

输尿管镜下钬激光碎石术治疗输尿管结石临床分析

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【摘要】: 目的: UC
方法: UC 100
结果: 100 93 93%
2 ESWL
5 4 1 1
10
3 1 1 1 1
43.4± 5.8 min 5.5± 1.1 d 17.56± 3.38 ml 结论: UC

【关键词】:

Clinical Analysis of Ureteroscopic Holmium Laser Lithotripsy for Ureteral Calculi

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Abstract: Objective: To investigate the clinical efficacy of ureteroscopic holmium laser lithotripsy in the treatment of UC, and to provide corresponding theoretical basis and clinical data for the follow-up work of medical staff. Methods: A total of 100 UC patients admitted to our hospital in the past two years were selected, investigated, summed up relevant experience, formulated a holmium laser lithotripsy treatment plan, and summarized the treatment effect. Results: From the analysis of the research results, it can be seen that among the 100 patients selected this time, 93 patients succeeded in single lithotripsy, and the success rate was 93%. During the operation, the stones were pushed into the renal pelvis in 2 patients. After indwelling stents, extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL) was performed again, and the treatment was successful; 5 patients failed to have a mirror, 4 patients underwent open surgery, and 1 patient underwent open surgery. Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy was performed after placing a ureteral stent. One patient had a large amount of white flocculent deposits surrounded by polyps due to stones, and blurred vision under the microscope. After the treatment failed, open surgery was performed. Postoperative complications occurred in 10 patients, mainly including postoperative high fever (3 cases), hematuria (1 case), bladder irritation (1 case), stent displacement (1 case), and ureteral perforation (1 case). Recovered after receiving appropriate treatment and care. The average operation duration was (43.4 ± 5.8) min, the average postoperative hospital stay was (5.5 ± 1.1) d, and the average intraoperative blood loss was (17.56 ± 3.38) ml. Conclusion: In the process of treating UC patients, subureteral holmium laser lithotripsy has obvious advantages, is safer, causes less damage to patients, can avoid the pain of surgery, has faster operation time, faster recovery, more thorough treatment, and clinical application. Outstanding value.

Keywords: Ureteroscope; Holmium laser lithotripsy; Ureteral calculi

UC

UC 100

1 资料与方法

1.1

59 41 UC 100 17-77

46.5± 0.3 2d- 14 18.4

± 1.2 4- 13mm 6.7± 0.2 mm

6- 24mm 10.1± 0.3 mm

9

67 B 37

15 15 0.7- 9.2cm

2.52± 0.46 cm 21 ESWL

2 12- 50mm

24.3± 1.5 mm 4

3 100

100

P 0.05

1.2 8703.534

Mcc Ho YAG

11 91.67% 56 96.55%

2-1 7 7% 2

ESWL

5 4

2-1 100

n	30	12	58
%	80%	91.67%	96.55%

P 0.05 X²=20.753

22

100 10

10% 3 1

3 1 1

1

2-2

2-2 [n %]

n	3	1	3	1	1	1
%	30%	10%	30%	10%	10%	10%

2.3

93

25- 125min 43.4± 5.8 min 2- 9d

5.5± 1.1 d 10.78- 42.12ml 17.56

± 3.38 ml 2- 3

	min	d	ml
	43.4± 5.8	5.5± 1.1	17.56± 3.38

3 讨论

4- 8 1- 4

1.3 SPSS21.0 t X² P 0.05

[3]

B KUB+IVU CT

2 结果

2.1

100 93

93% 24 80%

0.6cm

1cm

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2602- 2603.
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2019,19(22): 71+73.
- ESWL
- 93%
- UC