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坦洛新对输尿管下段结石患者体外冲击波碎石术后排石及血清 IL-6, IL-10 和 CRP 水平的影响 *

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摘要 目的: 探讨输尿管下段结石行体外冲击波碎石术(ESWL)后应用坦洛新辅助排石的临床效果及对患者血清白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、白细胞介素-10(IL-10)、C反应蛋白(CRP)水平的影响。**方法:**选取我院2015年1月~2016年12月收治的122例输尿管下段结石患者,采用随机数字表法均分为两组。于ESWL术后,对照组给予硝苯地平治疗,观察组予以坦洛新治疗。记录比较两组术后排石效果、疼痛情况,治疗前后血清IL-6、IL-10和CRP水平的变化及不良反应的发生情况。**结果:**治疗后,观察组无石率(91.8%)明显高于对照组(78.7%)(P<0.05);观察组排石时间短于对照组,排石直径大于对照组(P<0.05);观察组患者血清IL-6、IL-10及CRP水平均显著低于对照组(P<0.05)。与对照组相比,观察组肾绞痛发生率、镇痛剂使用率及VAS评分均较低(P<0.01)。用药期间,两组均未发生明显不良反应(P>0.05)。**结论:**坦洛新能有效提高输尿管下段结石患者体外冲击波碎石术的排石效果,减轻机体损伤,缓解术后疼痛,并且安全性较高。

关键词: 坦洛新; 输尿管下段结石; 体外冲击波碎石术; 辅助排石; 白细胞介素-6; 白细胞介素-10; C反应蛋白

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Effect of Tamsulosin on the Patients with Lower Ureteral Stones after Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy and Serum Levels of IL-6, IL-10 and CRP*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the clinical effect of tamsulosin on the extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL) of patients with ureteral calculi and the serum levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-10 (IL-10) and C-reactive protein (CRP). **Methods:** 122 cases with lower ureteral stones who were treated in our hospital from January 2015 to December 2016 were selected and randomly divided into two groups. After ESWL, the patients in the control group were treated with nifedipine, while the patients in the observation group were treated with tamsulosin. Then the postoperative rate of stones, the pain, the serum levels of IL-6, IL-10 and CRP and the incidence of adverse reactions in the two groups before and after the treatment. **Results:** After treatment, the stone free rate of the observation group was 91.8%, which was significantly higher than 78.7% in the control group (P<0.05). The time of stone removal and the diameter of stone row in the observation group were significantly better than those of the control group (P<0.05). The incidence of renal colic, analgesic use and VAS score in the observation group were significantly lower than those of the control group (P<0.01). The serum inflammatory cytokine levels in the observation group were significantly lower than those of the control group (P<0.01). There was no statistically significant difference about the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups (P>0.05). **Conclusion:** Tamsulosin could improve the stone removal effectively for patients with lower ureteral stones after ESWL, reduce the operation injury and relieve the postoperative pain.

Key words: Tamsulosin; Lower ureteral stones; Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy; Auxiliary stone; Interleukin-6; Interleukin-10; C reactive protein

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前言

输尿管结石(ureteral calculus, UC)属泌尿外科常见病,以下段结石最为常见^[1]。一般而言,结石直径≥5 mm 的较难自然排出体外,需及时予以人为干预。目前,临床针对 UC 的治疗手段

较多,包括药物保守治疗措施与外科手术方式等。其中,体外冲击波碎石术(extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy, ESWL)属非侵入性、非接触性治疗泌尿系结石病的技术,其具有定位准确、排石率高、治疗时间短、无副损伤等显著优势^[2,3]。虽然 ESWL 的碎石效果较佳,但仍有部分患者术后存在结石排出不完全、肾

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绞痛、石街形成等不良症状,对患者生存质量造成严重影响^[4]。有报道指出^[5,6]α受体阻滞剂具有松弛输尿管平滑肌的作用,可用于促进ESWL术后排石,提高碎石成功率。本研究探讨输尿管下段结石行ESWL术后应用坦洛新辅助排石的临床效果及对患者血清白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6,IL-6)、白细胞介素-10(interleukin-10,IL-10)、C反应蛋白(C reactive protein,CRP)水平的影响,为泌尿系结石的临床治疗提供参考。现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取我院2015年1月~2016年12月收治的122例输尿管下段结石患者,入选标准^[7]:①患者均伴有程度不同的肾绞痛、腰痛或血尿等典型症状,或体检发现结石;②经静脉尿路造影(IVU)、腹部平片(KUB)、非增强CT扫描(NCCT)及B超等检查确诊为单侧输尿管下段结石;③均为首次接受ESWL治疗;④6mm≤结石直径≤15mm;⑤年龄18~65岁;⑥术前肾功能正常,且无明显尿路感染;⑦依从性好,能接受定期随访,严格遵医嘱用药,临床资料齐全;⑧自愿参加本研究,签署知情同意书。排除标准^[7]:⑨合并严重低血压、骨骼畸形、凝血功能障碍、肾功能不全、糖尿病、心肺疾病等;⑩伴有结石远端解剖性梗阻;⑪患有肝炎、结核等传染病活动期者;⑫重度肥胖、尿道狭窄或先天性输尿管畸形者;⑬妊娠期妇女;⑭未获控制的尿路感染;⑮既往有肾输尿管手术史;⑯依从性较差者;⑰过敏体质或对本研究所用药物过敏者。

采用随机数字表法均分为两组。观察组男42例,女19例;年龄(42.1±7.3)岁;结石直径(10.2±1.1)mm;结石位置:左侧33例,右侧28例。对照组男39例,女22例;年龄(41.8±7.4)岁;结石直径(9.9±1.2)mm;结石位置:左侧30例,右侧31例。两组基线资料对比差异均不明显($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究经我院医学伦理委员会审核通过。

1.2 治疗方法

两组均行ESWL治疗,并由同一位专业医师完成。具体包括:①仪器采用体外冲击波碎石机(深圳市海德医疗设备有限公司,型号HD-ESWL-109),术中采用B超定位,工作电压12~16kV,每期发射次数为1500~3500次(实际操作以2000~2200次为宜),冲击波释放频率为60次/min;②患者取俯

卧位,冲击波进入路径为经腹部径路;③术后处理:大量饮水(以2000~3000mL/d为宜,昼夜均匀);口服依诺沙星胶囊[远大医药(中国)有限公司,国药准字H10910058]预防尿道感染,0.2g/次,2次/d,疗程7d;指导患者适度增加运动;若患者出现肾绞痛,则常规口服阿片类镇痛药治疗。

对照组:在此基础上,给予硝苯地平(天津太平洋制药有限公司,国药准字H20133022)治疗;具体为口服,10mg/次,3次/d。观察组:于上述ESWL术后处理基础上,予以坦洛新(昆明积大制药股份有限公司,国药准字H20051461)治疗;具体为饭后口服,0.2mg/次,1次/d。两组疗程均为两周。所有患者用药期间每周复查1次,对于结石排净者停药;若治疗2周后,结石仍未排出,则需再行ESWL治疗,针对石街形成者,则应考虑行输尿管镜取石术治疗。

1.3 观察指标

1)排石效果:包括无石率、排石时间及排石直径;无石是指患者经CT扫描、超声或X线片等影像学检查结果显示无残留结石^[7]。2)ESWL术后疼痛情况:包括肾绞痛发生率、镇痛剂使用率及视觉模拟量表(VAS)评分;VAS评分用于评估肾绞痛疼痛程度,该量表分值0~10分,共分为11级,0分表示无痛,10分代表最为剧烈的疼痛,分数越高疼痛程度越强。3)血清学指标测定:于治疗前和治疗两周后对每位患者各采集1次肘静脉血,3mL/次,离心后取上清液,待检;仪器运用全自动酶标仪(德国IFP,型号RT2100C),IL-6、IL-10、CRP均应用酶联免疫吸附测定法(ELISA)测定;试剂盒均购自北京华夏远洋科技有限公司。

4)安全性评价:详细记录用药期间每位患者因药物所致的不良反应,定期监测治疗前后心电图、肝肾功能、血尿便常规等。

1.4 统计学分析

应用统计软件SPSS19.0分析数据,计数资料以(%)表示,运用 χ^2 检验,计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采取t检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组排石效果的比较

经2周治疗后,观察组无石率为91.8%(56/61),明显高于对照组的78.7%(48/61)($P<0.05$);观察组排石时间明显短于对照组,排石直径明显大于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表1。

表1 两组排石效果比较

Table 1 Comparison of the stone removal effect between two groups

Groups	N	Stone free rate(n/%)	Pai shi time(d)	Diameter of row of stone(mm)
Observation group	61	56/91.8	4.73±1.16	4.86±1.28
Control group	61	48/78.7	7.84±2.21	4.38±1.12
P		0.041	0.000	0.029

2.2 两组术后疼痛情况的比较

与对照组相比,观察组肾绞痛发生率、镇痛剂使用率及VAS评分均显著降低($P<0.01$),见表2。

2.3 两组治疗前后血清IL-6、IL-10、CRP水平的比较

两组入院时血清IL-6、IL-10、CRP水平比较差异均无明显统计学差异($P>0.05$);与对照组同期比较,观察组治疗2周后血

清IL-6、IL-10、CRP水平均显著降低($P<0.01$),见表3。

2.4 两组不良反应发生情况的比较

用药期间,两组均未发生明显不良反应/事件。

3 讨论

ESWL是当前治疗泌尿系结石病的重要手段,并已逐渐成

表 2 两组术后疼痛情况对比

Table 2 Comparison of the postoperative pain between two groups

Groups	N	Incidence rate of renal colic(n/%)	Analgesic use rate(n/%)	VAS score(points)
Observation group	61	5/8.2	4/6.6	1.48± 0.53
Control group	61	17/27.9	15/24.6	3.82± 0.91
P		0.005	0.006	0.000

表 3 两组治疗前后血清 IL-6、IL-10、CRP 水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of the serum IL-6, IL-10, CRP levels before and after treatment between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	N	IL-6(pg/mL)			IL-10(μg/mL)			CRP(mg/L)		
		On admission	2 weeks after treatment	P	On admission	2 weeks after treatment	P	On admission	2 weeks after treatment	P
Observation group	61	3.72± 0.89	3.98± 0.85	0.102	6.47± 1.21	6.83± 1.26	0.110	5.23± 1.17	5.58± 1.09	0.090
Control group	61	3.68± 0.91	5.16± 1.22	0.000	6.28± 1.23	7.94± 1.67	0.000	5.10± 1.24	6.34± 1.58	0.000
P		0.807	0.000		0.392	0.000		0.553	0.003	

为临床治疗结石直径≤2 cm 的上尿路结石的首选微创方案^[9]。但就输尿管下段结石而言,因受结石嵌顿、周围空间小等因素影响,致使单次 ESWL 碎石成功率并不高。史复^[9]等研究表明影响输尿管结石患者 ESWL 治疗效果的主要因素有结石部位与大小、病程长短、患者年龄等,且表现为结石直径越大、病程越长、年龄越大,ESWL 成功率越低。一般情况下,在尿液排出过程中输尿管会产生一定蠕动,此时经 ESWL 击碎后的结石会借助输尿管蠕动所形成的推动力、尿液的冲刷力及自身重力等,而不断下排至体外。但同时,在排石过程中,结石会刺激输尿管黏膜,并可引发黏膜充血水肿;若结石嵌顿,又可并发感染;加重肾积水、输尿管痉挛与梗阻,进而导致肾绞痛;进一步增强输尿管平滑肌收缩力,加重梗阻;最终使得结石排出受阻。故而,如何降低 ESWL 术后肾绞痛发生率、提高单次排石成功率一直备受临床关注^[10]。

有研究表明^[11]在 ESWL 术后保持输尿管舒张状态有利于促进结石排出,缓解肾绞痛。除了提高操作医师职业技能与改善碎石设备性能外,探寻 ESWL 术后有效的药物辅助排石方案已成为近年临床研究的热点^[12]。坦洛新属新型 α_1 受体阻滞剂,并能特异性拮抗 α_1A 亚型受体。基于前列腺、膀胱颈部及尿道等部位大量存在 α_1 受体,且受体类型主要为 α_1A ;因而,本品可对这些部位的平滑肌产生高选择性的拮抗作用。坦洛新用于辅助 ESWL 术后排石的优势在于:①人类输尿管平滑肌中富含 α_1A 受体,而此类受体主要是负责调节输尿管平滑肌收缩功能,故而,采用坦洛新能够有效抑制该部位平滑肌的收缩,并使其充分舒张,从而增强 ESWL 术后排石效果;②坦洛新能通过缓解该部位平滑肌痉挛,降低其蠕动幅度与频率,进而维持其基础张力与蠕动;并通过增强尿流脉冲与尿液传输能力,降低结石下方压力、增加其上方压力,从而在结石上下方形成一个具有较强推力的压力梯度,使得结石顺利下移;③坦洛新还可通过抑制位于 C 型神经纤维中的 α_1 受体表达,阻断输尿管疼痛刺激的传导,进而起到缓解疼痛的效果^[13,14]。既往研究显示^[15,16]输尿管下段结石行 ESWL 术后采用坦洛新治疗有助于提高患者结石排出率、减少肾绞痛、减轻患者痛苦及改善预后。鉴于

此,坦洛新可作为辅助输尿管下段结石 ESWL 术后排石较为理想的药物。

本研究中,予以坦洛新辅助排石的观察组经 2 周治疗后无石率、排石时间、排石直径均明显优于给予硝苯地平治疗的对照组,提示输尿管下段结石 ESWL 术后采取坦洛新治疗更有利增加排出结石的直径,加快结石排出,提高无石率,这与坦洛新能有效作用于处在输尿管平滑肌上的 α_1 受体有关。同时,本研究显示与对照组相比,观察组肾绞痛发生率、镇痛剂使用率及 VAS 评分均显著更低,说明坦洛新更有助于减少该位置结石 ESWL 术后肾绞痛的发生,有效缓解疼痛,降低镇痛剂使用率,这与坦洛新能积极促进排石及其本身具有一定止痛效果等关系密切。

IL-6 是一种细胞因子,可由角质细胞、T 淋巴细胞、纤维母细胞等多种细胞生成,参与机体的发热反应与炎症反应^[17]。IL-10 属多功能、多细胞源细胞因子,主要由巨噬细胞、活化的 B 细胞、Th2 细胞等产生,可参与炎症细胞、免疫细胞等细胞的生物调节,是当前公认的免疫与炎症抑制因子^[18]。CRP 是急性时相反应蛋白,当机体受到急性组织损伤或感染时,其水平会急剧上升,具有促进巨噬细胞与粒细胞的吞噬及激活补体等作用。有报道发现^[19,20]CRP 与肾绞痛有关,能够反映输尿管结石在排出过程中对输尿管所造成的机械损伤及早期炎症反应等情况。本研究结果显示与对照组同期比较,观察组治疗 2 周后血清 IL-6、IL-10、CRP 水平均显著更低,提示坦洛新在减轻 ESWL 术后结石对患者机体的机械损伤及保护肾脏方面优势更为显著。此外,本研究中两组用药期间均未发生明显不良反应/事件,提示该排石方案是安全可靠的。

综上所述,输尿管下段结石 ESWL 术后应用坦洛新辅助排石更能有效提高排石效果,减轻排石过程中的机体损伤,缓解术后疼痛,且安全性高。但对于坦洛新的具体作用机制及有效性、安全性,有待临床多中心、大样本的研究进一步证实。

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