

泌尿生殖医学临床研究

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儿童完全性重复肾伴输尿管囊肿的手术方式选择及疗效分析

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【摘要】目的:探讨儿童完全性重复肾伴输尿管囊肿的手术治疗方式,并分析其手术疗效。**方法:**回顾分析 2012 年 1 月至 2018 年 7 月行手术治疗的 60 例完全性重复肾伴输尿管囊肿患儿临床资料。其中,因上肾段发育不良行重复肾及输尿管切除术 34 例;上肾段发育良好者中,合并重度膀胱输尿管反流(vesicoureteral reflux,VUR)或非囊肿所在输尿管末端狭窄 5 例,行输尿管再植术,余 21 例行经尿道膀胱镜下输尿管囊肿开窗引流术。通过临床表现、肾积水程度、输尿管扩张程度、输尿管囊肿大小、VUR、再手术率等指标评估手术疗效。**结果:**术后 60 例患儿均获随访,随访时间 1~55 个月,平均 11.6 个月。行重复肾及输尿管切除术 34 例中,术后尿路感染 5 例;再行输尿管囊肿开窗引流 2 例,余 32 例中,B 超仍可见输尿管囊肿 6 例,囊肿直径与术前相比有显著性差异[(13.2±4.4) mm vs. (26.3±3.9) mm, $P=0.004$]。行经尿道膀胱镜下输尿管囊肿开窗引流术 21 例中,术后尿路感染 6 例;再行重复肾及输尿管切除 3 例,再行输尿管膀胱再植术 1 例,余 17 例术后上肾段积水较术前减轻,差异有统计学意义[(9.9±8.2) mm vs. (24.9±10.8) mm, $P=0.000$],其中 8 例仍有输尿管扩张,较术前有统计学差异[(7.0±2.5) mm vs. (10.0±3.3) mm, $P=0.007$]。行输尿管膀胱再植术 5 例中,术后尿路感染 1 例,无再手术者,上肾段积水较术前减轻,差异有统计学意义[(10.0±2.9) mm vs. (24.2±6.9) mm, $P=0.004$]。**结论:**膀胱镜下输尿管囊肿开窗、重复肾及输尿管切除和输尿管再植术均可作为完全性重复肾伴输尿管囊肿的治疗方式。对于上肾段发育不良者,建议行上肾段及输尿管切除术。若上肾段发育良好,且合并重度膀胱输尿管反流或其他输尿管末端畸形者,建议行输尿管再植术;而无其他合并畸形者,可选择创伤小的经尿道膀胱镜下输尿管囊肿开窗术。

【关键词】完全性重复肾;输尿管囊肿;儿童**【中图分类号】**R726.9**【文献标志码】**A**【收稿日期】**2018-11-15

Selection and clinical effect of surgical approaches for complete duplex kidney with ureterocele in children

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【Abstract】Objective: To investigate the surgical approaches for complete duplex kidney with ureterocele in children and their clinical effect. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was performed for the clinical data of 60 children with complete duplex kidney and ureterocele who underwent surgical treatment from January 2012 to July 2018. Among these children, 34 underwent duplex kidney removal and ureterectomy due to dysplasia of the upper renal segment; among the 26 children without dysplasia of the upper renal segment, 5 had severe vesicoureteral reflux (VUR) or stenosis at the end of the ureter without ureterocele and underwent ureteral reimplantation, and 21 underwent transurethral cystoscopic incision and drainage. Surgical outcome was evaluated by clinical manifestations, degree of hydronephrosis, degree of ureterectasia, ureterocele size, VUR, and reoperation rate. **Results:** All children were followed up after surgery, with a follow-up time of 1–55 months (mean 11.6 months). Among the 34 children who underwent duplex kidney removal and ureterectomy, 5 experienced postoperative urinary tract infection; 2 children underwent cystoscopic incision and drainage again, and among the remaining 32 children, 6 still had ureterocele on ultrasound, with a significant reduction in ureterocele diameter after surgery (13.2±4.4 mm vs. 26.3±3.9 mm, $P=0.004$). Among the 21 children who underwent transurethral cystoscopic incision and drainage, 6 experienced postoperative urinary tract infection; 3 children underwent duplex kidney removal and ureterectomy again, 1 underwent ureterovesical reimplantation, and the remaining 17 children had a significant reduction in the degree of hydronephrosis in the upper renal segment (9.9±8.2 mm vs. 24.9±10.8 mm, $P=0.000$), among whom 8 children still had ureterectasia, with a significant reduction in the degree of ureterectasia

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after surgery (7.0 ± 2.5 mm vs. 10.0 ± 3.3 mm, $P=0.007$). Among the 5 children who underwent ureterovesical reimplantation, 1 experienced urinary tract infection after surgery, no children underwent surgery again, and there was a significant reduction in the degree of hydronephrosis in the upper renal segment after surgery (10.0 ± 2.9 mm vs. 24.2 ± 6.9 mm, $P=0.004$). **Conclusion:** Transurethral cystoscopic incision, duplex kidney removal and ureterectomy, and ureteral reimplantation can be used as an effective treatment for complete duplex kidney with ureterocele. For patients with dysplasia of the upper renal segment, resection of the upper renal segment and ureterectomy are recommended. For patients with well-developed upper renal segment, ureteral reimplantation is recommended for patients with severe VUR or deformity at the end of ureter, and transurethral cystoscopic incision with little trauma is recommended for those without other deformities.

【Key words】complete duplex kidney; ureterocele; child

输尿管囊肿是指输尿管末端在膀胱内形成的囊性扩张,儿童多见,且女性多于男性。可发生于单一输尿管,也可发生于重复肾双输尿管,其中又以引流上肾段的输尿管末端囊肿居多^[1]。大多数重复肾伴输尿管囊肿患儿,需行手术治疗,而目前对于手术指征及手术方式的选择尚无统一意见^[2-6]。本文回顾性分析 2012 年 1 月至 2018 年 7 月,于我院行手术治疗且有完整资料记录的完全性重复肾伴输尿管囊肿患儿共 60 例,总结分析如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料

本组 60 例,男 13 例,女 47 例。年龄 1~145 个月,中位年龄 16.5 个月。均为单侧引流上肾段的输尿管末端囊肿,左侧 36 例,右侧 24 例,其中 9 例为双侧重复肾畸形。临床表现:发热、脓尿 28 例;排尿困难 18 例,其中 10 例有排尿时尿道口包块,排尿后可自行还纳;腰腹疼痛 4 例;尿失禁 3 例;无症状常规体检发现 20 例。术前通过 B 超、CTU、IVP 检查诊断为完全性重复肾伴重复输尿管囊肿。输尿管囊肿直径大小 (26.3 ± 9.1) mm;上肾段均有不同程度积水,肾盂前后径(anteroposterior diameter, APD)为 (31.4 ± 18.1) mm;上肾段输尿管均有扩张,直径为 (12.7 ± 5.5) mm。行排泄性膀胱尿路造影(voiding cystourethrogram, VCUG) 14 例,提示 8 例伴同侧下肾段膀胱输尿管反流(vesicoureteral reflux, VUR),其中 1~3 度 6 例,4~5 度 2 例。

1.2 治疗方法

手术方式选择:①由 2 名副高以上医师通过 B 超、CTU、泌尿系造影等检查评估上肾段发育及功能情况,并最终结合患儿年龄、患儿家长意见等,选择行上肾段切除($n=34$)或保肾手术($n=26$)。②行保肾手术的 26 例中,伴有下肾段重度(4~5 度)膀胱输尿管反流 2 例,下肾段输尿管末端狭窄 2 例,对侧输尿管末端狭窄 1 例,5 例均行输尿管再植术。余 21 例行经尿道膀胱镜下输尿管囊肿开窗引流术。

手术方式:①重复肾及重复输尿管切除术 34 例,其中腹腔镜手术 24 例,开放手术 10 例。手术方式与文献报道类似^[7-9],并且术中在低位结扎上肾段输尿管前,吸尽残端内尿液。②经尿道膀胱镜下输尿管囊肿开窗引流 21 例。术中经尿

道置入 F₇₋₁₁ 小儿膀胱镜,了解囊肿位置、大小和形态。使用钬激光光纤或 F3 输尿管导管针形电极行囊肿切开。单纯型(14 例):在囊肿前壁下方做一横行切口,切开后上方和下方的囊壁形成瓣膜样开口;异位型(7 例):纵行切开位于尿道内的囊肿,切口自囊肿远端延伸至膀胱内,至囊肿完全塌陷(图 1)。③输尿管再植术 5 例,其中行同侧两根输尿管膀胱再植 3 例,行同侧两根及对侧一根输尿管膀胱再植 1 例,上肾段输尿管与下肾段输尿管端侧吻合及下肾段输尿管膀胱再植 1 例。手术方法与文献报道类似^[10-12],术中同时切除输尿管囊肿。

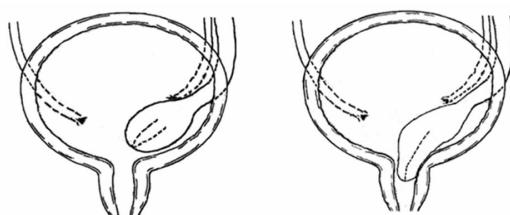


图 1 不同类型囊肿的开窗引流方式(左侧单纯型,右侧异位型)

手术疗效评估:随访时均行 B 超检查,了解患肾恢复情况、膀胱内囊肿情况。对于输尿管扩张、肾盂扩张无明显改善或加重者,进一步行 VCUG 检查。有发热、脓尿、尿痛等症状者,行尿常规、尿培养检查。通过临床表现、肾积水程度、输尿管扩张程度、输尿管囊肿大小、膀胱输尿管反流、再手术率等指标综合评估手术疗效,并根据不同手术方式选择适宜的评估指标。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 21.0 进行统计学分析,对于肾盂前后径(mm)、输尿管囊肿直径(mm)、输尿管直径(mm)等计量资料采用均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示。手术前后的比较采用配对样本 t 检验,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

术后 60 例均获得随访 1~55 个月,平均 11.6 个月。①行重复肾及重复输尿管切除的 34 例中,术后 5 例有尿路感染,其中 3 例予常规抗感染治疗后好转,2 例再行输尿管囊肿开窗引流后好转。再手术率为 5.9%。②行输尿管囊肿开窗引流的 21 例中,术后 6 例有反复尿路感染。其中 2 例予抗感染治疗后得以控制;2 例 B 超提示上肾段输尿管扩张、上肾段积

水较术前无明显改善,进一步行 VCUG 提示患侧上肾段重度膀胱输尿管反流,1 例再行重复肾及输尿管切除术,1 例再行重复输尿管膀胱再植术;余 2 例直接行重复肾及输尿管切除术。再手术率为 19%。③行输尿管再植术的 5 例中,术后 1 例尿路感染,经抗感染治疗后好转。其余患儿术后无尿路感染、尿失禁、排尿困难、腰腹疼痛等。

单纯行重复肾及重复输尿管切除术 32 例,术后输尿管囊肿逐渐瘪陷,26 例 B 超下未见囊肿,6 例最后 1 次 B 超仍可见囊肿,囊肿直径较术前缩小[(13.2 ± 4.4) mm vs. (26.3 ± 3.9) mm],差异有统计学意义($t=-5.089, P=0.004$)。单纯行输尿管囊肿开窗术 17 例,术后上肾段 APD 值较术前明显减小[(9.9 ± 8.2) mm vs. (24.9 ± 10.8) mm],差异有统计学意义($t=-6.277, P=0.000$);其中,8 例随访时仍有上肾段输尿管扩张,较术前有统计学差异[(7.0 ± 2.5) mm vs. (10.0 ± 3.3) mm, $t=-3.810, P=0.007$],余 9 例未见输尿管扩张。行输尿管再植术 5 例,术后上肾段积水逐渐减轻[(10.0 ± 2.9) mm vs. (24.2 ± 6.9) mm],差异有统计学意义($t=-6.087, P=0.004$)。

3 讨 论

输尿管囊肿是由先天性输尿管口狭窄致膀胱壁内段输尿管囊性扩张形成。可根据囊肿位置分为单纯型和异位型^[13]。前者指囊肿完全位于膀胱内;后者指囊肿的一部分位于膀胱颈或尿道内,易造成尿路梗阻,引起排尿困难。在完全性重复肾伴输尿管囊肿患儿中,以上肾段输尿管末端囊肿居多,由于输尿管末端狭窄,多存在不同程度的输尿管扩张和上肾段积水。并且,据文献报道^[14],50%的输尿管囊肿患儿均合并有同侧或对侧膀胱输尿管反流。本症诊断较容易,根据病史、体征,结合 B 超及泌尿系造影检查(IVP、VCUG)多可确诊。本组 60 例术前均诊断为重复肾伴重复输尿管囊肿,诊断准确率为 100%。

重复肾伴重复输尿管囊肿的治疗目的在于解除输尿管末端梗阻,预防尿路感染,最大限度保护肾功能,保持膀胱颈及后尿道通畅,防治并发症^[4,15]。而目前对于治疗方式的选择尚无统一意见。Visuri^[16]和 Ilic^[17]等认为输尿管囊肿患儿在确诊后,均应早期手术,甚至在新生儿期行囊肿引流。而在 Andrioli^[2]等的研究中,将发热性尿路感染、肾积水加重等作为手术指征,通过长期随访得出,对于重复肾伴输尿管囊肿的女性患儿,若不伴有同侧下肾段或对侧肾盂输尿管积水,可选择随访观察。本课题组认为,对于无临床症状,上肾段发育良好且积水不重,囊肿直径小且未引起排尿困难者,可选择非手术治疗。而对于符合以下条件之一者,建议行手术治疗:①有反复尿路感染,或尿路感染通过药物治疗无效者;②有尿失禁者;③上肾段重度积水,或未达重度积

水,但积水程度进行性加重者;④输尿管囊肿巨大,或已有排尿困难、尿道口肿物等症状者;⑤合并有同侧或对侧重度(4~5 度)膀胱输尿管反流者。具体手术方式应根据患儿年龄、囊肿大小及类型、肾/半肾功能、有无 VUR 等综合考虑。

对于重复肾上肾段功能极差或无功能者,行上半肾切除仍是标准的治疗方案。本组病例主要依据 B 超、IVP 和 CTU 了解上肾段的发育和功能情况,对于肾形态小、肾皮质薄、IVP 下显影延迟或无显影者,被视为肾功能差。目前,也有研究者^[18-19]通过放射性核素显像实现重复肾分肾功能的检测,更加准确地评估分肾功能。半肾切除术中,应尽可能低位结扎重复输尿管,但由于两根输尿管常共鞘进入膀胱,切忌过分追求低位结扎,以免损伤下肾段输尿管。并且在结扎前应吸尽残端内残余的尿液,预防术后输尿管残端内感染。在 Mariyappa 等的报道^[4]中,57.14%的患儿在重复肾及输尿管切除术后出现反复尿路感染,并均再次行输尿管囊肿切除术。也有人^[20]选择术中同时行输尿管囊肿开窗术。而本组 34 例一期手术仅行上半肾切除,术后出现尿路感染 5 例(14.71%),仅 2 例(5.9%)再行膀胱镜下输尿管囊肿开窗。因此,对于重复肾合并重复输尿管囊肿者,单纯行重复肾及重复输尿管切除术是一种有效的治疗方式。并且,术中吸尽输尿管残端内尿液,可在一定程度上预防术后尿路感染。

对于上肾段发育良好者,可选择行保肾手术。手术方式包括膀胱镜下输尿管囊肿开窗和输尿管再植术,以解除输尿管梗阻为目的。前者具有操作简便、创伤小、手术时间短、恢复快、并发症少等优点。目前,有研究者认为输尿管囊肿开窗对于单一输尿管囊肿是一种安全有效的治疗方式,一次手术治疗成功率为 82%~96.2%^[3,21-22]。而对于重复肾伴重复输尿管囊肿,文献报道^[21-24]其再手术率为 8.7%~73.7%。其疗效差异可能与开窗方式和方法不同相关,开窗方式包括有囊肿切开、囊肿穿刺或囊壁部分切除等,方法可选择电极、激光、冷刀、等离子电切等。本组患儿中均行囊肿切开,术中根据囊肿类型选择不同的切开方式,单纯型囊肿在囊肿前壁下方,膀胱颈部上方做横切口,上方囊壁可起到抗反流作用,预防术后发生膀胱输尿管反流;异位型囊肿选择纵行切开囊肿壁,以实现充分减压,解除膀胱颈和尿道梗阻。而开窗方法根据手术医生个人习惯选择用针形电极或钬激光进行切开。术后 4 例再行半肾切除术或输尿管再植术,再手术率为 19%。余 17 例术前临床症状消失,随访 B 超可见囊肿瘪陷,上肾段积水及输尿管扩张逐渐减轻,甚至消失。总之,膀胱镜下

输尿管囊肿开窗术的优势明确,而具体何种开窗方式和方法效果最佳,仍有待进一步研究。

输尿管再植手术包括输尿管膀胱再植和输尿管-输尿管端侧吻合,对于输尿管末端结构异常者,是目前公认的有效治疗方式。甚至有研究^[19]认为,无论上肾段功能如何,均可行输尿管再植术。但由于手术创伤大、术后并发症多,在本组患儿中,仅对于上肾段发育良好,且同时合并有重度膀胱输尿管反流或其他输尿管末端畸形者,作为首选治疗方案。本组中,5 例行输尿管再植术,术中同时处理输尿管末端狭窄和膀胱输尿管反流,并且完整切除输尿管囊肿,术后疗效满意。

4 结 论

总而言之,本课题组认为膀胱镜下输尿管囊肿开窗、重复肾及输尿管切除和输尿管再植术均可作为完全性重复肾伴输尿管囊肿的治疗方式。而具体治疗方式的选择应根据患儿临床症状、囊肿大小和类型、肾/半肾功能、有无 VUR、有无其他合并畸形等综合考虑。首先应根据临床症状、积水程度和囊肿大小等,选择非手术治疗或手术治疗。手术治疗者再根据上肾段功能及发育情况,选择行上肾段及输尿管切除术或保肾手术。对于行保肾手术者,若合并重度膀胱输尿管反流或其他输尿管末端畸形者,建议行输尿管再植术;而无其他合并畸形者,可选择创伤小的经尿道膀胱镜下输尿管囊肿开窗术,术后密切随访患肾恢复情况。

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