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## 后腹腔镜肾窦内肾盂切开取石术与经皮肾镜碎石取石术的术后创伤程度比较

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**[摘要]** **目的:** 研究后腹腔镜肾窦内肾盂切开取石术(RLIP)与经皮肾镜碎石取石术(PCNL)的术后创伤程度。**方法:** 选择2013年9月~2017年2月在上海市浦东新区浦南医院诊断为肾盂单发结石的118例患者, 随机分为RLIP组和PCNL组, 分别接受后腹腔镜肾窦内肾盂切开取石术和经皮肾镜碎石取石术。术后1周和4周时观察结石排出情况, 术后3 d和7 d时采集肘静脉血3 mL, 并检测肾功能指标、炎症指标及应激指标。**结果:** RLIP组患者术后1周和术后4周时的取石成功率均显著高于PCNL组, RLIP组和PCNL组患者术后3 d及7 d时血清中BUN、Scr、Cys-C含量以及eGFR水平无显著性差异, RLIP组患者术后3 d及7 d时血清中Cor、NE、HSP70、NO、IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- $\alpha$ 、PGE2的含量均显著低于PCNL组。**结论:** RLIP的取石效果显著优于PCNL且术后创伤程度显著弱于PCNL。

**[关键词]** 肾结石; 后腹腔镜肾窦内肾盂切开取石术; 经皮肾镜碎石取石术; 炎症反应; 应激反应

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### Comparison of the postoperative trauma of the retroperitoneal laparoscopic intrasinus pyelolithotomy and percutaneous nephrolithotomy

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**View from specialist: It is creative, and of certain scientific and educational value.**

**[ABSTRACT]** **Objective:** To study the postoperative trauma of the retroperitoneal laparoscopic intrasinus pyelolithotomy (RLIP) and percutaneous nephrolithotomy (PCNL). **Methods:** A total of 118 patients who were diagnosed with single pelvis calculus in Shanghai Punan Hospital of Pudong New District between September 2013 and February 2017 were selected and randomly divided into RLIP group and PCNL group who received retroperitoneal laparoscopic intrasinus pyelolithotomy and percutaneous nephrolithotomy respectively. The removal of the stones was observed 1 week and 4 weeks after surgery, and 3 mL of cubital venous blood was collected 3 days and 7 days after operation to detect the renal function indicators, inflammatory markers and stress indicators. **Results:** The stone removal success rates of RLIP group 1 week and 4 weeks after operation were significantly higher than those of PCNL group ( $P < 0.05$ ), serum BUN, Scr and Cys-C contents as well as eGFR levels were not significantly different between RLIP group and PCNL group 3 days and 7 days after operation ( $P > 0.05$ ), and serum Cor, NE, HSP70, NO, IL-6, hs-CRP, TNF- $\alpha$  and PGE2 contents of RLIP group 3 days and 7 days after operation were significantly lower than those of PCNL group ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** RLIP is significantly better than PCNL in stone removal and it causes significantly less postoperative trauma than PCNL.

**[KEY WORDS]** Renal calculi; Retroperitoneal laparoscopic intrasinus pyelolithotomy; Percutaneous nephrolithotomy; Inflammatory response; Stress response

肾结石是泌尿外科的常见疾病,发病率较高且1/3的病人需要接受碎石手术治疗。体外冲击波碎石术(extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy, ESWL)及经皮肾镜碎石取石术(percutaneous nephrolithotomy, PCNL)是临床上治疗肾结石的常用手术方式,但取石成功率不高且容易引起出血、感染、肾实质损伤等并发症<sup>[1,2]</sup>。后腹腔镜肾窦内肾盂切开取石术(retroperitoneal laparoscopic intrasinusal pyelolithotomy, RLIP)是近年来新发展起来的腹腔镜手术方式,能够清晰的暴露手术视野并且受到肠道干扰较小,具有创伤小且取石成功率高的特点<sup>[3]</sup>。本研究分析了后腹腔镜肾窦内肾盂切开取石术与经皮肾镜碎石取石术的术后创伤程度。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选择2013年9月~2017年2月期间在上海市浦东新区浦南医院诊断为肾盂单发结石的118例患者,所有患者经腹部超声诊断为肾盂结石、单发,排除合并尿路感染的患者、远端尿路感染的患者以及既往有泌尿系手术史的患者。采用随机数表法将入组的118例患者分为RLIP组和PCNL组,分别接受后腹腔镜肾窦内肾盂切开取石术和经皮肾镜碎石取石术。RLIP组中男性39例、女性20例,年龄36~58岁;PCNL组中男性37例、女性22例,年龄35~61岁。两组患者一般资料的比较无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。

### 1.2 手术方法

RLIP组患者全身麻醉后取侧卧位,建立后腹膜空间后置入操作套管,游离腹膜后脂肪并显露肾脏,沿着腰大肌表面游离上段输尿管,根据输尿管走行游离肾脏下极,显露肾盂后紧贴表面向肾窦内分离至深部,根据肾结石部位切开肾盂并显露结石,用分离钳松动结石并取出,放置引流后缝合切口;PCNL组患者全身麻醉后取侧卧位,在腋后线与肩胛线之间的区域用超声定位,确认超声部位后在第12肋下穿刺进入肾盏,置入导丝并顺着导丝置入扩张通道,而后置入肾镜并进行气压弹道碎石,冲洗后清除碎石,放置引流后缝合切口。

### 1.3 术后血清指标检测方法

术后3d和7d时,分别采集肘静脉血3mL,离心分离血清后采用全自动生化分析仪测定BUN、Scr及Cys-C的含量,采用酶联免疫吸附试剂盒测定Cor、NE、HSP70、NO、IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- $\alpha$ 、PGE2的含量。

### 1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS18.0软件录入数据并对组间计量资料进行 $t$ 检验,对组间计数资料进行卡方检验,按照 $P<0.05$ 判断差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者的取石成功率

术后1周和术后4周时,RLIP组患者的取石成功率分别为88.14%(52/59)、96.61%(57/59),PCNL组患者的取石成功率分别为59.32%(35/59)、67.80%(40/59)。经卡方检验,RLIP组患者术后1周和术后4周时的取石成功率均显著高于PCNL组( $P<0.05$ )。

### 2.2 两组患者术后肾功能指标的含量

术后3d及7d时,两组患者肾功能指标BUN(mmol/L)、Scr( $\mu$ mol/L)、Cys-C含量及eGFR水平的分析如下:RLIP组和PCNL组患者术后3d及7d时血清中BUN、Scr、Cys-C含量以及eGFR水平无显著性差异,两组间血清中BUN、Scr、Cys-C含量以及eGFR水平的差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。见表1。

表1 两组患者术后肾功能指标的变化( $n=59, \bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	术后	BUN	Scr	Cys-C	eGFR
RLIP组	3d	6.28 $\pm$ 0.89	79.21 $\pm$ 9.36	0.83 $\pm$ 0.11	106.73 $\pm$ 14.52
	7d	6.41 $\pm$ 0.83	80.33 $\pm$ 9.72	0.81 $\pm$ 0.10	108.11 $\pm$ 15.46
PCNL组	3d	6.33 $\pm$ 0.91	79.87 $\pm$ 9.15	0.84 $\pm$ 0.12	104.51 $\pm$ 11.37
	7d	6.55 $\pm$ 0.87	80.11 $\pm$ 10.03	0.80 $\pm$ 0.11	107.76 $\pm$ 15.27

### 2.3 两组患者术后血清应激指标的含量

术后3d及7d时,两组患者血清中应激指标Cor(nmol/L)、NE(ng/mL)、HSP70(ng/mL)、NO( $\mu$ mol/L)的分析如下:RLIP组患者术后3d及7d时血清中Cor、NE、HSP70、NO的含量均显著低于PCNL组。RLIP组和PCNL组患者术后3d及7d时血清中Cor、NE、HSP70、NO含量的差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。见表2。

表2 两组患者术后血清应激指标的变化( $n=59, \bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	术后	Cor	NE	HSP70	NO
RLIP组	3d	223.41 $\pm$ 32.68*	61.83 $\pm$ 7.84*	53.68 $\pm$ 8.24*	14.35 $\pm$ 1.85*
	7d	279.52 $\pm$ 35.61*	56.53 $\pm$ 6.67*	44.49 $\pm$ 6.28*	11.28 $\pm$ 1.48*
PCNL组	3d	298.45 $\pm$ 33.67	79.41 $\pm$ 9.25	70.45 $\pm$ 9.48	19.38 $\pm$ 2.26
	7d	331.72 $\pm$ 42.95	70.32 $\pm$ 8.86	59.41 $\pm$ 8.24	16.40 $\pm$ 1.89

注:RLIP组和PCNL组比较,\* $P<0.05$ 。

### 2.4 两组患者术后血清炎症指标的含量

术后3d及7d时,两组患者血清中炎症指标IL-6(ng/mL)、hs-CRP( $\mu$ g/mL)、TNF- $\alpha$ (ng/mL)、PGE2(ng/mL)的分析如下:RLIP组患者术后3d及7d时血清中IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- $\alpha$ 、PGE2的含量均显著低于PCNL组。RLIP组和PCNL组患者术后3d及7d时血清中IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- $\alpha$ 、PGE2含量的差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。见表1。

表3 两组患者术后血清炎症指标的变化( $n=59, \bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	术后	IL-6	hs-CRP	TNF- $\alpha$	PGE2
RLIP组	3d	0.87 $\pm$ 0.11*	11.32 $\pm$ 1.48*	1.32 $\pm$ 0.17*	226.72 $\pm$ 32.49*
	7d	0.75 $\pm$ 0.08*	8.37 $\pm$ 0.93*	1.19 $\pm$ 0.22*	181.36 $\pm$ 20.36*
PCNL组	3d	1.16 $\pm$ 0.15	15.52 $\pm$ 1.88	2.03 $\pm$ 0.29	294.67 $\pm$ 37.82
	7d	1.03 $\pm$ 0.14	13.05 $\pm$ 1.27	1.73 $\pm$ 0.20	231.28 $\pm$ 24.29

注:RLIP组和PCNL组比较,\* $P<0.05$ 。

## 3 讨论

经皮肾镜碎石取石术(PCNL)是临床上治疗较大肾盂结石的首选手术方式,取石的成功率优于体外冲击波碎石术(ESWL),但仍存在出血、感染、肾实质损害等并发症发生率较高的不足之处<sup>[4,5]</sup>。腹腔镜下取石手术被越来越多的用于肾结石的治疗,根据入路不同可以分为经腹腔和经后腹腔两种方

式,前者的操作空间较大、但容易受到肠道干扰,后者的操作空间虽然狭小,但受到肠道干扰较小且视野清晰<sup>[6]</sup>。后腹腔镜肾窦内肾盂切开取石术(RLIP)具有结石清除率高、手术视野清晰且创伤小的优势<sup>[7,8]</sup>。已有研究报道,RLIP治疗肾结石的排石率优于PCNL,本文通过分析两组患者术后1周和4周时的取石成功率同样证实:RLIP组患者术后1周和术后4周时的取石成功率均显著高于PCNL组。这就说明RLIP治疗肾结石的取石效果优于PCNL。进一步分析手术后肾功能的变化可知:两种患者术后血清中BUN、Scr、Cys-C的含量以及eGFR的水平无显著性差异。这就说明RLIP和PCNL治疗肾结石的安全性相当,均不会引起肾功能的明显损害。

尽管RLIP和PCNL的手术操作不会引起肾功能损害,但操作过程中对局部组织的损伤会造成机体应激反应和炎症反应的激活。RLIP在腹腔镜下进行手术的视野更加清晰且操作更加精细,相比PCNL,RLIP能够避免局部组织的大范围牵拉,进而也减轻创伤所致应激反应和炎症反应的激活。在炎症反应的激活过程中,IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- $\alpha$ 、PGE2等炎症介质分泌显著增多<sup>[9]</sup>。IL-6是在炎症反应启动过程中发挥重要作用的细胞因子,能够促进多种炎症细胞的激活,同时也能诱导肝细胞合成急性时相反应蛋白;hs-CRP是肝细胞在IL-6等细胞因子作用下合成的急性时相反应蛋白,与炎症反应程度具有良好的一致性<sup>[10]</sup>;TNF- $\alpha$ 是由活化的单核巨噬细胞合成和分泌的促炎因子,能够介导炎症反应的级联激活<sup>[11]</sup>;PGE2是环氧合酶-2催化花生四烯酸代谢的产物,具有促炎和致痛作用<sup>[12]</sup>。我们通过分析两组患者术后血清中上述炎症指标的变化可知:RLIP组患者术后3d及7d时血清中IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- $\alpha$ 、PGE2的含量均显著低于PCNL组。这就说明RLIP的创伤程度弱于PCNL,术后炎症反应的激活程度较弱、炎症介质分泌的较少。

在术后应激反应的激活过程中,体内多种内分泌激素及活性分子是释放显著增多。肾上腺是在应激反应中发挥重要作用的内分泌腺体,所分泌的皮质激素和髓质激素均参与应激反应的过程<sup>[13]</sup>。肾上腺皮质在垂体促激素ACTH的作用下能够合成和分泌Cor,一方面能够调节物质和水钠代谢,另一方面具有儿茶酚胺的允许作用、能够保证儿茶酚胺正常发挥生物学作用;肾上腺髓质在交感神经兴奋性增强的条件下会合成和分泌NE,作用于外周血管并引起血管收缩及血流动力学波动<sup>[14]</sup>。HSP70是体内的保护性蛋白,能够影响蛋白质的折叠修饰、调节钠钾泵的活性并增强机体抗应激的能力<sup>[15]</sup>;

NO体内调节血管舒缩状态的活性分子,在eNOS、iNOS等催化酶介导氨基酸代谢的过程中产生,氧化应激能够显著增加NO的生成<sup>[16]</sup>。我们通过分析两组患者术后血清中上述应激指标的变化可知:RLIP组患者术后3d及7d时血清中Cor、NE、HSP70、NO的含量均显著低于PCNL组。这就说明RLIP术后应激反应的激活程度弱于PCNL、应激激素及活性分子的分泌少于弱于PCNL,由此进一步证实RLIP的创伤程度弱于PCNL。

综上所述,RLIP用于肾结石治疗的取石效果显著优于PCNL且术后炎症反应及氧化应激反应的激活程度显著弱于PCNL,整体手术创伤减弱。

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轻患者术后早期的高凝状态,具体机制与其抑制炎症应激反应相关,其他原因有待进一步研究明确。

静吸复合麻醉可以减轻腹腔镜胆囊切除患者术后早期疼痛及炎症应激反应,同时抑制机体高凝状态,是理想的腹腔镜手术麻醉方式,值得在日后临床实践中推广应用。

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