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论著

输尿管软镜联合可弯曲负压吸引鞘用于感染性 肾结石取石术的倾向评分匹配分析*

顾燕青,郭宗保,唐新宇,刘洪新,殷金成

(上海健康医学院附属崇明医院 泌尿外科,上海 202150)

关键词: 输尿管软镜;取石术;可弯曲负压吸引鞘;感染性;肾结石;结石清除率中图分类号: R692.4

Analysis of propensity score matching of flexible ureteroscopy combined with flexible negative pressure suction sheath in the treatment of infectious renal calculus lithotomy*

Gu Yanqing, Guo Zongbao, Tang Xinyu, Liu Hongxin, Yin Jincheng (Department of Urology, Chongming Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Health Medical College, Shanghai 202150, China)

Abstract: Objective Based on the propensity score matching (PSM), the effect of flexible ureteroscopy combined with flexible negative pressure suction sheath in the treatment of infectious renal calculus lithotomy was analyzed. **Methods** From April 2022 to April 2024, 87 patients with infectious renal calculus in our hospital were selected retrospectively. All patients were treated with flexible ureteroscopic lithotripsy (FURL). According to the different choice of ureteral access sheath (UAS) during operation, they were divided into negative pressure sheath group (n = 43) and conventional sheath group (n = 44). In the negative pressure sheath group, the flexible negative

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pressure suction sheath was used for FURL, and in the conventional sheath group, the conventional sheath was used for FURL. The general data of patients with infectious renal calculus between groups were compared, and the indicators were balanced by PSM. The clinical efficacy, perioperative indicators, levels of procalcitonin (PCT) and white blood cell count (WBC) and postoperative complications of patients with infectious renal calculus were compared between the two groups. Results After 1:1 ratio matching by PSM, 42 pairs of patients with infectious renal calculus were obtained,. The stone clearance rate of negative pressure sheath group [90.48% (38/42)] was significantly higher than that of conventional sheath group [71.43% (30/42)] (P < 0.05). The minimum intrapelvic pressure, average intrapelvic pressure and maximum intrapelvic pressure in the negative pressure sheath group were lower than those in the conventional sheath group, operation time and hospitalization time in the negative pressure sheath group were shorter than those in the conventional sheath group (P < 0.05). The levels of PCT and WBC in the negative pressure sheath group were lower than those in the conventional sheath group at 2 h after operation, and the time for PCT and WBC to recover to the normal level were shorter than those in the conventional sheath group (P < 0.05). The total incidence of postoperative complications in negative pressure sheath group [9.52% (4/42)] was significantly lower than that in conventional sheath group [28.57% (12/42)] (P < 0.05). Conclusion Flexible ureteroscopy combined with flexible negative pressure suction sheath is effective in the treatment of renal calculus, which is helpful to reduce intra-operative renal pelvis pressure, shorten operation time, reduce PCT and WBC levels after operation, and promote patients' early recovery with good safety.

Keywords: flexible ureteroscope; stone extraction; flexible negative pressure suction sheath; infectivity; renal calculus; stone clearance rate

感染性肾结石具有体积大、生长快和呈鹿角状等 特点,且患者常伴随由变形杆菌等引起的持续或反复 发作的尿路感染,严重影响患者的生活质量[1-2]。目 前,输尿管软镜碎石取石术 (flexible ureteroscopic lithotripsy, FURL) 是治疗上尿路结石的主要方案之 一,将其应用于感染性肾结石中,可有效地缓解病 情,但存在肾内压力 (intrarenal pressure, IRP) 难以 控制等问题, 而无法完全地排出激光粉碎后的碎石, 在一定程度上也增加了感染和复发的风险[3-5]。常规 输尿管软镜鞘 (ureteral access sheath, UAS) 主要依 靠套石篮套取结石,具有取石时间长和清理不彻底等 缺点,不良反应发生率高^[6]。近年来,随着FURL的 广泛应用, UAS也得到不断改进。其中, 新型可弯曲 负压吸引鞘可调节IRP, 跟随软镜, 快速吸出碎石颗 粒,提高碎石排出率四。但临床关于输尿管软镜联合 可弯曲负压吸引鞘,用于感染性肾结石取石术的疗效 尚不明确。倾向评分匹配(propensity score matching, PSM) 可减少混杂因素干扰,调节组间均衡性,提高 观察性研究结论的准确性图。本研究回顾性分析87例 感染性肾结石患者的临床资料,基于PSM分析可弯 曲负压吸引鞘行FURL对感染性肾结石取石术疗效的

影响,以期为改善此类疾病的预后提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析 2022 年 4 月 -2024 年 4 月本院收治的 87 例感染性肾结石患者的临床资料,年龄 $18 \sim 72$ 岁,平均(50.57 \pm 7.16)岁。根据术中选用 UAS 的不同,将 患 者 分 为 负 压 鞘 组(n=43)和 常 规 鞘 组(n=44)。PSM 前,负压鞘组结石直径(\ge 2.5 cm)和 Guy's 结石评分分级(\blacksquare 级)明显低于常规鞘组(P<0.05);其余一般资料 [年龄、性别、结石侧别、结石位置、体重指数(body mass index,BMI)、美国麻醉医师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists,ASA)分级、糖尿病和高血压] 组间比较,差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。见表 1。通过 PSM 作 1:1 匹配后,得到 42 对感染性肾结石患者,组间各指标比较,差 异 无 统 计 学 意 义 (P>0.05),具 有 可 比 性 。 见表 2。

纳入标准: 年龄≥18岁; 符合《实用泌尿外科学》^[9]中感染性肾结石的相关诊断标准; 肾结石为单侧单发; 肾结石直径为2.0~3.0 cm; ASA分级^[10]≤Ⅱ

组别	年龄		性	别	结石侧别	
	< 50 岁	≥50岁	男	女	左侧	右侧
负压鞘组(n = 43)	24(55.81)	19(44.19)	26(60.47)	17(39.53)	23(53.49)	20(46.51)
常规鞘组(n = 44)	27(61.36)	17(38.64)	25(56.82)	19(43.18)	21(47.73)	23(52.27)
χ^2 值	0.28		0.	0.12		.29
P值	0.5	99	0.7	730	0.591	

Table 1 Comparison of general data between the two groups before PSM n (%)

表1 PSM前两组患者一般资料比较 例(%)

组别	结石	结石直径		结石位置		ИІ	ASA 分级		
	< 2.5 cm	≥2.5 cm	肾中上盏和肾盂	肾下盏	< 24.50 kg/m ²	$\geq 24.50 \text{ kg/m}^2$	I级	Ⅱ级	
负压鞘组(n=43)	25(58.14)	18(41.86)	29(67.44)	14(32.56)	24(55.81)	19(44.19)	17(39.53)	26(60.47)	
常规鞘组(n = 44)	16(36.36)	28(63.64)	28(63.64)	16(36.36)	22(50.00)	22(50.00)	19(43.18)	25(56.82)	
χ^2 值	4.1	4.14		0.14		0.30		0.12	
P值	0.0	0.042		0.709		87	0.	730	

组别	Guy's结石评分分级			糖儿	录病	高血压	
	I级	Ⅱ级	Ⅲ级	有		有	无
负压鞘组(n = 43)	9(20.93)	26(60.47)	8(18.60)	7(16.28)	36(83.72)	8(18.60)	35(81.40)
常规鞘组(n = 44)	5(11.36)	20(45.45)	19(43.18)	8(18.18)	36(81.82)	7(15.91)	37(84.09)
χ^2 值		6.40		0.06		0.11	
P值	0.041		0.0	814	0.739		

级;符合手术指征,且接受FURL治疗者;临床资料完整。排除标准:伴有一侧或双侧肾积水;伴有恶性肿瘤或凝血功能不全;伴有严重脏器功能障碍;伴有肾功能不全;伴有精神疾病。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 FURL 前准备 由拥有≥8年临床经验的泌尿外科医师完成手术操作。患者取截石位,行腰硬联合麻醉,将硬镜通过尿道逆行置入输尿管-肾盂的连接处后,留置超滑导丝于输尿管内,并缓慢撤出硬镜。

1.2.2 负压鞘组 沿导丝置入可弯曲负压吸引鞘, 若患者伴有输尿管狭窄,可在X线监测下,通过输尿管球囊,将输尿管扩张后再操作;外端连接负压泵,将负压调节至0.01 MPa;缓慢置入输尿管软镜后,边行钬激光碎石边吸引,将脓苔和碎片等排出。碎石期间,可用注射器注水,以提高术野清晰度。

1.2.3 常规鞘组 沿导丝置入常规 UAS 并取出内芯;缓慢置入输尿管软镜,在行钬激光碎石操作的同

时,可用注射器注水,以提高术野清晰度,最后使用 套石篮将碎石取出。

1.2.4 术后处理 术毕,留置1条6F的双J管;术后2h,完善血常规、计算机断层扫描(computed tomography,CT)、血清炎症因子水平和肾功能等检查,并对取出的结石成分进行分析;术后4周,行泌尿系统X线平片(或CT)和超声复查。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 一般资料 通过电子病例档案,收集患者年龄、性别、结石侧别、结石位置、结石直径、BMI、ASA分级、Guy's结石评分分级^[11]、糖尿病和高血压等情况。

1.3.2 结石清除率 术后4周复查时,参照《临床疾病诊断依据治愈好转标准》^[12],评估临床疗效。若结石完全消失,为结石清除;若存在残余结石,其直径≤4 mm,且不伴有尿路梗阻和积水等症状,为无意义残石^[13]。结石清除率 = (结石清除例数+无意义残石例数)/总例数×100.00%。

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表2 PSM后两组患者一般资料比较 例(%)

Table 2 Comparison of general data between the two groups after PSM n (%)

组别	年龄		性	别	结石侧别		
	< 50 岁	≥50岁	男	女	左侧	右侧	
负压鞘组(n = 42)	23(54.76)	19(45.24)	25(59.52)	17(40.48)	22(52.38)	20(47.62)	
常规鞘组(n = 42)	25(59.52)	17(40.48)	24(57.14)	18(42.86)	20(47.62)	22(52.38)	
χ^2 值	0.19		0.0	0.05		17	
P值	0.659		0.8	323	0.683		

组别	结石	结石直径		结石位置		MI	ASA分级	
	< 2.5 cm	≥2.5 cm	肾中上盏和肾盂	肾下盏	< 24.50 kg/m ²	≥24.50 kg/m ²	I 级	II 级
负压鞘组(n = 42)	24(57.14)	18(42.86)	28(66.67) 14(33.33)		23(54.76) 19(45.24)		17(40.48)	25(59.52)
常规鞘组(n = 42)	16(38.10)	26(61.90)	26(61.90)	16(38.10)	20(47.62)	22(52.38)	19(45.24)	23(54.76)
χ^2 值	3.	06	0.23		0.38		0.15	
P值	0.081		0.629		0.5	535	0.703	

组别	G	Guy's结石评分分级			尿病	高血压	
	I级	Ⅱ级	Ⅲ级	有		有	无
负压鞘组(n = 42)	8(19.05)	26(61.90)	8(19.05)	7(16.67)	35(83.33)	8(19.05)	34(80.95)
常规鞘组(n = 42)	5(11.90)	20(47.62)	17(40.48)	8(19.05)	34(80.95)	6(14.29)	36(85.71)
χ^2 值		4.72		0.03		0.10	
P值	0.095		0.0	873	0.752		

1.3.3 **国手**术期指标 包括:术中出血量、手术时间、住院时间、术中最小肾盂内压、术中平均肾盂内压和术中最大肾盂内压。

1.3.4 炎症因子水平 于术后 2h,检测血清降钙素原(procalcitonin,PCT)和白细胞计数(white blood cell count,WBC),并在住院期间,观察两项指标恢复至正常水平所需的时间。正常水平判定标准:PCT < $0.5 \mu g/L$,WBC = $(4.0 \sim 10.0) \times 10^9/L$ 。

1.3.5 术后并发症 包括:发热、血尿、尿外渗、输尿管水肿、肾绞痛和石街形成等。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 26.0 统计软件处理数据。选用 Shapiro-Wilk 检验,检测计量资料的正态性,经检测均符合正态分布,以均数 \pm 标准差 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,组内比较采用配对样本 t 检验,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验或协方差;计数资料以例(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;选用 PSM 平衡组间一般资料(变量)的差异;检验水准为双侧 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者结石清除率比较

负压鞘组总有效率为90.48%(38/42),明显高于常规鞘组的71.43%(30/42),差异有统计学意义 (P<0.05)。见表3。

2.2 两组患者围手术期指标比较

负压鞘组术中最小肾盂内压、平均肾盂内压和最大肾盂内压低于常规鞘组,手术时间和住院时间短于常规鞘组,差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05)。见表4。

2.3 两组患者炎症因子水平比较

术后 2h,负压鞘组 PCT 和 WBC 水平明显低于常规鞘组, PCT 和 WBC 恢复至正常水平所需时间短于常规鞘组,差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05)。见表 5。

2.4 两组患者术后并发症发生率比较

负压鞘组术后并发症总发生率为9.52% (4/42), 明显低于常规鞘组的28.57% (12/42), 差异有统计学意义 (P<0.05)。见表6。

表 3 两组患者结石清除率比较

Table 3 Comparison of stone clearance rate between the two groups

组别	结石清除数/例	无意义残石数/例	结石清除率 例(%)
负压鞘组(n = 42)	36	2	38(90.48)
常规鞘组(n = 42)	26	4	30(71.43)
χ^2 值			4.94
P值			0.026

表 4 两组患者围手术期指标比较 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

Table 4 Comparison of perioperative indexes between the two groups $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

组别	术中出血量/mL	术中最小肾盂 内压/mmHg	术中平均肾盂 内压/mmHg	术中最大肾盂 内压/mmHg	手术时间/min	住院时间/d
负压鞘组(n = 42)	11.03±2.41	3.21±0.48	9.78±2.75	15.79±4.33	82.36±4.85	7.14±1.08
常规鞘组(n=42)	11.08±2.49	12.36±4.75	22.65±4.83	30.18±5.97	98.57±6.18	8.87±1.29
t值	0.09	12.42	15.01	12.65	13.37	6.66
P值	0.926	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

表 5 两组患者炎症因子水平比较 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

Table 5 Comparison of inflammatory factor levels between the two groups $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

组别	PCT/(µg/L)	PCT恢复正常时间/d	WBC/(×10 ⁹ /L)	WBC恢复正常时间/d
负压鞘组(n = 42)	1.25±0.31	1.20±0.42	11.06±1.12	1.21±0.42
常规鞘组(n = 42)	2.28±0.49	1.68±0.47	13.28±1.48	1.67±0.45
t值	11.51	4.94	7.75	4.84
P值	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

表 6 两组患者术后并发症发生率比较 例(%)

Table 6 Comparison of incidence of postoperative complications between the two groups n (%)

组别	发热	血尿	尿外渗	输尿管水肿	肾绞痛	石街形成	总发生率
负压鞘组(n = 42)	2(4.76)	0(0.00)	1(2.38)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.38)	4(9.52)
常规鞘组(n=42)	5(11.90)	1(2.38)	1(2.38)	2(4.76)	0(0.00)	3(7.14)	12(28.57)
χ^2 值							4.94
P值							0.026

3 讨论

3.1 感染性肾结石的临床治疗现状

泌尿系结石是临床较为常见的泌尿外科疾病之一。其中,感染性肾结石病情普遍严重,且复发率较高,使得治疗难度增大,若未能及时采取有效的治疗方案,容易引起肾盂肾炎,甚至可能导致肾功能衰

竭,对患者受累侧预后造成严重影响^[14-16]。FURL可有效地清除残余结石,促进引流通畅和解除梗阻,并发挥保护肾功能的作用,是治疗感染性肾结石的主要治疗手段^[17]。

3.2 可弯曲负压吸引鞘应用于感染性肾结石的疗效

3.2.1 结石清除率方面 本研究数据显示,负压 鞘组结石清除率(90.48%)明显高于常规鞘组 中国内镜杂志 第31卷

(71.43%),表明:选用可弯曲负压吸引鞘行FURL,可明显提高感染性肾结石患者的临床疗效。詹留松等[18]采用可弯曲负压吸引鞘辅助输尿管软镜钬激光碎石术,上尿路结石患者的结石清除率达到94.50%。吴德尧等[6]采用逆行肾内输尿管软镜碎石术治疗肾结石,联合组结石清除率(96.77%)高于逆行肾内输尿管软镜碎石组(77.42%),与本研究结论具有相似性。术中因碎石操作形成的血凝块和碎石末,会引起"暴风雪"现象,增加碎石难度,从而增加结石残余的可能性;而可弯曲负压吸引鞘在负压的作用下,可迅速吸出血液和碎石末等,避免了血凝块的形成,不仅可保证术野的清晰度,提高碎石清除率,还可降低结石残余的发生率[19]。本研究中,与常规鞘组相比,负压鞘组手术时间明显缩短。由此可见,选用可弯曲负压吸引鞘施行FURL,能明显提高手术效率。

3.2.2 感染风险方面 有研究[20]指出,为了保证术 野清晰,碎石期间,操作者会用注射器持续注水,此 操作会升高肾盂内压, 使得含有细菌和毒素的灌洗液 反流,增加感染的风险,临床主要以PCT和WBC水 平升高为主要表现。本研究显示, 负压鞘组术中最小 肾盂内压、平均肾盂内压和最大肾盂内压明显低于常 规鞘组,住院时间明显短于常规鞘组,术后2h的 PCT和WBC水平明显低于常规鞘组, PCT和WBC恢 复至正常水平的时间明显短于常规鞘组,这表明:选 用可弯曲负压吸引鞘施行FURL, 降低了术中肾盂内 压、术后PCT和WBC水平,可促进感染性肾结石患 者早日恢复。DENG等[21]研究指出,使用负压吸引装 备可降低肾盂内压,促进患者早日出院,与本研究结 论相似。可弯曲负压吸引鞘的峭壁包含主和副两个通 道,前者用于导入输尿管软镜,后者用于连接吸引接 口和负压吸引泵, 术中不仅可清除碎石, 还可充分地 抽出肾内灌注液体,以降低肾盂压力,减少感染风 [公[22]

3.3 输尿管软镜联合负压吸引鞘行FURL的安全性

选用可弯曲负压吸引鞘,操作者可结合患者情况,及时调整负压值和灌注流量等,使得肾内压力维持在安全水平,从而增加感染性肾结石患者的手术安

全性。本研究显示,负压鞘组术后并发症总发生率明显低于常规鞘组,这表明:选用可弯曲负压吸引鞘施行 FURL,可提高感染性肾结石患者行 FURL 的安全性。WANG等^[23]的研究证明,输尿管软镜联合负压吸引鞘用于逆行肾内输尿管软镜碎石术,可降低患者术后感染(发热)的发生率。ZHONG等^[24]表明,压力控制 UAS 能有效地控制肾内压力,降低术后血尿和输尿管穿孔等并发症发生风险,与本研究结论一致。

3.4 本研究的局限性

1)样本量较少,且为单中心研究,结果可能存在偏倚;2)随访时间较短,关于输尿管软镜联合可弯曲负压吸引鞘行FURL的远期效果,尚不明确。有待下一步大样本、多中心和更长随访时间的研究进一步探究。

综上所述,输尿管软镜联合可弯曲负压吸引鞘应用于感染性肾结石取石术,临床疗效确切,有助于降低术中肾盂内压,缩短手术时间,降低术后PCT和WBC水平,促进患者早日康复,且安全性良好。本研究运用PSM,协调了组间变量的均衡性,可有效地避免选择性偏倚,提高试验结论的可信度。

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