

· 临床研究 ·

微创经皮肾镜取石处理输尿管上段嵌顿性结石

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摘要:目的 分析经皮肾穿刺造瘘逆行输尿管镜下取石术(PCNL)治疗输尿管上段嵌顿性结石的有效性及安全性。方法 67例输尿管上段嵌顿性结石患者,行皮-肾造瘘及逆行输尿管镜下气压弹道碎石术。男42例,女25例,年龄23~58岁,平均44岁。结石直径10~28mm,平均17mm。结石位于肾盂输尿管交界至第4腰椎下缘。术前行B超及静脉尿路造影检查,术后行腹部平片及B超检查评定疗效。结果 67例患者经皮肾镜均为I期取石,结石清除率100%,平均手术时间56min(25~84min),术中估计出血量平均28mL,1例出现输尿管穿孔。平均住院时间7d。术后复查腹部平片及B超,未发现结石残留。结论 微创经皮肾镜取石术治疗输尿管上段较大嵌顿性结石安全有效。

关键词:输尿管上段嵌顿性结石;经皮肾镜取石术;微创

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Minimally invasive percutaneous nephrolithotomy on the removal of impacted upper ureteral stones

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Abstract: Objective To evaluate the safety and efficacy of antegrade percutaneous nephrolithotomy (PCNL) on the removal of impacted upper ureteral calculi. **Methods** Sixty-seven patients with impacted upper ureteral calculi were treated by antegrade pneumatic ureterolithotripsy through minimally invasive percutaneous nephrostomy (PCNL). Forty-two male, 25 female, Mean patient age was 44 years (23-58). Mean stone size was 17mm (10-28 mm) in diameter. The calculi were in the upper ureter between the ureteropelvic junction and the lower border of the fourth lumbar vertebra. Ultrasonography and intravenous urography were performed for all patients before surgery. After operation, plain films and ultrasonography were done. **Results** All the 67 (100%) stones were successfully fragmented with the Swiss Lithoclast by an antegrade approach at 1 session. The stone free rate was 100%. The mean operative time was 56 minutes (range 25-84 minutes), the estimated blood loss volume 28 mL and a double-J stent was inserted. In follow-up, plain films and ultrasonography showed complete clearance in these patients. The only complication was a ureteric perforation in 1 patient. **Conclusion** Minimally invasive PCNL is an effective and safe option for the treatment of large, impacted upper ureteral calculi.

Key words: impacted upper ureteric calculi; percutaneous nephrolithotomy; minimally invasive

输尿管上段嵌顿性较大结石(直径大于1cm)采用体外冲击波碎石(ESWL)成功率低,处理不当易致严重并发症,成为泌尿外科医师面临的挑战之一^[1]。2006年3月至2008年6月,作者采用微创经皮肾镜碎石取石术(PCNL)治疗输尿管上段嵌顿性结石67例,取得满意疗效,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 本组微创PCNL治疗输尿管上段嵌顿性结石67例,男42例,女25例。年龄23~58岁,平均44岁。结石直径10~28mm,平均17mm。本组输尿管上段结石位于肾盂输尿管交界至第4腰椎下缘水平。合并重度肾脏积水32例,轻、中度积水肾35例。单侧结石66例,双侧1例。其中合并肾积脓5例。

1.2 方法 连续硬膜外麻醉或全身麻醉。患者取截石位,先经膀胱行患侧输尿管导管逆行插管,然后取俯卧位,患侧腰部垫一小垫。术中采用B超或C臂X线引导下穿刺,部分重度肾积水患者选择盲穿。选择第11肋间或12肋缘下、肩胛线至腋后线间区域为皮肤穿刺点范围,以18G肾穿刺针向上、中盏穿刺,置入0.035英寸斑马导丝,筋膜扩张器逐次扩张至通道

直径F16-18,置入Peel-away鞘建立皮-肾通道。以F8/9.8Wolf输尿管硬镜经通道肾集合系统进入输尿管,寻到结石,生理盐水为冲洗灌注液,在脉冲式灌注泵的冲洗下,以EMS气压弹道(瑞士)碎石杆击碎结石,采用灌注泵的水压冲洗出或用鳄嘴钳夹取出结石碎片,术后常规留置双J管及PVC肾造瘘管。术后常规留置双J管3~4周后拔除,肾造瘘管留置4~7d。术后1~2d复查腹部平片及泌尿系B超,观察是否有结石残留。

2 结果

67例患者均成功行I期碎石,结石清除率100%。平均手术时间56min(25~84min),1例出现输尿管穿孔,留置双J管后治愈。术中估计出血量平均28mL,平均住院时间7d。术后复查腹部平片及B超未发现结石残留。15例患者术后48h内出现低热,应用抗生素后2~4d消退。术后随访3个月,无输尿管狭窄及其他严重并发症发生。

3 讨论

输尿管上段较大(直径大于15mm)、嵌顿性(停留原位超过2个月)结石常伴有不同程度肾积水,输尿管镜碎石术

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(URSL)、ESWL 是处理输尿管结石的常用方法^[2], 输尿管上段嵌顿性结石由于嵌顿、输尿管扭曲、局部炎症、息肉形成等原因, 采用 ESWL 成功率低^[3]; 逆行输尿管硬镜或半硬镜处理该类结石难度大, 结石取净率约 76%^[4]。由于结石嵌顿部位水肿、狭窄, 结石嵌顿位置近段输尿管通常扩张积液, 通过逆行 URSL 处理近段输尿管结石易致结石移位至肾盂, 需再次 ESWL 或 PCNL 处理残石, 增加患者痛苦及费用; 慢性嵌顿性结石往往导致嵌顿部位输尿管段扭曲、息肉形成、狭窄, 致输尿管镜难以抵达结石部位, 有时放弃手术或需改开放手术取石^[5]; 由于病程较久, 嵌顿性输尿管结石有时存在肾盂液感染甚至肾脏积脓, URSL 过程中由于脉冲式水压的作用, 导致肾盂内压升高, 含细菌的肾盂液易通过肾盏穹隆部、淋巴、静脉反流入血或外渗至肾周, 导致全身感染或肾周感染的发生, 甚至出现脓毒性休克危及生命^[6]; 由于结石停留时间较久, 结石停留处输尿管壁黏膜炎症水肿, 脆性增加, 弹性降低, URSL 过程中易出现输尿管黏膜损伤或穿孔, 甚至输尿管撕裂等严重并发症的发生^[7-8]。PCNL 碎石术较 URSL 处理输尿管近段较大结石有明显优势, 取石率高且可同时处理肾内结石, 避免 2 次手术, 且并发症较低^[9], 适于近段输尿管嵌顿性结石的处理。

微创经皮肾镜仅需将皮-肾通道扩张至直径 F16-18, 即可满足取石需要^[10]。本组均选择微创经皮肾取石术, 且 Peel-away 鞘可抵达扩张的输尿管上段, 碎石过程中同时防止结石返回至肾盂, 一次结石取净率 100%, 术中、术后出血及术后漏尿等并发症发生率低且症状轻微。

通过本组经验及文献复习, 作者认为微创 PCNL 治疗输尿管上段结石适于: (1) 输尿管上段嵌顿性大结石, 合并肾积液, ESWL 效果欠佳者^[7]; (2) 输尿管狭窄、扭曲, 逆行输尿管镜进镜困难者; (3) 输尿管上段结石合并肾内结石需同期处理者^[11]; (4) 合并泌尿系感染甚至肾积脓。嵌顿性输尿管结石往往存在结石近段输尿管及肾盂积水扩张, 因此, 经皮肾造瘘下逆行输尿管硬镜较易抵达输尿管结石嵌顿部位。

经皮肾皮肤穿刺点位置选择第 11 肋间隙与腋后线交点处, 可穿刺肾中盏后组或上盏, 输尿管镜易于抵达输尿管结石嵌顿部位。由于嵌顿性结石逆行插管时有时难以穿越结石部位, 因此常需耐心寻找肾盂输尿管连接部, 并将 Peel-away 鞘推入肾盂输尿管连接部或扩张的近段输尿管, 可在碎石过程中防止结石上移至肾盂。

作者认为, 采用微创 PCNL 处理输尿管上段嵌顿性结石, 碎石率高, 并发症少, 为输尿管上段较大嵌顿性结石的较佳治疗方法。

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