

# 抄 錄

## 1. 식도경술에 의한 식도천공의 2례

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진단이나 치료 목적으로 내시경술이 빈번하게 사용됨으로써 오늘날 식도천공의 위험은 증가하는 경향을 보인다.

식도벽에 경미한 상처를 주더라도 치명적인 경우까지 야기시킬 수 있으며 조기진단과 신속한 치료를 하지 않으면 높은 사망율과 병변(病變)을 일으킨다. 본 연자들은 식도 이물 제거시 식도경술로 인한 식도천공 및 식도주위농양을 동반한 2례에 대한 치료를 하여 좋은 결과를 얻었기에 문헌고찰과 함께 보고 하는 바이다.

## 2. 異物에 의한 食道穿孔

忠南 醫科大學

張善文·田光秀·朴贊日

異物에 의한 食道穿孔은 매우 稀有하며 대부분은 날카로운 金屬性異物과 骨片에 의하여 드물게는 異物の 長期殘留에 의하여 초래할 수 있다.

著者等은 1976年 1월부터 1977年 12월까지 忠南大學校 醫科大學 附屬病院 耳鼻咽喉科에 내원한 食道異物 48例중 食道穿孔을 일으킨 5例 즉 구부러진 철사 2例, 안전핀 1例, 낚시바늘 1例, 骨片 1例를 經驗하였기에 文獻考察과 함께 報告하는 바이다.

## 3. 13年間 체류하였던 縱隔洞 異物

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李養禧·池重敏·金正道·趙暎采

食道異物은 耳鼻咽喉科 영역에서 흔히 볼 수 있는 것이며 특히 근자에 와서는 幼小兒에서 食道異物の 대부분은 鑄貨異物이 차지하고 있다.

鑄貨異物은 食道鏡下에 대부분의 경우 용이하게 제거

되거나 때로는 여의치 않은 결과를 초래하는 경우도 있다.

最近 本教室에서는 13年間이나 50환 鑄貨 一枚가 氣管分枝의 상부에서 氣管과 食道 사이에 介在하면서도 위험한 症狀을 초래하지 않고 경과하다가, 本教室에 來訪한 16세 小兒에서 全身麻酔下에 觀血的으로 제거한 一例를 經驗하였기에 文獻的 考察을 加하여 보고하는 바이다.

## 4. 식도이물 1예

가톨릭의대

진강우·윤희로·강주원·김병우

이비인후과영역의 이물중 특히 소아에서 많이 보는 동전에 의한 식도이물은 임상경험을 통해 수 없이 많은 예를 접해 온 것이 사실이다.

시대의 변천, 생활의 다양화에 따라 이물의 종류도 다양해 지는 것을 경험할 수 있다.

저자들은 최근 15개월된 여아에서 식도의 제 1 협착 부위에 저류된 빠스토론을 제거하였기에 주의를 환기시키는 의미에서 이를 보고하는 바이다.

## 5. 최근에 경험한 기관 이물 3례

한강성심병원

이용화·이동수·옥흥남·이선철

기도이물은 이비인후과 임상 영역에서 흔히 볼 수 있는 질환의 하나로서 지금까지 국내외에서 많은 보고와 통계 발표가 있었다. 저자는 최근에 경험한 기도이물 3례를 문헌 고찰과 함께 보고하는 바이다.

### 1. 증례 A

1977년 8월 30일 기침 및 경도의 호흡곤란으로 내원한 환자로써 진료인의 소홀로 인하여 이물이 장기간 체류될 뻔 하였던 예로서 이물을 삼킨지 약 25일만에 전신마취로 기관지경술하에 기관 분지부에서 약 2.2 cm × 0.8 cm 크기의 피리(plastic reed)를 제거하였으며 이후 환자의 상태는 급격히 호전되었다.

## Abstract

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### 1. Two Cases of Esophageal Perforation due to Esophagoscopy

(Director: Jong Ae Kim, M.D.)

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Esophageal perforation tend to occur more frequently today because of the increased use of therapeutic and diagnostic endoscopy.

Even the slightest trauma to the esophageal wall can be fatal.

Thus, esophageal perforation carries a very high mortality and morbidity unless early diagnosis and prompt therapy are instituted.

We have had two cases of esophageal perforation associated with periesophageal abscess due to esophagoscopy after removal of foreign body with good results.

Therefore these two cases of esophagosopic esophageal perforation are reported with a review of the literature.

### 2. Esophageal Perforation with Foreign Body

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The esophageal perforation with foreign body is very rare. It is usually caused by sharp metallic foreign body or bone piece and rarely caused by long standing of foreign body.

The authors observed 5 cases of esophageal perforation with foreign body among 48 cases of esophageal foreign body during the period from

Jan. 1976 to Dec. 1977.

There were two cases of esophageal foreign body with curved wire, a case with bone piece, a case with safty pin and a case with fish hook.

### 3. A Case of Retained Foreign Body in the Mediastinum for 13 Years

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Foreign bodies in the esophagus are common in the field of otolaryngology. They are usually due to ingestion of a coin or two, especially in the cases of children. Almost always, a coin in the esophagus can be easily removed under esophagoscope. However, untoward complications have not infrequently ensued.

The authors have recently experienced an interesting case of foreign body in the mediastinum. It was found to be a 50-Hwan coin that had remained between the tracheal bifurcation and the esophagus for 13 years without causing any serious complication. At age of 17 years, he visited ENT department of our hospital, where the coin was removed safely by trans-thoracic approach under general anesthesia.

So we report this case along with literature review.

### 4. A Case of Esophagal Foreign Body

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We had been experienced many cases of esophageal

foreign bodies in children especially by coins.

Recently, We became to use another coin such as bus-token. Authors report a case of esophageal foreign body which lodged in the first narrowing in female baby of 15 months old.

### 5. Three Cases of the Foreign Bodies in the Trachea & Bronchus

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Foreign body in the trachea & bronchus is considered as one of the frequently observed accidental cases in the field of E.N.T. and many cases & analysis of them are reported by many authors.

We have, recently, experienced three cases of the foreign bodies in the trachea & bronchus and removed successfully through bronchoscopy under general anesthesia.

Case A : a kind of plastic reed (2.2CM×0.8CM×0.8CM) was removed from the carina of trachea of a 7 year old female.

Case B : a nail (4.9CM×0.3CM×0.3CM) was removed from the right main bronchus of a 2 year old male.

Case C : a kind of plastic reed (2.0CM×0.8CM×0.8CM) was removed from the right main bronchus of a 7 year old female.

### 6. A Statistical Analysis of the Foreign Bodies in the Food and air Passages

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The foreign bodies in the food and air passages are frequently observed in the field of otolaryngology, and the foreign bodies in the air passages

have much significance in clinical practice because they may cause sudden death.

A statistical study was done on 95 cases of foreign bodies in the food and air passages who had visited department of otolaryngology, Chung-Ang university from June, 1968 to April, 1978.

The results were as follows;

1. The total cases of foreign bodies in the food and air passages was 95; 89 cases (93.7%) were in the food passage and the remaining (6.3%) were in the air passage. The ratio between the food passage and air passage was about 14.8 to 1.0.

2. In distribution by sex, 64 cases (67.4%) were in male patients and the remaining 31 cases (32.6%) were in female patients. The ratio between male and female was 2.1 to 1.0.

3. The kinds of foreign bodies in the food in the order of their frequency, were coin, gogame stone and pebble. In the air passages, the peanut and bean were most frequently found.

4. In distribution by age, 64 cases (67.4%) of all foreign bodies were found in children under 5 year old, and coin was the most common kind of foreign body. Except for meat, almost all of foreign bodies were found in children under 10 year old.

5. There was chronologically no significant tendency in incidence; the incidence, however, had decreased during recent 2 years.

6. In the location of foreign bodies in the food passage, 70 cases (78.7%) were found at the first esophageal narrowing. Meat was more frequently found at second esophageal narrowing associated with cicatricial stenosis. Almost all of foreign bodies in the air passage was found in bronchi; 3 cases were in the right side of bronchi, and 2 cases were in the left side of bronchi and 1 case was in glottic region.

7. In duration of lodgement, 50 cases (52.6%) visited our hospital within 24 hours, and 3 cases after 30 days.

8. Under topical anesthesia, 83 cases (93.3%) of the foreign bodies in the food passage were removed by esophagoscopy, by 6 cases (6.7%) failed to be removed.