patients with renal calculus showed an excellent stone expulsive effectiveness.

Key words renal calculus; Tamsulosin; electronic shock wave lithotripsy

近年来的研究表明, α 受体阻滞剂有助于泌尿系结石的排出。我院于2009年8月~2011年9月选择门诊共193例肾结石患者,观察 α 受体阻滞

剂坦索罗辛配合ESWL碎石术后的辅助排石作用。现将结果报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

我院门诊收治单发肾结石患者193例,采用随机抽样方法分为治疗组96例及对照组97例。治疗组男68例,女28例,年龄(41.2±13.6)岁;结石(0.90±0.48)cm。对照组男72例,女25例,年龄(40.7±14.5)岁;结石(0.80±0.52)cm。治疗前

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所有患者均行泌尿系 B 超、KUB、必要时行 IVP 或 CT 确诊。入选标准:①结石大小 0.6~2.0 cm。②单发结石。③年龄 18~60 岁。④未作其他治疗。排除标准:①多发肾结石或并发输尿管结石。②严重肾积水及感染。③孤立肾及肾功能不全。④先天性尿路异常。⑤输尿管狭窄及手术史。⑥妊娠期或哺乳期妇女。⑦X 线阴性结石及 ESWL 失败史等。实验前所有患者签署知情同意书。

1.2 治疗方法

本实验采用德国 Dornier MedTech 公司的 Dornier lithotripter S(多尼尔 S 级)能量升级型碎石机行 ESWL 治疗,冲击次数 2 000~3 000 次,治疗组($2\ 874 \pm 260$)次,对照组($2\ 769 \pm 270$)次。术前均常规肌注盐酸哌替啶 50 mg。ESWL 术后所有患者均行 3 天液体冲击疗法(2 000 ml/d)、左氧氟沙星 0.4 g/d 及山莨菪碱(10 mg/d),每日饮水量不少于 1.5 L。其中治疗组每日清晨口服坦索罗辛 0.4 mg 直至结石排出或最长 30 天。所有患者每周复查 B 超及 KUB,以结石在 B 超及 KUB 影像中消失为治愈,结石未能排出或无下移则为无效。术后观测结石清除率、结石排出时间、术后肾绞痛发生率及双氯芬酸钠栓剂使用率。

1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 13.0 统计软件进行数据分析和处理。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

193 名患者均完成实验,两组患者平均年龄、性别比例、结石大小、冲压次数等均差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结石清除率治疗组对照组分别为 95.8%(92/96)、78.4%(76/97),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),结石排出时间为(4.2 ± 5.8)、(9.6 ± 6.3)d,术后肾绞痛发生率分别为 14.6%(14/96)、38.1%(37/97),双氯芬酸钠栓剂 50 mg/粒使用率分别为 6.25%(6/96)、22.7%(22/97),均差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。治疗组出现 2 例输尿管残余结石,而对照组出现 8 例;两组中分别出现 2、10 例肾残余结石;两组分别出现石街 0、3 例。4 周后两组需再行 ESWL 或者输尿管镜激光碎石者分别 4、21 例。

3 讨论

ESWL 是治疗肾结石的主要微创手术之一,其创伤小、并发症少、不需要麻醉,是治疗直径 ≤ 20 mm 或表面积 ≤ 300 mm² 肾结石的首选方法^[1]。研究显示 ESWL 碎石术后产生的结石碎片的排出过程类似于小结石的自行排出过程^[2],但结石碎片在输尿管排出过程中,由于结石刺激导致输尿管平滑肌痉挛、结石周围黏膜水肿、疼痛及感染等都可能使结石排出受阻导致 ESWL 治疗失败。本研究结果显示肾结石 ESWL 术后运用坦索罗辛可明显

增加结石清除率、减少结石排出时间并显著减少肾绞痛发生率减少止痛药用量。

研究显示人类输尿管平滑肌中存在 α、β 肾上腺受体和胆碱能受体,α 受体主要是 α₁ 受体,其又分为 α_{1A}、α_{1B} 和 α_{1D} 三种亚型。SIGALA 等^[3] 研究表明在人下段输尿管平滑肌中 α_{1A}、α_{1B}、α_{1D} 受体的表达密度高于输尿管上、中段约 1 倍。α_{1D} 受体密度约占整个 α₁ 受体的 50%,其中下段输尿管 α_{1D} 受体分布密度最高,α_{1A} 受体次之^[4]。α_{1A} 广泛存在于近端尿道、前列腺部及膀胱出口等部位;α_{1B} 密集的分布于血管平滑肌中;α_{1D} 大部分位于下段输尿管及膀胱逼尿肌中^[5]。α_{1D} 受体在输尿管痉挛及膀胱逼尿肌收缩中所起的作用最强。根据 α 受体阻滞剂不同亚型及 α 受体在输尿管、膀胱、尿道的分布,α_{1A} 主要影响近端尿道、前列腺部及膀胱出口的等 α_{1A} 受体;α_{1B} 主要影响血管平滑肌上的 α_{1B} 受体;α_{1D} 主要影响下段输尿管及膀胱逼尿肌中的 α_{1D} 受体。结石排出过程中的阻力主要来自于下段及膀胱逼尿肌壁内段输尿管。坦索罗辛是高选择性 α 肾上腺素能受体阻滞剂,通常用于治疗膀胱出口梗阻及前列腺增生引起的排尿困难,能高选择性的阻断输尿管 α_{1A} 和 α_{1D} 受体,从而抑制输尿管平滑肌张力缓解痉挛,并减弱由输尿管痉挛引起的输尿管无序逆行蠕动的频率和幅度^[6],降低结石下方的膀胱壁内段输尿管压力及膀胱颈口的基础压力和排尿压力,并增加结石周围的输尿管内压力梯度,增强尿液的传输能力和尿流脉冲,增加结石上方的压力促进肾结石 ESWL 术后输尿管碎石的排出^[2, 4, 7]。本文显示治疗组排石率为 95.8%,明显高于对照组 78.4%。坦索罗辛一方面通过特异性阻滞 α_{1A}、α_{1D} 受体抑制输尿管平滑肌痉挛,减少肾绞痛发生次数^[8],并作用于 C 类神经纤维和交感节后神经元阻断痛觉向中枢神经系统的传导^[9],明显减少 ESWL 术后剧烈肾绞痛的发生和止痛药的用量^[6, 10];另一方面,坦索罗辛阻滞膀胱颈口、前列腺及近端尿部的 α_{1D} 受体,松弛结石排出通道降低排尿压力,抑制平滑肌痉挛对膀胱三角区的刺激,明显缓解下尿路症状。由于坦索罗辛对血管平滑肌 α_{1B} 受体作用微弱,因而头晕、体位性低血压等心血管系统的不良反应少。

CERVENAKOV 等^[11] 首次报道 α₁ 受体阻滞剂(坦索罗辛)明显增加远端输尿管结石排出率 17.6%,并显著减少 LUTS 症状及肾绞痛的发生。GRAVINA 等^[12] 研究显示坦索罗辛显著增加单次肾结石 ESWL 碎石成功率,治疗 3 个月后坦索罗辛组的成功率为 78.5%,而对照组仅为 60%,并显著减少肾绞痛的发生和止痛药的用量。本研究显示治疗组排石率为 95.8%,对照组为 78.4%,比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。两组平均排石时

间分别为4.2、9.6天,术后治疗组肾绞痛发生率及止痛药的用量均显著减少,说明肾结石ESWL术后联合应用坦索罗辛可明显减少排石时间及肾绞痛的发生,减轻ESWL术后并发症的发生。

综上所述,我们认为肾结石ESWL术后联合应用 α 受体阻滞剂坦索罗辛可明显提高结石排出率,减少排石时间,缓解治疗期间肾绞痛的发生,是肾结石ESWL术后有效的辅助排石方法,值得临床推广。

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