

TVT-SECUR“H”术式治疗女性压力性尿失禁 短期疗效报告及文献分析

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[摘要] 目的:探讨新近开发的单切口尿道中段吊带术(TVT-SECUR)治疗女性压力性尿失禁(SUI)的有效性及手术关键。方法:回顾分析2009~2011年共16例SUI患者资料,ALPP均大于60 cmH₂O,施行“H”术式,术中以示指引导保持穿刺方向及穿刺层面。术后24、48及72 h采用直观模拟量表(VAS)对患者术后早期切口疼痛进行评价,3个月时门诊随访评判疗效及并发症。结果:本研究中16例手术平均24 min,无尿道膀胱损伤,无阴道穿孔,无吊带暴露、无明显肢体运动障碍及局部血肿形成,无明确伤口感染及排斥反应发生。术后24小时VAS为(2.6±1.5),术后3个月随访时总有效率为93.7%(15/16),一过性并发症包括排尿困难(2/16),急迫性尿失禁(5/16),泌尿系感染(4/16)。结论:TVT-SECUR“H”术式治疗SUI,操作简单,安全有效,并发症少。术中手指触摸引导有利于确定穿刺方向及深度,对保证术后疗效和减少并发症具有重要意义。

[关键词] 压力性尿失禁;单切口吊带术;尿道中段悬吊术;女性

[中图分类号] R699.7 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1001-1120(2013)05-0364-03

A short-term curative effect report and literature analysis of TVT-SECUR "H" procedure for the treatment of female stress urinary incontinence

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Abstract Objective: To explore the effectiveness of the more recently introduced single-incision mid-urethral sling (MUS) (TVT-SECUR) for female stress urinary incontinence (SUI) and the key factor of successful operation. **Method:** Analyze retrospectively the data of 16 cases of SUI patients underwent "H" procedure from 2009 to 2011. The ALPP was greater than 60 cmH₂O. During operation, index finger was helpful for guiding the direction and keeping the puncture level. Early postoperative incision pain was evaluation by visual analog scale (VAS) at 24 h, 48 h and 72 h postoperatively. Outpatient service followed up to judge the effect and complications for 3 months. **Result:** The mean operation time of the 16 cases is 24 mins. There were no urethral or bladder injury, no vaginal perfusion, no tape exposure, no significant limb exercise obstacle and local hematoma, no obvious wound infection and rejection reaction. Postoperative VAS was (2.6±1.5) at 24 hours. The total effective rate was 93.7% (15/16) after 3 months follow-up. The temporary complications included urination difficulties (2/16), urgency incontinence (5/16), urinary tract infection (4/16). **Conclusion:** TVT-SECUR "H" procedure is a simple, safe and effective minimal invasive surgery for SUI with fewer complications. In the skill, the fingers touch is of benefit to ascertaining the homing puncture direction and depth, which is of great significance to ensure the curative effect.

Key words stress urinary incontinence; single-incision slings; midurethral slings; female

我院于2009~2011年对收治的16例女性压力性尿失禁(SUI)患者行单切口尿道中段吊带术(TVT-SECUR),效果良好,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

本组16例。年龄41~75岁。病程2个月~35年。患者均已婚已育,顺产0~5(2.4±1.6)次;

曾行子宫肌瘤切除术1例,剖宫产术1例。5例体检发现阴道前壁轻度脱垂,患者均无抗尿失禁手术史,术前膀胱颈抬举试验阳性,尿动力学检查除外膀胱出口梗阻,最大尿流率(18.7±7.1)ml/s;除外膀胱过度活动;腹压漏尿点压(ALPP)测定除外严重尿道内括约肌缺陷(ISD),ALPP为(87.6±25.1)cmH₂O,其中60~90cmH₂O者9例,>90cmH₂O者7例;术前ICI-QSF评分7~16(10.3±2.3)分。患者术前检查除外Ⅱ期以上盆底脏器脱

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垂及急性泌尿系感染、尿路肿瘤病史。患者均选用 TVT-SECUR 行“H”术式。

1.2 治疗方法

蛛网膜下腔-硬膜外联合麻醉 5 例,静脉复合麻醉 11 例。患者取截石位,放置 F₁₈ 尿管排空膀胱,经阴道触诊确认膀胱颈口及闭孔位置及耻骨坐骨支,取尿道中 1/3 处,做长度约 1 cm 切口,全层切开阴道前壁,至尿道后方疏松结缔组织层。保持薄组织剪与矢状面呈 45°,在阴道前壁下方向两侧耻骨坐骨支方向钝性分离疏松结缔组织层,各形成一深约 1~1.5 cm 间隙。正向插入 TVT-SECUR 装置 1 支,持针器夹持插入器尾端,以示指在阴道内引导插入器的方向及层面,同时拇指推动插入器尾端,潜行插入直至触及耻骨下支后,向其上内侧滑动,穿入闭孔内肌;同法插入另 1 支,吊带与尿道间插入中弯血管钳头阻挡,交替调紧两侧插入器深度,调紧吊带张力,以血管钳测试张力可靠后,撤走血管钳,以刀柄压住网片,释放保险丝,轻轻扭动并撤出插入器金属部件;可吸收缝线间断缝合阴道前壁,局部放置碘伏纱条压迫 24 h,保留导尿 48 h。嘱患者术后 1 个月内避免剧烈腹压增高,如咳嗽、便秘、负重等。

1.3 随访及疗效评价

术后 24、48 及 72 h,采用直观模拟量表(VAS)对患者术后切口疼痛进行评价。术后 3 个月门诊复查,评价主客观症状及并发症。行咳嗽试验。憋尿咳嗽试验阴性、主诉无漏尿症状为痊愈;试验阴性或阳性、漏尿症状较术前减轻为好转;试验阳性、漏尿症状无减轻甚至加重者为无效。痊愈及好转评判为有效。

2 结果

本组 16 例手术时间 15~45 min,平均 24 min;术中出血 10~50 ml,平均 18 ml。术中及术后均未发现尿道膀胱损伤,无吊带滑脱、无肢体运动障碍、无明显局部血肿形成,无伤口感染及排斥反应发生。患者术后 24、48 及 72 h VAS 评分分别为(2.6±1.5),(1.7±0.8),(1.2±0.7)。术后 3 个月随访时评价有效率为 93.7%(15/16),其中痊愈 11 例,好转 4 例。2 例术后出现一过性排尿困难,2 周内缓解,复查未见明显剩余尿。5 例出现尿频、尿急或急迫性尿失禁症状,给予抗胆碱能治疗后改善,其中 4 例尿常规见 WBC 增多,诊断泌尿系感染,经抗感染治疗后康复。

3 讨论

以 TVT、TVT-O 为代表的尿道中段悬吊术(midurethral slings, MUS)是目前治疗女性 SUI 的主要手术方法^[1,2]。然而盲视下穿刺导致的血肿、脏器损伤及术后疼痛等一直是困扰临床的主要问题^[3~6]。2006 年,TVT-SECUR 为代表的经阴

道单切口无张力悬吊术式,理论上极大限度的避免了并发症的发生且更微创。

有研究提示吊带置入后的位置及其与尿道的关系和对尿道的支持力度能明显影响 MUS 的手术效果^[7];与 TVT-O 应用螺旋推杆及翼状导引器不同,TVT-SECUR 无导引情况下置入插入器,其穿刺通道的解剖轨迹存在较大的变数^[8~10]。前期部分研究提示,TVT-SECUR 疗效较低且膀胱穿孔及阴道穿孔发生率较高^[11],可能与此相关。因此保证正确的穿刺方向对确保手术效果、减少穿孔等术中并发症具有重要意义。TVT-SECUR 的穿刺途径主体位于阴道前壁下,我们认为术中经阴道扪诊可明确闭孔及耻骨坐骨支的位置,在置入插入器的过程中,将示指置于阴道内可扪及穿刺器头端,并引导穿刺,有利于保持正确的刺层面和方向,触及耻骨坐骨支后,再紧贴骨面将插入器头端滑入闭孔,有利于保持正确的穿刺方向及穿刺层面。本组 16 例,术中无阴道穿孔及膀胱穿孔发生,术后有效率达 93.7%。术中手指引导触摸下穿刺,有明确骨性标志指引,有助于减少损伤周围脏器及血管的概率,保证手术疗效。

早期研究显示,TVT-SECUR 的手术效果似乎不如 TVT-O 及 TVT,原因可能与吊带在组织中的抓力不足有关^[12~14]。2007 年,在巴黎举行的失禁健康专家会议对组织分离、方向及吊带放置的建议,包括:阴道壁的切口及尿道周围组织的分离范围较 TVT 和 TVT-O 更宽;尿道周围要充分分离,而不要受方向的影响;剪刀对组织的分离要达到刚好触及耻骨坐骨支等。这些方法虽然能够很大程度的减少周围组织损伤的风险,但却进一步破坏了尿道及盆底支持结构,进一步降低了吊带在组织中的抓力。若能在保持穿刺通道的层次的同时,减小分离范围,增加吊带穿刺通道周围组织的紧密接触,必可增加吊带周围组织的抓力。TVT-SECUR 的插入器头端为钝性结构,与 TVT-O 等的锐性结构不同,适合阴道前间隙的分离。我们认为,无需以 TVT-O 的技巧用剪刀钝性游离出直达耻骨坐骨支的穿刺通道;只需于尿道两侧各游离出长约 1 cm 的空间,以置入穿刺部件头端,然后阴道内在示指的引导下,以拇指逐渐推进插入器前进,并保持穿刺的层面,直至接触耻骨坐骨支,紧贴骨面,向上内侧继续推进插入器,可有明确突破感,提示插入器进入闭孔内肌。由于 TVT-SECUR 吊带长度仅 8 cm,不能将一端固定得过浅或过深,否则可能影响整体固定效果。为了提高控尿效果,有学者认为 TVT-S 应遵循“宁紧勿松”的原则^[15,16]。然而这种观点似与无张力悬吊理念相矛盾,本组前 3 例按宁紧勿松原则操作,其中 2 例术后出现一过性排尿困难。之后,我们调整了张力方案,将一血

管钳尖端置于尿道与吊带之间,遵从只进不退的原则,同时调整吊带两端张力,确保吊带置于尿道后方,且保持相当张力,然后去掉血管钳,吊带仍以无张力或小张力状态悬吊于尿道中段,吊带位于中段尿道后方,术中可验证吊带在组织中具有足够抓力。应用此法术后 3 个月随访,成功率达 93.7%,高于国外早期报道,且无明显排尿困难发生。

疼痛可以明显影响患者的生活质量^[17]。有报道经闭孔途径穿刺(如 TVT-O、TOT 等)术后疼痛与吊带穿过的肌肉组织及毗邻穿刺通道的闭孔神经末梢有关^[18]。TVT-S 手术路径短,两侧穿刺通道各约 4 cm,手术分离范围局限,不穿透闭孔膜,理论上吊带不会贴近闭孔周围的神经组织^[19,20]。本组患者术后疼痛轻微,且于第 3 天基本缓解。

患者术后并发症主要为泌尿道感染(4/16)及新发的膀胱过度活动症状(5/16),考虑与患者经尿道操作及留置导尿有关,抗感染及抗胆碱能药物治疗有效。国外报道^[21]行 TVT-SECUR 术后吊带暴露及阴道侵蚀较多见,我们推测造成这种差异的原因可能与吊带置入过程中对组织的分离和血供的破坏有关。为了减少这种损害,我们在操作过程中对阴道后间隙的钝性分离范围尽可能较小,确保切开阴道全层,阴道壁切口以可吸收缝线 DIXON 全层间断缝合,阴道伤口术后以碘伏纱布压迫止血 24 h。本组术后无明显血肿,无伤口感染及裂开,无吊带裸露及阴道侵蚀发生。

作为一种重要的新技术,TVT-SECUR 适用单纯 SUI 患者。本组术前 ALPP 评价除外Ⅲ型 SUI,有效率达 93.7%,与近期国外报道接近^[19,22],但明显高于国外早期研究^[23]。提示,对于Ⅰ型和Ⅱ型单纯 SUI 患者,TVT-SECUR 有望获得确切的短期疗效。长期疗效,仍有待进一步观察和多中心的研究。

少并发症的微创手术更能得到患者的认可,TVT-SECUR 具有安全微创的特点,本研究中手术时间平均 25 min,术中出血平均 18 ml。尽管自 2006 年起,TVT-S 为代表的迷你型吊带进入临床,但其应用远远不如想象中普及,因为很多学者已熟练掌握并坚持提倡选择 TVT 和 TVT-O。作为一种新技术,TVT-SECUR 推广和应用都需要经历一个学习的过程,不能简单的套用 TVT-O 或其他技术的操作技术。如何将吊带固定得像 TVT 和 TVT-O 一样稳固,仍需临床医师的继续探索。

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少对腹腔肠道等脏器干扰, 避免发生肠道吻合口漏。这些也是回肠膀胱术保留腹膜完整性术后并发症减少重要原因之一。因此, 该组患者术后并发症少、康复快, 住院时间短。

总之, 本研究显示根治性膀胱切除术加回肠膀胱术保留腹膜完整性不影响手术时间和出血量, 能减轻术后疼痛、促进术后肠道等各项机能恢复。术者在确保膀胱癌完整切除的前提下, 应最大限度保留和修复腹膜, 使腹盆腔隔绝, 同时将回肠膀胱及吻合口置于腹膜外, 降低并发症发生。

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(收稿日期: 2012-08-12)