

7. The Clinical Application of Sound-Protection

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(초록은 영문초록 참조)

8. 氣管内 挿管後에 發生한 喉頭肉芽腫 9例에 對한 臨床的 觀察

慶北醫大

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1932년 Clausen 이 삼관에 의한 전신마취 후에 발생한 喉頭肉芽腫을 外傷性 喉頭肉芽腫이라고 보고한 이래 Harrison 은 삼관환자의 약 4%에서 후두 및 상기도에 손상을 초래하고 그중 약 1%정도가 喉頭肉芽腫을 일으켜서 이로 인하여 발성장애나 심할 때는 호흡곤란까지도 일으킬 수 있다고 하였다.

기관내 삼관은 전신마취를 하기 위하여 사용되거나 또는 인위적으로 환자의 기도를 확보하기 위한 방법의 하나로써 널리 사용되고 있으며 삼관 후 上記와 같은 합병증으로 肉芽腫이 발생된 예는 국내의에서 점차 그 보고된 수가 증가되고 있다.

저자도 1975년 3월부터 1976년 2월까지 1년 동안에 9례의 삼관 후 발생한 喉頭肉芽腫환자를 경험하였기에 문헌적 고찰을 가하여 보고하는 바이다

9. 2年後에 拔去가 可能했던 氣管 cannula 拔去困難症

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症例

患者: 강○○ 4歲 男子

主訴: 氣管 cannula 拔去時의 呼吸困難

病歷: 來院 2年前 小兒科에서 氣管切開術을 받았으며 氣管切開術 1個月後에 氣管 cannula 拔去困難症으로 再手術을 받았음.

經過: 兩親에 依해 cannula corking 下에서 正常氣

道を 통한 꾸준한 呼吸練習을 하여 1976年 3月 16日 本教室에서 아무런 후유증 없이 氣管 cannula를 拔去하여 2日後 退院하였음.

2年間 氣管 cannula의 拔去가 困難했던 4歲男兒에서 氣管 cannula 拔去後 아무런 支障이 없었던 1例를 經驗하였기에 報告한다.

正常氣道を 통한 呼吸困難이 內外科的 手段을 加하지 않고 2年後에 氣管 cannula의 拔去가 可能했다는 事實은 一種의 自然治癒現象으로 보아야 할 것이다. 勿論 high tracheostomy로 因하여 cricoid cartilage의 손상, perichondritis, granulation 및 聲門下腫脹의 同伴이 있었다.

이러한 呼吸困難이 成長에 수반되는 氣管成長이나 cannula corking 下에서 正常氣道を 통한 꾸준한 呼吸練習이 2年後에 氣管 cannula의 拔去를 可能케 했다고 볼 수도 있으나 癌의 自然治癒現象을 免疫으로 說明하는 것과 같이 이러한 症例도 免疫에 依한 自然治癒나 unknown factor 등을 附加하여 생각할 수도 있겠다.

10. 과거 4년 5개월간 本교실에서 취급한 식도 및 기도이물의 통계적 고찰

경희의대

(지도 전 지 일 교수)

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본 의료원 개원 이래 1971년 11월부터 1976년 3월까지 만 4년 5개월간 경희대학교 부속병원 이비인후과에 내원한 식도이물환자 73례, 기도이물환자 8례, 총 81례에 대한 통계적고찰을 하여 다음과 같은 결론을 얻은바 기왕의 보고와 비교관찰하면서 문헌적고찰과 함께 보고하는 바이다. 결론은 다음과 같다.

1) 식도이물의 빈도는 총례 73례중 주파(61례; 83.6%) 골편(6례; 8.2%) 식피(3례; 4.1%) 디스크 나쁜 금속편의 순이었고, 기도이물 총 8례중 식피(3례; 37.5%) 금속편(2례; 25%), 플라스틱제 연필뚜껑, 나무조각, 플라스틱제반지의 순서였다.

2) 성별비는 남자가 51례(62.9%) 여자가 30례(37.1%)이며 남녀비는 약 1.7:1로 남자에 많았다.

3) 연령별로는 5세이하가 총 81례중 69례(85.2%)였으며 특히 주파는 5세이하가 61례중 59례(96.7%)였으며 최고 연령은 8세 최저연령은 11개월 이었다. 기도

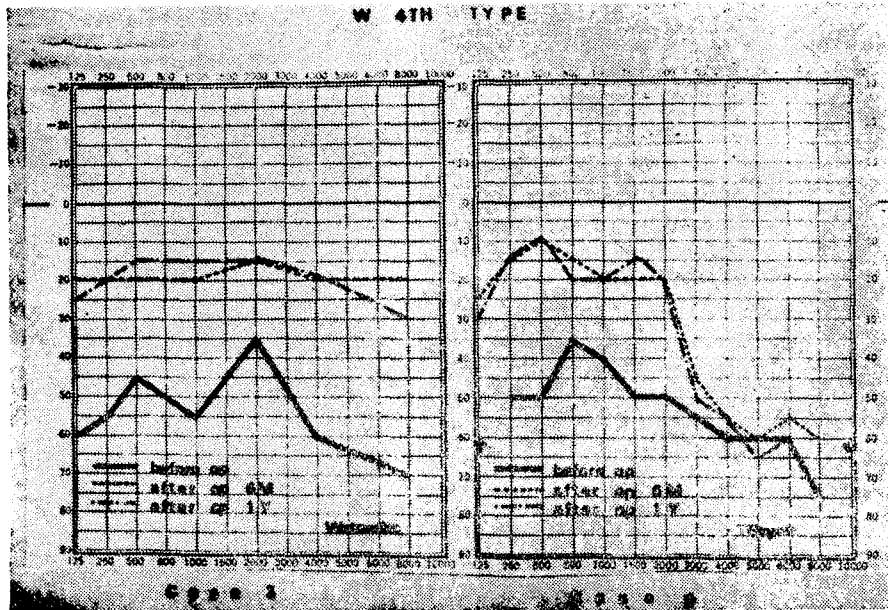


Fig. 5.

8. A Clinical Study on the 9 Cases of Laryngeal Granuloma Following Endotracheal Intubation

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Laryngeal granuloma following endotracheal anesthesia was reported as traumatic granuloma of the larynx by Clausen in 1932.

Thereafter Harrison reported that 4% of the intubated cases developed larynx and upper respiratory tract injuries and 1% of the above mentioned injured cases later developed laryngeal granuloma with symptoms including voice change and even dyspnea in severe cases.

The endotracheal intubation has been widely used for general anesthesia or patency of the air way and the reported cases of the laryngeal granuloma

as its complication have been increased in number worldwide.

For a year from March 1975 to Feb. 1976, the authors have experienced the nine cases of laryngeal granuloma in our department and this is the report of clinical findings on these cases along with literature review.

9. A Successful Decannulation Case Two Years Later A Tracheostomy

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The authors experienced a case of a difficult decannulation in a 4 years old boy, in which case decannulation was possible 2 years later a tracheostomy. Some immunological phenomena could be considered in this case as though cancer can remiss

spontaneously. Such complications of tracheostomy as subglottic edema and perichondritis could become relatively less troublesome to breathing during his aging process. And another reason for the easy decannulation is considered as the patient could be accustomed to breathing through natural air pathway by continual cannula corking training.

10. A Statistical Study of the Foreign Bodies in the Food and Air Passages for past 4 years and 5 months

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The statistical study was done on 81 cases of the foreign bodies in the food passages (73 cases) and air passages (8 cases), who had visited the Dept. of Otolaryngology of Kyung Hee Medical Center and treated endoscopically, from Nov. 1971 to Mar 1976.

The results were as follows,

1) The incidence of esophageal foreign bodies (73 cases) in order of frequency was coin (61 cases; 83.6%), bone (6 cases; 8.2%), food particles (3 cases; 4.1%), discs (2 cases), and other metals (1 case).

The incidence of foreign bodies in the air passages (8 cases) was food particles (3 cases; 37.5%), pointed metal (2 cases; 25%), plastic pencil cap (1 case), plastic ring (1 case), and wood piece (1 case) in order.

2) In sex distribution, 51 cases (62.9%) were males and 30 cases (37.1%) were females, and the ratio between males and females was about 1.7 : 1.

3) In the age incidence, 69 cases (82.5%) of all foreign bodies were under 5 years of age, and especially, coin cases were 59 cases (96.7%) and the highest was 8 years of age, lowest was 11

months of age.

7 cases (87.5%) of all airway foreign bodies were under 10 years of age.

4) The ratio between the food passages (73 cases) and the air passages (8 cases) was about 9 : 1.

In the location of the foreign bodies of the food passages, 66 cases (90.4%) were in the first esophageal narrowing, 5 cases (6.9%) in the second narrowing, and 2 cases (2.7%) in the third narrowing.

In the air passages, the frequent sites were trachea (5 cases; 62.5%), larynx (2 cases), and bronchus (1 case) in order.

5) In duration of lodgment, 63 cases (86.3%) of esophageal foreign bodies were removed within 24 hours, and one case was removed within 16 days.

The number of cases lodged within 24 hours were 4 cases (50%) in the air passages and one case was removed within 18 days.

6) In treatment, 37 cases (50.7%) of esophageal foreign bodies were extracted by modified upper esophagoscopy, 33 cases (42.5%) by esophagoscopy under the local anesthesia, 3 cases (4.1%) by esophagoscopy under the general anesthesia.

8 cases of the coin cases were passed into the stomach during the endoscopic examination.

Laryngeal foreign bodies (2 cases; 25%) were extracted by laryngoscopy under the local anesthesia. 2 cases (40%) of tracheal foreign bodies by Bronchoscopy with tracheotomy under the local anesthesia, 3 cases (60%) by Bronchoscopy under the general anesthesia, and bronchial foreign body (1 case) by open thoracotomy under the general anesthesia, at the Dept. of Chest surgery.

11. A statistical survey of the foreign bodies in the food and air passages

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The authors have been performed a statistical