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双侧突发性耳聋疗效的影响因素分析 *

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摘要 目的:探讨影响双侧突发性耳聋疗效的因素。**方法:**回顾性分析2011年2月至2013年5月我科收治的24例(48耳)双侧突发性耳聋的病例资料。其中,男性18例(75.0%),女性6例(25.0%)。年龄14-72岁,平均年龄49.3岁。按照听力曲线分型,低中频下降型0耳(0.0%),中高频下降型16耳(33.3%),平坦型18耳(27.5%),全聋型14耳(29.2%)。分析和比较具有不同听力曲线分型、伴发症状、年龄、伴发疾病、听力损失程度、发病至干预时间的双侧突发性耳聋患者总有效率的差异。**结果:**具有不同听力曲线类型、发病至干预时间、听力损失程度以及是否伴有高血压、糖尿病、高血脂、眩晕症状的双侧突发性耳聋患者的总有效率比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。伴发耳鸣的双侧突发性耳聋患者治疗总有效率显著高于不伴发耳鸣患者,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。年龄≤60岁的双侧突发性耳聋患者的治疗总有效率显著高于年龄>60岁者($P<0.05$)。**结论:**伴发耳鸣、年龄小于60岁的双侧突发性耳聋患者的治疗效果相对较好,而听力曲线类型、听力损失程度、发病至干预时间、是否伴发眩晕症状与其治疗效果均无关。

关键词:双侧;突发性耳聋;听觉丧失;耳鸣;临床疗效

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Analysis of the Influencing Factors of Therapeutic Effect of Sudden Bilateral Sensorineural Hearing Loss*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the influencing factors of therapeutic effect of sudden bilateral sensorineural hearing loss.

Methods: 24 cases(48 ears) with sudden bilateral sensorineural hearing loss admitted in our department from February 2011 to May 2013 were retrospectively analyzed. 24 patients (48 ears) were recruited including 18 male cases (75.0%) and 6 female cases (25.0%). The average age was 49.3 years. The patients were divided into 4 types according to their audiometric curve: No one was acute sensorineural hearing loss(SNHL) in low tone frequencies, 16 ears were acute SNHL in high tone frequencies(33.3%), 18 ears were acute SNHL in all frequencies ($PTA \leq 80$ dB HL)(27.5%) and 14 ears were profound SNHL in all frequencies ($PTA \geq 81$ dB HL)(29.2%). The therapeutic effects of different types of audiometric curve, accompanied symptoms, ages, accompanied diseases, degree of hearing loss and interval from onset to intervention were analyzed. **Results:** There was no significant difference in the curative rate among different types, interval from onset to intervention, accompanied diseases, with and without vertigo of patients with sudden bilateral sensorineural hearing loss ($P>0.05$). However, the efficacy of patients with tinnitus or age>60 years old were significantly higher($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The patients of sudden bilateral sensorineural hearing loss who accompanied with tinnitus and was less than 60 years old had better prognosis, the prognosis of sudden bilateral sensorineural hearing loss was not related to the type of audiometric curve, degree of hearing loss, interval from onset to intervention, and accompanied with vertigo.

Key words: Bilateral; Sudden sensorineural; Hearing loss; Tinnitus; Therapeutic effect

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前言

双侧突发性耳聋给患者的交流造成极大不便,严重影响患者的生活质量。美国突发性聋的发病率为5~20/10万人,其中双侧突发性聋占突发性聋的0.44%~2.78%^[1]。双侧突发性聋的疗效较差,预后因素尚无统一论。本研究旨在分析双侧突

性聋的治疗以及预后因素,以期提高患者的临床疗效和改善患者的预后。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择2011年2月~2013年5月在我科住院治疗且资料

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完整的双耳突发性聋患者为研究对象,所有患者均符合中华医学会耳鼻咽喉头颈外科学会(2005)制定的突发性耳聋诊断标准^[3]。共纳入24例患者,48耳,占同期收治突发性聋患者的4.8%。其中,男性18例(75.0%),女性6例(25.0%),男:女=3:1;年龄14~72岁,平均年龄49.3岁;按照听力曲线分型,低中频下降型0耳(0.0%),中高频下降型16耳(33.3%),平坦型18耳(27.5%),全聋型14耳(29.2%);伴发眩晕8耳,伴耳鸣36耳;发病至治疗的干预时间1天至30天(平均8.3天),平均住院日8.3天。

1.2 突发性耳聋的分型标准

参考中国突发性耳聋多中心研究的分型标准^[3],根据纯音测听的听力曲线进行分型。具体分为:①低中频下降型:250、500 Hz两个频率或1000 Hz下降15 dB HL以上;②中高频下降型:2000 Hz以上(含2000 Hz)听力下降15 dB HL以上;③平坦型:所有频率听力均下降,平均听阈(500、1000、2000、4000 Hz)≤80 dB HL;④全聋型:所有频率听力均下降,平均听阈(500、1000、2000、4000 Hz)≥81 dB HL。

1.3 治疗方案

所用药物包括:泼尼松片、银杏达莫注射液(杏丁,贵州益佰制药)、前列地尔注射液(凯时,北京泰德制药)、巴曲酶注射液(东菱迪美,北京托毕西药业有限公司)、利多卡因,注射用甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠(甲强龙,辉瑞制药)。

(1)中高频下降型:0.9%生理盐水250 mL+2%利多卡因10

mL静脉滴注,每日1次;泼尼松、杏丁、凯时用法同前。

(2)平坦型或全聋型:0.9%生理盐水100 mL+东菱迪美10 BU,5 BU隔日(即第1、3、5、7、9天)。每次用药前检查血液纤维蛋白原情况,如果<0.5 g/L,停止使用。泼尼松、凯时、杏丁用法同前。治疗1周后效果不佳者加用甲强龙40 mg鼓室内注射,隔天一次,用3~4次。

所有患者在治疗一个疗程(7天)后复查听力,如果痊愈予以出院,治疗效果差的患者再治疗一个疗程。

1.4 疗效判定标准

听力疗效判定:无效:受损频率平均听阈改善<15 dB;有效:受损频率平均听阈改善≥15 dB;显效:受损频率平均听阈改善>30 dB;痊愈:受损频率听阈完全恢复正常或达到健耳水平。

1.5 统计学处理

应用SPSS 16.0进行统计学分析,有效率的比较采用X²检验,以P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同类型的双侧突发性耳聋患者的疗效比较

按照听力曲线分型,低中频型0耳,中高频下降型16耳,总有效率12.5%;平坦型18耳,总有效率22.2%;全聋型14耳,总有效率28.6%。不同类型的双侧突发性耳聋患者的总有效率比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),见表1。

表1 不同类型的双侧突发性耳聋患者的疗效比较

Table 1 Comparison of the therapeutic effect of patients with different types of bilateral sensorineural hearing loss

分型(耳数) Types (Ear)	痊愈[耳(%)] Cure [Ear (%)]	显效[耳(%)] Markedly Improvement [Ear (%)]	有效[耳(%)] Improvement [Ear (%)]	无效[耳(%)] Failure [Ear (%)]	总有效[耳(%)] Total effective rate [Ear (%)]
低中频(0) Type A(0)	/	/	/	/	/
中高频型(16) Type B(16)	2(12.5%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	14(87.5%)	2(12.5%)
平坦型(18) Type C(18)	0(0.0%)	3(16.7%)	1(5.6%)	14(77.8%)	4(22.2%)
全聋型(14) Type D(14)	2(14.3%)	2(14.3%)	0(0.0%)	10(71.4%)	4(28.6%)

Note: Type A represents acute sensorineural hearing loss(SNHL) in low tone frequencies; type B was acute SNHL in high tone frequencies; type C was acute SNHL in all frequencies(PTA≤80 dB HL); type D was profound SNHL in all frequencies(PTA≥81 dB HL).

2.2 双侧突发性耳聋患者的伴发症状与其疗效的关系

双侧突发性耳聋患者中,75.0%的患者伴发耳鸣(36耳),其治疗总有效率为27.8%(10耳);25.0%的患者不伴发耳鸣(12耳),其治疗总有效率为0.0%(0耳)。伴发耳鸣的双侧突发性耳聋患者治疗总有效率显著高于不伴发耳鸣患者,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)(表2)。

双侧突发性耳聋患者中,16.7%的患者伴发眩晕(8耳),其治疗总有效率为0.0%(0耳);83.3%的患者不伴发眩晕(12耳),其治疗总有效率为27.8%(10耳)。伴发眩晕的双侧突发性耳聋患者与不伴发眩晕患者的治疗总有效率比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)(表3)。

2.3 双侧突发性耳聋患者的年龄与其疗效的关系

双侧突发性耳聋患者中,66.7%的患者年龄≤60岁(32耳),其治疗总有效率为31.3%(10耳);33.3%的患者年龄>60岁(16耳),其治疗总有效率为0.0%(0耳)。年龄≤60岁的双侧突发性耳聋患者的治疗总有效率显著高于年龄>60岁者,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)(表4)。

2.4 双侧突发性耳聋患者的伴发疾病与其疗效的关系

双侧突发性耳聋患者中,20.8%的患者伴发高血压、糖尿病、高血脂(10耳),其总效率为0.0%(0耳);79.2%不伴发高血压、糖尿病、高血脂(38耳),其总效率为26.3%(10耳)。两组患者的治疗总有效率比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)(表5)。同期单侧

表 2 双侧突发性耳聋患者的耳鸣症状与其疗效的关系

Table 2 The correlation of therapeutic effect of bilateral sensorineural hearing loss with tinnitus

伴耳鸣(耳数) Tinnitus(ear)	痊愈[耳(%)] Cure [Ear (%)]	显效[耳(%)] Markedly Improvement [Ear (%)]	有效[耳(%)] Improvement [Ear (%)]	无效[耳(%)] Failure [Ear (%)]	总有效[耳(%)] Total effective rate [Ear (%)]
有(36) With(36)	4(11.1%)	5(13.9%)	1(2.8%)	26(72.2%)	10(27.8%)
无(12) Without(12)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	12(100.0%)	0(0.0%)*

Note: *P<0.05 compared with patients of bilateral sensorineural hearing loss with tinnitus.

表 3 双侧突发性聋患者的眩晕症状与其疗效的关系

Table 3 The correlation of therapeutic effect of bilateral sensorineural hearing loss with vertigo

伴眩晕(耳数) with vertigo(ear)	痊愈[耳(%)] Cure [Ear (%)]	显效[耳(%)] Markedly Improvement [Ear (%)]	有效[耳(%)] Improvement [Ear (%)]	无效[耳(%)] Failure [Ear (%)]	总有效[耳(%)] Total effective rate [Ear (%)]
有(8) With(8)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	8(100.0%)	0(0.0%)
无(40) Without(40)	4(10.0%)	5(12.5%)	1(2.5%)	30(75.0%)	10(25.0%)

表 4 不同年龄双侧突发性聋患者的疗效比较

Table 4 Comparison of the therapeutic effect of bilateral sensorineural hearing loss with different ages

年龄(耳数) Age(ear)	痊愈[耳(%)] Cure [Ear (%)]	显效[耳(%)] Markedly Improvement [Ear (%)]	有效[耳(%)] Improvement [Ear (%)]	无效[耳(%)] Failure [Ear (%)]	总有效[耳(%)] Total effective rate [Ear (%)]
≤ 60 岁(32) ≤ 60 years(32)	4(12.5%)	5(15.6%)	1(3.1%)	22(68.8%)	10(31.3%)
> 60 岁(16) > 60 years(16)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	16(71.4%)	0(0.0%)*

Note: *P<0.05 compared with patients of bilateral sensorineural hearing loss with age ≤ 60 years.

表 5 双侧突发性耳聋的伴发疾病与其疗效的关系

Table 5 The correlation of therapeutic effect of bilateral sensorineural hearing loss with concomitant disease

伴发高血压、糖尿病、高血脂(耳数) With hypertension, Diabetes and hyperlipidemia (ear)	痊愈[耳(%)] Cure [Ear (%)]	显效[耳(%)] Markedly Improvement [Ear (%)]	有效[耳(%)] Improvement [Ear (%)]	无效[耳(%)] Failure [Ear (%)]	总有效[耳(%)] Total effective rate [Ear (%)]
有(10) With(10)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	10(100.0%)	0(0.0%)
无(38) Without(38)	4(10.5%)	5(13.2%)	1(2.6%)	28(73.7%)	10(26.3%)

突发性聋患者 475 例,伴发高血压、糖尿病、高血脂 56 例,占 11.8%,与双侧突发性聋比较,差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。

2.5 双侧突发性耳聋患者的听力损失程度与其疗效的关系

按照听力损失程度,双侧突发性聋患者中,10 耳轻度(20.8%),20 耳中度(41.7%),4 耳重度(8.3%),14 耳极重度(29.2%)。其治疗总有效率分别为 20.0%、10.0%、50%、28.6%,差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05)(表 6)。

2.6 双侧突发性耳聋患者的发病至干预时间与其疗效的关系

双侧突发性聋患者中,发病至干预时间≤ 7 天的为 30 耳,

发病至干预时间 > 7 天的为 18 耳。发病至干预时间≤ 7 天的患者治疗总有效率为 26.7%(8 耳),发病至干预时间 > 7 天的患者治疗总有效率为 11.1%(2 耳),两组比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)(表 7)。

3 讨论

据报道,突发性聋的发病率为 5~20/10 万人,单侧多见,双侧少见,国外文献报道双侧突发性聋在突聋患者中占 1.7%~4.9%^[1],国内报道为 5.4%~8.3%^[4,5]。国内外报道双侧突发性

表 6 双侧突发性耳聋患者的听力损失程度与疗效的关系

Table 6 The correlation of therapeutic effect of bilateral sensorineural hearing loss with defferernt degree

The degree of hearing loss (ear)	痊愈[耳(%)] Cure [Ear (%)]	显效[耳(%)] Markedly Improvement [Ear (%)]	有效[耳(%)] Improvement [Ear (%)]	无效[耳(%)] Failure [Ear (%)]	总有效[耳(%)] Total effective rate [Ear (%)]
轻度(10) Mild(10)	2(20.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	8(80.0%)	2(20.0%)
中度(20) Moderate(20)	0(0.0%)	1(5.0%)	1(5.0%)	18(90.0%)	2(10.0%)
重度(4) Severe(4)	0(0.0%)	2(50.0%)	0(0.0%)	2(50.0%)	2(50.0%)
极重度(14) Very severely(14)	2(14.3%)	2(14.3%)	0(0.0%)	12(71.4%)	4(28.6%)

表 7 双侧突发性耳聋患者的发病至干预时间与其疗效的关系

Table 7 The correlation of therapeutic effect of bilateral sensorineural hearing loss with interval from onset to intervention

发病至干预时间(耳数) interval from onset to intervention(ear)	痊愈[耳(%)] Cure [Ear (%)]	显效[耳(%)] Markedly Improvement [Ear (%)]	有效[耳(%)] Improvement [Ear (%)]	无效[耳(%)] Failure [Ear (%)]	总有效[耳(%)] Total effective rate [Ear (%)]
≤ 7 天(30) ≤ 7 days(30)	2(6.7%)	5(16.7%)	1(3.3%)	22(73.3%)	8(26.7%)
>7 天(18) >7 days(18)	2(11.1%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	16(88.9%)	2(11.1%)

聋的病例不多,且大多数都是系统性疾病的伴发症状,如心脑血管缺血^[6]、白血病^[1]。特发性的双侧突发性聋更是少见,Fetterman^[7]等报道了14例双侧突发性聋;Yanagita和Murahashi^[8]报道了10例双侧突发性聋;我国王秋菊等^[9]报道了12例,艾炜等^[4]报道了18例。本文报道双侧突发性聋24例,占同期突发性聋的4.8%(24/499),与国内外报道一致。

双侧突发性聋的病因尚不清楚,大多数学者认为其病因、发病机制与单侧突发性聋相似,目前国际上较流行的推论包括病毒感染、循环障碍、迷路膜破裂、自身免疫因素^[1]。但与单侧突发性聋不同,学者们在双侧突发性聋患者中发现了一些特殊的病因,如传染性单核细胞增多症、颅内动脉瘤、脑血管意外、脑膜炎、脑膜肿瘤、白血病、肉瘤、多发性硬化、内耳自身免疫性疾病等,提示双侧突发性聋的病因可能与单侧突发性聋不同^[1,6]。本文中,20.8%的患者伴发高血压、糖尿病、高血脂(10耳),同期11.8%的单侧突发性患者中伴发高血压、糖尿病、高血脂,双侧突发性聋伴发高血压、糖尿病、高血脂疾病率为单侧突发性聋的1.8倍。Fetterman等^[7]报道双侧突发性聋的伴发心血管疾病率是单侧突发性聋伴发心血管疾病的3倍,并支持心血管疾病是双侧突发性聋的病因之一。Rust等^[9]指出2型糖尿病与内耳损伤存在一定的联系。Fukushima等^[10]也发现了2型糖尿病患者存在耳蜗微血管病以及耳蜗血管纹和外毛细胞的退行性变。在动物实验中发现迷路动脉微血栓堵塞可以损害迷路膜,引起耳蜗纤维化和骨化^[1]。而耳蜗血供正好主要是迷路动脉,是终末动脉,容易受循环影响,高血压、糖尿病等基础疾病的微循环障碍可能导致突发性感音神经性聋。因此,我们认为循环障

碍可能是双侧突发性聋的主要病因之一。

单侧突发性聋患者的治疗总有效率为58%-79%^[3],而双侧突发性聋患者的治疗总有效率为12.5%-37.5%^[1,4,5],明显低于单侧突发性聋。本文中双侧突发性聋患者的治疗总有效率为20.8%,与国际上报道的一致。有学者认为,双侧突发性聋的治疗效果可能与患者的年龄、性别、发病至干预时间、听力损失程度、听力曲线类型、是否伴发眩晕有关,而年龄较大、男性、发病至干预时间较长、损失听力重、听力曲线为中高频下降型、伴发眩晕的双侧突发性聋患者的治疗效果较差^[1]。

越来越多的研究表明,听力曲线类型是患者预后的重要预测因素。德国^[11]突发性聋指南中指出,高频听力斜形或陡降形下降的原因可能是毛细胞损伤;低频听力下降的原因可能是膜迷路积水,也可能为螺旋韧带局部供血障碍,造成组织缺氧损伤以及电解质。内环境紊乱所致;平坦型听力下降主要考虑为内耳血管纹的功能障碍和(或)耳蜗供应血管血供障碍以及组织缺氧所致;全聋/接近全聋的极重度聋的病因可能是耳蜗总动脉或者蜗轴螺旋动脉的血管栓塞或者血栓形成;根据不同的发病机制用药,可提高患者的疗效。本研究中,不同听力曲线类型的突发性耳聋患者的疗效(总有效率)不同,但差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),这可能是因为双侧突发性聋患者的预后与听力曲线类型无关,也可能是样本量较小所致,在以后的研究中仍需扩大样本量进一步证实。

突发性聋患者伴发耳鸣的发生率为74%-87%。目前,耳鸣与突发性聋预后的关系尚存在争议。Cadoni^[12]、Wilson^[13]以及Moskowitz^[14]曾经分别报道耳鸣是突聋预后的正相关因素,耳

鸣可能提示内耳细胞的恢复。本研究结果显示伴发耳鸣的双侧突发性聋患者的治疗总有效率为27.8%;显著高于不伴发耳鸣患者治疗总有效率(0.0%),提示伴发耳鸣的患者预后比不伴耳鸣患者的预后好。年龄≤60岁的双侧突发性耳聋患者治疗总有效率为31.3%,显著高于年龄>60岁患者(0.0%),提示年龄越大,患者的预后越差,这与国内外报道一致^[1]。此外,本研究结果提示是否伴发眩晕、高血压、糖尿病、高血脂,听力损失严重程度,发病至干预时间长短均与双侧突发性聋患者的疗效均无关。

目前,人们对突发性聋的治疗尚存在争议,但普遍认为激素对突发性聋有效^[15]。鼓室内注射激素用于治疗突发性聋的研究近年来增多,伴发糖尿病的突发性聋患者优先考虑鼓室内注射,不伴糖尿病的突发性聋患者仍首选全身应用糖皮质激素^[16-18]。但是激素的使用时间、剂量、类型尚在研究中。根据听力曲线的不同对突发性聋进行分型,不同类型的发病机制不同,治疗方案也应有所不同。中国突发性聋分型治疗多中心研究认为^[3],根据听力曲线对突发性聋进行分型对其治疗具有重要意义。因此,我们选用了上述治疗方案。而本研究中,不同听力曲线类型的突发性耳聋患者的疗效(总有效率)比较差异无统计学意义,提示双侧突发性聋的发病机制可能与单侧突发性聋不同,联合用药比单一用药好^[3]。

综上所述,循环障碍可能是双侧突发性聋的主要病因之一。双侧突发性耳聋患者的病情复杂,治疗效果较差,伴发耳鸣、年龄小于60岁的患者治疗效果相对较好,而听力曲线类型、听力损失程度、发病至干预时间、眩晕与预后无关。

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