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· 耳科学疾病 ·

伴有眩晕或头晕重度以上突聋患者的临床疗效差异分析

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摘要: **目的** 分析伴有眩晕或头晕重度以上突聋患者的临床疗效差异。**方法** 选取2013年1月~2016年12月收治的重度以上突聋病例70例,其中不伴眩晕或头晕者(A组)30例,伴头晕者(B组)11例,伴眩晕者(C组)29例。3组患者均给予:①降低纤维蛋白原药物;②糖皮质激素;③改善内耳微循环药物治疗。比较3组临床疗效差异。**结果** 治疗前A、B、C组患者平均听阈[分别为(86.88±10.19)、(98.58±9.28)、(96.84±8.81)dB]三者差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后A、B、C组患者平均听阈[分别为(60.73±26.06)、(89.33±18.70)、(85.99±19.23)dB],三者比较差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),表明治疗后不伴眩晕或头晕组的平均听阈明显低于伴眩晕或头晕组。治疗后A、B、C组总有效率(分别为66.67%、36.37%、37.93%),三者差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),表明治疗后不伴眩晕或头晕组的总有效率明显高于伴眩晕或头晕组。治疗结束后A组痊愈率为30%,B、C组痊愈率为0;治疗出院3个月后随访时A、B、C组痊愈率分别为53.33%、18.18%、13.79%。治疗后与治疗出院3个月后随访时3组痊愈率比较,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),表明治疗后不伴眩晕或头晕组的痊愈率明显高于伴眩晕或头晕组。患者出院时总痊愈率为12.86%,3个月后随访时总痊愈率为31.42%,两组痊愈率差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),表明出院后部分患者听力继续好转,且多为出院时有效或显效患者。**结论** 重度以上突聋患者治疗后不伴眩晕或头晕组的平均听阈明显低于伴眩晕或头晕组,且治疗结束后及治疗出院3个月后随访时总有效率、痊愈率明显高于伴眩晕或头晕组,出院后患者听力仍可继续恢复至3个月达到稳定。

关键词: 突聋;眩晕;头晕;疗效

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Differential analyses of clinical features and efficacy of severe sudden deafness with vertigo or dizziness

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the clinical characteristics and curative effects of severe sudden hearing loss with vertigo or dizziness. **Methods** From Jan 2013 to Dec 2016, 70 patients with severe sudden deafness were hospitalized in our department. Of them, 30 were unaccompanied by vertigo/dizziness (Group A), 11 were accompanied by dizziness (Group B) and 29 by vertigo (Group C). All the patients in the three groups had the same drug treatment including fibrinogen lowering drugs, glucocorticoids and microcirculation improving drugs. The curative effects among the three groups were compared. **Results** Before treatment, the differences of pure tone average (PTA) among the three groups [(86.88±10.19)dB, (98.58±9.28)dB and (96.84±8.81)dB] respectively were statistically insignificant (all $P>0.05$). After treatment, the differences of PTA among the three groups [(60.73±26.06)dB, (89.33±18.70)dB and (85.99±19.23)dB] respectively were statistically significant (all $P<0.05$), which indicated that the PTA of patients without vertigo/dizziness was significantly lower than those with vertigo or dizziness. After treatment, the differences of total effective rates among the three groups (66.67%, 36.37% and 37.93% respectively) were statistically significant (all $P<0.05$). The total effective rate of patients without vertigo/dizziness was significantly higher than those with vertigo or dizziness. The cure rates of group A, B and C were 30%, 0% and 0%. Three months after treatment, the cure rates of them were 53.33%, 18.18% and 13.79% respectively. The differences of cure rates after the treatment and three months

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later among the three groups were all statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). For all the patients, the total cure rate was 12.86% after the treatment and 31.42% three months later, with a statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$). After discharge, the hearing got further improved in some patients, especially those with good and obvious therapeutic effect during their hospitalization. **Conclusion** The PTA of severe sudden hearing loss patients without vertigo/dizziness is significantly lower than those with vertigo or dizziness. The total effective rates and the possibility of complete hearing recovery for patients without vertigo/dizziness are significantly higher than those with vertigo or dizziness. After discharge, their hearing may get further improved and stabilized in three months.

Key words: Sudden deafness; Vertigo; Dizziness

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突发性聋(sudden hearing loss, SHL),简称突聋,是临床上常见疾病,其病因及病理生理机制尚未阐明。眩晕或头晕是突聋较常见的伴发症状之一,30%~40%的突聋患者可伴有眩晕或头晕^[1]。有研究认为,突聋伴前庭症状不影响其预后^[2];目前大量研究认为突聋伴眩晕会影响其预后^[3-7]。因此目前伴眩晕或头晕对突聋预后有无影响存在分歧,轻、中度及中重度听力损失可能为梅尼埃病、前庭性偏头痛等疾病导致,研究重度以上突聋在一定程度上减少了误诊的干扰,且目前国内外对于重度以上伴眩晕或头晕突聋患者的疗效分析文章甚少,本研究数据可以为临床提供数据支持,所以研究伴有眩晕或头晕重度以上突聋患者的临床疗效差异分析有重要的临床意义。本院2013年1月~2016年12月共收治符合中华医学会耳鼻咽喉头颈外科学分会制定的突发性聋诊断标准^[8]的突聋病例650例,其中70例重度以上突聋患者有完整随访资料,对其临床资料进行回顾性分析,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象及分组

重度以上突聋病例70例,均为单耳患病,按WHO 1980年耳聋分级标准,将平均听阈70 dB以上患者纳入此项研究。详细采集所有患者详细病史、标准化的诊断、治疗及随访资料。由于患者就诊时间不同,其在“晕”的程度上表现各异,本文头晕侧重于头昏状态,包括头部憋胀感及不清醒感,类似于睡眠不足时头部感觉,眩晕主要表现为内在或外在的旋转感、摇摆感。本文将同时伴有头晕及眩晕患者归为眩晕组进行分析。认为眩晕和头晕可能是疾病发展的不同表现,同时也可能与患者的主观描述有关。为研究突聋伴头晕或眩晕是否与病变范围大小及程度相关,是否与重度以上突聋预后相关,因此将头晕和眩晕组分组讨论。其中不伴眩晕突聋患者(A组)30例,年龄13~80岁,平均(54±16.33)岁,

男12例,女18例。伴头晕突聋患者(B组)11例,年龄13~66岁,平均(40.09±18.34)岁,男5例,女6例。伴眩晕突聋患者(C组)29例,年龄12~77岁,平均(46.59±18.14)岁,男9例,女20例。

1.2 治疗方法及随访

所有患者均给予:①降低纤维蛋白原药物(0.9%生理盐水100 ml+巴曲酶5~10 BU,隔日一次,巴曲酶首次10 BU,之后每次5 BU,共3~5次,每次输液时间不少于1 h,每次使用前检测纤维蛋白原,如果大于1 g/L方可继续使用);②糖皮质激素,所有患者均无使用糖皮质激素绝对禁忌证(先用注射用甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠40~80 mg全身给药5 d,如治疗效果不佳进而给予地塞米松注射液0.5 ml鼓室内隔天注射给药3次);③改善内耳微循环药物(如:5%葡萄糖注射液200/250 ml+金纳多70.0 mg/87.5 mg静脉滴注,连用10 d,对于部分伴糖尿病患者改用0.9%氯化钠注射液200/250 ml代替)。治疗期间每隔3~5 d复查一次纯音测听,以随时了解患者疗效;治疗10~14 d疗程结束后再次复查纯音测听。随访3个月至1年,观察患者的听力变化情况。

1.3 疗效评定标准

根据中华医学会耳鼻咽喉头颈外科学分会制定的突发性聋疗效评定标准分为痊愈、显效、有效和无效。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。总有效例数为治愈、显效及有效例数。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 16.0统计学软件进行统计学分析,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料数据用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 差表示,采用 t 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

治疗前A、B、C组患者平均听阈[分别为(86.88

± 10.19)、 (98.58 ± 9.28) 、 (96.84 ± 8.81) dB],三者差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。治疗后A、B、C组患者平均听阈[分别为 (60.73 ± 26.06) 、 (89.33 ± 18.70) 、 (85.99 ± 19.23) dB],三者比较差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),表明治疗后不伴眩晕或头晕组的平均听阈明显低于伴眩晕组(表1)。

表1 3组患者治疗前后平均听阈 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	平均纯音听阈(dBHL)	
		治疗前	治疗后
不伴眩晕或头晕	30	86.88 $\pm$ 10.19	60.73 $\pm$ 26.06
伴头晕	11	98.58 $\pm$ 9.28	89.33 $\pm$ 18.70
伴眩晕	29	96.84 $\pm$ 8.81	85.99 $\pm$ 19.23

治疗后A、B、C组总有效率(分别为66.67%、36.37%、37.93%),三者差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),表明治疗后不伴眩晕或头晕组的有效率明显高于伴眩晕或头晕组(表2)。出院时总有效率(指所有患者有效+显效+痊愈例数/总例数)为50%,随访时总有效率为57.14%。

表2 3组患者出院时疗效比较 (例,%)

组别	例数	有效	无效	总有效率
不伴眩晕或头晕	30	20	10	66.67
伴头晕	11	4	7	36.37
伴眩晕	29	11	18	37.93
χ^2				15.48
P				0.017

治疗后A组痊愈率为30%,B、C组痊愈率为0%;出院3个月后随访时A、B、C组痊愈率分别为53.33%、18.18%、13.79%。治疗后与随访时3组痊愈率比较均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),表明治疗后不伴眩晕或头晕组的痊愈率明显高于伴眩晕或头晕组。患者出院时总痊愈率为12.86%,3个月后随访时总痊愈率为31.42%,两组痊愈率差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),表明出院后部分患者听力仍可继续好转,且多为出院时有效或显效患者(表3)。

表3 出院与随访时痊愈率比较 [例(%)]

组别	例数	痊愈率	
		出院时	出院3个月
不伴眩晕或头晕	30	9(30)	16(53.33)
伴头晕	11	0	2(18.18)
伴眩晕	29	0	4(13.79)
总和	70	9(12.86)	22(31.42)

3 讨论

近年,突聋在我国的发病率有上升趋势,但目前尚缺乏大样本流行病学数据^[8]。突聋的病因和病理生理机制尚未完全阐明,局部因素和全身因素均可能引起突聋。一般认为,精神紧张、压力大、情绪波动、生活不规律、睡眠障碍等可能是主要诱因^[8]。国外有研究表明,突聋患者发生卒中的风险较高,所以治疗突聋对于降低其心血管病危险因素显得尤为重要^[9]。由于轻度、中度及中重度听力损失可能为梅尼埃病、前庭性偏头痛等疾病导致,本文研究的重度以上突聋在一定程度上减少了误诊的干扰。部分重度以上突聋患者发病时伴有眩晕,此部分患者听力损失较重。眩晕可在听力损失后短时间内出现,也有在眩晕出现后继而发生听力下降,大多数患者眩晕消失后不再复发。

重度以上突聋患者的听力曲线多数为平坦下降型或全聋型,目前认为平坦下降型多为血管纹功能障碍或内耳血管痉挛,全聋型多为内耳血管栓塞或血栓形成^[8]。耳蜗主要由迷路动脉所供给,间有耳后动脉分支;进入内耳道后分出前庭前动脉和耳蜗总动脉;耳蜗总动脉分出耳蜗主动脉和前庭耳蜗动脉。全聋型突聋是耳蜗总动脉的血管栓塞,已造成毛细血管的严重损伤较难恢复,故全聋型预后相对较差^[10]。重度和极重度突聋患者病变范围较广,较严重,前庭更容易受累。与以往文献报道突聋伴眩晕患者听力损失较重相符,听力损失的程度与前庭损害一致,即听力损失程度越重,前庭损害也越重,眩晕的发生率也越高^[11]。内耳各部位组织对缺氧的耐受性存在差异,耳蜗缺氧耐受性差于前庭内耳,耳蜗以蜗底部的代谢率高,蜗顶部代谢率低,在血流减少的情况下,代谢率高的部位易受损伤,听力恢复也较难,故有效患者听力恢复时多为低频先恢复。

通过治疗,不伴眩晕突聋组总有效率高,伴眩晕、头晕突聋组总有效率较低。这一结论与国内的研究结果相符。考虑可能与血管痉挛程度或栓塞面积呈正相关,确切结论尚需大量试验数据证实。通过本文研究可根据是否伴有眩晕及头晕,大致对重度以上突聋患者预后做一评估。查阅相关文献,重度以上突聋患者此方面研究数据甚少。虽然临床数据表明突聋伴眩晕或头晕治愈率不高^[12],但从其总有效率分析,仍需依据听力损失科学用药并给予积极治疗,同时要

帮助患者建立合理的疗效期望值。本研究样本数较少,患者伴眩晕或头晕有时由于经济条件等限制,进一步检查明确分类受限,可能对数据分析产生一定偏倚,相关问题有待在今后工作中进一步分析研究。

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