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膀胱不同部位注射 A 型肉毒素治疗女性难治性膀胱过度活动症的临床研究^{*}

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[摘要] 目的 观察膀胱不同部位注射 A 型肉毒素治疗女性难治性膀胱过度活动症的疗效。方法 40 例入选病例, 随机分为逼尿肌注射组(A 组)、逼尿肌联合三角区注射组(B 组), 评估患者治疗前及治疗后 4 周的临床症状(平均每日日间排尿次数、平均每次排尿量、夜尿次数、尿急次数)及尿动力学指标(初始尿意膀胱容量、最大膀胱容量)和 OABSS 评分、QOL 评分情况。结果 经过 A 型肉毒素注射治疗 4 周后, A 组平均每日日间排尿次数、平均每次排尿量、夜尿次数、尿急次数以及 OABSS 评分, QOL 评分、最大膀胱容量均较 B 组有明显改善($P<0.05$)。结论 A 型肉毒素膀胱内注射治疗难治性膀胱过度活动症疗效好, 无明显毒副作用, 是治疗难治性膀胱过度活动的经济、有效的新方法; 采用逼尿肌联合三角区部位的注射, 症状缓解更为明显, 值得进一步的研究及推广。

[关键词] 肉毒素 A 类; 膀胱疾病; 尿动力学**[中图分类号]** R711**[文献标识码]** A**[文章编号]** 1671-8348(2015)16-2191-03

Clinical study of botulinum toxin type A injection on different positions of the bladder in female overactive bladder^{*}

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[Abstract] Objective To observe the different effects caused by different injection sites in bladder, in cases of female overactive bladder cured by botulinum toxin type A injection. Methods Forty cases were divided into 2 groups randomly. Cases of group A accepted botulinum toxin type A injection only on detrusor. Cases of group B accepted botulinum toxin type A injection on detrusor and trigone of urinary bladder. The following parameters were recorded to evaluate the effects 4 weeks later: average daytime urination frequency, urination frequency at night, average quantity of each urination, frequency of urgency, bladder capacity at first desire, maxima bladder capacity, OABSS scores and QOL scores. Results After 4-week treatment with botulinum toxin type A, all parameters, average daytime urination frequency, urination frequency at night, average quantity of each urination, frequency of urgency, bladder capacity at first desire, maxima bladder capacity, OABSS scores and QOL scores in cases of group A had a better improvement than those of cases of group B. Conclusion Botulinum toxin type A injection on bladder is a new effective method for female refractory overactive bladder. Injection on detrusor and trigone of urinary bladder is better than injection only on detrusor.

[Key words] botulinum toxins; urinary bladder disease; urodynamics

2002 年国际尿控协会(ICS)将膀胱过度活动症(overactive bladder, OAB)正式定义为一种下尿路功能障碍的症状综合征^[1]。主要表现为尿急、可伴或不伴急迫性尿失禁, 通常伴尿频和夜尿。美国泌尿外科学会专家小组将难治性 OAB 定义为经长疗程行为训练后, OAB 症状缓解不佳, 或接受一种抗胆碱能药物治疗 6~12 周后失败(包括症状缓解不佳或发生不能耐受的不良反应)^[2]。本研究选择在南方医科大学附属佛山妇幼保健院外科就诊的女性难治性 OAB 患者, 采取逼尿肌注射及逼尿肌联合三角区注射 A 型肉毒素(type A botulinum toxin, BTXA)的不同注射方法, 比较其有效性, 为使用 BTXA 治疗女性难治性 OAB 提供参考及依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 入选标准: 2012 年 1 月至 2014 年 3 月在南方医科大学附属佛山妇幼保健院就诊的年龄 >18~<60 岁, 有 OAB 症状, 服用抗胆碱能药物 3 个月无效或者因为药物的不良反应不能忍受一种抗胆碱能药物治疗超过 3 个月的女性患

者共 40 例。检查前需要记录 3 d 排尿情况。排除标准: 有肾脏损害、膀胱出口梗阻、重症肌无力、神经源性膀胱、肾或者膀胱恶性肿瘤、间质性膀胱炎、怀孕和哺乳期女性、急性尿路感染、尿流率小于 15 mL/s 或者残余尿量大于 150 mL。

1.2 方法 将 40 例患者随机分成单独逼尿肌注射组(A 组)及逼尿肌联合三角区注射组(B 组), 每组 20 例。静脉全身麻醉生效后, BTXA 100 U 溶于 30 mL 生理盐水, 使用专用的膀胱内注射针, 膀胱镜直视下注射。A 组: 避开三角区, 于两侧壁及前壁逼尿肌内注射 30 针, 每针 1 mL。B 组: 于膀胱两侧壁及前壁注射 20 针, 每针 1 mL, 三角区注射 10 针, 每针 1 mL。

1.3 观察指标 分别记录治疗前及治疗后 4 周的平均每日日间排尿次数、平均每次排尿量、夜尿次数、尿急次数、初始尿意膀胱容量、最大膀胱容量、OABSS 评分、QOL 评分, 并进行分析比较。

1.4 统计学处理 所有数据均采用 SPSS19.0 软件进行分析, 采用方差分析、双侧 t 检验, 以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

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膀胱镜的直视下注射,应该尽量避免 0°膀胱镜,30°和 70°膀胱镜都是不错的选择。(4)膀胱三角区面积较小,为保证治疗效果,应将总药量的 1/3 注射在膀胱三角区,其余药物应均匀分布在膀胱的后壁、底部、顶壁及两侧壁。

总之,作者认为 BTX 的膀胱内注射疗效好,无明显不良反应,是治疗难治性 OAB 的经济、有效的新方法,采用逼尿肌加三角区部位的注射,症状缓解更为明显,未见不良反应和毒副作用的增加,值得进一步的研究,其治疗的有效性及安全性,也值得推广。

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