

COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF LONG-TERM RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF VESICOURETERAL REFLUX IN CHILDREN

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Abstract. Vesicoureteral reflux (VUR) is a severe disease of the urinary system in children. As a result, reflux nephropathy develops, which leads to a decrease in the size of the kidney, an increase in pyeloectasia, and gradual atrophy of the parenchyma with the development of chronic renal failure [2, 4, 6]. The traumatic nature of antireflux surgeries and the serious complications that arise after them force us to look for new solutions.

With all the variety of methods of antireflux operations, the frequency of stenosis of the reimplanted ureter and recurrence of severe degrees of reflux, according to the literature, ranges from 3 to 40% [3, 5, 8]. **Objective of the study:** To study the results of endoscopic correction of VUR in children based on the analysis of clinical data, voiding cystourethrography, ultrasound research methods. **Material and methods of research:** The study presents data from 28 children who were treated in 2017-2022. in the Department of Urology of the Andijan Regional Children's Multidisciplinary Medical Center (ARCHMMC), on the basis of the Department of Pediatric Surgery, Andijan State Medical Institute (ASMI). The age of the patients was from 3 to 11. Mean age (5.1±3.1 years). Reflux was bilateral in 7 (33.3%) patients, unilateral in 14 (66.6%) patients. Of these, according to the data of voiding cystography, 17 (60.7%) were grade III, 11 (39.3%) were grade IV. Boys were - 11 (39.2%) patients, girls - 19 (67.8%) patients. **Results and conclusion:** Endovesical correction of grade III-IV VUR is a reliable alternative to the choice of effective elimination of the defect. Endoscopic correction of VUR according to indications can be repeated. If multiple attempts at endoscopic correction of reflux are unsuccessful, the most effective treatment for primary VUR is open surgery - ureter neoimplantation according to the Cohen method.

Key words. vesicoureteral reflux, neoimplantation, pyelectosis, children.

Kirish. Bolalardagi qovuq - siydiq nayi refluyksi (QSNR) siydiqni siydiq pufagidan siydiq nayiga retrograd oqimidan iborat bo'lib, bolalar urologik patologiyalari orasida yetakchi o'rinni egallab kelmoqda. Uning uchrash chastotasi bolalar populyasiyasida 1% dan 3% gacha o'zgarib turadi va ko'pincha o'ziga xos simptomsiz kechadi. Ushbu holat esa QSNRni tashxislash va baholashga imkon bermaydi. Odatda QSNRning uzoq muddatli simptomisz kechishi, siydiq yo'llari infeksiyasining takrorlananishi natijasida siydiq yo'llarining funksional buzilishlariga yoki buyrak to'qimalarda chandiqli jarayonlarni paydo bo'lishi kabi jiddiy asoratlarga olib keladi.

1981 yilda Ye. Matouschek [2,3] tomonidan taklif qilingan QSNRni edoskopik davolash usuli so'nggi o'n yilliklarda ustuvor vazifaga aylandi. Turli mualliflarning fikriga ko'ra, turli xil uroimplantlar yordamida klinik amaliyotda QSNRni endoskopik davolash samaradorligi 52,4% dan 86,7% gacha o'zgarib turadi [4,7]. J. S. Elder va boshq. 2006 yilda uroimplantning bitta in'yeksiyasan so'ng 8101 bemorda 5527 siydiq yo'llarida QSNRni endoskopik davolash natijalarining meta-tahlili taqdim etildi: ijobji natijalar I va II dajali QSNRda 78,5%, III-darajada 73%, IV - darajada 63% va V -darajada 51% kuzatildi [9].

Biroq turli darajadagi QSNRni jarrohlilik yo'li bilan davolashning aniq vaqtini va usullari to'g'risida kelishuv mavjud yemas. QSNRning yuqori darajalarida ureterostoneostomianing turli usullari nuqsonni endoskopik tuzatishdan ko'ra samaraliroqdir. Shu bilan birga, past darajadagi refluyksda implantning endoskopik kiritilishi bilan yaxshi natjalarga erishilmoxda. Bundan tashqari, bemor bolalarning otonalari hatto samarasiz endoskopik davolanishdan keyin siydiq yo'llini reimplantasiya qilish zarurligiga qaramay, QSNRni davolash uchun ochiq jarroxlik usullaridan ko'ra endoskopik davolash usulini afzal ko'rishadi [3,4,5].

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Klinik ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish, mikcion sistouretrografiya natijalarini, ultratovush tekshiruvi usullari asosida bolalarda QSNRni endoskopik yo'il bilan davolash natijalarini o'rganish.

Tadqiqot materiali. Tadqiqotda 2017-2022 yillarda AVBKTTM urologik bo'limida

davolangan 28 nafar bemorlar ma'lumotlari keltirilgan. Bemorlarning yoshi 3 yoshdan 11 yoshgachani tashkil etdi. O'rtacha yosh ($5,1 \pm 3,1$ yosh). Ikki tomonlama reflyuks 7 nafar bemorlarda (25,0%), bir tomonlama reflyuks esa 21 nafar bemorlarda (75,0%) kuzatilgan. Siyidik naylari soni 35 ta. Miksion sistografiya xulosalariga ko'ra, 17ta (60,7%) III - daraja bilan, 11ta (39.%) IV – darajadagi QSNR rivojlanagan. Bemordarning 11 nafari o'g'il bola (39,2%), 17 nafari qiz bolalarni (67,8%) tashkil etdi.

Jami 35 ta siyidik naylari operasiya qilindi. Dastlabki jarrohlik aralashuvni vaqtida reflyuks nefropatiya xisobiga ekskretor urografiya natijalariga ko'ra 17 ta buyrak parenximasida o'zgarishlar borligi tashxisi qo'yilgan. Tadqiqotdan yuqori siyidik yo'llari to'liq ikkilanishi, uretrosele va neyrogen siyidik qopni bilan kasallangan bemorlar chiqarib yuborildi.

Endoskopik aralashuv natijalarini tahlil qilish (siyidik nayining ustyasiga uroimplant kiritish). Bu bemorlarning ikki guruhga bo'linishiga olib keldi.

Birinchi guruh Koyen usuli yordamida siyidik nayi reimplantasiyani o'tkazgan 9 nafar bemorlardan iborat (QSNR 11 ta siyidik nayida aniqlanagan edi) [12].

Bemorlarning ikkinchi guruhiga dastlab reflyuksni yo'q qilish uchun zamonaviy DAM + uroimplantlardan foydalangan holda endoskopik aralashuvdan o'tgan 19 nafar bemor (QSNR 24 ta siyidik naylarda tashxis qo'yilgan) kiritilgan. Siyidik nayining ustysi endoskopik plastik jarrohligi paytida an'anaviy STING usulidan foydalanilgan [3].

Natijalar: Tadqiqotga kiritilgan barcha bemor bolalarda uzoq muddatli natijalar o'rganildi. QSNR darajasini baholash miksion sistouretrografiya asosida QSNRni o'rganish bo'yicha xalqaro guruh klassifikasiga ko'ra amalga oshirildi [4]. Natija siyidik nayining ustysi endoskopik plastik jarrohlik yo'li bilan preparatni bir marta qo'llashdan yoki ochiq operasiyadan keyin 6 oy muddat o'tgach baholandi.

Operasiyadan keyingi tekshiruv doirasiga miksion sistouretrografiya, buyrak va siyidik pufagining ultratovush tekshiruvi (UTT), ekskretor urografiya tekshiruvlari kiradi. QSNRni yakuniy natijasi, shu jumladan uroimplantlarning takroriy in'yeziyasidan keyin ham baholandi. Birinchi operasiyadan keyin bemorlarni kuzatish davri 6 oydan 3 yilgacha bo'lgan.

Operasiyadan keyingi davrda kasallikning klinik kechishining pasayishi bilan QSNRning bir yoki bir necha darajaga pasayishi, ya'nı siyidik yo'llari infeksiyasingning qo'zg'alish chastotasining yo'qligi yoki kamayishi; tana haroratining meyordan ko'tarilmasligi, og'riq va dizurik simptomlarning yo'qligi bilan kuzatilgan. Siyidik tahlillarining laboratoriya parametrlarini normallashuvni, buyrak parenximasining sklerozi, urodinamika va buyrak faoliyatini yaxshilash, uning o'sish tezligini tiklash minimal invaziv aralashuvning ijobjiy natijasi sifatida baholanishi kerak.

Tadqiqot davomida QSNRning III-IV darajalarini davolashning endoskopik usuli va Koyen usuli orqali siyidik nayining neoimplantasiyasi bilan davolash samaradorligini qiyosiy baholash amalga oshirildi.

1-jadvalda Koyen usuli bilan siyidik pufagiga siyidik naylarini neoimplantasiya qilishda QSNR mavjud bo'lgan 11 ta siyidik naylarda jarrohlik usuli bilan davolash natijalari ko'rsatilgan.

Jadval-1

QSNRni Koyen usuli bilan jarrohlik davolash natijalari

Siyidik naylari Koyen usuli bo'yicha neoimplantasiyasi (1-guruh)	QSNR darjasи	Siyidik naylari soni	Natijalar		
			Qayta- lanish	UGN	Jami ijobjiy natija
	III	6	1	-	5 (45,4 %)
	IV	5	2	-	3 (60 %)
	Jami	11	3	-	8 (72,7 %)

* UGN – ureterogidronefroz.

Cohen jarrohlik usuli bo'yicha davolashdan keyin ijobjiy natija 72,7% ni tashkil etib, (QSNR 8 ta siyidik yo'llarida nazorat sistogramlarida reflyuksning qaytalanishi aniqlanmad) 1 ta siyidik nayida reflyuksning qaytalanishi tashxisi qo'yilgan, 2 ta holatda esa QSNR I darajaga pasaygan. Ushbu usul bo'yicha operasiya qilingan siyidik yo'llarining birortasida ureterohidronefroz shakllanishi bilan siyidik ajralishi buzilmagan.

Jarrohlik davolashdan keyin saqlanib qolgan QSNRni davolash uchun 3 holatda siyidik naylarining suni og'izlarini endoskopik korreksiyalash amalga oshirildi. Bir holatda

ijobiy natija olindi (QSNR IV – darajasi davolandi), ammo boshqa holatda (QSNRning III darajasida endoskopik davolashdan keyin), bemorda ureterohidronefroz (UGN) rivojlandi, bu Koyen usuli bilan takroriy jarrohlik aralashuvni talab qildi. Bir bemorda IV dajadagi reflyuks saqlanib qoldi.

Shunday qilib, Koyen operasiyasidan keyin 3 bemor bolada 3 siydiq nayida reflyuksning qaytalanishini bartaraf etish uchun ikkita bemorga takroriy jarrohlik aralashuvni talab qilingan, ulardan bitta bemor bola ikki marta operasiya qilingan.

2-jadvalda 24 ta siydiq naylarida QSNRni endoskopik davolash natijalari ko'rsatilgan.

Jadval-2

QSNRni endoskopik yo'l bilan davolash natijalari

QSNRni endoskopik yo'l bilan davolash (2 grupper)	Implant kiritish soni	QSNR darajasi	Siydiq naylari soni	Natijalar		
				Qayta- lanish	UGN	Jami ijobiy natija
Bir marta	III	9	4	2	3 (33.3 %)	
	IV	5	4	-	1 (20 %)	
Takroran	III	4	2	1	1 (25 %)	
	IV	6	3	1	1 (16.6 %)	
Jami		24	13	4	6 (29.1%)	

* UGN – ureterogidronefroz.

III darajali QSNRda uroimplantning bitta in'yeksiyasidan so'ng (UTT, ekskretor urografiya, nazorat sistogrammalarida reflyuksning yo'qligi, ureterogidronefroz belgilari aniqlanmagan) 3 ta siydiq nayida 33,3% ijobiy natija olingan. 2 ta siydiq nayida ureterogidronefroz rivojlandi. QSNR IV-darajasi 3 siydiq nayida tasida reflyuks takrorlandi. Uroimplantasiyasini takroriy in'yeksiya qilish 5 ta siydiq yo'lida amalga oshirildi. Shu bilan birga, yana 2 holatda ureterohidronefroz rivojlanishi bilan obstruksiya yuzaga kelgan. Salbiy natija (QSNR qaytalanishi) uroimplantning takroriy qo'llanilishidan keyin 5 siydiq nayida kuzatilgan.

Endoskopik yo'l bilan davolangandan so'ng ureterovezikal anastomoz obstruksiysi bo'lgan 4 ta ureterda Koyen operasiyasini 3 ta holatda ijobiy natija bilan amalga oshirildi. Bir holatda, ikkinchi darajali qisqargan buyrak funksiyasi yo'qoldi va bemorda nefrektomiya tashrixi o'tkazildi.

Shunday qilib, salbiy natija odatda 24 siydiq nayidan 17 tasida, ya'nı 70,8% da olingan. Biz bolalarda III darajali QSNRni endoskopik davolash bilan solishtirganimizda Koyen operasiyasidan keyin sezilarli darajada kamroq asoratlarni oldik.

Guruhsar bo'yicha QSNR davolash samaradorligining qiyosiy tahlili 3-jadvalda keltirilgan.

Jadval-3

QSNR davolash natijalarini guruhsar bo'yicha taqqoslash

Siydiq naylari soni	Qaytalangan QSNR	UGN	Jami
1 (n=11)	3 (27.2 %)	0 (0.0 %)	3(27.2 %)
2 (n=24)	13 (54.1 %)	4 (16.6 %)	17 (70.7 %)

Muxokama. Uroimplatlarni kiritish bilan QSNRni endoskopik davolash hozirda reflyuksni davolashning birinchi usuli hisoblanadi [5]. Endoskopik davolashning mutlaq afzalliklari orasida aralashuvning minimal invaziv tabiat, uni kunduzgi shifoxonada amalga oshirish imkoniyati, operasiyadan keyingi davrda og'riqning yo'qligi muxim axamiyatga ega. Ma'lumotlarga binoan Tekgul S. va boshqalar tomonidan o'tkazilgan so'rovnomada ota-onalarning 64,7%, yuqoridaq afzalliklarini hisobga olgan holda endoskopik davolanishni afzal ko'rishgan [5]. So'rovda ishtirot etgan ota-onalar nuqtai nazaridan endoskopik davolashning kamchiliklari, birinchi navbatda, takroriy sistografiya tekshiruvlariga va takroriy QSNR kuzatilgan xollarda umumiyoq og'riqsizlantirish ostida takroriy ehtimoli edi. 35,3% ota-onalar endoskopik korreksiyalashdan ko'ra ochiq usuldag'i jarrohlik aralashuvni afzal ko'rgan [11].

Shuningdek, QSNRni endoskopik usul bilan davolash samaradorligini baxolash

uchun tadqiqotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsaganki, yuqori darajali reflyuслarda ijobiy davolash natijalari 51-63% [4,5,9] dan oshmaganini ta'kidlash lozim. Aksincha, tadqiqotchilarning aksariyat qismiga ko'ra, Koyen usuli yordamida ochiq jarrohlik aralashuvlarning samaradorligi 95,9 – 99,0% gachani xam tashkil qilagan [4,5,12]. Yevropa bolalar urooglari Assosiasiyasining klinik tavsiyalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, IV darajali QSNR uchun ochiq jarrohlik usuli endoskopik usuldan ko'ra reflyuksni davolashda afzalroqdir [5].

Xulosalar:

1. III-IV darajali QSNRlarini endoskopik davolash usuli patalogik jarayonni samarali bartaraf yetishni tanlashga alternativ usul hisoblanadi.
2. Ko'rsatmalarga muvofiq QSNRni endoskopik yo'l bilan davolash qayta-qayta amalga oshirilishi mumkin.
3. Agar QSNRni endoskopik davolashda ko'p urinishlar muvaffaqiyasiz bo'lsa, birlamchi QSNRni davolash uchun Koyen usuli bilan siyidik naylari neoimplantasiyasi ko'rinishidagi ochiq jarrohlik aralashuvi eng samarali hisoblanadi.

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