

鼓膜置管术治疗放射性分泌性中耳炎的疗效及其并发症处理

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[摘要] 目的:评价鼓膜置管术治疗放射性分泌性中耳炎的疗效,分析并发症的原因及其防治方法。方法:回顾性分析实施鼓膜置管术治疗 33 例(55 耳)放射性分泌性中耳炎患者的临床资料。结果:术后 7 d 复诊,55 耳语频听阈均有不同程度提高,平均提高 20.79 dB;所有患者耳闷胀感消失,80% 的患者耳鸣、头痛症状缓解。术后并发症发生率达 67.3%(37/55),包括:通气管脱落 11 耳(20%),均再次置管;耳漏 10 耳(18.2%),用抗生素治疗后干耳;通气管阻塞 9 耳(16.4%),经 5% 碳酸氢钠滴耳剂治疗后再通;鼓膜内陷粘连 4 耳(7.3%),行咽鼓管吹张治疗好转;鼓膜穿孔 2 耳(3.6%),未予处理;通气管内侧移位 1 耳(1.8%),鼓室手术取出通气管。因并发症或取管后症状发作,行 2 次以上再置管术 31 耳(56.4%)。结论:鼓膜置管术治疗放射性分泌性中耳炎,可以改善患者的听力和缓解耳部不适症状,但术后并发症较多,应积极防治,以提高治疗效果。

[关键词] 中耳炎;伴渗出液;放射治疗;头颈部肿瘤;鼓膜置管术;并发症

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Therapeutic outcome and complication management of grommet insertion for radiotherapy induced otitis media with effusion

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Abstract Objective: To evaluate the therapeutic outcome and complication of grommet insertion for cancer patients in head and neck suffering from otitis media with effusion following radiotherapy. **Method:** Retrospectively analyze the clinical data of grommet insertion in patients with head and neck cancer suffering from otitis media with effusion following radiotherapy. **Result:** Fifty-five ears in 33 cases of cancer patients in head and neck with otitis media with effusion following radiotherapy had been performed grommet insertion. All patients were revisited seven days after operation, the phonetic frequency hearing in 55 ears had been improved in various degrees, and on average, it was increased 20.79 dB compared to that prior to the procedure. Sensation of the ear fullness had been disappeared in all the ears; the symptoms of tinnitus and headache were relieved in 80% of the patients. However, postoperative complications occurred in 67.3%(37/55) of the ears, including: ventilation tube falling out in 11 (20%) ears, all of which had been re-catheterized; otorrhea in 10(18.2%) ears, which were healed after antibiotic treatment; Ventilation tube occlusion in 9(16.4%) ears, and they were recanalized after 5% sodium bicarbonate ear drops treatment; tympanic membrane retraction in 4(7.3%) ears, which were restored after eustachian tube blowing; eardrum perforation in 2(3.6%) ears without further treatment; the ventilation tube sliding into the tympanic cavity in 1(1.8%) ear, which was removed by surgery. The grommet was inserted more than twice in 31(56.4%) ears because of complications or recurrence of symptoms after grommet was removed. **Conclusion:** The grommet insertion is used for the treatment of radiotherapy-induced otitis media with effusion, which can improve the hearing and relieve the discomfort symptoms in ear in such patients. However, the incidence of postoperative complications is high and should be actively prevented to improve the therapeutic effect.

Key words otitis media, with effusion; radiotherapy; head and neck neoplasms; grommet insertion; complication

头颈部肿瘤放射治疗后诱发分泌性中耳炎十分普遍,其临床表现为耳聋、耳鸣、耳闷、头痛发胀、中耳腔积液^[1-2]。常用治疗方法有药物治疗、咽鼓管吹张、鼓膜穿刺抽液、鼓膜切开引流和鼓膜置管

术。对于顽固性放射性分泌性中耳炎,鼓膜置管能充分排出中耳积液、平衡鼓室内外压力、改善听力、缓解耳部不适症状。但是,鼓膜置管术后容易出现各种并发症,以至于对放射性分泌性中耳炎是否选择鼓膜置管术治疗,目前存在不少的争议^[3-4]。本研究回顾性分析鼓膜置管术治疗 33 例(55 耳)放射性分泌性中耳炎患者的临床资料,就其疗效、并

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发病及利弊进行探讨。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

2013-03—2018-06 期间在我院应用鼓膜切开置管术治疗的 33 例(55 耳)放射性分泌性中耳炎患者,其中因鼻咽癌放疗 28 例,上颌窦癌放疗 3 例,面颊部肿瘤放疗 2 例。男 14 例,女 19 例;年龄 15~66 岁,平均 45 岁;病程 3 个月~11 年,平均 3 年 6 个月;双耳 22 例,单耳 11 例。33 例均为放疗前无分泌性中耳炎,放疗后不同时间出现耳闷胀感、听力下降,部分患者伴头痛、耳鸣。耳内镜检查示鼓膜完整,色浑浊,部分鼓膜呈蓝色,存在不同程度内陷,活动度差。纯音测听示:混合型聋 24 耳,传导性聋 31 耳。语频听阈(0.5、1.0、2.0、4.0 kHz)平均下降 12.5~85.0 dB。B 型鼓室导抗图 29 耳,C 型鼓室导抗图 26 耳。

1.2 手术方法

33 例(55 耳)均行鼓膜切开鼓室置管术,选用德国 Spiggle & Theis Medizintechnik GmbH 公司哑铃状钛质通气管,外径 2.5 mm,内径 1.25 mm。采用局部麻醉或全身麻醉,手术显微镜下在鼓膜前下象限作放射状或弧形切口,切口长约 1.50 mm。术中仔细止血,用地塞米松液 5 mg 冲洗中耳腔,吸

尽鼓室内液体,然后置入钛质通气管。术后给予黏液促排剂口服,黏膜收缩剂滴鼻 1 周。

1.3 术后随访

所有患者均于术后 1 周来医院复诊,检查语频听阈,询问耳闷胀感、耳鸣、头痛症状是否改善。第 1 次复诊后,要求所有患者每 4~6 周来门诊或电话随访 1 次,平均随访 2 年以上。在长期随访过程中观察并发症类型并给予相应治疗。

2 结果

术后 1 周随访,55 耳语频听力均有不同程度提高,平均提高 20.79 dB,耳闷胀感消失;80% 的患者耳鸣、头痛症状消失或缓解。术后随访 1~5 年,平均 2 年。术后并发症发生率为 67.3%(37/55),包括:初次鼓膜置管后通气管脱落 11 耳(20%),均再次置管;耳漏 10 耳(18.2%),经抗感染治疗后干耳(图 1a);通气管堵塞 9 耳(16.4%),用 5% 碳酸氢钠滴耳剂治疗再通(图 1b);发现鼓膜内陷粘连 4 耳(7.3%),行咽鼓管吹张治疗;遗留鼓膜穿孔 2 耳(3.6%),未做处理;通气管内侧移位坠入中耳腔 1 耳(1.8%),鼓室手术取出通气管(图 2)。长期随访过程中,因并发症所致或取管后分泌性中耳炎发作,需要再次置管或 2 次以上重复置管 31 耳(56.4%)。

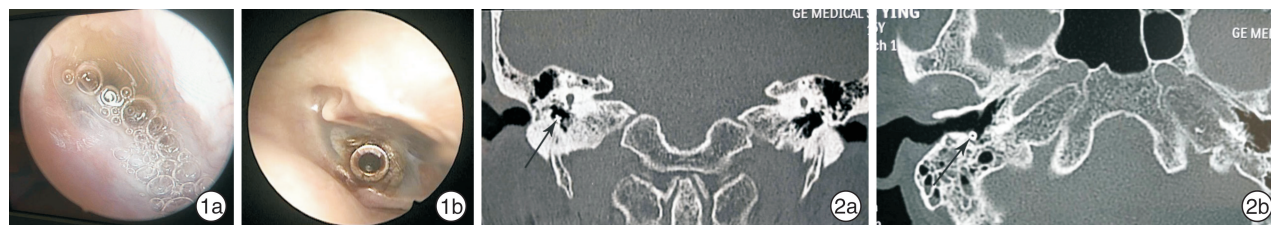


图 1 放射性分泌性中耳炎鼓膜置管术后 1a:耳漏为稀薄黏液;1b:鼓膜通气管被黏稠分泌物堵塞; 图 2 鼓膜置管术后颞骨高分辨率 CT 2a:冠状位显示通气管内侧移位滑落入后鼓室;2b:轴位可见通气管位于鼓膜内侧。

3 讨论

头颈部放疗后的分泌性中耳炎可能是一种有别于普通分泌性中耳炎的疾病,其发病率高,治疗棘手。国外文献报道其发病率高达 53%^[5]。唐安州等^[6]报道鼻咽癌放疗后分泌性中耳炎的累积发病率为 78.3%。头颈部放疗诱发分泌性中耳炎的机制不详,多认为与电离辐射损伤、炎症、肿瘤压迫侵犯致中耳负压增高有关^[7]。临床表现与普通分泌性中耳炎相似,常采取相同的治疗措施。例如早期口服黏液促排剂、咽鼓管吹张术、鼓膜穿刺抽吸积液、鼓膜切开、鼓膜置管等治疗。但这些治疗并不能像普通分泌性中耳炎的治疗一样取得良好效果,尤其是鼓膜置管,术后并发症较多,长期存在争议^[4]。一方面,鼓膜置管可能导致持续性耳流脓和永久性鼓膜穿孔;另一方面,不置管,鼓室积液会影响中耳声音传导,出现耳闷、耳鸣和头晕。Chen

等^[4]回顾性研究 67 例鼻咽癌放疗后分泌性中耳炎鼓膜置管与鼓膜切开抽吸治疗的结果发现,鼓膜置管术后并发症发生率为 90%,鼓膜切开抽吸治疗术后并发症发生率为 33%,因而反对放疗后分泌性中耳炎的鼓膜置管治疗,建议采取与常规分泌性中耳炎不同的处理方式。基于辐射暴露区域炎症反应在发病过程中的重要作用,Kuo 等^[8]提出鼓膜激光打孔加鼓室腔重复注射类固醇激素治疗的新方法,通过激光打孔保持鼓室腔的干燥通风,激素减轻炎症反应来缓解患者症状。但激光鼓膜造孔很容易愈合,其长期有效性有待商榷。本研究回顾性分析了 33 例(55 耳)放疗后分泌性中耳炎的疗效,观察到初次鼓膜置管治疗后,患者平均语频听阈提高 20.97 dB,耳聋、耳闷、耳鸣和头痛等症状明显好转,与 Charusripan 等^[9]的观察结果一致。说明鼓膜置管对放射性分泌性中耳炎具有明确的适

用性。我们认为在有效预防和控制并发症的情况下,鼓膜置管术不失为一种治疗放疗后分泌性中耳炎的合理选择,能够改善患者生存质量。

关于鼓膜置管治疗分泌性中耳炎的并发症时有报道,是影响治疗效果的重要原因^[10-11]。本组病例也不例外,在术后随访过程中不断有并发症的发生,常见并发症有通气管脱落、中耳感染流脓、通气管堵塞、鼓膜内陷粘连、鼓膜穿孔、通气管滑入鼓室等。

通气管脱落是鼓膜置管术后常见并发症之一,本组有 11 耳术后过早脱管(20%),最为常见。正常情况下通气管在鼓膜上维持 6 个月左右会自动脱出,过早脱出与鼓膜切口太大、通气管本身材质与形状、免疫排斥反应有关。Kisser 等^[12]在比较不同材质通气管鼓膜置管效果后指出,钛合金通气管优于氟塑料通气管,可以解决中耳置管后容易脱管的难题。近年来,我科鼓膜置管术基本上选用这种钛质中耳通气管,尤其是放疗后分泌性中耳炎需要长期带管的患者,具有生物相容性好、排斥反应轻等优点。过早脱管,咽鼓管调节中耳压力、通气引流功能尚未修复,一旦发现过早脱管,应考虑及时重新置管。

术后中耳感染流脓可分为近期感染和远期感染。陈良嗣等(2001)认为发生在术后 2 周以内的耳流脓多与感冒或邻近组织器官炎症有关;留置管时间延长,外耳道进水机会增多,与术后远期耳流脓发生有关。射线对原发肿瘤周围区域的照射,诱发黏膜炎症反应也是术后容易发生中耳感染的原因之一^[4,8]。文献报道分泌性中耳炎鼓膜置管术后耳漏发生率有很大的差异,周永等^[10]报道的耳漏发生率为 25.5%,本组有 10 耳(18.9%)术后出现耳漏,低于文献报告。其中 6 例术后近期感染,4 例术后远期感染。术前外耳道严格消毒准备,术后禁止游泳,及时治疗上呼吸道疾病,加强非靶器官的射线保护,可在一定程度上降低中耳感染的发生^[4,8]。耳流脓发生后,经过合理的局部治疗和口服抗生素,一般都能很好地控制。

通气管堵塞可以是术中出血形成的血凝块,也可以是黏稠的分泌物。通气管发生堵塞,丧失通风引流、平衡鼓室内外压力的作用,中耳渗液复出^[11]。本组 9 耳通气管堵塞均源于血凝块、黏稠分泌物,用 5%碳酸氢钠滴耳治疗后再通。预防通气管的堵塞除术中仔细止血外,地塞米松液冲洗鼓室,不仅能够稀释鼓室黏稠分泌物,而且有利于黏膜免疫功能修复,减少黏液分泌^[8]。通气管内侧移位并不常见,我们仅发现 1 例,术后随访清理耳道分泌物时不慎将通气管导入鼓室。通气管坠入中耳作为异物,有刺激黏膜炎症反应之虞,经切开外耳道后壁皮肤,掀开鼓膜后取出。

在本研究中,56.4%的分泌性中耳炎再次发作,历经第 2 次或多次置管。反复鼓膜切开与愈合,鼓膜弹性和张力下降,手术对鼓膜中层纤维的损伤常引起鼓膜变薄萎缩等病理变化^[13]。在咽鼓管功能尚未恢复正常状态时,容易形成鼓膜进一步内陷和粘连,或遗留鼓膜穿孔。本组 4 例鼓膜内陷粘连均与重复置管有关,另遗留 2 例鼓膜穿孔。术后鼓膜内陷粘连,处理十分困难,应尽量减少鼓膜重复置管次数。发生鼓膜内陷粘连后,做咽鼓管吹张治疗可以缓解鼓膜的继续内陷。至于遗留鼓膜穿孔,有作者建议用带状筋膜片修补^[14],我们认为干性鼓膜穿孔有利于中耳通气引流,可持续缓解耳部不适症状,穿孔可以暂时不予处理。

鼓膜置管术治疗放射性分泌性中耳炎有利有弊,存在比普通分泌性中耳炎更高并发症的风险。在尚无新的有效治疗方法替代的情况下,加强术后随访监管,及早发现并发症并积极处理十分重要。

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半规管阻塞术治疗梅尼埃病 15 例疗效分析^{*}

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[摘要] 目的:探讨半规管阻塞术治疗难治性梅尼埃病的远期疗效。方法:回顾性分析行半规管阻塞术治疗的 15 例难治性梅尼埃病患者的临床资料,比较术前与术后患者眩晕、生活质量、听力、耳鸣等指标的变化情况。所有患者随访 24 个月以上。结果:术后眩晕控制率为 100%,其中 A 级 11 例,B 级 4 例;生活质量改善率为 100%;听力减退 4 例(26.7%),听力无改变 11 例(73.3%);耳鸣改善 7 例(46.7%),耳鸣无变化 7 例(46.7%),耳鸣加重 1 例(6.7%)。结论:半规管阻塞术能有效控制难治性梅尼埃病的眩晕症状,明显改善患者的生活质量,远期疗效确切,但有听力下降风险。

[关键词] 梅尼埃病;半规管阻塞术;疗效

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Efficacy of semicircular canal occlusion in the treatment of fifteen patients with Meniere's disease

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the long-term efficacy of semicircular canal occlusion in the treatment of refractory Meniere's disease. **Method:** Fifteen patients with Meniere's disease who underwent semicircular canal occlusion were reviewed. The preoperative and postoperative frequency of vertigo, quality of life, hearing and tinnitus level were compared. All patients were followed for more than 24 months. **Result:** Postoperatively, vertigo was controlled effectively in all 15 cases, and the control rate was 100%, of which 11 cases were completely controlled(Grade A) and 4 cases were basically controlled(Grade B). The improvement rate of quality of life was 100%. The hearing worse in 4 cases(26.7%) and stabilized in 11 cases(73.3%). The tinnitus was relieved in 7 cases(46.7%), unchanged in 7 cases(46.7%) and aggravated in 1 case(6.7%). **Conclusion:** Semicircular canal occlusion can effectively control the vertigo symptoms of refractory Meniere's disease and improve the quality of life. The long-term efficacy of semicircular canal occlusion is definite, but there is a risk of hearing loss.

Key words Meniere's disease; semicircular canal occlusion; efficacy

由于梅尼埃病的病因目前尚不明确,因此无法针对病因进行有效的治疗。梅尼埃病患者经过规范的内科治疗后,仍有眩晕控制不佳者,可考虑进

行外科手术。梅尼埃病的经典手术方式包括内淋巴囊减压/分流术、前庭神经切断术及迷路切除术等,但上述术式各有其优缺点^[1-3],而本研究采用的半规管阻塞术具有较高的听力保存率及保留部分前庭功能的特点,更易被大多数患者所接受。Yin 等^[4]报道采用 3 个半规管阻塞术治疗 3 例难治性梅尼埃病患者,均已取得了良好疗效。我科既往报

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