· 综 述 ·

# 混合痔术后尿潴留的病因及治疗研究进展

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摘要:术后尿潴留是混合痔术后常见并发症,指术后膀胱内尿液无法正常排出,导致尿液滞留,不仅延长疾病术后恢复时间,增加医疗成本,还可能引发尿路感染、膀胱功能受损等问题。混合痔术后尿潴留发病机制复杂,涉及手术类型、麻醉方式、患者个体差异、术后疼痛管理及心理应激等多种因素。临床治疗方法多样,但疗效因人而异。本文通过检索 2018—2024年的相关文献,分析混合痔术后尿潴留的病因,并总结物理治疗、镇痛技术等非药物治疗方法和抗胆碱酯酶药物、选择性α受体阻滞剂、镇痛药物等药物治疗的干预措施及机制,为预防与治疗混合痔术后尿潴留提供参考。

关键词:混合痔;尿潴留;病因;治疗

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# Etiology and treatment of urinary retention following mixed hemorrhoid surgery: a review

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Abstract: Postoperative urinary retention is a common complication after mixed hemorrhoid surgery, referring to the inability of urine in the bladder to be normally expelled, leading to urine retention. This condition not only prolongs the postoperative recovery time and increases medical costs, but may also cause problems such as urinary tract infections and bladder dysfunction. The pathogenesis of urinary retention after mixed hemorrhoid surgery is complex, involving multiple factors such as the type of surgery, anesthesia method, individual differences among patients, postoperative pain management and psychological stress. Although there are various clinical treatment methods, their efficacy varies among individuals. This article reviews relevant literature from 2018 to 2024, analyzing the etiology of urinary retention after mixed hemorrhoid surgery. It summarizes the intervention measures and mechanisms of non-pharmacological treatments, such as physical therapy and analgesic techniques, as well as pharmacological treatments, including anticholinesterase drugs, selective α-receptor blockers and analgesics drugs, so as to provide the reference for the prevention and treatment of urinary retention after mixed hemorrhoid surgery.

Keywords: mixed hemorrhoid; urinary retention; etiology; treatment

混合痔是一种常见的肛肠疾病,手术是有效的治疗手段,但往往伴随并发症,如术后尿潴留,指手术后膀胱难以自行排空,表现为尿频、尿少、排尿延迟及膀胱排空不全等[1]。研究发现,肛管直肠术后尿潴留较为常见,痔术后尿潴留尤为显著,发生率可高

达 52% <sup>[2]</sup>。术后尿潴留不仅延长恢复时间,增加医疗成本,还可能进一步引发尿路感染、膀胱功能受损等问题 <sup>[3]</sup>。本文通过 PubMed、中国知网和万方数据知识服务平台数据库检索 2018—2024 年混合痔术后尿潴留的相关文献,分析混合痔术后尿潴留的病因,

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总结非药物治疗和药物治疗的干预措施及机制,为 预防与治疗混合痔术后尿潴留提供参考。

# 1 病 因

对于混合痔术后尿潴留的发病机制,尚未形成共识。普遍认为,混合痔术后尿潴留是由多种因素共同作用,涵盖了手术相关因素、患者自身差异及术后管理等方面。

# 1.1 手术相关因素

# 1.1.1 手术类型

混合痔患者在接受不同手术方式治疗后,尿潴留发生率存在差异。混合痔外剥内扎术是治疗混合痔的常用手术方式之一,因其创伤较大,术后常伴随切口疼痛及膀胱逼尿肌张力恢复缓慢等问题,导致患者难以自行排尿,从而增加了尿潴留风险。相比之下,吻合器上痔上黏膜环切术(procedure for prolapse and hemorrhoides,PPH)在治疗混合痔的同时,不影响肛门及膀胱括约肌的功能,有助于降低术后尿潴留风险 [4]。选择性痔上黏膜切除术(tissue selective therapy,TST)是 PPH 的精细化改进,不仅有效保护痔核之间的正常黏膜,还可通过减轻术后疼痛和保护括约肌功能,进一步降低尿潴留发生率 [5]。ZHANG等 [6] 分析发现,与传统外剥内扎及 PPH 相比,TST术后尿潴留的发生率较低。

#### 1.1.2 手术时间

长时间的混合痔手术通常需要输入更多的液体和麻醉药物,这可能通过增加血容量、降低血浆渗透压及松弛膀胱、尿道肌肉功能,增加尿潴留风险 [7-8]。研究表明,手术时间较长患者尿潴留发生率高于手术时间较短患者 [9]。因此,对于手术时间较长患者,应及早识别并处理尿潴留问题。在术后早期阶段,需密切监测患者排尿情况,及时评估尿潴留风险,并采取相应的干预措施,如指导患者适度活动或采取导尿等方法,有效减轻尿潴留症状并促进膀胱功能恢复。

#### 1.1.3 麻醉方式

混合痔手术常采用椎管内麻醉,包括蛛网膜下腔阻滞和硬膜外麻醉,通过在椎管特定区域注射麻醉药物,暂时阻断骶神经(S2~S4)的传导,达到有效缓解疼痛和放松肌肉的目的[10-11]。椎管内麻醉具有成本低、创伤小和镇痛效果佳等优点[10],但该方法易导致膀胱肌肉收缩力减弱和尿道括约肌反射性痉挛,增加尿潴留风险[12]。廖欢欢等[13]对 315 例混合痔手术患者研究发现,椎管内麻醉的患者尿潴留发生率(29.30%)高于全身麻醉(17.21%)和局部麻醉

(13.89%) 的患者。

#### 1.2 患者自身因素

### 1.2.1 性别

男性混合痔患者术后尿潴留风险高于女性[14]。这可能是因为男性前列腺问题较常见,前列腺增生或炎症可能会压迫尿道,导致尿道狭窄或排尿困难,从而增加尿潴留风险[7]。对于有前列腺病史的患者,术前应充分评估其尿道功能和前列腺状态,以便制定更合理的手术计划和术后康复方案;术后密切监测患者的排尿情况,及时发现并处理尿潴留等潜在并发症。女性混合痔患者术后尿潴留发生率较低,但妇科和分娩相关手术也会增加其风险,这可能与手术对盆底神经和肌肉的潜在损伤有关[15],建议对女性患者进行混合痔手术时,应注意保护盆底结构。

# 1.2.2 年龄

年龄是混合痔术后发生尿潴留的常见危险因素之一「13」。随着年龄的增长,人体生理功能逐渐衰退,老年人的膀胱顺应性降低和神经传导速度减慢,导致膀胱功能障碍,增加尿潴留风险「7」。陈小明等「16」研究显示>60岁人群尿潴留风险随年龄增长而升高。但对于高龄的界定存在差异,未来应进一步探讨高龄的具体标准及高龄对混合痔术后尿潴留发生率的影响,以便更好地识别高风险患者,及时制定相应的管理策略。

# 1.2.3 合并疾病

合并其他疾病的混合痔患者术后尿潴留发生率存在差异。有前列腺增生的患者常发生术后尿潴留,可能因为患者术前已存在膀胱出口梗阻和膀胱逼尿肌收缩力减弱的问题<sup>[13-14]</sup>。合并糖尿病的患者也容易出现尿潴留,主要是因为高血糖水平影响血管和神经功能,干扰控制膀胱和尿道的自主神经,造成尿道括约肌和膀胱逼尿肌功能异常<sup>[17]</sup>。研究表明,长期高血糖水平与膀胱间质纤维化相关<sup>[18]</sup>。

# 1.2.4 术后便秘

混合痔患者术后若长期便秘,其尿潴留风险增加,可能与干硬粪便在肠道内积聚,压迫直肠并激活相关神经,由直肠至骶髓再至膀胱的神经反射路径干扰正常排尿有关[19]。研究表明,术后便秘是尿潴留发生的重要独立危险因素之一[13],在术后管理中,应关注便秘的预防和治疗,降低对排尿功能的负面影响。

#### 1.3 术后因素

#### 1.3.1 术后疼痛

疼痛是混合痔手术创伤导致的常见症状,与术后 尿潴留的发生密切相关<sup>[13]</sup>。研究发现,痔术后疼痛 可通过影响神经传导、激活生理应激和内分泌反应, 降低膀胱平滑肌的收缩力,导致排尿困难,从而引起尿潴留<sup>[6-7, 13-14]</sup>。因此,有效解决混合痔术后的疼痛问题,不仅有助于减轻患者的不适,还可促进膀胱功能恢复、降低尿潴留风险。

### 1.3.2 术后心理因素及活动限制

混合痔手术患者常出现不同程度的负面情绪,如焦虑、紧张,这不仅影响术后恢复,还可能加重疼痛<sup>[2]</sup>。紧张状态可引起尿道和膀胱肌肉反应,部分患者因担心排尿时疼痛而长时间憋尿或减少饮水,进一步恶化排尿问题<sup>[20]</sup>。患者术后由于手术麻醉影响,初期需平卧,这可能导致膀胱肌肉收缩力减弱,进而增加尿潴留风险。此外,术后排尿习惯的改变、环境不适等原因也可能加剧排尿障碍<sup>[21]</sup>。研究发现,与<8 h 下床活动的患者相比,8~24 h (*OR*=1.31, 95%*CI*: 1.12~1.54) 和 >24 h (*OR*=1.96, 95%*CI*: 1.50~2.56) 下床活动的患者术后尿潴留风险高<sup>[22]</sup>,建议混合痔患者术后遵循医嘱、早期适度活动。

# 2 治疗方法

### 2.1 非药物治疗

#### 2.1.1 物理治疗

物理治疗是通过声、热能等物理因素刺激膀胱和尿道,促进尿液排出。相关研究表明,物理治疗在缓解混合痔术后早期排尿困难具有一定效果。梁永华等[23] 发现利用特定药物进行膀胱热敷可以提高膀胱功能,这可能因为热敷增加了膀胱区域的血液流动,从而改善膀胱的活动能力,帮助排尿顺畅。物理治疗在混合痔术后早期有辅助作用,但其效果受限于个体差异和治疗时机,未来需结合其他治疗方法,进一步提升物理治疗的有效性,并优化治疗方案以适应不同患者的需求。

# 2.1.2 经皮穴位电刺激

经皮穴位电刺激通过电流刺激皮肤特定部位,促进神经系统的调节,增强膀胱平滑肌收缩,缓解尿道括约肌痉挛,从而恢复正常排尿,并促进麻醉术后康复<sup>[24]</sup>,在痔术后尿潴留的治疗中表现出良好效果。研究发现,混合痔患者术后予以经皮穴位电刺激后,术后尿潴留发生率和导尿率低于不予以电刺激的患者。经皮穴位电刺激作为一种非侵入性治疗手段,应用前景良好,未来需进一步开展大规模、多中心的临床试验,明确其治疗范围及长期效果。

# 2.1.3 镇痛技术

目前临床常用的混合痔术后镇痛技术存在局限性。例如,麻醉药物联合激素用于外周神经阻滞,虽

可有效镇痛,但可能引起血糖升高,并增加免疫抑制风险 [25]。因此探索不良反应少且高效的镇痛技术成为研究重点内容之一。阴部神经阻滞因其在术后镇痛中的显著效果,逐渐受到关注。钟强等 [26] 研究发现,相比单一硬膜外麻醉,阴部神经阻滞联合硬膜外麻醉能更有效地缓解混合痔患者术后疼痛,可能与阴部神经及直肠下神经主要分布在肛门、会阴周围有关。此外,布比卡因脂质体作为超长效局部麻醉药,因其缓释机制,可有效延长镇痛时间,且不良反应轻微 [27],其镇痛作用在缓解排尿困难方面具有潜力。

# 2.1.4 其他治疗

近年来,经皮胫神经电刺激与经皮神经电刺激备受关注,这 2 种技术通过刺激胫神经,将信号传递至骶神经,调节膀胱、尿道括约肌及盆底肌等骶神经控制区域的功能 [28]。虽然目前尚缺乏直接证据证明其对混合痔术后尿潴留的具体疗效,但已有研究显示其对其他术后尿潴留具有积极作用,应用前景还需进一步探索。

#### 2.2 药物治疗

#### 2.2.1 抗胆碱酯酶药物

抗胆碱酯酶药物通过促进膀胱逼尿肌收缩,用于 痔术后尿潴留的治疗。新斯的明是抗胆碱酯酶药物的 代表,通过抑制乙酰胆碱酯酶活性提高乙酰胆碱浓 度,增强逼尿肌收缩<sup>[29]</sup>。针灸和新斯的明穴位注射 结合能够有效减少膀胱残余尿量、减轻尿道疼痛并改 善盆底肌紧张,有助于膀胱功能恢复<sup>[30]</sup>。然而,有 研究发现使用新斯的明增加尿潴留发生率,这可能与 药物浓度过高引起膀胱反射性痉挛有关<sup>[31]</sup>。需要进 一步明确有效的药物浓度峰值,并探究更合适的给药 方式及给药周期,在临床应用时结合患者个体情况进 行综合评估,优化术后尿潴留的治疗策略。

### 2.2.2 选择性 α 受体阻滞剂

选择性 α 受体阻滞剂在混合痔术后尿潴留的治疗中发挥重要作用,代表药物为坦素罗辛、特拉唑嗪等,通过作用于尿道、膀胱颈及前列腺的平滑肌受体,降低肌肉张力,进而减少尿路阻力,有效改善排尿困难及减轻腹胀不适 [32]。行腰硬联合麻醉 PPH 的患者术后使用坦索罗辛可缩短自行排尿时间,延长排尿间隔时间,增加尿量,降低尿潴留及导尿比例 [31]。选择性 α 受体阻滞剂在混合痔术后尿潴留的预防和治疗中表现出良好的效果,但其应用需考虑患者的具体情况,如前列腺状况和药物耐受性。

# 2.2.3 镇痛药物

多药物联合镇痛逐渐成为混合痔术后镇痛的主要

策略。魏永强等<sup>[33]</sup>研究结果显示,相较于单一药物,氟比洛芬酯复合舒芬太尼和托烷司琼联合使用对乳腺术后镇痛效果更好,同时可减少阿片类药物用量,稳定血流动力学,安全性较高。这一策略同样适用于混合痔术后镇痛,通过合理搭配不同镇痛药物优化镇痛效果并降低风险。此外,复方亚甲蓝作为局部麻醉药,在混合痔术后镇痛中同样表现出长效、消炎的优势;双氯芬酸钠栓与肛周亚甲蓝注射联合使用,镇痛效果更佳,创面愈合更快,术后尿潴留发生率更低<sup>[34]</sup>,为混合痔术后镇痛和尿潴留的预防提供了思路。

# 2.2.4 选择性神经肌肉阻滞拮抗剂

舒更葡糖是一种独特的选择性神经肌肉阻滞拮抗剂,主要用于逆转手术中常用肌肉松弛剂(如阿曲库铵、罗库溴铵)引起的肌肉松弛<sup>[35]</sup>。舒更葡糖通常在手术结束后给予,以迅速逆转肌肉松弛剂的作用,恢复肌肉功能,促进正常排尿。一项随机临床试验结果显示,在腹腔镜胆囊切除术后,使用舒更葡糖的患者尿潴留发生率为 2.6%,低于使用新斯的明和格隆溴铵的患者(15.8%)<sup>[36]</sup>。目前舒更葡糖用于痔术后尿潴留的治疗尚未被广泛接受,但对于手术中使用肌肉松弛剂的患者,舒更葡糖可能是一种较好的选择。

#### 3 小 结

本研究综述了混合痔术后尿潴留的发病机制及治疗方法,发现病因复杂,主要包括手术相关因素、患者自身差异及术后管理等多个方面。针对上述病因,现有的治疗方法涵盖物理治疗、镇痛技术等非药物治疗方法和抗胆碱酯酶药物、选择性 α 受体阻滞剂、镇痛药物等药物治疗方法,主要通过促进膀胱功能恢复、缓解肌肉痉挛及调节神经系统活动,有效降低尿潴留风险。应针对病因提出针对性的预防措施,为混合痔术后尿潴留的早期预防与个性化治疗管理提供有效支持。同时,需深入探讨尿潴留的病理生理机制及治疗方法的作用机制,提高现有治疗方法的疗效,为新型治疗方案的开发提供理论基础。

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