

·临床研究·

经腹腔镜Fowler-Stephens分期手术治疗 患儿高位隐睾的临床观察

宋晋秋 白东升 郝春生 王弘扬 邱颖 牛志尚 张晨捷 刘晓萌

首都儿科研究所附属儿童医院泌尿外科,北京 100020

通信作者:白东升,Email:b aids@sohu.com

【摘要】目的 评价腹腔镜Fowler-Stephens分期手术治疗高位隐睾的临床效果,并与未离断精索血管进行腹腔镜睾丸固定术进行比较分析。**方法** 分析2015年1月至2019年4月首都儿科研究所附属儿童医院泌尿外科采用Fowler-Stephens分期手术治疗的20例高位隐睾患儿(简称F-S组);同时选取同年龄组未离断精索血管进行腹腔镜睾丸固定的20例患儿作为对照组。F-S组年龄6~18个月,平均年龄13.5个月;左侧7例,右侧13例;对照组年龄6~18个月,平均年龄12.5个月;左侧6例,右侧14例。F-S组患儿符合Fowler-Stephens手术指征,Fowler-Stephens一期手术采用3孔腹腔镜技术。术后6个月二期手术经腹股沟开放完成。对照组患儿精索发育良好,不符合Fowler-Stephens手术指征,采用3孔腹腔镜技术一次手术完成睾丸固定。两组随访至术后6个月,测量术后两组患儿睾丸容积及性激素指标。F-S组和对照组患儿的术前、术后的超声测量的睾丸体积及性激素分别进行自身对照研究,两组患儿之间进行激素对比研究。**结果** F-S组、对照组手术均顺利将睾丸无张力固定于阴囊内,两组均在术后6个月复查20例睾丸位置无回缩。F-S组睾丸体积2例较术前有减少,术前容积(0.34 ± 0.16)ml,术后容积(0.38 ± 0.13)ml, $P=0.089$,差异无统计学意义。对照组1例睾丸体积较术前减少,术前容积(0.40 ± 0.14)ml,术后容积(0.40 ± 0.15)ml, $P=0.933$,差异均无统计学意义。性激素复查:两组手术前后睾酮均 <0.087 nmol/L,雌二醇均 <18.35 pmol/L,促黄体生成素(LH)均 <0.1 U/L,无明显变化,F-S组术前催乳素(PRL)中位数为 $13.44\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$,术后中位数为 $12.3\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$,对照组术前催乳素中位数为 $15.45\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$,术后为 $10.34\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$,比较手术前后变化, $P=0.732$,差异无统计学意义。F-S组促卵泡成熟激素(FSH)术前中位数为 $1.18\text{U}/\text{L}$,术后为 $1.61\text{U}/\text{L}$;对照组FSH术前中位数为 $1.21\text{U}/\text{L}$,术后 $1.10\text{U}/\text{L}$,两组比较,F-S组术后较术前增高, $P=0.032$, $P<0.05$,差异有统计学意义。F-S组孕酮术前中位数为 $0.25\text{nmol}/\text{L}$,术后为 $0.17\text{nmol}/\text{L}$;对照组术前孕酮中位数为 $0.56\text{nmol}/\text{L}$,术后为 $0.24\text{nmol}/\text{L}$,比较两组,术后较术前降低, $P=0.034$,差异有统计学意义。**结论** 腹腔镜Fowler-Stephens分期手术是治疗精索长度不足以将睾丸降至阴囊的特殊高位隐睾患儿的有效手术方法,值得进一步推广。但精索血管离断对激素变化确有影响,选择此术式需谨慎及充分评估。

【关键词】 隐睾; Fowler-Stephens分期手术; 腹腔镜; 性激素

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Clinical efficacy of two-staged Fowler-Stephens laparoscopic orchidopexy in the treatment of children with high cryptorchidism

Song Jinqiu, Bai Dongsheng, Hao Chunsheng, Wang Hongyang, Qiu Ying, Niu Zhishang, Zhang Chenjie, Liu Xiaomeng

Department of Urology Surgery, the Children's hospital capital institute of pediatrics, Beijing 100020 China

Corresponding author: Bai Dongsheng, Email: b aids@sohu.com

【Abstract】 **Objective** To Evaluate the clinic effect of two-staged laparoscopic Fowler-Stephens orchiopexy in the treatment of high cryptorchidism, and compare it with laparoscopic orchiopexy treatment without disconnecting spermatic vessels.**Methods** A retrospective analysis was conducted on 20 cases of children with high cryptorchidism who were treated with two-staged Fowler-Stephens orchiopexy from January 2015 to April 2019 (F-S group). All the children in this group had unilateral cryptorchidism, age 6 to

18 months. The average age was 13.5 months. Seven cases were on the left side, and 13 cases were on the right side. There were 20 control children in the same age group who were treated with testicular fixation without disconnecting spermatic vessels, age 6 to 18 months. The average age was 12.5 months. Six cases were on the left side, and 14 cases were on the right side. Testicular ultrasonography and sex hormone examination were conducted before operation. F-S group met the indications for Fowler-Stephens surgical. In the first stage, the testicular vessels were doubly clipped at a site away from the testis in laparoscopic, and the second stage was scheduled about 6 months after the first stage. The children in the control group were treated with laparoscopic orchiopexy without disconnect spermatic vessels. The two groups were followed up to 6 months after the operation, and the testicular volume and sex hormone indexes of the two groups were measured. The testicular volume and sex hormones before and after the operation of the F-S group and the control group were respectively subjected to a self-control study, and a hormone comparison study was carried out between the two groups of children. **Results** Both the F-S group and the control group successfully fixed the testes in the scrotum without tension during the operation. In both groups, 20 cases of testicular positions were reexamined 6 months after the operation without retraction. All the patients had a viable testis in scrotum after operation. Two of F-S group had an atrophic testis in the scrotum, and the others had a good vascularization detected on echo color doppler ultrasound. The average testicular volume of F-S group was (0.34 ± 0.16) ml before operation and the postoperative one was (0.38 ± 0.13) ml, $P=0.089$, $P>0.05$. In control group, the preoperative average testicular volume was (0.40 ± 0.14) ml, and postoperative one was (0.40 ± 0.15) ml, $P=0.933$, $P>0.05$. The testicular volume of two group had no significant difference. Sex hormone reexamination: Testosterone (T), estradiol (E2) and luteinizing hormone (LH) did not change after operation. Prolactin (PRL) in F-S group was $13.44 \mu\text{g/L}$ before operation and $12.3 \mu\text{g/L}$ after operation, PRL in control group was from $15.45 \mu\text{g/L}$ to $10.34 \mu\text{g/L}$, $P=0.732$, the change of prolactin (PRL) has no significant difference. The median preoperative follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) in the F-S group was 1.18 U/L preoperatively and 1.61 U/L postoperatively; the median FSH of the control group was 1.21 U/L preoperatively and 1.1 U/L postoperatively. Compared between the two groups, the postoperative increase in the F-S group was higher than that before the operation, $P=0.032$, $P<0.05$, the difference was statistically significant. The median of progesterone (PROG) in the F-S group was 0.25 nmol/L before operation and 0.17 nmol/L after operation; the median PROG of the control group was 0.56 nmol/L before operation and 0.24 nmol/L after operation. It was lower after the operation than before the operation, $P=0.034$, $P<0.05$, the difference was statistically significant. **Conclusions** (1) Laparoscopic Fowler-stephens staging operation is an effective method for the treatment of patients with high cryptorchidism, and it is worthy of further promotion. (2) Disruption of spermatic cord vessels does have an impact on hormones changes. The choice of this surgical procedure should be carefully and fully evaluated.

[Key words] Cryptorchidism; two-staged Fowler-Stephens orchiopexy; Laparoscopic; Sex hormone

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隐睾是小儿泌尿外科常见的先天畸形。高位隐睾占隐睾发病中约 20%。高位隐睾因睾丸位置高, 精索发育短, 弹性差, 所以睾丸固定困难, 一直是隐睾手术的难点^[1-5]。对于常规手术无法将睾丸降到阴囊内的隐睾患儿, 多采用切断精索血管从而将睾丸降至阴囊内的 Fowler-Stephens 术式治疗^[6-7]。但 Fowler-stephens 分期手术因切断精索血管及术中对侧支循环的破坏而容易导致睾丸萎缩, 所以一直存在争议。随着腹腔镜技术的发展, 腹腔镜下手术能最大程度地减少精索血管及睾丸侧支循环的破坏, 提高 Fowler-Stephens 手术的成功率。本研究拟通过比较分析手术前后患儿睾丸的大小及性激素水平的变化, 探讨腹腔镜下 Fowler-stephens 分期

手术对患儿性激素及睾丸功能的影响。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 纳入与排除标准: 首都儿科研究所附属儿童医院小儿泌尿外科在 2015 年 1 月至 2019 年 4 月收治的隐睾患儿中, 根据纳入/排除标准选取高位隐睾患儿, 并选取同期的经腹腔镜未切断精索血管 I 期睾丸固定患儿作为对照组。采用 Fowler-Stephens 分期手术治疗的 20 例高位隐睾患儿(简称 F-S 组)纳入标准:(1)临床查体及超声检查确诊为单侧高位隐睾;(2)年龄 6~18 个月;(3)术

中确认患侧精索、输精管、引带等条件符合 Fowler-Stephens 手术要求。对照组纳入标准:(1)临床查体及超声检查确诊为单侧高位隐睾;(2)年龄6~18个月;(3)术中确认患侧精索、输精管、引带等条件符合无需切断精索血管既可行睾丸固定术。

2.排除标准:(1)合并其他泌尿系畸形的患儿;(2)睾丸回缩、睾丸缺如、睾丸发育不良;(3)术中发现患侧需要睾丸切除者;(4)家长拒绝入组。

3.患儿一般资料:根据纳入排除标准,选取F-S组20例男性患儿,年龄6~18个月,平均13.5个月;左侧隐睾7例,右侧隐睾13例;对照组为20例男性患儿,年龄6~18个月,平均12.5个月;左侧隐睾6例,右侧隐睾14例。

4.伦理及知情同意:家长术前均签署知情同意书,符合首都儿科研究学医学伦理标准。

二、研究方法

1.F-S组手术方法:患儿平卧位,全身麻醉后行气管插管,常规消毒铺巾,脐部正中纵行切口长约0.5 cm,直视下置入腹腔5 mm套管针(Troca),注入CO₂建立气腹,压力10~12 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),流量1.5~2.0 L,探查睾丸位置、精索及输精管情况。选择平脐两侧、腹直肌外缘作2个0.5 cm横切口,置入2个5 mm Troca。在睾丸上方尽量高位(约4~6 cm)处无血管区剪开后腹膜、游离出精索血管约2~3 cm,以丝线打一活结行精索血管阻断试验,观察睾丸血运至少10 min,睾丸颜色未见明显变化,使用Hemo-lock钳精索血管近端2道、远端1道结扎精索血管,以腹腔镜剪刀离断精索血管,不对精索等进行任何操作。缝合切口。6个月后,在患儿患侧腹股沟做一斜切口,分离打开腹外斜肌腱膜及腹股沟管,沿腹股沟管方向找到睾丸,将被切断的精索连同睾丸和输精管整块向下游离,不在精索血管与输精管之间进行任何分离,尽量保留其间的血管交通支。将睾丸经腹股沟管固定于阴囊。逐层缝合切口。

2.对照组手术方法:同F-S组手术一样建立气腹,置入腹腔镜及Troca。由患侧内环口至肾下极探查睾丸位置,剪开后腹膜、游离松解精索血管及输精管,将睾丸经腹股沟管固定于阴囊。逐层缝合切口。

3.观察指标:对照组为常规腹腔镜下I期睾丸固定术。手术前行睾丸超声检查及性激素检查。性激素取血检查统一为:上午7:00~9:00空腹抽外

周静脉血,检测睾酮、雌二醇、促卵泡成熟激素(FSH)、黄体生成素(LH),催乳素,用放射免疫法检测。术后6个月于门诊上午7:00~9:00空腹抽外周静脉血,检测睾酮、雌二醇,FSH,LH,催乳素,用放射免疫法检测。同时复查睾丸超声测量睾丸大小(长×宽×厚×0.521)。

4.统计学处理:数据采用SPSS 20.0统计学软件进行处理。符合正态分布的用参数检验,不符合正态分布者用非参数检验。计量资料采用血 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较行t检验。比较Fowler-Stephens分期手术患儿术前、术后激素水平及超声检查睾丸大小的变化,同时比较实验组与对照组差异,双侧检验,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

结 果

1.Fowler-Stephens分期手术组睾丸容积:20例患儿睾丸均顺利固定于阴囊内。术后6个月复查超声,2例睾丸较术前有所缩小,但血流信号尚可。其余病例睾丸未见明显异常。F-S组术前睾丸平均容积(0.34 ± 0.16)ml,术后睾丸容积(0.38 ± 0.13)ml,差异无统计学意义,提示手术前后睾丸无明显萎缩。对照组20例术前睾丸容积为(0.40 ± 0.14)ml,术后为(0.40 ± 0.15)ml,患儿有1例睾丸较前体积缩小,差异亦无统计学意义。

2.相关的激素水平:分期手术组及对照组患儿术前术后睾酮均<0.087 nmol/L(正常值0.42~0.72 nmol/L),雌二醇均<18.35 pmol/L(正常值范围<76.1 pmol/L),LH均<0.1 U/L(正常值<1.4 U/L),两组差异无统计学意义。两组FSH、催乳素、孕酮中间值及范围如下(表1)。两组FSH、催乳素、孕酮值行柯尔莫戈洛夫-斯米诺夫及夏皮洛-威尔克校验,不符合正态分布,行独立样本Mann-Whitney U检验。3个指标(FSH、催乳素、孕酮)Mann-Whitney U检验结果如下(表2)。其中,术前术后比较,两组FSH升高及孕酮降低, $P<0.05$,差异有统计学意义,分列散点图表示(图1,2)。

讨 论

隐睾是常见的小儿泌尿生殖系统先天性疾病,是男性新生儿的常见疾病,在早产儿中的发病率为1.1%~45.3%,在足月儿中的发病率为1.0%~4.6%^[1]。是导致成人睾丸肿瘤或不育的重要因素,

表 1 患儿 Fowler-Stephens 分期组及对照组手术前后 FSH、催乳素、孕酮值变化

分组	例数	FSH(U/L)		催乳素(μg/L)		孕酮(nmol/L)	
		术前	术后	术前	术后	术前	术后
F-S 组	20	1.18(0.72~3.55)	1.61(0.77~4.47)	13.44(6.0~50.7)	12.30(4.7~86.7)	0.25(0.10~1.11)	0.17(0.10~1.95)
对照组	20	1.21(0.10~2.27)	1.1(0.21~2.38)	15.45(2.3~49.5)	10.34(1.2~36.5)	0.56(0.16~1.92)	0.24(0.16~1.47)

注:FSH 为促卵泡成熟激素

表 2 Fowler-Stephens 分期组及对照组手术前后 FSH、催乳素、孕酮变化对比

分组	例数	FSH(U/L)	催乳素(μg/L)	孕酮(nmol/L)
F-S 组	20	0.31 (-1.08~2.24)	-1.785 (-44.28~71.95)	0.01 (-1.86~0.54)
对照组	20	0.05 (-0.53~1.12)	-3.75 (-38.34~2.59)	0.145 (-0.55~1.46)
U 值		234.5	340.0	483.5
P 值		0.032	0.732	0.034

注:FSH 为促卵泡成熟激素

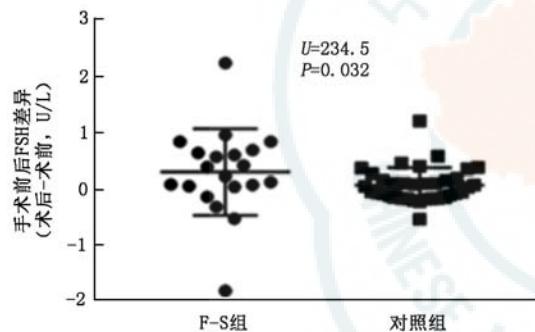


图 1 两组患儿(各 20 例)手术前后促卵泡成熟激素变化 (U/L)

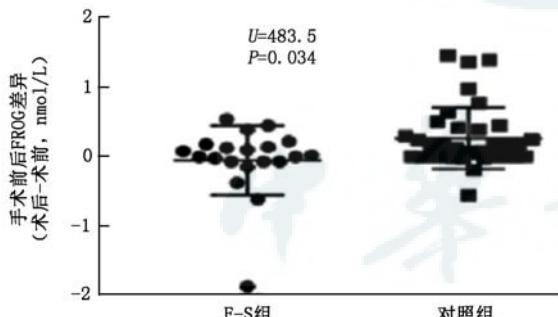


图 2 两组患儿(各 20 例)手术前后孕酮变化(nmol/L)

其发病机制非常复杂。目前推测可能与两大因素相关:一是胚胎期睾丸引带异常或缺如;二是下丘脑-垂体-睾丸性腺轴的损害,继而引起相关内分泌激素异常^[2]。手术是治疗隐睾的最佳方式。目前手术的时机建议为患儿 6~18 个月,最晚不要超过 2 岁^[3]。多数隐睾患儿的睾丸是在体表可以触及到的。大约 20% 的隐睾不可扪及^[4];大部分不可扪及的睾丸位于腹股沟管内,少部分位于腹腔内,属于

高位隐睾^[5]。高位隐睾手术难度大。

1903 年 Bevan 即认识到高位隐睾之所以游离困难,是因为受到睾丸血管的约束^[6]。他提出将睾丸血管予以切断,而睾丸可经输精管动脉及引带血管获得血供。Fowler 和 Stephens 1957 年首次应用 Fowler-Stephens 睾丸固定术一期手术治疗腹腔内隐睾获得成功^[7]。但 Fowler-Stephens 一期手术术后睾丸血供减少,侧支循环建立困难或者破坏,睾丸萎缩风险极高。Fowler-Stephens 分期手术是为了尽量减少对侧支循环的破坏,并让侧支循环的血供得到充分的代偿。1984 年 Ransley 等提出,在第一期手术时,只是尽可能地高位切断精索血管,而不对精索血管进行任何游离,待 6 个月之后,二期手术游离精索,固定睾丸^[8]。不过两次开放手术对患儿损伤较大,组织粘连重,睾丸、引带血管及新建立的侧支循环血管破坏严重,加大了睾丸萎缩的风险。既往 Fowler-Stephens 分期手术成功率率为 60%~80%^[9-10]。随着腹腔镜手术的普及,腹腔镜下完成隐睾手术因其创伤小,伤口美观已成为隐睾手术的主要方式。二期手术目前多采用经腹股沟切口寻找睾丸,以避免在经过腹股沟管盲区下降睾丸的过程中造成引带血管的断裂损伤风险。所以对于高位隐睾,拟行 Fowler-Stephens 分期手术者,可以较小程度地分离结扎精索血管,最大程度地避免侧支循环的破坏,同时也避免了开放分期 Fowler-Stephens 手术在行二期手术时组织粘连和分离困难。

本组 20 例均为高位隐睾,术中探查若不切断精索血管难以将睾丸固定于阴囊,一期手术于腹腔镜下高位游离切断精索血管,不对精索等进行任何操作。6 个月后,经腹股沟切口将被切断的精索连同睾丸和输精管整块向下游离,不在精索血管与输精管之间进行任何分离,尽量保留其间的血管交通支,将睾丸经腹股沟管固定于阴囊。分期手术组术后 2 例睾丸容积较术前稍有减少,提示我们,虽然腹腔镜下分离精索已经将血管交通支的破坏降低,但睾丸萎缩风险依旧存在。引带发育水平也是手术成功的关键因素。术中,我们以丝线打一活结行

精索血管阻断试验,观察睾丸血运至少10 min,睾丸颜色未见明显变化,Hemo-lock于精索血管近端2道、远端1道结扎精索血管,以腹腔镜剪刀离断精索血管,若术中精索血管阻断试验不理想则不宜行Fowler-stephens手术。

激素水平异常是导致隐睾的一个重要的可能因素^[11-12]。本研究对分期手术组患儿术前术轴后的性激素6项的变化与对照组进行统计分析,睾酮、雌二醇、LH未见明显变化,催乳素降低差异无统计学意义,FSH升高及孕酮降低差异有统计学意义。雄激素在正常的睾丸下降过程中的重要作用已得到公认。下丘脑是性腺轴的调节中枢,该部位神经内分泌细胞合成促性腺激素释放激素(GnRH),刺激垂体前叶合成LH和FSH。在男性FSH水平升高提示睾丸生精功能受损。孕酮是形成睾酮和雌激素的中间产物^[13]。孕酮的降低可能为睾丸曲细精管支持细胞受损,导致睾酮和雌激素的中间产物进一步减少所致,是否能持续降低还需进一步观察。

对于高位隐睾患儿,尤其是若不切断精索血管则难以将睾丸降至阴囊的病例,腹腔镜下Fowler-stephens分期手术还是非常安全可靠的。本研究结果显示Fowler-stephens手术前后睾丸容积与对照组比较差异不明显,虽然有2例容积缩小,但总体无萎缩趋势。通过手术前后性激素的改变客观评价睾丸的功能,说明高位隐睾患儿Fowler-stephens手术后,睾丸生精功能确实存在损伤。既往研究表明,仅仅结扎精索静脉睾丸的萎缩率也接近1.4%^[14]。这也说明腹腔镜下Fowler-stephens分期手术只能作为特定条件下的腹腔内高位隐睾患儿的手术方案,对于常规手术能固定睾丸的患儿不宜开展。所以,Fowler-stephens手术数量不多。本研究与国外类似研究随访时间同为6个月^[4],尚需要进一步观察中长期的效果。

总之,腹腔镜下Fowler-stephens分期手术通过精细的操作可避免睾丸及侧支循环的损伤,减少了睾丸萎缩的风险,对特定条件下的高位隐睾患儿是安全有效的手术方法。

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