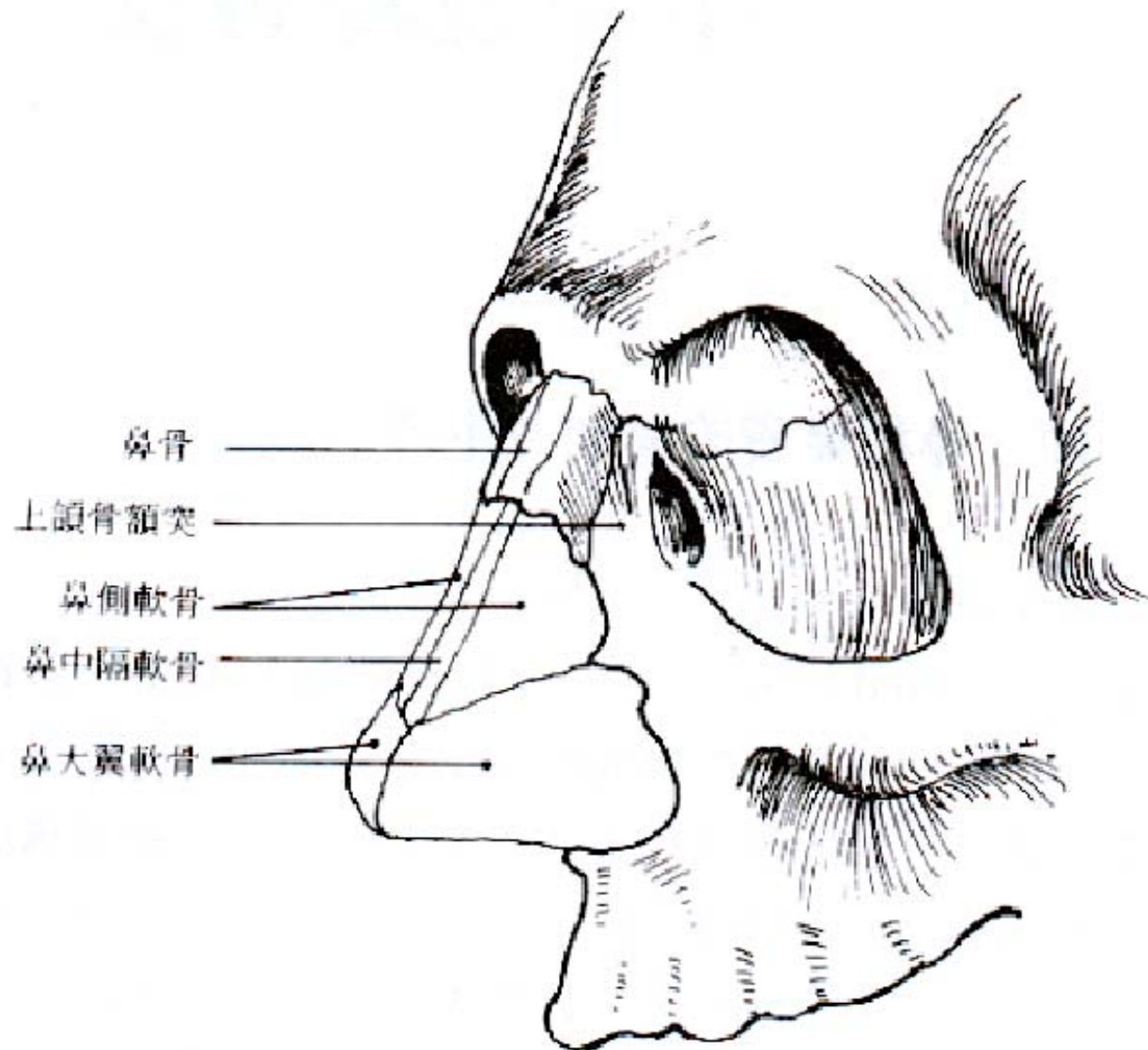


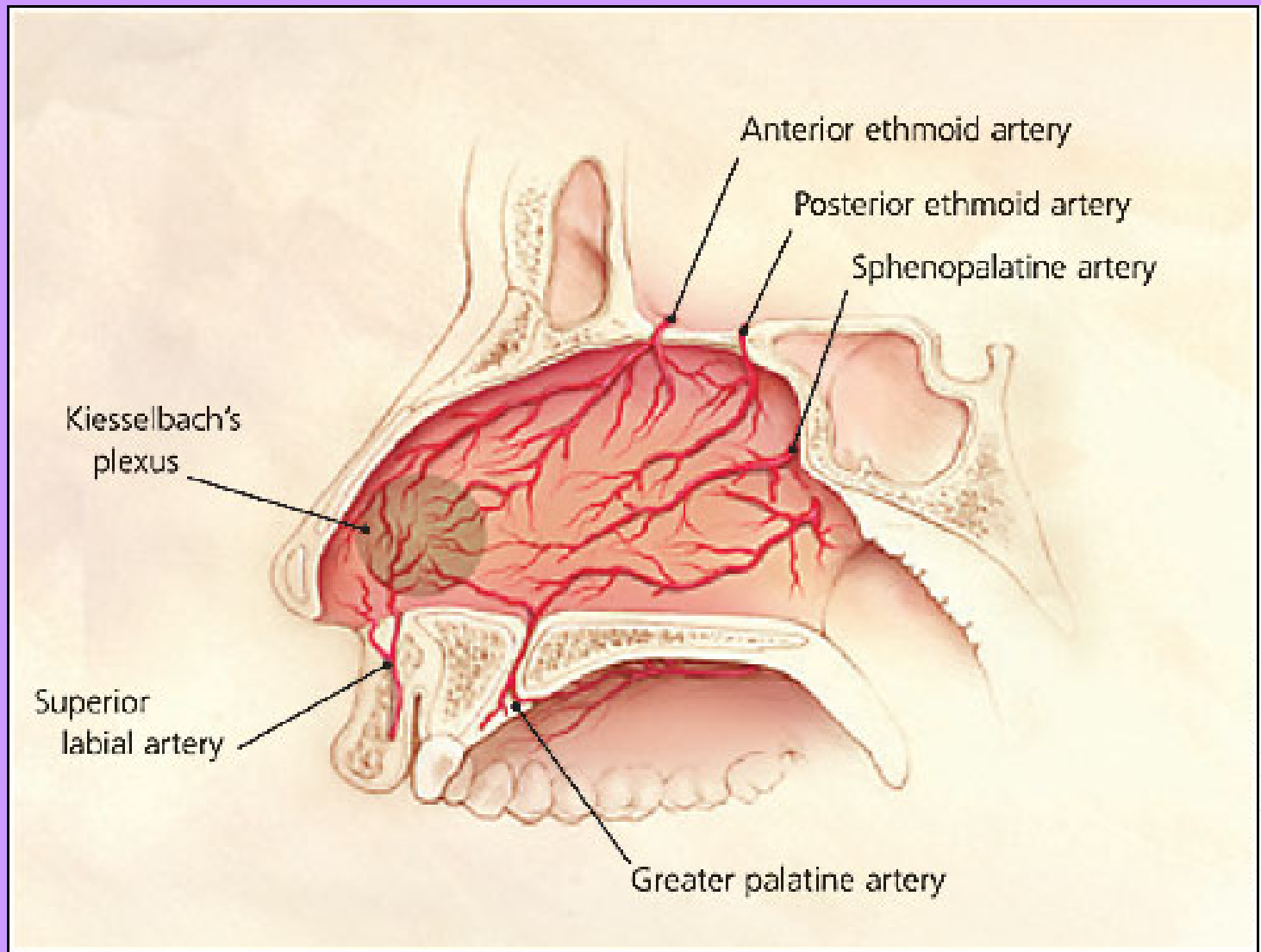


衛向安醫生

3/3/2009

耳鼻喉疾病創傷及處理







鼻部創傷

1. 軟組織 - 破裂，鼻黏膜損傷 → 鼻出血
2. 鼻骨骨折 - 鼻樑骨塌陷，偏斜，碎裂
軟組織腫脹
鼻中隔軟骨碎裂，脫位
鼻中隔血腫 → 鼻塞

- ⇒ 傷口處理
- ⇒ 病史
- ⇒ 驗查
- ⇒ X光
- ⇒ 復位手術

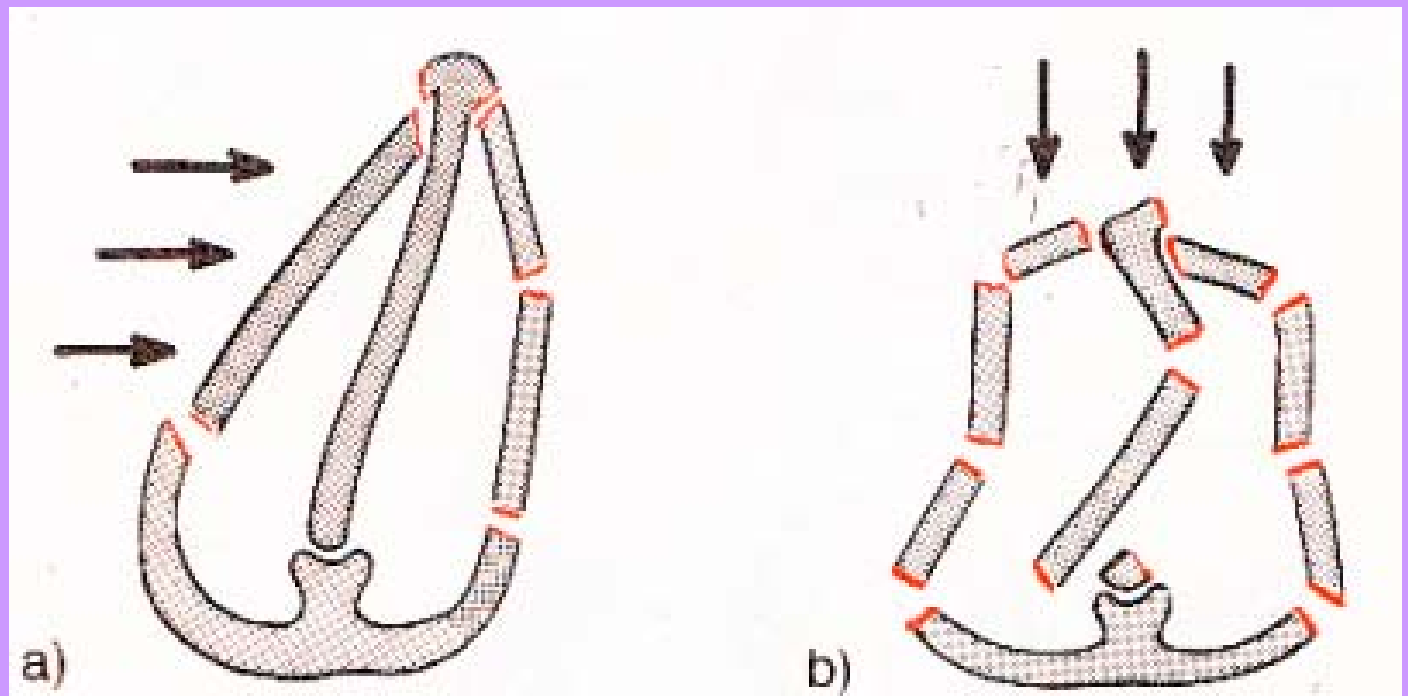


Fig. 6.1 Nasal fracture.

a) Caused by lateral force.

b) Caused by force from in front.



流鼻血的處理

❖ 局部性

- 外力創傷 – 挖鼻，意外，撞傷，骨折
- 鼻中隔血管叢區擴張，容易在碰撞後破裂
 - 鼻，鼻咽部的腫瘤

❖ 全身性

凝血機能障礙

❖ 處理辦法

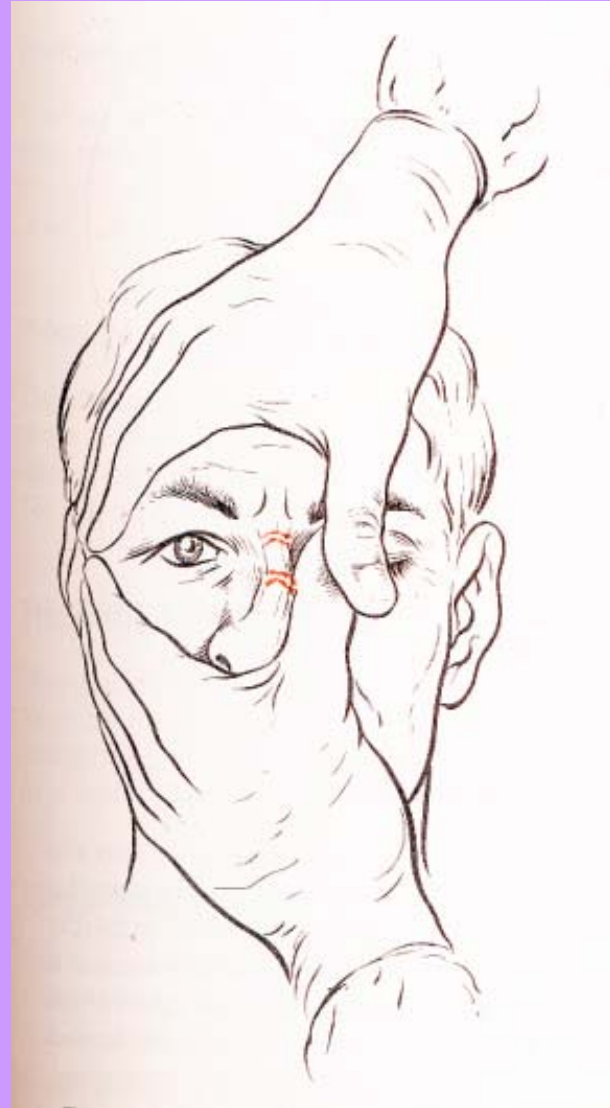
- 保持鎮靜，冰毛巾敷鼻樑及前額
- 棉花 堵塞
- 雙鼻翼壓向鼻中隔
- 流血量多應盡快找醫生處理

堵塞



鼻咽部的腫瘤









面部創傷

❖ 骨折—上頷骨，顴骨，顴骨弓

❖ 病徵—流鼻血

—面部腫起，難於開口及用牙齒咀嚼

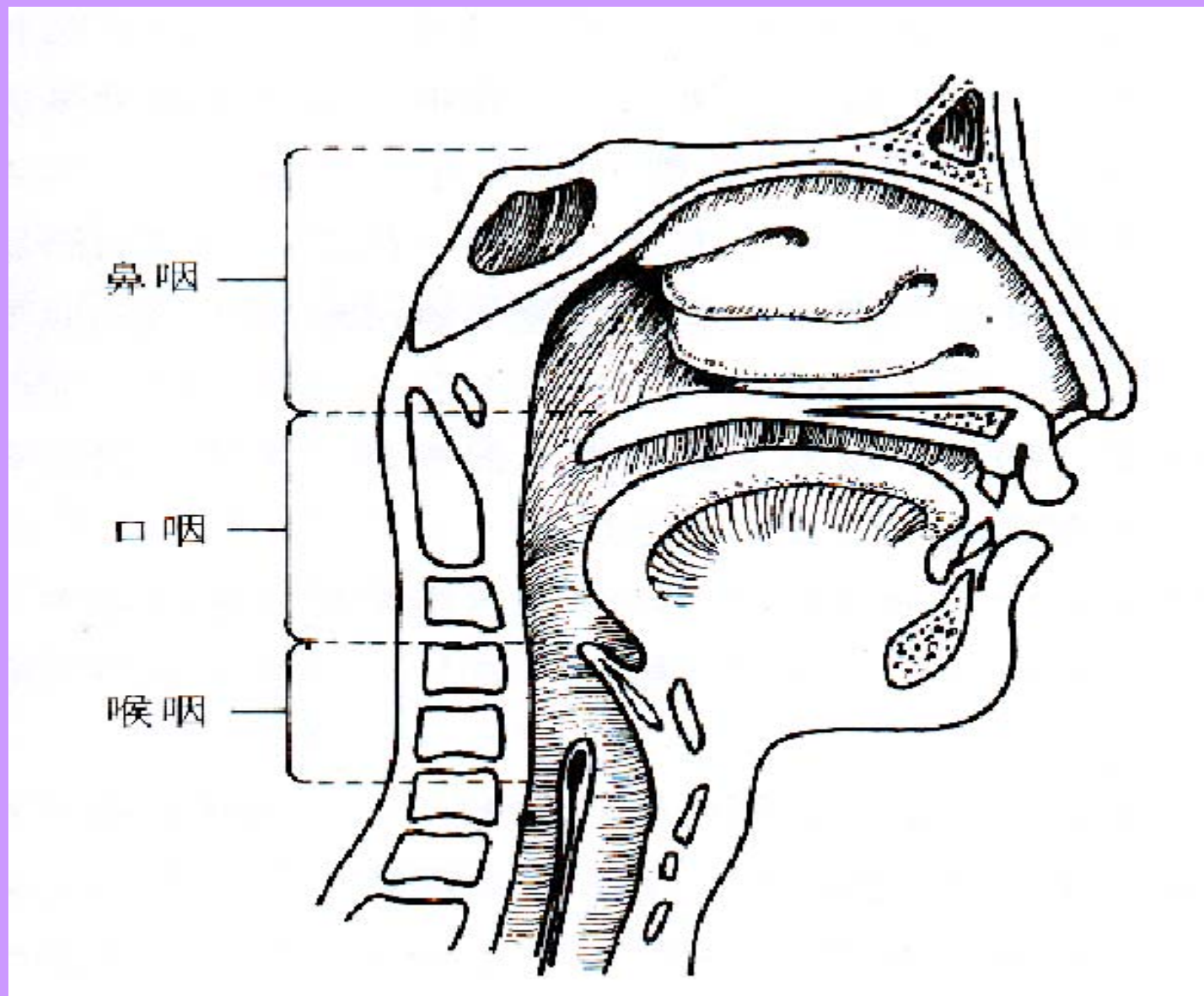
—眼睛四周瘀傷

❖ 急救— 注意呼吸阻塞

— 包紮傷口

— 軟墊，繃帶

— 送院處理





喉部疾病,創傷

喉 — 呼吸道的一部份，發音器官

喉的結構 — 軟骨（五塊）

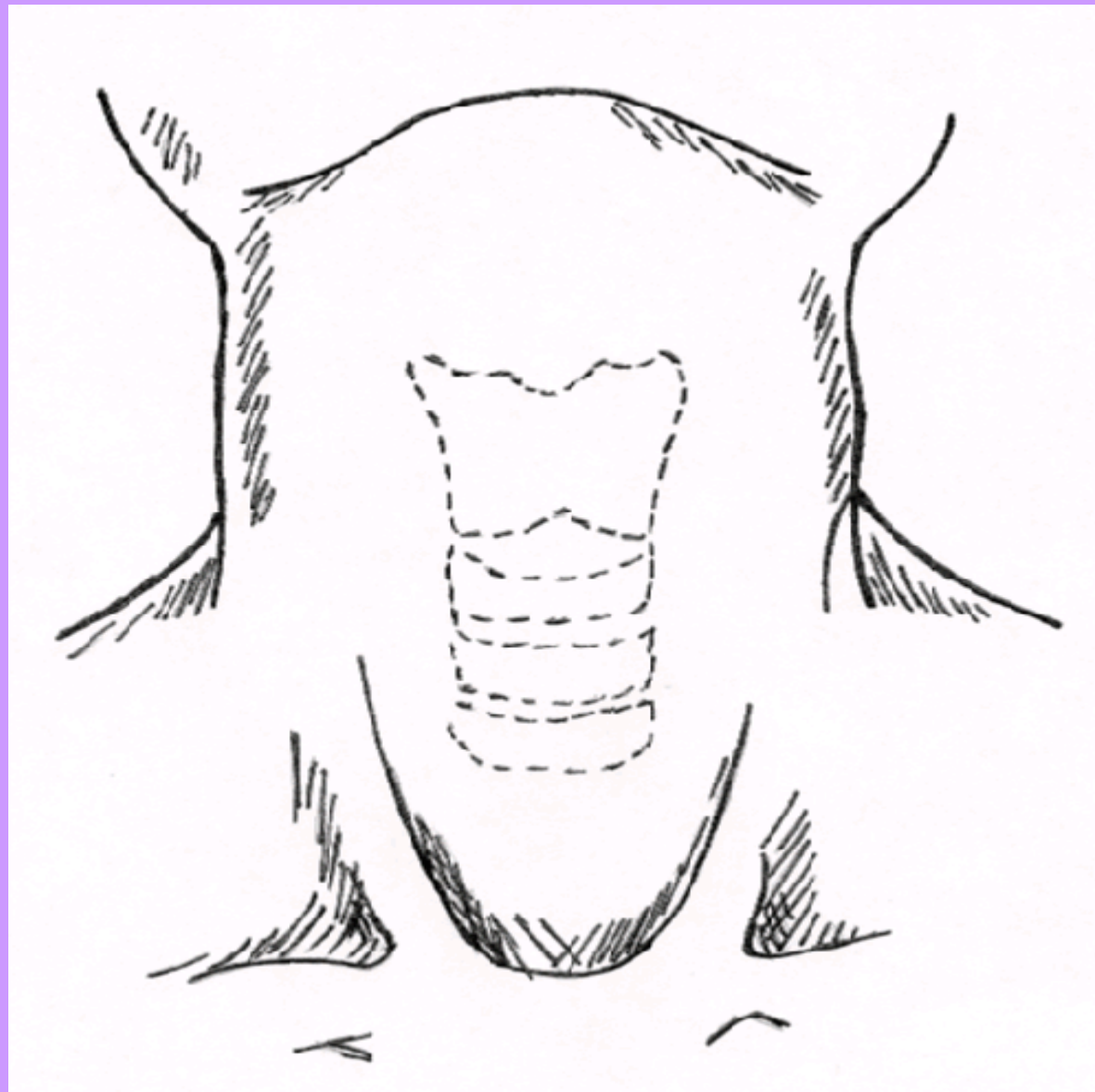
黏膜

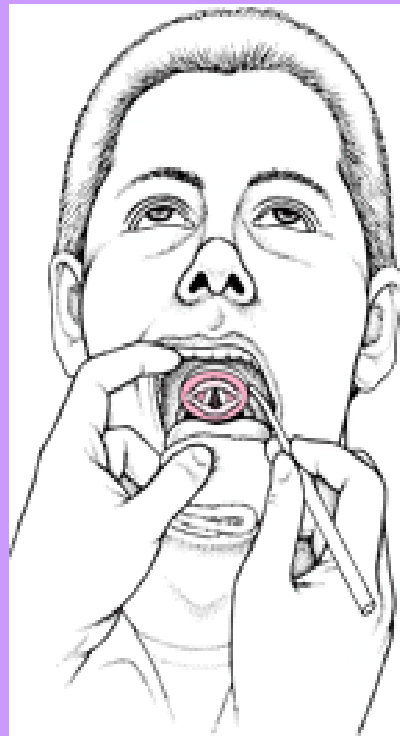
韌帶連接軟骨

肌肉

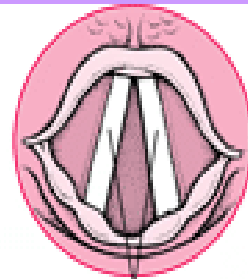
上接口咽

下接氣管

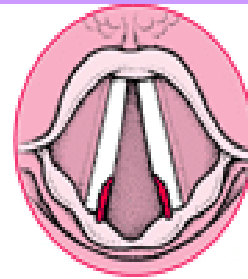




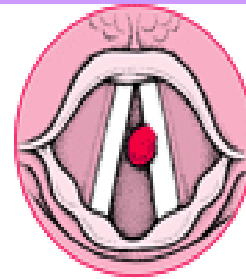
**Examination of
Vocal Cords**



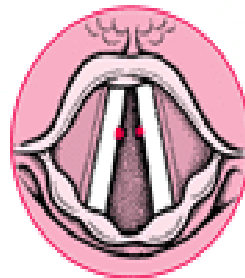
**Normal
vocal cords**



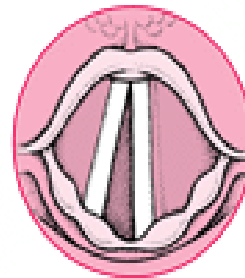
**Contact
ulcers**



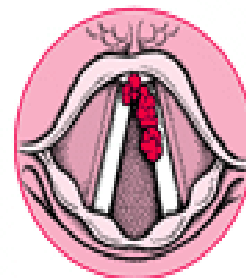
Polyp



Nodules



**One-sided
paralysis**



Cancer

Examination Findings



喉部發炎

- ◆ 病徵：疼痛
聲音沙啞（黏膜水腫出血）
- ◆ 處理：
 - 減少說話
 - 藥物舒緩





挫傷

撞擊, 交通意外

暴力

病徵：疼痛

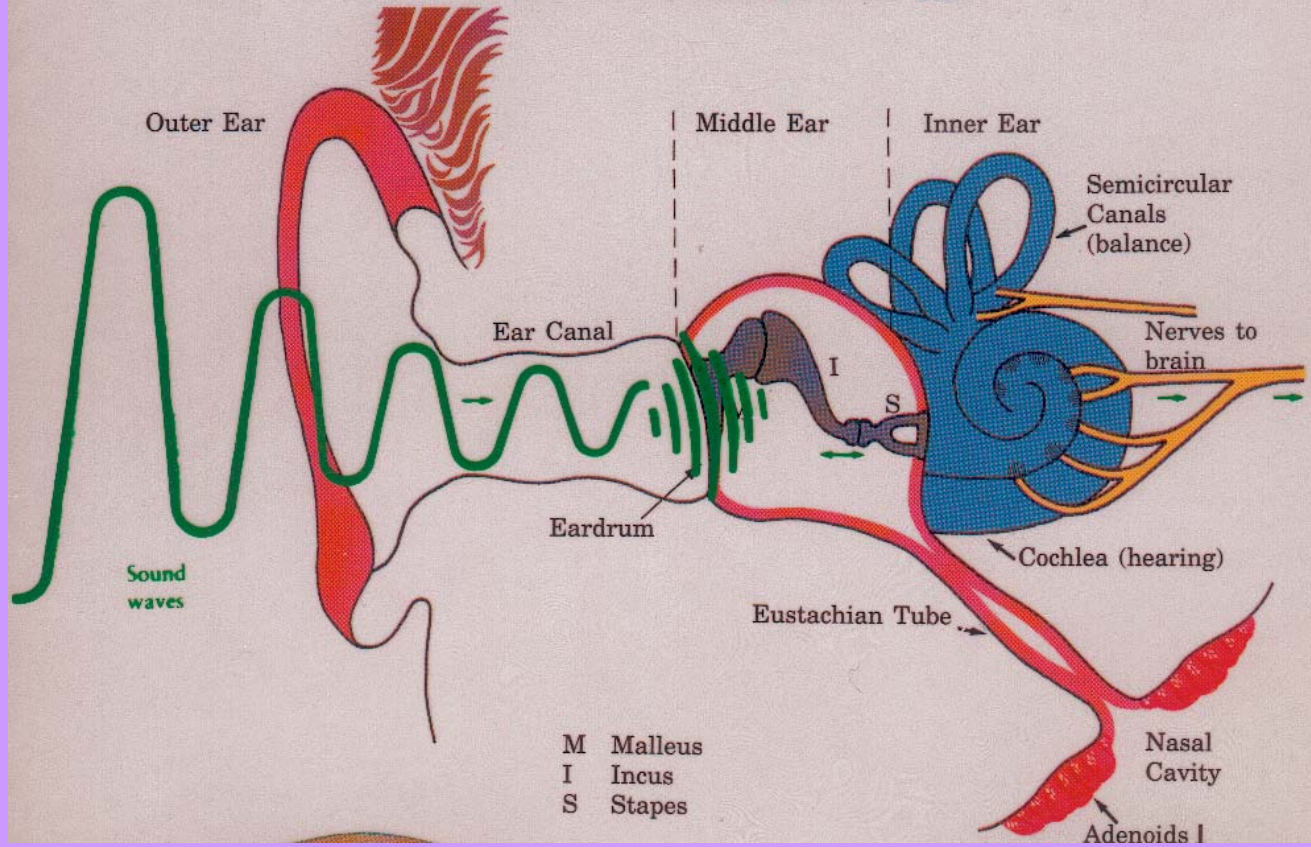
- ◆ 聲音沙啞（黏膜水腫出血）
- ◆ 嚴重軟骨折裂，出現呼吸困難
- ◆ 頸部腫脹，皮下出血或氣腫

送院治理：24小時觀察

- > 嚴重如軟骨折裂，需手術復位及放入喉模

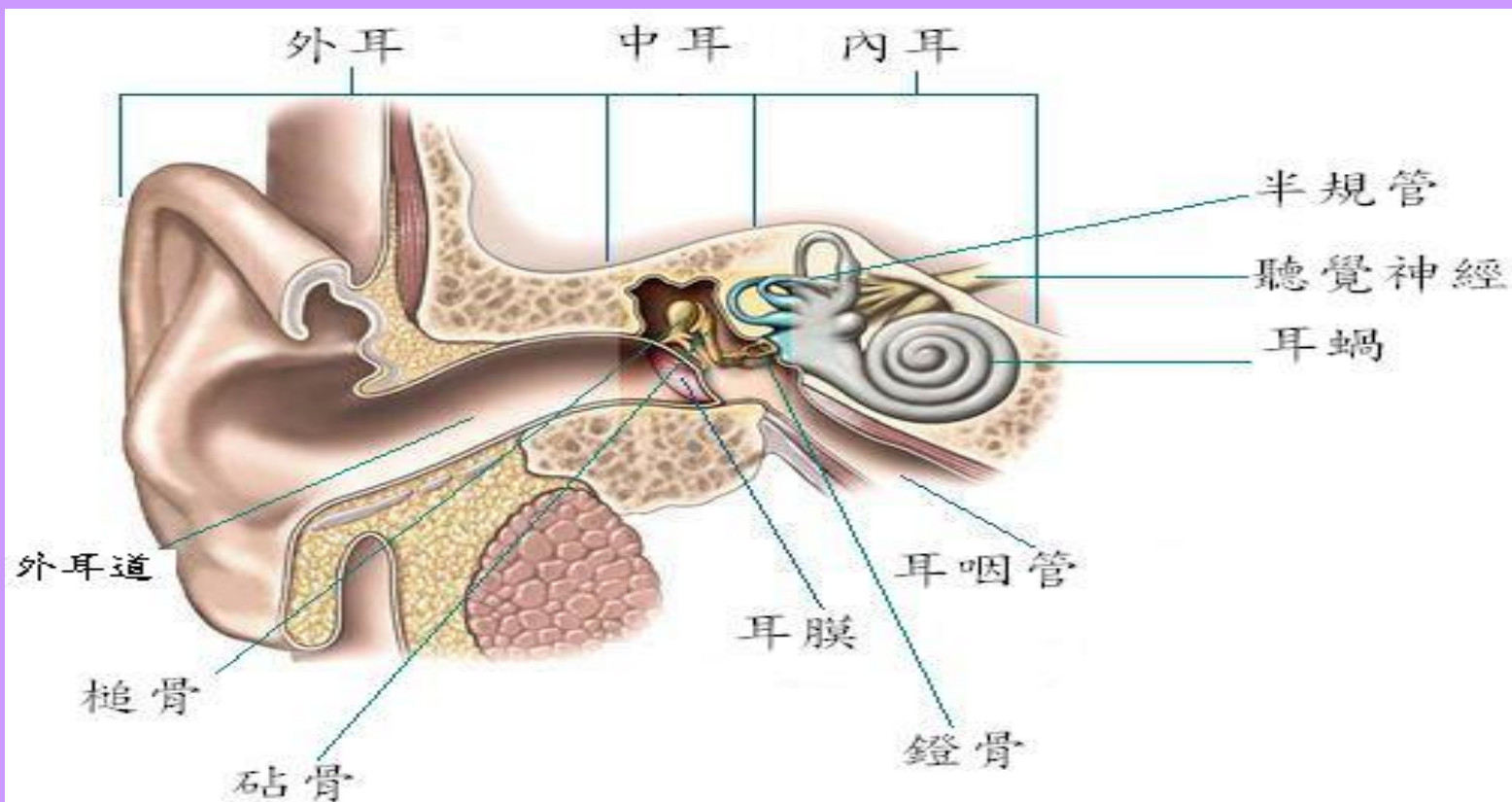


The Normal Ear



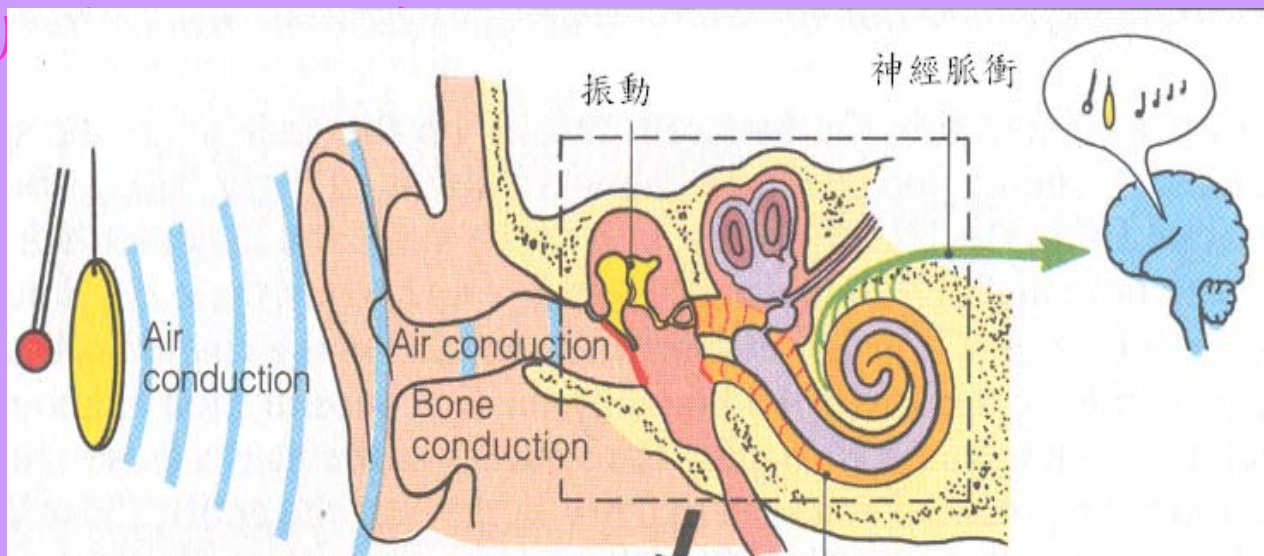
聽覺系統的結構

- ◆ 耳的結構及功能：
 - 外耳
 - 中耳
 - 內耳
 - ◆ 聽覺系統各個部分共同運作，達到聽聲及保持身體平衡的功能。
- 聽覺器官
平衡器官



如何聽到聲音

- ◆ 聲波被耳殼收集，進入外耳道。
- ◆ 耳膜及與其相連的三塊小骨產生振動
- ◆ 振動再從中耳傳到內耳，並誘發神經脈衝傳至大腦。
- ◆ 大



日常生活的聲量

聲音來源	聲音強度	人的反應
噴氣式飛機、大炮發射	140(分貝)	痛苦
柴油發動機	120(分貝)	痛苦
大聲叫嚷、織布機	100(分貝)	煩躁
城市幹道、公共汽車	80(分貝)	厭煩
一般說話聲	60(分貝)	正常
圖書館閱覽室	40(分貝)	正常
輕聲耳語	20(分貝)	寧靜





聽覺系統毛病

於外耳, 中耳及內耳, 引致不同程度的聽聲問題:

- ◆ 外耳道-例如: 異物, 耳垢積聚, 發炎
- ◆ 中耳毛病如: 耳膜破損, 中耳炎, 中耳積水等
- ◆ 內耳問題如: 內耳感染, 遺傳, 聲損傷, 噪音, 耳毒性藥物等

耳垢積聚

耳垢是外耳道的油脂分泌，有保護外耳道，吸住塵埃及外來異物，抑制細菌生長的作用。若過耳垢過多，便會阻塞外耳道。

徵狀

- 耳朵被阻塞的感覺
- 可能引起耳痛
- 耳內發出嗝嗝的聲響
- 若95%的耳道被阻塞，聽聲亦會出現困難。



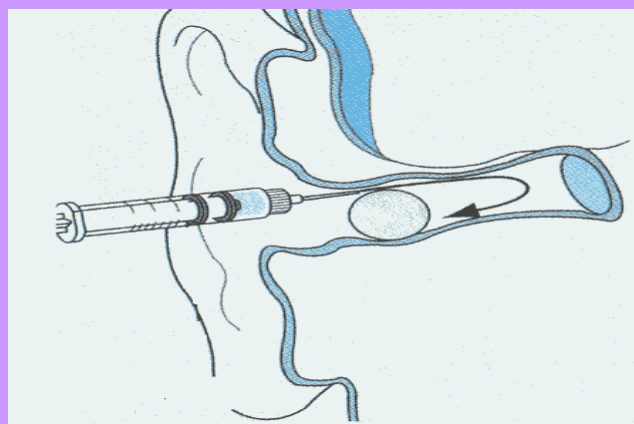
少量耳垢



過多耳垢積聚

過多耳垢

- ◆ 清洗阻塞著外耳道的耳垢



Syringing is not painful, therefore pain



耳部創傷

耳的結構及功能：外耳

中耳

--- 聽覺器官

內耳

平衡器官

耳朵：撕裂 - 小心處理皮膚及軟骨

處理方法：縫合，防止感染

撞傷 - 血腫

處理方法：穿刺放血



外耳道損傷：紗布覆蓋

鼓膜外傷及刺破：挖耳

壓力 - 爆破氣浪，掌拍，跳水，潛水

病徵 - 失聰，耳鳴，眩暈，小量出血

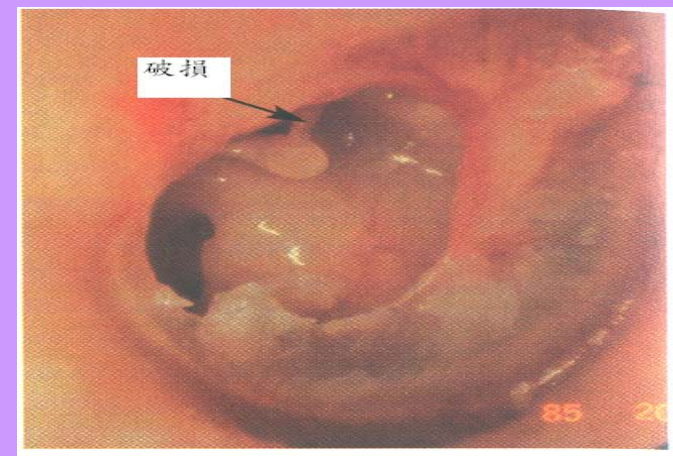
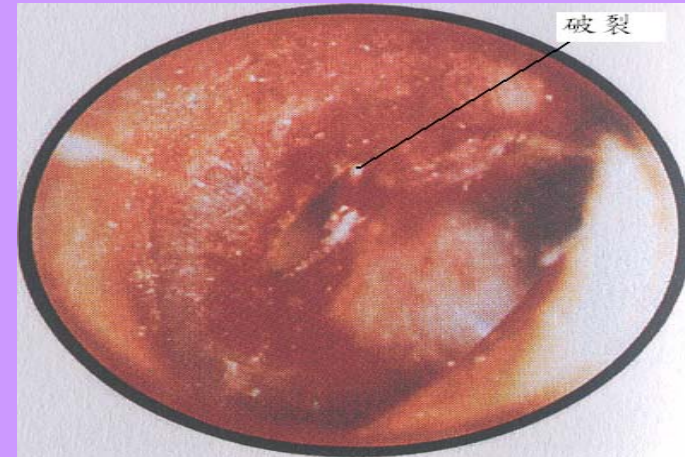
處理方法：防止感染及耳道入水

耳膜破損

耳膜因耳朵受到感染或意外撞擊而破裂

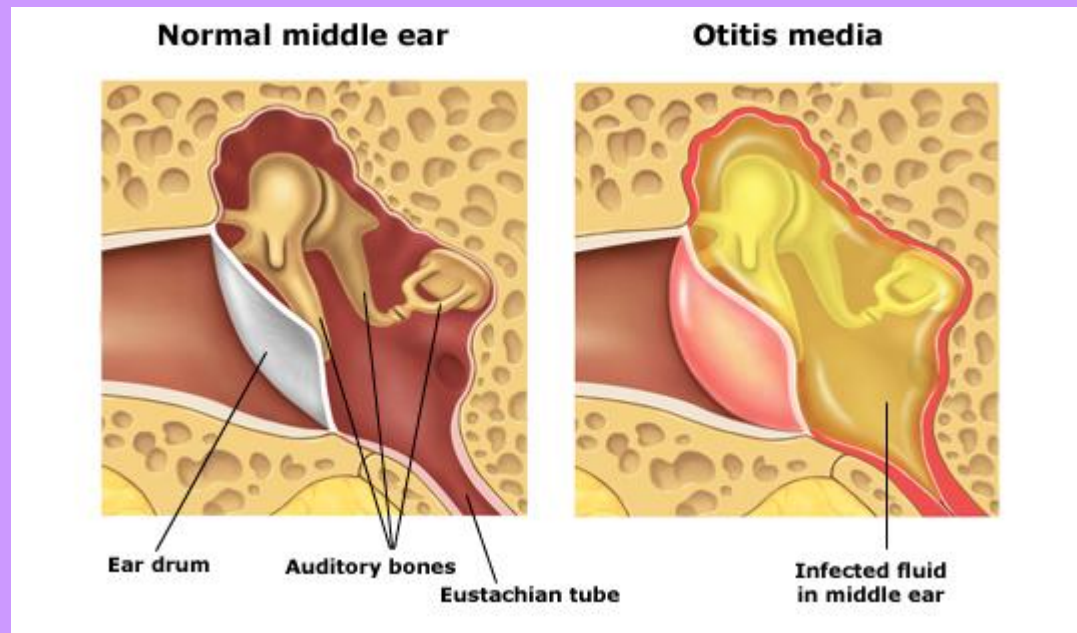
徵狀

- 耳痛
- 部份聽力減退
- 聽到耳朵有些嗚嗚聲
- 耳內輕微出血或有分泌物從耳內流出

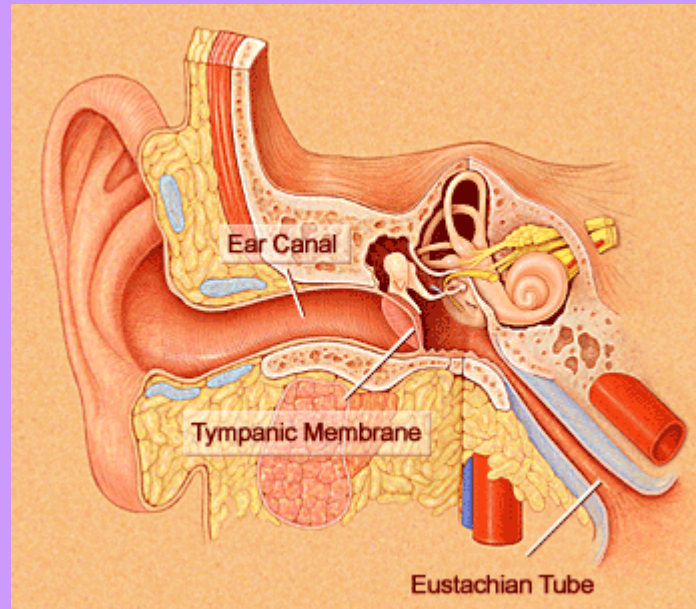


中耳炎

- ◆ 分急性及慢性
- ◆ 需同時處理鼻患



Barotrauma



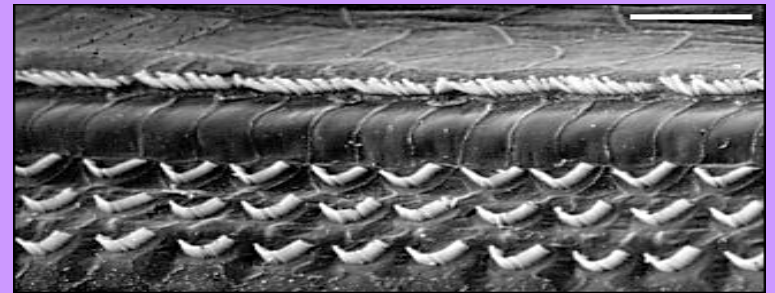
噪音

大型引擎、槍械和高聲浪的音樂產生過高噪音，損壞耳蝸內的聽覺細胞。

徵狀

- ◆ 耳朵有堵塞的感覺
- ◆ 耳鳴
- ◆ 聽聲能力慢慢下降

正常的聽覺細胞是整齊地排列



聽覺細胞受到噪音損壞





其他引致聽覺問題之原因

- ◆ 心血管疾病、高血壓、高膽固醇、高三甘油脂—令輸送至內耳的血液不充足
- ◆ 腦膜炎—包裹腦部及脊椎的薄膜出現炎症
- ◆ 自身免疫性疾病—引起耳炎及損壞神經線
- ◆ 肺結核(肺癆)—病症及使用之藥物導致損壞
- ◆ 關節炎及血管炎—血管異常
- ◆ 敏感—影響耳咽管功能，引起中耳積水或內耳問題。



弱聽的影響

- ◆ 溝通困難, 影響學習
- ◆ 警覺性下降: 車聲, 電話鈴聲
- ◆ 情緒受困擾, 挫折感
- ◆ 降低對娛樂的享受, 大自然的美妙聲音



處理失聰/弱聽

- ◆ 醫學檢查, 找出原因
- ◆ 治療方案及根治
- ◆ 保護及預防



處理失聰/弱聽

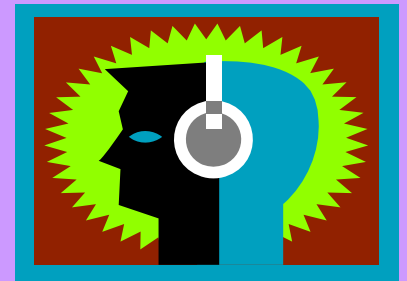
治療

- ◆ 藥物
- ◆ 輔助: 助聽器(擴音技術)
- ◆ 外科手術

處理失聰/弱聽

保護及預防

- ◆ 切勿利用異物撩耳
- ◆ 避免耳朵受過高的聲響刺激。當操作發出高噪音的機械時，必須配戴合適護耳裝備。



保護及預防

- ◆ 飲食要均平衡，攝取足夠營養。

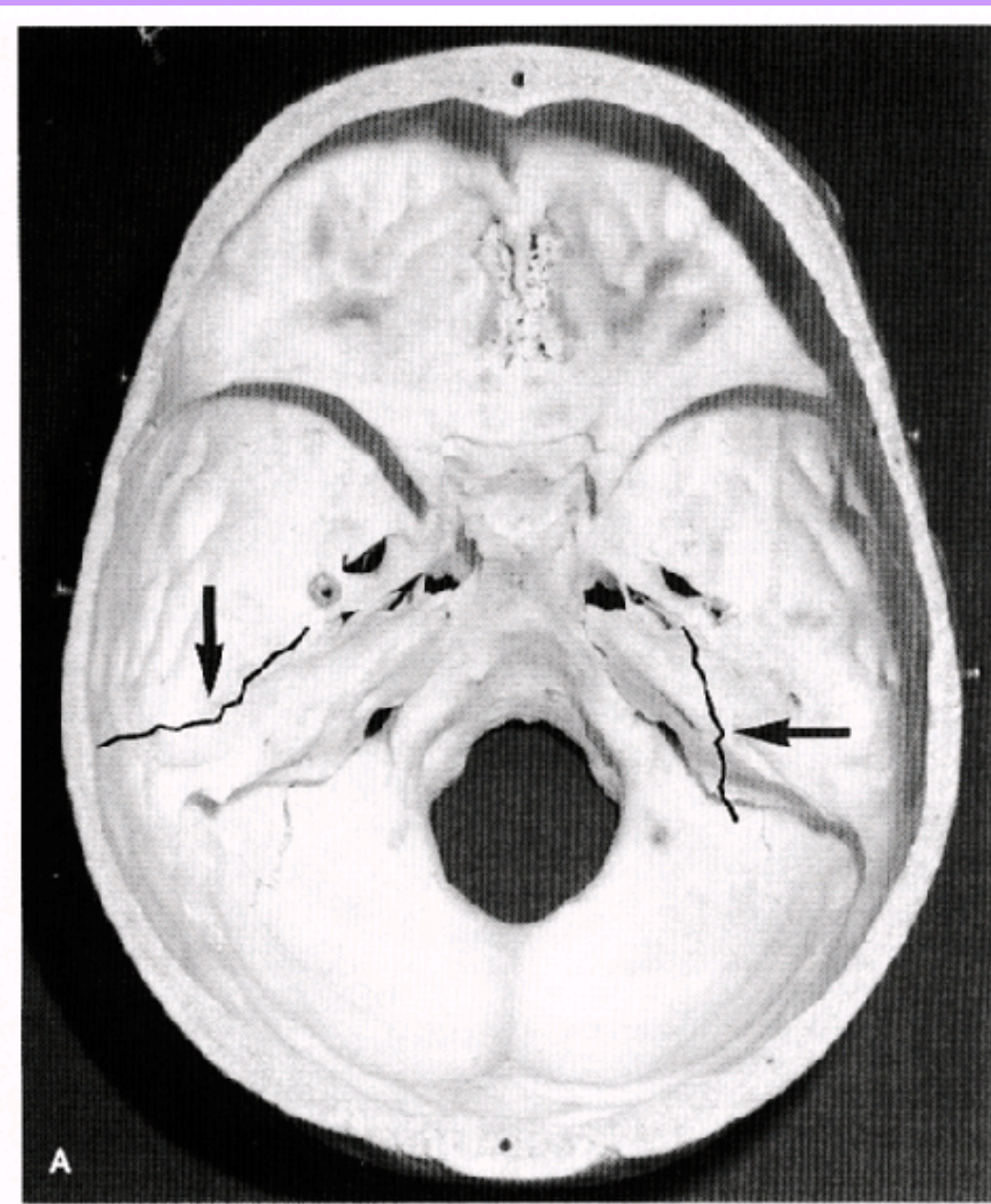


進行適量運動。





- 顛骨骨折 — 撞擊, 交通意外
- 頭顱底骨折一部份，
傷者常有腦組織、胸、腹等損傷
- 縱行骨折 80 %
- 橫行骨折 20 %
- 病徵：失聰、眩暈、流血
- 包紮送醫院處理





Rhinitis 鼻膜炎

- ◆ Types: 1. Allergic
2. Vasomotor
3. Infective
- ◆ All have inflamed nasal mucosa
- ◆ Similar nasal symptoms such as running nose, discharges, nasal obstruction
- ◆ Improve with decongestant and anti-histamine
- ◆ Should distinguish among them because management is different



Allergic rhinitis

- ◆ 2 types and related allergens:

1. Seasonal (Hay fever): pollens
2. Perennial: molds, house-dust mites, animal danders, house dust, food (milk products, preservatives, chocolate, pea nut etc.)



Allergic Rhinitis

- ◆ Symptoms presentation:
 - Typically : running nose, nasal obstruction, sneezing, itchiness in nose & eyes
 - Others : cough, throat discomfort, smell impairment, headache, wheezing, hearing impaired etc,
- ◆ Diagnosis--History in most important (symptoms and times of occurrence, exposure, pets, food environment, family history etc.)
- ◆ Lookout for conditions associated e.g. sinusitis, otitis media, nasal polyps, sleeplessness (sleep apnoea), asthma, epistaxis
- ◆ Investigation: to identify the specific allergens that cause the inflammation by skin test or specific IgE in the blood



Allergic Rhinitis

Management

- ◆ Quality of life is to be addressed in management.
- ◆ Avoidance is the best form of treatment
- ◆ Pharmacotherapy:-
 - Short-acting antihistamines-OTC drugs e.g. Piriton
 - Longer acting antihistamines- sedating, non-sedating (Telfast, Clarityne, Xyzal etc.)
 - Nasal sprays: corticosteroid, saline
 - Decongestant: sympathomimetics
 - Leukotriene receptor antagonist: Singulair



Allergic Rhinitis-management

- ◆ Immunotherapy- Allergy shots or sublingual drops may consider if allergen can't be avoided and symptoms are hard to control
- ◆ Surgery- good for removing obstruction e.g. hypertrophic turbinates or deviated nasal septum

Vasomotor Rhinitis (Non-allergic rhinitis)

- ◆ Appears to be imbalance in the function of nerves that make mucous glands secrete fluid and which cause blood vessels to swell or contract
- ◆ Complains of blockage, running nose, postnasal drip or even sneezing and itching
- ◆ Aggravate by temperature and humidity changes, or exposure to irritants such as cigarette smoke, perfumes, air pollutants, and even by diets and stress
- ◆ Rule out allergies, sinuses infection, polyps and deviated nasal septum
- ◆ Drugs for symptoms; Surgery for anatomical correction



Infective Rhinitis

Acute rhinitis

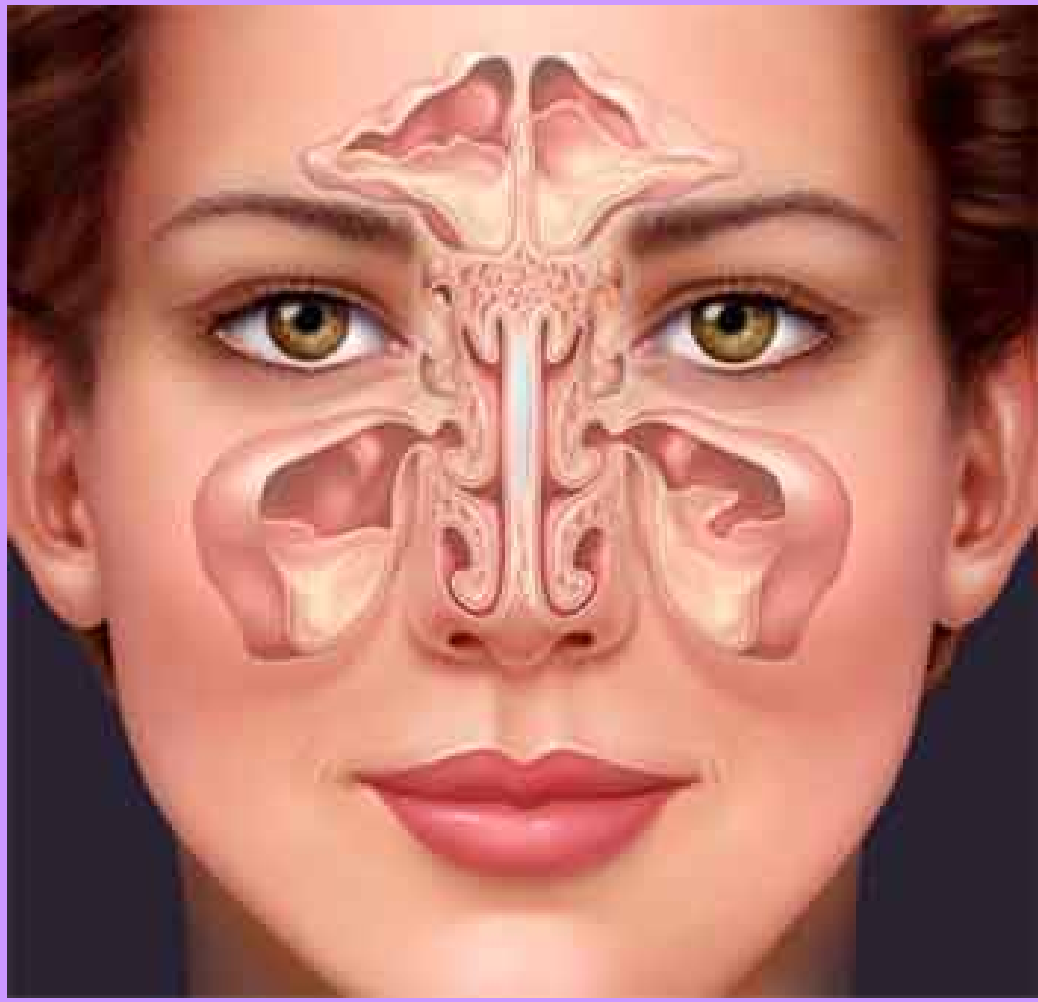
- Usual viral infection (as in coryza, influenza)
- Present with generalized malaise, headache, nose blockage or dryness, nasal discharges may become yellow
- Complications: sinusitis, otitis media, acute bronchitis
- Treatment: rest, wear mask, avoid crowdly public areas, symptomatic and supportive treatment





Sinusitis 鼻竇炎

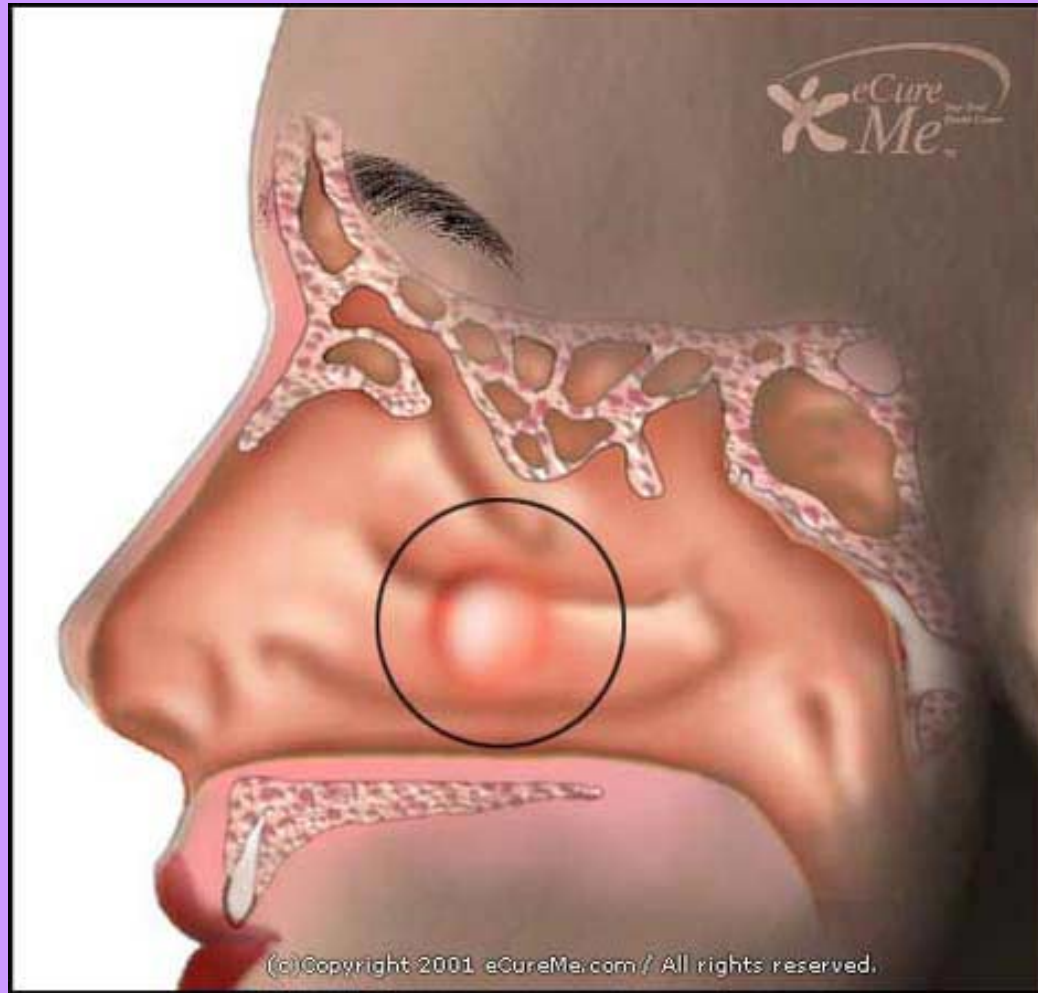
- ◆ Acute sinusitis occurs as complication of acute rhinitis or common cold, with congestion around the sinuses openings blocking the drainage from the sinuses
- ◆ In children, foreign body, enlarged adenoid may be the causes
- ◆ In adult, it may be related to nasal polyps, deviated nasal septum, nasal tumor or dental causes
- ◆ Other causes include air pollutants, cigarette smoke, crowded areas, irritants like chlorine in pools diving, aspirin

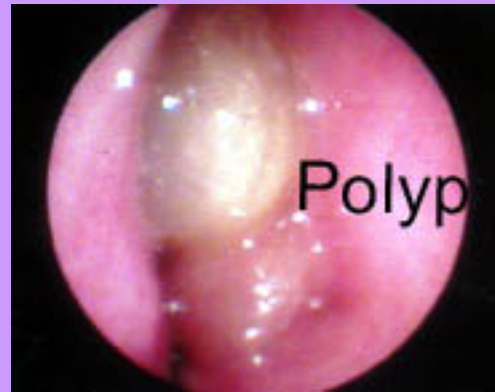




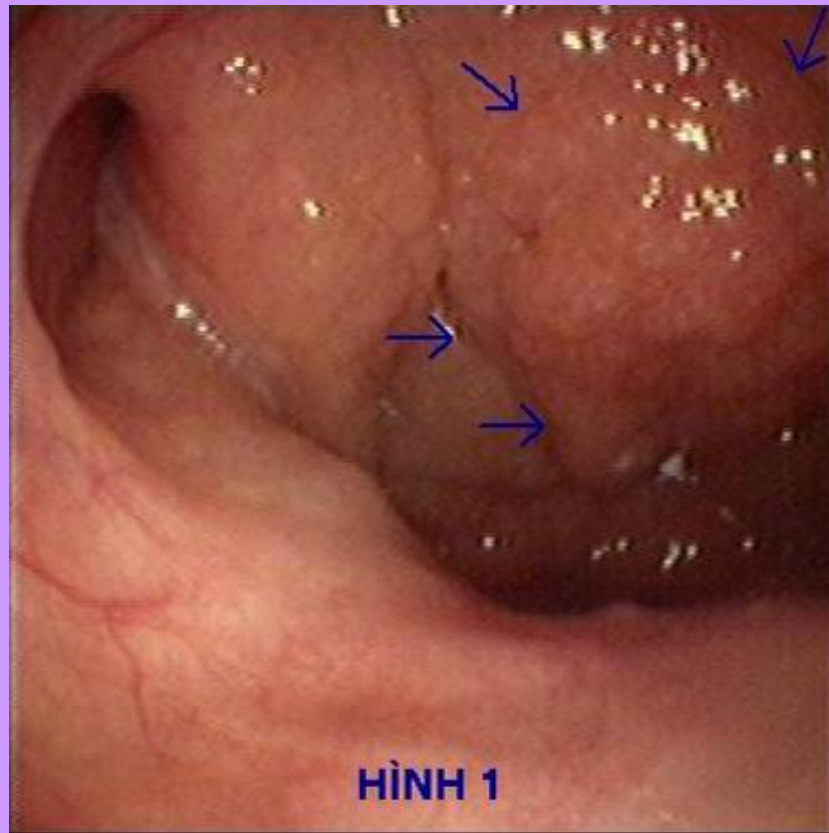
Sinusitis

- ◆ Symptoms: nasal obstruction, purulent discharges, postnasal discharges, cheek & tooth pain, headache
- ◆ Management: Medical drainages with drugs (decongestant, antibiotics, saline spray, steroid nasal spray)
- ◆ Assessment with nasal endoscopy, X-rays/CT if not improve in 2 to 3 weeks
- ◆ Surgery is considered if medical treatment fails to remove obstruction and improve drainages of the sinuses





Adenoid and sinusitis



HÌNH 1

Dental injuries

- ◆ 軟組織
- ◆ 硬組織, 骨: tooth, mandible, zygoma



Dental injuries

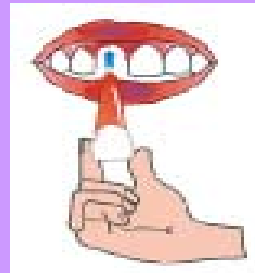
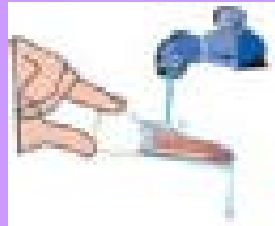
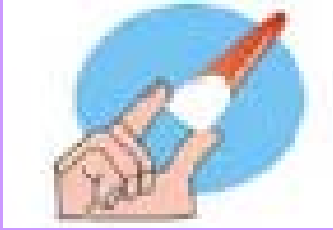
Dental Trauma

Displacement of a tooth

- ✦ Avulsion
 - Complete displacement of tooth out of socket.
 - The periodontal ligament is severely traumatized and fracture of the alveolus may occur.
- ✦ Concussion
- ✦ Subluxation
- ✦ Lateral Luxation
- ✦ Intrusion
- ✦ Extrusion



Management of tooth displacement





END