



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2020.05.009
http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2020.05.009
Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2020, 29(5):581-588.

· 临床研究 ·

甲状旁腺切除术用于难治性肾性继发性甲状旁腺功能亢进的安全性及近远疗效

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摘要

背景与目的: 甲状旁腺切除术 (PTX) 是治疗药物不能控制的难治性肾性继发性甲状旁腺功能亢进症 (SHPT) 的重要手段, 但 PTX 术后仍有可能发生永久性甲状旁腺功能减退, 无动力性骨病或难治性骨软化症, 且国内尚缺乏对 PTX 术后远期的疗效观察的研究。本研究进一步评价 PTX 治疗难治性肾性 SHPT 的安全性与近远期疗效。

方法: 纳入 2011 年 1 月—2014 年 12 月在安徽医科大学第二附属医院行 PTX 治疗的 139 例伴有难治性肾性 SHPT 的维持性透析患者。收集患者术前及术后 3 d、6 个月及 1、2、3 年的临床资料、血全段甲状旁腺激素 (iPTH)、血钙、血磷、血红蛋白 (Hb) 及红细胞压积 (Hct) 等, 观察并记录术后症状缓解情况、术后并发症和随访情况。

结果: 139 例患者的 PTX 手术成功率为 95.7% (133/139), 术中共计切除甲状旁腺腺体 537 枚, 平均切除 3.86 枚/例。12 例 (8.6%) 术后发生一过性喉返神经损伤, 其中声音嘶哑 9 例 (6.5%), 饮水呛咳 3 例 (2.2%), 未予处理术后 3 个月内均自行好转。术后低钙血症或缺乏维生素 D 者 120 例 (86.3%), 给予西那卡塞、补钙及补充活性维生素 D 治疗后得到有效控制。全组未发生切口感染、出血、窒息及甲状旁腺功能减退等外科并发症。患者的贫血状况均有不同程度地改善, Hb 和 Hct 术后 6 个月明显升高并在随访期间保持稳定; 术后 iPTH 明显降低, 术后 3 d 的血钙、磷、钙磷乘积水平最低, 随访 3 年仍低于手术前, 所有变化与术前均有统计学差异 (均 $P < 0.05$)。随访期间无死亡病例。患者术前的骨痛、顽固性皮肤瘙痒、失眠、异位钙化、肌无力伴萎缩症状在术后 1 d 即明显缓解; 身高缩短、骨骼畸形患者随访期间无进行性加重; 纳差、全身营养状况及自理能力术后 3 个月内不同程度地改善。11 例 (7.9%) 持续性 SHPT, 包括 4 例 (2.9%) 术中未完全切除甲状旁腺腺体, 1 例 (0.7%) 术中 1 枚腺体较小而未切除完全, 6 例 (4.3%) 术后检查存在纵隔异位甲状旁腺。随访期间, 5 例 (3.5%) 腺体未切除完全者的 iPTH 均 > 800 pg/mL, 肌无力及顽固性皮肤瘙痒临床症状明显, 再次行 PTX; 6 例 (4.3%) 存在异位甲状旁腺腺体者, 因手术风险较大患者拒绝再次手术, 予以药物治疗; 8 例 (5.8%) 术后复发, 其中 6 例 (4.3%) 系前臂移植体复发所致, 均在局麻下行前臂皮下移植体切除; 2 例 (1.4%) 系颈部原位残留腺体过度增生, 予以二次手术, 术后症状缓解。所有进行二次手术的患者在随访结束时无明显的临床症状, 均未复发。

结论: PTX 可改善难治性肾性 SHPT 患者临床症状、贫血及钙磷代谢, 且近远期疗效均较好, 是治疗难治性 SHPT 的安全有效方法。

关键词

甲状旁腺切除术; 甲状旁腺功能亢进症, 继发性; 甲状旁腺激素

中图分类号: R653

基金项目: 安徽高校省级科学研究基金资助项目 (KJ2013Z155)。

收稿日期: 2020-03-03; **修订日期:** 2020-04-19。

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Safety and short- and long-term efficacy of parathyroidectomy for refractory renal secondary hyperparathyroidism

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Parathyroidectomy (PTX) is an important treatment method for the refractory renal secondary hyperparathyroidism (SHPT) not controlled by drugs. However, permanent hypoparathyroidism, adynamic bone disease or refractory osteomalacia may probably occur after PTX, and the studies regarding its long-term efficacy are still limited in our country. Therefore, this study was designated to further evaluate the safety as well as the short- and long-term therapeutic effect of PTX on refractory renal SHPT.

Methods: One-hundred and thirty-nine patients with refractory renal SHPT depend on long-term dialysis who received PTX in the Second Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University from January 2011 to December 2014 were recruited. The clinical data and blood parameters that included intact parathyroid hormone (iPTH), calcium, phosphorus, hemoglobin (Hb) and hematocrit (Hct) were collected before operation and 3 d, 6 months, 1 year, 2 years and 3 years after operation. Meanwhile, the degree of symptom relief, postoperative complications and follow-up conditions were observed and recorded.

Results: The success rate of PTX in 139 patients was 95.7% (133/139). The total number of parathyroid glands removed during operation was 537, and the average number of the parathyroid glands removed per case was 3.86. Transient recurrent laryngeal nerve injury occurred in 12 patients (8.6%) after operation, including hoarseness in 9 cases (6.5%) and choking cough when drinking water in 3 cases (2.2%), which were all recovered spontaneously without treatment within 3 months. Postoperative hypocalcemia or vitamin D deficiency occurred in 120 patients (86.3%), which were effectively controlled after treatment with cinacalcet, calcium supplementation, and active vitamin D supplementation. No surgical complications such as wound infection, bleeding, asphyxia, and hypothyroidism occurred in the whole group of patients. The anemia parameters in all patients were improved by different degrees, and the values of Hb and Hct were increased significantly at 6 months after surgery and remained stable during the follow-up period; postoperative iPTH level was significantly reduced, and the blood levels of calcium, phosphorus and calcium-phosphorus product reached the lowest at 3 d after operation, which were still lower than those before operation during the follow-up for 3 years. and all the changes were statistically different from preoperative conditions (all $P < 0.05$). No death occurred during the follow-up. The preoperative symptoms of the patients such as bone pain, intractable skin itching, insomnia, ectopic calcification, muscle weakness with atrophy were significantly relieved within 1 day after surgery; there were no progressive exacerbation in patients with height shrinkage or skeletal deformities during follow-up; the anorexia, and general nutritional status and self-care ability were improved to varying degrees within 3 months after surgery. Eleven patients (7.9%) showed sustained SHPT, of whom 4 cases (2.9%) had incomplete removal of the parathyroid glands during operation, and 1 case (0.7%) had a parathyroid small gland that failed to remove during operation and 6 cases (4.3%) had mediastinal ectopic parathyroid glands which were identified by postoperative examination. During the follow-up period, the iPTH levels in 5 patients (3.5%) with unremoved glands all were higher than 800 pg/mL, with obvious symptoms of muscle weakness and intractable skin itching, and PTX was performed again; 6 patients (4.3%) had ectopic parathyroid glands were given medical treatment, because they refused to be re-operated for the greater risk of surgery; recurrence occurred in 8 patients (5.8%) after operation, of whom 6 cases (4.3%) were caused by the recurrence of the forearm grafts, which were all resected under local anesthesia, and 2 cases (1.4%) were caused by the excessive hyperplasia of the residual glands in the neck, which were treated by second operation, and then the symptoms were improved. All patients undergoing second surgery had no obvious clinical symptoms

or recurrence at the end of follow-up.

Conclusion: PXT can improve the clinical symptoms, and the anemia parameters as well as the calcium and phosphorus metabolism in patients with refractory renal SHPT, with favorable short-term efficacy and long-term efficacy. So, it is a safe and effective method for the treatment of refractory renal SHPT.

Key words

Parathyroidectomy; Hyperparathyroidism, Secondary; Parathyroid Hormone

CLC number: R653

肾性继发性甲状旁腺功能亢进症 (secondary hyperparathyroidism, SHPT) 普遍存在于慢性肾脏病患者中, 尤其是维持性透析患者^[1-2]。基于权衡假说 (trade-off hypothesis)^[3], SHPT的肾功能下降, 导致甲状旁腺过度增生、全段甲状旁腺激素 (intact parathyroid hormone, iPTH) 分泌异常增多, 引起并加重钙磷代谢紊乱, 血管及软组织出现钙化, 表现为骨关节疼痛、肌无力、骨骼畸形和心血管和软组织转移性钙化, 如Saglikar综合征, 增加了患者心血管病死率和全因病死率^[4-5]。

对于早期的肾性SHPT, 内科药物治疗 (诸如磷结合剂、活性维生素D类似物、拟钙剂等) 尚可控制血钙、血磷及iPTH在目标值范围内, 改善骨关节疼痛等临床症状。但对晚期难治性肾性SHPT, 尽管治疗也已有显著进展, 但仍有至少15%的患者对药物治疗不敏感, 长期地暴露在高磷血症和 (或) 高钙血症、高iPTH水平下, 无法抑制, 同时即使部分患者接受拟钙剂有一定疗效, 但拟钙剂价格昂贵, 停药后容易复发, 患者的接受度相对较低等原因, 对此, 国内外的专家也积极提倡晚期难治性肾性SHPT患者尽早接受手术治疗以改善临床症状, 缓解病情进一步恶化^[6-7], 如Kim等^[8]对从2002—2011年美国肾脏数据系统报告的研究显示, 随着手术治疗的普及, SHPT患者自2002年的病死率从1.7%降至2011年的0.8%。数十年来, 临床常见的手术治疗包括甲状旁腺次全切除术、甲状旁腺切除术 (parathyroidectomy, PTX) 及PTX加自体前臂移植术^[9-11], 与甲状旁腺次全切除术及PTX加自体前臂移植术相比, PTX术后iPTH、钙和磷水平稳定, 安全性较高, 因而PTX也是临床外科治疗SHPT的主要手段。PTX是在神经及神经丛阻滞等区域麻醉下切除甲状旁腺, 但PTX术后仍有可能发生永久性甲状旁腺功能减退, 无动力性骨病或难治性骨软化症, 且国内尚缺乏对PTX术后远期的疗效观察的研究, 故本研

究评估分析139例行PTX治疗并随访3年的伴有难治性肾性SHPT的维持性透析患者的临床资料, 进一步探讨手术的疗效与安全性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

纳入2011年1月—2014年12月于安徽医科大学第二附属医院行PTX治疗的139例伴有难治性肾性SHPT的维持性透析患者为研究对象。入选标准^[2, 12]:

(1) iPTH>800 pg/mL; (2) 降磷、骨化三醇冲击等药物治疗无效和 (或) 加强透析无效的高钙血症和 (或) 高磷血症; (3) 伴有严重临床症状, 如骨痛、皮肤瘙痒、肌无力等; (4) 影像学检查 (如颈部彩色超声) 显示至少1枚甲状旁腺增大 (直径>1 cm), 且有丰富的血流信号; (5) 近期无肾移植手术可能者。其中(1)~(4)是行手术治疗的必要指征。排除标准: (1) 恶性肿瘤, 如甲状旁腺癌; (2) 严重心肺疾病不能耐受手术者; (3) 感染或炎症状态; (4) 有颈部放疗或手术史者; (5) 既往行PTX复发者; (6) 术后行肾移植者。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 术前处理 维持性血透患者常规行血液透析治疗, 术前1 d加做1次。维持性腹透患者继续以往透析方案。所有患者术前均需完善血常规、凝血四项、肝肾功能电解质、铁代谢、免疫十项、甲状腺激素五项、iPTH、25羟维生素D; 心肺功能检查、颈部甲状旁腺彩色超声及甲状旁腺同位素^{99m}Tc-甲氧基异丁基异腈双时相扫描等检查。

1.2.2 手术方法 入选患者均于全麻下取颈部横向弧形切口, 仔细查找甲状旁腺腺体。找全4枚腺体者, 取出并按照部位标示送检进行病理证实, 取较小体积、病理类型为弥漫性增生的腺体, 置于4℃林格氏液中, 切成1~2 mm³的小块, 选取10~30小片种植在非动脉-静脉内瘘的前臂的皮

下；未找全4枚腺体者，不在前臂皮下种植。

1.2.3 术后处理 术后加强对患者生命体征的关注，注意有无呛咳、四肢麻木、呼吸困难等情况。给予西那卡塞治疗，25 mg/次，餐后口服，1次/d，根据患者情况2周调整1次剂量，每日的最大给药量75 mg，连续给药3个月。为了防止出现低钙血症，术后2~3 d内每隔4~6 h复测血钙。当出现低血钙，予以口服碳酸钙或静脉输注葡萄糖酸钙（元素钙1.2~3.6 g/d）、口服骨化三醇。上述方案无效时，立即静脉泵入10%葡萄糖酸钙（10 mL/h），加之高钙透析液进行透析，使得血清总钙浓度达到2.1~2.5 mmol/L。

1.2.4 观察指标和疗效判定 收集患者术前及术后3 d、6个月及1、2、3年血生化指标[iPTH、血钙、血磷、血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)及红细胞压积(hematocrit, Hct)]，观察并记录术后临床症状及症状的缓解情况、术后并发症和随访情况。患者术后即刻测得血清iPTH下降率超过术前50%提示手术成功^[13]。持续性SHPT^[14]是指患者术后第3天血清iPTH>210 pg/mL(3倍参考值上限，iPTH参考值范围为10~69 pg/mL)；复发定义为术后6个月血清iPTH>300 pg/mL伴有骨关节疼痛、皮肤瘙痒等症状^[15]。

1.3 统计学处理

应用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行分析，所有数据均进行正态性检验。定量资料以均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)来表示，手术前后各生化指标之间比较用单因素重复测量方差分析， $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料

139例患者中男90例，女49例；年龄(47.5 ± 8.8)岁；透析龄(94.0 ± 41.2)个月；合并慢性肾炎106例，高血压肾损害19例，糖尿病2例和其他12例；临床表现为骨痛110例，骨骼畸形14例，皮肤瘙痒32例，身高缩短23例；血钙(2.41 ± 0.24) mol/L，血磷(2.12 ± 0.58) mol/L，iPTH($1\ 764.16 \pm 629.13$) pg/mL，钙磷乘积(63.17 ± 15.70) mg^2/dL^2 ，Hb(108.59 ± 21.95) g/L，Hct(33.32 ± 6.96)% (表1)。

表1 患者的基线资料

Table 1 The general information of the patients

资料	数值
性别[n(%)]	
男	90(64.7)
女	49(35.3)
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	47.5 ± 8.8
透析龄(月, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	94.0 ± 41.2
透析方式[n(%)]	
血透	128(92.1)
腹透	11(7.9)
原发病[n(%)]	
慢性肾炎	106(76.3)
高血压肾损害	19(13.7)
糖尿病	2(1.4)
其他	12(8.3)
临床症状[n(%)]	
骨痛	110(79.1)
骨骼畸形	14(10.1)
皮肤瘙痒	32(23.0)
身高缩短	23(16.5)
血生化指标($\bar{x} \pm s$)	
血钙(mmol/L)	2.41 ± 0.24
血磷(mmol/L)	2.12 ± 0.58
iPTH(pg/mL)	1 764.16 ± 629.13
钙磷乘积(mg^2/dL^2)	63.17 ± 15.70
Hb(g/L)	108.59 ± 21.95
Hct(%)	33.32 ± 6.96

2.2 手术及并发症情况

139例患者行PTX治疗，术中共计切除甲状旁腺腺体537枚，平均切除3.86枚甲状旁腺腺体，手术成功率为95.7%(133/139)。12例(8.6%)术后发生一过性喉返神经损伤，其中声音嘶哑9例(6.5%)，饮水呛咳3例(2.2%)，未予处理术后3个月内均自行好转。术后低钙血症或缺乏维生素D者合计120例(86.3%)，临床表现为四肢末端及口腔周围麻木，个别案例手足抽搐，血钙为1.80~2.01 mmol/L，给予西那卡塞、补钙及补充活性维生素D治疗后得到有效控制。此外，本研究未发生切口感染、出血、窒息及甲状腺功能减退等外科并发症。

2.3 Hb和Hct改善情况

与术前相比，患者的贫血状况均有不同程度地改善。Hb和Hct术后6个月明显升高并在随访期间保持稳定(图1)。

2.4 生化指标改善情况

与术前比较，术后iPTH显著降低，术后3 d的血钙、磷、钙磷乘积水平最低，随访3年仍低于手术前，差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.001$) (表2)。

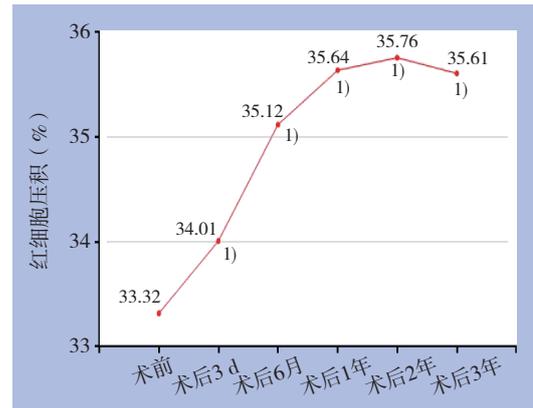
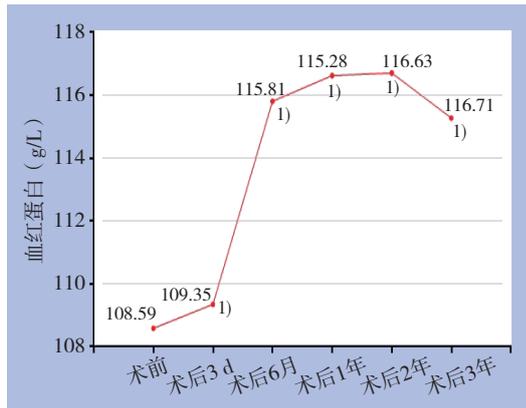


图1 患者术前和术后血红蛋白和红细胞压积 注: 1) 与术前比较, P<0.05

Figure 1 Hb and Hct of the patients before and after operation Note: 1) P<0.05 vs. preoperative value

表2 患者术前术后各生化指标变化 (n=139, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Changes in biochemical indexes of patients before and after operation (n=139, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标	术前	术后3d	术后6个月	术后1年	术后2年	术后3年	重复测量方差分析	
							F	P
血钙 (mmol/L)	2.41 ± 0.24	1.48 ± 0.19 ¹⁾	1.96 ± 0.34 ¹⁾	2.04 ± 0.35 ¹⁾	2.07 ± 0.28 ¹⁾	2.17 ± 0.30 ¹⁾	157.624	<0.001
血磷 (mmol/L)	2.12 ± 0.58	1.03 ± 0.39 ¹⁾	1.30 ± 0.59 ¹⁾	1.42 ± 0.61 ¹⁾	1.65 ± 0.51 ¹⁾	1.72 ± 0.52 ¹⁾	68.381	<0.001
iPTH (pg/mL)	1764.16 ± 69.13	156.35 ± 52.03 ¹⁾	248.84 ± 341.44 ¹⁾	199.73 ± 303.87 ¹⁾	165.41 ± 250.75 ¹⁾	147.56 ± 311.86 ¹⁾	925.287	<0.001
钙磷乘积 (mg ² /dL ²)	63.17 ± 15.70	18.90 ± 11.36 ¹⁾	31.58 ± 16.42 ¹⁾	35.26 ± 15.83 ¹⁾	42.40 ± 14.85 ¹⁾	46.81 ± 18.66 ¹⁾	128.320	<0.001

注: 1) 与术前比较, P<0.001; 本院 iPTH 最高测定上限为 2 500 pg/mL, 超过者按 2 500 pg/mL 计算

Note: 1) P<0.001 vs. preoperative level; The maximal upper limit of iPTH in our hospital is 2 500 pg/mL, if exceeding this value, it will be recorded as 2 500 pg/mL

2.5 术后及随访情况

随访期间无死亡案例。患者术前的骨痛、顽固性皮肤瘙痒、失眠、异位钙化、肌无力伴萎缩症状在术后1d即明显缓解, 身高缩短、骨骼畸形患者随访期间无进行性加重, 纳差、全身营养状况及自理能力术后3个月内不同程度地改善, 术前2例(1.4%)不能行走患者, 术后1年可独立行走, 术前1例(0.7%)表现为严重Sagliker综合征的患者, 术后面部变形未继续加重且较术前有所恢复。

11例(7.9%)持续性SHPT(包含6例手术失败者)如下: 4例(2.9%)术中切除甲状旁腺腺体少于4枚, 1例(0.7%)术中切除4枚甲状旁腺腺体(其中1枚腺体较小而未切除完全), 其余6例(4.3%)术后检查存在纵隔异位甲状旁腺。随访期间, 5例(3.5%)腺体未切除完全者, iPTH均>800 pg/mL, 肌无力及顽固性皮肤瘙痒临床症状明显, 再次行PTX, 症状缓解, iPTH均降低, 6例(4.3%)存在异位甲状旁腺腺体者, iPTH均>800 pg/mL合并贫血, 因手术风险较大患者拒绝再次手术, 予以药物治疗。8例(5.8%)术后复发,

均发生在随访6个月以上, iPTH均>800 pg/mL, 其中6例(4.3%)证实系前臂移植物复发所致, 均在局麻下行前臂皮下移植物切除, 术后均iPTH<69 pg/mL, 2例(1.4%)系颈部原位残留腺体过度增生, 予以二次手术, 术后症状缓解。所有进行二次手术的患者在随访结束时无明显的临床症状, 均未复发。

3 讨论

随着透析技术与肾脏移植技术的不断成熟与发展, 终末期肾病患者的生存时间逐渐延长。终末期肾病往往伴有矿物质及骨代谢的紊乱, 典型的病理生理变化表现为低钙、高磷、活性维生素D缺乏等, 从而触发甲状旁腺细胞过度增殖并与甲状腺紧密粘连, 分泌过多的PTH, 其中最常见且严重的并发症就是难治性肾性继发性甲状旁腺功能亢进症, 它可导致全身多系统损害, 引起骨痛、骨骼畸形、皮肤瘙痒、不宁腿综合征、心脑血管发生事件等, 严重影响患者生活质量, 增加了全因病死亡率^[16]。

本研究结果显示, 难治性肾性SHPT患者接受PTX治疗可以快速且明显的减轻术前骨痛、皮肤瘙痒等继发性甲状旁腺功能亢进的症状, 显著降低iPTH, 明显改善钙磷代谢。研究中, 患者骨痛、皮肤瘙痒症状在术后1 d即明显缓解, 血钙、血磷于术后3 d降至最低, 之后有所上升, 考虑是因为术前受损骨的骨重建修复完成, 钙盐流入骨组织减少, 术后积极给予西那卡塞、补充钙剂及活性维生素D治疗有关。随访3年, iPTH、血钙、血磷及钙磷乘积水平始终低于术前, 术后未出现切口感染、出血等严重外科并发症, 可见PTX治疗难治性肾性SHPT是安全有效, 明显改善患者预后。

低钙血症是PTX术后常见的并发症, 本研究中其发生率为86.3%, 高于以往相关研究的报告^[17-18]。考虑可能与接受甲状旁腺切除术的时机过晚有关, 长期的钙磷代谢紊乱使得骨病病程较重, 破骨活性高于成骨, 骨受损严重, 术后短期内骨修复需要调动机体内大量矿物质元素, 处于严重的“骨饥渴”状态, 尽管术后补充了钙剂, 但术后肠道吸收钙减少。因此, 一方面, 对于晚期SHPT患者(骨受损严重、透析时间长、术前高血iPTH水平), 术前可以预防性补钙, 术后严密监测, 如出现低钙血症, 积极静脉和(或)口服补钙、高钙透析液透析等处理使得血钙水平在正常值范围内^[19]; 另一方面, 对于SHPT患者, 一旦符合PTX指证(iPTH>800 pg/mL), 尽早进行手术, 不仅有助于尽早改善症状, 而且还可降低术后并发症。与其他国家相比, 国内符合PTX手术指证且接受PTX手术的患者仅有2%接受PTX手术治疗, 与澳大利亚、美国及日本等国接受手术比例13%~9%形成鲜明比较, 这也是国内SHPT患者预后较差的原因之一^[1]。

不少研究^[20-22]指出, 高iPTH水平与慢性肾脏病患者的顽固性贫血有关联。本研究结果显示, 与术前比较, 血红蛋白和红细胞压积于术后3 d明显升高, 且在随访期间保持稳定, 其可能原因考虑为行PTX治疗后, 患者体内的血iPTH水平大幅下降, 从而减轻了骨髓抑制、改善了骨髓纤维化、改善了红细胞脆性、增加了内源性红细胞生成素(erythropoietin, EPO)、上调了EPO受体。另外, 术后1周的iPTH也与患者的预后密切相关, Xi等^[12]研究显示, 将术后1周的iPTH分成 ≤ 20 pg/mL、21~150 pg/mL、151~600 pg/mL和>600 pg/mL 4个亚组, 经11年的随访显示, 术后1周的iPTH>600 pg/mL的全因病死率最高, 达到

29.03%, 术后iPTH的最合适水平为21~150 pg/mL, 11年的全因病死率为3.54%。本研究术后3 d的iPTH为(156.35 ± 52.03) pg/mL, 但部分患者的iPTH略高于150 pg/mL, 与手术失败、手术未完全切除及异位甲状旁腺腺体有关, 一定程度地解释了随访期间部分患者再次接受手术的原因。

持续性SHPT、术后复发是PTX术后的严重并发症, 常见原因可能有: 术中甲状腺分离暴露的机械性刺激、切除不完全、异位的甲状旁腺、移植物过度增生等。本研究中, 5例(3.5%)术中切除腺体不完全致出现持续性SHPT, 6例(4.3%)因存在异位甲状旁腺致持续性SHPT, 8例(5.8%)因腺体过度增生致复发。近年来, 在^{99m}Tc-MIBI引导下进行甲状旁腺切除术逐渐被应用于临床, 它是利用了术中发生功能亢进的甲状旁腺组织的放射性计数远大于周围组织的原理, 在术中可以帮助定位及确认过度增生的甲状旁腺组织。冯嘉麟等^[23]已证实在^{99m}Tc-MIBI引导下行甲状旁腺切除术可以更好地发现异位的甲状旁腺, 提高手术成功率。另有研究^[24]指出, 术前进行精确定位甲状旁腺, 术中耐心寻找腺体, 术中监测iPTH水平均有助于完全切除甲状旁腺。术后长期随访, 定期复查血钙、磷及iPTH, 根据复查结果及时调整治疗方案, 也可有效降低术后复发。

除了持续性SHPT、术后复发, 甲状旁腺切除术后还可发生喉返神经损伤(永久性)、感染、心血管事件及甲状腺功能减退等并发症, 一方面与纳入案例较少、外源性甲状腺激素服用过量及施术者经验丰富, 手术技能娴熟有关; 另一方面, 上述并发症多为自限性, 最多持续1个月, 大多数可自行消失或改善, 比较容易被忽略, 因此后续的研究有必要增加随访频率, 教育患者密切关注上述并发症, 及时给与对症治疗, 改善生活质量, 分析甲状旁腺切除术对于伴有难治性肾性SHPT的维持性透析患者长期的影响。

本研究的不足及展望: 本文纳入的案例多为透析龄比较短的患者, 平均透析龄为94.0个月, 即为7.8年, 139例伴有难治性肾性SHPT的维持性透析患者大多数的透析龄未超过10年。报道^[25]显示, 日本透析10年以上需要接受PTX的患者比率仅为10%, 尽管是地区性的抽样, 但本文结果提示我国与日本的同样是维持性透析患者的生活质量及生存状况存在较大差异, 主要原因有以下几方面^[26-28]: (1) 两国的PTX指证不同, 日本行PTX的

iPTH>600 pg/mL, 但我国的指证为iPTH>800 pg/mL, 随着iPTH水平的增高, 血清的钙磷管理的难度增大。(2) 患者食文化、保健意识、经济基础、用药干预、体内电解质平衡、用药依从性等均存在差异。针对上述的不同, 仍有必要分析和跟进国内维持性透析患者的治疗。(3) 本文纳入的样本量相对较少, 且样本的地区来源较为复杂, 影响病情发展的因素较多, 且错综交织相互影响, 以iPTH为例, 一般认为, 术后远期的iPTH应降至正常范围或<300 pg/mL为术后远期疗效肯定, 但研究中除了二次PTX及异位甲状旁腺腺体等拒绝二次手术的患者, 还有个别患者, 尽管没有出现典型的症状, 但iPTH>300 pg/mL, 这类患者的现状是否与饮食控制不佳有待确认, 进一步的研究有必要增大样本量, 延长随访时间, 可能会有更多发现。

综上所述, PTX成功率高, 可高效缓解骨痛、皮肤瘙痒等临床症状, 长期改善贫血、降低血钙磷及甲状旁腺素水平, 疗效显著。

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(本文编辑 宋涛)

本文引用格式: 余慧, 张森, 郝丽, 等. 甲状旁腺切除术用于难治性肾性继发性甲状旁腺功能亢进的安全性及近远期疗效[J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2020, 29(5):581–588. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005–6947.2020.05.009

Cite this article as: Yu H, Zhang S, Hao L, et al. Safety and short- and long-term efficacy of parathyroidectomy for refractory renal secondary hyperparathyroidism[J]. Chin J Gen Surg, 2020, 29(5):581–588. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005–6947.2020.05.009