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经闭孔无张力尿道中段悬吊术治疗女性压力性尿失禁 3 年随访分析

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摘要 目的:探讨经闭孔无张力尿道中段悬吊术(TVT-O 术)治疗女性压力性尿失禁的中期疗效。**方法:**选择 2007 年 5 月 -2011 年 5 月于我院行 TVT-O 术治疗压力性尿失禁女性患者 172 例,应用压力性实验评估术前及术后短期疗效,持续 3 年的随访,分析中期疗效、尿流动力学参数、术后生活质量等重要数据。**结果:**术后 1 年,患者主观治愈率为 93.0%,客观治愈率为 94.8%,术后 3 年主观治愈率为 91.3%,客观治愈率为 93.0%,术后 1 年与术后 3 年比较均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);术后 1、3 年自我感觉模糊数字评分、I-QOL 评分、最大流速及残余尿量较术前均有改善,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$);而术后 1 年与术后 3 年比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);随访期间主要并发症为腹股沟疼痛及排尿困难,均可控,未严重影响预后。**结论:**TVT-O 治疗女性压力性尿失禁的中期疗效良好,并发症低,安全可靠,具备推广价值。

关键词:经闭孔无张力尿道中段悬吊术;压力性尿失禁;妇科;中期疗效

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Follow-up of 3 Years of Follow-up for Transobturator Tension-free Vaginal Tape Treatment on Female Stress Urinary Incontinence

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the mid-term therapeutic effect of transobturator tension-free vaginal tape (TVT-O) treatment for female stress urinary incontinence. **Methods:** A total of 172 case of female stress urinary incontinence patients treated by TVT-O between May 2007 and May 2011 were selected. Short term efficacy of before and after operation were evaluated by pressure experiment, after following up for 3 years, mid-term therapeutic effect, urine flow dynamic parameters, the postoperative quality of life and other important data were analyzed. **Results:** One year after operation, the subjective cure rate was 93%, and the objective cure rate was 94.8%. While 3 years after operation, the subjective cure rate was 91.3%, and the objective curative rate was 93%. The difference showed no significance between 1 year and 3 years after surgery (all $P > 0.05$); 1,3 years after operation, score for feeling fuzzy, I-QOL score, maximum flow rate and residual urine volume were significantly improved, and the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$), but there was no difference between data of 1 year after operation and 3 years after operation ($P > 0.05$); the main complications during follow-up were groin pain and dysuria, which were controllable with no severe effects. **Conclusion:** TVT-O have good curative effect for female stress urinary incontinence, with less complications. It is safe and reliable and is worth promoting.

Key words: Transobturator tension-free vaginal tape; Stress urinary incontinence; Gynecology; Mid-term therapeutic effect

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前言

压力性尿失禁多见于中老年妇女,其发病率较高,在我国接近 30%,严重威胁着易发人群的正常工作生活^[1]。传统的无张力阴道吊带术(TVT)对于该疾病具有较好的治疗效果,然而容易引发术后排尿梗阻、主要血管损伤等严重并发症^[2],影响患者预后。近年来则有较多研究指出,改良型的经闭孔无张力尿道中段悬吊术(TVT-O)能够在保证治疗效果的前提下,减少对膀胱的磨损,降低并发症的发生率^[3-5]。本文收集 172 例女性压力性尿失禁患者的 3 年随访资料旨在探讨其中期临床疗效,为临床治疗提供理论支持和治疗方向,相关报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集 2007 年 5 月 -2011 年 5 月入住我院 172 例压力性尿失禁患者,均经压力实验及尿动力学诊断标准确诊^[6]。均为女性。年龄 39~77 岁,平均(55.7 ± 10.2)岁;病程 2~29 年,平均(9.5 ± 2.2)年;体重 47~82kg,平均(63.9 ± 7.1)kg;36 例合并外科疾病,19 例合并高血压,7 例合并糖尿病,3 例合并高血脂,5 例具备肺癌手术史,14 例具备子宫切除史;以《吴阶平泌尿外科学》相关标准分级^[7],轻度尿失禁(仅发生于咳嗽和打喷嚏时)

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41例、中度尿失禁(发生于快步行走等日常活动中)117例、重度尿失禁(发生于站立时)14例。

1.2 治疗方案

应用美国强生医疗生产的TVT-O系统,开展手术治疗,一般步骤严格参照De Leval提出的步骤,主要为:①硬膜外麻醉,患者取膀胱截石位,排空膀胱;②定位出点:尿道上方垂直2cm处,腹股沟交点,切开出点皮肤;③于阴道前壁做1.5cm长中线切口,分离阴道粘膜;④沿分离通道置入无损伤具翼引导器,插入导针,由出点处穿出;⑤取出导针,并拉出塑料管及吊带;⑥于另一侧重复同样操作,调整吊带,去除外鞘及多余吊带,缝合。常规术后处理,使用抗生素,及时拔除导尿管等。

1.3 研究方法

对患者进行持续随访3年,均成功,做如下统计:①联用患者主观感觉及客观压力试验评价治疗效果,主观感觉采用模糊数字评分^[8],满分为100分,分数越低,症状越严重,100分为治愈,70~100分为显现,30~70分为有效,<30分为无效;客观压力试验以诱发试验及指压试验^[9],腹压增加为无自主溢尿,日常无需使用尿垫为治愈,以腹压增加时,溢尿量明显减少≥

70%为显效;以腹压增加时,溢尿量减少30%~70%为有效;达不到上述标准为无效。②应用尿失禁生活质量问卷(I-QOL)调查患者的生活质量^[10],满分100分,分数越高,生活质量受尿失禁的影响越小;同时记录患者最大尿流速、残余尿量等尿动力学参数。③记录患者随访期间并发症发生及处理情况。

1.4 统计学方法

以SPSS19.0统计学软件处理上述数据,计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,行t检验;率用n(%)表示,行 χ^2 检验,以P<0.05为差异显著,具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 主观疗效

患者手术前自我感觉模糊数字评分为(17.1±2.8)分,术后1、3年分别为(87.1±12.5)分、(88.2±9.5)分,与术前比较差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05),术后1年与3年评分差异不明显。术后1年、3年的主观治愈率分别为93.0%,91.3%,差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。见表1。

表1 主观疗效[n(%)]

Table 1 The subjective curative effect [n (%)]

指标 Indexes	例数 Cases	治愈 Cure	显效 Excellence	有效 Effective	无效 Invalid
术后1年 1 year after operation	172	160(93.0)	8(4.7)	4(2.3)	0(0.0)
术后3年 3 years after operation	172	157(91.3)	11(6.4)	3(1.7)	1(0.5)

2.2 客观疗效

术后1年、3年的客观治愈率分别为94.8%、93.0%,差异无

统计学意义(P>0.05)。见表2。

表2 客观疗效[n(%)]

Table 2 The objective curative effect [n (%)]

指标 Indexes	治愈 Cure	显效 Excellence	有效 Effective	无效 Invalid
术后1年 1 year after operation	163(94.8)	8(4.7)	1(0.5)	0(0.0)
术后3年 3 years after operation	160(93.0)	9(5.2)	3(1.7)	0(0.0)

2.3 生活质量评分及尿动力学参数

术后1、3年I-QOL评分、最大流速及残余尿量较术前均有

改善,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05);而术后1年与术后3年比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),见表3。

表3 生活质量评分及尿动力学参数($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Scores of life quality and urodynamic parameters($\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标 Indexes	例数 Cases	评分(分) I-QOL score(score)	最大流速(mL/s) Maximum velocity(mL/s)	残余尿量(ml) Residual urine volume(ml)
术前 Preoperative	172	24.8±7.1	27.4±14.4	33.8±27.1
术后1年 1 year after operation	172	82.5±9.5*	24.5±12.5*	29.5±24.7*
术后3年 3 years after operation	172	80.5±14.7	24.8±11.8	28.8±23.9

注:与术前比较,*P<0.05。

Note: compared with before operation,*P<0.05.

2.4 并发症发生及处理情况

术后出现1例闭孔区血肿,缝合后止血成功;随访期间出现31例排尿困难,均行膀胱导尿(1~4)天作为初步治疗方案,28例症状消失,另有3例患者留置导尿管14天后,症状消失;腹股沟疼痛不适患者47例,均为术后6个月内出现,未行特殊处理,持续一段时间后自然好转;吊带侵蚀3例,手术拆除后未影响预后;无复发及其他并发症出现。

3 讨论

压力性尿失禁多见于中老年妇女,与分娩损伤、便秘等多种因素有关,现阶段多以TVT-O术进行治疗^[11]。该手术成功率高,且不会对腹部造成损伤,吊带距离膀胱及尿道等重要组织较远,因此具有并发症少、脏器损伤小等优势^[12]。为了推广该手术方案,不少学者进行了深入的探讨,但多集中于短期预后的研究,如郭志强等人^[13]指出,该手术方案成功率率为100%,术后短期治愈率接近98.0%^[14]。但对于中期及长期的疗效研究,并不多见。

另外,苗娅莉等人^[15]研究发现,对该类患者行此手术治疗,其能有效改善患者预后及生活质量,这一研究结果也得到了章振保等医师研究的证实^[16,17]。TVT-O术作为目前临幊上治疗女性压力性尿失禁的主要方案,其手术操作较常规治疗更加简便,对患者创伤小,因此得到临幊上医师的广泛认可和推广^[18]。有研究发现阴道无张力尿道中段悬吊带术(TVT)是通过阴道小切口用穿刺的方法将吊带无张力悬吊于尿道中段,操作简便、创伤小,疗效确切,有研究结果显示,患者客观、主观评价治愈率达81%-85%^[19,20]。

基于此,本文对172例患者进行了持续3年的随访,得到的结果能够证实,预后效果随时间的延长,变动较小。从治愈率上看,术后1年的主观治愈率为93.0%,客观治愈率为94.8%,而术后3年的主观治愈率为91.3%,客观治愈率为93.0%,自我感觉模糊数字评分较术前均有改善,术后1、3年较术前差异显著,术后1年与3年差异不明显,结果表明手术1年内,短期疗效显著,能基本上消除受压力性尿失禁的困扰,同时提示中期疗效稳定,术后3年治愈率下降并不显著。而随访期间,患者的主要并发症仅为腹股沟疼痛不适(47例)、排尿困难(31例),均可控,后者行膀胱导尿,前者不经直接干预,即可痊愈,并不会严重影响预后效果,提示应用TVT-O术不会对患者机体造成严重不良影响。应用I-QOL量表评价患者的生活质量结果显示3年随访患者的生活质量基本超过80分,说明患者以脱离了因尿失禁而造成的生活与工作困扰。术后患者尿液最大流速可控制在25mL/s以下,而残余尿量则可控制在30mL以下,已逐步趋近于常人,压力性尿失禁对机体的影响显著下降。

总之,经闭孔无张力尿道中段悬吊术可以有效治疗女性压力性尿失禁,其短期及中期效果均令人满意,安全可靠,值得推广。

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