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· 临床医学 ·

阿昔洛韦治疗眼部带状疱疹 35例疗效观察

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[摘要] 目的: 观察阿昔洛韦治疗眼部带状疱疹的疗效。方法: 阿昔洛韦 0.5 g加入 0.9%氯化钠 250 ml静脉滴注, 每天 2次, 维持 8 h。结果: 35例均治愈, 病程缩短一半以上, 35岁以下 5~6天痊愈, 36~49岁 5~8天痊愈, 50~74岁 8~9天痊愈, 有并发症 1~2周痊愈。结论: 阿昔洛韦治疗眼部带状疱疹主要是通过与病毒竞争受体而发挥作用。延长输液时间等于延长了阿昔洛韦与病毒竞争受体的时间, 输液要维持足够时间才能提高疗效。

[关键词] 带状疱疹, 眼; 阿昔洛韦; 注射, 静脉内; 输液时间

[中国图书资料分类法分类号] R 752.12 [文献标识码] A

Curative effect of aciclovir on 35 patients with ocular herpes zoster

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[Abstract] Objective To observe the curative effect of aciclovir on ocular herpes zoster. Method Aciclovir 0.5 g in 0.9% sodium chloride solution 250 ml were administered intravenously twice a day for 8 hours. Results All 35 patients were cured. The course of disease was shortened by more than a half. The patients aged less than 35 years old were cured in 5 or 6 days, those aged between 36 and 49 years were cured in 5 to 8 days, those aged between 50 and 74 years were cured in 8 or 9 days, and those with complications were cured in 1 week to 2 weeks. Conclusion The mechanism of aciclovir on ocular herpes zoster is to compete receptor with virus. Extending the transfusion time can extend the time to compete receptor with virus. Thus, transfusion must be maintained long enough to increase the curative effect.

[Key words] herpes zoster, eye; aciclovir; injections, intravenous; transfusion time

带状疱疹是一种累及神经及皮肤的病毒性皮肤病。好发于春秋季节, 成人多见。1998~2005年, 我院门诊及病房治疗眼部带状疱疹 35例, 均采用延长阿昔洛韦输液时间的治疗方法, 治疗效果令人满意, 现作报道。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 眼部带状疱疹 35例, 男 15例, 女 20例; 年龄 29~74岁。其中 35岁以下 6例, 36~49岁 12例, 50~70岁 17例。右眼 22例, 左眼 13例。疱疹形状: 针尖及绿豆大小的黄白色疱疹。基底发红, 大疱疹可见疹内透明、清澈的液体。疱疹呈成簇状排列或散在分布。疱疹分布于上睑及前额部 21例, 上下睑及睑缘、前额、发际区 9例, 伴有角膜炎 5例(角膜染色阳性)。虹膜睫状体炎 2例。发病 2~3天 16例, 4~5天 16例, 10~15天 2例, 45天 1例。

1.2 治疗方法 0.9%氯化钠 250 ml+阿昔洛韦 0.5 g/瓶连续静脉滴注 8 h。同时给予西咪替丁 0.2 g/3次/天, 0.4 g/每晚 1次口服。维生素 B₂ 500

μg维生素 B₁ 100 mg肌肉注射, 每天 1次。先锋霉素 IV 0.25 g每天 4次口服, 痊愈停药。并发虹膜睫状体炎时, 加用地塞米松 10 mg静脉滴注^[1]。

1.3 治愈判断标准 症状消失, 疱疹结痂, 角膜染色阴性, 房水清晰。

2 结果

<35岁, 次日症状减轻, 3天开始结痂, 6天痊愈。36~49岁 5~8天痊愈。50~74岁, 4天开始结痂, 8~9天痊愈。并发角膜炎、虹膜睫状体炎者, 1~2周内痊愈。35例均治愈。就诊早无瘢痕及色素沉着。

3 讨论

带状疱疹的特征为疱疹沿一侧神经呈带状排列, 一般不超过皮肤中线及神经性剧烈疼痛为特征^[2]。儿童及青年 2~3周, 中老年 3~4周^[3]。好发部位为肋间神经 53%, 颈部神经 20%, 腰骶神经 11%, 三叉神经 15%, 尤以三叉神经眼支, 可累及角膜、眼球各部甚至全眼球炎导致失明等。故而带状疱疹不仅限于皮肤科^[4]。阿昔洛韦对病毒有特殊的亲合力, 进入疱疹病毒感染的细胞后, 与脱氧核苷竞争病毒胸苷激酶或细胞激酶。药物被磷酸化成活

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· 临床医学 ·

鼻内镜手术治疗慢性鼻窦炎、鼻息肉 71例疗效观察

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[摘要] 目的: 观察鼻内镜手术治疗慢性鼻窦炎、鼻息肉的临床疗效。方法: 对 71例(128侧)慢性鼻窦炎、鼻息肉患者行鼻内镜手术, 术后随访 1年。结果: 治愈 51例, 好转 13例, 无效 7例, 总有效率 90.1%。手术并发症为眶内淤血 4例, 术后并发症为鼻腔粘连 6例。结论: 鼻内镜手术治疗慢性鼻窦炎鼻息肉具有良好临床疗效。术前准备充分, 手术操作熟练准确, 术后定期随访, 能提高疗效, 减少并发症。

[关键词] 鼻疾病 / 外科手术; 鼻窦炎; 鼻息肉; 内镜术

[中国图书资料分类法分类号] R 765.9 R 765.41 [文献标识码] A

Clinical curative effect of endoscopy in treatment of 71 patients with chronic sinusitis and nasal polyps

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[Abstract] Objective To observe the clinical curative effect of endoscopic sinus surgery (ESS) in treatment of chronic sinusitis and nasal polyps. Methods Seventy-one patients (128 sides) with chronic sinusitis and nasal polyps were treated with ESS and were followed up for one year postoperatively. Results Fifty-one (71.8%) patients were cured. Improvement was achieved in 13 patients (18.3%) while no effect was achieved in 7 patients (9.9%). The total effective rate was 90.1%. The intraorbital congestion was found in 4 patients intraoperatively and the adhesion of nasal cavity was found in 6 patients postoperatively. Conclusions The ESS is successful in the treatment of chronic sinusitis and nasal polyps. The sufficient preparation before surgery, the excellent surgical skills in surgery and the regular follow-up after surgery can reduce complications effectively.

[Key words] nose diseases/surgery; sinusitis; nasal polyps; endoscopy

鼻内镜手术能够彻底清除鼻窦病变且能较好地保留鼻腔鼻窦功能, 目前临床应用广泛。2000年2月~2004年10月, 我科采用鼻内镜手术治疗慢性鼻窦炎鼻息肉患者71例, 现作分析。

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化型阿昔洛韦三磷酸酯, 然后通过两种方式抑制病毒复制: (1)干扰病毒 DNA多聚酶, 抑制病毒复制。(2)在 DNA多聚酶的作用下, 与增长的 DNA链结合, 引起 DNA链的延伸中断。阿昔洛韦治疗带状疱疹主要是通过与病毒竞争受体而发挥作用^[5]。延长输液时间等于延长了阿昔洛韦与病毒竞争受体的时间, 分成 2瓶滴注是防止药品配置时间过长降低药效。我们既往只重视阿昔洛韦抗病毒的治疗, 忽视了用药时间, 未达到应有的疗效。同时加用多种维生素营养神经, 西咪替丁对疱疹病毒止痛效果较好, 合用可提高药物的疗效^[6,7]。经临床观察, 输液维持时间短疗效差, 输液维持在 8 h病程可缩短一半以上, 且治疗早者无色素沉着及瘢痕形成。疼痛症状也在次日减轻。经我院治疗的 35例观察疗效

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 71例(128侧)中, 男 41例, 女 30例; 年龄 14~76岁。病程 6个月~40年。主诉反复鼻塞、流脓涕或伴头痛, 保守治疗无效, 术前鼻镜及鼻内镜检查见中下鼻道有脓性分泌物, 鼻腔、中鼻道见息肉样组织或中鼻甲水肿肥大, 术前作鼻窦冠

令人满意, 值得临床推广。

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