

含漱气泡法治疗咽喉部鱼刺嵌顿

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摘要:目的 探讨含漱气泡法(gargle-bubble method, GBM)治疗咽喉部鱼刺嵌顿的临床应用可行性。方法 回顾性分析2019年1月至2022年12月主诉为咽喉部鱼刺嵌顿的患者531例资料,A组患者误食鱼刺后曾自行采用吞服食醋、馒头等方式处理($n=263$);B组患者误食鱼刺后未采取直接采取GBM处置($n=268$)。比较两组间有效率。结果 A组吞服食醋、馒头处理鱼刺有效率为15.2%($n=40$),84.8%($n=223$)患者处理失败,接受进一步医疗处置;B组GBM处理鱼刺有效率为98.1%($n=263$),0.8%($n=2$)患者拒绝实施GBM,1.1%($n=3$)患者处理失败。结论 GBM能有效排出咽喉部鱼刺,操作简单,是咽喉部鱼刺嵌顿的有效急救方案。

关键词:鱼刺;咽喉部;异物;含漱气泡法

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Gargle-bubble method for the treatment of pharyngeal fishbone impaction

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Abstract: Objective To explore the feasibility of using the gargle-bubble method (GBM) to treat laryngopharyngeal fishbone impaction. **Methods** A total of 531 patients with laryngopharyngeal fishbone impaction from January 2019 to December 2022 were retrospectively analysed. Patients in group A ($n=263$) swallowed vinegar or steamed buns by themselves, and patients in group B were treated directly with GBM ($n=268$). The effective rates of the two groups were compared. **Results** In group A, the effective rate of swallowing vinegar or steamed buns was 15.2% ($n=40$), and 84.8% ($n=223$) of patients failed and received further medical treatment. In group B, the effective rate of GBM was 98.1% ($n=263$), 0.8% ($n=2$) of patients refused to undergo GBM and 1.1% ($n=3$) of patients failed to treatment. **Conclusion** GBM can be considered as a simple and effective self-treatment for laryngopharyngeal fish bone impaction, which is worthy of popularisation and application.

Key words: Fish bone; Laryngopharynx; Foreign bodies; Gargle-bubble method

咽喉部鱼刺嵌顿是一种常见的上消化道异物,多发生于扁桃体、舌根和下咽部。患者误食鱼刺后即会产生咽部疼痛、异物感,鱼刺刺激咽部黏膜,还会进一步导致局部黏膜充血水肿而发生剧烈咳嗽或

反射性喉痉挛,从而出现呼吸困难、声音嘶哑、吞咽困难、流涎等一系列临床症状,使患者产生强烈的不适^[1-2]。

与其他消化道异物不同,许多误食鱼刺患者往

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往未能于第一时间就医,并常因早期处理不当加重局部黏膜组织损伤,甚至造成消化道穿孔、感染、死亡等严重后果^[3-4]。电子喉镜是一种有效取出鱼刺的方法^[5],但许多患者早期为缓解症状,会自行尝试吞咽食物、服用食醋等多种方法,结果不仅无法有效去除鱼刺,反而可能加重对消化道的损伤。根据多年治疗经验,我们创建“含漱气泡法(gargle-bubble method, GBM)”,通过简单易行的操作帮助患者去除鱼刺,而不会对机体造成进一步损害。对国内外相关文献进行检索,未见到关于这一方法的报道。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究为回顾性研究,经山东大学第二医院科研伦理委员会伦理审批(批准号:KYLL-2022LW080)。整理2019年1月至2022年12月间主诉为咽喉部鱼刺嵌顿的患者资料。根据患者误食鱼刺后采取的措施不同,分为A、B两组:A组患者就医前曾自行采取吞服食醋、馒头等方法处置;B组误食鱼刺后直接采取GBM处置。

患者来源包括:误食鱼刺后于山东大学第二医院急诊医学中心现场就诊;误食鱼刺后通过电话、视频等线上途径与医护人员沟通,并接受指导宣教。

纳入标准:进食鱼类食物后出现咽部疼痛、吞咽困难等临床症状,且能遵嘱配合GBM操作。

排除标准:临床症状提示鱼刺已通过咽部;患者理解困难或依从性差(如婴幼儿、高龄老人等),难以完成GBM操作;或操作时存在呛咳、误吸等风险。

成功处置咽部鱼刺的标准为:处理后咽部刺痛、异物感等临床症状立即消失,和/或经口吐出鱼刺。

1.2 方法

在发生咽喉部鱼刺嵌顿后,患者首先缓解紧张情绪、保持放松,尽可能减少咽部肌肉对鱼刺的挤压作用。含漱足量清水,保持头后仰位使水位于咽处,反复用力呼气形成气泡,使水在咽部连续振动数次,最后用力吐出含漱液,见图1。动作结束后检查吐出的含漱液中是否可见鱼刺,咽部异物感等症状有无减轻。如含漱液中未见鱼刺,或症状持续存在,则重复进行该动作,直至鱼刺去除和/或症状明显缓解。如反复尝试后仍未能成功取出鱼刺,应及时就医,常规喉镜直视下取出。

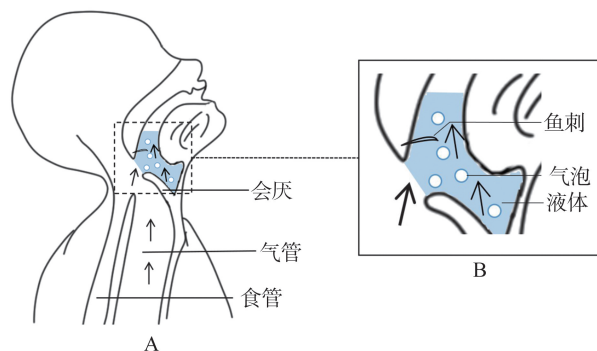


图1 GBM的原理图

A:发生咽部鱼刺嵌顿后,保持头后仰位,通过呼气形成气泡;B:鱼刺借助气泡与黏膜分离并随之上浮。

Figure 1 The schematic diagram of GBM

A: After the impact of the fishbone, the patient should keep the head tilted back and exhale to form bubbles; B: This fishbone separates from the mucous membrane and floats through bubbles.

1.3 统计学处理

应用SPSS 22.0软件。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,分类资料以频数和百分比表示,A组与B组处理鱼刺有效率的差异比较采用 χ^2 检验进行分析,A组与B组患者性别构成、年龄构成的比较采用 χ^2 检验进行分析。检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

共收集患者资料531例,其中男性253人、女性278人,年龄12~67岁。

A组($n = 263$)误食鱼刺后自行采取吞服食醋、馒头等方法处置,其中40例(15.2%)患者处理成功;223例(84.8%)患者未能去除鱼刺,后续8例患者在指导下行GBM成功去除鱼刺,117例GBM处理失败,98例拒绝实施GBM。

B组($n = 268$)误食鱼刺后未采取吞服鱼刺、馒头等方法处理,通过现场或线上指导直接采取GBM处置。其中263例(98.1%)患者处理成功,2例(0.8%)患者拒绝实施GBM,3例(1.1%)患者处理失败。

两组患者在性别构成、年龄构成等方面比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),两组具有可比性。分析两组之间处理鱼刺有效率的差异有统计学意义($P = 0.002$),GBM处理咽喉部鱼刺嵌顿相较于民间方法更为有效。见图2。GBM失败及拒绝GBM的患者后续接受了直视下取出鱼刺、电子喉镜取出鱼刺等进一步医疗处理。



图2 A组与B组患者的转归

Figure 2 The outcomes of the patients in group A and group B

3 讨论

咽喉部鱼刺嵌顿是一种常见的上消化道急症,与其他上消化道异物相比,主要有以下特点:①咽喉部鱼刺嵌顿多见于中老年患者,这与老年人咽部肌肉收缩功能下降、吞咽功能减弱相关;其他上消化道异物则多见于儿童,多表现为重症急症^[6-7],这与儿童玩耍时的行为习惯相关^[8-9]。②咽喉部鱼刺多见于双侧扁桃体、舌根和会厌谷,与进食时唾液黏附、进食时交谈导致咽部肌肉运动不协调相关;其他上消化道异物多见于食管中下段,与食管的生理性狭窄相关^[10]。③咽喉部鱼刺嵌顿患者有明显的地域特点,如东南亚沿海地区和国家,这是由于所在地域饮食结构中鱼类比例较大决定的^[11-13]。

咽喉部鱼刺嵌顿患者可回顾明确的鱼类摄入史。进食的同时进行交谈会导致咽部肌肉运动不协调,加之口腔分泌唾液增加,极易将细小的鱼刺和咀嚼后的食糜黏附于咽部黏膜。此时,鱼刺尚未深入黏膜,但仍可造成咽部疼痛、异物感等临床症状,通过简单的漱口就有可能解除鱼刺与黏膜的黏附,使鱼刺和水一起吐出。如果继续进食或采用吞咽食团等不当方法处置,反而易使鱼刺被食团推动刺入黏膜,造成黏膜充血水肿和炎症,加重疼痛和异物感,并引发流涎、声音嘶哑等其他临床表现^[3,14]。严重时会导致鱼刺移位,进入深层组织,不利于内镜早期发现鱼刺异物,影响患者愈后。

现阶段,通过内镜取出鱼刺等异物的技术已经较为成熟^[15],但临床上对于咽部鱼刺的急症处理仍然存在问题。①患者误食鱼刺好发于就餐时段,尤其是晚餐时段,很多医疗机构无法提供24小时内镜服务,使得患者缺乏第一时间处理鱼刺的途径;②处理咽部鱼刺的不恰当民间方法盛行;③一些患者主观不重视,或出于时间、情面或经济等方面的顾虑不

愿于第一时间就医。以上原因导致咽部鱼刺处理延误,甚至为内镜处理增加了难度。

常用的民间方法主要包括吞服食醋和吞咽大块食物^[16]。吞服食醋的理论依据是食醋中的乙酸与鱼刺中的钙发生反应,造成鱼刺软化溶解。然而要达到软化鱼刺的效果,对反应的时间、温度和食醋浓度都有要求,实际上口服食醋对鱼刺起到的作用微乎其微。另一方面,由于黏膜受到鱼刺的直接损伤与食醋的轻度腐蚀性双重作用,会引发黏膜表面凝固性坏死,黏膜下层血管血栓形成,最终形成保护性焦痂,造成腐蚀性食道损伤^[17]。损伤机制可能包括:乙酸腐蚀、黏膜下层形成明显血凝块、食管黏膜的环形撕裂和食管的持续蠕动作用^[16]。

吞咽馒头等大块食物则是希望通过食团的位移将鱼刺推入消化道。然而在鱼刺已经刺入黏膜的情况下,这一方法反而易使鱼刺进一步深入,造成黏膜穿孔,在鱼刺较硬的情况下,甚至可能被食团推动移位,造成黏膜的纵行撕裂,增加鱼刺取出的难度和严重并发症的发生率^[18-19]。鱼刺导致的食道穿孔可引起纵隔感染、食道旁脓肿、气管食道瘘、纵隔气肿、气胸等并发症。如进一步迁移到其他组织结构,会造成甲状腺、心包等组织发生炎症。甚至,血管结构如主动脉、锁骨下动脉、颈内动脉、颈内静脉也可能受到影响^[20-22]。种种案例提示,不恰当的处理方式非但不能去除咽喉部鱼刺,强行吞咽或呕吐行为反而可能会造成各类并发症的发生^[23]。

基于目前咽喉部鱼刺紧急处置存在的严重弊端,我们提出GBM,即通过气泡震荡和浮力分离去除鱼刺。GBM符合机械力学和咽部生理功能,其原理为:①通过大量清水稀释唾液,减弱咽部黏液对鱼刺的黏附作用;②通过用力呼气形成气泡,使鱼刺贴附于气泡表面,与黏膜分离并借助气泡浮力上浮,最终实现去除咽喉部鱼刺的目的。对比常见的民间方法,GBM具有一定的临床应用优势。首先,GBM避

免了对咽喉部黏膜的进一步损伤,从而避免了咽喉部黏膜穿孔、撕裂等严重并发症。其次,GBM操作简单,易于宣教,并且可以反复实施而不会加重鱼刺对黏膜的损伤,对于较小的鸡骨等异物卡喉也有效果,具有较高的临床实用价值。在临床推广这一方法的过程中我们发现,患者能否接纳并顺利实施GBM,与前期医护人员的培训和熟练操作密切相关。通过让大量接受科普训练的人员现身说法,为自身及周围人员解除咽部鱼刺嵌顿,有利于这一方法在人群中的推广。

需要说明的是,通过民间一般方法自行成功处置咽部鱼刺的40例患者未能取出鱼刺,仅通过临床症状消除作为诊断依据,因此其处置是否真实有效存在一定的局限性。

综上所述,咽部鱼刺嵌顿后第一时间采用GBM,能有效排出咽部鱼刺,避免就餐现场尴尬,减少咽部症状和并发症,且操作简单,适合患者自我尝试,不会造成损伤进一步加重。总之,GBM是咽部鱼刺的有效自救方法,其操作简单,便于个体实施。

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