

经皮肾通道顺行输尿管软镜在特殊类型 输尿管结石的临床应用*

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[摘要] **目的:**探讨经皮肾通道顺行输尿管软镜治疗特殊类型输尿管结石的有效性及安全性。**方法:**回顾性分析 2018 年 1 月—2021 年 3 月上海市静安区闸北中心医院收治的 12 例特殊类型输尿管结石的临床资料,结石均位于输尿管中下段,其中包括根治性膀胱切除回肠通道术 8 例、根治性膀胱切除输尿管皮肤造口术 2 例(其中 1 例 10 年前因左侧肾盂癌已行左侧半尿路切除,为功能性孤立肾)、输尿管膀胱再植术后 2 例(均为逆行输尿管镜无法进镜成功的患者)。患者均采用经皮肾通道顺行输尿管软镜治疗,术后根治性膀胱切除尿流改道患者留置单 J 管,输尿管膀胱再植患者留置双 J 管。**结果:**12 例患者中有 11 例一期顺利完成碎石;1 例根治性膀胱切除回肠通道术患者合并肾积水,一期行肾造瘘,2 周后二期行顺行输尿管软镜碎石。12 例患者中 4 例根治性膀胱切除回肠通道术、2 例根治性膀胱切除输尿管皮肤造口术和 1 例输尿管膀胱再植术合并输尿管吻合口狭窄。所有患者术后均未出现严重并发症,手术时间为 42~126 min,平均(61.2±10.6) min。术后 1~3 d 复查腹部平片、泌尿系 CT 及肾功能,患侧输尿管支架位置均正常,肾积水及肾功能均有不同程度缓解。**结论:**经皮肾通道顺行输尿管软镜治疗特殊类型输尿管结石具有微创、安全、有效、并发症少、术后恢复快等优点,值得临床推广。

[关键词] 输尿管结石;顺行输尿管软镜;经皮肾穿刺;根治性膀胱切除

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Clinical application of percutaneous anterograde flexible ureteroscopy in the treatment of special ureteral calculi

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Abstract Objective: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of percutaneous nephrolithotomy with anterograde flexible ureteroscope in the treatment of special ureteral calculi. **Methods:** From January 2018 to March 2021, 12 cases of special type ureteral calculi were treated in Zhabei Central Hospital, Jing'an District. All of the calculi were located in the middle and lower part of the ureter, among them, there were 8 cases of ureteral calculi after radical cystectomy and ileal conduit, 2 cases of radical cystectomy for ureterostomy (1 case had left hemi-urethra resection because of left renal pelvis cancer 10 years ago, which was a functional solitary kidney), and two cases of ureteral calculi after replantation of ureter bladder. They were all treated by anterograde ureteroscope. Single J tube was retained in patients with radical cystectomy, while double J tube was retained in patients with ureteral bladder replantation. **Results:** Eleven of the 12 patients were successfully treated with primary lithotripsy. The rest one was found pyonephrosis after radical resection of bladder cancer and ileal conduit, so anterograde flexible ureteroscopic lithotripsy was performed two weeks later. Among the 12 cases, there were 4 cases of radical cystectomy and ileal conduit, 2 cases of radical cystectomy and ureterocutaneostomy and 1 case of ureterolithiasis complicated with anastomotic stricture. No serious complications were found in all patients. The duration of operation was 42—126 minutes, with an average of (61.2±10.6) minutes. The abdominal plain film, urinary CT and renal function were reexamined 1—3 days after operation. The position of ureteral stents was normal. Hydronephrosis and renal function were relieved in different degrees. **Conclusion:** Percutaneous nephrolithotomy with anterograde flexible ureteroscope for special ureteral calculi is a safe and effective treatment with less complications and rapid postoperative recovery. It is worthy of clinical promotion.

Key words ureteral calculi; anterograde flexible ureteroscope; percutaneous nephrolithotomy; radical cystectomy

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输尿管结石是泌尿外科的常见病、多发病之一^[1]。目前输尿管镜技术在需手术干预的输尿管结石中是首选方法^[2]，但在临床当中会遇见特殊类型的输尿管结石，尤其是输尿管中下段结石，处理起来比较棘手；如根治性膀胱切除尿流改道、输尿管膀胱再植及肾移植术后的患者，逆行输尿管镜由于角度原因进镜困难，经皮肾镜镜体较短且不能弯曲无法到达病变部位，腹腔镜或开放输尿管切开取石则因之前手术史导致腹、盆腔粘连而困难较大。2018年1月—2021年3月上海市静安区闸北中心医院收治的12例特殊类型输尿管结石，在经皮肾镜和输尿管软镜技术的基础上开展经皮肾通道逆行输尿管软镜治疗特殊类型输尿管结石，疗效满意，现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

回顾性分析2018年1月—2021年3月我院收治的12例特殊类型输尿管结石患者的临床资料，其中包括根治性膀胱切除回肠通道术后输尿管结石8例、根治性膀胱切除输尿管皮肤造口术后输尿管结石2例(其中1例10年前因左侧肾盂癌已行左侧半尿路切除，为功能性孤立肾)、输尿管膀胱再植术后输尿管结石2例(均为逆行输尿管镜无法进镜成功的患者)；其中左侧5例，右侧7例；男9例，女3例；年龄46~83岁，平均(63.1±4.6)岁；8例患者因腰痛就诊发现，4例患者为常规术后复查时发现；所有患者中3例患者出现肾功能不全；术前均行B超、泌尿系计算机断层扫描(CT)、泌尿系CT增强(CTU)或磁共振尿路成像(MRU)等多种检查，明确患侧输尿管结石位置及肾积水情况，并排除相关手术禁忌证。

1.2 方法

12例患者均采用气管插管-全身麻醉，根治性膀胱切除尿流改道患者取完全健侧卧位并取除腹壁造口袋，输尿管膀胱再植患者取俯卧位并留置导尿管，患侧腰部垫高、侧卧位患者摇高腰桥以拉近肾脏与皮肤距离，头低脚低15°，以利于穿刺，常规消毒、铺巾；穿刺点选择在11肋间或12肋下缘腋后线至肩胛线之间穿，在超声引导下选择皮肤与肾脏最短径线作为穿刺点，将18G穿刺针经皮刺入目标肾盏，拔除针芯后见尿液流出以确认穿刺成功，穿刺点位置用尖刀切开皮肤0.5cm的小切口，置入J型导丝，退出穿刺针鞘，沿导丝以筋膜扩张器由8Fr逐级扩张至18Fr，置入工作鞘，放置肾镜，寻找肾盂输尿管交界处，留置泥鳅导丝尽可能至输尿管远端，根据输尿管管腔条件选择合适的输尿管通道鞘，沿导丝置入输尿管通道鞘，置鞘原则仍是宁浅勿深，不要强求输尿管通道鞘一次性到达结石梗阻部位，保留导丝，在导丝引导下置入O-LYMPUS-URF-V2型号输尿管软镜逆行进入输尿管

管，沿顺行途径在输尿管内向下探查，寻找结石，如患者输尿管管腔条件较差，可在导丝引导下裸镜进入，经软镜工作通道插入钬激光200 μm光纤，设置碎石能量0.5~1.5 J、频率10~20 Hz，术中根据结石情况调整，碎石效果满意后使用不同规格的取石网篮将碎石最大程度取出。合并结石远端输尿管狭窄的患者，应用输尿管通道鞘序贯扩张或球囊扩张。扩张完成后，将泥鳅导丝顺行置入膀胱或体外腹壁造口，根治性膀胱切除回肠通道术的患者由助手在输尿管硬镜或膀胱镜经回肠输出道内直视下将导丝拉出体外并固定，顺行或逆行置入F7单J管，输尿管膀胱再植患者顺行置入F6双J管，所有患者术后常规留置肾造瘘管。

2 结果

12例患者中，11例一期顺利完成碎石；1例根治性膀胱切除回肠通道术患者合并肾积脓，一期行肾造瘘，2周后二期行逆行输尿管软镜碎石。手术时间为42~126 min，平均(61.2±10.6) min。12例患者中7例合并输尿管吻合口狭窄，其中包括4例根治性膀胱切除回肠通道术、2例根治性膀胱切除输尿管皮肤造口术和1例输尿管膀胱再植术后患者合并输尿管吻合口狭窄；7例合并吻合口狭窄病例中有6例均于术中用输尿管软镜通道鞘序贯扩张或球囊扩张吻合口狭窄，1例根治性膀胱切除回肠输出道吻合口狭窄患者因输尿管吻合口闭锁，逆行输尿管软镜结合逆行输尿管硬镜及膀胱镜反复多次尝试仍无法经腔内通过狭窄段而未能有效处理吻合口狭窄，由于患者高龄且体质差，与患者家属沟通后不愿意行开放手术，选择永久性肾造瘘；1例根治性膀胱切除输尿管皮肤造口患者输尿管鞘扩张后由于皮肤造口容易再狭窄，所以仍然决定让患者定期更换输尿管支架。所有患者术后第3天复查泌尿系CT及肾功能，除1例永久性肾造瘘患者外，其余11例患者输尿管支架位置均正常，12例患者患侧肾积水均有不同程度缓解、血肌酐较术前均有明显改善。除1例永久性肾造瘘患者外，其余11例患者术后第3~5天拔除肾造瘘管，术后2~12周后拔除输尿管支架。有腰痛症状患者于术后均得到有效缓解。所有患者均未出现邻近脏器损伤、感染性休克等严重并发症。

所有患者嘱其术后第1、3、6、12个月复查，随访12个月。复查项目包括泌尿系CT及肾功能，所有患者患侧肾积水改善程度和血肌酐水平都明显改善且维持在术后第1个月复查时的水平，所有患者在随访期内患侧肾积水无明显加重，肾功能持续稳定。

3 讨论

特殊类型的输尿管结石相对较少见，由于输尿管被人为改变解剖位置，这类疾病没有标准的诊疗指南，采取保守治疗往往无效，处理起来比较棘手，如根治性膀胱切除术后的尿流改道，输尿管膀胱再

植、肾移植术后等,都有一定的并发症发生率,如结石、狭窄等^[3-7]。特别是根治性膀胱切除回肠通道术患者,由于膀胱内回肠黏膜皱褶掩盖输尿管回肠吻合口,往往找不到输尿管开口,即使找到开口因角度原因进镜亦有困难。这类患者之前手术游离范围较大,术后腹、盆腔粘连严重,行腹腔镜或开放手术切开取石困难较大^[8-9],传统逆行输尿管镜、经皮肾镜技术通常由于角度和距离原因而不能成功实施^[10]。

近年来随着腔内泌尿外科的快速发展,输尿管软镜在泌尿系疾病诊疗方面的适应证越来越广泛,临床应用范围也不断扩展^[11]。输尿管软镜镜体纤细、柔软,镜头可上下双向弯曲,具有良好的顺应性^[12],可直视下顺行经肾造瘘口到达输尿管病变部位。开展此类技术需要术者同时具备经皮肾镜及输尿管软镜操作经验。如何安全有效地开展经皮肾顺行输尿管软镜,我们有以下体会:①精准穿刺、减少出血:与传统经皮肾镜相同,减少出血的前提是精准建立穿刺通道,最理想的穿刺通道仍然是通过肾盏穹窿部,不同的是穿刺路径一般选择中、上肾盏,将穿刺针方向朝向肾盂输尿管交界处,这样建立的经皮肾通道有利于输尿管软镜到达输尿管远端,从而提高手术的成功率。由于输尿管软镜视野小、管径细、进水量小,而经皮肾穿刺建立通道或多或少都伴有出血,少量出血通过扩张鞘压迫,加大冲洗液速度等方法,多数不影响手术操作,但如果出血量较大影响输尿管软镜操作视野,则只能被迫实施二期手术。②保留导丝、顺势而入:前期手术由于输尿管过度游离从而导致输尿管周围粘连,虽然可沿通道放置输尿管鞘,但由于通道有多个弯曲,且国内泌尿外科医生通常采用徒手置鞘,输尿管通道鞘通常不能完全放置到位,所以置鞘后通常要保留导丝,一是如果有输尿管损伤甚至断裂仍能找到正常腔道;二是如果输尿管通道鞘距病变部位仍有一定距离,没有导丝引导输尿管软镜直视下经过输尿管可能存在一定困难,此时可借助导丝纠正输尿管扭曲并引导软镜的行进方向,有助于提高手术的成功率。③审时度势、适可而止:如肾穿刺发现脓尿,果断行肾造瘘终止手术,因此类患者大多为高龄、体质差,合并高血压、糖尿病等多种基础性疾病,对手术创伤抵抗能力差,一旦发生出血、感染则可能出现生命危险^[13-14]。④处理狭窄、不留后患:特殊类型输尿管结石的形成大多与输尿管吻合口狭窄致尿液引流不畅有关,多数患者吻合口狭窄能通过球囊扩张、输尿管通道鞘序贯扩张等方法治疗,少数扩张效果不佳的患者需长期留置输尿管支架或永久肾造瘘来解决,但手术最终目的是解除梗阻、改善肾功能。

综上所述,经皮肾造瘘联合顺行输尿管软镜治疗特殊类型输尿管结石具有微创、安全、有效、并

症少、术后恢复快等优点,值得临床推广。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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