

이물은 8례 중 7례(87.5%)가 10세이하의 어린이였다.

4) 식도이물과 기도이물의비는 식도이물 73례, 기도이물 8례로 약 9:1로 식도이물이 많았으며, 부위별로는 식도이물에서 66례(90.4%)가 제1협착부에, 5례(6.9%)가 제2협착부에, 그리고 2례(2.7%)가 제3협착부에 있었다. 기도이물에서는 5례(62.5%)가 기관에, 2례가 후두에 그리고 1례는 기관지에 있었다.

5) 잔류기간에있어서 식도이물은 24시간이내가 63례(86.3%)였으며 1례는 16일동안 잔류하였다. 기도이물은 24시간이내가 4례(50%)였으며 1례는 18일동안 잔류하였다.

6) 치료에있어서 식도이물에서 37례(50.7%)는 후두경을 이용한 상부식도경술로, 33례(45.2%)는 국소마취하에 식도경술로, 3례(4.1%)는 전신마취하에 식도경술로 적출하였다. 주화의 경우 총 61례중 8례(13.1%)는 검사도중에 위속으로 내려갔다. 기도이물에서 후두이물 2례는 국소마취하에 후두경으로, 기관이물 5례중 2례(40%)는 국소마취하에 기관절개술과함께 기관지경술로, 3례(60%)는 전신마취하에 기관지경술로 적출하였으며 기관지이물 1례는 흉부의과에서 전신마취하에 개흉술로 적출하였다.

11. 食道 및 氣道異物の 統計的 考察

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氣道 및 食道異物은 耳鼻咽喉科 臨床에서 적지않게 發見되는 疾患으로서 大部分의 경우 患者들의 不注意로 因하여 豫期치 않게 發生됨을 볼 수 있고 異物の 介在位置나 形態, 異物の 크기등에 따라서 氣道나 食道의 生理的인 構造上 그 治療面에 있어서도 應急을 要하는 重要한 意義가 있다.

氣道 및 食道異物은 대개 年齡, 性別, 民族의 制限이 없이 發生될 수 있으며 異物の 種類, 頻度나 性格 등은 그 地方, 住民의 生活方式, 習慣, 生活環境, 文化水準의 정도에 따라서 조금씩 그 樣狀을 달리할 수 있으며 過去, 많은 著者들에 依해서 發表된 報告에서도 이같은 樣狀을 살펴볼 수가 있다.

이들異物들은 大部分의 경우 內視鏡의 方法으로서 完全除去가 可能하나 異物の 種類, 介在部位나 狀態에 따라서 手術的 方法을 要求하는 수도 있다.

本國立醫療院 耳鼻咽喉科에서 1966년부터 1975년까지

約 10年동안 內視鏡의 方法을 使用하여 異物을 摘出한 바 있는 氣道異物 47例, 食道異物 181例, 總 228例를 對象으로 種類別, 年齡別, 性別, 部位別, 頻度 및 殘留期間을 過去의 여러 報告例들과 比較하여 文獻的 考察과 함께 報告하는 바이다.

(結果)

(1) 食道 및 氣道異物 總 228例中 181例가 食道異物이었고 47例가 氣道異物이었으며 그 比는 約 3.7:1 이었다.

(2) 食道異物의 頻度는 銅錢, 肉片 및 食塊, 骨片의 順이었고 氣道異物에서는 痰塊 및 膿이 가장 많았고 다음으로 金屬類, 魚骨片의 順이었다.

(3) 年齡別 頻度는 食道에서 65.4%, 氣道에서 67.6%로서 5歲미만에서 가장 높았고 大部分이 10歲미만에 屬在된 發生頻度를 보였다.

특히 鑄貨의 경우에는 92.9%가 5歲 미만이었다.

(4) 性別比는 全體적으로 1.3:1로서 男子에서 약간 優勢한 頻度를 보였고 食道異物에서는 1.19:1, 氣道異物에서는 2.1:1의 比를 보였다.

(5) 介在部位別로는 食道異物의 경우, 第一狹窄部에서 83.8%로서 가장 많았고 氣道異物에서는 氣管支異物이 81.1%로서 가장 높았으며 右側氣管支에서 左側에 比較하여 約 3.7倍의 높은 頻度를 보였다.

(6) 異物의 殘留期間은 食道異物의 경우에 56.0%가 24時間 以內였으며 大部分이 늦어도 一週以內에 來院하였고 一週를 經過한 例는 6.6%에 不過한 反面에 氣道異物에서는 32.4%만이 24時間以內 來院하였으며 一週以上經過한 例는 29.7%로서 食道異物에 比較 높은 頻度를 보였다.

(7) 合併症으로는 食道異物의 경우, 오랜 異物의 介在로 肉芽組織이 增殖된例가 5例 있었고 氣道異物에서는 4例에서 合併症 併發 및 氣管支鏡으로서 除去가 不可能하여 手術的 處置를 要하였으며 이中 2例에선 合併症으로 因하여 術後經過中 死亡하였다.

12. 식도 및 기도이물의 통계적 고찰

중앙의대

이동수·옥홍남·문성무·이선철

식도 및 기도이물은 연령, 성별, 민족에 관계없이 가끔 발생하는 이비인후과 질환으로 주위환경과 생활양식에 따라 종류나 발생기전이 다를 수 있다.

대부분의 경우 내시경적 방법으로 용이하게 제거할

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

survey for 228 cases with foreign bodies in the food and air passages who had visited the department of Otolaryngology, National Medical Center and removed endoscopically during the period of last 10 years from 1966 to 1975.

The following results were obtained:

1. The total numbers of foreign bodies in the food and the air passages were 228 cases, and among of them 181 cases were foreign bodies in the food passage and 47 cases were foreign bodies in the air passage. The ratio between the food and the air passages was about 3.7 : 1.

2. The prevalent foreign bodies in the esophagus were coin, meat and food particles and bone in order of frequency. In air passage, bean and peanut were most prevalent foreign bodies and the next were metallic substances, fish bone in order of frequency.

3. In the age incidence, 65.4% of the esophageal foreign bodies and 67.6% of foreign bodies in the air passage were under 5 years of age especially coin, 92.9%.

4. In sex distribution, 99 cases were female, and the ratio between male and female was 1.3 : 1. There was no significant difference between male and female in the foreign bodies of the esophagus but the foreign bodies in the air passage were more prevalent in male as the ratio of 2.1 : 1.

5. The most prevalent site of lodgement in esophagus was first physiologic narrowing of the esophagus as the count of 83.8%. In foreign bodies of the air passage, bronchial foreign bodies were most frequent. And bronchial foreign bodies were more frequent in the right side as the ratio of 3.7 : 1.

6. In duration of lodgement, 56.0% of foreign bodies of the food passage were removed within 24 hours and almost of them were removed within 5 days. In foreign bodies in the air passage, only 32.4% were removed within 24 hours but 29.7% were removed within more than 1 week in the air passage.

7. Under the esophagoscope, granulation tissue were noted in the 5 cases of the foreign bodies in the esophagus due to foreign bodies. In foreign bodies of the air passage, complication were encoun-

tered in the 4 cases and also removed surgically and among of them, 2 patients were expired due to complications during post operative course.

12. Clinical observation of the foreign bodies in the air and food passages

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Clinical observation is made on the total 205 cases of foreign bodies in the air and food passages. The entire foreign body cases that had visited ENT Dept. of Han Gang Sacred Heart Hospital from January, 1972 to March, 1976 are included in this study.

The results summarized are as follows:

1) The majority of the cases of foreign bodies are found in the food passage, 200 cases (97.6%) while in the air passage only 5 cases was present.

2) The most common foreign bodies in the esophagus was coin (90%) and in the air passage, the sorts of foreign bodies are bean, peanut, plastic bullet, corn and towel clip.

3) In the locality of foreign bodies, the first narrowing is the most frequent site in the esophagus.

4) The majority of the cases with esophageal foreign body is male (M:F 1.4 : 1), in the air passage (M:F 3 : 2).

5) The patients with esophageal foreign body visited within 3 days in 87%, and with trachio-bronchial foreign body visited within a day in all cases.

13. A recent case of an interesting foreign body in the bronchus

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The foreign bodies in the food passage and airway