腹腔镜及开放供肾切取术后供者生活质量随访研究

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【摘要】目的 根据国际通用的 SF-36 健康调查量表及世界卫生组织生存质量测定量表 WHOQOL-100 比较, 腹腔
镜取肾 (LDN) 及开放取肾 (ODN) 术后供者的生活质量。方法 供者男 12 例, 女 22 例, 按手术方法分成 LDN 组 (n = 15)
和 ODN 组 (n = 19), 采用电话及门诊随访方式, 随访 1.5 和 12 个月, 对 SF-36 健康调查量表及生存质量测定量表 WHOQOL-
100 的结果进行分析。结果 SF-36 健康调查量表显示, 两组术后 1 月躯体疼痛差异有显著性意义 (P < 0.05), 供者
更倾向于 LDN; 两组 SF-36 评分在总健康 (GH)、活力 (VT)、精神健康 (MH)、情感职能 (RE)、生理职能 (RP) 等方面
差异无显著性意义; 两组躯体疼痛 (6 月内) 及社会关系 (12 月内) 差异有显著性意义 (P < 0.05), 供者更倾向于 LDN。
两组 WHOQOL-100 调查结果差异无显著性意义。结论 LDN 较 ODN 术后疼痛感更少和创伤较小, 两组供肾切取术在
其它方面均无明显差异。

【关键词】肾移植; 腹腔镜取肾; 开放取肾; 供者; 生活质量

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Quality of life of living kidney donors: laparoscopic versus open donor nephrectomy pt
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【Abstract】Objectives The aim of this randomized study was to compare patient-reported outcome after laparoscopic
versus open donor nephrectomy during 1 year follow-up. The evidence base has so far not allowed for a decision as to which method
is superior as seen from a long-term quality of life perspective. Methods The donors were randomized to laparoscopic (n =
15) or open (n = 19) nephrectomy, with follow-up at 1, 6, and 12 months. Outcomes were health status (SF-36) and overall
quality of life (QOLS-100). Results There was a significant difference in favor of laparoscopic surgery regarding the SF-36 sub-
scale bodily pain at 1 month postoperatively (P < 0.05). Analysis based on intention to treat revealed no long-term differences
between groups in SF-36 scales. When subtracting the reoperated/converted donors of the laparoscopic group, significant differences
in favor of laparoscopic were revealed in the scales bodily pain at 6 months and social functioning at 12 months (P <
0.05). No significant differences were found in QOLS-100 scores between groups. Conclusion Laparoscopic donor nephrectomy
is an attractive alternative to open donor nephrectomy because of less postoperative pain. However, long-term comparison only
revealed significant differences in favor of laparoscopic when adjusting for reoperations/conversions. Both groups reached baseline
scores in most SF-36 subscales at 12 months and this may explain why possible minor benefits are hard to prove.

【Key words】Kidney transplantation; Laparoscopic nephrectomy; Open nephrectomy; Donor; Quality of life

同种异体肾移植术是终末期肾病最佳的治疗方法，但近年来供肾短缺现象日趋严重，增加活体供肾成为解
决这一矛盾的重要途径。长期以来，国内外普遍采用经