

微造瘘经皮肾镜吸引取石术治疗上尿路 结石 858 例报告*

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【摘要】 目的:探讨微造瘘经皮肾镜吸引取石术的安全性及有效性。方法:2008 年 8 月~2011 年 4 月应用专利微造瘘经皮肾镜吸引清石系统对上尿路结石行微造瘘经皮肾镜吸引取石术 858 例,其中肾结石 626 例(双肾结石 32 例,鹿角形肾结石 302 例),结石平均负荷为 $(8.57 \pm 2.25) \text{ cm}^2$;输尿管上段结石并肾积水 232 例(双侧输尿管上段结石 65 例),结石平均负荷为 $(1.16 \pm 0.25) \text{ cm}^2$ 。所有患者均平俯卧位,肾脏不固定,B 超引导穿刺,根据 KUB 及 CT 图像建立合理通道,利用硬质鞘活动灵活的特点,连续大流量灌注,采用大功率钬激光碎石,同步吸引取石。结果:858 例共 955 侧均成功建立通道,行 818 例 915 侧一期手术,40 例 40 侧二期取石,其中单通道 883 侧,双通道 54 侧,三通道 18 侧。平均每个通道建立时间为 3.2 min。肾结石平均取石时间为 45.4 min,输尿管结石为 9.3 min。肾结石一期结石清除率为 91%(599/658 侧),输尿管结石为 100%(297/297 侧)。辅助治疗后,肾结石清除率为 96.8%(637/658),平均出血量为 $(55 \pm 23.1) \text{ ml}$,输血率为 1.75%(15/858)。术后介入治疗率为 0.69%(6/858 例),术后发热发生率为 3.8%(33/858 例),灌流液外渗发生率为 2.1%(18/858 例),无周围脏器损伤,无死亡病例。结论:微造瘘经皮肾镜吸引取石术在微创的基础上负压吸引、主动、快速清石,术中肾盂正、负压低,明显降低了术后发热、菌血症、脓毒血症等并发症,提高了安全性,可应用于小儿肾结石的治疗,是一种新型、安全、高效、单通道一期清石率高的术式。

【关键词】 肾结石;经皮肾镜取石术;吸引取石术

【中图分类号】 R692.4 **【文献标识码】** A **【文章编号】** 1001-1420(2012)07-0526-04

MPCNL with irrigation and clearance system treatment urinary tract stones: Report of 858 cases

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the safety and efficacy of MPCNL with irrigation clearance system. **Method:** A retrospective analysis 858 patients underwent MPCNL with patent sheath and irrigation clearance system. From August 2008 to April 2011. There were 626 cases of renal stones (including 32 cases with bilateral renal calculi, 302 cases of staghorn calculi) with an average stone burden of $(8.57 \pm 2.25) \text{ cm}^2$; there were 232 cases of upper ureteral stones complicated by hydronephrosis (including 65 cases of bilateral upper ureteral stones), with an average stone burden of $(1.16 \pm 0.25) \text{ cm}^2$. There were 86 cases complicated by pyonephrosis and 65 cases had a history of open surgery to remove the stones. The patient was placed in a flat prone position without boosting the abdomen to prevent the fixation of the kidneys. The MPCNL was performed after establishing a percutaneous tract under the guidance of B ultrasound combined with KUB and CT images, with the aid of the patented system. The lithotripsy was performed using a high-powered holmium laser. **Result:** Percutaneous tracts were established successfully in all 858 cases, in which stones were located in 955 sides. There were 915 sides that had lithotripsy on the first surgery and 40 sides that underwent a second-stage lithotripsy due to complicated pyonephrosis. There were 843 sides in which a single percutaneous tract was used, 54 sides in which double percutaneous tracts were used, and 18 sides in which 3 percutaneous tracts were used. The average time in establishing a percutaneous tract was 3.2 min. The average stone clearance time was 45.4 min for kidney stones and 9.3 minutes for ureteral stones.

* 基金项目:江西省卫生厅普通及重大课题(编号 20092092, 20094015)

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nes. Stone clearance by one surgery was 91% for kidney stones (599/658 sides) and 100% for ureteral stones (297/297 sides). Stone clearance rate after supplemental therapies was 96.8 % (599/658 sides) for kidney stones. The average amount of bleeding was (55 ± 23.1) ml. The percentage of cases needing blood transfusion was 1.75% (15/858). The percentage of cases needing interventional embolization to stop bleeding was 0.69% (6/858). The percentage of cases that had postoperative fever was 3.8% (33/858). The percentage of cases that had irrigation fluid extravasations was 2.1% (18/858). There was no case that had injury to surrounding organs during the surgery. **Conclusion:** MPCNL with irrigation clearance system is a minimally invasive, quick, safe surgical procedures, and significantly reduced bacteremia, sepsis and other complications.

Key words kidney stone; percutaneous nephrolithotomy; irrigation clearance

经皮肾镜取石术(PCNL)已成为上尿路结石的首选治疗手段之一。国内常见的手术分为标准经皮肾镜取石术及微造瘘经皮肾镜取石术两种,其各有优缺点。我们结合以上两种术式的特点,设计出专利微造瘘经皮肾镜吸引清石系统(专利号200820137434.6,以下简称为清石系统)并应用于临床。2008年8月~2011年4月应用清石系统行微造瘘经皮肾镜吸引取石术858例,现分析报告如下,以评估该术式的有效性及其安全性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

本组858例,男452例,女406例,年龄2.5~72岁,平均43岁。肾结石626例(其中双肾结石32例,鹿角形肾结石302例),结石平均负荷为 (8.57 ± 2.25) cm²;输尿管上段结石并肾积水232例(其中双侧输尿管上段结石65例),结石平均负荷为 (1.16 ± 0.25) cm²;合并集合系统积脓86例。65例有开放取石史。均经B超、KUB+IVU、CT确诊,有手术适应证,无手术绝对禁忌证。

1.2 治疗方法

手术在硬膜外麻或气管插管全麻下进行,由同一医生操作。先取截石位,在膀胱镜或输尿管镜下逆行插入F₅输尿管导管至肾盂,以49 kPa压力滴注入0.9%氯化钠溶液行人工肾积水。改平卧位,腹部不需要垫高,不固定肾脏。根据术前KUB+IVU、CT设计取石通道,在B超监测引导下,穿刺目标肾盏,穿刺点位于第12肋缘下或第11肋间、腋后线与肩胛线之间,应用18G穿刺针进行穿刺,有尿液溢出证实穿刺成功,置入斑马导丝。筋膜扩张器逐级扩张至F_{14~16},选择F_{14~16}专利鞘,形成经皮肾工作通道并连接负压吸引装置。术中设置灌注流量600~800 ml/min,灌注压力33.25~39.9 kPa(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),吸引压力在13.3~33.25 kPa之间。用F₁₂小直径经皮肾镜观察,应用科医人100 W钬激光切割式碎石,利用负压吸引装置同步清除碎石。取净结石后,通过导丝置入F₅双J管,术毕放置F_{14~16}肾造瘘管。记录每位患者的通道建立时间、清石时间,评估术中出血量,术后每位患者行腹部平片检查,必要时复查CT,了解结石残留情况。如无结石残留或残石直径<4 mm,

予以拔除肾造瘘管;如有较大结石残留,行二期经皮肾镜取石或ESWL治疗。

2 结果

本组858例955侧均成功建立通道,818例915侧行一期手术,40例40侧合并集合系统积脓者行二期手术。经12肋下穿刺(低位入路)行中下后组肾盏取石915侧,经11~12肋上穿刺(高位入路)行肾上盏取石40侧。单通道883侧(92.4%),双通道54侧(5.7%),三通道18侧(1.9%),平均每个通道建立时间为3.2 min。平均取石时间:肾结石45.4 min,输尿管结石9.3 min。一期结石清除率:肾结石91%(599/658侧),输尿管结石100%(297/297侧),其中小儿肾结石93.6%(44/47例)。辅助治疗后,肾结石清除率96.8%(637/658侧);平均出血量为 (55.0 ± 23.1) ml,输血率1.75%(15/858例);术后介入治疗率0.69%(6/858例),术后发热发生率3.8%(33/858例),灌流液外渗率2.1%(18/858例),无周围脏器损伤及死亡病例。

3 讨论

有负压吸引装置的微创经皮肾镜取石术是一种通道小、微创、手术效率高的经皮肾镜取石术式^[1]。本研究组于2008年在国内传统的MPCNL基础上研究设计了清石系统应用于微创经皮肾取石术,目前该术式国内尚无相关命名。我们根据其特点,称其为“微造瘘经皮肾镜吸引取石术”,体会其能将微通道、吸引取石、各种碎石设备的优势集于一体。

肾盂内高压是PCNL术中术者常担心的一个问题,术中肾盂灌注压力高时,容易导致冲洗液体外渗^[2],并易使细菌及其内毒素吸收进入血液引起术后发热^[3,4]。术中肾盂灌注压力高时,细菌或毒素进入血液引起败血症和脓毒血症^[5]。杜传策等^[6]发现微造瘘经皮肾镜吸引取石术中肾盂内压力低,平均压力为0.28 kPa,明显低于传统无负压吸引装置的微创经皮肾镜取石,有利于减少因肾盂内压高而带来的手术并发症。术者可根据术中集合系统的扩张程度调节开关,使集合系统成低正、负压状态,避免了灌注泵持续灌注导致的肾灌注损伤、肾周液体外渗、胸腹腔积液,减少了肾集合系统细菌和内毒素反流导致的术后发热及脓毒血症、败

血症的发生,提高了手术的安全性。

合并集合系统积脓一直被视为 PCNL 的禁忌证之一,通常在肾造瘘后行二期手术。施剑灵等^[7]认为:这些脓性液体并不全为感染性,相当比率脓性尿液培养为阴性,如果患者无近期未得到有效治疗的尿路感染及稠厚或恶臭脓液,继续手术是安全的。我们对无发热,无明显腰部症状集合系统积脓部分行(46/86 例,53.5%)一期手术治疗,在负压系统下先对集合系统进行低压冲洗,边冲边吸去脓性物,反复清洗集合系统至无脓性物,再进行碎石清石,术中保持肾盂内低压,手术效果良好,无败血症发生。

TSUJIMOTO 等^[8]用尸肾模拟 PCNL 的操作过程,结果发现不致于造成肾裂伤的安全角度为 $18^{\circ}\sim 37^{\circ}$,当肾镜操作角度过大时,可能导致明显肾裂伤,加重出血风险。术中经皮肾微造瘘且腹部不垫小枕,肾脏不固定,活动度大,肾镜摆动时肾脏可随之活动,肾镜的安全摆动幅度加大,肾实质撕裂小。由于专利鞘硬质结构对穿刺通道具有压迫作用,术中可减少出血。本组输血率 15 例,占 1.75%,肾动脉介入栓塞共 6 例,占 0.69%,输血率及介入治疗率低、出血少也说明肾实质损伤小。

PCNL 一期手术清石率各家报道不一,在 60%~90%之间^[9,10]。本组肾结石一期手术清石率为 91%,手术效果良好。经皮肾通道使用的专利鞘硬质设计保证了微造瘘通道不变形,通道最大化,将结石击成较大石块即可吸出,术中利用硬质的专利鞘可对肾盏进行“触摸”,拔出或吸出肾盏内结石^[11]。由于镜鞘细小,活动范围大,能够直视下轻易进入大部分肾盏和输尿管上段进行探查和取石,对肾多发性、鹿角形结石的 PCNL 治疗减少了穿刺通道,从而减少肾脏损伤。术中肾盂内低压,肾实质被吸瘪,张力下降,肾实质的顺应性提高,不易被撕裂,肾镜的摆动幅度可进一步加大,可到达更多的肾盏,一期手术清石率高。本组大部分经低位入路穿刺建立通道,穿刺方向与肾脏长轴方向较高位入路夹角更小,肾镜相对更易进入各肾盏,有利于碎石。综上所述,在鹿角形肾结石占 33.0%(302/915)的情况下,92.1%侧手术由经皮肾单通道完成且效果良好。本组输尿管结石一期手术清石率为 100%,得益于术中将结石吸引在视野内,不被冲走,所有输尿管结石均一次取尽。一期清石率较高,除微创经皮肾镜吸引取石的自身优点外,可能也与所有病例均由同一位高年资、手术经验丰富的医生完成有关。

微造瘘经皮肾镜吸引取石术中通过大功率钬激光“刷漆样”切割碎石,边碎边吸引清除碎石,不必反复用取石钳夹取,节约了时间。术中通过高流量灌注并吸引,保持肾盂内低压同时,消除了钬激

光碎石的“暴风雪”现象,使视野更清晰,手术顺利也有利于缩短手术时间。本组平均手术取石时间:肾结石 45.4 min,输尿管结石 9.3 min,手术时间较短。

小儿肾结石 PCNL 治疗,要求一期清石率高,术者须一次尽可能取尽结石,由于小儿肾脏体积较成人小,肾实质较脆,肾盂较小,肾盂肾盏操作空间小^[11],易损伤肾实质引起出血,入镜后严格控制操作幅度。微通道、负压吸引及谨慎操作,提高了手术的清石率、减少出血及通道数^[12]。我们体会到微造瘘经皮肾镜吸引取石术除能显著缩短手术时间,由于金属鞘对肾实质的压迫作用减少出血量,加上持续负压吸引,又能保持术中视野清晰。本组小儿肾结石病例中无一例输血,且均为单通道取石,一期结石清除率 93.6%(44/47 例),手术效果良好。

综上所述,微造瘘经皮肾镜吸引取石术在微创的基础上负压吸引、主动、快速清石,术中肾盂低正、负压,明显降低术后发热、菌血症、脓毒血症等并发症提高了安全性,可应用于小儿肾结石的治疗,是一种新型、安全、高效、单通道一期清石率高的术式,其具有重要的临床应用价值。

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本研究中,作者先后采用 ERBE/Storz 及 Olympus TURis 两种双极电切系统完成。而 ERBE/Storz 双极系统为双环回路,因被动环回路的占位效应而影响术者在剝除平面的狭小空间中操作。作者认为采用镜鞘作为回路的 TURis 系统更有利实施经尿道前列腺双极剝除术的操作。

研究表明,经尿道前列腺双极剝除术可安全用于症状性 BPH 的治疗,具有良好的安全性和临床疗效,其学习曲线在经历 30 例后可安全实施,50 例后技术成熟进入平台期。经尿道前列腺双极剝除术是可为泌尿外科医师培训掌握的一项微创技术。

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- (收稿日期: 2012-04-02)