



应用鼻内球囊泪道成型术治疗鼻腔泪囊吻合术后复发首例效果

IRST RESULTS OF ENDONASAL BALLOON DACRYOPLASTY USE IN RECURRENCE AFTER DACRYOCYSTORHINOSTOMY

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引言. 在鼻腔泪囊吻合术后复发泪囊炎的情况下, 需要进行二次手术。近年来, 出现一些关于应用鼻内球囊泪道成型术(球囊直径为6mm)治疗泪囊炎复发的论著。

研究目的. 应用鼻内球囊泪道成型术治疗鼻腔泪囊吻合术后泪囊炎复发的评估。

材料和方法. 该项研究中包括1到3年前因泪囊炎接受了鼻内镜下鼻腔泪囊吻合术的6例患者。对所有患者进行了一下检查: 根据Munk法分级评估了溢泪程度, 通过光学相干断层扫描评估了泪河高度, 荧光素试验, 泪道冲洗试验, 泪道水平探测, 鼻腔内窥镜检查, 多层螺旋CT泪道造影。所有患者均通过6mm直径球囊进行了鼻内球囊泪道成型术。术后患者观察期为6个月。

结果. 观察发现有4例患者“康复”, 1例患者得到改善, 1例患者泪囊造口疤痕愈合。

结论. 从6例患者行鼻内球囊泪道成型术获得的初步结果显示, 该方法可用于治疗鼻腔泪囊吻合术后泪囊炎复发的患者。通过继续研究, 如增加临床观察数量以使所得结果进行充分的统计学处理、延长患者术后观察期、拓展手术适应症及研究其他能改善鼻内球囊泪道成型术有效性的措施等研究后, 这种方法的应用前景还是可以得到解决的。

关键词: 鼻腔泪囊吻合术; 泪囊炎复发; 鼻内球囊; 鼻内球囊泪道成型术

✧ **Background.** In recurrent dacryocystitis after dacryocystorhinostomy, a re-operation is indicated. In recent years, some publications appeared concerning endonasal dacryoplasty using 9 mm-balloon in treatment of patients with recurrent dacryocystitis.

Purpose – to evaluate the possibility of using endonasal balloon dacryoplasty in recurrence after dacryocystorhinostomy.

Materials and methods. Into the study, 6 patients (6 cases) were included who underwent endonasal endoscopic dacryocystorhinostomy for dacryocystitis 1-3 years before. In all patients, evaluation of Munk's scores for epiphora, optical coherence tomography (OCT) based lacrimal meniscometry, dye disappearance test, lacrimal drainage system syringing and probing of its horizontal part, nasal endoscopy, multispiral computed tomography of lacrimal drainage system with contrast enhancement. In all patients, endonasal dacryoplasty using a balloon with 6 mm diameter was carried out. The follow-up period after surgery was 6 months.

Results. In 4 patients, “recovery” was achieved, in 1 patient “improvement“ was obtained, in 1 patient there was dacryostoma cicatrization.

Conclusion. Preliminary results received in this study of the balloon dacryoplasty performed in 6 patients afford ground to consider it possible to use this method in patients with dacryocystitis recurrence after dacryocystorhinostomy. The matter of the prospects when using this method may be solved after further research aimed to increase the number of clinical observations to enhance the possibility of adequate statistical processing of obtained results, to extend the postoperative follow-up period, to develop the indications for this procedure, and to investigate the necessity in additional manipulations improving the effectiveness of endonasal balloon dacryoplasty.

✧ **Keywords:** dacryocystorhinostomy; dacryocystitis recurrence; endonasal balloon; balloon dacryoplasty.

引言

根据临床研究结果的荟萃分析,鼻腔泪囊吻合术后泪囊炎的复发率高达4-37%[1]。复发最常见的原因是因肉芽肿或疤痕导致部分或完全泪囊造口闭合,泪囊造口区鼻腔粘连[2]。在泪道疾病复发的情况下,通常重复进行鼻腔泪囊吻合术。此类手术的成功率为79%-91.3%[3, 4]。2010年, D. Silbert等人[5]发表了关于使用9mm直径的球囊行鼻内球囊泪道成型术治疗泪囊炎复发患者的文献。3例已经进行了该手术的患者中,有1例患者获得成功。作者未表明术后患者观察期。A. Mishra等人[6]对6例鼻腔泪囊吻合术后复发的患者进行了鼻内球囊泪道成型术并在12个月内获得了稳定的效果,占比66.6%。但是, S. Kumar[7]对12例患者进行了该手术后发现,鼻内球囊泪道成型术后3个月,阳性结果为83.3%,6个月后为66.6%。应该注意的是关于泪囊炎复发应用鼻内球囊泪道成型术的研究非常少,并且该方法在临床实践中暂时未得到广泛应用。

这项研究的目的是评估在鼻腔泪囊吻合术后泪囊炎复发的情况下应用鼻内球囊泪道成型术的可能性。

材料和方法

该项研究中包括6例患者,他们在1到3年前均因泪囊炎接受了内窥镜下鼻腔泪囊吻合术。经当地生物医学伦理委员会批准(2019年12月23号第67/1号协议),所有患者均签订了检查和治疗的知情同意书。所有患者均以溢泪为主诉,3例患者在最近的3-6个月期间手术侧有脓性分泌物。所有患者均进行了常规眼科检查。根据Munk评分评估了所有患者流泪程度,通过光学相干断层扫描评估了泪河高度,荧光素试验,泪道冲洗试验,泪道水平探测,鼻腔内窥镜检查,根据常规技术进行了多层螺旋CT泪道造影。所有患者在鼻腔内窥镜检查时均使用以毫米为单

位标有刻度的滤纸测量了泪囊造口的最大垂直尺寸。

所有患者均使用6mm球囊(Acclarent Inc. 美国)进行了鼻内球囊泪道成型术(见图1)。球囊长度为16mm,直径为2.2mm,膨胀后直径为6mm。球囊导管近端部分有一个连接到外腔的luer-lock接口,用于连接放气阀的固定装置。

手术操作步骤如下:在局部和静脉镇静诱导麻醉下,对泪囊造口处疤痕组织形成孔进行了顺行探查(3例患者)和其他泪囊造口探查(3例患者)(见图2)。用抽吸器清除泪囊的脓性分泌物。使用外直径为4.0mm、长15mm的V. Eicken冲洗弯曲套管针(卡尔史托斯,德国)将球囊经鼻腔插入泪囊造口(见图3)。球囊泪道成型术是我们之前在实验室研发[8]并在临床实践中进行了测试(见图4)[9]。球囊在8个大气压的压力下进行扩张。90秒内,过10秒后重复操作时长60秒。放气后将球囊取出。图5显示了术后扩张的泪囊造口。泪囊造口处塞进的止血棉术后48小时后将其取出。

术后进行了全身和局部抗生素治疗,雾化黏膜及鼻腔清理。

评估治疗效果标准如下:“康复”—根据Munk评分溢泪严重程度为0分,无脓性分泌物,泪河深度降低,鼻腔和泪小管荧光素试验阳性,泪道冲洗通畅,鼻腔内窥镜检查可见成形的泪囊造口;“改善”—根据Munk评分泪溢严重程度为0-2分,无脓性分泌物,泪河深度保持不变或降低,鼻腔和泪小管荧光素试验阳性或延迟,冲洗泪道阻塞,加压后细流入鼻腔,鼻腔内窥镜检查可见成形的泪囊造口;“复发”—根据Munk评分泪溢严重程度为3-4分,泪道有脓性分泌物,泪河深度保持不变或升高,鼻腔和泪小管荧光素试验阴性,泪道冲洗阻塞,鼻腔内窥镜检查可见形成的泪囊造口疤痕变形。

患者观察期为6个月。



图. 1. 处于充气状态直径为6 mm的球囊导管外观 (Acclarent Inc., 美国): *a*—球囊导管活动部分; *b*—连接放气阀的Luer-lock型接口

Fig. 1. Photo of a balloon catheter of 6 mm diameter in inflated state (Acclarent Inc., USA): *a* – active part of the balloon catheter; *b* – Luer-lock for connection with the inflater

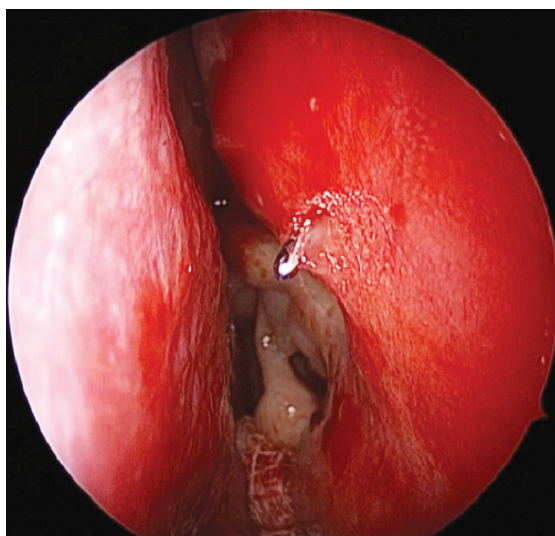


图. 2. 疤痕泪囊造口区的内窥镜图片 (鼻左侧). Bowman探针通过泪囊造口退出

Fig. 2. Endoscopic view of scar tissue in the area of dacryostoma (left nasal cavity). The ostium was probed with Bowman probe

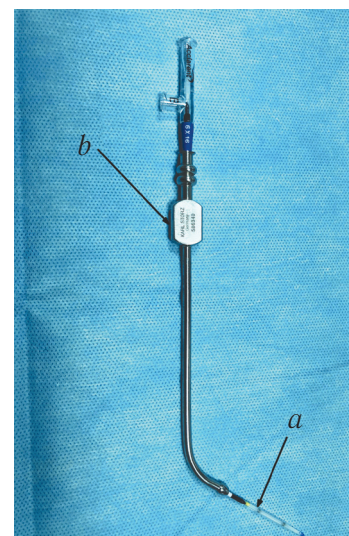


图. 3. 穿过冲洗套管针的球囊导管外观: *a*—球囊导管; *b*—冲洗套管针

Fig. 3. The appearance of a balloon catheter inserted through an irrigation cannula: *a* – balloon catheter; *b* – irrigation cannula

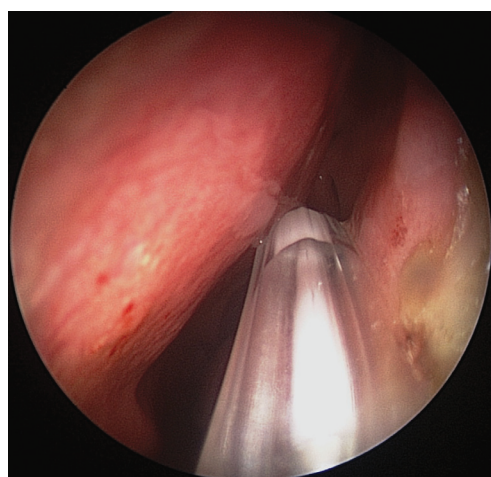


图. 4. 膨胀的球囊导管鼻腔内窥镜图片 (鼻左侧)

Fig. 4. Endoscopic view of a left nasal cavity with an inserted and inflated balloon catheter

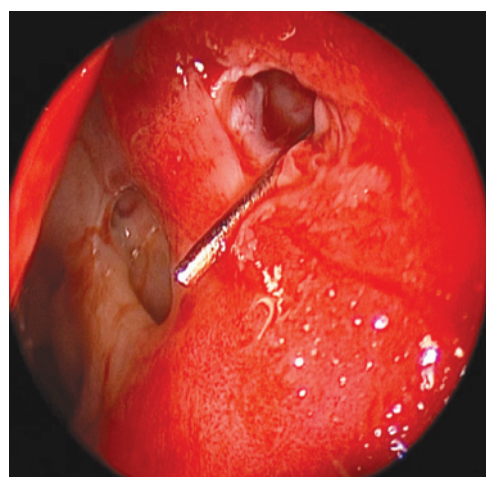


图. 5. 球囊泪道成型术后扩大的泪囊造口区内窥镜图片 (鼻左侧). Bowman探针通过泪囊造口退出

Fig. 5. Endoscopic view of dilated dacryostoma (left nasal cavity) following balloon dacryoplasty. The ostium was probed with Bowman probe

结果讨论

初步临床检查数据显示, 所有患者的泪点大小均正常, 泪小管通畅。3例患者鼻腔内窥镜检查中确定泪囊造口直径为1-2mm。3例患者肉眼无法判断泪囊造口。泪囊造口处

鼻腔中无粘连。MSCT泪囊造影显示所有患者的骨窗足够大 (不小于1cm) (见图6), 它的上缘位置不低于泪小管口进入泪囊的位置。表中显示了球囊泪道成型术前和术后6个月结果。

获得以下结果：4例患者康复，1例患者得到改善，1例患者泪囊造口形成疤痕。图7中显示了鼻内泪道球囊成形术后6个月鼻腔内窥镜图片。

应该强调的是，该研究患者的检查结果显示先前行鼻内窥镜下泪囊鼻腔吻合术后出现泪囊造口纤维化及泪囊炎复发。所有患者

泪囊造口处无鼻腔粘连及泪小管病变。在这项研究中，使用了直径为6mm的球囊，经鼻将其插入泪囊造口处，从而避免了对泪小管造成创伤。球囊泪道成型术是根据我们先前的研究进行的，其中证明了其有效性和安全性。随着疾病复发泪囊造口完全闭合及残留泪囊造口和行球囊泪道成型术有效性之间没有相关性。

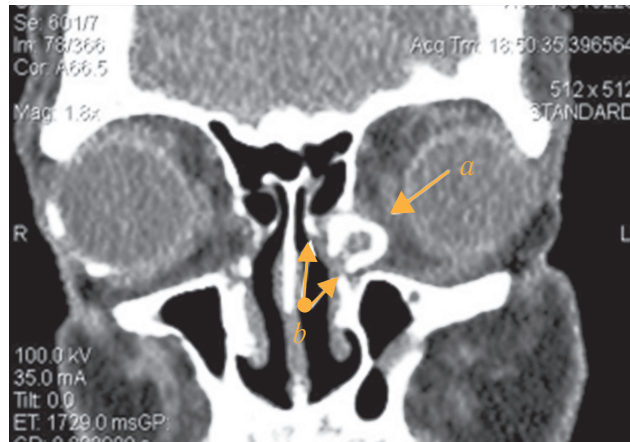


图 6. 多层螺旋CT泪囊造影，泪囊冠状重建：a—充满造影剂的左泪囊；b—骨窗口边界

Fig. 6. Multispiral computed tomography of lacrimal drainage system with contrast enhancement: a – left lacrimal sac filled with contrast; b – borders of the bone window

泪道球囊成形术前和术后6个月结果

Results before and 6 months after balloon dacryoplasty

患者	根据MUNK评分 溢泪程度		泪道脓性分 泌物		根据OCT泪河高 度,微米		鼻腔荧光素 试验		泪道冲洗通 畅性		泪囊造口大 小, MM	
	术前	术后	术前	术后	术前	术后	术前	术后	术前	术后	术前	术后
1	4	0	有	无	448	195	阴性	阳性	无	通畅	纤维化	6
2	4	2	无	无	264	227	延迟	延迟	部分	延迟	1	5
3	4	0	有	无	395	201	阴性	阳性	无	通畅	纤维化	7
4	4	4	有	有	346	360	阴性	阴性	无	无	纤维化	纤维化
5	4	0	无	无	240	147	延迟	阳性	部分	通畅	2	8
6	4	0	无	无	268	155	延迟	阳性	部分	通畅	2	7

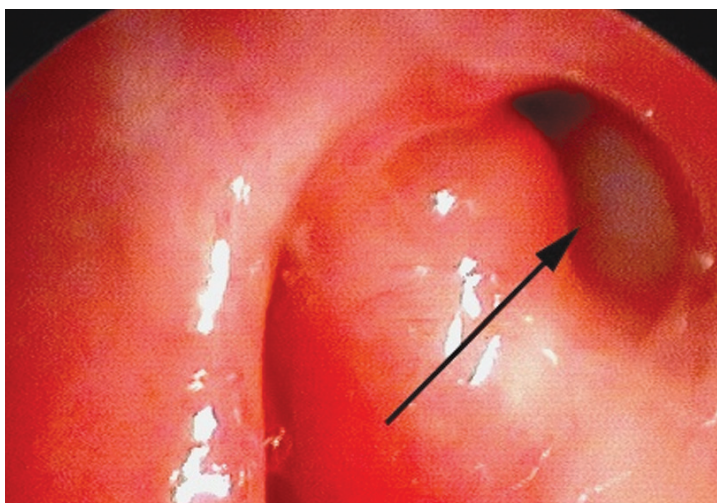


图 7. 鼻内泪道球囊成形术后6个月泪囊造口区内窥镜图片（鼻左侧）；箭头指示泪囊造口区

Fig. 7. Endoscopic view of a dacryocystorhinostomy-ostium (left nasal cavity) 6 months after endonasal balloon dacryoplasty; arrow indicates the lumen of the dacryocystorhinostomy-ostium

结论

在手术治疗后泪囊炎复发的情况下，通常，再次行泪囊鼻腔吻合术，这是一种非常具有创伤性干预。努力减少侵袭性决定了寻找治疗该病变替代方法的必要性。从文献资料中表明他们的缺乏，研究中纳入的患者数量不足，术后观察期短。从6例球囊泪道成型术获得的初步结果表明，该方法可用于泪囊鼻腔吻合术泪囊炎复发的患者。通过继续研究，如增加临床观察数量以使所得结果进行充足的统计学处理、延长患者术后观察期、拓展手术适应症及研究其他能改善鼻内球囊管扩张泪道成型术有效性的措施等研究后，应用这种方法的前景问题可以得到解决。

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