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排石汤联合盐酸坦洛新辅助体外冲击波碎石术治疗上尿路结石的临床疗效分析*

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摘要 目的:探讨排石汤联合盐酸坦洛新辅助体外冲击波碎石术(ESWL)治疗上尿路结石的临床疗效。**方法:**选择我院2015年1月~2016年9月收治的120例上尿路结石患者,采取随机数字表将其分成两组,每组60例。两组患者均行ESWL治疗,并于术后辅助使用盐酸坦洛新,观察组在上述治疗基础上联合排石汤治疗,对比两组的临床疗效以及治疗前后血清肌酐(Scr)、中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂蛋白(NGAL)、半胱氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂C(Cys-C)、肾小球滤过率(GFR)水平的变化情况。**结果:**观察组总有效率为96.60%,对照组为86.67%,观察组总有效率明显高于对照组($P<0.05$)。观察组结石排净率为95.00%,明显高于对照组($P<0.05$);肾绞痛发生率为6.67%,明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),结石排出时间、血尿持续时间均显著短于对照组($P<0.01$)。两组1年复发率对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。两组患者术后2 h、1 d 血清 NGAL、Cys-C 水平逐渐升高,GFR 逐渐下降,术后3 d 上述指标逐渐恢复。观察组术后1 d、3 d NGAL、Cys-C 水平明显低于对照组,GFR 明显高于对照组($P<0.01$)。两组术前术后各时点 Scr 比较差异均无明显统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**排石汤联合盐酸坦洛新辅助 ESWL 治疗上尿路结石的临床疗效显著,并可有效改善 ESWL 引起的肾损伤。

关键词:排石汤;盐酸坦洛新;体外冲击波碎石术;肾功能**中图分类号:**R693.4 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)23-4491-04

Effect of Paishitang Combined with Tamsulosin Hydrochloride on Upper Urinary Calculi after Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the clinical effect of paishitang combined with tamsulosin hydrochloride on the patient with upper urinary calculi after extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL). **Methods:** 120 cases with upper urinary calculi in our hospital from January 2015 to September 2016 were selected and divided into two groups according to the random number table, 60 cases in each group. ESWL was given to both groups of patients and provided with tamsulosin hydrochloride postoperation, then paishitang were additionally given to the patients in the observation group. The clinical effect and changes of serum creatinine (Scr), neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin (NGAL), cystatin C (Cys-C) and glomerular filtration rate (GFR) levels before and after treatment were compared between two groups. **Results:** The total effective rate of observation group was 96.67%, which was 86.67% in the control group, no significant difference was found in the total effective rate between the two groups($P<0.05$). The stone discharge rate was 95.00% in the observation group, which was significantly higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$); the incidence rate of renal colic was 6.67%, which was significantly lower than that of the control group($P<0.05$), the stone discharge time and the duration of hematuria were significantly shorter than those in the control group ($P<0.01$). There was no significant difference in the recurrence rate between the two groups within one year ($P>0.05$). The serum NGAL and Cys-C levels of both groups were gradually increased while the GFR levels were gradually decreased on the 1st, 2nd day postoperation, but all the index mentioned above gradually recovered on the 3rd day postoperation. The levels of NGAL and Cys-C in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group on the 1st, 3rd day postoperation while the GFR was significantly higher in the observation group than those of control group on the 1st, 3rd day postoperation($P<0.01$). No significant difference was found in the Scr at different time points postoperation between two groups($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Paishitang combined with tamsulosin hydrochloride had significant clinical effect on the patient with upper urinary calculus after ESWL and could effectively improve the renal injury induced by ESWL.

Key words: Paishitang; Tamsulosin hydrochloride; Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy; Renal function**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R693.4 Document code: A****Article ID:** 1673-6273(2017)23-4491-04

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前言

上尿路结石包括肾结石与输尿管结石,近年来发病率逐渐升高,在泌尿系结石中占比高达90%以上^[1]。体外冲击波碎石术(Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy,ESWL)作为上尿路结石的主要治疗手段之一具有损伤小、操作便捷、经济等优点,但残石率与复发率相对较高,且碎石过程中产生的脉冲性高压、高能量等可造成一定的肾损伤^[2,3]。因此,在ESWL术后给予辅助治疗以提高结石清除率、减轻肾损害是临床关注的重点^[4,5]。 α_1 受体阻滞剂目前被证实能提高上尿路结石患者的排石率,同时减轻疼痛,盐酸坦洛新属新型 α_1 受体阻滞剂。除了常规西药治疗外,近年来中医药在上尿路结石的辅助治疗中发挥了重要作用。因此,本研究对我院收治的上尿路结石患者在ESWL术后联合给予排石汤与盐酸坦洛新辅助治疗后取得了满意效果,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

研究对象选自我院2015年1月~2016年9月收治的120例上尿路结石患者,采取随机数字表将这120例患者随机分成两组,每组60例。观察组男38例,女22例,年龄21~55岁,平均(42.7 ± 5.2)岁,结石直径0.5~1.5 cm,平均(1.17 ± 0.22)cm,肾结石32例,输尿管结石28例。对照组男41例,女19例,年龄21~53岁,平均(42.1 ± 4.9)岁,结石直径0.5~1.4 cm,平均(1.15 ± 0.27)cm,肾结石29例,输尿管结石31例。两组患者的基线资料对比差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。纳入标准:(1)经临床表现、相关检查等确诊为上尿路结石;(2)结石直径为0.5~1.5 cm,拟行ESWL治疗;(3)年龄20~55岁,性别不限;(4)对此次研究知情,自愿签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)结石远端存在尿路梗阻;(2)合并急性尿路感染;(3)合并肝肾功能障碍、凝血功能异常;(4)合并严重心脑血管疾病、过度肥胖;(5)安放心脏起搏器;(6)妊娠或哺乳期妇女;(7)孤立肾。

1.2 治疗方法

两组患者均行ESWL治疗,术前经彩超或X线检查明确结石部位,检查输尿管是否通畅。术前1 h禁食,仪器为德国多尼尔体外震波碎石机,电压7~12 kV,频率为每分钟60~66次,冲击次数每次1000~3500次。肾结石与输尿管上段结石患者取

仰卧位,输尿管中下段结石患者取俯卧位,冲击次数每次<3500次,两次间隔时间≥7 d。术后两组患者均采用盐酸坦洛新缓释片口服治疗,2次/d,观察组在此基础上联合给予我院自拟排石汤(方药组成包括金钱草、车前子、黄芪、石韦、鸡内金、牛膝、海金沙等)治疗,早晚各1剂口服。两组均以10 d为1疗程。所有患者在用药期间忌食辛辣刺激性食物、禁烟酒,多活动,多饮水,每日饮水量保持在1500~2500 mL。两组患者在完成1个疗程治疗后,复查泌尿系B超或X线,明确结石排出情况,确定是否再行ESWL治疗。两组患者均在ESWL术后3个月进行疗效评估,以结石排净为碎石成功,否则为失败。碎石后定期对尿常规、肾功能等进行检查,中段尿培养加药敏。

1.3 观察指标

(1)肾功能相关指标:分别于术前、术后2 h、1 d、3 d对两组患者进行外周静脉血采集,离心取上清液,并置于-80℃冰箱内保存待测。采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测中性粒细胞明胶酶相关载脂蛋白(NGAL),采取全自动生化分析仪检测血清肌酐(Scr)、半胱氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂C(Cys-C)。同时比较两组治疗前后肾小球滤过率(GFR)水平,按照2005年修订的肾脏病饮食改良研究简化公式估算^[6], $GFR = 60 \text{ mL}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2)$ 表明肾功能下降。(2)比较两组结石排净率、肾绞痛发生率,同时对两组患者进行1年随访,比较两组复发率。(3)比较两组结石排出时间、血尿持续时间。

1.4 疗效评定标准

治愈:症状及体征消失,肾结石完全排出,B超与腹部平片可见结石阴影消失;好转:症状及体征有所缓解,B超与腹部平片可见结石缩小或位置下移,部分结石排出;无效:症状及体征无明显缓解或加重,尿液中未见结石排出,B超与腹部平片可见结石无变化。总有效率=(治愈+好转)/总病例数×100%。

1.5 统计学分析

采取SPSS19.0处理数据,计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用t检验,计数资料以%表示,采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者的临床疗效对比

观察组总有效率为96.67%,对照组为86.67%,观察组总有效率明显高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。见表1。

表1 两组患者的临床疗效对比[例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of the curative effect between two groups of patients[n(%)]

Groups	n	Cure	Improvement	Invalid	Total effective rate
Observation group	60	41(68.33)	17(28.33)	2(3.33)	58(96.67)
Control group	60	28(46.67)	24(40.00)	8(13.33)	52(86.67)
P					0.048

2.2 两组患者的结石排净率、肾绞痛发生率、1年复发率对比

观察组的结石排净率为95.00%,明显高于对照组($P < 0.05$);肾绞痛发生率为6.67%,明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。两组1年复发率对比无统计学差异($P > 0.05$),见表2。

2.3 两组患者的结石排出时间、血尿持续时间对比

观察组结石排出时间、血尿持续时间均显著短于对照组($P < 0.01$),见表3。

2.4 两组患者术前、术后2 h、1 d、3 d血清Scr、NGAL、Cys-C、GFR水平对比

两组患者术后2 h、1 d血清NGAL、Cys-C水平逐渐升高,GFR逐渐下降,术后3 d上述指标逐渐恢复,观察组术后1 d、3 d NGAL、Cys-C水平明显低于对照组,GFR明显高于对照组($P < 0.01$)。两组术前术后各时点血清Scr水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表4。

表 2 两组患者的结石排净率、肾绞痛发生率、1 年复发率对比[例(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of the stone drainage rate, incidence rate of renal colic and 1 year recurrence rate between two groups of patients[n(%)]

Groups	n	Stone drainage rate	Incidence rate of renal colic	1 year recurrence rate
Observation group	60	57(95.00)	4(6.67)	3(5.00)
Control group	60	50(83.33)	12(20.00)	8(13.33)
P		0.040	0.032	0.114

表 3 两组患者的结石排出时间、血尿持续时间对比($\bar{x} \pm s, d$)Table 3 Comparison of the stone discharge time and hematuria duration between two groups of patients ($\bar{x} \pm s, d$)

Groups	n	Stone discharge time	Hematuria duration
Observation group	60	4.19± 0.56	2.28± 0.77
Control group	60	5.07± 0.82	3.15± 0.83
P		0.000	0.000

表 4 两组术前、术后 2 h、1 d、3 d 血清 Scr、NGAL、Cys-C、GFR 水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of the Scr, NGAL, Cys-C, GFR levels preoperation and 2 h, 1 d, 3 d postoperation ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time	Scr(μmol/L)	NGAL(μg/L)	Cys-C(μg/L)	GFR(mL/(min·1.73m²))
Observation group (n=60)	Preoperation	61.24± 9.87	3.50± 0.53	516.24± 18.24	72.45± 8.24
	2 h postoperation	62.35± 8.33	4.35± 0.66*	530.56± 22.45*	63.46± 7.45*
	1 d postoperation	64.67± 9.96	4.58± 0.58**	657.34± 37.82**	58.67± 7.13**
	3 d postoperation	61.75± 10.21	3.54± 0.62*	518.35± 24.46*	66.36± 6.87*
Control group(n=60)	Preoperation	60.72± 9.53	3.51± 0.48	512.45± 22.35	71.87± 7.92
	2 h postoperation	63.82± 10.12	4.36± 0.68*	533.46± 24.02*	62.87± 8.55*
	1 d postoperation	64.46± 11.84	5.34± 0.53*	600.36± 28.35*	52.35± 8.21*
	3 d postoperation	61.34± 9.32	4.37± 0.38*	588.34± 30.38*	60.17± 6.65*

Note: compared with the preoperative of this group, *P<0.01; compared with the control group at the same time, **P<0.01.

3 讨论

ESWL 是目前上尿路结石的首选治疗方法, 主要被应用于直径 <2 cm 的肾上盏、肾中盏与肾盂结石以及直径 <1 cm 的输尿管上段结石与输尿管中段结石。与传统开放性手术相比, ESWL 的手术创伤明显减轻, 术后并发症发生率也显著降低, 因疗效确切且安全性高而被广大患者所接受^[7]。ESWL 治疗泌尿系结石能否成功取决于结石是否被击碎以及击碎后的结石是否有效清除, 前者主要由碎石机的性能决定, 结石被击碎后经由输尿管排出体外, 体积小的碎石一般能顺利经输尿管进入到膀胱中, 再随尿液排出体外, 但当碎石体积较大时, 则存在于输尿管内嵌顿的风险^[8]。因此, 在行 ESWL 治疗上尿路结石后, 临床多联合给予药物治疗以促进碎石排出。

盐酸坦洛新是 ESWL 术后常用的药物之一, 其属于新型 α1 受体阻滞剂, 能对远端输尿管张力起到抑制作用, 使其蠕动频率与幅度下降, 减轻下段输尿管阻力, 缓解由输尿管结石造成的腰腹部疼痛, 同时能促进结石排出^[9]。此外, 中医药在 ESWL 术后辅助排石中也发挥了重要作用。研究显示在 α1 受体阻滞剂治疗基础上联合中药制剂或中药汤剂治疗能有效提高 ESWL 术后结石清除率, 减轻临床症状^[10]。本研究中, 在 ESWL 术后联合使用自拟排石汤与盐酸坦洛新治疗后取得了满意效果。

泌尿系结石属中医“石淋”、“砂淋”、“血淋”等范畴, 主要症状表现为小腹突发疼痛、尿频尿急、欲出未尽、尿液伴砂石

等^[11], 其产生主要因湿热蕴结下焦、气血瘀滞, 煎熬尿液, 杂质聚集于尿液即可形成砂石, 下焦湿热、气滞血瘀是其主要病机^[12]。针对此病因病机, 本研究采用了我院自拟排石汤治疗, 方中金钱草、海金沙、鸡内金能通淋化石, 金钱草利尿作用明显, 可使输尿管内动作电位增加, 利于结石排出, 金海沙可使输尿管内压力增加, 促进其蠕动, 鸡内金可消坚结积滞; 车前子、牛膝石韦具有利尿通淋的功效; 黄芪益气固表、利水消肿。诸药合用可起到清热利湿、行气逐瘀、消肿止痛、通淋排石之功效。现代药理研究表明金钱草具有抗炎、排石、调节免疫等作用, 目前被广泛用于泌尿系结石的防治中, 金钱草提取液能使正常尿液一水草酸钙晶体消失, 随着提取液浓度的升高, 二水草酸钙晶体体积逐渐减小, 且金钱草注射液还可起到保护肾脏组织的作用; 鸡内金可使胃运动功能增强, 加快胃排空, 排石方内加入鸡内金可使排石速度明显加快; 海金沙能降低磷、尿酸、尿钙的分泌, 增加排尿量, 对草酸钙结晶的形成可起到抑制作用, 防止肾脏上皮细胞受到损害^[13,14]。国内有研究将三金排石汤应用于泌尿系结石患者 ESWL 术后, 总有效率及 2 周结石清除率均较单纯用 ESWL 术组有明显提高, 中医证候积分下降幅度、住院时间、结石排净时间等均明显优于对照组, 血尿、尿痛、发热发生率则显著降低。可见, 中药汤剂治疗泌尿系结石不仅能提高 ESWL 疗效, 还可降低术后并发症发生率^[15]。本研究结果显示观察组患者在采用排石汤联合盐酸坦洛新治疗后, 疗效显著优于对照组, 结石排净率明显高于对照组, 肾绞痛发生率明显低于对照组, 结石排出时间、血尿持续时间均显著短于对照组。由此可

见，在盐酸坦洛新治疗基础上联合自拟排石汤能进一步提高ESWL手术疗效，加快结石排出，促进症状缓解。

近年来，有研究表明ESWL在治疗过程中很难完全清除结石，且会引起不同程度的肾损害，表现为疼痛、蛋白尿、血尿等^[16,17]。ESWL引起肾损伤的原因主要是治疗时高能震波在穿透结石界面时，可产生脉冲性高压，引起肾脏缺血缺氧性损伤，且冲击时产生的高能量可诱导肾脏发生缺血再灌注损伤。NGAL是评估早期肾损伤的有效生物学指标，在肾脏发生某些病理改变时，例如发生缺血再灌注损伤，NGAL可呈现高表达，并随病情的缓解而逐渐下降^[18]。因NGAL主要在肾脏近端小管部位表达，表明NGAL水平高低能反映肾小管损伤程度^[19]。Cys-C为碱性非糖化分泌性蛋白，能抑制细胞半胱氨酸蛋白酶，通过肾小球自由滤过，于近曲小管部位被重吸收并降解，是反映肾小球滤过率的重要内源性标志物^[20]。Scr是重要的肾功能指标之一，在肾功能下降时，Scr水平升高。本研究中，两组患者术后2 h、1 d NGAL、Cys-C水平逐渐升高，GFR逐渐下降，术后3 d上述指标逐渐恢复，观察组术后1 d、3 d NGAL、Cys-C水平明显低于对照组，GFR明显高于对照组，提示排石汤联合盐酸坦洛新用于ESWL术后相对于单用盐酸坦洛新对于肾脏的损害程度更轻，这与排石汤中多味中药起到的肾脏保护作用密切相关。本研究中，两组患者ESWL术前术后各时点Scr水平无明显变化，其原因主要是Scr水平通常在肾功能下降超过50%时才会有明显下降，故肾功能损害不明显时，Scr水平一般无明显变化。

综上所述，排石汤联合盐酸坦洛新辅助ESWL治疗上尿路结石可有效提高临床疗效，加快结石排出及症状缓解，并对ESWL形成的肾损害起到有效的保护作用。

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