

· 临床研究 ·

## 输尿管镜下钬激光与气压弹道碎石术对老年输尿管上段结石患者应激反应及碎石效果的比较

康启源, 张辉, 毕航, 李颖毅, 刘双宁\*

(宝鸡市人民医院泌尿外科, 宝鸡 721000)

**【摘要】** **目的** 探讨输尿管镜下钬激光碎石术(HLL)与气压弹道碎石术(PL)对老年输尿管上段结石(UUC)患者应激反应及碎石效果的影响。**方法** 入选2016年6月至2018年6月宝鸡市人民医院泌尿外科老年UUC患者100例,随机数表法分为HLL组和PL组,每组50例,比较2组患者手术情况、碎石效果、术后皮质醇(Cor)和促肾上腺皮质激素(ACTH)水平以及并发症差异。采用SPSS 22.0统计软件对数据进行分析。组间比较采用 $t$ 检验或 $\chi^2$ 检验。**结果** HLL组相比PL组患者术中出血量[(60.97±7.02) vs (83.25±9.24)ml]、手术时间[(66.43±6.81) vs (85.43±8.72)min]、碎石时间[(31.88±3.55) vs (40.45±4.22)min]和住院时间[(6.42±1.07) vs (7.65±1.11)d]降低,术后Cor[(387.11±40.12) vs (437.13±45.43)ng/ml]和ACTH[(14.02±1.54) vs (15.71±1.68)pmol/L]水平降低,差异均具有统计学意义( $P<0.001$ )。HLL组相比PL组患者一次碎石成功率[100%(50/50) vs 88%(44/50),  $P=0.012$ ]和结石取净率[96%(48/50) vs 84%(42/50),  $P=0.046$ ]高,并发症发生率[6%(3/50) vs 20%(10/50),  $P=0.037$ ]。 **结论** 输尿管镜下HLL可有效减少老年UUC患者手术创伤、并发症和应激反应的发生,且具有良好的碎石效果,值得临床推广。

**【关键词】** 老年人;输尿管镜;碎石术;输尿管结石;应激

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## Comparison of holmium laser lithotripsy versus pneumatic lithotripsy under ureteroscope on stress response and lithotripsy effectiveness in elderly with upper ureteral calculi

KANG Qi-Yuan, ZHANG Hui, BI Hang, LI Ying-Yi, LIU Shuang-Ning\*

(Department of Urology, Baoji People's Hospital, Baoji 721000, China)

**【Abstract】** **Objective** To investigate the effects of holmium laser lithotripsy (HLL) and pneumatic lithotripsy (PL) under ureteroscope on the stress response and lithotripsy effectiveness in elderly patients with upper ureteral calculi (UUC). **Methods** Totally 100 elderly patients with UUC hospitalized in our department from June 2016 to June 2018 were recruited in this study. They were equally and randomly divided into HLL group and PL group. The effects of operation, lithotripsy, postoperative serum levels of cortisol (Cor) and adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), and incidences of complications were compared between the 2 groups. SPSS statistics 22.0 was used to perform the statistical analysis. Chi-square test or Student's  $t$  test was employed for comparison between the groups. **Results** The HLL group had significantly less volume of intraoperative bleeding [(60.97±7.02) vs (83.25±9.24) ml], shorter operative time [(66.43±6.81) vs (85.43±8.72) min], shorter lithotripsy time [(31.88±3.55) vs (40.45±4.22) min], less length of hospital stay [(6.42±1.07) vs (7.65±1.11) d], and lower serum levels of Cor [(387.11±40.12) vs (437.13±45.43) ng/ml] and ACTH [(14.02±1.54) vs (15.71±1.68) pmol/L] after operation when compared with the PL group (all  $P<0.01$ ). What's more, the success rate of single lithotripsy [100%(50/50) vs 88%(44/50),  $P=0.012$ ] and stone removal rate [96%(48/50) vs 84%(42/50),  $P=0.046$ ] were obviously higher, while the incidences of complications were notably lower [6%(3/50) vs 20%(10/50),  $P=0.037$ ] in the HLL group than the PL group. **Conclusion** HLL under ureteroscope effectively reduces the surgical trauma, complications and stress response in the elderly patients with UUC, with good lithotripsy effect. It is worthy of further clinical promotion.

**【Key words】** aged; ureteroscopy; lithotripsy; ureteral calculus; stress

**Corresponding author:** LIU Shuang-Ning, E-mail: liushning@163.com

输尿管上段结石(upper ureteral calculi, UUC)是泌尿外科常见的结石类型,可导致绞痛和血尿等症状,若不及时治疗,多可引起肾积水,甚至肾功能衰竭和尿毒症,严重影响患者的身体健康<sup>[1]</sup>。目前,输尿管镜下碎石术是UUC的主要治疗方法,其操作简单、创伤刺激小、疗效确切,已取代开放性术式并成为首选,临床常用术式有钬激光碎石术(holmium laser lithotripsy, HLL)和气压弹道碎石术(pneumatic lithotripsy, PL),但选择哪种术式尚无统一标准<sup>[2,3]</sup>。为此本研究通过比较输尿管镜下HLL与PL治疗老年UUC患者的应激反应及碎石效果,以期为老年UUC患者术式的选择提供依据。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

入选2016年6月至2018年6月宝鸡市人民医院泌尿外科老年UUC患者100例,随机数表法分为HLL组和PL组,每组50例。纳入标准:(1)临床症状、病史、镜检、实验室和术中检查证实为UUC;(2)最大结石直径<20 mm,单侧发病;(3)无精神疾病史、年龄60~80岁。排除标准:(1)有输尿管狭窄、穿孔/撕脱、先天性畸形等;(2)妊娠期、哺乳期女性;(3)有心、肝、肾等严重性疾病;(4)就诊前1个月曾使用镇痛、糖皮质激素、免疫药物。本研究患者均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 方法

(1)术前准备:HLL组和PL组患者均采用侧卧体位,由同一组医务人员给予消毒铺巾、罗哌卡因复合舒芬太尼连续硬膜外麻醉,生理盐水灌注下插入约1.8 cm斑马导丝至输尿管中,通过德国Wolf F 8.0/9.8输尿管镜将F5输尿管导管逆行插入患侧输尿管至肾盂并固定导管远端,置入F5输尿管支架至肾集合系统(期间注意避免伤及患者尿道),导丝引导下继续缓慢推镜直至结石部位,退出斑马导丝。(2)术中碎石:HLL组患者通过输尿管镜将钬激光光纤(能量100%,频率16 Hz,瑞柯恩SRM-H100W钬激光机,上海)置入至结石部位,镜下从结石部位边缘开始碎石;PL组患者通过输尿管镜将碎石机气压弹道碎石探头(能量100%,频率7 Hz,EMS,瑞士)置入至结石部位,镜下从结石部位边缘开始碎石。(3)术毕处理:2组患者碎石后常规反复探查,结石需碎至直径<3 mm,吸出结石,确认结石取尽后

常规留置F5 D-J管(术后2~4周拔除)和F16或F18硅胶肾造瘘管(术后7 d拔除)引流,固定并外接引流袋,退出器械,缝合并抗感染治疗等。

### 1.3 观察指标

比较2组患者手术情况、碎石效果、应激反应和并发症情况。(1)手术情况:观察和记录术中出血量和手术、碎石和住院时间等。(2)碎石效果:观察和记录一次碎石成功、结石取净患者的比例<sup>[4,5]</sup>。(3)应激反应:术前和术后1 d抽取外周静脉血3 ml置入无菌试管中,试剂盒均购自上海通蔚试剂有限公司,分离血清(3 000转/min,10 min)后采用酶联免疫吸附法检测皮质醇(cortisol, Cor)和促肾上腺皮质激素(adrenocorticotropin hormone, ACTH)水平。(4)并发症:记录患者输尿管黏膜损伤、感染、尿道口渗血、肉眼血尿等情况。

### 1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件对数据进行分析。计量资料用均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用 $t$ 检验。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,组间比较用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 2组患者基线资料比较

2组患者年龄、性别、结石数量和直径等基线资料差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ;表1)。

### 2.2 2组患者手术情况比较

HLL组患者术中出血量和手术、碎石及住院时间明显低于PL组患者,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ;表2)。

### 2.3 2组患者碎石效果比较

HLL组相比PL组患者一次碎石成功率[100%(50/50) vs 88%(44/50),  $P = 0.012$ ]和结石取净率[96%(48/50) vs 84%(42/50),  $P = 0.046$ ]提高,差异有统计学意义。

### 2.4 2组患者Cor和ACTH水平比较

HLL组和PL组患者术前Cor和ACTH水平差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。HLL组患者术后Cor和ACTH水平明显低于PL组患者,差异具有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ;表3)。

### 2.5 2组患者并发症比较

HLL组患者感染1例,尿道口渗血1例,肉眼血尿1例,PL组患者输尿管黏膜损伤1例,感染2例,尿道口渗血3例,肉眼血尿4例,HLL组相比PL组患者并发症发生率减低[6%(3/50) vs 20%(10/50)],差异具有统计学意义( $P = 0.037$ )。

表 1 2组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups (n = 50)

Item	HLL group	PL group	t/χ <sup>2</sup>	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	70.82 ± 6.61	70.70 ± 6.58	0.887	0.376
Gender (male/female, n)	30/20	28/22	0.328	0.567
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	22.57 ± 3.04	22.62 ± 3.05	0.173	0.863
Diameter of calculi (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	13.83 ± 2.08	13.77 ± 2.04	0.295	0.768
Position of calculi [n (%)]			0.191	0.860
Left ureter	26 (52.0)	24 (48.0)		
Right ureter	24 (48.0)	26 (52.0)		
Hydronephrosis [n (%)]	36 (72.0)	34 (68.0)	0.212	0.873
Number of calculi [n (%)]			0.186	0.867
Single	30 (60.0)	28 (56.0)		
Multiple	20 (40.0)	22 (44.0)		

HLL: holmium laser lithotripsy; PL: pneumatic lithotripsy; BMI: body mass index.

表 2 2组患者手术情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of operation condition between two groups (n = 50,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group	Intraoperative bleeding (ml)	Operative time (min)	Lithotripsy time (min)	Length of hospital stay (d)
HLL	60.97 ± 7.02	66.43 ± 6.81	31.88 ± 3.55	6.42 ± 1.07
PL	83.25 ± 9.24	85.43 ± 8.72	40.45 ± 4.22	7.65 ± 1.11
t	11.756	5.314	4.264	5.232
P value	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

HLL: holmium laser lithotripsy; PL: pneumatic lithotripsy.

表 3 2组患者 Cor 和 ACTH 水平比较

Table 3 Comparison of the level of Cor and ACTH between two groups (n = 50,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group	Cor (ng/ml)		ACTH (pmol/L)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
HLL	345.28 ± 36.17	387.11 ± 40.12	12.22 ± 1.37	14.02 ± 1.54
PL	342.18 ± 36.43	437.13 ± 45.43	12.34 ± 1.42	15.71 ± 1.68
t	0.322	7.315	0.320	9.930
P value	0.681	<0.001	0.682	<0.001

HLL: holmium laser lithotripsy; PL: pneumatic lithotripsy; Cor: cortisol; ACTH: adrenocorticotropin.

### 3 讨论

UUC 是临床常见的尿路疾病,多由肾内结石形成后进入输尿管上段所致,其治疗的关键在于及时有效地去除结石以解除输尿管梗阻,常通过手术取出结石<sup>[4,5]</sup>。随着腔内和内镜技术的发展与成熟,输尿管镜下碎石术治疗 UUC 得到了很大的发展,镜下通过激光、超声等碎石工具可有效击碎结石,且微创、安全和有效<sup>[6,7]</sup>。多数研究报道 UUC 碎石术中,碎石操作不可避免地会对患者造成损伤而引起剧烈的应激反应,尤其老年患者身体机能差,其应激反应更剧烈,从而导致其术后康复慢<sup>[8,9]</sup>。

输尿管镜下 PL 是临床常用的术式,其通过压缩气体产生足够的能量撞击结石而使结石发生解体,具有良好的疗效<sup>[10,11]</sup>。而输尿管镜下 HLL 是一

种激光碎石方法,它是通过钬被激活瞬间产生的高能脉冲式固体激光使结石中及表面水分膨胀和汽化而使结石碎裂,具有对人体组织穿透深度浅、损伤小等优点<sup>[12,13]</sup>。本研究结果表明 HLL 组患者术中出血量、手术、碎石及住院时间、并发症发生率明显低于 PL 组患者,术后 Cor 和 ACTH 水平也明显低于 PL 组患者,分析原因可能是由于输尿管镜下 PL 主要是通过压缩气体产生能量撞击结石以获得碎石效果,会对结石产生较大的机械推力,易使结石移位并损伤周围输尿管组织,因而对老年 UUC 患者产生较大的手术创伤,应激反应剧烈,并增加患者输尿管黏膜损伤、感染、尿道口渗血和肉眼血尿等并发症的发生,术后康复时间延长。而输尿管镜下 HLL 治疗主要通过钬高能脉冲式固体激光的光热效应和气泡空化作用获得碎石效果,机械推动结石不明显,且能量

较集中,能在有效击碎结石下尽量减少结石移位和周围输尿管组织损伤,故手术创伤小,并发症少,且对患者的刺激小。Cor是一种肾上腺皮质激素,压力状态下可维持机体的正常生理机能。ACTH是一种脑垂前叶分泌的激素,主要作用于肾上腺皮质束状带而刺激糖皮质激素分泌,二者直接参与机体创伤应激<sup>[14,15]</sup>。本研究也表明HLL相比PL治疗术后Cor和ACTH水平较低,有助于患者术后的身体康复。

本研究表明HLL组患者一次碎石成功率和结石取净率明显高于PL组患者,此结果与廖尚范等<sup>[12]</sup>和杜红兵等<sup>[13]</sup>研究基本一致,表明输尿管镜下HLL对老年UUC患者具有更良好的碎石效果。可能是由于PL撞击结石的方式易导致部分结石不能有效碎裂,且易使结石发生移位,尤其结石易退回肾脏,从而影响碎石效果,需多次碎石甚至残留结石。而HLL治疗较集中且能够较好地控制结石不发生明显移位,从而碎石效果更良好。此外,输尿管镜下HLL或PL治疗UUC过程中,需注意应准确地将输尿管镜送入输尿管腔,保证视野清晰并避免伤及尿道,以保证准确地进行碎石操作,且碎石后应反复探查,击碎的结石应 $<3\text{ mm}$ ,确认结石取尽,以保障碎石效果。

综上所述,相比PL,输尿管镜下HLL可有效减少老年UUC患者手术创伤、并发症及应激反应,有利于患者术后康复,且具有良好的碎石效果,值得临床推广。本研究也存在一定局限性,受时间所限未对患者的远期疗效(复发)随访,且纳入病例数较少,今后将进一步研究。

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- (编辑: 王彩霞)

## · 消 息 ·

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地址: 100853 北京市复兴路28号,《中华老年多器官疾病杂志》编辑部

电话: 010-66936756

网址: www.mode301.cn

E-mail: zhldqg@mode301.cn