

腹腔镜输尿管远端端侧吻合术治疗 小儿重复肾输尿管畸形

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[摘要] 目的:分析腹腔镜输尿管远端端侧吻合术治疗小儿重复肾输尿管畸形的疗效。方法:回顾性分析 2020 年 10 月—2022 年 5 月河北省儿童医院泌尿外科采用腹腔镜输尿管远端端侧吻合术治疗重复肾输尿管畸形 9 例患儿,临床表现为滴尿或反复泌尿系统感染。女 8 例,男 1 例;年龄 1 岁 6 个月~12 岁;单侧发病,左侧 6 例,右侧 3 例。术前均行泌尿系 B 超、CT 尿路成像(CTU)、排尿性膀胱尿道造影(VCUG)检查,确诊为完全重复肾输尿管畸形,其中重复输尿管开口异位 7 例,重复肾输尿管末端囊肿 2 例。术后 4~6 周拔除输尿管双 J 管,同时行输尿管镜检查。本组患儿术后随访 3~12 个月。结果:本组患儿均在腹腔镜下行患侧输尿管远端端侧吻合术,手术时间 90~120 min,平均 110 min。术后 3 d 拔除尿管,排尿正常,滴尿现象消失,复查尿常规示白细胞于正常范围。7 例术后 5 d 出院,2 例术后 7 d 出院。术后拔除输尿管双 J 管行输尿管镜检查见吻合口通畅,呈双腔通路。术后 3~12 个月复查泌尿系 B 超示重复输尿管积水扩张均较术前减轻,正常排尿间期无滴尿现象,尿常规未见异常。结论:腹腔镜输尿管远端端侧吻合术治疗小儿重复肾输尿管畸形安全有效,手术简捷,相对于重复肾输尿管切除、输尿管膀胱再植术具有创伤小、并发症少等优势。

[关键词] 重复肾输尿管;开口异位;泌尿系统感染;腹腔镜;输尿管吻合

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Laparoscopic distal ureteral end-to-side anastomosis for the treatment of duplication of kidney and ureter in children

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Abstract Objective: To explore the efficacy of laparoscopic distal ureteral end-to-side anastomosis in children with duplication of kidney and ureter. **Methods:** The clinical data of 9 patients who underwent laparoscopic distal ureteral end-to-side anastomosis from October 2020 to May 2022 were retrospectively analyzed. Clinical symptoms included urinary dripping and recurrent urinary tract infection. There were 8 girls and 1 boy, aged from 1 year and 6 months to twelve years. The duplex kidneys were all located on one side, 6 on the left side, and 3 on the right side. Ultrasonography, computed tomography urography (CTU) and voiding cystourethrogram (VCUG) were performed before surgery. A total of 9 children were diagnosed with complete duplication of renal and ureteral malformation including 7 cases with ectopic ureteral orifice and 2 cases with ureterocele. The D-J tube was removed and ureteroscopy was performed at 4-6 weeks after operation. All patients were followed up for 3 to 12 months. **Results:** Laparoscopic surgery was performed successfully in all patients. The average operating time was 110 minutes (90-120 minutes). The symptom of urinary dripping disappeared after the catheter was removed three days after operation and reexamination of routine urine showed that white blood cells were normal. Seven patients were discharged 5 days after operation, and 2 patients were discharged 7 days after operation. Ureteroscopy was performed after the removal of the D-J tube, which showed that the anastomosis was patently presented with double lumen access. All patients were followed up from 3 months to 12 months with relieved hydronephrosis. No clinical symptoms were observed in all patients. **Conclusion:** Laparoscopic distal ureteral end-to-side anastomosis is a safe, effective and simple method for the treatment of duplication of kidney and ureter in children. It is superior to the operation of nephroureterectomy and replantation of the ureter and bladder for its less invasion, complications and other advantages.

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重复肾输尿管畸形在小儿泌尿外科中较常见,发病率约为0.8%^[1],女童发病率显著高于男童,常合并输尿管开口异位、输尿管末端囊肿及膀胱输尿管反流等,临床主要表现为滴尿或反复泌尿系统感染,则需要外科干预治疗。重复肾输尿管畸形形态多样,重复肾积水及输尿管扩张程度不一,肾功能损伤程度不同,因此针对重复肾输尿管患儿,治疗方案应个体化。对于完全性重复肾输尿管畸形,以往多采用重复肾输尿管切除术,但该术式创伤相对大,并发症相对多,随着认识的加深及临床实践,保留重复肾的治疗理念受到重视^[2]。本研究拟对收治的9例单侧完全性重复肾输尿管畸形患儿临床资料结合相关文献进行回顾性分析,探讨腹腔镜下输尿管远端端侧吻合术治疗小儿重复肾输尿管畸形的可行性、安全性、有效性,旨在提高该病的临床治疗水平。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集2020年10月—2022年5月在河北省儿童医院采用腹腔镜输尿管远端端侧吻合术治疗重复肾输尿管畸形9例患儿的临床资料,术前均行泌尿系B超、CT尿路成像(CTU)、排尿性膀胱尿道造影(VCUG)检查,确诊为完全性重复肾输尿管畸形,单侧发病,左侧6例,右侧3例,临床表现为滴尿或反复泌尿系统感染。其中重复输尿管开口异位7例,重复肾输尿管末端囊肿2例。本组患儿女8例,男1例;年龄1岁6个月~12岁,平均3岁6个月。纳入标准:①明确诊断为完全性重复肾输尿管畸形;②CTU示重复肾皮质有强化,肾皮质厚度2~5 mm;③VCUG显示未见膀胱输尿管反流;④均为患侧上位肾为重复肾。排除标准:①重复肾“Y”型输尿管;②重复上位肾无功能,CTU肾皮质菲薄无强化;③急性泌尿系统感染期;④VCUG显示膀胱输尿管反流。

1.2 方法

手术均在腹腔镜下完成。静脉吸入麻醉。患儿首先采用截石位,两腿分开,腹股沟区及会阴部消毒铺单,膀胱镜检查,观察膀胱黏膜光滑平整,无充血,未见新生物。双侧输尿管开口位置及形态未见异常,膀胱颈及尿道未见异常输尿管开口。经膀胱镜向患侧正常输尿管开口内置入导丝至下半肾盂,沿导丝置入输尿管双J管。然后变换患儿体位为头低30°脚高平卧位,患侧手术台面略高,手术区域消毒铺单,取脐下腹直肌外缘左、右侧2 cm处切口,分别置入3 mm或5 mm Trocar。电钩于输

尿管与髂血管交叉水平纵行打开盆底腹膜,适当游离正常的输尿管,充分游离松解重复输尿管至无张力及迂曲(图1a)。经腹壁穿刺2-0滑线进入腹腔,为避免下肾输尿管穿刺损伤,绕其后方悬吊即可。再次穿刺另一根牵引线,于扩张输尿管拟切断处缝针牵引并穿出体外悬吊(图1b),调整2条牵引线保持相同的力度悬吊,利于2条输尿管维持于无肠管遮挡的平面。于重复输尿管悬吊点近端内侧纵向剪开管壁1.5 cm,于正常输尿管外侧对应位置纵行剪开管壁1.5 cm(图1c)。首先于输尿管切口近端采用5-0可吸收线缝合固定1针,连续缝合输尿管切口后壁(图1d),自吻合口远端离断重复输尿管远端(图1e),间断缝合吻合口前壁,完成端侧吻合,术闭2条输尿管形态似倒“Y”型(图1f)。充分游离重复输尿管远端,尽量于接近膀胱处低位离断,电灼输尿管残端黏膜。4-0可吸收线缝合关闭腹膜裂隙。酌情留置盆腔引流管,术后2~3 d拔除引流管,术后4~6周拔除输尿管双J管,行输尿管镜检查。

2 结果

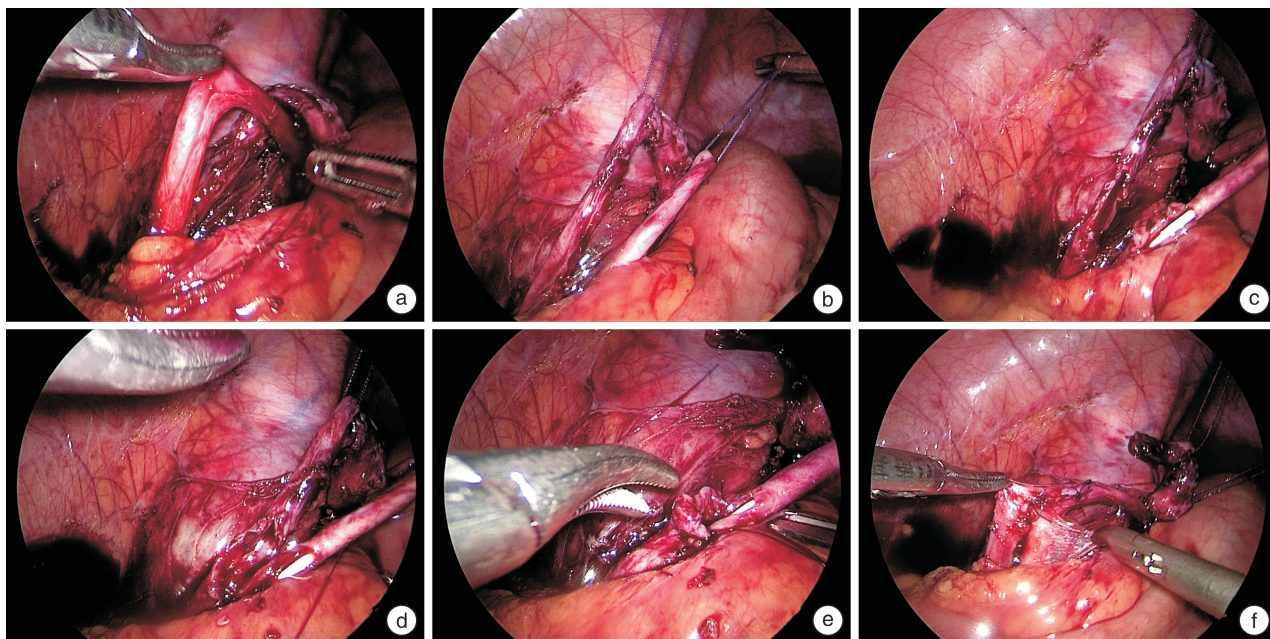
本组患儿均在腹腔镜下顺利完成输尿管远端端侧吻合术,无中转开腹。手术时间90~120 min,平均110 min;术中出血量5~10 mL,平均7 mL。术后3 d拔除尿管,观察排尿正常,未见会阴部滴尿现象,术后5~7 d复查尿常规示白细胞于正常范围。7例术后5 d出院,2例术后7 d出院。术后4~6周拔除输尿管双J管,行输尿管镜检查见吻合口通畅,呈双腔通路(图2a),输尿管镜可顺利进入重复肾侧正常输尿管(图2b),同时顺利探查重复肾输尿管,见输尿管黏膜光滑、血运良好(图2c)。术后随访3~12个月,患儿无腹痛,重复肾积水及输尿管扩张较术前减轻,正常排尿间期均无滴尿现象,泌尿系统感染无复发。

3 讨论

重复肾输尿管是小儿泌尿外科较常见的先天结构畸形,女童发病率显著高于男童^[3]。通常将重复肾输尿管分为完全性和不完全性,临床表现因个体差异而多种多样,典型的临床表现以滴尿及反复泌尿系统感染为主。重复肾输尿管畸形如无临床症状及体征则无需治疗,如果合并输尿管开口异位、重复积水及输尿管扩张、膀胱输尿管反流或输尿管末端囊肿可能引发持续滴尿或泌尿系统感染,往往需要外科手术干预^[4-5]。本组7例表现为持续会阴部滴尿,2例合并输尿管末端囊肿,复查中积水进行性加重。其中反复发热性尿路感染(febrile urinary tract infections, FUTI)患儿5例,保守治

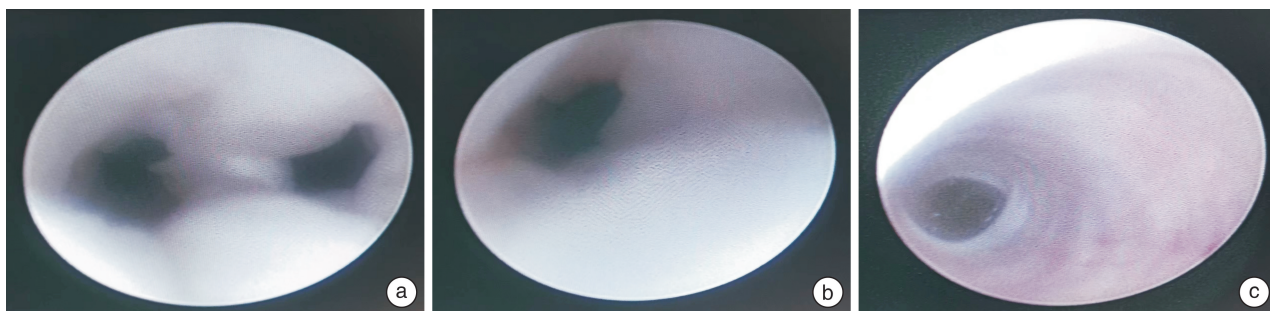
疗效果欠佳而采取手术治疗。目前随着产前超声检查技术的提高,多于孕期即可初步诊断,出生后再进一步检查可明确诊断病理类型。泌尿系统超声对于该症具有较高的辨识度,有学者推荐 CTU、磁共振尿路成像(MRU)、静脉肾盂造影(IVP)、膀胱镜检+逆行插管造影等都是可选择的检查项目^[6],其更大意义在于指导手术方式的选择。有些学者认为 CTU 对于该症更容易明确诊断泌尿系统畸形,并可指导临床术式选择^[7]。我们通常术前采用 B 超、CTU、VCUG 及术中膀胱镜检查,可明确诊

断并能指导手术方式,尽量避免重复检查并减少医疗费用。本组 9 例患儿均为单侧完全性重复肾输尿管畸形,其中重复输尿管开口异位 7 例,输尿管末端囊肿 2 例,临床表现为滴尿或反复泌尿系统感染,常规行泌尿系 B 超、CTU 明确患儿病理形态,VCUG 检查排除膀胱输尿管反流。利尿肾图检查日益受到重视,可提供分肾功能的量化指标,不少中心核医学科可提供重复肾功能指标,为肾功能评估及手术方式选择提供更加明确的依据。



a:游离显露正常及重复输尿管;b:悬吊 2 条输尿管;c:打开输尿管对缘侧壁 1.0~1.5 cm;d:吻合输尿管后壁;e:离断重复输尿管远端;f:完成吻合,输尿管形态似倒“Y”型。

图 1 术中图片



a:输尿管镜检示吻合口通畅,近端呈双腔通路;b:下半肾输尿管腔内;c:重复肾输尿管腔内。

图 2 术后随访图片

重复肾输尿管病理形态复杂,目前国内对于重复肾输尿管畸形的诊断,尤其是手术指征无统一标准,仍存在较多争议,焦点为切除或者保留肾单位。Jordan 等^[8]1993 年首次报道腹腔镜半肾切除术治疗重复肾输尿管畸形,此后很长时间内重复肾切除被大多数同道所接受,各中心半肾切除可能仍是较

多选择的术式。国内殷晓鸣等^[2]报道重复肾切除手术治疗重复肾输尿管畸形的比例为 63.4%。支持切除重复肾的另一观点为:即使重复肾有部分功能,亦认为保留肾价值不大,因为担心保留发育不良的重复肾可能引起高血压、蛋白尿等风险^[9],很多医师倾向选择切除重复肾及输尿管的治疗。但

也有文献报道重复肾切除与保肾手术后高血压的发生率差异并无统计学意义^[10]。随着对重复肾认识的加深及手术技巧的提高,对于功能存在,但可引起临床症状的重复肾,可以视情况采用保肾治疗^[11]。重复肾切除术的并发症主要有出血、漏尿、尿囊肿、下半肾功能损害甚至丧失等^[12-13]。重复肾切除时一定要保护下半肾及输尿管,避免撕扯肾蒂影响下半肾血运而丢失正常肾单位,术中要仔细辨认上下肾交界处,既不能残留上肾组织过多也不能切破下肾集合系统,避免术后出现肾窝包裹性积液^[14]。以往重复肾切除手术中遇到上半肾皮质较厚、上下半肾交界不清晰、上半肾基底面宽大,体会在切除上半肾皮质的同时担心损伤下半肾集合系统,无论上半肾皮质存留还是下半肾集合系统损伤,术后均有可能出现肾窝包裹性积液,面临再次手术的风险。此外,重复肾及输尿管切除需要将重复输尿管近端离断,将重复输尿管于肾蒂后方翻出,肾蒂血管损伤有丢失下肾单位的风险;重复肾切除术在腹膜后操作,因此需要游离结肠,剥离创面较广泛,出血、副损伤相对多。

保留重复肾的手术包括输尿管端侧吻合术和输尿管膀胱再植术等^[15]。输尿管端侧吻合根据解剖位置可分为输尿管近端及输尿管远端水平。输尿管近端水平的腹腔镜下输尿管端侧吻合术仅保留近端重复输尿管,适合重复输尿管极度扩张迂曲,避免输尿管长段裁剪成形,选择输尿管近端相对正常处,仅缩窄成形吻合口处输尿管即可。但该术式一旦发生吻合口狭窄,可能面临再次手术时输尿管长度缺失、位置选择上的困难。笔者认为对于输尿管轻中度扩张的重复肾采用输尿管远端水平端侧吻合术较为合理,解剖范围小,操作顺畅,视野清晰,损伤周围重要组织机会小,无需大范围切除重复输尿管,该术式可低位切除重复输尿管远端,避免术后残端余留过多引起感染,同时可减少损伤正常输尿管的可能。方晓亮等^[16]和陈海涛等^[17]采用输尿管膀胱再植术治疗完全及远端“Y”型重复肾输尿管畸形,均取得良好疗效。但应注意避免周围组织损伤,特别是男童输精管损伤,过度游离共鞘的2根输尿管,会影响正常输尿管血运,不利于吻合口愈合,术后可能并发吻合口狭窄及残端感染。

朱小江等^[15]报道腹腔镜下盆腔水平输尿管端侧吻合术治疗重复肾输尿管畸形,疗效良好。本组9例患儿,重复输尿管为轻中度扩张,均无膀胱输尿管反流,采用腹腔镜下输尿管远端端侧吻合术。术后滴尿现象消失,尿常规未见异常,术后复查泌尿系B超示重复肾积水及输尿管扩张均较术前减轻。该术式麻醉后首先进行膀胱镜检查,了解正常输尿管开口形态及位置,建议置入输尿管双J管,利于术中正常输尿管辨认及切开侧壁时起到保护

作用,谨防正常输尿管完全离断。游离输尿管时,采用电钩操作,精准切割,可做到无活动出血,术野清晰,如有条件尽可能选用3 mm器械,电钩及剪刀刀头纤细,操作精准,不仅可保护输尿管血供,而且利于纵行剪开输尿管侧壁。2-0带针线从正常输尿管后方将其悬吊,避免针刺牵引悬吊,减少输尿管损伤、狭窄可能。2条输尿管保持同等力度悬吊,不仅利于操作,而且避免一张一弛增加术后吻合口狭窄的风险。仔细辨认重复输尿管膀胱交界处,尽可能低位切除输尿管残端,避免术后残端感染。

综上所述,腹腔镜输尿管远端端侧吻合术治疗小儿重复肾输尿管畸形安全可行,手术简捷顺畅,相对于重复肾输尿管切除、输尿管膀胱再植术具有创伤小,并发症少等优势。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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