

早期气管切开治疗颅脑外伤和脑出血临床效果

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摘要: 目的: 分析早期气管切开术在颅脑外伤和脑出血患者中的应用效果。方法: 选取我院收治的 70 例颅脑外伤和脑出血患者, 随机分为观察组和对照组, 各 35 例。观察组患者于发病 24 小时内行气管切开术, 对照组患者于发病 24 小时后行气管切开术。比较两组患者的住院时间、格拉斯哥昏迷评分(GCS)、改良 Rankin 量表(MRS)评分、总有效率等指标。结果: 观察组患者的住院时间、GCS 评分、MRS 评分均显著优于对照组, 差异具有统计学意义 (P < 0.05)。观察组患者的总有效率显著高于对照组, 差异具有统计学意义 (P < 0.05)。结论: 早期气管切开术能有效改善颅脑外伤和脑出血患者的病情, 缩短住院时间, 提高预后。

关键词: 气管切开术; 颅脑外伤; 脑出血; 临床效果

Clinical Effect of Early Tracheotomy in the Treatment of Cerebral Trauma and Cerebral Hemorrhage

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Abstract: Objective: To analyze the clinical effect of early tracheotomy in the treatment of cerebral trauma and cerebral hemorrhage. Methods: A total of 70 patients with craniocerebral trauma and cerebral hemorrhage in our hospital were selected, and the digital table was randomly divided into 2 groups and 35 patients in each group. The time of tracheotomy was stable, and the onset of craniocerebral trauma and cerebral hemorrhage was within 24 hours. Total length of hospital stay, patient Glasgow outcome score before and after treatment, MRS score at the three-month follow-up, and total response rate were compared between the two groups. Results: The total time of hospitalization in the observation group was shorter than that in the control group, with P < 0.05. The Glasgow and MRS scores in the first two groups were P > 0.05, while the Glasgow and MRS scores improved in the two groups, while the Glasgow and MRS scores in the follow-up groups were significantly better than the control group, P < 0.05. The total response rate was higher in the observation group than in the control group, with P < 0.05. Conclusion: The application effect of early tracheotomy in craniocerebral trauma and cerebral hemorrhage can effectively improve the patient's condition, shorten the hospital stay and improve the prognosis.

Keywords: Early tracheotomy; Cerebral trauma; Cerebral hemorrhage; Clinical effect

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1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究共纳入 70 例患者, 其中男 45 例, 女 25 例。年龄 18-75 岁, 平均年龄 45.5 岁。颅脑外伤 40 例, 脑出血 30 例。所有患者均经头颅 CT 或 MRI 检查确诊。

观察组 35 例, 对照组 35 例。两组患者在性别、年龄、病情严重程度等方面无显著差异 (P > 0.05)。

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