

· 综述 ·

# 输尿管软镜碎石取石术中灌注相关问题及护理进展

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**摘要:** 输尿管软镜结石碎石取石术是目前治疗输尿管结石的主要微创手术方法, 具有创伤小、住院时间短、手术风险低等优点。但手术过程中需要大量灌注液冲洗, 灌注液的控制对术中保证术野清晰和防止周围尿路上皮和肾组织损伤以及术后感染等具有重要意义。本研究就近年关于灌注液控制的相关问题、灌注方法以及护理进展进行分析和总结。

**关键词:** 输尿管结石; 输尿管软镜; 碎石取石术; 钬激光碎石术; 灌注液; 护理进展

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## Progress of perfusion related problems and nursing in flexible ureteroscopic lithotripsy

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**Abstract:** Flexible ureteroscopic lithotripsy is the main minimally invasive surgery in the treatment of ureteral calculi, with many advantages such as little trauma, short hospitalization time and low surgical risk. However, a large amount of perfusion fluid is required for irrigation during the surgery. The control of perfusion fluid was of great significance to ensure the clarity of the operative field, prevent surrounding urothelium and kidney tissue injury and postoperative infection. Therefore, this study has analyzed and summarized the problems related to perfusion fluid control, perfusion methods, and nursing progress in recent years.

**Keywords:** Ureteral calculi; Ureteroscopy; Lithotripsy and stone removal surgery; Di laser lithotripsy; Perfusion fluid; Nursing progress

输尿管结石是泌尿系统的常见病, 主要由原发性的肾结石因重力作用或尿道推动下降进入输尿管造成。输尿管软镜结石碎石取石术是目前治疗输尿管结石的主要微创术式之一, 在泌尿外科临床应用中已有丰富经验, 具有切口小、效率高、恢复快等优势<sup>[1]</sup>。但在手术过程中需要大量的灌注液进行冲洗, 以保证术野的清晰和冲走结石碎屑, 因而灌注液控制对保证手术效果具有重要意义。研究指出, 输尿管结石碎石取石术后常出现感染、尿源性脓毒血症、肾功能损害、泌尿系统损伤等并发症, 这些并发症与术后肾盂内压力增高相关<sup>[2-3]</sup>。本研究就输尿管软镜结石碎石取石术中灌注相关问题展开综述, 并分析其护理进展, 以期为临床应用提供新的线索。

### 1 灌注液流量和压力控制

在术中掌握合适的注水压力, 提供清晰的视野以及降低灌注流量和压力至关重要。此外, 术中应密切监控患者的呼吸、循环以及心电图情况, 以避免冲水过多以及高压灌注。术

中通常需将灌注泵调节至较大压力, 有助于输尿管的张开和取出结石。此外, 当输尿管黏膜水肿或有息肉增生时也需调大灌注液压力以冲开息肉组织暴露结石。但灌注液流速过大可导致间断喷流影响术野, 灌注液压力过高也可导致肾内压增高, 含细菌及毒素的灌洗液被吸收, 严重影响患者水、电解质内环境的平衡, 导致感染、水中毒等并发症<sup>[4-5]</sup>。当以下两种情况发生时也需将灌注液的压力调整至较低水平: (1) 针对位置在输尿管中下部的结石, 应降低灌注液的压力, 以防止结石冲回肾脏, 导致碎石失败; (2) 当发生感染性结石以及合并脓肾时, 应调节灌注液的压力至较低水平, 以防止感染扩散。

吊袋灌注是最简单的一种灌注液控制方法, 主要通过将灌注液悬挂 1 m 以上高度, 依靠液体重力灌注液体。但由于吊袋灌注不能及时排出灌注液, 且需不定时更换吊袋, 其临床应用较少。研究发现, 吊袋灌注法在体外测定时流量较其它方法最小, 且随着液体的不断注入, 其流量将进一步降低<sup>[6]</sup>。

手推注射器灌注法是临床使用最多的一种控制灌注液流量和压力的方法, 其通过医师人工推注, 以保证肾盂压相对稳

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定和手术视野清晰,具有可控性强、安全性较高等优点。但手推注射器灌注法需不断更换注射器或重新注满注射器,容易进入空气,进而导致血管破损、空气栓塞。有研究报道了一种控制液体灌注的内腔清洗器,其可单手操作并自动充满注射器,从而提高其可操作性<sup>[7]</sup>。但该注射器是一次性使用产品,价格昂贵,无法推广使用。李武学等<sup>[8]</sup>报道一种“空气减压”注射器,其可利用压缩空气将灌注压维持在相对稳定的状态,并缓解助手频繁操作带来的手部疲劳。来成军等<sup>[9]</sup>报道了自制的一种软镜碎石手术用灌注设备及套石篮固定装置,其可实现人工推注、持续灌注及负压吸引等功能,并可由主刀医师一人独立操作完成手术,具有压力可控、调节迅速、高压持续时间短、成本低廉等优点。沈诞等<sup>[10]</sup>研究报道了一种新型连续灌注可调负压石鞘装置,其通过可变的外鞘长度调控肾盂内压力,有利于减少石块逃逸并快速吸除结石以及血凝块。但该装置无肾盂内压力监控装置,且对医师的熟练度要求较高,临床仍需进一步验证其安全性和可行性。

液压灌注泵是控制灌注液压力和流量最常用的机器,术中通过微电脑控制灌注液流量和压力,在保证视野清晰的同时也提高了碎石效果,特别是对于体积偏大的输尿管结石。灌注液的压力和灌注流速调节上限分别为200~250 mmHg、300~400 mL/min,以避免间断喷流导致的视野不清晰以及灌注时间过长导致的尿道损伤以及排尿障碍<sup>[11-12]</sup>。多项研究报道了一种智能控压灌注吸引平台,其通过系统内的压力反馈控制系统智能控制吸引大小以及可测量压力的输尿管软镜鞘,以保证肾盂内压力维持在稳定的水平,解决了传统灌注流量不足、视野不清晰的问题<sup>[13-15]</sup>。输尿管软镜鞘的使用虽然在一定程度上降低肾内压,但与此同时也带来了更大的输尿管壁损伤风险<sup>[16]</sup>。因此,泌尿科医师在使用输尿管软镜鞘前应综合考虑其优缺点,以防止相关并发症发生,并最大限度地提高手术效率。

除了以上灌注方法,临床上还可在真空吸引辅助下通过压力调节孔控制肾集合系统内压力<sup>[17]</sup>。Wu等<sup>[18]</sup>通过比较双鞘真空吸引和真空辅助鞘的效果,发现双鞘真空吸引可显著提高取石效率并减少感染并发症。

## 2 灌注液温度控制

钬激光碎石术是输尿管软镜碎石术中广泛应用的技术,其以钬铝石榴石为激活媒介所产生的能量可使光纤末端与结石之间的水汽化,形成微小的空泡,并将能量传至结石,使结石粉碎成粉末状<sup>[19-20]</sup>。并且,水吸收了大量的能量,减少手术对周围组织的损伤以达到碎石高效、创伤小、无后遗症、避免再次发作等效果。研究指出,理想的钬激光碎石术应根据患者的不同情况设置脉冲频率、脉冲能量以及脉冲宽度<sup>[21]</sup>。钬激光的光热机制在粉碎结石的同时,也可能使周围尿路上皮和肾组织产生热损伤<sup>[22-23]</sup>。在40 W功率的钬激光装置激活仅10 s后温度可达到60℃。肾内温度的升高不仅会破坏细胞的基因表达和细胞成分外,还可能导致蛋白质变性,造成不可逆的细胞损伤,进而演变为尿路上皮细胞死亡。一项在猪模型的实验表明,在40~60℃的温度下短时间暴露可促

进组织损伤和细胞死亡<sup>[24]</sup>。另有研究表明,钬激光碎石温度超过43℃会导致细胞毒性作用呈指数级增加<sup>[25]</sup>。但常规室温下灌洗液可明显加剧患者的热量散失,引发寒战、躁动等不良反应,对于年老合并心血管疾病患者还可能增加不良心血管事件的发生风险<sup>[26]</sup>。因此,选择合适的灌洗温度,以保持患者体温在安全的范围内至关重要。

研究发现,开放式灌注系统可将温度保持在45℃以下,而使用持续的生理盐水灌洗可充当“散热器”,吸收一部分的激光波长能量<sup>[27]</sup>。一项在猪模型中的研究证实,与室温或温热生理盐水冲洗相比,输尿管镜激光碎石术中使用4℃的生理盐水冲洗可减缓温度升高,降低峰值温度,延长热损伤时间<sup>[28]</sup>。同时该研究也指出,低体灌洗液对核心体温没有显著影响,这一论点与以往的研究相悖。Wu等<sup>[29]</sup>研究指出,在灌洗液温度为25℃、灌注流速为30 mL/min或60 mL/min时,连续激活高达40 W的钬激光后,肾盂内的温度仍能维持在安全范围内。而在灌洗液温度为37℃冲洗下,32 W钬激光激活下超过60 s肾盂内温度接近甚至超过43℃。

虽然灌洗液可显著抑制钬激光导致的温度升高,但在日常实践过程中输尿管镜的操作通道也会影响灌洗流量。此外,结石可能会随着灌洗液的流动而前后移动,激光对结石聚焦的难度会显著增加,这种情况下临床通常采取的策略为暂停灌洗液灌洗,而这一操作将导致局部温度在钬激光激活下急剧升高。因此,钬激光的连续激活不应超过时间限制,并应留有足够的时间间隔和充分的灌洗,以利于热量散发。到目前为止,没有证据支持输尿管通道鞘可降低肾内温度。但专家普遍认为,使用输尿管通道鞘可改善生理盐水的流入和流出,防止肾内压力进一步升高,从而将温度保持在安全水平<sup>[30-31]</sup>。

## 3 护理进展

目前,针对输尿管结石碎石取石术的护理主要集中在预防泌尿系统感染以及肾盂内损伤为主。其护理内容包括避免手术时间>90 min、减少多通道、避免灌洗液流速>500 mL/min等<sup>[32-33]</sup>。对于发生输尿管损伤、血尿的患者,术后应保持输尿管通畅,密切关注患者尿液情况。国内一项研究通过在注入灌洗液之前先注入聚维酮碘于肾盂肾盏内,对肾集合系统进行消毒杀菌,进而预防泌尿系统感染<sup>[34]</sup>。Shabayek等<sup>[35]</sup>研究指出,在膀胱内滴注氨茶碱既可使输尿管扩张(对输尿管黏膜造成最小或没有损伤),减少肾盂内压力,还可减少血尿以及疼痛感。

## 4 小结

输尿管软镜结石碎石取石术中灌注液的控制在于手术治疗效果以及术后并发症预防方面发挥着重要的作用。临床主要针对灌注液流量、压力以及温度进行控制,以保证术野的清晰、防止周围尿路上皮和肾组织损伤以及术后感染等。随着临床实践和理论技术的不断创新,一系列新型的灌注液灌注方法、压力和温度控制方法也在不断更新,其对输尿管软镜结石术后快速恢复具有重要意义。

利益冲突 无

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