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经利用网片的前盆底重建术治疗重度盆腔器官脱垂的临床疗效

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摘要 目的:探讨经利用网片的前盆底重建术治疗重度盆腔器官脱垂的临床效果。**方法:**选取 2013 年 1 月 -2015 年 3 月我院妇科收治的以前中盆腔联合缺陷为主的盆底障碍性疾病患者 39 例(POP-Q 分度 III-IV 度)。实施经阴道 Avaulta 前盆腔重建术,24 例切除子宫,9 例保留子宫,其中 6 例因中盆腔重度脱垂联合行阴道残端骶棘韧带固定术,2 例合并尿失禁同时行经尿道无张力悬吊术。术后随访 12-25 月,根据盆腔脏器脱垂评分(POP-Q)测量及 PFIQ-7 评分进行客观评价及主观感受评价进行中短期的临床效果分析。**结果:**39 例患者手术过程顺利,术后无严重并发症,POP-Q 评分均较术前显著降低,客观疗效理想。术后阴道前壁及子宫、阴道穹窿脱垂等症狀显著改善;到目前为止无一例复发。**结论:**经阴道前盆腔重建术治疗前盆腔重度盆腔脱垂为主以及合并尿失禁等复杂情况的并发症少,治愈率高,复发率低,临床效果好。

关键词:前盆重建;网片;骶棘韧带固定术**中图分类号:**R711.5 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)10-1957-03

Clinical Effect of the Anterior Pelvic Floor Reconstruction with Mesh in the Treatment of Severe Pelvic Organ Prolapse

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the clinical effect of the anterior pelvic floor reconstruction with mesh in the treatment of severe pelvic organ prolapse. **Methods:** 39 patients with pelvic floor disorder who were treated in the department of gynaecology of our hospital from January 2013 to March 2015 were selected, patients were combined defect of anterior pelvic and pelvic cavity (POP-Q division was III-IV degree), they were treated with transvaginal Avaulta anterior pelvic reconstruction, 24 patients were removed in the uterus, 9 patients were retained the uterus. Among them, 6 patients were treated by severe pelvic prolapse combined with vaginal stump of the sacral spine ligament fixation, 2 patients with urinary incontinence were treated by tension free suspension of the urethra. Followed up 12-25 months after operation, POP-Q and PFIQ-7 scores were used to evaluate the clinical effect of the objective evaluation and subjective evaluation. **Results:** 39 patients were operated smoothly and no serious complications, POP-Q scores were significantly lower than that before operation, objective curative effect was ideal. The front wall of the vagina and uterus and vaginal vault prolapse symptoms after operation improved significantly. Up to now there was no case of recurrence. **Conclusion:** Vaginal anterior pelvic reconstruction in the treatment of severe pelvic prolapse and urinary incontinence with few complications, the cure rate is high, the recurrence rate is low, and the clinical effect is good.

Key words: Anterior pelvic reconstruction; Mesh; Sacrospinous ligament fixation**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R711.5 Document code: A****Article ID:** 1673-6273(2017)10-1957-03

盆腔脏器脱垂(pelvic organ prolapse, POP)严重影响中老年妇女的生活质量,50%的经产妇有不同程度的 POP^[1,2]。POP 主要是由于盆底支持结构缺陷、退化或损失所导致的解剖异常及功能障碍。治疗上主要依靠手术修复而达到解剖及功能的恢复^[3]。传统的盆底手术仅做局部修补未能恢复盆底的解剖结构,治愈率较低,术后脱垂复发率达 30%。临床治疗中盆腔脏器脱垂往往是多个部位缺陷,尤其以前、中盆腔联合缺陷多见^[4]。现

将我院于 2013 年 1 月至 2015 年 3 月收治以前盆腔缺陷为主的盆底障碍性疾病患者 39 例进行 Avaulta 前盆腔重建术临床疗效报道如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取我院妇科 2013 年 1 月至 2015 年 3 月收治以前盆腔联合缺陷为主的盆底障碍性疾病患者 39 例,年龄 35-78 岁,平均(59.8±13.9)岁;孕次 1-8 次,平均 3.8 次,产次 1-7 次,平均 3.6 次。5 例患者既往有阴式子宫切除手术史。所有患者均伴有

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不同程度的腰骶胀痛、排尿异常、性生活不适。根据盆腔脏器脱垂评分(POP-Q),阴道前壁膨出III度26例,阴道前壁膨出IV度13例,其中合并子宫脱垂III度6例,子宫脱垂IV度5例,压力性尿失禁重度2例。

1.2 方法

所有患者均完善术前检查,合并糖尿病及高血压等内科合并症患者,调控血糖血压平稳后方手术。应用硬膜外或气管内插管静脉复合全麻进行麻醉。手术过程均由同一个主任医师进行。前盆腔重建术:利用Avaulta盆底修复系统,在阴道壁做一个纵切口,钝锐性分离膀胱阴道间隙达双侧坐骨棘及闭孔处;利用穿刺针将预先裁剪的聚丙烯网片固定带经两侧膀胱、阴道间隙穿过盆筋膜健弓将网片无张力的衬托于膀胱底部,侧壁与盆筋膜健弓。骶棘韧带固定术:钳夹阴道后穹窿,游离右侧阴道壁与直肠旁间隙,分离到坐骨棘,将结缔组织推开,随后把直肠向对侧推,将右侧骶棘韧带充分暴露,在距离坐骨棘内侧约2cm,把2根不可吸收线穿过骶棘韧带,在阴道穹窿顶端或距宫颈3cm的宫颈下壁组织将缝线固定,待后续部分阴道壁缝合后再打紧线结,把线结向骶棘韧带推。若患者合并有其他疾病,进行相关的手术治疗。术后为防止感染采用抗菌药物治疗1-5d。

1.3 观察指标

记录术中情况、术后并发症。客观检查,妇科检查注意阴道切口愈合,有无补片外漏、侵蚀等情况并记录POP-Q评分变化情况。性生活及生活质量的评估方法:采用盆底功能障碍问卷简表20(PFDI-20)^[5]。

1.4 统计学分析

用SPSS 19.0软件对所有数据进行统计学分析,计量资料以均数±标准($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用配对t检验,以P<0.05表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 手术情况

所有患者手术均成功。手术时间64-149 min,其中前盆腔重建术时间40-120 min,术中出血量50-300 mL,平均(135±69.5)mL。所有患者术中无膀胱、直肠损伤。11例患者术后出现发热现象,最高为38.3℃,未发现感染病例。2例患者术后出现尿潴留将尿管留置7天,1例患者术后2 d盆腔右侧血肿,及时给予止血药物进行治疗,结果好转,1例患者术后2周家中活动后腰椎压缩性骨折保守治疗。术后留置尿管时间2-7 d,平均(3.5±1.2) d;术后疼痛NRS评分1-8分,平均(3.3±1.8)分;住院天数5-14 d,平均(8.8±3.9) d。

2.2 治疗效果

术后随访4-25月,中位随访时间14.3个月。采用电联及门诊随访。进行妇科相关检查,对所有指示点位置进行详细记录,采用POP-Q分度对术后解剖学复位及并发症发生情况进行了解。1例因网片暴露再次入院静脉复合麻醉下行暴露网片修剪及阴道壁修补术,2例网片暴露面积小,于门诊修剪后局部雌三醇乳膏涂抹,术后随访均未述不适。无网片侵蚀病例。到目前为止无一例复发。依据POP-Q评分,与术前相比,术后1个月、12个月的相关指标明显下降,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表1。所有患者的临床症状明显改善,盆腔功能恢复效果良

好。采用PFDI-20评分评估性生活及生活质量,术前评分为(99.4±20.60)分,术后较术前有显著改善,3个月评分(67.7±24.5)分,12个月评分为(28±13.8)分,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。

表1 患者术前后POP-Q值比较(cm)

Table 1 Comparison of POP-Q values of patients before and after operation (cm)

Time	Aa	Ba	C
Before operation	2.1±1.0	4.2±1.5	2.8±0.9
1 month after operation	-2.6±0.6	-2.5±0.4	-5.8±1.0
12 months after operation	-2.4±0.4	-2.5±0.5	-5.7±1.3

Note: Aa: The anterior vaginal hymen line distance was 3cm, equivalent to the urinary bladder channel; Ba: At the top of the vagina or the anterior fornix to point Aa between the upper anterior vaginal wall in the farthest point; C: patient with uterus retaining, this point represent the location of the cervix, this point represents the most distal end of the vagina after hysterectomy.

3 讨论

POP治疗方法众多,需依据脱垂是部位、类型及程度制定手术治疗方案^[6]。传统手术包括两类,其一以纠正形态为目的,切除器官及多余的组织并重新缝合,如经阴道子宫切除术与阴道前后壁修补术;其二利用自身组织修补和悬吊,如骶棘韧带固定术、宫骶韧带折叠术与骶骨固定术。新近手术以重建解剖、恢复功能为目的,利用替代物如网片修复重建结构的强度,强调整体重建^[7,8]。

前盆腔脱垂主要是由于耻骨宫颈筋膜缺陷导致的,表现为阴道前壁膨出和膀胱膨出,对于重度膨出者,若采取在原基础上进行修补,则会导致骨盆的支持结构很难复原,因此传统阴道前壁修补术手术具有较高的复发率^[9]。利用网片的盆底修复系统,可运用成形的补片修补前、中、后盆腔缺陷,将盆底筋膜的结构进行模拟后重建盆底的功能结构,目前临幊上多用Gynecare Prolift盆底重建系统和Avaulta Solo骨盆底修复系统。爱唯他盆底修复系统(Avaulta)于2005年首次在美国使用,我院于2012年开始使用。盆底重建手术时不需要过多的切除阴道粘膜,有效保留阴道的深度及宽带。国内外开展盆底重建手术20年期间,取得了很多经验,但也存在一些问题,如疼痛、补片暴露、侵蚀等手术并发症^[10,11]。阴道第一水平的支持主骶韧带复合体缺陷可诱发中盆腔脱垂,从生物力学的角度来看要求悬吊,而提供悬吊力量的盆底韧带之一为骶韧带。采用骶韧带固定术创伤小,病人预后效果好,尤其适用于合并内科疾病的中老年盆腔器官脱垂患者,费用相对较低、操作简单。骶棘韧带固定术疗效持久,操作简单,广泛应用于盆底重建手术中^[12,13]。

大量临床研究证实,与自身组织修复相比,通过阴道放置网片进行修补具有更好的临床疗效,但是对于后盆腔及阴道顶端的支持的研究尚未报道^[14,15]。特别是美国食品药品管理局(FDA)于2008年和2012年两次提出了经阴道植入网片的安全警告,加强对经阴道植入网片的盆底重建术安全性的监管力度

^[16]。使用网片与否应在与增加费用及与网片相关的并发症等方面权衡利弊。因此,如何合理利用植入物加强解剖支持提高临床疗效的同时减少并发症的发生,将成为盆底医学发展的重点研究方向。本研究对于前、中盆脱垂为主的患者,行利用网片前盆重建联合骶棘韧带固定术,一方面对于严重阴道前壁膨出合并子宫或者阴道穹窿脱垂的患者,加强前、中盆腔筋膜的修复。不仅可以同时从盆腔3个水平进行修复尽快达到解剖复位的效果,而且又避免全盆腔网片的高额费用及大面积使用网片带来的并发症。利用网片的盆底重建术最常见的并发症为网片暴露,报道称最早发生于术后的6周,最迟发生于术后4年,但大部分发生于术后1年内,其发生率为0-25%^[17]。本文39例患者手术均成功,术中术后无一例严重并发症发生,术后1年内主客观治愈率高。随访3例(3/39)发生网片暴露,发生率7.7%,均发生在术后1年内。无一例网片侵蚀发生。文献报道,患者个体差异、手术方式、网片的种类及重建部位暴露侵蚀率对于手术效果影响较大^[18]。Rechberger T等^[19]对经阴道植入网片盆底重建术后网片暴露发生的情况及相关危险因素分析,高龄、多次分娩、糖尿病史和盆底手术史可能是其发生的危险因素,手术者经验是其保护因素。术者对手术原理的理解,手术手法及技巧的掌握是手术成败的关键因素。笔者体会,高龄、盆底组织薄弱、局部血肿及感染等均是网片暴露的危险因素。手术部位阴道壁分离的范围及厚度影响局部的血供,术后阴道填塞纱布的数目、松紧度影响阴道缝合处的血供。网片放置的无张力状态,术后抗生素的预防运用,适时留置尿管以减少膀胱充盈压迫等均可降低网片侵蚀暴露的发生。总之,术前充分评估,严格掌握适应症,加强培训,重视手术细节,以期降低手术并发症的发生^[20]。

综上所述,前盆腔重建术治疗盆腔重度脱垂治愈率高,复发率低,临床效果好。对于前中盆腔重度脱垂患者,经阴道前盆腔网片植入联合阴道残端骶棘韧带固定术,一方面可以保留网片盆底重建术的优点,同时又避免全盆腔网片的高额费用及大面积使用网片带来的并发症。可根据患者是否合并尿失禁、阴道后壁膨出的情况制定个体化手术方案,手术方式灵活、效果确切、费用相对较低、并发症少,适合在广大基层医院开展。

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