

传统术式与经阴道网片盆底重建术在老年重度盆底器官脱垂患者的应用比较

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摘要 目的 评价传统术式与经阴道网片盆底重建术在老年重度盆底器官脱垂患者的应用及短期随访效果。**方法** 回顾性分析 52 例重度盆底器官脱垂老年手术患者的临床资料,比较两种术式的优劣。**结果** 传统术式及经阴道网片盆底重建术组(网片组)身体质量指数(BMI)、美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)分级、POPQ 分期、病程无显著差异($P > 0.05$),而年龄和绝经时间有显著差异($P < 0.05$);传统术式组在手术时间、出血量、留置导尿时间及住院费用上明显少于网片组($P < 0.001$),住院时间无明显差异($P > 0.05$);PFIQ - 7 及 PFDI - 20 问卷评分两种手术前后自身对比均有显著性差异($P < 0.05$),而术前及术后组间对比无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。术后网片组出现 1 例患者尿潴留,各术式组出现 1 例膀胱过度活动症,术后 1 年网片组有 2 例发生网片侵蚀(9.1%)。**结论** 传统手术相对经阴道网片盆底重建术创伤更小,短期满意率相当,无明显手术相关并发症,是老年无性要求重度盆底器官脱垂患者的一种安全、可靠、经济的术式。

关键词 盆腔器官脱垂 盆底手术 网片 临床分析

Application of Transvaginal Reconstructive Pelvic Surgery with Polypropylene Mesh Compared with Traditional Surgery in Old Patients with Severe Pelvic Organ Prolapse. Jiang Jun, Liang Yueqin, Wang Jianfen, Zhang Li, Jiang Xuelu. Department of Gynaecology, Zhejiang Provincial Hospital of Chinese Medicine, Zhejiang 310053, China

Abstract Objective To evaluate the effect and short - term outcomes of transvaginal reconstructive pelvic surgery with polypropylene mesh and traditional surgery for the treatment of old patients with severe pelvic organ prolapse. **Methods** We retrospectively analyzed the clinical data of fifty - two old patients with severe pelvic organ prolapse who have undergone surgery in our department to compare the two procedures. **Results** Among 52 participants, there were no significant differences in pre - operative assessments include BMI, the score of ASA, the score of PFIQ - 7 and PFDI - 20, the stage of POPQ and course of disease($P > 0.05$) between the groups. However, the age of two group and years of menopause have significant differences($P < 0.05$). The traditional surgery group had significantly reduced operative time, blood loss, days of urine indwelling catheter and the cost($P < 0.001$). A high level of satisfaction with surgery and improvements in symptoms and quality - of - life data were observed at 12 months compared to baseline in both groups, but there was no significant difference. However, vaginal mesh exposure occurred in 2 women in the mesh group (9.1%). One woman suffered de novo overactive bladder in each group and 1 woman experienced urinary retention for 7 days in mesh group. **Conclusion** In this study, the two procedures have similar surgical outcomes at short - term follow - up. Furthermore, traditional surgery has less trauma and lower rates of surgical complications. It's a safe, reliable, economic and time - efficient procedures for old patients who has no desire for vaginal function with severe pelvic organ prolapse.

Key words Pelvic organ prolapse; Pelvic floor surgery; Mesh; Clinical analysis

盆腔器官脱垂(pelvic organ prolapse, POP)是指一个或多个盆腔结构从正常的解剖位置下降到达或超过处女膜^[1]。WHI(Women's Health Initiative)研究显示 POP 可发生于任何年龄段,但在 60 岁以上未切除子宫的绝经妇女中有 41.1% 的发生率^[2]。POP 的病因十分复杂,常常由于盆底多种韧带、肌肉、连接组

织及神经等损伤导致盆腔支撑不足所致^[3]。老年、腹型肥胖、绝经、子宫切除术后,长期便秘、慢性咳嗽、频繁举重等可造成腹腔内压力增加的状态以及会阴切开、分娩高体重儿等均为 POP 的高危因素^[4]。经阴道放置补片近年来被越来越多的临床医生所选择,低复发率是其优势,但是其补片相关并发症高发生率和高昂的费用令不少患者无法承受^[5]。本回顾性研究通过比较传统术式和经阴道网片盆底重建术式的临床分析和短期随访,为 POP 治疗提供临床参考。

材料与方法

1. 对象:选取浙江省中医院妇科2009年1月~2011年1月首次接受手术的POP患者52例。患者年龄60~83岁,19例伴陈旧性Ⅲ度会阴裂伤,合并高血压27例,宫颈上皮内瘤变(CIN)8例,糖尿病6例,慢性阻塞性肺疾病2例,哮喘1例,乳腺癌1例,5例患者已丧偶,均为绝经患者且未接受过激素替代治疗,绝经年限4~42年,病程为2个月~57年。所有病人取膀胱截石位在最大强度的Valsalva动作下,按POPQ和Baden-Walker评分进行脱垂分度^[1,6]。患者中属于POPⅢ度29例,Ⅳ度23例。阴道前壁膨出35例,Ⅰ度4例,Ⅱ度9例,Ⅲ度22例;合并压力性尿失禁(SUI)6例;阴道后壁膨出18例,Ⅰ度10例,Ⅱ度5例,Ⅲ度3例。

2. 手术方法及围术期处理:所有手术为同一术者操作。30例患者接受经阴道网片盆底重建术,操作见文献[7,8],伴SUI时加做经阴道-闭孔尿道中段无张力吊带术(TVT-O)^[9]。术后阴道内放置凡士林包裹的纱布卷,48h后取出。所有网片均为美国强生公司产品,骨盆底修复系统型号:PTRA01,PROLIFT,GPSL;TVT-O型号:810081。传统术式组22例,采用改良McCall后穹窿成形^[10]+阴道前后壁修补术+部分阴道封闭(LeFort)手术:用7号丝线分别双重缝扎主、骶韧带,圆韧带及附件,两侧相邻断端保留线尾对对打结。经阴道中线折叠缝合两侧骶韧带及其间筋膜,封闭道格拉斯窝以支持阴道穹窿,再行阴道前后壁修补和封闭术。伴会阴陈旧性撕裂伤者同时行肛提肌折叠缝合和会阴修补术,伴发SUI的患者加行Kelly尿道折叠术。本研究病例均接受阴式子宫全切术^[11]。术前0.5h及术后48h常规使用第2代头孢联合奥硝唑抗感染,常规留置导尿2~3天,拔导尿管前1天予夹管膀胱训练,间歇充气装置预防下肢深静脉血栓(DVT)形成2天,鼓励患者适度活动。

3. 术中及术后评估:记录ASA评分、手术时间、出血量、术中及术后并发症、留置导尿时间、术后住院时间、住院总费用。无禁忌者术后常规阴道局部使用雌激素3个月。嘱患者3个月禁大便干燥,建议网片术后3个月后才恢复性生活。术后2个月、12个月门诊复查,之后每年1次。中位随访20个月

表4 术前与术后1年随访时PFIQ-7/PFDI-20症状问卷情况($n=46, \bar{x} \pm s$)

术式	PFIQ-7		PFDI-20	
	术前	术后	术前	术后
传统术式	$79.23 \pm 53.18^{\#}$	$48.45 \pm 29.32^{\#}$	$48.44 \pm 39.17^{\#}$	$6.23 \pm 3.66^{\#}$
经阴道网片置入术	$76.44 \pm 52.31^*$	45.22 ± 26.49	$50.16 \pm 43.21^*$	5.45 ± 2.87

与同问卷同术式术后比较,^{*} $P < 0.05$;与同问卷同时间比较,[#] $P > 0.05$

讨 论

POP临床表现多样,轻度患者往往只有阴道肿物突出这一体征而没有临床症状,可一旦超过盆底功能的代偿则可影响到尿道生殖道、肠道等多个系统,严重影响生活质量。对于无症状的POP妇女一般不推

(2~36个月)。术后2个月随访50人,脱落2人;术后1年随访46人,脱落4人;其中传统手术组4人,网片组2人。随访内容:术前及术后1年填写盆底功能影响问卷简短版-7(the pelvic floor impact questionnaire-7,PFIQ-7)及盆底障碍问卷简短版-20(the pelvic floor distress inventory-20, PFDI-20)^[12]评价疗效。

4. 统计学方法:采用SPSS 16.0统计软件,分别采用卡方检验,配对t检验,秩和检验等统计方法, $P < 0.05$ 为具有统计学意义, $P < 0.01$ 为具有显著统计学意义。

结 果

表1 传统术式与经阴道网片盆底重建术相关数据对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)

临床相关指标	传统术式	经阴道网片置入术
年龄(岁)	71.97 ± 1.32	$65.45 \pm 1.09^{\#}$
BMI(kg/m ²)	25.98 ± 3.78	26.38 ± 3.09
阴道分娩(次)	2.73 ± 0.23	2.68 ± 3.04
绝经时间(年)	21.63 ± 1.63	$16.00 \pm 1.36^*$
病程(月)	79.03 ± 32.06	89.05 ± 28.05
手术时间(min)	136.33 ± 8.73	$170.23 \pm 7.31^*$
术中出血量(ml)	191.33 ± 21.49	$295.45 \pm 26.91^*$
术后住院时间(天)	6.07 ± 0.46	5.77 ± 0.70
留置导尿时间(天)	3.10 ± 0.39	$5.82 \pm 0.87^*$
住院经费(元)	14238 ± 742.66	$25641 \pm 559.10^*$

与传统术式组比较,[#] $P < 0.05$,^{*} $P < 0.01$

表2 ASA评分在两种术式中的比较

ASA	传统术式(n)	经阴道网片置入术(n)	Z	P
1分	1	3		
2分	23	18	1.43	0.15
3分	6	1		

表3 POPQ分期在两种术式中的比较

POPQ分期	传统术式(n)	经阴道网片置入术(n)	χ^2	P
Ⅲ度	15	14		
Ⅳ度	15	8	0.957	>0.05

荐进行手术干预,而对于重度患者手术是首选^[12]。近年来经阴道网片植入术因其新颖性、可操作性及患者的高满意率越来越普及^[5]。而老年患者,往往合并内科疾病,同时对性功能要求不高,甚至部分因为种种原因不要求保留性功能往往行阴道封闭术以期

减少手术风险^[1,13]。在盆底重建手术盛行的现状下,关于是否必需行子宫切除仍存在争议^[8,11,14]。虽然已有研究表明切除子宫并不能降低复发率或减少并发症,但缺乏大样本的临床对照研究,难以作出评价^[8]。由于本研究纳入病例的宫颈长期与衣裤摩擦导致宫颈溃疡,甚至不少病患合并CIN,为排除子宫和宫颈病理情况,除非患者意愿强烈外,老年患者一般不予保留子宫。目前,虽然有不少研究进行了老年患者盆底手术的疗效评价,但未发现有针对POP的术式疗效比较^[3]。笔者科室针对不同患者的症状特点及自身要求选择不同的术式,以期为临床提供一定的借鉴。

Gerten等^[3]综合多个盆底手术研究指出,随着年龄段上升患者手术及住院时间延长,术后并发症发生率上升但术后疗效无显著差异。本研究临床数据分析可知,两组术式患者的基础状况(BMI、ASA评分)、解剖(POPQ分期)、术前功能(问卷调查)评分、病程无显著差异($P > 0.05$),但绝经时间和年龄差异有显著性($P < 0.05$,表1~表3)。因此,本研究不存在假阳性结果,具有可比性,相对低龄的患者更倾向于保留阴道性功能而拒绝行阴道封闭术式。由于临幊上常常忽视术前未脱垂侧的解剖和功能评价,导致阴道一侧膨出得到矫治后,另一侧的薄弱而在术后表现出来而引起所谓的复发和再发^[14]。例如:阴道前壁膨出治疗后阴道后壁原I度膨出转为II度,重度膀胱膨出掩盖SUI的症状而术后发生尿失禁等。同时为了兼顾患者经济状况,对有适应证的患者采用传统术式:改良McCall后穹窿成形+阴道前后壁修补术+LeFort术。该术式在不同程度上做到了3水平修复:宫骶韧带缝合悬吊后穹窿为上层支持结构修复,阴道前后壁修补及肛提肌折叠缝合加扩大的会阴体修补可达到缩小阴裂、加强阴道关闭和减少脱垂复发起至第2、3水平支持作用。而修补后的阴道前后壁与纵隔组成“工”字型结构则进一步支撑前、中、后盆腔。传统术式组在手术时间、出血量、留置导尿时间及住院总费用上均明显优于经阴道网片植入术组($P < 0.001$,表1);术后问卷调查评分与术前有显著差异,两种术式组间无差异(表4)。表明传统术式创伤相对较小,术后康复快于网片组,短期术后满意率相当,与Carey等^[13]研究结论相似。

本研究网片组术后新发1例残余尿>100ml,留置导尿7天,并口服α1-阻滞剂等好转出院;两术式组各出现1例膀胱过度活动症,表现尿频尿急但不伴

尿失禁,口服M胆碱受体阻滞剂、电刺激盆底肌等对症治疗后症状缓解;术后1年有2例(9.1%)患者出现补片排异,予以切除外露部分配合雌激素软膏和理疗后愈合。术后住院期间所有患者未出现下尿路感染、新发尿失禁,下肢深静脉血栓等并发症。但1例患者由于术前没有和配偶很好的沟通,与术后3个月行阴道纵隔切开术,保留顶端内1/3,术后性生活质量尚可。笔者科室POP病人无死亡病例,同时并发症发生率远小于文献报道,提示两种术式均是成熟的、安全的^[3]。传统手术因低价、高效、安全、术后康复快、复发率低等优势,特别适用于子宫或阴道重度脱垂的老年绝经后无性活动者。传统术式在POP治疗中仍具一定地位,作为一种较理想术式应不断得到完善。

但是没有一种术式可适应所有病人,应个性化处理:术者在术前要认真评估患者的全身情况,根据患者年龄、缺损部位和程度、性生活要求,经济条件以及自身的手术经验、水平等综合考虑术式,力争从解剖、生理、功能等多方面一次性手术解决患者存在的盆底问题^[3,13,14]。同时应做好配偶的知情同意,重视围手术期管理,减少并发症和医患矛盾。鉴于本次研究样本量有限,具一定的局限性,该术式的长期疗效还有待更大样本、多中心的对照研究来进一步证实。

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急性非等容血液稀释对高龄全髋置换患者围术期凝血功能的影响

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摘要 目的 观察急性非等容血液稀释(acute non-isovolemic hemodilution, ANIH)对高龄全髋关节置换术患者围术期凝血功能及术后深静脉血栓(deep venous thrombosis, DVT)形成的影响。**方法** 将符合条件的择期手术患者60例,随机等分为ANIH组(A组)和对照组(B组),检测患者在麻醉诱导前、ANIH后30min、术毕、术后1天和术后3天的凝血功能和D-D二聚体(DD)变化;B组在相应时点监测同一指标。**结果** 血液稀释后A组患者的凝血酶原时间(PT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)值显著延长,但仍在正常范围以内,回输自体血后指标得到一定改善;两组的纤维蛋白原(FIB)在血液稀释后有不同程度的降低,至术后1天逐渐恢复,术后3天时B组的FIB上升明显高于A组和麻醉诱导前;两组的DD在术毕与术前比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$),但A、B两组间无差异,另外,术后1天起,A组的DD逐渐下降,B组的DD明显上升,两组比较有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。**结论** 术前行ANIH能安全地用于高龄全髋置换术患者,有预防血栓形成的作用,同时监测患者术后的FIB和DD水平能对临床早期进行抗栓治疗提供帮助。

关键词 急性非等容血液稀释 全髋关节置换术 凝血功能

Effect of Acute Non-isovolemic Hemodilution (ANIH) on the Coagulation and Formation of Deep Venous Thrombosis (DVT) in Total Hip Arthroplasty (THA). Wu Ludan, Gu Yixiang, Mu Yinyu, Liu Juan, Chen Binghua, Li Li. Department of Clinical Laboratory, Lihuili Hospital, Medical College of Ningbo University, Zhejiang 315040, China

Abstract Objective To observe the effect of acute non-isovolemic hemodilution (ANIH) on the coagulation and formation of deep venous thrombosis (DVT) in total hip arthroplasty (THA). **Methods** Sixty qualified patients were divided into ANIH group (group A) and control group (group B), and we examined the changes of coagulation and D-dimer before anesthesia, 30min after ANIH, after operation, 1d after operation and 3d after operation. **Results** After hemodilution, the PT and APTT of group A were significantly prolonged within normal level and improved relatively after autotransfusion. The FIB of both groups decreased differently after ANIH, and recovered gradually 1d after operation, 3d after operation. The FIB of group B was significantly higher than that of group A, and it was also much higher than that before anesthesia ($P < 0.01$). The D-dimer of both groups was of statistical significance after operation as compared with that before anesthesia ($P < 0.01$), but there was no significant difference between the two groups. In addition, the D-dimer of group A gradually decreased 1d after operation, but it markedly increased in group B, and there was statistic significance between the two

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