

单独鼻腔手术治疗阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征的远期疗效观察

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[摘要] 目的:探讨单独鼻腔手术治疗阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)的远期疗效。方法:回顾分析23例OSAHS并伴有鼻部相关疾病的患者,经PSG和Epworth嗜睡评估表(ESS)确诊,只行鼻腔手术,其中包括鼻中隔矫正术、鼻甲成形术、鼻窦开放术。术后随访1年以上,PSG和ESS检查评估疗效。结果:23例患者术后随访12~39个月,平均(22.64±9.13)个月,患者主观症状改善明显,ESS分值从13.68降至8.14($t=9.429, P<0.01$)。客观检查方面,患者术前术后平均AHI和LSaO₂无明显变化($P>0.05$)。23例中5例治疗有效,总有效率为21.74%(5/23),鼻腔是主要阻塞部位;其余18例患者无效。结论:OSAHS患者尤其是中、重度患者,上气道往往存在多个阻塞平面,单独行鼻腔手术适合于阻塞平面主要位于鼻腔的患者。

[关键词] 睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征;阻塞性;鼻手术;Epworth嗜睡评估表

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Observation of long term effect of nasal surgery alone for patients with obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the long term effect of nasal surgery alone for patients with obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome. **Method:** Twenty-three cases of OSAHS with nasal diseases were retrospectively analyzed, which were definitely diagnosed by PSG and the Epworth sleepiness scale (ESS). The patients had undergone nasal surgery only. The surgical procedure consisted of turbinectomy, septoplasty and FESS. All patients were followed up for more than 1 year and the therapeutic effects were evaluated by PSG and ESS. **Result:** Twenty-three cases were followed up for 12–39 months. The mean follow-up time was 22.64±9.13 months. All patients

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变异系数能够在某种程度上反映咽腔的顺应性和肺容量依赖性,亦或是其他未知的内在因素,仍有待进一步研究。但我们知道这种新的声反射咽腔测量手段,区别于传统的咽声反射测量,其操作步骤更为简单,需要患者的配合程度更少,成本更低,对OSAHS的诊断甚至分级确有一定的临床参考价值。

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subjectively experienced a significant improvement in subjective symptoms after surgery, in which the mean ESS score decreased from 13.68 to 8.14 ($t = 9.429$, $P < 0.01$). With regard to objective measures from polysomnographic studies, there were no significant differences in AHI and LSaO₂ values between preoperative and postoperative evaluation ($P > 0.05$). Among 23 patients, 5 cases have been treated effectively, which accounted for 21.74%. Nasal cavity may be the major obstruction site in these effectively treated patients. The other 18 cases had invalid result. **Conclusion:** OSAHS patients, especially moderate and severe degree, have multiple obstruction plane in upper airway, and nasal surgery alone is just suitable for OSAHS patients with nasal obstruction alone.

Key words sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome, obstructive; nasal surgery; Epworth sleepiness scale

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)是心血管、呼吸、内分泌等众多系统疾病的源头性疾病^[1],病因多样、复杂,其中鼻腔因素是原因之一,但单独行鼻腔手术治疗OSAHS的疗效各家报道不一^[2-3],且缺少远期疗效的报道。为此,我们回顾分析了23例单独行鼻腔手术的OSAHS患者的长期疗效,以探讨影响手术疗效的相关因素。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

2002-01—2012-08我院共有192例经PSG监测诊断为OSAHS,并伴有鼻阻、流涕等鼻部症状的患者,根据术前常规检查及鼻窦CT检查结果证实存在鼻部阻塞性疾病。192例患者单独进行了鼻腔手术,其中包括鼻中隔矫正术、鼻甲成形术、鼻窦开放术,仅23例患者术后复查时间超过12个月,并且有完整的临床资料。全部为男性,年龄20~54岁,平均(38.55±8.91)岁,BMI 22.2~43.8 kg/m²,平均(29.24±4.65) kg/m²。

1.2 方法

PSG采用澳大利亚康迪的Somte睡眠呼吸监测系统,进行术前诊断及术后复查。按Friedman等^[4]提出的评分标准记录患者腭扁桃体大小(0级:扁桃体切除;I级:在扁桃体隐窝内;II级:扁桃体至腭弓;III级:扁桃体超出腭弓但未达中线;IV级:扁桃体达中线)和舌腭关系(I级:扁桃体、悬雍垂完全可见;II级:悬雍垂可见,扁桃体部分可见;III级:软、硬腭可见,悬雍垂部分可见;IV级:仅硬腭可见)。应用Epworth嗜睡评估表(Epworth sleepiness scale,ESS)进行术前术后的主观评估。

1.3 疗效评定标准

根据2009年学会咽喉学组制定的疗效评定标准^[1]。治愈:AHI<5次/h;显效:AHI<20次/h且降低幅度≥50%;有效:AHI降低幅度≥50%。

1.4 统计学处理

数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,SPSS 16.0分析软件进行统计学分析,计量资料进行配对t检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

23例患者中,术前PSG示轻度2例,中度3例,其余均为重度患者。患者复查时间12~39个月,平均(22.64±9.13)个月。患者术前、术后AHI分别为53.76和49.48,LSaO₂分别为68.95和67.82,BMI分别为29.24 kg/m²和29.59 kg/m²,术前、术后比较差异均无统计学意义。而ESS评估示患者术后主观临床症状有明显改善,ESS分值从平均13.68降至8.14,差异有统计学意义($t = 9.429$, $P < 0.01$)。23例患者中,治愈1例,为术前轻度OSAHS患者;显效2例,为术前中度和重度OSAHS患者各1例;有效2例,为术前重度OSAHS患者,总体手术有效率为21.74%(5/23)。5例中,腭扁桃体大小I级4例,II级1例;舌腭关系分度I级2例,II级3例。而无效患者腭扁桃体多>II级,舌腭关系分度多≥III级。说明治疗有效者阻塞平面主要位于鼻腔,而无效者多存在多个阻塞平面。

3 讨论

鼻腔是上气道阻力的主要来源,2/3的阻力源自鼻腔^[5]。多年来鼻阻力与OSAHS的相关研究报道很多,如Lofaso等随机对541例疑似OSAHS患者进行鼻功能及PSG检查,发现291例确诊为OSAHS的患者鼻阻力显著高于非OSAHS者^[4]。笔者也曾研究发现,重度OSAHS患者即使无鼻病史,前鼻镜检查无明显鼻腔结构异常,鼻阻力也普遍高于正常人^[6]。Clarenbach等^[7]对12例有鼻阻症状的OSAHS患者应用鼻腔减充血剂(丁苯唑啉)治疗后发现,在药效最大时,AHI出现轻度下降(从33.2±33.9降至27.3±30.5, $P < 0.05$)。上述研究均说明鼻阻力与OSAHS有一定相关性。目前认为鼻阻力增高引起OSAHS的原因可能有以下几种机制:①鼻阻力增高可引起呼吸用力增加,咽部扩张肌做功加大,致咽腔负压增大,使上气道塌陷;②患者张口呼吸造成舌体及下颌骨后坠而阻塞气道;③可触发鼻肺反射,通过不正常的鼻三叉神经激活,减少肺的通气量^[8]。

虽然目前多数学者支持鼻阻力与OSAHS存

在相关性,但较早研究显示,OSAHS患者单独行鼻腔通气手术,如鼻阈扩大、鼻中隔矫正术、鼻甲成形术等,患者术后ESS等主观评分多有改善,但客观PSG监测指标,如呼吸紊乱指标(RDI)、LSaO₂等无明显变化^[2,9],甚至Friedman等^[2]报道术后多数患者RDI还有所上升,从术前的31.6增至39.5。他们认为RDI提高可能与解决患者鼻腔阻塞因素后,患者睡眠更深有关。有学者对影响鼻腔手术疗效的相关因素进行了深入研究,如2008年Li等^[10]发现,患者在术前术后BMI不变的情况下,腭扁桃体大小是影响鼻腔手术疗效的因素之一,腭扁桃体分度为I级和II级者,疗效明显好于III级者。2009年Li等^[11]按BMI、Friedman舌腭关系等分组研究后发现,患者术前BMI较低、Friedman舌腭关系较低(I、II级)者有较好的手术疗效(分别为50%和3%,P<0.01)。本研究也显示,5例手术有效患者,腭扁桃体大小及舌腭关系分级均较低。田旭等^[12]通过上气道测压(AG200)与Friedman舌腭关系分型的对比研究发现,分型越高舌根平面阻塞越重。说明鼻腔手术治疗有效者上气道阻塞平面主要位于鼻腔,而口咽、舌根平面无明显阻塞。对于OSAHS患者尤其是中、重度患者,上气道往往存在多个阻塞平面。而单独行鼻腔手术,往往只能改善患者鼻腔症状,因未同时处理其他阻塞平面,故手术疗效往往较差,甚至无效。所以术前精确的定位检查非常重要。

目前经鼻正压通气治疗(nCPAP)是中、重度OSAHS的主要治疗方法。有研究显示,患者存在鼻阻塞疾病时,往往需要更大的压力,过大的压力会影响患者对nCPAP的耐受性和依从性^[13]。Friedman等^[2]报道鼻腔手术后,nCPAP压力明显减少(P<0.01);Nakata等^[14]对配带nCPAP失败的12例伴鼻腔疾病的OSAHS患者行鼻腔相应手术,术后随着鼻阻力的降低,nCPAP耐受性明显提高。所以目前认为OSAHS患者如伴有鼻腔阻塞性疾病,试行nCPAP治疗失败,可考虑行鼻腔手术。

总之,OSAHS患者病因复杂,只有术前合理选择适应证,单独鼻腔手术才可能取得较好疗效。

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