

中文題目：以氫氣墊將凝固術治療高風險性之出血潰瘍時有無使用蒸餾水局部注射止血之比較

英文題目：Comparison of Hemostatic Efficacy of Argon Plasma Coagulation With and Without Distilled Water Injection in Treating High-risk Bleeding Ulcers

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Background: Argon plasma coagulation (APC) is useful to treat upper gastrointestinal bleeding, but its hemostatic efficacy has received little attention.

Aims: This investigation attempted to determine whether additional endoscopic injection before APC could improve hemostatic efficacy in treating high-risk bleeding ulcers.

Methods: From January 2007 to April 2011, adult patients with high-risk bleeding ulcers were included. This investigation compared APC plus distilled water injection (combined group) to APC alone for treating high-risk bleeding ulcers. Outcomes were assessed based on: initial hemostasis, surgery, blood transfusion, hospital stay, and rebleeding and mortality at 30 days post-treatment.

Results: Totally 120 selected patients were analyzed. Initial hemostasis was accomplished in 59 patients treated with combined therapy, and 57 patients treated with APC alone. No significant differences were noted between these groups in recurred bleeding, emergency surgery, 30-day mortality, hospital stay or transfusion requirements. Comparing for the combined end point of mortality plus the failure of initial hemostasis, rebleeding, and the need for surgery revealed an advantage for the combined group ($P = 0.040$).

Conclusions: Endoscopic therapy with APC plus distilled water injection was no more effective than APC alone in treating high-risk bleeding ulcers, whereas combined therapy was potentially superior for patients with poor overall outcomes.