

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.14.023

输尿管镜下钬激光治疗输尿管结石疗效分析 *

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摘要 目的:探讨输尿管镜下钬激光治疗输尿管结石的疗效。**方法:**2010年2月到2012年8月我院共收治输尿管结石患者60例,随机分为治疗组与对照组,每组各30例。对照组采用传统的冲击波碎石手术进行治疗,治疗组则采用输尿管镜钬激光治疗。观察两组患者的手术时间、住院时间、结石排除情况和尿常规等指标的变化情况,并评定患者的治疗效果。**结果:**治疗组患者的手术时间为(46.25±24.53)min与住院时间(3.51±0.62)d明显少于对照组手术时间(54.93±20.81)min,与住院时间(4.90±1.26)d,组间对比差异明显(P<0.05)。治疗组的有效率与对照组的有效率分别为96.7%和86.7%,组间对比差异明显(P<0.05)。**结论:**输尿管镜下钬激光治疗输尿管结石具有手术快、创伤少、恢复快等优点,值得推广应用。

关键词:输尿管镜;钬激光;输尿管结石

中图分类号:R776.1 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2014)14-2702-03

Efficacy Analysis of Ureteroscope Holmium Laser for Ureteral Calculi*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the efficacy of ureteroscope holmium laser for the treatment of ureteral calculi. **Methods:** 60 patients with ureteral stones who were treated in our hospital from February 2010 to August 2012 were selected and randomly divided into the treatment group and the control group. The patients in the control group were treated by the conventional shock wave lithotripsy, while the patients in the treatment group were treated by the holmium laser. Then the operation time, hospitalization, stone removal and urine tests of patients in the two group was observed, and the therapeutic effect was evaluated. **Results:** The operative time of the patients in the treatment group was (46.25±24.53) min and the hospitalization was (3.51±0.62) d which were significantly shorter than those of the patients in the control group (54.93±20.81) min and (4.90±1.26)d (P<0.05). The effectiveness of the treatment group were better than that of the patients in the control group (P>0.05). **Conclusion:** Ureteroscope holmium laser treatment of ureteral calculi has effects of surgery quickly, less trauma, quicker recovery, etc., and that should be widely applied.

Key words: Ureteroscopy; Holmium laser; Ureteral calculi**Chinese Library Classification (CLC):** R776.1 **Document code:** A**Article ID:**1673-6273(2014)14-2702-03

前言

输尿管结石是泌尿外科中的一种常见病,占泌尿系统结石的大部分。患者经常有剧痛的临床症状,并且容易并发感染与梗阻。大多数患者能够及时就医,并取得良好的治疗效果。输尿管结石是常见的尿路结石,多为上端肾结石转移而来,结石随着尿液转移后,卡在输尿管比较狭窄处,就变成输尿管结石^[1]。临床主要表现为腰部或上腹部疼痛、膀胱刺激症、尿频、尿急、排尿困难等。如果长期不治会产生尿毒症,严重的会危及生命^[2]。治疗输尿管结石的方法有很多,传统的碎石技术使用的是单次冲击波,空化适量元的矢量方向是多向的,碎石后的取石工作带来很大难度^[3]。钬激光属于接触式激光,对周围组织损伤小;钬激光能粉碎各种成分的输尿管结石,碎石颗粒小,易于排出,提高了碎石成功率及结石排净率^[4]。本文具体探讨了输尿管镜下钬激光治疗输尿管结石的效果,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择我院2010年2月到2012年8月收治的输尿管结石患者60例。入选标准:已婚或有固定性伴侣;排除心血管疾病和精神类疾病;确诊为输尿管结石;治疗经过医院伦理会批准;患者知情同意。年龄最小22岁,最大60岁,平均(42.82±0.58)岁;病程最短1年,最长10年,平均(3.69±0.33)年;男48例,女12例。根据治疗方法的不同随机分配到治疗组与对照组,各30例。两组患者的年龄、病程、性别等一般资料经检验后无统计学差异(P>0.05),具有可比性。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组采用传统的冲击波碎石手术。而治疗组采用输尿管镜下钬激光治疗,硬膜外麻醉,取膀胱截石位,常规消毒铺巾,应用输尿管镜自尿道逆行进入膀胱,从发病侧的输尿管开口将输尿管镜轻柔插入输尿管腔内,然后介入直径650μm的激光光纤,启动钬激光发生器,设定功率25W,利用钬激光的能量,将结石粉碎,然后把结石取出,并彻底止血。退出输尿管镜后,常规导尿。

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(81170534)

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(收稿日期:2013-09-04 接受日期:2013-09-29)

1.3 观察指标

观察两组术中与术后相关指标,术中指标主要包括手术时间与住院时间。疗效指标:参照《中国泌尿外科疾病诊断治疗指南》。

1.4 治疗疗效的评定

患者分别接受治疗,观察两组患者临床症状的变化来评定治疗的疗效,共分为治愈、有效和无效三个等级。治愈:患者结石排除彻底,无任何残留物质,尿常规检查结果正常;有效:患者结石排除不完全,结石的具体尺寸减小或者结石已进行有效的粉碎但仍有小部分残留,患者临床症状减轻,尿常规检查结果显示正常;无效:治疗后结石没有发生明显变化,结石未得到有效排除,患者临床症状仍然存在,尿常规检查结果异常。总有效率=(治愈例数+有效例数)/总有效例数×100%。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SAS9.0软件进行处理与分析,结果中的术中与术后相关指标采用成组t检验与采用 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 代表有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 术中指标对比

两组患者分别接受治疗,观察患者术中的指标,从表1中发现,治疗组的手术时间为(46.25±24.53)min,住院时间为(3.51±0.62)d,而对照组的手术时间为(54.93±20.81)min,住院时间为(4.90±1.26)d,治疗组中手术时间、住院时间明显少于对照组,对比差异明显($P<0.05$)。

表1 两组术中指标对比比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the operative indicators of patients between two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Cases	Operation time	Hospitalization
Treatment	30	46.25±24.53	3.51±0.62
Control	30	54.93±20.81	4.90±1.26
t		9.236	5.236
P		<0.05	<0.05

2.2 疗效对比

两组患者分别接受治疗后,观察患者临床症状的变化,从表2中发现,治疗组中总有效例数为29例,无效1例,治疗组

的有效治疗率为96.7%;对照组中总有效例数为26例,无效为4例,对照组的有效治疗率为86.7%,两组患者组间有效率对比差异明显($P<0.05$)。

表2 两组疗效对比(n)

Table 2 Comparison of the clinical efficacy of patients between two groups(n)

Groups	Cases	Cured	Effective	Ineffective	Effective rate
Treatment	30	25	4	1	96.7%
Control	30	20	6	4	86.7%
χ^2					3.262
P					<0.05

3 讨论

输尿管结石多是体内有机物和无机盐沉积于泌尿系统形成的坚硬物质,是危害人类健康的常见病。输尿管结石占泌尿系结石的50%左右,而泌尿系结石占泌尿外科病人的1/3左右,由此可见它是一种常见的疾病^[5]。

输尿管结石最常见的临床表现是腰痛和血尿,急性发作时腰痛非常剧烈,常呈刀绞样疼痛,故称为肾绞痛,病人常难以忍受,需服用特殊的麻醉镇痛药方能减轻或缓解^[6]。在传统方法的治疗中,气压弹道碎石时对结石冲击力较大,容易使结石位置上移回冲至肾内,导致手术时间延长,对于患者的创伤也比较大。随着医学技术的发展,输尿管镜下钬激光治疗输尿管结石的应用微创、安全、有效。钬激光是一种脉冲式发射激光。它的工作介质是大量包含在钇铝石榴石晶体中的钬,能够透过光线传送,具有以下的一些特征:①穿透的深度小于0.5 mm,其中大约95%的能量被周围5 mm的水分所吸收。它对患者周围

的组织的损伤较少,其使用安全性得到保障,穿透的发生率较低。②钬激光中的瞬间性的能量,能够粉碎包括高硬度成分的结石。③有钬激光产生的冲击波较弱,对于患者的结石移位较少。④钬激光作用于患者的结石后,其石块碎片小于2 mm,这种规格的碎石有利于人体自动排泄出碎石^[7,9]。

研究表明,在输尿管镜下钬激光治疗输尿管结石的碎石单次成功率在95%以上,治疗膀胱结石可达100%。术中出血少、术后出血更少,一般不用输血。手术技巧易于掌握,建立通道过程简化,强调手术者手感及操作轻柔^[10,13]。其多为一期取石,为此手术时间缩短,术后恢复快,住院时间短,易为患者接受。而钬激光对人体组织的穿透深度很浅,因此在碎石时对周围组织损伤小,安全性高^[14,17]。同时高功率钬激光具有切割、气化及止血功能,对于阻碍结石排出的远端输尿管狭窄或炎性息肉包裹,可以在碎石时一并用钬激光予以处理,使管腔通畅,更有利与结石的排出^[18-20]。本文治疗组的手术时间与住院时间明显少于对照组,对比差异明显($P<0.05$)。经过观察,治疗组的有效率

与对照组的有效率分别为 96.7% 和 86.7%，组间对比差异明显 ($P < 0.05$)。

总之，输尿管镜下钬激光治疗输尿管结石具有手术快、创伤少、恢复快等优点，值得推广应用。

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