

• 指南与共识 •

妊娠合并泌尿系结石诊断治疗中国专家共识

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[摘要] 妊娠合并泌尿系结石是妊娠期妇女一种常见疾病,由于需要兼顾患者及胎儿的安全、且缺乏大规模临床研究,其诊断及治疗方法目前还存在较多争议。为进一步规范妊娠合并泌尿系结石的诊治,本文以中国泌尿外科疾病诊断治疗指南为基础,结合最新国内外相关文献,由中华医学会泌尿外科学分会结石学组、中国尿石症联盟牵头多次组织专家进行深入讨论,结合孕妇特点和我国基本国情,制定该共识,为临床医师对妊娠合并泌尿系结石的诊治提供参考意见。

[关键词] 妊娠;泌尿系结石;诊断与治疗;专家共识

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Chinese expert consensus on the diagnosis and treatment of urolithiasis in pregnancy

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Abstract Urolithiasis in pregnancy is a common disease in pregnant women. Because of protecting the safety of both pregnant women and fetuses and lacking large-scale clinical studies, its diagnosis and treatment are still controversial. In order to standardize the diagnosis and treatment of urolithiasis in pregnancy, the Calculi Group of Chinese Urology Association and Chinese Urological Stone Alliance compiled this consensus, by means of repeatedly in-depth discussions among experts. This consensus is also based on the Chinese urological disease diagnosis and treatment guidelines, and latest literature. This consensus takes both the characteristics of pregnant women and China's basic national conditions into account, which aims to provide reference for the clinicians on diagnosis and treatment of urolithiasis in pregnancy.

Key words pregnancy; urolithiasis; diagnosis and treatment; expert consensus

妊娠合并泌尿系结石是指妇女在妊娠期罹患泌尿系结石或妊娠前泌尿系结石存在状态持续至妊娠期的情况,其发病率为 0.03%~0.53%,主要发病于妊娠中晚期,以输尿管结石更常见^[1-2],常伴有腰痛及发热等症状。其高危因素主要包括:孕妇的肾小球滤过率增加、输尿管受压导致的生理性肾积水、孕激素大量分泌、体内 1,25-二羟胆钙化醇升高、妊娠期妇女易合并高血压和糖尿病^[3]。

由于妊娠期妇女的生理和解剖均发生较大变化且需要兼顾到胎儿的保护,导致临幊上常用诊治方法受限,因此极大地增加了妊娠期合并泌尿系结石的诊断难度,并影响治疗的有效性。目前对于妊娠合并泌尿系结石的诊治方面还存在较多争议,故国内相关专家多次组织讨论,并结合相关文献编写此共识,以期为临幊医师诊治该类患者提供参考。

1 妊娠合并泌尿系结石的诊断

1.1 临床表现及体征

妊娠合并泌尿系结石患者常见临床症状主要为腰腹部疼痛(80%~100%)、肉眼血尿(15%~23%)、镜下血尿(57%~94%)及下尿路刺激症状,部分患者还有恶心呕吐(20%)及发热(7%~11%)等^[4]。疼痛时典型体征为肾区叩击痛,当结石引起梗阻,输尿管走行区可有深压痛,少数患者直肠指诊可触及输尿管下段结石。由于其临床表现类似于其他急性疾病,如急性阑尾炎、异位妊娠、卵巢囊肿蒂扭转等,可能延误诊断,因此需要产科、泌尿外科、普外科和医学影像科医生进行多学科诊治。

1.2 实验室检查

实验室检查包含血液分析、尿液分析以及结石成分分析 3 个主要部分。

1.2.1 血液分析 主要包括血清钙、磷、钾、钠、氯及肾功能、血红蛋白、甲状腺激素和妊娠相关指标等。

1.2.2 尿液分析 普通结石患者留取空腹晨尿,测定指标包括 pH 值、白细胞、红细胞、细菌学检查、胱氨酸及亚硝酸盐等。复杂性结石患者可进一步选择 24 h 尿液分析。

1.2.3 结石成分分析 结石成分分析是制定结石

预防措施和选用溶石疗法的重要依据。对于有自然排石或者手术取石患者,建议行结石成分分析。

1.3 影像学检查

可选用的影像学检查主要包括超声检查、磁共振尿路成像(magnetic resonance urography, MRU)以及低剂量计算机断层扫描(low dose CT)等检查。

1.3.1 超声检查 当妊娠患者考虑合并泌尿系结石时,应首选超声检查。其优点是简便、经济、无创、无电离辐射,可发现直径 2 mm 以上结石^[5]。经阴道超声在诊断输尿管远端结石的敏感性优于经腹超声,也可作为一种选择^[6],但当合并明显子宫脱垂时严禁使用^[7],且目前国内大多数单位开展较少。

1.3.2 MRU 虽然 MRU 不能对结石直接进行显像,但可通过集合系统及输尿管梗阻、扩张等间接反映结石的情况,可作为彩超检查失败的备选方案^[8]。MRU 理论上存在损伤胎儿听力及组织热化的可能性,不推荐妊娠期 3 个月内使用^[9]。

1.3.3 低剂量 CT 检查 低剂量 CT 诊断妊娠合并泌尿系结石敏感性更好,目前已在国外一些中心开展。目前认为,小于 50 mGy 的放射剂量对胎儿是安全的。虽然放射暴露较普通 CT 更低,但低剂量 CT 依然存在不可预估的风险,仅在患者受到严重生命威胁或考虑放弃胎儿时使用^[10]。

1.3.4 其他 腹部立位平片(KUB)对于泌尿系结石的检出率较超声并无显著优势^[11],静脉肾盂造影(IVU)对因生理性扩张与结石梗阻导致的排泄延迟区别能力欠佳,小结石亦常被增大的子宫和胎儿所掩盖^[12]。且 KUB 和 IVU 都存在电离辐射,故二者均不作为常规检查手段。放射性核素肾造影可能会导致胎儿暴露于邻近母体器官发出的辐射或暴露于经胎盘转移的辐射,故也不常规采用^[13]。

1.4 妊娠合并泌尿系结石的鉴别诊断及多学科诊疗(MDT)

妊娠合并泌尿系结石的鉴别诊断应得到关注,不仅应考虑外科急腹症的发生,还应注意与妇产科急腹症相鉴别。妊娠患者合并外科急腹症,主要包

括急性阑尾炎、急性胆囊炎、肠梗阻、急性胰腺炎、原发性腹膜炎等。常见的妇产科急腹症包括先兆流产、先兆早产、卵巢囊肿蒂扭转、胎盘早剥等。

对病情复杂的相关患者应强调多学科综合管理治疗,包括产科、泌尿外科、普外科、医学影像科、感染科及麻醉科等,可以改善预后^[14]。

2 妊娠合并泌尿系结石的治疗

保障母婴安全是治疗妊娠合并泌尿系结石患者的基本原则。其治疗目的在于缓解疼痛、解除梗阻、控制感染、维持肾脏功能及避免不良妊娠事件的发生。治疗方案选择上应综合考虑患者结石大小、梗阻部位、有无感染、肾脏功能及临床症状等。复杂患者应由妇产科、泌尿外科、普外科、医学影像科、新生儿科和麻醉科等共同制定多学科诊疗方案。

2.1 保守治疗

妊娠合并泌尿系结石患者应首选保守治疗,包括观察随访、镇痛、解痉、止吐,如存在感染则根据临床经验和药敏结果选用抗生素治疗。

2.1.1 镇痛 阿片类药物是治疗妊娠肾绞痛的一线(用)药,短期和低剂量(如吗啡、杜冷丁、可待因或羟考酮)的应用较为安全^[15];由于非甾体类药物可能会导致胎儿不良后果,应避免使用^[16]。对于无法口服药物患者,可以使用静脉注射镇痛药。

2.1.2 解痉 黄体酮具有缓解输尿管平滑肌痉挛、扩张输尿管内径的疗效。另外,其可抑制子宫收缩、避免早产,在临幊上可作为治疗妊娠合并泌尿系结石的首选药物^[17]。间苯三酚有抑制输尿管平滑肌痉挛的功效,在妊娠患者中使用较为安全^[18]。既往研究发现 α -受体阻滞剂(坦索罗辛)可促进输尿管下段结石的排出^[19];但近年研究证明,虽然中晚期妊娠患者服用坦索罗辛不增加胎儿的致畸率,但也不能提高孕妇合并输尿管结石的排石率,故建议不作为常规使用^[20]。

2.1.3 止吐 研究证实,维生素B6可以安全、有效地对妊娠早期起到止吐作用,为一线用药^[21];此外,多巴胺拮抗剂(甲氧氯普胺)、抗组胺剂(苯海拉明)、5-羟色胺受体拮抗剂(昂丹司琼)等可用于妊娠止吐的药物,由于都存在一定的副作用发生率,需要结合妊娠剧吐的诊断及临床处理专家共识来指导用药^[22]。

2.1.4 合并感染的治疗 妊娠合并泌尿系结石发生感染的病原体常为大肠埃希菌、B族链球菌等;由于青霉素和头孢菌素类抗生素对胎儿无显著副作用,可作为感染妊娠患者首选^[23]。

2.1.5 中医治疗 妊娠期尿路结石可归属于中医学“石淋”范畴,多系湿热蕴结兼夹血虚瘀滞所致,大致治疗方针在“安胎”的前提下,以“通淋为本,消石为用,辨证施治”。具体用药规则需参考中医学相关文献及药物说明。

2.2 体外冲击波碎石

虽有妊娠期无意使用体外冲击波碎石(ESWL)治疗后对胎儿没有不良影响的个案^[24],但由于冲击波及电离辐射对胎儿的巨大潜在风险,妊娠是公认的ESWL禁忌证^[25]。

2.3 外科治疗

当妊娠合并泌尿系结石患者出现症状难以控制或出现并发症时,可视情况行外科治疗。

2.3.1 麻醉选择 理论上任何麻醉剂在标准浓度下对人类均无致畸作用^[26],但麻醉剂对发育中的胎儿大脑的影响仍存在一些争议^[27],在非产科手术中使用局麻进行手术的围产儿结局较全身麻醉也有改善的趋势^[28],因此建议在条件允许的情况下优先采用局麻进行手术。此外,需注意的是在母亲面临生命威胁的情况下,首要目标是保护母亲的生命;麻醉和重症监护管理对胎儿的影响应次要考虑。

2.3.2 术前准备 除常规术前准备外,还应根据妊娠患者是否存在尿路感染情况,选择预防性或治疗性使用抗生素。此外,妊娠和产褥期是静脉血栓栓塞症的明显危险因素。静脉血栓栓塞症是孕产妇死亡率高的主要原因之一^[29]。患者术前应该筛查静脉血栓栓塞症的风险,并可能需要预防性应用抗凝药物。

2.3.3 解除梗阻-输尿管支架置入术或肾造瘘术

解除梗阻是目前妊娠合并泌尿系结石患者治疗的推荐方式。在必要的情况下通常先尝试行输尿管支架置入术^[30],并且建议在手术时使用超声引导,可能会提高置管的成功率^[31]。需要注意的是,由于妊娠患者特殊的尿液环境使双J管更易结痂,故建议定期更换双J管^[32](专家建议3~6个月更换1次)。

而在输尿管支架置入失败或患者输尿管解剖结构存在变异/改变(输尿管狭窄、输尿管再植术后、原位新膀胱术后等)可选择经皮肾造瘘术。但有研究表明,经皮肾造瘘术的早产率略高于输尿管支架置入术^[33]。此外,妊娠患者也需要更频繁的更换肾造瘘管^[34](专家建议一般1个月内更换1次)。

2.3.4 输尿管镜手术-经皮肾镜手术等 少量文献表明,输尿管镜检查是输尿管支架置入术或肾造瘘术的一种合理且安全的替代方法^[35],一般建议在腰麻或全麻下进行^[36]。但鉴于可能存在一些不可预估的风险,建议在解除梗阻失败且充分评估患者的风险与收益后,必要时再考虑采取碎石治疗。目前不推荐经皮肾镜取石术(PCNL)治疗妊娠期结石患者,相关文献多为病例报告,样本数极少,而腹腔镜手术或开放手术的风险巨大,目前无任何相关文献,不推荐于妊娠期行腹腔镜手术或开放手术处理泌尿系结石^[37-38]。

3 预防及转诊

妊娠合并泌尿系结石可能引起妊娠相关并发症,所以妊娠期预防泌尿系结石的发生显得尤为重要。除常规预防措施外,应注意以下几点:①孕前治疗代谢综合征;②代谢性疾病的治疗^[39];③避免药物相关因素导致的泌尿系结石发生^[40];④必要时可进行基因检测。

当妊娠期怀疑发生肾绞痛时,建议邀请泌尿系结石亚专业医师会诊,必要时多学科会诊。如需转诊,应评估转诊途中患者的安全性,确保母婴安全。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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