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# 经尿道电切术与经尿道双极等离子电切术治疗非肌层浸润性膀胱肿瘤的疗效比较研究

宋伟 杨科 高智勇 周强 袁武雄

(湖南省人民医院泌尿外科 湖南长沙 410007)

**摘要目的:**探讨并对比经尿道电切术(TURBT)与经尿道双极等离子电切术治疗非肌层浸润性膀胱肿瘤(NMIBC)的疗效。**方法:**选取2012年1月到2016年1月在我院接受治疗的NMIBC患者76例,按照随机数字表法将患者分为观察组和对照组各38例,观察组采用经尿道双极等离子电切术进行治疗,对照组采用TURBT进行治疗。对比两组患者手术时间、术中出血量、术后导尿管留置时间、住院时间和手术并发症发生率,对比两组患者1年内复发率。**结果:**观察组的手术时间、术中出血量、术后导尿管留置时间、住院时间均显著少于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。两组患者膀胱穿孔和尿道内口狭窄发生率比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。观察组闭孔神经反射发生率为7.89%(3/38),显著低于对照组的28.95%(11/38),差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。观察组患者1年内复发率为7.89%(3/38),对照组患者1年内复发率为10.53%(4/38),两者比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。**结论:**经尿道双极等离子电切术治疗NMIBC能有效减少手术时间、术中出血量、术后导尿管留置时间、住院时间和闭孔神经反射发生率,安全有效,与TURBT相比优势明显,值得临床推广应用。

**关键词:**经尿道电切术;经尿道双极等离子电切术;非肌层浸润性膀胱肿瘤;临床疗效

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## Non Muscle Invasive Bladder Cancer: Comparison of Transurethral Resection of Bladder Tumor and Transurethral Bipolar Plasmakinetic Resection

SONG Wei, YANG Ke, GAO Zhi-yong, ZHOU Qiang, YUAN Wu-xiong

(Department of Urology, Hunan Provincial People's Hospital, Changsha, Hunan, 410007, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the curative effect of transurethral resection of bladder tumor (TURBT) and transurethral bipolar plasmakinetic resection in the treatment of non muscle invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC). **Methods:** A total of 76 patients with NMIBC, who were treated in Hunan Provincial People's Hospital from January 2012 to January 2016, were selected and randomly divided into observation group( $n=38$ ) and control group( $n=38$ ). The observation group was treated with transurethral bipolar plasmakinetic resection; the control group, with TURBT. The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative indwelling time of catheter, hospitalization time, complications and the recurrence rate within 1 year were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative indwelling time of catheter, hospitalization time in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). There were no significant differences in the incidence of bladder perforation and stricture of urethral stricture between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). The incidence of obturator nerve reflex of observation group was 7.89%(3/38), the incidence of obturator nerve reflex of control group was 28.95%(11/38), the difference was statistically significant( $P<0.05$ ). The recurrence rate[7.89%(3/38)] within 1 year of the observation group was lower than that[10.53%(4/38)] of the control group, there was no significant difference between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Compare with TURBT, transurethral bipolar plasmakinetic resection in the treatment of NMIBC can effectively reduce the operation time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative indwelling time of catheter, hospitalization time and the incidence of obturator nerve reflex, safe and effective, which is worthy of clinical application.

**Key words:** Transurethral resection of bladder tumor; Transurethral bipolar plasmakinetic resection; Non muscle invasive bladder cancer; Clinical efficacy

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### 前言

作者简介:宋伟(1985-),男,博士,主治医师,从事泌尿系肿瘤、腔内泌尿外科方面的研究,E-mail: nbgsge@163.com  
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膀胱肿瘤是泌尿系统中常见的肿瘤之一,大部分是移行上皮细胞癌,多发于膀胱侧壁和后壁,可同时伴有肾盂、输尿管肿瘤、尿道肿瘤<sup>[1,2]</sup>。根据肿瘤细胞侵犯膀胱壁的程度可分为非肌层浸润性膀胱肿瘤(Non muscle invasive bladder cancer,

NMIBC)和肌层浸润性膀胱肿瘤(MIBC),其中NMIBC约占所有膀胱肿瘤的75%-80%。NMIBC未在上皮内浸润性生长,一般浸润深度在膀胱黏膜固有层,具有易复发、易浸润、易转移等特点,其临床症状为排出肉眼可见的血尿,血尿间歇出现且可自行停止或减轻,少数患者也伴随尿频、尿急、尿疼痛的症状。据相关研究报道,约有12%的NMIBC患者从低分级向高分级发展为MIBC,因此对NMIBC早诊断、早治疗对患者的生命健康具有重要的意义<sup>[3,4]</sup>。目前临幊上对于NMIBC患者常用手术治疗,经尿道电切术(Transurethral resection of bladder tumor,TURBT)是一种常用的手术方法,TURBT可进行肿瘤组织活检及切除,对于直径小于1cm的肿瘤可快速切除,但对直径较大的肿瘤进行切除需要较长的手术时间且术中出血量大,同时还伴有闭孔神经反射等并发症<sup>[5,6]</sup>。随着等离子技术的发展,在医疗领域也发挥了其独特的作用,经尿道双极等离子电切术是一种由单级电切发展而来的双级电切手术,具有低温切割、术中出血量少、患者手术痛苦小等特点,现已逐步向临幊推广<sup>[7,8]</sup>。本研究旨在探讨TURBT与经尿道双极等离子电切术治疗NMIBC的临幊疗效,以期为临幊上治疗NMIBC选择合适的手术方案提供指导,现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取2012年1月到2016年1月在我院接受治疗的NMIBC患者76例,纳入标准:①经临床病理切片确诊为NMIBC;②未患其他恶性肿瘤;③均为首次患上NMIBC;④患者知情同意。排除标准:①MIBC患者;②既往接受手术治疗后复发者;③伴有身体其他功能严重缺陷者;④不方便随访者。按照随机数字表法将患者分为观察组和对照组各38例。观察组男24例,女14例,年龄40-78岁,平均年龄(62.5±6.4)岁,肿瘤直径8-26mm,平均(18.5±6.3)mm,膀胱侧壁单发肿瘤24例,多发肿瘤14例,T1期10例,Tis期11例,Ta期17例。对照组男25例,女13例,年龄41-77岁,平均年龄(61.2±6.3)岁,肿瘤直径8-25mm,平均(18.4±6.1)mm,膀胱侧壁单发肿瘤25例,多发肿瘤13例,T1期12例,Tis期10例,Ta期16例。两组患者在一般资料上比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。

### 1.2 手术方法

**1.2.1 TURBT方法** 对照组患者给予TURBT进行治疗,采用持续硬膜外麻醉,手术仪器采用美国顺康公司的ACMI经尿道单环的电切系统,电凝的功率控制在50-80W范围内,切割功率控制在140-180W范围内,使用4%葡萄糖溶液作为冲洗

液进连续冲洗,保持高度畅流,在视频指引下将电切镜经尿道置入膀胱,若尿道外口狭窄难以进镜可行尿道扩张术,电切镜顺利进入膀胱后观察膀胱颈部、双侧输尿管口情况,明确膀胱内肿物位置、大小、数量情况,环状电极进行切割,切除暴露的肿瘤及其基底部的1.5-2cm的正常黏膜,直至暴露出正常膀胱肌纤维,对于暴露瘤体较小而且显露蒂部的,将其蒂部用电切环勾住,将肿瘤体及其基底部一起切除,切割侧壁肿瘤时可稍微降低电切功率,快速、短距离切割,防止闭孔神经反射和膀胱壁穿孔。肿瘤切除后对周围膀胱组织进行电灼止血,同时气化残留的肿瘤细胞。滞留导尿管,冲洗膀胱。

**1.2.2 经尿道双极等离子电切术方法** 观察组患者给予经尿道双极等离子电切术进行治疗,采用持续硬膜外麻醉,手术仪器采用英国Gyrus公司的双极等离子气化电切系统,电凝的功率控制在50-80W范围内,切割功率控制在140-180W范围内,使用生理盐水作为冲洗液进连续冲洗,保持高度畅流,电切环切除肿瘤,体积较小的肿瘤从基底部开始,完整切除整块的肿瘤,游离的肿瘤行分块切除,体积较大的肿瘤从一侧进行分次切除,使得瘤体暴露,电切直至正常膀胱肌纤维,肿瘤切除后对周围膀胱组织进行电灼止血,同时气化残留的肿瘤细胞。滞留导尿管,冲洗膀胱。

### 1.3 观察指标

记录手术时间、术中出血量、术后导尿管留置时间、住院时间和手术并发症发生率。所有患者进行1年的随访,随访方式为电话随访或上门走访,若了解到患者再次出现NMIBC临床症状,立即到医院行膀胱镜活检,确认有无复发,并对复发情况进行记录,随访终止时间为1年或患者出现复发。

### 1.4 统计学方法

选用SPSS20.0对所有数据进行统计分析,定性资料以率(%)表示,进行卡方检验,定量资料以均值±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,进行t检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者在围手术期各项临床指标的比较

观察组的手术时间、术中出血量、术后导尿管留置时间、住院时间均少于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),详见表1。

### 2.2 两组患者手术并发症情况对比

两组患者膀胱穿孔和尿道内口狭窄发生率比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),观察组闭孔神经反射发生率为7.89%(3/38),低于对照组的28.95%(11/38),差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=5.604, P=0.018$ ),详见表2。

表1 两组患者在围手术期各项临床指标的比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical indexes of patients in perioperative period between the two groups

Groups	n	Operation time(min)	Intraoperative blood loss(mL)	Postoperative indwelling time of catheter(d)	Hospitalization time(d)
Observation group	38	35.48±12.67	32.52±12.74	4.19±0.80	4.53±1.18
Control group	38	43.63±14.12	40.66±19.35	4.59±0.93	5.32±1.92
t	-	-2.648	-2.166	-2.010	-2.161
p	-	0.010	0.034	0.048	0.034

表 2 两组患者手术并发症情况对比

Table 2 Comparison of complications between the two groups

Groups	n	Bladder perforation	Obturator nerve reflex	Stricture of urethral orifice
Observation group	38	0(0.00)	3(7.89)	0(0.00)
Control group	38	0(0.00)	11(28.95)	2(5.26)

### 2.3 两组患者 1 年内复发率对比

观察组患者 1 年内复发率为 7.89%(3/38), 对照组患者 1 年内复发率为 13.16%(5/38), 两者比较差异无统计学意义 ( $\chi^2=0.140$ ,  $P=0.709$ )。

### 3 讨论

大部分膀胱肿瘤是以恶性的形式存在,膀胱癌是我国男性发病率最高的恶性肿瘤,据相关研究报道<sup>[9,10]</sup>,我国 2008 年膀胱癌发病率约为 7.49/10 万,约占我国恶性肿瘤的 2.5%,且男性发病率高于女性,城市人口发病率高于农村,高发年龄段为 55-70 岁。不难推测,随着我国人口老龄化的到来和生活环境的恶化,膀胱癌的发病率在未来几年将继续呈现递增的趋势,对我国民众的生命健康将造成巨大的威胁,因此对 NMIBC 患者进行及时有效的治疗对于控制膀胱癌具有重大的意义。据报道<sup>[11,12]</sup>,生活环境、遗传因素、吸烟、饮酒、职业芳香胺暴露均是 NMIBC 的危险因素,对于已确诊为 NMIBC 的患者应及时戒烟戒酒,避免在恶劣的环境尤其是芳香胺暴露严重的环境下工作。NMIBC 病灶位于膀胱黏膜和黏膜下层,大部分肿瘤有蒂且边界清晰,同时在膀胱浅层较少淋巴组织,肿瘤淋巴结转移概率低<sup>[13]</sup>,因此比较适合采用经尿道手术治疗,TURBT 是临幊上常用于治疗 NMIBC 的手术方法,主要通过高频电流产生的高温对肿瘤组织进行局部切割<sup>[14,15]</sup>,经尿道双极等离子电切术是一种低温切割的手术方法,能较好的保护肿瘤周围的正常组织,减轻患者手术痛苦<sup>[16,17]</sup>。

本次研究结果显示,观察组的手术时间、术中出血量、术后导尿管留置时间、住院时间均显著少于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );观察组闭孔神经反射发生率 7.89%(3/38),显著低于对照组的 28.95%(11/38),差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。这说明经尿道双极等离子电切术能明显减少手术时间、术中出血量、术后导尿管留置时间、住院时间以及闭孔神经反射发生率,与 TURBT 相比优势较大,和相关研究结果一致<sup>[18-20]</sup>。究其原因,TURBT 是采用单极电刀系统,在手术时高频电流回路需要通过人体形成,从而增加了刺激膀胱双侧闭孔神经的几率,TURBT 是通过通过高频电流产生的高温能量,能量聚集于有效电极尖端对肿瘤组织进行切割,在切割时受热部位温度在 300°C 左右,局部热效应能使得组织发生气化和凝固,但高温穿透作用强,易导致周围组织热损伤和神经刺激<sup>[21]</sup>,同时高温导致切割面形成焦痂,造成切割深度较难把握,导致切除不彻底且易刺激闭孔神经,且 TURBT 止血效果较差,术中出血时会破坏视野,从而增加手术时间,增加患者身体负担<sup>[22,23]</sup>。经尿道双极等离子电切术通过双极电极间高频电流激发电切环周围的生理盐水形成等离子体,进而与组织中分子的有机键反应,对组织起到气化切割的作用,且切割部位温度只有 45-60°C,热穿透作用小,不形成焦痂,切割深度较好把控,同时止血效果好,术野清晰,从而降低手术时间和术中出血量,减轻患者手术

痛苦,患者恢复速度快<sup>[24,25]</sup>。同时手术时电流回路不需要通过人体形成,减少了刺激膀胱双侧闭孔神经的几率,从而降低闭孔神经反射发生率。NMIBC 治疗手段仍是以手术切除为主,且 NMIBC 患者大部分为中老年人,年龄普遍超过 60 岁,此时患者身体各项机能均下降显著,较难承受长时间手术和大量出血给身体带来的负担,因此对于此类患者可选择用经尿道双极等离子电切术进行治疗<sup>[26,27]</sup>。值得关注的是在本次研究中两组患者均存在少量复发,观察组患者 1 年内复发 3 例,对照组患者 1 年内复发 5 例( $P>0.05$ ),分析其复发原因,可能有以下几点:  
① 手术中只是切除原发病灶,仍存在少量遗漏的肿瘤细胞未被气化消除,加上人体内适宜肿瘤细胞生存的环境在短时间内没有太大改变,肿瘤细胞仍可以继续滋生<sup>[28]</sup>。  
② 少数患者术后得到较好的恢复后不注意保持良好的生活习惯,加之过往烟瘾、酒瘾较大,术后仍会少量吸烟、喝酒,导致病情复发。术后定期灌注吡柔比星可有效防止 NMIBC 复发,同时对手术切除的肿瘤组织进行检测,根据检测结果选择下一步治疗方案,且患者术后应注意保持良好的生活习惯,切忌吸烟、饮酒<sup>[29,30]</sup>。

综上所述,与 TURBT 相比,经尿道双极等离子电切术能有效减少手术时间、术中出血量、术后导尿管留置时间、住院时间和闭孔神经反射发生率,值得临床推广应用。

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