• 头颈疾病 •

慢性鼻鼻窦炎功能性鼻内镜术后不同冲洗液处理对复发情况的 影响

漯河医学高等专科学校第二附属医院耳鼻喉科 (河南 漯河 462000)程 琳

【摘要】目的 探究慢性鼻鼻窦炎功能性鼻内镜术后不同冲洗液处理对复发情况的影响。方法 将2015年4月至2016年4月于 我院择期行功能性鼻内镜手术的66例慢性鼻鼻窦炎患者采用随机数字表法分为两组。两组患者均于功能性鼻内 镜术后进行术腔冲洗治疗。对照组给予500mL生理盐水冲洗术腔,观察组以10mg地塞米松+500mL生理盐水进行冲洗。比较两组冲洗治疗前、治疗2周及4周后的主要症状、体征评分; 比较两组治疗总有效率; 且均对两组随访3个月, 观察两组患者复发率。结果 观察组冲洗治疗2周、4周后症状评分(3.24±1.28)分、(2.13±1.15)分和体征评分(4.02±1.19)分、(3.42±0.96)分较治疗前及对照组冲洗治疗后2周、4周后症状评分(4.36±1.14)分、(3.57±1.27)分和体征评分(4.83±1.22)分、(4.02±0.85)分显著较低,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。观察组治疗总有效率90.91%高于对照组69.70%,复发率15.15%低于对照组42.42%,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。结论 对慢性鼻鼻窦炎功能性鼻内镜术后患者给予术后冲洗鼻腔治疗,可显著改善患者的临床症状、体征,降低其复发率; 地塞米松和生理盐水制成的冲洗液效果更佳。

【关键词】慢性鼻鼻窦炎;鼻内镜;鼻腔冲洗液;临床疗效;复发

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Effects of Different Irrigations on the Recurrence of Chronic Rhinosinusitis after Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery

CHENG Lin. Department of Otorhinolaryngology, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Luohe Medical College, Luohe 462000, Henan Province, China

[Abstract] Objective To study effects of different irrigations on the recurrence of chronic rhinosinusitis after functional endoscopic sinus surgery. Methods From Apr. 2015 to Apr. 2016, a total of 66 patients with chronic rhinosinusitis in our hospital were taken as the clinical research objects, and they were randomly divided into control group and observation group. Both groups accepted nasal irrigation treatment by 500mL normal saline after functional endoscopic sinus surgery, besides, the observation group was given additional 10mg dexamethasone. The main symptoms and signs were compared between the two groups before treatment, 2 and 4 weeks after treatment; the total effective rates of the two groups were also compared; and the recurrence rates of the two groups were observed after 3 months follow up. Results 2 and 4 weeks after treatment, the scores of symptoms in the observation group were respectively (3.24±1.28) and (2.13±1.15) which were not only lower than those in the control group (4.36±1.14) and (3.57±1.27), but also lower than before treatment, and their differences were statistically significant (P<0.05), the scores of signs in the observation group were respectively (4.02±1.19) and (3.42±0.96) which were not only lower than those in the control group (4.83±1.22) and (4.02±0.85), but also lower than before treatment, and their differences were statistically significant (P<0.05). The total effective rate in the observation group was 90.91% which was higher than that in the control group 69.70%, and the recurrence rate in the observation group was 15.15% which was lower than that in the control group 42.42%, and their differences were statistically significant (P<0.05). *Conclusion*: Nasal irrigation treatment after functional endoscopic sinus surgery for chronic rhinosinusitis can obviously improve patients' clinical symptoms and signs and reduce recurrence rate, and the irrigation of dexamethasone and normal saline has better effect.

[Key words] Chronic Rhinosinusitis; Endoscopic Sinus; Nasal Irrigation; Clinical Effect; Recurrence

慢性鼻窦炎是指鼻腔阻塞、需氧菌感染、外伤和 药物等因素损伤鼻窦的慢性化脓性炎症^[1]。功能性鼻 内镜(FESS)是该病保守治疗无效者的常规手术治疗方 案。但大量实验资料显示,鼻内镜手术只是治疗的开始,术后的有效处理是预防术腔粘膜发生新病变、复发的关键^[2]。现将66例慢性鼻鼻窦炎功能性鼻内镜术

作者简介:程琳,女,副主任医师,主要研究方向:耳鼻喉科疾病

通讯作者:程琳

后患者作为研究对象,给予不同冲洗液冲洗术腔,并 观察其疗效。结果报道如下。

1 资料和方法

- 1.1 一般资料 选择2015年4月至2016年4月于 我院择期行功能性鼻内镜手术的慢性鼻鼻窦炎患者 66例。所有患者均经鼻腔检查及CT确诊为慢性鼻鼻窦炎。本研究经我院医学伦理委员会批准。将上述患者采用随机数字表法分为两组。观察组33例中,男19例,女14例;年龄21~57岁,平均(39.56±12.25)岁;病程1~7年,平均(4.16±1.79)年。对照组33例中,男18例,女15例;年龄22~57岁,平均(39.78±12.69)岁;病程1~7年,平均(4.23±1.58)年。两组性别、病程等基线资料比较无统计学意义(P>0.05),具有可比性。
- 1.2 方法 所有患者均采用Messerklinger术式进行鼻窦内镜手术,并于术后使用海绵填塞止血。在取出鼻腔填塞物2d后开始进行术腔冲洗。嘱咐患者在冲洗时进行有规律的张口呼吸,通过一侧鼻孔缓慢注入冲洗液,对鼻腔及鼻咽部进行有效冲洗后,从另一侧鼻孔流出冲洗液。两组患者均于冲洗前0.5h给予复方薄荷液(购于上海坤宏医疗)滴鼻,1~2滴/次。对照组冲洗液为500mL生理盐水,观察组将10mg地塞米松(天津市津津药业有限公司,国药准字H20044139)加入500m1生理盐水制成冲洗液。两组冲洗治疗均为1次/d,持续冲洗治疗4周。
- 1.3 观察指标 参照2008年制定的《慢性鼻-鼻 窦炎诊断与治疗指南》^[3]中的临床表现改善评价标准 对两组冲洗治疗前、治疗2周及4周后的主要症状、 体征进行评分,评分越高,症状越严重。疗效评价

标准:治愈:临床症状、体征完全消失,窦口开放良好、粘膜无脓性分泌物;有效:临床症状、体征有所改善,窦腔黏膜水肿,有脓性分泌物出现;无效:临床症状、体征无任何变化,窦腔内存在大量脓性分泌物、出现黏连,窦口闭锁;以治愈+有效计算总有效率。均对两组患者随访3个月,观察两组患者复发率。

1.4 统计学方法 选用统计学软件SPSS19.0对研究数据进行分析和处理,计数资料采取率(%)表示,计量资料($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间对比进行 x^2 检验和t值 检验,以P<0.05为有显著性差异和统计学意义。

2 结 果

- 2.1 两组冲洗前后症状、体征评分的比较 冲洗治疗前,两组症状、体征评分比较无统计学意义(P>0.05);冲洗治疗2周、4周后,两组症状、体征评分均有下降,观察组症状、体征评分较对照组显著较低(P<0.05)。见表1。
- **2.2 两组治疗有效率及复发率的比较** 观察组治疗总有效率90.91%高于对照组69.70%,复发率15.15% 低于对照组42.42%,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。 见表2。

3 计 论

慢性鼻窦炎主要表现为流脓涕、鼻塞、嗅觉障碍、头痛等,若不及时治疗、病情加重,会严重威胁到患者的身心健康。有研究显示,FESS手术对鼻窦粘膜的炎症控制不甚理想,是FESS术腔症状反复和迁延的主要因素^[4]。因而,在FESS手术后实施冲洗术腔

表1 两组冲洗前后症状、体征评分比较(分、x±s)

组别	症状			体征		
	治疗前	治疗2周	治疗4周	治疗前	治疗2周	治疗4周
观察组	5.34±1.65	3.24±1.28	2.13±1.15	5.28±1.62	4.02±1.19	3.42±0.96
对照组	5.33 ± 1.67	4.36±1.14	3.57 ± 1.27	5.25 ± 1.59	4.83 ± 1.22	4.02±0.85
t值	0.024	3.754	4.828	0.076	2.730	2.688
P值	>0.05	< 0.05	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05	<0.05

表2 两组治疗有效率及复发率比较n(%)

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组别	n	治愈	有效	无效	总有效率	复发率			
观察组	33	17 (51.52)	13 (39.39)	3 (9.09)	30 (90.91)	5 (15.15)			
对照组	33	13 (39.39)	10 (30.30)	10 (30.30)	23 (69.70)	14 (42.42)			
χ 2					4.694	5.987			
P值					<0.05	<0.05			

治疗,清洁鼻腔, 具有促进术腔分泌 物排出、保持术腔 湿润、促进粘膜水 肿消失等一系列消 除炎症 反应 的 效^[5]。

本研究显示, 冲洗治疗2周、4周 后,两组症状、体 征评分均有下降,

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