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尿道等离子电切和弹道超声碎石治疗前列腺增生症并膀胱结石的临床疗效观察*

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摘要 目的:探讨尿道等离子电切和弹道超声碎石治疗前列腺增生症并膀胱结石临床效果及安全性。**方法:**选择本院2012年1月~2013年8月本院泌尿外科收治的84例前列腺增生症并膀胱结石患者,观察患者的手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间、并发症、IPSS评分、QOL、PVR、Qmax。结果:84例患者手术均获成功,平均出血量(118.94 ± 11.57)mL;平均手术时间(74.19 ± 5.68)min;平均导尿管拔除(7.38 ± 1.17)d;住院时间(18.65 ± 2.41)d。术后3个月,患者IPSS评分、QOL、PVR、Qmax分别为(7.18 ± 1.40)分、(1.54 ± 0.32)、(19.01 ± 4.26)mL和(23.06 ± 4.19)mL/s,术前分别为(23.61 ± 3.24)分、(4.44 ± 0.81)、(108.52 ± 9.37)mL和(5.82 ± 0.74)mL/s,差异具有显著性统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论:尿道等离子电切和弹道超声碎石治疗前列腺增生症并膀胱结石安全、有效、手术彻底且术后恢复快。

关键词:尿道等离子电切术;弹道超声碎石;前列腺增生症;膀胱结石

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The Effect of Transurethral Plasmakinetic Resection and Ultrasonic Lithotripsy on Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia Combined with Bladder Stones*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the effect of transurethral plasmakinetic resection and ultrasonic lithotripsy on benign prostatic hyperplasia combined with bladder stones. **Methods:** 84 patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia and bladder stones admitted from January 2012 to August 2013 in our hospital were selected, the operation time, operative blood loss, hospital stay, complications, IPSS score, QOL, PVR and Qmax were observed. **Results:** 84 patients were successfully operated. The average bleeding volume was (118.94 ± 11.57) ml; the average operation time was (74.19 ± 5.68) min; the mean catheter removal of (7.38 ± 1.17) d, the hospitalization time was (18.65 ± 2.41) days. 3 months after operation, the IPSS score, QOL, PVR, Qmax were (7.18 ± 1.40), (1.54 ± 0.32), (19.01 ± 4.26) mL and (23.06 ± 4.19) mL/s, which were (23.61 ± 3.24), (4.44 ± 0.81), (108.52 ± 9.37) mL and (5.82 ± 0.74) mL/s before operation, the differences were significant between two groups($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Transurethral plasmakinetic resection plus ultrasonic lithotripsy was an effective and safe method in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia combined with bladder stones.

Key words: Transurethral plasmakinetic resection ; Ultrasonic lithotripsy; Benign prostatic hyperplasia; Bladder stone

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前言

良性前列腺增生症是一种缓慢进展的前列腺良性疾病,是引起中老年男性排尿障碍最常见的疾病。前列腺增生可导致排尿功能障碍,下尿路梗阻症状或膀胱刺激等症^[1-2]。患者常并发膀胱结石,严重影响其生活质量。该病的治疗方法首选手术,目前临幊上有经尿道前列腺电切术、经尿道前列腺离子剜切术、尿道等离子电切术和弹道超声碎石等多种方法^[3-5]。为了解尿道等离子电切术和弹道超声碎石手术治疗良性前列腺增生并膀胱结石的临床效果和安全性,本研究回顾性分析了本院

2012~2013年收治的84例良性前列腺增生症手术患者的临床资料,现将结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择本院泌尿外科2012年1月~2013年8月收治的前列腺增生症并膀胱结石患者84例,年龄53~80岁,平均年龄(65.96 ± 7.28)岁。纳入标准为术前经病史、B超、尿动力学检查、前列腺特性抗原、国际前列腺症状评分(IPSS)、生活质量评分(QOL)明确为良性前列腺增生症,患者具有手术指征,无严重内

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科疾病及严重尿路感染者。其中,前列腺增生Ⅰ度21例,Ⅱ度47例,Ⅲ度16例;膀胱多发结石38例,单发结石46例,结石平均直径(2.87 ± 0.19)cm。排除前列腺癌、神经源性膀胱等疾病。所有患者均有排尿困难、尿频病史,病程1~14年,平均病程(7.24 ± 1.55)年;前列腺平均体积(54.09 ± 6.93)mL,膀胱残余尿80~1300mL;平均尿流率(Qmax)(6.51 ± 1.34)mL/s。

1.2 手术方式和指标

对患者进行泌尿系B超、残余尿、尿动力学检查及IPSS、QOL等评分级,确诊并明确手术指征,术前进行各项常规检查^[3-5]。尿道等离子电切术采用OLYMPUS等离子电切系统,360°旋转连续灌注式等离子双极电切镜,OLYMPUS UES-40 SurgMaster高频电外科平台,冲洗液为生理盐水,冲洗高度为60厘米,电切功率280W,电凝功率为140W。输尿管弹道超声碎石:患者均采用硬脊膜外阻滞麻醉,经尿道将肾镜置入膀胱,观察膀胱腔内及结石情况,连接气压弹道联合超声碎石清石系统,气压弹道频率调至8~12Hz,设定超声能量为55%~60%。经镜鞘将探针插入,接触结石后将其粉碎直接,利用负压将其吸出。等离子电切术在电视监视系统下经尿道插入电切镜直视进镜,观察精阜位置、前列腺各叶增生情况,对于中叶增生患者,于6点钟位置电切前列腺中叶增生腺体深达包膜,以膀胱颈部为起点标志,精阜为止点标志逐个视野切除后再依次切除两侧叶增生腺体直至12点钟位置;对于侧叶增生患者,首先将先明显增生一侧切除,然后切除另一侧叶腺体及中叶,电凝充分止血,术毕用Ellik冲洗器将前列腺组织吸尽,留置F22三

腔导尿管行膀胱持续冲洗。

观测指标主要为手术时间、术中出血量、最大尿流率(Qmax)、残余尿(PVR)、住院时间,术后一个月,随访术后出血、术后感染及并发症的发生情况;术后3个月,随访评价手术效果^[6-9]。

1.3 统计学处理

应用统计学软件SPSS15.0进行处理,计量资料结果以均数±标准差(̄x± s)表示,采用t检验,以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 手术结果

84例患者手术均获成功,术中出血量80~600mL,平均(118.94 ± 11.57)mL;手术时间41~160min,平均(74.19 ± 5.68)min;切除腺体重量13~120g,平均(42.86 ± 6.73)g。术后冲洗(2.60±0.42)d,平均导尿管拔除(7.38±1.17)d,住院时间(18.65±2.41)d。手术期间,无电切综合征、直肠穿孔、膀胱穿孔等术中并发症发生,术后随访继发出血2例,短期尿失禁1例,尿道狭窄1例,无死亡病例。

2.2 术前与术后3个月各项观察指标的比较

术前,IPSS评分、QOL、PVR、Qmax分别为(23.61 ± 3.24)分、(4.44 ± 0.81)、(108.52 ± 9.37)mL和(5.82 ± 0.74)mL/s;术后3个月,以上指标分别为(7.18 ± 1.40)分、(1.54 ± 0.32)、(19.01 ± 4.26)mL和(23.06 ± 4.19)mL/s,术前和术后比较,差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05)。见表1。

表1 术前与术后2个月各项观察指标的比较(̄x± s)

Table 1 Comparison of the observation index between preoperation and 2 months after operation(̄x± s)

组别(Group)	IPSS score(score)	QOL	PVR(ml)	Qmax(ml/s)
术前(Pre operation)	23.61 ± 3.24	4.44 ± 0.81	108.52 ± 9.37	5.82 ± 0.74
术后3个月 (3 months post operation)	$7.18 \pm 1.40^{\blacktriangle}$	$1.54 \pm 0.32^{\blacktriangle}$	$19.01 \pm 4.26^{\blacktriangle}$	$23.06 \pm 4.19^{\blacktriangle}$

*注:▲P<0.05与术前比较。

*Note:▲P<0.05 Compared with the before operation.

3 讨论

前列腺增生症是引起中老年男性排尿障碍最常见的疾病,随着肥胖症、糖尿病及高血压患者等慢性病患者的增加以及社会人口的老龄化,前列腺增生的发病率呈逐年上升趋势,且前列腺增生常并发膀胱结石。目前,治疗该病的手术方法较多,各有优缺点,而微创腔镜手术的开展和普及,显著提高了手术质量,尿道等离子电切术和弹道超声碎石已经广泛用于临床,并取得了较好的手术效果^[10-12]。

等离子体切割系统由一工作电极和回路电极形成电压梯度,活动电极与组织接触,电流则会由活动电极通过组织和生理盐水回到负极,电流将氯化钠溶液转化为一个非平衡的电中性的、高度离子化等离子体。等离子电切视野清晰、切割快利,止血效果好,对血液流变学指标干扰小,机体内环境相对稳定,尤其适合心脑血管高危患者。尿道等离子前列腺电切术已成为目前治疗前列腺增生症公认的理想方法^[13-14]。弹道超声碎石术可以较彻底清除结石,碎石较大可通过电切镜外鞘取出,避免

了结石碎片损伤尿道、膀胱黏膜。在术中应用生理盐水冲洗,可避免不同冲洗液冲洗,不易发生电切综合征(TURS)。气压弹道碎石术可避免开放手术可能导致的术后感染、切口愈合不良等缺点。

本研究结果显示,所有接受尿道等离子电切术和弹道超声碎石治疗的前列腺增生并膀胱结石患者手术均获成功,术中出血量较少、创伤小、住院时间短、恢复快,主要由于其为低温切割,组织创面凝固厚度达0.5-1.0mm,止血效果更好,有利于减少出血量。术后3个月时,其IPSS评分、QOL、PVR、Qmax均明显低于术前,也提示尿道等离子电切术和具有较好的疗效,可有效改善患者生活质量。等离子电切离子束能量集中,切割精细,创面光整,手术安全性和组织切净率较高,因此患者并发症较少。但在手术过程中,应该注意首先进行膀胱碎石,否则残留的小结石易损伤导尿管气囊或滞留在前列腺窝引起出血或感染,也会导致手术野不清晰,影响碎石及清除结石。在直视下经尿道将肾镜导入膀胱,避免损伤尿道黏膜发生出血。术中切割前列腺包膜时需要缓慢、浅切,以免造成包膜穿孔^[18-20]。对较硬

较大的结石,首先使用气压弹道将结石击碎成小块结石,然后使用超声碎石清石系统进一步将结石粉碎吸出,不需要反复的负压冲洗清除,提高了碎石清石效率。由于没有热传导效应,不损伤组织,出现闭孔神经反射的机会减少,患者尿路刺激症状也较轻微,缩短了患者术后恢复时间^[14-17]。

综上所述,尿道等离子电切术和弹道超声碎石治疗前列腺增生并膀胱结石效具有良好效果,手术创伤小,术后并发症少、恢复快,安全性好,是目前治疗前列腺增生并膀胱结石的较理想的术式。

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