

5. 性別疾患分布는 喉頭癌이 12:1, 喉頭polyp 27:1, 喉頭乳頭腫 4:1로 男性에서 압도적으로 많았으며, 그 外疾患은 男女 비슷한 率을 보였다.

6. 年齡別疾患分布는 50歲代까지는 急慢性喉頭炎이 가장 많았고 30代에선 喉頭 polyp, 30代 및 40代에선 聲帶結節, 40代 및 50代에선 喉頭結核과 聲帶羸脾, 50代에서는 喉頭癌이 最高率이었다.

7. 月別分布는 高率 散在되어 있었으며 그중 3月~6月 사이가 비교적 高率이었고 冬節엔 비교적 낮았다.

8. 發病부터 初診까지의 期間은 10日以內가 103例 (26%)로 가장 많았고 約 80%에서 發病 1年以內에 來院하였다.

## 12. 喉頭室 脫出症 1例

왈레스 記念 侵禮病院  
權又永·孫學淳·白文燦·金鍾愛

慶熙醫大

趙 軫 奎

喉頭室의 脫出은 Bryce 및 Cranston에 依하면 喉頭室 粘膜炎 炎症性 肥厚 또는 浮腫으로 因해 喉頭腔內에 脫出된 것이라고 했다.

患者는 53歲의 女子로서 1977년 3월 11일 呼吸困難과 嘎聲의 主訴를 갖고 本院에 入院하였다.

入院當時 喉頭所見은 假聲帶 下部에 表面이 平滑하고 둥근 軟紅色의 腫物이 兩側으로부터 突出되어 氣道를 거의 閉鎖하고 있었으며, 腫物에는 潰瘍은 없었으며 周圍 組織에 浸潤된 所見은 볼 수 없었다.

頸部에는 淋巴腺肥大를 觸診할 수 없었다.

呼吸困難이 深하여 氣管節開術을 實施한 後에 直達 喉頭鏡下에 組織檢査를 하였으며, 檢査結果는 慢性炎症으로 判定되었다.

1977년 4월 2일 全身麻醉下에 喉頭截開術을 施行하여 喉頭腔을 觀察한 結果, 喉頭室의 앞에서 뒤까지 全域에 걸쳐 起始된 表面이 平滑한 板狀의 軟紅色 腫物이 兩측에서 相對的으로 喉頭腔內로 자라나와 中央部에서는 거의 서로 맞닿아 있었다.

除去된 腫物의 組織檢査 結果도 術前과 같이 炎症性 肥厚로 나타났다.

手術後 經過는 良好하여 現在 呼吸困難은 完全히 消失되었고 音聲은 輕度の 嘎聲을 呼訴할 뿐이고 喉頭腔內에는 腫物의 再發 症候는 없었다.

本症은 臨床症狀, 手術時의 喉頭腔 所見 및 組織所見으로 보아 “喉頭室 脫出症”이라고 診斷되었다.

이 喉頭室 脫出症은 文獻上 稀少한 것으로서 一症例를 文獻的 考察과 함께 報告하는 바이다.

## 13. Laryngeal web의 治療

메리놀 病院

曹重煥·柳太鉉·朴賢洙

Laryngeal web는 Laryngeal cavity가 膜樣組織으로 狹窄된 것으로 Fleischman이 1822年 처음 報告하였으며, 上氣道閉塞을 이르게 呼吸과 發聲障害의 原因이 된다.

Laryngeal web는 先天的으로나 後天的으로 生길수 있는데 先天的으로는 核生期에 있어서의 喉頭發育異常에 基因한 것이며, 後天的으로는 炎症性, 外傷性과 術後性등으로 生기는데 局所病變의 治療過程에서 癥痕組織에 依한 慢性狹窄에 基因한다.

發生頻度는 聲帶間 聲門下 및 聲門上의 順으로 聲門上이 第一 드물게 發生한다.

著者들은 28歲 男子에서 結核性病變으로 生겼다고 믿어지는 聲門上 및 聲門에 同時에 生기고 喉頭口는 작은 구멍으로 狹窄된 Laryngeal web에 對하여 Endolaryngeal microsurgery 로써 治驗하였기에 文獻的 考察을 더하여 報告하는 바이다.

## 14. 喉頭蓋 類表皮囊腫 1例

全南醫大

李鍾元·金盛男·金聲坤·權寧春·梁翰模

耳鼻喉科 領域에서 類表皮囊腫이 口腔內에서 흔히 發生하지는 않으나 만약 存在한다면 보통 下顎과 舌骨 사이에 위치한다. 더구나 喉頭蓋에 發生한 類表皮囊腫은 드물게 보는 것으로서 最近 著者들은 喉頭蓋의 喉頭面에 發生한 類表皮囊腫 1例를 經驗하고 經舌骨 咽頭切開術을 利用하여 腫物에 接近하여 造袋術을 施行한 後 成功的으로 治療된 1例를 報告하는 바이다.

患者는 46歲된 男子로서 入院 二年前부터 間歇的인 咽頭痛, 8個月前부터 嘎聲 및 1個月餘의 呼吸困難을 主訴로 來院하였다. 間接 喉頭鏡 檢査로 喉頭蓋의 右側 喉頭面에 둥글고 表面이 매끄러우며 탄력성이 있고

years, the patients with complaint of hoarseness has being increased or decreased, compare to past years.

The authors report a statistical analysis on 400 cases with chief complain of horseness at the Department of Otolaryngology, Hanil Hospital during past 7 years from Jan. I, 1970 to Dec. 31, 1976.

The results were as follows;

1) Among total out patients of 14,731 who visited to the department of otolaryngology, the patients with hoarseness numbered to 400(2.7%).

2) Among total of 400 cases, male were 211 and female were 189. The incidence was slightly higher in male than female with ratio 1.1 to 1 in sex distribution.

3) The underlying diseases causing hoarseness in order of frequency were Acute Laryngitis (158 cases, 39.5%), Chronic Laryngitis (103 cases, 27.3%), Vocal Nodule (57 cases, 9.3%), Vocal cord paralysis (34 cases, 8.5%), Laryngeal Polyp (32 cases, 8%), Laryngeal Ca. (13 cases, 3.5%), and Laryngeal Tbc. (9 cases, 2.3%). Particular, Laryngeal Ca., Laryngeal polyp and Laryngeal Papilloma were extremely high in male but the remainings were equally distributed in sex group distribution.

4) The highest incidence occurred in 3rd decade (113 cases, 28.5%), the next 4th and 2nd decade in the age group distribution. Acute and Chronic Laryngitis were widely distributed in age group distribution but the highest incidence was noted between 3rd and 4th decade (145 cases, 55.5%). The highest incidence was 3rd decade in Laryngeal polyp, 3rd and 4th decade in Vocal Nodule, 4th and 5th decade in Laryngeal Tbc. and Vocal cord paralysis and 5th decade in Laryngeal Ca.

5) The underlying disease causing hoarsness were evenly occurred in monthly distribution but relatively high incidence was observed between April and June (35.5%) compared to winter.

6) In durational distribution, the highest incidence was within 10 days (26%) from onset to consultation. 317 cases (80%) were visited to the clinic within 1 year.

## 12. A case of prolapse of the laryngeal ventricle

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According to Bryce and Cranston, prolapse of the laryngeal ventricle is a protrusion of the ventricular mucosa into the laryngeal cavity from inflammatory hyperplasia or edema.

This 53 year old female patient was admitted to our hospital March 11, 1977 with the chief complaints of dyspnea and hoarseness. On admission, evaluation of the larynx revealed smooth surfaced round pink-reddish mass protruding bilaterally beneath the false cord.

The airway was almost completely obstructed by the tumor mass, but neither ulceration nor infiltration was seen, also no lymphnode was palpable in the neck.

Tracheotomy was performed for the relief of dyspnea and biopsy was done endoscopically.

Histologic study showed chronic inflammation.

On April 2, 1977 laryngofissure was performed under general anesthesia. Laryngeal examination revealed smooth surfaced, plate like, pinkreddish mass protruding bilaterally from both laryngeal ventricles into the laryngeal cavity and extending the whole length of the ventricle antero-posteriorly and touching each other.

Biopsy was taken of the mass and the result was non-specific inflammatory hyperplasia of the larynx. Postoperatively, the air way is completely clear of obstruction but mild hoarseness still remains.

No recurrent mass is visible in the larynx.

In view of the symptoms, operative findings and histological findings, this case is diagnosed as "Prolapse of the laryngeal ventricle".

The prolapse of the laryngeal ventricle is a very

rare lesion and is reported with review of the literature.

### 13. Treatment of Laryngeal Web

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Laryngeal web was first reported by Fleischmann in 1822, and it causes upper airway obstruction and abnormalities of phonation. Congenital webs result from an arrest of development of the larynx around the tenth week of fetal life. Acquired webs may result from cicatricial strictures of infectious lesion, traumatic and postoperative wounds.

The most common site of webbing is glottic, followed by subglottic and supraglottic.

We have experienced a case of simultaneous glottic and supraglottic laryngeal webs probably due to tuberculous lesions in 28 aged male who was treated by endolaryngeal microsurgery.

### 14. A Case of Epiglottic Epidermoid Cyst

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In the ENT fields, epidermoid cysts occur infrequently in the oral region and often situated on the floor of the mouth or the submental region.

Moreover, epidermoid cyst on the laryngeal surface of the epiglottis occurs rarely.

Authors experienced a case of epiglottic epidermoid cyst and treated successfully by transhyoid pharyngotomy approach and marsupialization. It was 46 years old male patient who has been suffered from intermittent sorethroat for 2 years prior to admission, hoarseness for 2 months and dyspnea for 1 month. Indirect laryngoscopy revealed a pigeon egg-

sized, round, smooth tumor mass on the laryngeal surface of the epiglottis which had soft consistency on digital examination. Biopsy proved epidermoid cyst. Marsupialization of the cyst by transhyoid pharyngotomy approach was performed and the postoperative course was uneventful.

### 15. A case of laryngeal papilloma showing malignant change

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Papilloma of the larynx can occur in infants and adults and the tumor is pathologically benign but clinically takes malignant course due to recurrence or malignant change.

The authors experienced a case of papilloma of larynx which occurred in his infancy and was treated several times surgically due to recurrence but spread to trachea and lung and finally lead to death with malignant change. We here report the case with the case with pt's hospital course, autopsy findings and it's literature consideration.

### 16. A case of deep laceration of anterior neck

**Dong Soo Lee, M.D., Heung Nam Ok, M.D.  
Seung Moo Moon, M.D., Sun Chul Lee, M.D.**

There are in many instances emergent cases in traumatic lesions of neck, which require emergency treatment for life saving.

The authors experienced a case of multiple lacerations including anterior neck, both forearms and abdomen, that have psychological problems.

This is the report of this case along with literature survey.