

论著

微通道与标准通道经皮肾镜碎石术处理肾铸型结石疗效的比较

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摘要: 目的:探讨微通道和标准通道经皮肾镜碎石术(PCNL) 在治疗肾铸型结石方面的临床效果。方法:收集肾铸型结石且进行了PCNL 治疗的122 例患者临床资料进行回顾性分析,根据不同工作通道分为微通道PCNL 组和标准通道PCNL 组,比较两组间术中术后情况包括手术时间、术后结石清除率、并发症等,并进行统计分析。结果:微通道PCNL组56 例,标准通道组66 例,微通道PCNL 组手术时间长于标准通道PCNL 组[(126±24.5) min vs (98±18.9) min],两组间在住院天数[(5.7±1.3) d vs (5.3±1.1) d]、出院前结石清除率(91.1% vs 89.4%)、血红蛋白下降值[(9.5±3.2) g/L vs (10.5±3.3) g/L] 及手术相关并发症等方面差别并无统计学意义(P>0.05)。结论:微通道与标准通道PCNL 在处理肾铸型结石的临床疗效与安全性方面无明显差别。

关键词: 经皮肾镜碎石 肾铸型结石 微通道 标准通道

Percutaneous nephrolithotomy of staghorn calculi in patients by mini-tract and standard-tract

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Abstract: Objective: To compare the outcome of mini-tract vs standard-tract percutaneous nephrolithotomy (PCNL) in staghorn calculi. Methods: Between May 2009 and May 2011, 122 patients with renal staghorn calculi were treated by PCNL. Fifty-six patients underwent mini-PCNL and the others underwent standard-PCNL. The therapeutic effect and complication of the 2 groups were compared. Results: The two groups had comparable demographic conditions. Although the operation time was significantly longer in mini-PCNL group[(126±24.5) min vs (98±18.9) min], there was no striking difference in hospital stay[(5.7±1.3) d vs (5.3±1.1) d], hemoglobin drop[(9.5±3.2) g/L vs (10.5±3.3) g/L], stone-free state before charge (91.1% vs 89.4%) and complications. Conclusion: The efficacy and safety of mini-PCNL and standard-PCNL are not significantly different.

Keywords: percutaneous nephrolithotomy renal staghorn calculi mini-tract standard-tract

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