

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1009-6469.2020.05.028

◇临床医学◇

血清和腹腔液糖类抗原125水平与子宫内膜异位症r-AFS分期的相关性

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摘要:目的 分析血清和腹腔液中糖类抗原125(CA125)水平与子宫内膜异位症(EM)疾病分期的相关性。方法 纳入2017年1月至2018年5月荥阳市中医院EM病人89例及非EM病人80例,参考美国生育学会提出的修正EM分期法(r-AFS)对EM病人分期。术前采集EM病人血清,术中采集其腹腔液,入组时采集非EM病人血清,检测CA125、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子α(TNF-α)水平。分析各指标间的相关性,通过logistic回归分析CA125与其它检测指标是否为r-AFS分期影响因素。结果 血清CA125水平对比,EM IV期>EM III期组>EM II期组、EM I期组及非EM组,且EM II期组>非EM组;腹腔液CA125水平对比,EM IV期组>EM III期组>EM II期组、EM I期组及非EM组,上述均差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。EM病人血清CA125与腹腔液CA125呈正相关($P < 0.05$);血清CA125与血清VEGF、IL-6及TNF-α均呈正相关($P < 0.05$);腹腔液CA125与腹腔液VEGF、IL-6及TNF-α均呈正相关($P < 0.05$)。血清及腹腔液CA125均与EM分期呈正相关($P < 0.05$),血清和腹腔液CA125对鉴别EM III~IV期与I~II期病人的ROC曲线下面积分别0.978,0.980。血清CA125、血清CA125与TNF-α之间的交互作用均为r-AFS高分期的独立危险因素($P < 0.05$)。结论 血清和腹腔液CA125均随着EM病人r-AFS分期的升高而升高,两者对鉴别III~IV期与I~II期病人有较好的效能;血清CA125可能通过与TNF-α协同作用,共同影响EM的病情发展。

关键词:子宫内膜异位症; CA-125抗原; 肿瘤坏死因子α; 血清; 腹水; 相关性

Correlation between serum and peritoneal fluid CA125 levels and r-AFS staging of endometriosis

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the correlation between serum and peritoneal fluid carbohydrate antigen 125 (CA125) and the stage of endometriosis (EM).**Methods** Eighty-nine patients with EM and eighty non-EM patients enrolled by The Traditional Chinese Medical Hospital of Xingyang from Jan. 2017 to May 2018 were collected in the study. The revised American Fertility Society classification (r-AFS) was used for the staging of EM. The serum of EM patients was collected before operation, and the peritoneal fluid was collected during operation, the serum of non-EM patients was collected after enrollment. The levels of CA125, vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) were tested. The correlations between each index were analyzed. Logistic regression was used to analyze whether CA125 and other indexes were the influencing factors of r-AFS staging. **Results** The result of serum CA125 level comparison were EM stage IV group>EM stage III group>EM stage II group, EM stage I group and non-EM group, and EM stage II group>non-EM group. The result of peritoneal fluid comparison were EM stage IV group>EM stage III group>EM stage II group, EM stage I group and non-EM group. The differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). In EM patients, serum CA125 was positively correlated with CA125 in peritoneal fluid ($P < 0.05$), serum CA125 was positively correlated with serum VEGF, IL-6 and TNF-α ($P < 0.05$), CA125 in peritoneal fluid was positively correlated with VEGF, IL-6 and TNF-α in peritoneal fluid ($P < 0.05$). Serum and peritoneal fluid CA125 were positively correlated with EM stage ($P < 0.05$). Serum CA125 and the interaction between serum CA125 and TNF-α were both independent risk factors for high stage r-AFS ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Both of the serum and peritoneal fluid CA125 increased with the increase of r-AFS stage in patients with EM, and were effective in differentiating stage III-IV from stage I - II. Serum CA125 may affect the development of EM by synergistic effect with TNF-α.

Key words: Endometriosis; CA-125 antigen; Tumor necrosis factor α; Serum; Ascites; Correlation

子宫内膜异位症(endometriosis, EM)是育龄期女性常见疾病,虽属于良性疾病,却有恶性行为,可以侵及周围组织,是导致不孕的重要原因^[1]。其临床表现多样,早期诊断困难,寻找有效的标志物有助于提升其早诊早治效果,目前临床研究显示糖类抗原125(carbohydrate antigen 125, CA125)、血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)、白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子α(tumor necrosis factor α, TNF-α)、Toll样受体2(toll-like receptor 2, TLR2)等在EM病人血清及腹腔液中均有明显提升^[2-6]。但针对CA125的报道中,不同分期病人CA125的变化情况并不完全一致^[7-8],这提示CA125对EM严重程度的作用可能受其它因素影响,本研究拟引入TNF-α等指标的交互作用,探讨血清及腹腔液CA125水平与EM分期的相关性,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 纳入2017年1月至2018年5月荥阳市中医院接受治疗的EM病人89例为EM组,参考美国生育学会提出的修正EM分期法(the revised American Fertility Society classification, r-AFS)将病人划分为I~IV期组,另纳入同期健康体检女性80例为非EM组。EM组年龄范围为21~39岁,年龄(28.71 ± 3.15)岁;孕次范围为1~4次,孕次(1.97 ± 0.53)次;病程范围为1~10年,病程(4.82 ± 1.85)年;单侧盆腔病变41例、双侧盆腔病变48例;I期11例、II期23例、III期34例、IV期21例;体质质量指数(BMI)(19.17 ± 1.58)kg/m²;月经周期(29.19 ± 5.28)d。非EM组年龄范围为20~38岁,年龄(29.10 ± 3.32)岁;孕次范围为0~4次,孕次(1.31 ± 0.41)次;BMI(19.52 ± 1.57)kg/m²;月经周期(28.80 ± 6.21)d。两组病人年龄、BMI、月经周期比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。本研究符合《世界医学协会赫尔辛基宣言》相关要求。

1.2 纳入及排除标准

EM病人纳入标准:术后病理检查确诊为EM;原发EM病人;签署知情同意书。

非EM病人纳入标准:同期于体检科接受健康体检,盆腔正常,各检测指标无明显异常;签署知情同意书。排除标准:EM病人排除标准:脑、心、肝、肾等重要脏器疾病者;免疫系统疾病者;术前3个月内应用激素类或免疫抑制剂治疗者。非EM病人不另设排除标准。

1.3 检测指标 EM组均接受腹腔镜手术治疗,术前采集外周静脉血5mL,术中经穿刺针吸取子宫膀胱凹陷或子宫直肠凹陷处腹腔液5mL;非EM组入组后采集外周静脉血5mL。采用酶联免疫吸附实验检测VEGF、IL-6、TNF-α水平,其中VEGF、IL-6试剂盒购自武汉新启迪,TNF-α试剂盒购自上海酶联。采用化学发光法检测CA125水平,试剂盒购自厦门波生。

1.4 统计学方法 采用SPSS 25.0处理数据。计量资料按 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,多组间对比采用单因素方差分析和SNK-q检验(方差齐)或Tamhane T2检验(方差不齐)。各实验室检测指标间的相关性采用Pearson方法分析。CA125与r-AFS分期的相关性采用Spearman方法分析。CA125对鉴别r-AFS分期Ⅲ~Ⅳ期与Ⅰ~Ⅱ期的效能采用ROC曲线分析。CA125及CA125与其它检测指标的交互作用与r-AFS分期的关系采用逐步进入的二分类logistics回归分析检验,纳入标准0.05,剔除标准0.10。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组实验室检测指标对比 不同r-AFS分期EM病人及非EM病人血清各检测指标对比:血清CA125水平对比,EM IV期>EM III期组>EM II期组、EM I期组及非EM组,且EM II期组>非EM组,均差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);各组VEGF、IL-6、TNF-α等指标对比见表1。不同r-AFS分期EM病人腹腔液各检测指标对比:腹腔液CA125水平对比,EM IV期组>EM III期组>EM II期组、EM I期组及非EM组,上述差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);各组VEGF、IL-6、TNF-α等指标对比见表2。

表1 不同r-AFS分期EM病人及非EM病人各血清检测指标对比/ $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	例数	CA125/(IU/mL)	VEGF/(pg/mL)	IL-6/(pg/mL)	TNF-α/(ng/mL)
非EM组	80	15.57±7.14	117.03±47.31	118.79±29.74	0.96±0.21
EM I期组	11	22.98±13.73	158.35±50.91 ^a	107.10±17.04	1.07±0.34
EM II期组	23	32.03±13.17 ^a	206.11±39.27 ^{ab}	126.60±23.30	1.32±0.36 ^a
EM III期组	34	74.97±17.52 ^{abc}	259.88±49.83 ^{abc}	151.74±39.73 ^{abc}	1.81±0.39 ^{abc}
EM IV期组	21	109.50±36.18 ^{abcd}	319.23±48.02 ^{abcd}	181.97±38.33 ^{abc}	1.84±0.48 ^{abc}
F值		173.491	107.515	21.392	58.922
P值		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

注:与非EM组对比,^a $P < 0.05$;与EM I期组对比,^b $P < 0.05$;与EM II期组对比,^c $P < 0.05$;与EM III期组对比,^d $P < 0.05$ 。EM为子宫内膜异位症,CA125为糖类抗原125,VEGF为血管内皮生长因子,IL-6为白细胞介素-6,TNF-α为肿瘤坏死因子α

表2 不同r-AFS分期EM病人各腹腔液检测指标对比/ $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	例数	CA125/(IU/mL)	VEGF/(pg/mL)	IL-6/(ng/mL)	TNF- α /(ng/mL)
EM I期组	11	24.08±12.47	153.52±55.76	116.73±17.15	1.00±0.28
EM II期组	23	28.34±12.71	205.41±44.86 ^a	125.40±29.81	1.28±0.32 ^a
EM III期组	34	79.35±16.34 ^{ab}	232.49±43.04 ^a	150.04±28.48 ^{ab}	1.75±0.40 ^{ab}
EM IV期组	21	111.40±42.22 ^{abc}	330.73±45.61 ^{abc}	178.32±25.04 ^{abc}	1.75±0.23 ^{ab}
F值		57.843	45.255	19.110	21.902
P值		0.000	0.000	0.000	<0.000

注:与EM I期组对比,^a $P < 0.05$;与EM II期组对比,^b $P < 0.05$;与EM III期组对比,^c $P < 0.05$;EM为子宫内膜异位症,CA125为糖类抗原125,VEGF为血管内皮生长因子,IL-6为白细胞介素-6,TNF- α 为肿瘤坏死因子 α

2.2 EM病人血清及腹腔液CA125与其它指标相关分析

EM病人血清CA125与腹腔液CA125呈高度正相关($r = 0.868, P < 0.001$),见图1;EM病人血清CA125与VEGF呈高度正相关($r \geq 0.800, P < 0.001$),血清CA125与IL-6、TNF- α 呈中度正相关($0.400 \leq r < 0.800, P < 0.001$),见表3;EM病人腹腔液CA125与VEGF、IL-6及TNF- α 均呈中度正相关($0.500 \leq r < 0.800, P < 0.001$),见表4。

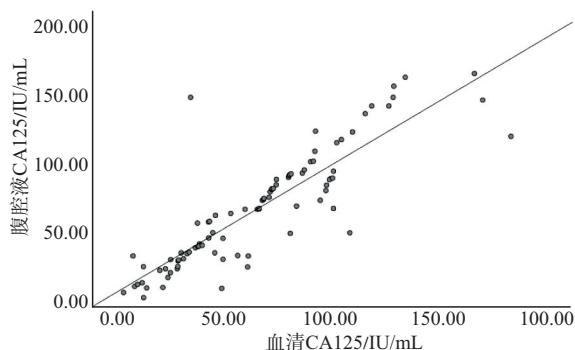


图1 EM病人血清CA125与腹腔液CA125线性相关分析

表3 EM病人血清CA125与其它实验室检测指标相关性分析

统计值	VEGF	IL-6	TNF- α
r值	0.804	0.768	0.409
P值	0.000	0.000	0.000

注:EM为子宫内膜异位症,CA125为糖类抗原125,VEGF为血管内皮生长因子,IL-6为白细胞介素-6,TNF- α 为肿瘤坏死因子 α

表4 EM病人腹腔液CA125与其它实验室检测指标相关性分析

统计值	VEGF	IL-6	TNF- α
r值	0.776	0.729	0.455
P值	0.000	0.000	0.000

注:EM为子宫内膜异位症,CA125为糖类抗原125,VEGF为血管内皮生长因子,IL-6为白细胞介素-6,TNF- α 为肿瘤坏死因子 α

2.3 血清和腹腔液CA125与EM分期相关性分析

血清CA125与EM分期呈高度正相关($r_s = 0.841, P < 0.001$);腹腔液CA125与EM分期呈中度

正相关($r_s = 0.799, P < 0.001$)。

2.4 血清和腹腔液CA125对鉴别EM III~IV期与I~II期病人效能 病人血清和腹腔液CA125对鉴别EM III~IV期与I~II期病人都有良好的效能,ROC曲线下面积分别0.978、0.980,见图2。由于两者呈高度正相关,考虑早期检测便捷性,二分类logistic分析仅取血清CA125进行分析。

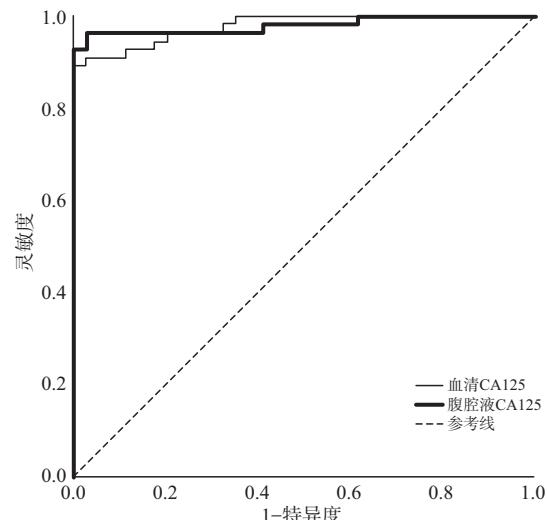


图2 血清和腹腔液CA125鉴别EM III~IV期与I~II期ROC曲线

2.5 血清CA125与TNF- α 的交互作用对EM分期的影响分析 根据表4结果,血清CA125与VEGF、IL-6、TNF- α 均呈一定程度的正相关性,存在多重共线性可能,通过多元线性回归分析验证后,在二分类logistics回归分析中排除VEGF和IL-6。纳入EM分期为因变量(III~IV期=1, I~II期=0),纳入血清CA125、TNF- α 及两者的交互作用变量(CA125×TNF- α)为自变量(均按连续变量赋值),另纳入病人年龄(20~29岁=0, 30~39岁=1)、BMI(≥中位数=1, <中位数=0)、孕次(≥中位数=1, <中位数=0)、月经周期(≥中位数=1, <中位数=0)、人工流产史(有=1, 无=0)、自然流产史(有=1, 无=0)为协变量,经二分类logistics回归分析显示,CA125、TNF- α 、CA125×TNF- α 仍是EM高分期的独立危险

因素($P < 0.05$),见表5。

表5 二分类logistics回归分析结果

变量	β 值	SE值	Wald值	P值	OR值	95%CI
血清CA125	0.175	0.046	14.387	0.000	1.192	1.088~1.305
血清TNF- α	0.271	0.128	4.507	0.034	1.311	1.021~1.683
血清CA125×TNF- α	0.147	0.059	6.121	0.013	1.158	1.031~1.301

注:CA125为糖类抗原125,TNF- α 为肿瘤坏死因子 α

3 讨论

EM的发病机制尚不明确,但目前大量研究已证实EM病人血清和腹腔液中CA125明显升高,并认为该指标有助于诊断EM:Chen等^[9]报道显示EM病人中血清CA125阳性(≥ 35 U/mL)者68.4%,而健康人群仅26.7%;Socolov等^[10]对169篇临床报道进行总结分析,指出CA125是鉴别诊断EM及指导随访干预的重要指标。本研究结果显示,EMⅡ期以上病人,其血清CA125水平明显高于非EM病人,提示其对诊断EM有一定作用,且随着EM分期的升高,血清及腹腔液CA125均呈一定程度的升高趋势,提示其对评估EM严重程度也可能有一定作用。EM病人血清CA125水平升高,主要是因为内异病灶种植部位腹膜被损伤^[11]:正常情况下,腹腔屏障只允许少量CA125进入血液循环,而腹膜损伤后,大量CA125进入血液循环,使血清CA125水平升高,且病情越严重,腹膜损伤越严重,因此高分期病人血清CA125水平更高。EM病人腹腔液CA125水平升高,则可能是因为:腹腔液是异位内膜生存的重要环境,而异位内膜分泌CA125的功能是正常内膜2~4倍^[12],病灶种植及炎症反应则会导致CA125释放进入腹腔液。

上述结论同时提示,病人r-AFS分期越高,血清及腹腔液中CA125水平越高,但临床实际中往往难以观察到CA125严格按照上述趋势变化:本研究中虽然能够利用血清及腹腔液CA125水平鉴别Ⅰ~Ⅱ期与Ⅲ~Ⅳ期病人,但EMⅡ期组血清及腹腔液CA125水平均与Ⅰ期组接近,且EMⅠ期组血清CA125水平与非EM组接近;刘颂平等^[13]报道显示EMⅠ~Ⅱ期病人血清CA125水平与非EM病人接近;朱琳等^[14]报道显示EMⅠ~Ⅱ期病人血清CA125水平与Ⅲ~Ⅳ期病人接近。上述结果一方面可能与因为不同试剂盒对CA125检测精度不一致,另一方面则可能与CA125特异性较低有关,已有报道证实CA125与心脏疾病、肿瘤等其它疾病的发生及发展有关^[15~16]。但同时,这可能也提示CA125对EM分期的影响,可能受到其它因素的协同影响。

基于此,本研究另纳入其它与EM发生及发展

有关的因素,包括VEGF、IL-6和TNF- α ^[17~18],分析显示,在血清和腹腔液中,CA125均与上述指标呈一定程度的正相关,尤其是与VEGF和IL-6相关性较强,且多元线性回归显示CA125与VEGF和IL-6存在较强的多重共线性,提示CA125的变化可能直接受VEGF和IL-6变化的影响。而血清CA125与TNF- α 的共线性关系较弱,经logistics回归分析显示两者的交互作用也是EM高分期的独立危险因素,这提示CA125对EM分期的影响可能受到TNF- α 的协同影响,这可能是造成不同研究^[7~8,13~14]中,随着病人者r-AFS分期越高,病人血清或腹腔液CA125变化趋势不完全一致的原因之一。

综上,血清和腹腔液CA125均随着EM病人r-AFS分期的升高而升高,两者对鉴别Ⅲ~Ⅳ期与Ⅰ~Ⅱ期病人有较好的效能;血清CA125可能通过与TNF- α 协同作用,共同影响EM的病情发展。但本研究样本量有限,纳入观察指标较少,且欠缺病理机制性探讨,因此仍难以反映CA125与r-AFS分期的内在关系,有待后续研究补充。

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(收稿日期:2018-11-21,修回日期:2019-02-15)

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1009-6469.2020.05.029

◇临床医学◇

泪道硅胶引流管植入术与鼻内窥镜下鼻腔泪囊吻合术治疗慢性泪囊炎的疗效对比

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摘要:目的 比较泪道硅胶引流管植入术与鼻内窥镜下鼻腔泪囊吻合术两种手术方式治疗慢性泪囊炎的疗效。方法 选取2017年1月至2017年8月安徽医科大学第二附属医院诊断慢性泪囊炎病人120例120只眼,采用随机数字表法分为A、B两组,每组各60例。A组病人行泪道硅胶引流管植入术,B组病人行鼻内窥镜下鼻腔吻合术。观察两组病人术后疗效。结果 术后随诊6个月。治疗3个月后,A组有效率为83.4%,B组有效率为95.0%,两组比较,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.22, P<0.05$);6个月后A组有效率为78.4%,B组有效率为92.4%,两组比较,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=5.55, P<0.05$)。结论 鼻内窥镜下鼻腔泪囊吻合术治疗慢性泪囊炎手术效果优于泪道硅胶引流管植入术,可作为慢性泪囊炎治疗首选术式。

关键词:泪囊炎; 泪囊鼻腔吻合术; 自然腔道内镜手术; 导管,留置; 泪道引流管植入术

Comparison of the clinical effects of two surgical approaches on chronic dacryocystitis

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Abstract: Objective To compare the effects of lacrimal duct drainage tube insertion and dacryocystorhinostomy under nose endoscope for chronic dacryocystitis. **Methods** Totally 120 cases(120 eyes)with chronic dacryocystitis were randomly divided into two groups. There were 60 cases in the group A(lacrimal duct drainage tube insertion), 60 cases in the group B(dacryocystorhinostomy under nose endoscope). The effects were observed after operation. **Results** Patients were followed up for 6 months. The effective rate of the group A was 83.4% and the group B 95.0% in 3 months. There was statistically significant difference between the two groups in 3 months ($\chi^2=4.22, P<0.05$). The effective rate of the group A was 78.4% and the group B 92.4% in 6 months. There was statistically significant difference between the two groups in 6 months ($\chi^2=5.55, P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Dacryocystorhinostomy under nose endoscope is superior to lacrimal duct drainage tube insertion in the treatment of chronic dacryocystitis. The operative method can be the first choice for the treatment of chronic dacryocystitis.

Key words: Dacryocystitis; Dacryocystorhinostomy; Natural orifice endoscopic surgery; Catheters, indwelling; Lacrimal duct drainage tube insertion