



机器人辅助根治性前列腺切除术中保留盆底稳定结构的 中长期尿控效果分析*

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【摘要】目的 探讨以保留盆底稳定结构为核心的PPSS(pelvic-peritoneal structure-sparing)技术对机器人辅助根治性前列腺切除术(robot-assisted radical prostatectomy, RARP)后尿控功能恢复的中长期影响。**方法** 本研究为单中心回顾性队列研究,纳入2017年10月-2018年5月期间由同一术者行RARP的82例患者。根据手术方式分为PPSS组($n=53$)与非PPSS组($n=29$),两组患者基线资料具有可比性。非PPSS组采用标准术式;PPSS组通过保留盆底结构及尖部冷刀分离保护尿道功能。术后随访最长7年,以每日使用0~1片护垫定义为尿控恢复,评估时间点为术后3个月、6个月、1年、2年及截至2025年7月的末次随访。采用Kaplan-Meier法比较两组尿控恢复率,并采用Cox回归分析影响因素。**结果** 中位随访时间为1 178 d(范围1~2 743 d)。术后3个月和6个月,PPSS组尿控恢复率分别为71.6%和75.4%,高于非PPSS组的44.8%和48.2%($P=0.030$, $P=0.025$);术后1年及以后两组恢复率差异无统计学意义。多因素Cox回归分析显示,PPSS术式[风险比(hazard ratio, HR)=2.59, 95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI): 1.39~4.81, $P=0.002$]和年龄($HR=0.94$, 95%CI: 0.91~0.97, $P=0.001$)是尿控恢复的独立预测因素。**结论** PPSS技术在不增加阳性切缘率的前提下可改善患者术后早期尿控,尽管对长期尿控无显著优势,但仍有助于提升患者术后生活质量,具有一定的临床价值。

【关键词】 前列腺癌 机器人辅助根治性前列腺切除术 盆底结构 尿控恢复 PPSS技术

Mid- to Long-Term Urinary Continence Outcomes of Pelvic-Peritoneal Structure-Sparing Technique in Robot-Assisted Radical Prostatectomy

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[Abstract] Objective To evaluate the mid- to long-term effects of the pelvic-peritoneal structure-sparing (PPSS) technique, which aims to preserve the stability of pelvic floor structures, on urinary continence recovery after robot-assisted radical prostatectomy (RARP). **Methods** This single-center retrospective cohort study included 82 patients who underwent RARP between October 2017 and May 2018, all operated on by the same surgeon. Patients were divided into a PPSS group ($n=53$) and a non-PPSS group ($n=29$). Standard RARP was performed in the non-PPSS group, whereas the PPSS group involved preservation of pelvic floor structures and cold-knife apical dissection for urethral function protection. Baseline characteristics were comparable between the two groups. Follow-up lasted up to 7 years. Urinary continence was defined as the use of 0-1 pad per day and was assessed at 3, 6, 12, 24 months postoperatively and at the last follow-up (July 2025). Kaplan-Meier analysis and Cox regression were used to compare continence recovery rates and identify influencing factors. **Results** The median follow-up duration was 1 178 days (range: 1-2 743 days). The PPSS group had significantly higher continence recovery rates at 3 and 6 months (71.6% and 75.4%) compared with the non-PPSS group (44.8% and 48.2%; $P=0.030$ and $P=0.025$, respectively), while no significant difference was observed at 12 months and thereafter. Multivariate Cox regression analysis showed that the PPSS technique (hazard ratio [HR] = 2.59, 95% CI: 1.39-4.81, $P=0.002$) and age ($HR=0.94$, 95% CI: 0.91-0.97, $P=0.001$) were independent predictors of continence recovery. **Conclusion** The PPSS technique improves early postoperative urinary continence without increasing the rate of positive surgical margins. Although it does not significantly enhance long-term continence, it may still contribute positively to patients' postoperative quality of life.

[Key words] Prostate cancer Robot-assisted radical prostatectomy Pelvic-peritoneal structure
Urinary continence recovery PPSS technique

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前列腺癌是影响男性健康的主要恶性肿瘤之一,近年来其发病率持续上升,已成为全球关注的焦点。据中国国家癌症中心数据,自2000年以来,我国男性前列腺癌的发病率和死亡率呈显著上升趋势,截至2022年,发病率已达18.61/10万^[1]。随着人口老龄化加剧,前列腺癌的治疗和术后生活质量日益受到重视,其中术后尿控功能是衡量恢复质量的重要指标,对老年患者影响尤为显著^[2]。

目前,机器人辅助腹腔镜根治性前列腺切除术(robot-assisted radical prostatectomy, RARP)已成为局限性前列腺癌的主要手术方式之一,在微创程度、术中视野和术后恢复方面较传统开放手术具有明显优势^[3]。研究显示,RARP可减少术中出血、缩短住院时间,并达到良好的肿瘤控制^[4-5]。然而,术后功能恢复(如尿控与勃起功能)仍存在一定争议,特别是针对长期尿控恢复的研究相对较少^[6]。

尿控功能的恢复涉及复杂的解剖结构,包括括约肌、神经血管束、Denonvilliers筋膜以及盆底肌肉等^[7]。近年来,外科医生不断改良RARP技术,旨在最大程度保留关键解剖结构以改善术后功能恢复。已有研究指出,保留盆底结构(如耻骨前列腺韧带、盆内筋膜和背深静脉复合体等)可显著提升早期尿控恢复效果^[8]。本团队提出的以保留盆底稳定结构为核心理念的PPSS(pelvic-peritoneal structure-sparing)技术,代表了一种新的功能保护路径^[9]。与传统的膀胱前列腺肌(vesicoprostatic muscle, VPM)重建不同,PPSS更强调保留原始解剖的完整性,尤其是不切开盆底筋膜及其相关结构。前期研究已证实PPSS可改善术后漏尿情况,但其在长期尿控恢复中的作用尚不明确^[9-10]。为此,本研究通过延长术后随访时间,比较PPSS与传统RARP术式在长期尿控恢复方面的差异,旨在为术式选择与尿控管理提供更具实证价值的依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究为单中心回顾性队列研究,共纳入2017年10月-2018年5月期间接受RARP治疗的前列腺癌患者82例,所有手术均由同一术者完成。根据手术方式分为PPSS组($n=53$)和非PPSS组($n=29$)。纳入标准:①术前经穿刺活检确诊为前列腺癌,影像学(CT或MRI)评估临床分期为T1c~T4期;②手术全程顺利完成,未中途转为开放或传统腹腔镜手术;③术后可随访7年,并能配合完成随访调查。排除标准:①术前存在尿失禁或其他泌尿系统功能障碍;②临床随访资料不完整或丢失。两组患者在年龄、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、术前前列腺特异抗原(prostate specific antigen, PSA)水平、国际

泌尿病理学会(International Society of Urological Pathology, ISUP)前列腺癌分级、临床分期等术前基本资料方面差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》的原则,所有患者在术前均已签署手术知情同意书。本研究方案经四川大学华西医院伦理委员会审批通过(批准号2024-2244)。

1.2 手术方法

非PPSS术式(传统RARP术式):患者经气管插管全身麻醉,取头低足高仰卧位,经腹腔镜入路建立气腹并安放机械臂。术中依次进行以下操作:清除膀胱前脂肪、切开后盆内筋膜、分离肛提肌、离断耻骨前列腺韧带、缝扎背深静脉复合体、离断膀胱颈与尿道、切开Denonvilliers筋膜、分离前列腺背侧筋膜、行Rocco缝合、吻合尿道与膀胱颈。

PPSS术式^[9-10]:在基本步骤基础上,主要改良包括:不切开后盆内筋膜及其腱弓结构;保留耻骨前列腺韧带;不缝扎背深静脉复合体,完整保留Denonvilliers筋膜;应用冷刀分离前列腺后方尖部,尽可能保留功能性尿道长度及精阜部尿道;尿道-膀胱颈口吻合采用“4针外翻+8针缝合”方式。

1.3 随访方法与观察指标

所有患者于术后拔除尿管后3个月开始进行尿控评估,通过电话或门诊方式随访至2025年7月,最长随访时间为7年。依据欧洲泌尿外科协会的推荐,每日使用0~1片护垫是社会人群可接受的尿控水平,因此我们将尿控恢复定义为每日使用0~1片护垫^[11]。记录的时间点包括:术后3个月、6个月、1年、2年,直至2025年7月的末次随访。其他观察指标包括:年龄、BMI、糖尿病及高血压病史、Gleason评分、经尿道前列腺电切术(TURP)史、术前及术后PSA水平、术后病理参数(如切缘状态等)。此外,于术后90 d和180 d通过电话随访,采用国际尿失禁咨询问卷简表(International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire-Short Form, ICIQ-SF)评估患者的尿控功能。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 27.0统计软件进行数据分析。计数资料以例数(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法;连续资料根据分布特征以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 或中位数(四分位间距)表示,符合正态分布者采用独立样本 t 检验,非正态分布者采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。

尿控恢复率采用Kaplan-Meier法绘制累计恢复概率曲线,并通过log-rank检验比较两组间尿控恢复时间的差异。为控制潜在混杂因素的影响,进一步将与尿控恢复相关的临床变量纳入多因素Cox比例风险回归模型,计算风险比(hazard ratio, HR)及其95%置信区间(confidence

interval, CI), 以评估PPSS术式对尿控恢复的独立影响, 多因素Cox模型中包含以下混杂协变量: 手术方式、年龄、BMI、糖尿病史、高血压病史、术前雄激素剥夺治疗 (androgen deprivation therapy, ADT)、术后阳性切缘及术前PSA水平。所有检验均为双侧检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床基线资料比较

PPSS组患者的平均年龄为(69.34±6.41)岁, 非PPSS组

为(66.76±10.92)岁, 两组间差异无统计学意义($P = 0.181$)。两组患者在术前PSA水平、BMI、糖尿病及高血压病史、临床T分期、ISUP分级等基线特征方面差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。同时, 术后切缘阳性率及住院时间亦无显著差异(均 $P > 0.05$), 提示两组在术前及术后基本临床特征方面具有良好的可比性。术后90 d时, 两组患者ICIQ-SF评分差异无统计学意义($P = 0.265$)。术后180 d时, 两组中位数评分分别为5.0(0~7.25)和8.0(0~11.5), 组间差异具有统计学意义($P = 0.041$)。具体数据见表1。

表 1 非PPSS组与PPSS组患者的基本信息比较
Table 1 Comparison of baseline characteristics between non-PPSS and PPSS groups

Variable	Non-PPSS ($n = 29$)	PPSS ($n = 53$)	P
Age/yr., $\bar{x} \pm s$	66.76 $\pm$ 10.92	69.34 $\pm$ 6.41	0.181
PSA/(ng/mL) ^a	8.45 (3.70, 16.53)	16.37 (2.08, 28.27)	0.274
BMI/(kg/m ²), $\bar{x} \pm s$	23.84 $\pm$ 3.09	24.48 $\pm$ 4.92	0.526
Postoperative hospital stay/d, $\bar{x} \pm s$	6.52 $\pm$ 3.61	5.98 $\pm$ 2.81	0.458
Diabetes/case (%)	6 (20.7)	9 (17.0)	0.907
Hypertension/case (%)	7 (24.1)	18 (34.0)	0.501
ISUP grade/case (%)			0.163
Grade 1	1 (3.4)	6 (11.3)	
Grade 2	13 (44.8)	13 (24.5)	
Grade 3	5 (17.2)	19 (35.8)	
Grade 4	3 (10.3)	6 (11.3)	
Grade 5	7 (24.1)	9 (17.0)	
Clinical T stage/case (%)			0.940
T ₁ -T ₂	19 (65.5)	35 (66.0)	
T ₃ -T ₄	10 (34.5)	18 (34.0)	
Neoadjuvant ADT/case (%)	10 (34.5)	14 (26.4)	0.607
PSM/case (%)	14 (50.0)	19 (35.8)	0.320
TURP history/case (%)			1.000
Yes	2 (6.9)	4 (7.5)	
No	27 (93.1)	49 (92.5)	
ICIQ-SF score ^a			
90 days postoperatively	6.0 (0, 9.5)	9.0 (0, 12.0)	0.265
180 days postoperatively	5.0 (0, 7.25)	8.0 (0, 11.5)	0.041

BMI: body mass index; PSA: prostate-specific antigen; ISUP: International Society of Urological Pathology; ADT: androgen deprivation therapy; PSM: positive surgical margin; TURP: transurethral resection of the prostate. ^a M (Q₁, Q₃).

2.2 术后尿控恢复比较

本研究中所有患者的随访时间为1~2 743 d, 中位随访时间1 178 d。Kaplan-Meier生存分析结果显示, PPSS组患者术后尿控恢复优于非PPSS组(log-rank检验:

$P = 0.037$)(图1)。
分时段比较显示, 术后3个月和6个月, PPSS组的尿控恢复率分别为71.7%和75.5%, 高于非PPSS组的44.8%和48.2%($P = 0.030$, $P = 0.025$)。术后1年、2年及以后, 两组间

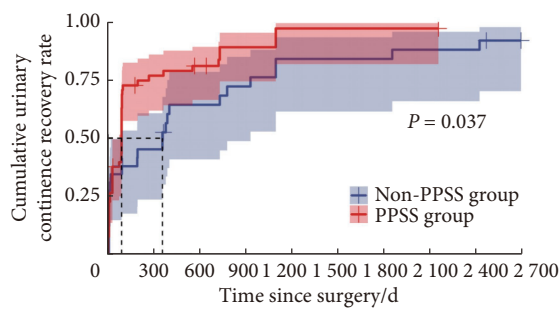


图 1 RARP术后两组尿控恢复时间的Kaplan-Meier曲线图

Fig 1 Kaplan-Meier curve for urinary continence recovery after RARP in PPSS and Non-PPSS groups

的尿控恢复率差异均无统计学意义(表2)。

单因素Cox回归分析提示,采用PPSS技术的患者术后尿控恢复率较高(HR= 1.78, 95%CI: 1.04 ~ 3.06, P= 0.034)。进一步的多因素Cox回归分析结果显示,PPSS手术方式(HR= 2.59, 95%CI: 1.39 ~ 4.81, P= 0.002)及患者年龄(HR= 0.94, 95%CI: 0.91 ~ 0.97, P= 0.001)是术后尿控恢复的独立预测因素(表3)。

3 讨论

机器人辅助前列腺癌根治术可改善患者的治疗效

果,如降低出血量、缩短住院时间,但术后尿控及性功能的恢复仍是巨大挑战^[12]。术后尿控功能的恢复是前列腺癌根治术后最重要的功能性结局之一。许多学者认为,盆底结构的解剖完整性在控尿机制中发挥核心作用^[13]。前列腺位于盆底深部,其下方毗邻的尿道膜部由外括约肌环绕,构成维持术后主动控尿的主要解剖基础。盆底肌群(尤其是肛提肌)及其附属的筋膜结构(如Denonvilliers筋膜、前列腺前筋膜和盆底浅筋膜等)对膀胱颈与尿道形成良好的被动支撑^[14]。因此,众多学者不断改进术式,力求在术中尽量保留上述盆底筋膜系统以提高术后尿控率。例如,保留Retzius间隙的手术方式可使患者更早恢复尿控^[15]。此外,WAGASKAR等^[16]提出的Hood技术,其要点是经前入路形成保护膜部尿道和外括约肌的“罩状”解剖结构,该术式有助于患者获得较好的术后早期尿控和较低的阳性切缘(PSM)发生率。

本研究团队提出的PPSS手术方式,从解剖角度避免了耻骨前列腺韧带的损伤,使其在与膀胱前方吻合重建后,能为膀胱提供“吊床样”的稳定支撑。更重要的是,在处理尖部尿道时,我们尽可能不使用能量器械,从而最大限度保留功能性尿道长度,有利于术后尿控的恢复。已有大量研究证实,尿道长度对术后尿控恢复至关重要。

表 2 两组患者术后不同时点尿控恢复情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of urinary continence recovery at different postoperative time points between the two groups							
Group	n	Case (%)					
		3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years
PPSS	53	38 (71.7)	40 (75.5)	42 (79.2)	43 (81.1)	45 (84.9)	48 (90.6)
Non-PPSS	29	13 (44.8)	14 (48.2)	21 (72.4)	22 (75.9)	24 (82.8)	25 (86.2)
χ^2		4.669	5.015	0.182	0.077	0.001	0.054
P		0.030	0.025	0.669	0.781	0.985	0.814

表 3 机器人辅助根治性前列腺切除术后尿控恢复的多因素分析

Table 3 Multivariable analysis of urinary continence recovery after robot-assisted radical prostatectomy					
Factor	B	SE	z	HR (95% CI)	P
Surgical approach	0.95	0.31	3.00	2.59 (1.39-4.81)	0.002
Age	−0.06	0.01	−3.53	0.94 (0.91-0.97)	0.001
BMI	−0.03	0.04	−0.91	0.96 (0.89-1.04)	0.363
Diabetes mellitus	−0.14	0.38	−0.48	0.86 (0.47-1.58)	0.630
Hypertension	−0.15	0.36	−0.41	0.85 (0.42-1.77)	0.679
Preoperative ADT	−0.49	0.31	−1.56	0.61 (0.33-1.13)	0.188
TURP	−0.83	0.64	−1.28	0.43 (0.12-1.55)	0.199
PSM	0.26	0.28	0.94	1.31 (0.75-2.27)	0.344
PSA	−0.14	0.07	−1.95	0.86 (0.74-1.01)	0.051

BMI: body mass index; PSA: prostate-specific antigen; ADT: androgen deprivation therapy; PSM: positive surgical margin; TURP: transurethral resection of the prostate. B: partial regression coefficient; SE: standard error; HR: hazard ratio; CI: confidence interval.

MUNGOAN等^[17]的Meta分析结果显示, 术后膜部尿道长度每增加1 mm, 尿控恢复概率提高9% [比值比(odds ratio, OR)=1.09, 95%CI: 1.05~1.15, $P<0.001$]。

本研究结果显示, 术后3个月和6个月, PPSS组患者的尿控恢复率优于非PPSS组, 提示保留盆底结构对早中期尿控恢复具有积极影响; 但在术后1年、2年、3年及4年的长期随访中, 两组间的尿控恢复率差异逐渐缩小, 最终无统计学意义。国外研究方面, DALL等^[18]前瞻性收集了300余例RARP术后患者的尿控数据, 结果发现保留盆底筋膜组织的改良RARP在前18个月的尿控恢复效果明显优于传统RARP, 但24个月后两种术式的尿控效果呈现相同趋势。UMARI等^[19]的研究显示, 患者术后1年的尿控功能和生活质量并无显著差异。FICARRA等^[20]的研究表明, 保留Retzius间隙的RARP在术后3个月的尿控率高于对照组(96.1% vs. 83.8%, $P=0.01$), 但6个月时差异无统计学意义(97% vs. 90.5%, $P=0.09$)。以上研究结果均提示, 在RARP术中保留盆底结构有助于加快尿控恢复的过程, 但似乎并不改变远期尿控功能的最终恢复水平。需要注意的是, 术后6个月时PPSS组的尿控恢复率虽显著优于非PPSS组, 但其ICIQ-SF评分中位数却略高。这主要由于PPSS组已恢复达标的患者占绝大多数, 而未恢复的极少数个体中存在重度漏尿的极端高分, 在回顾性小样本中拉高了整体中位数, 这一现象在讨论后续研究中仍需结合多中心大样本进一步观察。

从解剖学及功能代偿机制的角度分析, 术后长期尿控功能的恢复是多因素共同作用的结果^[21]。首先, 外括约肌具备一定的功能重建与代偿能力, 即使术中受到部分损伤, 随着时间推移, 其肌肉结构仍可通过自身的张力调节及神经肌肉重塑逐步恢复尿控功能^[22]。其次, 膀胱在术后亦可发生适应性改变, 如逼尿肌活动趋于稳定、储尿顺应性改善等, 这些变化有助于减少应激性或急性尿失禁的发生^[23]。此外, 患者术前及术后的康复锻炼、对有效排尿行为的掌握以及盆底肌训练, 也可能促进尿控功能的恢复^[24]。上述因素均可导致患者术后尿控恢复呈现异质性, 因此有必要开展进一步的前瞻性研究, 通过控制相关变量, 以获取证据级别更高的结论。

本研究在既往研究的基础上, 进一步探讨了保留盆底结构的机器人辅助根治性前列腺切除术(PPSS)对中长期尿控恢复的影响。结果显示, 中位随访时间为3年, 尽管长期尿控恢复无显著差异, 但中期尿控的改善对患者生活质量的提升具有重要意义。本研究所有手术均由同一术者完成, 从而最大程度减少了不同术者间手术经验及技术水平差异所带来的偏倚。此外, 我们发现两种术

式术后PSM发生率的差异无统计学意义, 进一步证实了本团队改良的PPSS术式在保证肿瘤根治性的同时, 具备良好的安全性与可行性。

然而, 本研究亦存在一定局限性。首先, 本研究为单中心回顾性研究设计, 可能存在选择偏倚和信息偏倚, 尤其患者随访资料易受主观回忆影响, 难以完全避免回忆偏倚。其次, 本研究的样本量相对有限, 统计效能受限, 未来有必要通过多中心、大样本的前瞻性队列研究进一步验证本研究结论。再次, 本研究主要关注术后尿控功能的恢复, 未对勃起功能及整体生活质量进行系统评价, 后续研究可将性功能恢复及生活质量评估纳入分析, 以更全面地反映PPSS术式对患者术后康复的影响。综上, 本研究认为PPSS技术是一种安全有效的术式, 可在RARP基础上进一步提高患者的早期尿控恢复率。

* * *

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