18. 最近 經驗한 興味以는 氣道異物 3症例

高麗醫大

高峻永・徐雄彬・柳洪均

無道異物은 耳鼻咽喉科臨床에서 가끔 볼 수 있는 疾 患으로, 때로는 瞬息間에 生命을 威脅하거나 重症의 合 併症을 招來하기도 하며 年齡의 差異, 異物種類와 形 態의 多樣性, 異物 介在部位의 多變性으로 因하여 劃 一的으로 同一하게 處理될 수 없는 難點을 가지고 있 다.

現代에 이르러 迅速한 診斷, 內視鏡 및 檢查法의 發展, 其他 補助器具의 發達等에 힘입어 不幸한 結果를取하는 例가 減少되기는 하였지만 恒常 生命의 危險性을 內包하고 있다.

最近 著者들은 興味하는 氣道異物 3例를 經驗하였기 에 文獻的 考察과 더불어 報告하는 바이다.

19. 食道周圍膿瘍을 併發한 食道異物 2例

가톨릭隊大

金春煥・金周龍・金永鴻・姜周元・金炳宇

食道異物은 氣道異物과 더불어 耳鼻咽喉科領域에서 흔히 불 수 있는 疾患으로서 그 發生動機가 環境 및 生活樣式과 密接한 關係가 있고 때로는 食道穿孔, 食道周圍炎, 食道周圍處為, 縱屬洞炎, 氣胸, 膿胸 및 肺膿瘍等의 重寫한 合併症을 일으켜 生命에 危險을 招來하는 例도 적지 않다. 大部分의 食道異物은 食道鏡下에서 摘出이 可能하지만, 異物이 食道內에 머물러 있으나 肉芽組織이 包圍하여 食道鏡으로서 摘出이 不可能하든가 또는 異物이 食道壁을 뚫고 나가 形成한 膿瘍內에 異物이 있을 때는 外科的手術에 依하여 顯部나 胸部로 부터 들어가서 摘出할 수 밖에 없다. 지금까지 國內外에서 食道異物에 關한 興味로운 例나 그 種類 및頻度에 對한 統計報告는 많았으나 異物自體로 因한 또그 治療後에 發生한 合併症에 關한 報告는 別로 많지 않았다.

 出하여 完治시켰기에 **文獻考**察과 함께 報告하는 바이다.

20. 氣管카눌러 拔去困難症 9例

國立醫療院

추연수 • 안문성 • 박재훈 • 김춘길 • 주양자

기관 절개술 후 생기는 기관 카뉼러 발거 곤란증은 수술 후 생길 수 있는 합병증으로서, 기관 벽의 만곡, 육아의 발생, 성문하점막의 종장, 반흔 협착, 관능성 협착등이 원인이 될 수 있다.

본원에서 지난 수 년간 기관 절개술후 기관 카뉼러 발거 곤란증으로 입원 또는 전과된 9례를 경험하였기 에, 이에 문헌 고찰과 더불어 보고하는 바이다.

21. 喉頭의 神經纖維腫

서울翳大

金宗善・尹泰鉉・盧寛澤

喉頭에 발생한 神經性腫瘍은 극히 드문 질환이며 神經輔腫 혹은 神經纖維腫이 나타난다. 현재까지 약 100 예 이하의 神經性腫瘍의 보고가 있으며 이들중 神經纖維腫症과 동반된 예는 20예에 불과하다. 주 症狀으로는 呼吸困難, 發聲障碍와 言語障碍등이 있으며 어느 연령에나 발생할 수 있다.

著者들은 2예의 喉頭의 神經纖維腫을 보고하고자 한다. 증례 1은 先天性喉頭神經纖維腫으로 2개월된 男兒는 生後即時로 부터 심한 呼吸困難과 發聲障碍가 있었으며, 증례 2는 28세의 女子에서 多發性神經纖維腫症(von Recklinghausen's disease)에 동반하여 喉頭에神經纖維腫이 발생한 예이다.

본 논문에서 著者들은 症例보고와 함께 문헌고찰을 하고자 한다.

22. 縦膈洞瘻孔 및 肺炎을 同件한 Ludwig's angina 의 1例

국립의료위

한경수 • 홍정애 • 정덕희 • 김춘길

Ludwig's angina 는 구강저부 및 경부, 즉 설하간 극에 발생하는 봉와직염(蜂窩織炎)을 말하며 약 80% needle trcheostomy in man, but the rabbits were tolerable to the constricted airway with a small sized needle (16G) into the trachea for 60 minutes.

17) The Aerodynamic Study of the Vocal Tract

Gill R. Kim, M.D., In Y. Park, M.D., Hee N. Kim, M.D., Sang Y. Shim, M.D., Hong S. Choi, M.D.

Department of Otolaryngology, Yonsei University

College of Medicine

Döhne (1944) has studied the consumption of air during phonation in patients with dysphonia and Arnold (1955, 1958) reported that the maximum phonation time is frequently reduced to a few seconds in paralytic dysphonia. Also, Nishikawa investigated the relation among the vital capacity, maximum phonation time, caculated mean flow rate and various vocal characteristics in patients with hoarseness.

Authors have studied the aerodynamic characteristics of the vocal tract in the following aspects, using 9 L. Respirometer made in Collins Inc.;

- 1. Maximum phonation time
- 2. Maximum phonation volume
- 3. Mean flow rate
- 4. Vocal velocity index

18) 3 Cases of the Foreign Bodies in the Air Way

Jun Y. Ko, M.D., Woong B. Suh, M.D., Hong K. Yoo, M.D.

Department of Otolaryngology, Korea University, college of Medicine, Seoul Korea

Frequently, we have been noted foreign bodies in air way, which can produce different signs and symptoms needed for differential diagnosis with other diseases.

Occasionally, it can be followed by some pulmonary complications and removal difficulty.

Therefore it can be serious and fatal in few cases, especially in children.

Three cases were evaluated with clinical and roentgenographic features of air way obstruction due to foreign bodies and discussed with previous many literatures.

19) Esophageal Foreign Bodies with Periesophageal Abscess

C. H. Kim, M.D., J. R. Kim, M.D.,
 Y. H. Kim, M.D., J. W. Kang, M.D.,
 B. W. Kim, M.D.

Department of Otolaryngorogy, Catholic Medical College

Foreign bodies in air and food passages are not uncommon problems in the otolar-yngological fields and its etiological factors are closely related to the social environment and mode of life. It may complicate of esophageal perforation, periesphagitis, periesophageal abscess, mediastinitis, pneumothorax, pyothorax and lung abscess which

may lead to the problems of life and death.

The majority of esophageal foreign bodies which lodge in the esophagus can be removed endoscopically, but the following types of foreign bodies may require removal by the external route: I. an impacted foreign body, 2. a foreign body producing periesophagitis after unsuccessful attempts at removal through the esophagoscope, and 3. a periesophageal abscess with a foreign body lodging in the abscess itself.

Many interesting cases and statistical analysis of esophageal foreign bodies were reported by many authors, but only a few complicated cases were reported.

Recently, we experienced 2 cases of esophageal foreign bodies which penetrate the cervical and thoracic esophageal wall and formed periesophageal abscess in 12 and 40 years-old males who swallowed of wire accidentally. The foreign bodies are successfully removed by the external routes through the lateral neck and chest. The postoperative courses were uneventful.

20) 9 Cases of Difficulty Decannulation

Yeon Su Chu, M.D., Mun Sung Ahn, M.D., Jae Hoon Park, M.D., Chun Gil Kim, M.D., Yang Jo Joo, M.D.

Dept. of Otolaryngology, National Medical Center.

Difficulty decannulation is one of serious and troublesome complication in management.

The etiologic factors were deviation of tracheal wall, growing of granulation tissue, subglottic edema, cicatricial stenosis of trachea and functional factor.

We observed 9 cases of difficulty decannlation after tracheostomy and we report with literature review on these cases.

21) Neurofibroma of the Larynx

Chong S. Kim, M.D., Tae H. Youn, M.D., K. Taek Noh, M.D.

Department of Otolaryngology, Seoul National University Hospital

Somewhat less than 100 cases of neurogenic tumors of the larynx are reported in the literature. This is slowly growing tumor and is mostly schwannomas and neurofibromas, and could affect any age group. Since the first description of Von Recklinghausen's disease in 1882, about 20 cases of laryngeal involvement have been reported in the world literature.

In this paper two cases of laryngeal neurofibroma will be presented: one congenital laryngeal neurofibroma in a 2-month-old boy, and one large laryngeal neurofibroma in Von Recklinghausen's disease in a 28-year old woman. The importance of conservative surgical procedure is discussed with case presentation and literature review.

22. One Case of Ludwig's Angina with Mediastinal Fistula and Pneumonia

K.S. Han, M.D., **J.A Hong**, M.D., **D.H. Chung**, M.D., **C.G. Kim**, M.D.

National Medical Center, E.N.T.

The authors have recently observed a case