

· 临床研究 ·

两种路径腹腔镜输尿管切开取石术的比较

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【摘要】目的 比较两种路径腹腔镜输尿管切开取石术治疗嵌顿性输尿管上段结石的临床效果。**方法** 回顾性分析 2015 年 6 月~2016 年 10 月 47 例输尿管上段单发嵌顿性结石资料, 结石长径 $> 1.5 \text{ cm}$ 。22 例行腹腔镜输尿管切开取石术 (laparoscopic ureterolithotomy, LU), 25 例后腹腔镜输尿管切开取石术 (retroperitoneal laparoscopic ureterolithotomy, RLU), 比较 2 组手术时间、术后肠道功能恢复时间、引流管拔除时间、术后并发症、住院时间。**结果** LU 组 22 例手术均获成功; RLU 组手术成功 21 例, 1 例术中结石迁移到肾盂, 后腹腔镜下肾盂切开取出, 3 例输尿管周围炎导致严重粘连无法找到输尿管而中转开腹手术。与 RLU 组相比, LU 组手术时间短 [$(74.5 \pm 8.1) \text{ min}$ vs. $(87.3 \pm 9.9) \text{ min}$, $t = -4.636, P = 0.000$], 但术后排气晚 [$(2.4 \pm 1.2) \text{ d}$ vs. $(1.6 \pm 0.9) \text{ d}$, $t = 2.394, P = 0.021$]。2 组出血量、住院时间、拔除引流管时间、并发症发生率无统计学差异 ($P > 0.05$)。**结论** LU 和 RLU 都是安全有效的, LU 相对 RLU 手术时间更短, 对于位置偏低的输尿管上段结石更有优势, 二者均是理想的手术方式。

【关键词】 输尿管结石; 腹腔镜; 后腹腔镜; 输尿管切开取石术

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A Comparative Study of Laparoscopic Ureterolithotomy: Transperitoneal Approach Versus Retroperitoneal Approach

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[Abstract] **Objective** To compare the outcomes of laparoscopic ureterolithotomy (LU) and retroperitoneal laparoscopic ureterolithotomy (RLU) as a primary treatment for a large impacted stone in the proximal ureter. **Methods** A total of 43 patients with a solitary, large ($> 1.5 \text{ cm}$), and impacted stone in the proximal ureter were selected and divided into two groups. The first group included 22 patients who were treated by LU, and the second group included 25 patients who were treated by RLU. Patient demographics and stone characteristics as well as the operative and postoperative data of both groups were compared and statistically analyzed. **Results** The operation was successfully completed in all the 22 cases in the LU group, and in 21 cases in the RLU group, with 1 case of stone moving to the pelvis receiving retroperitoneal laparoscopic pyelolithotomy and 3 cases of conversion to open surgery due to severe adhesion of peripheral ureteral inflammation. The mean operative time was significantly shorter in the LU group than in the RLU group [$(74.5 \pm 8.1) \text{ min}$ vs. $(87.3 \pm 9.9) \text{ min}$, $t = -4.636, P = 0.000$]. The bowel function recovery time was significantly longer in the LU group than in the RLU group [$(2.4 \pm 1.2) \text{ d}$ vs. $(1.6 \pm 0.9) \text{ d}$, $t = 2.394, P = 0.021$]. There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups regarding the bleeding volume, postoperative hospital stay, drainage time, and complication rate ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusions** Both approaches of laparoscopic ureterolithotomy are effective in treating large impacted stones in the proximal ureter. LU has significantly shorter operative time and is ideal for lower ureteral calculus.

【Key Words】 Ureteral calculi; Laparoscopy; Retroperitoneal laparoscopy; Ureterolithotomy

大多数输尿管结石通过体外冲击波碎石 (extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy, ESWL)、输尿管镜碎石 (ureteroscopic lithotripsy, URL) 及经皮肾镜

碎石术 (percutaneous nephrolithotomy, PCNL) 能取得满意的疗效。但对于输尿管中上段较大的嵌顿型结石, 尤其结石停留时间较长, 结石被息肉包裹,

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