

行戒烟指导,向家庭成员提供清除三手烟的方法和劝阻吸烟成员戒烟的技巧,避免烟草危害,探索家庭成员参与家庭禁烟的干预,达到家庭环境全面无烟、保护家庭成员身体健康的目的,从而促进社会环境的全面无烟。

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新进展综述

CT值在上尿路结石成分及其治疗效果预测价值中的研究概况

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[摘要] 上尿路结石包括肾结石和输尿管结石,是泌尿外常见的疾病之一。非增强CT是诊断泌尿系结石的金标准,通过测量结石CT值可以初步预测结石的成分,从而根据不同结石的成分制定出理想的治疗方式,有助于提高治疗疗效,减少治疗并发症,结合术后结石成分分析可以更好地预防结石复发。随着CT设备的更新和CT图像处理技术的提高,测量CT值在预测结石成分和手术疗效方面有着良好的应用前景。该文对其研究概况作一综述。

[关键词] CT值; 腔内碎石; 体外冲击波碎石术; 非增强螺旋CT

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The research progress of prognostic value of CT on predicting upper urinary calculi PENG Yi, BU Qiang.*The First Clinical Medical College of Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan 030001, China*

[Abstract] Upper urinary tract calculi, including kidney stones and ureteral stones, are one of the common diseases of the urinary tract. Non-enhanced CT is the gold standard for the diagnosis of urinary calculi, and can initially predict the composition of the stones by measuring the CT values. Developing an ideal treatment method according to the different compositions of the stones is helpful to improve the curative effect and to reduce the complications. Analyzing the chemical compositions of the stones can prevent the recurrence of upper urinary calculi better after operation. With the improvement of CT equipment and CT image processing technology, the measurement of CT has good applications on predicting the stone compositions and the surgical effects. The research progress of prognostic value of CT on predicting upper urinary calculi is reviewed in this paper.

[Key words] CT housfield unit; Intracavity lithotripsy; Shock wave lithotripsy (SWL); Noncontrast computed tomography(NCCT)

预测结石成分对于更好地治疗结石是至关重要的。三个因素决定其重要性。第一,结石的成分与硬度相关,而硬度是影响体外冲击波碎石(extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy, ESWL)和腔内碎石疗效的重要因素。对坚硬的结石ESWL很难粉碎。第二,结石成分与各种代谢综合征相关,如胱氨酸结石、尿酸结石,需要系统性的治疗,而不仅仅是外科治疗还需要结合内分泌治疗。第三,知道结石的成分可以制订出相应的预防措施(药物治疗,或者饮食干预)^[1]。近些年通过收集尿液沉积物进行化学分析和根据结石的放射性特征来尝试着预测结石成分^[2]。大多数病例中,从尿液沉积物中收集的结晶成分和术后从体内取出的结石成分相符^[3]。然而这种相对精确的方法因为其操作繁琐限制了其临床应用,再者结石并不是由单种成分构成的,而是由多种成分混合而成的,即使是两粒相同成分的结石,其物理脆性不相同,因为其构造不同^[4]。泌尿系结石常由8种成分构成,它们一种或者多种混合构成了结石,化学分析是实验室分析术后结石成分的常用方法,该方法反应过程复杂,需要复杂的仪器设备,例如X线衍射技术或者不同类型的光谱仪器^[5]。但到目前为止,没有任何一种方法能在术前准确地分析出结石成分。CT是诊断泌尿系结石的金标准,放射学上的透視特性能够反映出不同物质之间的差异,这种放射学上的差异用衰减指数(hounsfield units,HU)表示,即CT值。在平扫CT上,测量结石的CT值能够预测结石的成分、易碎性。根据上尿路结石的成分和易碎性可以选择出合理的治疗方式,并预计出该治疗方式的疗效。本文就CT值在预测上尿路结石成分及其治疗效果预测价值的研究概况作一综述。

1 CT 值和结石成分

CT已经成为诊断泌尿系结石的金标准,结石的

密度可以间接地反映结石的成分。结石的密度可以用CT值来评估。许多研究表明CT值能够做为评估结石成分的工具,然而这些方法不能完全区分出不同结石之间的差异^[6,7]。Grosjean等^[8]评估了四种不同CT通过其CT值预测结石的成分能力,直接对比发现不同CT扫描器获得的结石CT值不同,总结提出测量和分析CT值并不能完全反映出结石的特性。对其他组织而言,相对高的辐射量CT图像显示更加清晰,而低辐射量的CT扫描是诊断结石的最佳工具。这就存在是否低辐射量的扫描会影响到结石的透射值的问题。Alsyouf等^[9]对以上疑问进行了实验,他们用低辐射量和常规计量(5~140 mAs)CT平扫放置在尸体不同泌尿系位置的结石,将所获得的结石CT值进行比较分析,他们发现减少辐射量结石的CT值并没有显著变化。双源CT是一种新技术,能够更精确地辨别不同类型的泌尿系结石^[10,11]。双源CT能够发现不易粉碎的一水草酸钙结石和含钙类型的结石,同时能够准确地分析出混合结石中尿酸成分和非尿酸成分的含量^[12]。最近研究发现最新的第三代双源CT能更加准确地鉴别泌尿系结石,其优势体现在对含草酸和磷酸结石类型的鉴别^[13]。

2 尿酸结石

尿酸结石与其他结石相比具有其独特的特征,因为它能够被口服化学药物所溶解。当结石衰减指数<500 HU并且尿液pH值<5.5时即可预测该结石为尿酸结石^[14]。用双源CT也可预测尿酸结石,和其他类型的结石相比较,在双源CT扫描图像上尿酸结石特点是在两种不同X线能量光谱上其CT值没有变化^[10]。在射线可穿过的X线平片和双源CT上都能预测出尿酸结石,在此时可以将外科手术治疗改为口服化学药物的保守治疗。然而这并不适合于每一个尿酸结石患者。当病人同时患有输尿管

和大的肾脏尿酸结石时常常需要手术治疗,因为口服化学药物治疗将会产生更多的结石碎片从而增加结石表面积。因此在这些病例治疗过程中口服化学药物是 ESWL 和腔内手术的补充,在未明确这类结石成分之前,盲目的治疗疗效不会太理想。

3 非尿酸结石

非尿酸结石常常需要多种方法综合治疗,欧洲泌尿外科指南和中国泌尿外科指南中建议,在泌尿结石治疗之前应该分析结石的成分。这一理念在肾结石治疗过程中显得尤为重要。因为肾结石可以选择多种方式治疗,如输尿管软镜(flexible ureteroscope, FURS)、经皮肾镜(percutaneous nephrolithotomy, PNL)、ESWL。Ito 等^[15]指出用结石 CT 值预测输尿管软镜联合钬激光碎石术疗效的实用性是有限的。研究得出在平扫 CT 上结石的 CT 值与碎石效率和手术时间相关,但不能预测术后无石率情况。另一项研究发现,输尿管软镜治疗不同成分的 2~3 cm 的结石其疗效有着显著差异,其中对二水草酸钙结石、尿酸结石、磷酸镁铵结石输尿管软镜治疗疗效相对较好^[16]。以上提到的三种结石,其 CT 值相对较低都 < 1 000 HU^[11]。同样在一项针对 PNL 的研究中发现,结石 CT 值对 PNL 术后无石率无明显影响,而与手术时间、透视时间、失血量呈正相关^[17]。另一项研究表明磷酸镁铵结石是预测 PNL 手术并发症的独立因素^[18]。

4 预测 ESWL 的疗效

与腔内碎石术相比,有充分的证据表明结石的化学成分是影响 ESWL 疗效的一项重要因素。对一水草酸钙、磷酸钙、胱氨酸结石等成分结石进行 ESWL 常常会失败^[19]。由于这个原因 ESWL 术前预测结石的成分是至关重要的。如前文所述,影像学手段不能精确地预测结石成分,然而结石的脆性与它的结构和密度有关,而 CT 值可以体现出结石的密度和脆性。大量研究评估了泌尿系结石密度与 ESWL 疗效之间的关系。Ouzaid 等^[20]前瞻性地分析了 50 例 5~22 mm 肾结石患者,发现预计 ESWL 失败的 CT 临界值为 970 HU,ESWL 治疗成功的患者(结石全部排出体外或者一次 ESWL 之后体内残留无意义的结石碎片)的 CT 值低于治疗失败的结石患者(715 HU vs 1 196 HU, $P < 0.01$),作者建议的临界值为 970 HU,其敏感度为 100%,特异度为 80%,基于临床诊断性能回归分析,试验中 CT 值 < 970 HU 者 ESWL 治疗的无石率为 96%,>970 HU 者无石率为 38% ($P < 0.01$)。El-Nahas 及其他研究者也获得

了相似的研究结果,认为 ESWL 碎石的临界值为 612~1 200 HU^[21~28]。基于以上研究结果,结石 CT 值 > 1 000 HU 时,通常可以认为 ESWL 治疗将会失败。另一方面,即使一个单因素也足以预测 ESWL 的疗效。一些研究者认为 X 线平片能够预测 ESWL 治疗肾结石的粉碎效果,不同于 CT 值^[29],在 ESWL 治疗过程中泌尿系结石的平片图像可在碎石机上直接显示。Hussein 等^[30]发现不同种类的结石,形状不规则,如果其在 X 线平片的密度小于或者等于骨头的密度,即可预测该结石能够被 ESWL 粉碎。

5 结语

在治疗前,测量上尿路结石 CT 值对于预测结石成分至关重要。通过 CT 值可以鉴别出尿酸结石、非尿酸结石、ESWL 难碎结石,临幊上可以根据以上结石类型选择最合理的治疗方式。需要腔内技术治疗的非尿酸结石,术前测量其 CT 值可以初步预测手术时间和碎石效率,但不能预测术后无石率情况。

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