

论著

# 双镜联合微爆破碎石仪治疗肝胆管结石病的疗效

搜索

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摘要

目的: 观察腹腔镜下胆道镜联合体内微爆破碎石仪治疗肝胆管结石病的疗效。方法: 将108例肝胆管结石病患者随机分为观察组与对照组各54例, 观察组采用腹腔镜下胆道镜联合体内微爆破碎石仪治疗, 对照组采用腹腔镜下胆道镜联合活钳碎石治疗, 对比两组的碎石成功率、结石取净率、手术时间、术中出血量和并发症发生率。结果: 观察组的碎石成功率、结石取净率明显高于对照组, 手术时间短于对照组, 术中出血量、并发症发生率观察组少于对照组, 差异均具有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。结论: 腹腔镜下胆道镜联合体内微爆破碎石仪治疗肝胆管结石是一种有效的手术方式, 提高了肝胆管结石取石成功率。

关键词: [腹腔镜](#); [胆道镜](#); [微爆破碎石](#); [肝胆管结石](#)

## Effect of endoscopy combined with shockwave lithotripsy for the treatment of hepatobiliary calculi

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Abstract

Objective: To observe the curative effect of shockwave lithotripsy under both laparoscope and choledochoscope in the treatment of hepatolithiasis. Methods: A total of 108 patients with hepatolithiasis were randomly divided into an

the treatment of hepatolithiasis. Methods: A total of 108 patients with hepatolithiasis were randomly divided into an observation group and a control group with 54 cases in each group. The observation group was treated by shockwave lithotripsy under both laparoscope and choledochoscope. The control group was treated by biopsy forceps lithotripsy under both laparoscope and choledochoscope. The successful rates of lithotripsy, stone clearance rates, operation time, perioperative blood loss, and complication rates were compared. Results: The successful rate of lithotripsy and stone clearance rate of the observation group were higher than those of the control group, the operation time of the observation group was shorter than that of the control group, and the perioperative blood loss and complication rate of the observation group were less than those of the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Conclusion: Shockwave lithotripsy under both laparoscope and choledochoscope in the treatment of hepatolithiasis is an effective operation method, and can improve the success rate of intrahepatic bile duct stones.

**Keywords:** [laparoscope](#) [choledochoscope](#) [shockwave lithotripsy](#) [hepatobiliary calculi](#)

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