

DOI: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.03.034

腺样体手术治疗儿童分泌性中耳炎的临床疗效观察

庞海凤 徐平 吴硕 曲学华 姚宪义[△]

(哈尔滨医科大学第四附属医院耳鼻咽喉科 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150001)

摘要 目的:观察腺样体手术治疗儿童分泌性中耳炎的临床效果。**方法:**选择分泌性中耳炎合并腺样体肥大患儿 80 例(160 耳),将其随机分为手术组和对照组,每组 40 例,手术组患儿给予腺样体消融手术治疗,而对照组患儿进行保守治疗,观察和比较两组治疗 1 个月后的临床疗效。**结果:**治疗 1 个月后,手术组治愈 72 耳,好转 6 耳,治疗总有效率为 97.5%,而对照组治愈 8 耳,好转 20 耳,治疗总有效率为 35%,较手术组显著降低($P<0.05$)。**结论:**腺样体切除是治疗分泌性中耳炎的有效途径,治疗中应尽可能避免并发症的发生,恢复和保护咽鼓管的生理功能。

关键词:分泌性中耳炎;腺样体手术;治疗效果

中图分类号:R764.21 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2014)03-526-03

Observation on the Clinical Efficacy of Adenoid Operation in the Treatment of Secretory Otitis Media in Children

PANG Hai-feng, XU Ping, WU Shuo, QU Xue-hua, YAO Xian-yi[△]

(Department of Otolaryngology, Fourth Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150001, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the clinical effect of adenoid operation on secretory otitis media in children. **Methods:** 80 cases (160 ears) of secretory otitis media with adenoid hypertrophy in children were selected and randomly divided into the operation group and control group, 40 cases in each group, the operation group was treated with adenoid ablation operation therapy, while the control group was treated with conservative therapy, the clinic curative effects 1 month after treatment were observed and compared between the two groups. **Results:** 1 month after treatment, in the operation group, 72 ears were cured, 6 ears were improved, the total effective rate was 97.5%, while in the control group, 8 ears were cured, 20 ears were improved, the total effective rate was 35%, which was significantly lower than that of the operation group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Adenoidectomy was an effective way in the treatment of secretory otitis media, the incidence of complications should be avoided as much as possible during the treatment to restore and conserve the physiological function of eustachian tube.

Key words: Otitis media with effusion; Adenoid operation; Treatment effect

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R764.21 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2014)03-526-03

分泌性中耳炎(secretory otitis media,SOM)可以引起听力下降,鼓室积液和传导性耳聋,是儿童的常见病及多发病。SOM 是引起听力损失的常见病,也会严重影响儿童的语言和智力发育^[1],甚至导致其心理、情感发育方面的障碍^[2],如不及时治疗易导致鼓膜萎缩、鼓室硬化、慢性中耳炎、胆脂瘤、胆固醇肉芽肿等^[3]。咽鼓管功能不良是中耳炎的首要发病机制^[4],而腺样体肥大是导致咽鼓管功能不良的原因之一,也是 SOM 发病的重要因素^[5]。喻妮等^[6]采用 0° Explorient 鼻内镜,进行腺样体切除术,发现其可以恢复咽鼓管的功能,从病因上治疗 SOM。

1 资料和方法

1.1 临床资料

1 选择 2011 年 1 月~2012 年 5 月我科收治的分泌性中耳炎合并腺样体肥大患儿 80 例(160 耳),其中接受腺样体手术患儿的 40 例作为手术组,男 27 例,女 13 例,年龄 2~12 岁,平

均(6.27 ± 2.03)岁,病程 0.2~8.0 年,平均(3.32 ± 1.94)年。另外 40 例不愿意接受腺样体手术的患儿作为对照组,男 25 例,女 15 例,年龄 2~12 岁,平均年龄(5.94 ± 2.15)岁,病程 0.2~8.0 年,平均(3.35 ± 2.00)年。所有患儿均行鼻咽侧位 X 线摄片,以 A 表示鼻咽侧位片上腺样体的厚度,N 表示鼻咽腔前后的宽度,A/N>0.8 为显著性肥大^[7]。所有患儿自觉耳闭、听力下降,鼓室导抗均呈现图 B 型或 C 型,纯音测听均为传导性聋,均行耳镜、鼓气耳镜检查示鼓膜混浊,呈淡黄、棕红色,锤骨柄呈粉红色或乳白色,鼓膜内陷,光锥变形,鼓膜活动度降低,个别耳透过鼓膜可见到液平面或气泡。手术组全部手术切除腺样体,加行鼓膜穿刺术;对照组采用保守治疗。全部患儿在确诊后 30、60 天复查,包括鼓气耳镜、纯音测听及声导抗测。两组患儿的年龄和性别分布比较均无统计学差异,具有可比性。

1.2 治疗方法

手术组 40 例(80 耳)并发 SOM 患儿均在全麻插管下进行腺样体消融术,再行鼓膜穿刺抽除鼓室积液,腺样体消融手术方式为将等离子刀伸入鼻咽顶部正中,直抵鼻中隔后端,逐步彻底消融腺样体。对照组(保守治疗组),全身应用抗菌素 5~7 天,鼻用 0.5% 麻黄素滴鼻,口服欧龙马促进粘液排出及促进咽

作者简介:庞海凤(1982-),女,硕士,医师,主要研究方向:耳鼻喉,电话:13895758359,E-mail:tn_0314@tom.com

△通讯作者:姚宪义,E-mail:yaoxianyi@tom.com
(收稿日期:2013-04-30 接受日期:2013-05-24)

鼓管纤毛运动。

1.3 疗效评定标准

治愈:临床症状消失,听力恢复正常,耳堵塞感消失,鼓膜形态恢复正常,声导抗检查示鼓室导抗图A型,听力恢复正常或语频区气导平均听力提高大于15 dB;**好转:**临床症状改善,听力改善,鼓膜稍混浊,活动尚好,声导抗检查示鼓室导抗图恢复至As型或C型,听力有所提高或语频区气导纯音听力提高10~15 dB;**无效:**自觉症状无改善,听力无提高,一月后复查无改善。

1.4 统计学方法

采用统计分析软件SPSS10.0进行统计学分析,计数资料的比较采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

本组全部手术病例均未发生手术并发症,手术组40(80耳)治疗后1个月后,复查听力及鼓室声导抗图曲线变为A型者72耳,治愈率达90%,好转6耳(7.5%),无效2耳(2.5%),治疗总有效率为97.5%;保守治疗组80耳治疗后1个月后,鼓室声导抗图曲线变为A型者8耳,治愈率为10%,好转20耳(25%),无效52耳朵(65%),治疗总有效率为35%,较手术组显著降低($P<0.01$),见表1。

表1 两组的治疗效果比较

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical efficacy between two groups

Groups	Cure	Better	Invalid	Total	Efficiency
Control group	8	20	52	80	35%
Operation group	72	6	2	80	97.5%
Total	80	26	44	160	66%

3 讨论

分泌性中耳炎是指中耳腔存在积液而不伴有急性感染症状或体征为特征的一类疾病^[8],是临床常见病、多发病。其病因复杂,迁延难愈,极易复发,为临床疑难病证^[9]。咽鼓管机能障碍是其主要发病基础,也是其最常见的病因^[10]。临幊上分泌性中耳炎作为腺样体肥大的常见并发症之一,两者关系密切^[11]。儿童咽鼓管解剖和生理结构的特点使咽鼓管咽口容易堵塞,而鼓室气压的调节主要靠咽鼓管咽口的开放,咽鼓管功能障碍使咽鼓管咽口不流畅或不能开放,中耳腔压力不能维持平衡,如果只有少量气体通过咽鼓管进入中耳,则会产生负压^[12]。引起咽鼓管功能不良的常见原因为咽鼓管阻塞,造成鼓室内负压增高,使鼓室黏膜内的静脉血管扩张,血液中的液体成分漏出并积聚,是导致鼓室积液形成的重要原因之一。儿童常因腺样体肥大,长期压迫和阻塞咽鼓管咽口,致使咽鼓管发生逆流,腺样体功能活跃,导致组胺大量释放,引起周围血管扩张,通透性增高且咽鼓管黏膜水肿,从而导致咽鼓管功能障碍,中耳气体交换和中耳腔氧分压降低,二氧化碳分压上升,黏液腺体的分泌增加,出现中耳渗液。杨伟炎等^[13]研究表明,具有黏液分泌功能的亮颗粒细胞主要分布于咽鼓管咽口,咽鼓管咽口被阻塞后,导致咽鼓管内黏液增多纤毛运输系统受影响,亮颗粒细胞分泌黏液增加,分泌物不能排出,加重了咽鼓管的机械性阻塞,并且使位于咽鼓管峡部和咽口的具有黏液分泌功能的亮颗粒分泌

细胞和混合颗粒分泌细胞反应性增生,分泌增多,形成粘液性中耳炎。腺样体作为致病菌的“储蓄池”,在SOM发病机制中的作用主要包括:(1)肥大的腺样体引起咽鼓管器质性和功能性阻塞;(2)促进咽鼓管逆流;(3)是致病菌的贮藏所^[14]。

本组研究中40例(80耳)经手术腺样体后,72耳听力恢复正常,鼓室积液消失,鼓膜恢复正常色泽,治愈率达90%,好转6耳(7.5%),取得了令人满意的疗效,提示对儿童SOM伴腺样体肥大者,应考虑及早施行腺样体手术,解除咽鼓管咽口的阻塞及鼻咽部慢性感染灶,去除分泌性中耳炎的病因,同时直接或间接地改善咽鼓管功能,重新平衡中耳腔和大气之间的压力,以达到改善听力、治愈SOM的目的。

手术切除腺样体,解除咽鼓管咽口阻塞后,咽鼓管口引流通畅,分泌性中耳炎亦随之恢复,与Nguyen和Bluestone的研究结果相一致^[15,16]。从病因治疗上治疗了分泌性中耳炎,疗效明显提高。治疗中应尽可能避免并发症的发生,恢复和保护咽鼓管的生理功能^[17]。分泌性中耳炎的治疗以排除中耳积液、恢复咽鼓管功能、提高听力为目的^[18]。也有学者采用保守疗法治疗SOM,如潘利红^[19]在电视监视鼻内镜引导下,经欧氏管吹张咽管结合咽鼓管注药治疗SOM,因未从病因治疗,SOM易复发。因此,对于单纯腺样体肥大患儿应该跟踪随访,警惕SOM的发生。

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