

연하곤란을 초래한 구인두부 신경초종 1례

연세의대·원주대학

심상열·양오규·백석인·윤강묵·박순일

신경초종은 뇌 및 척수신경의 근부등 비교적 짧은 신경의 신경초로부터 발생하고 단발성이며 피막이 있는 양성 종양이다.

1908년 Verocay가 처음으로 Neurinoma라고 명명한 이래 Peripheral Fibroblastoma(Penfield, 1930) Peripheral Glioma, Neuroma 및 Schwannoma등의 여러 명칭으로 불리게 되었으나 1935년 Stout에 의해 Neurilemmoma라고 명명하기에 이르렀다. 이 종양은 1955년 Conley에 의하면 신체의 어느 부위에나 발생하며 두경부에서 약 25% 이상이 나타나고 이비인후과 영역에서는 청신경에 가장 많고 다음이 후두, 인두, 구강의 순으로 나타난다.

구인두의 양성 종양은 편평상피 유두종이 가장 많으며 드물게는 지방종, 섬유종, 연골종, 신경초종등이 나타날 수 있다.

구인두 신경초종은 주로 미주신경, 설하신경등 주위 신경의 신경초에서 발생되며(Iliades and Wutson, 1967), 서서히 성장하므로 종물이 커지기 전에는 종물부 이물감, 압통외에는 특이한 증상이 없다.

저자들은 구인두 측벽에 4cm×4cm×5cm의 거대 종물로 연하곤란을 초래한 신경초종 1례를 치험하였기에 문헌 고찰과 함께 보고하는 바이다.

이비인후과 영역에 희귀한 결석증 2례

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가야병원

김재선

이비인후과 영역에서의 결석증은 타영역에 비해서 비교적 드물게 발견된다.

편도 결석은 만성편도염 환자의 소여포를 채우고 있는 건락성 충진물의 중심부에서 발견된다. 어릴때 편도염을 자주 앓았던 성인에서 발견되는 것이 보통이고, 증상으로는 구개내 이물감 및 악취를 환자 자신이 느

낀다. Keratohyalin이 축적되어 결석을 형성하고 있으며 염증이 동반되면 인두통, 이통, 연하통 연하곤란 등이 있을 수 있다.

비석은 비강내 이물, 응혈, 세균 가피 농후한 분비물 등이 핵이 되어 그 주위에 칼슘, 마그네슘등이 침착해서 형성된다. 성인에 따라서 외인성과 내인성으로 구분되는데, 외인성의 경우는 비강내 이물에 의해서, 내인성의 경우는 기왕에 존재하던 비질화에 의해서 각각 비폐쇄가 유발되며, 비루에 지장이 초래되어 분비물의 울혈을 가져와서 비석을 형성하는데 기여한다. 성인, 여자에서 잘 생길 수 있으며 대개 편측성이고 비강저부에서 발견되는 것이 보통이다. 대개 완만한 성장을 보이므로 상당기간은 아무런 증상없이 지내다가 비폐쇄, 비출혈, 악취나는 점액농성 분비물을 주소로 내원하는 수가 많다.

저자들은 이비인후과 영역에서도 희귀하게 발견되는 편도결석 1례와 거대한 비석 1례를 최근에 치험하였기에 문헌고찰과 함께 보고하는 바이다.

비인강 이물 1례

순천향의대

박승훈·김미자·윤희병·홍정애·강주원

이비인후과 영역에 있어서 식도, 기관 및 기관지 이물에 대한 보고는 흔히 볼 수 있으나 비인강내의 이물에 관한 보고는 그리 흔하지 않다.

특히 소아에 있어서의 음식통로의 이물은 대개 식도의 제 1협착부에 많은 것으로 알려져 있으나 저자들은 최근 6개월된 소아에서 동전이 비인강내에 매복되어 있는 1례를 치험하였기에 보고하면서 소아에서 음식통로의 이물이 의심될 때에는 식도부위 뿐만 아니라 비인강부까지도 X-선 촬영을 해야 한다는 필요성을 강조하는 바이다.

姉妹에 發生한 鼻咽腔惡性腫瘍 1例

原子力病院

沈潤相·梁薰植

中央醫大

鄭完教

鼻咽腔惡性腫瘍은 解剖學的 特性으로 因해 多樣한

dyspnea in postintubation granuloma and papilloma and tuberculosis and cancer.

9. In the past history, certain relationship with smoking is noted in cancer (40%) and tuberculosis(50%) and the history of frequent attack of URI is in papilloma(33%).

10. In occupation, certain statistical significance was not noted.

II. The histopathological study of vocal nodule and polyp.

1. Most polyps and nodules were covered with stratified squamous epithelium, but focal hyperkeratosis, parakeratosis, acanthosis and atrophy were rather frequently observed. Hyperkeratosis and acanthosis was most frequently seen.

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Thyroglossal Duct Cyst and Fistula

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The thyroglossal duct cyst is relatively rare disease that derived congenitally from the remnant of thyroglossal duct and that was found anywhere from the foramen cecum to pyramidal lobe of thyroid. We studied the 62 cases of above disease who admitted and operated at E.N.T. dept. of N.M.C. for 20 years since 1961 to 1980 on the clinical and histopathological aspect, and we concluded following results.

1. In the age distribution, 45 cases(72.6%) were under 20 years, and in the age distribution of the known on-set of symptoms, 26 cases(58.0%) were under 10 years. In the duration, 23 cases(37.0%) were under 1 year. The sex ratio of male to female revealed 1.2:1.

2. The palpable mass were complained at

48 cases(77.4%) and 14 cases(22.6%) complained of the discharge from sinus tracts and the other complaints were dysphagia and odynophagia, etc.

3. In location 55 cases(88.7%) were at midline, 1 case(1.6%) was at right and 6 cases (9.7%) were left sided. And 47 cases(75.8%) were situated at infrahyoid region, 11 cases (17.7%) at suprahyoid, 3 cases(4.8%) at suprasternal, only 1 case(1.6%) at intralingual region.

4. In 27 cases formed fistulae, spontaneous occurrence were 7 cases and artificial occurrence were 20 cases.

5. In histopathologically among 41 cases preserving available slides, 5 cases(12.2%) had single duct and 20 cases(48.8%) had multiple accessory ducts, but 16 cases were impossible to detect the ducts. The lining epithelium composed of chiefly respiratory and squamous epithelium. 15 cases had inflammatory reaction at periductal area and 7 cases had around the cysts. The ectopic thyroid tissue was found on 6 cases(14.6%) and 1 case had the follicular adenoma.

6. In the recurrence rate among 43 cases performed sistrunk type operation, 2 cases (4.6%) recurred, and among 19 cases performed simple removal of cysts, 4 cases (21.1%) recurred.

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A Case of Oropharyngeal Neurilemmoma with Swallowing Difficulty.

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Neurilemmoma is a benign tumor which arises generally from the Schwann's cells.

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It is a slowly growing tumor and treated as surgically.

We experienced a case of neurilemmoma of the oropharynx in a 28-year-old female who had noticed a gradual swelling of the left side of the oropharynx with swallowing difficulty for 6 months.

The tumor was removed successfully intra-orally under the general endotracheal anesthesia and verified pathologically as neurilemmoma.

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Two Cases of the Calculi which Are Rare in the E.N.T. Field

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Compared with other medical parts, there are relatively rare cases of the calculi in the Otolaryngologic field. The authors have recently experienced cases of the tonsillolith and huge rhinolith. They were removed successfully under the local anesthesia. Small quantities of calcareous or gritty particles are often found in the center of the caseous plugs filling the crypts of the tonsil in chronic follicular tonsillitis. The patients usually give a history of repeated tonsillitis in the earlier years. The patient may be aware of a constant sensation as of a foreign body in the throat. The breath is often fetid. The tonsillar calculi was found to be the accumulated keratohyalin masses in the crypts.

The rhinoliths are rare in nasal cavity. They usually have a foreign body nucleus of bacteria, blood, pus cells, mucus, crusts,

or some foreign material from outside the body. They are largely composed of calcium and magnesium salts, principally carbonate with traces of sodium chloride. The condition is commonly found in adults and in female. They are usually unilateral and are located, in the majority of instances, in the lower portion of the nasal cavity. The first well documented cases of rhinolithiasis, however, were reported by Bartholin in 1654. Since then over 400 cases have been reported.

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A Case of Foreign Body in the Nasopharynx

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There are many reported cases about foreign bodies in air and food passages in children, but not common about the nasopharynx. It is well known that the most of the foreign bodies in food passages are lodged at the first narrowing of the esophagus and this can be a cause of overlooking the foreign bodies in the nasopharynx.

The authors experienced recently a case of foreign body, a coin, lodged in the nasopharynx in a 6-month-old male baby and emphasized the necessity of diagnostic radiological examination must be included the nasopharynx when suspected foreign bodies, especially in children so that it could not be overlooked.

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A Case of Nasopharyngeal Cancer in the Sister.

Youn Sang Shim, M.D., Hun Sik Yang, M.D.

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