

## ·专题·小儿尿动力和盆底功能障碍·

## 婴幼儿与学龄前儿童排尿异常的诊断与治疗进展

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婴幼儿与学龄前儿童(年龄 $\leq 5$ 岁)排尿异常(voiding dysfunction, VD)临床多见,常表现为尿频、尿急、尿失禁、夜遗尿等。尚小平等<sup>[1]</sup>的流行病学调查显示我国3岁儿童白天尿失禁发病率为6.06%。这些VD如不治疗可能持续到儿童期,病情会更加复杂<sup>[2]</sup>。VD的病因很多,常不易诊断,导致治疗效果不理想。本文就VD的病因、诊断与治疗进展进行综述,供临床参考。

## 一、病因

1. 神经系统因素:包括脊柱裂、脊髓栓系综合征、缺血缺氧性脑病等,可引起各种类型的VD<sup>[3-5]</sup>。

2. 泌尿系统因素:如膀胱外翻、尿道下裂和后尿道瓣膜等先天发育异常或泌尿系感染等,均可导致VD<sup>[6-9]</sup>。

3. 内分泌系统因素:抗利尿激素分泌异常会导致患儿出现尿频、尿量增多、低比重尿和夜遗尿等。糖尿病也可导致VD的发生。Castro JC等<sup>[10]</sup>发现糖尿病会导致患儿膀胱容量增大,残余尿量增多。

4. 其他因素:引起VD的因素还包括缺乏把尿训练、过度依赖尿不湿、精神心理因素和遗传因素等。文一博、尚小平等<sup>[1, 11]</sup>的研究提示婴幼儿时期缺乏把尿训练和过度依赖尿不湿与学龄前儿童VD及5岁以上儿童遗尿症有显著相关性。

## 二、诊断与尿动力学评估

VD的诊断主要依靠病史、体格检查以及排尿日记等。顽固性VD常需要尿动力检查。

1. 排尿日记的应用:排尿日记记录一定时间内与排尿有关的参数,包括尿量、液体摄入量、排尿次数及其发生的时间等<sup>[12]</sup>。排尿日记对于尿失禁的分类和估计症状严重程度很有帮助。Lebl A等<sup>[12]</sup>研究发现,排尿日记能客观记录每次漏尿量并能辨别急迫性和充盈性尿失禁。排尿日记能为夜遗尿

的分类、寻找潜在病因和治疗提供依据。排尿日记所记录的日间排尿症状等,有助于区分单症状和非单症状夜遗尿,也有助于筛选适用去氨加压素治疗的患儿<sup>[14]</sup>。目前国际小儿尿控协会(International Children's Continence Society, ICCS)推荐记录3~4 d的日间排尿日记和7晚的夜晚排尿日记,以评估患者膀胱容量及夜遗尿程度<sup>[14]</sup>。此外,排尿日记可帮助诊断膀胱过度活动症和膀胱直肠综合征等<sup>[16, 17]</sup>。

2. 尿动力学检查:尿动力学检查用于顽固性VD和需要评估VD类型者,为深入了解病因及病理生理变化和指导临床治疗提供依据。

无创尿动力学检查主要是指尿流率和残余尿量的测定,可对VD进行初步评估。2岁以下婴幼儿由于不配合,较难进行此项检查<sup>[18]</sup>。尿流曲线的类型对DV的初步分类很有帮助,正常尿流曲线为光滑的钟型;塔型、低平、staccato和间断型曲线分别多见于OAB、膀胱出口梗阻、排尿期逼尿肌过度活动和逼尿肌收缩无力。尿流率结合残余尿量测定是评估膀胱功能的有效方法之一。较小婴幼儿一般需要进行两次检查,均有残余尿量者方考虑是否存在VD<sup>[19]</sup>。

微创尿动力学检查指需要膀胱内置入测压管进行膀胱压力测定的检查,能精确测量膀胱的顺应性、最大膀胱容量和有无逼尿肌收缩等<sup>[20]</sup>。膀胱灌注速度应为最大膀胱容量的5%~10%/min,尤其对于神经源性膀胱的患儿,过快的灌注速度会使膀胱压力增高过快,导致检查记录的顺应性较差<sup>[21]</sup>。

影像尿动力学检查不仅可以准确测定漏尿或反流时的逼尿肌压力,而且可以清晰显示膀胱充盈期和排尿期膀胱和膀胱颈的形状<sup>[22]</sup>。影像尿动力学检查对于神经源性膀胱患儿的诊断评估有重要参考价值,Wang等<sup>[23]</sup>研究发现,影像尿动力学检查能准确预测神经源性膀胱患儿上尿路的损害。

## 三、治疗

针对VD的治疗方法很多,根据不同的病因、尿动力学检查结果等,有不同的治疗方法。本文重点介绍一些无创,无或副作用极少的治疗措施。有些难治性VD仍需要药物治疗,先天性发育异常者可

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能需要手术治疗。

1. 把尿训练:把尿训练(elimination communication, EC)是一种针对婴幼儿的行为治疗,或为一系列促进排尿正常发育的措施。常采用特定的姿势以及一定的言语引导等,训练自主排尿能力<sup>[24]</sup>。Duong TH等<sup>[24]</sup>认为,婴幼儿1岁以前进行EC可增加膀胱容量,降低残余尿量,使其获得充分排空膀胱的能力;并且能够治疗婴幼儿逼尿肌、括约肌协同失调;除此之外,EC还能降低婴幼儿泌尿系感染和上尿路损害的风险。

2. 生物反馈治疗:生物反馈治疗(biofeedback, BF)是借助仪器放大机体的生物电活动,用以锻炼与排尿相关的盆底肌群,强化其舒缩能力。Tugtepe H等<sup>[26]</sup>认为BF能有效治疗OAB。Porena M等<sup>[27]</sup>使用BF对43名DSD患儿进行治疗,结果显示多数患儿逼尿肌括约肌协同失调的症状消失。Kibar等<sup>[28]</sup>报道了BF用于治疗78名排尿功能障碍伴膀胱输尿管反流患儿的治疗效果,结果显示,81%的患儿尿流曲线改善,各个等级的反流症状均有所改善。

3. 神经电刺激治疗:神经电刺激治疗(ENS)已广泛应用于VD的治疗中。ENS分为无创和有创两类,对于婴幼儿与学龄前儿童主要选择无创ENS。大量研究证实ENS在各种下尿路功能障碍、膀胱直肠综合征等方面有良好的治疗效果<sup>[29,30]</sup>。

4. 药物治疗:山莨菪碱等M受体阻滞剂可以用于婴幼儿尿频尿急的治疗,但要注意监测残余尿等,如果残余尿增多应及时停药。较大儿童可以使用奥昔布宁等药物,但要按照说明书用药<sup>[31]</sup>。

5. 手术治疗:一些先天性发育异常如膀胱外翻、后尿道瓣膜、尿道上/下裂等所致的排尿异常需通过手术治疗<sup>[6-8]</sup>。

#### 四、问题与展望

近年来,随着尿动力学检查的普及,婴幼儿VD得到更精准的诊断,为采取有效的治疗措施提供了客观依据。由于婴幼儿排尿控制仍处于发育阶段,其诊断和治疗存在较多的争议。如何提高婴幼儿及学龄前儿童的VD的诊断和治疗水平仍然是大家继续关注的课题。

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