

## 비출혈로 입원한 환자의 분석

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## Clinical Analysis of the Hospitalized Epistaxis

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## -ABSTRACT-

**Background and Objectives** : Epistaxis ranks the most common of otolaryngologic emergencies. Despite its high prevalence, the management of epistaxis-especially profuse, posterior epistaxis-remains controversial. We analyzed the epistaxis patients who require hospital admission. **Materials and Methods** : From January 1994 to December 2003, 73 patients required hospital admission due to refractory epistaxis. Records of the hospital admission were reviewed and analyzed, retrospectively. **Results** : 51 (70%) of the patients were male and 22 (30%) were female. Age distribution was highest in 40-49 years group and number of case was greatest in winter months. The mean duration of hospital stay was 8.5 days. The most frequent preexisting local factor and general factor were nasal septal deviation and hypertension. Of the 73 patients, 34 patients were adequately managed with anterior nasal packing, 11 patients with posterior nasal packing and 26 patients needed to manage with surgical intervention. Recently we performed endoscopic electrocautery/ligation of sphenopalatine artery in 7 patients with refractory posterior epistaxis with The mean duration of hospital stay was 4.2 days and further episodes of epistaxis was not happened. **Conclusion** : We analyzed the epistaxis patients who required hospitalization. Precise localization of bleeding focus and prompt management reduced hospital stay and recurrence. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2004;15:239-244)

KEY WORDS : Epistaxis · Hospitalization · Analysis.

## 서론

<sup>1)</sup>  
Little's area

Woodruff's plexus

<sup>2)</sup>  
1 cm, E-tube

(rostrum)

Wood-

ruff's plexus

: 2004 11 20

: 2004 11 25

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1가

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가

10<sup>3)</sup>

대상 및 방법

1994 1 2003 12 10 73

student t - test

p<0.05

## 결 과

### 연령별, 성별 분석

46.9 (18~80 ),

40 12 , 6

25% 가 가 51 (70%)

22 (30%) 가 2.3 (Table 1).

### 계절별 분석

12, 1, 2 (30 , 41%)

(18 , 25%)

Table 1. Distribution of age and sex

Age (yr)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
0 - 9	1	0	1
10 - 19	3	0	3
20 - 29	6	2	8
30 - 39	9	2	11
40 - 49	12	6	18
50 - 59	10	4	14
60 - 69	6	4	10
70 - 79	3	2	5
80 -	1	2	3
Total	51	22	73

(Table 2).

### 재원기간

8.5 , 6 10 43

(53%) 가 (Table 3).

### 동반질환

31 (42%) 가

18 (25%) 가

Table 2. Seasonal variation

Month	3 - 5	6 - 8	9 - 11	12 - 2	Total
No.	18	10	15	30	73

Table 3. Duration of hospital stay

Day	No.
1 - 5	21
6 - 10	43
11 - 15	4
16 - 20	1
21 -	4

Table 4. Systemic disease

Systemic factors	No.
Hypertension	31
Heart disease	4
DM	3
Alcoholic liver disease	2
Becet disease	2
CVA	2
Trauma	1
Total	45

Table 5. Local abnormalities

Local factors	No.
Septal problem	18
Chronic sinusitis*	7
Tumor	3
Allergic Rhinitis	1
Total	29

\* : post ESS

3 (4.1%) Merocel® 43 (58.9%), 10 (13.7%), 가 17 (23.3%)

**출혈부**

26 (35.6%) 가 6 , 20 (28%) (Table 6). , , 1 cm, E - tube 7 2 , (rostrum) , 1 , 1 , 2 , 1 . / (4 ) (Fig. 1). 13 (18%)

**초치료**

1, 2 , 가 , 24 가 10 g/dl .

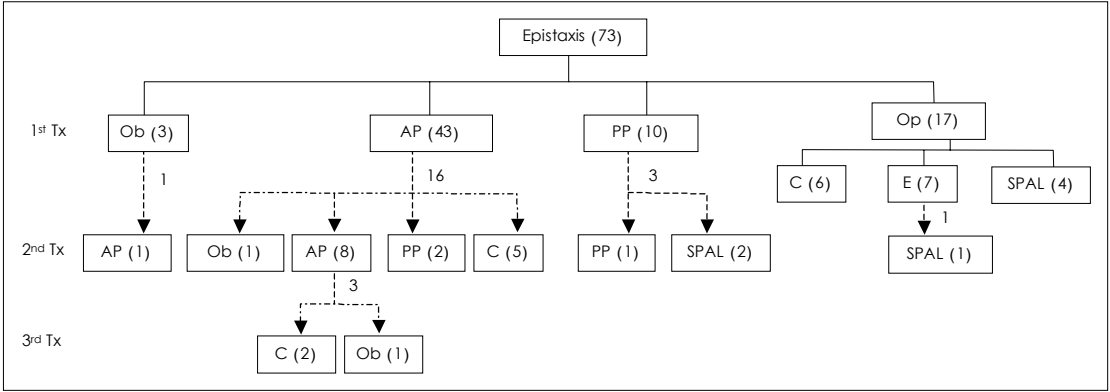
**입원 후 재출혈**

20 16 Merocel® , 1 , 1 , 3 1 , 1 .

**Table 6.** Final treatment and bleeding points

	Site	Observation	A-P	P-P	Cautery	Explo-ESS	Cautery/lifaton of SPA	No.
Anterior	Septum	1	16		2			19
	MT		4		3			7
	IT		5		2	1*		8
Posterior	Septum		1	2	2	2		7
	MT			2	1		1	4
	IT		1	3	1	1		6
	SPA			3			6	9
Post-ESS			1			2†		3
Tumor		1			2**			3
Nasal floor			1					1
Unknown			5	1				6
Total		2	34	11	13	6	7	73

\* : postconchotomy bleeding, † : post ESS bleeding, \*\* : elective tumor surgery after bleeding control



**Fig. 1.** Treatment of epistaxis. Ob : observation, AP : anterior packing, PP : posterior packing, Op : operation, C : cauterization, E : exploration, SPAL : sphenopalatine artery ligation, ( ) : Number of patients, ----> : Number of rebleeding patients.

Merocel® 1 가 9 , 3 , 5 , / 3 . rocel® 3

oozing .

최종지혈법 73 2 (2.7%), 34 (46.6%), 11 (15.1%) 가 26 (35.6%) . 7 / .

후방 비출혈의 치료 20 (A) 2)

**Table 7.** Posterior bleeding

	Group A (n=10)	Group B (n=10)
Posterior packing (foley catheter)	0	10
Tx. Electrocauterization	2	0
Explo-ESS	1	0
Electrocauterization/ligation of the SPA	7	0
Duration of hospital stay* (day)	4.2	8.3
Rebleeding	0	3

\* : p=0.043, Group A : patient with posterior epistaxis proceeded to nasal endoscopy in an attempt to locate and directly treat with bleeding point. Group B : patient with posterior epistaxis were managed by insertion of nasal packing or epistaxis balloon catheters

ballooning . Group A 4.2 group B 8.3 (p=0.043), group A , group B 3 (Table 7). student t - test , p<0.05 .

고 찰

가 .<sup>4-6)</sup> 51 2000 ,  
(70%), 22 (30%) 가 2.3  
12 2 가 , Klotz<sup>9)</sup>  
40  
가 . 10 , 20 ,  
4)5)  
가  
3  
가  
가  
가  
<sup>1)6)7)</sup> 1992 Budrovich Saetti<sup>10)</sup>  
(refractory posterior epistaxis)  
100%,  
20 1, 2 4.2  
. McGarry<sup>8)</sup>  
가 AgNO<sub>3</sub>  
결 론  
(A)  
ballooning 40 , 가 가  
(B)  
MacGarry 가 가 . ,  
20  
1998  
1994 1997 , 1998 2003  
, /  
(Table 7). 1997  
MacGarry B  
1998  
MacGarry A . A  
중심 단어 :  
(A : 4.2 , B : 8.3 ) , A  
B 30%  
1990

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