發現症狀을 나타낼 뿐 아니라 腫瘍을 發見한 때에도 상당히 進展된 狀態가 많아 예후가 不良한 事實은 여 러 報告에서 지적된 바이다.

이 腫瘍은 다른 部位에 比하여 혼한 疾患은 아니나 地域 및 種族에 따라 많은 發生頻度의 差異를 나타내 東洋人, 특히 南部 中國人어 好發하며 家族 發生 傾向 도 報告되고 있다.

著者들은 姉妹에서 發生한 鼻咽腔惡性 腫瘍 1例를 經驗하였기에 文獻考察과 함께 報告하는 바이다.

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안면부 및 경구개부 기형을 초래한 거대 여포성 치아낭종 1례

연세의대 • 워주대학

박순일・문태용・이석용・윤강묵・심상열

여포성 치아낭종은 치아여포와 관련되어 발생하는 낭종으로서, 때몰 혹은 미립치아의 치관부가 완전히 형성된 이후에 치관부와 퇴행성 변화를 일으킨 사기질 상피 사이에 액체가 저류되어 낭종으로 발달된 것을 말한다. 여포성 치아 낭종은 전 치성낭종의 약 20%를 차지하며, 영구치에서 잘 생기다.

하악골에 주로 발생하며, 특히 때몰치아가 혼한 하 악골의 제 3 대구치, 상악골의 견치에서 잘 볼 수가 있다.

안면부 기형이 나타날 때까지는 임상증세가 없는 것이 보통이나 종물이 커지면 안면부 기형과 함께 구개부 융기, 종물부위의 이물감, 압통및 인접치아의 치근흡수등을 초래하기도 한다. 드물게는 범랑종, 상피암 및 점막상피암등의 합병증을 일으킬 수 있으므로 조기적출을 하는 것이 좋다. 진단방법으로는 X-선 촬영이중요하며 이때에 치관주변부가 투명하게 나타난다. 저자들은 최근 안면부 기형 및 경구개 융기를 초래한 거대 여포성 치아낭종이 있던 15세 남자 환자를 치험하였기에 문헌적 고찰과 함께 보고하는 바이다.

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鼻腔內에 發生한 乳頭腫 1例

서울衛生病院

金洪權・金聖淑・金永福・朴秀萬

비강 및 부비동에 발생하는 유두종은 비교적 드문 양성종양으로서 수술적 제거후에도 재발이 잘되고 악성 화되는 경향이 있는 정도로 알려져 있다. 유두종의 3 Type중 특히 회귀한 균상 유두종은 Microscopically stratified squamous epithelium으로 덮힌 Cornification의 형태를 보이며 출혈의 경향은 별로 없는 것으로 알려져 있다.

저자들은 최근 55세 남자의 우측 비강측벽에 발생한 균상유두종 한례를 경험하였기에 문헌고찰과 함께 보고하는 바이다.

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鼻腔 및 副鼻洞의 反轉性乳頭腫 2例

釜山浸禮病院

김백순・전병권

비강 및 부비동에 발생하는 반전성유두종은 매우드문 양성종양으로 1854년에 Ward에 의해 기술되어여러 학자들에 의해 증례 보고 되어 왔으며 수술 후재발이 잘 되고 드물게 악성으로 변하는 경향이 있으며 계속적인 추적관찰이 필요한 질환이다.

이에 저자들은 약 8년전 개인의원에서 비용으로 진 단받아 비용절제술을 받은 바 있는 환자와 약 2년전 역시 같은 진단으로 수술을 받았던 환자에서 조직검사 결과 반전성유두종으로 판명된 2례를 경험하였기에 문 헌 고찰과 함께 보고하는 바이다.

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비강 및 부비동에 발생한 거대한 반전성유두종 1예

중앙의대

김정래・권평중・김중환

비강 및 부비동에 발생하는 반전성유두종은 극히 드문 양성종양으로 1854년 Ward가 처음으로 보고하였으며 이후 여러학자들에 의하여 본증이 논의되어왔으나우리나라에서는 그 보고례가 몇례 없었다. 비강 및 부비동에 발생하는 반전성유두종은 진성종양으로 비용과현저히 다르며 제거후에도 재발하는 경우가 많고 드물건 하지만 악성으로 변하는 경우가 있다.

일단 반전성유두종으로 밝혀지게 되면 가능한 한 광 범위하게 제거해줘야되며 계속적인 추적조사가 필요 하다.

최근 저자들은 비출혈, 비폐색, 취각장애, 두통을 주소로 내원한 64세된 여자환자에서 좌측 상악동에 압 박괴사를 초래한 반전성유두종 1례를 치험하였기에 문 헌고찰과 아울러 보고하는 바이다. Department of Otolaryngology, Cancer Research
Hospital

Wan Kyo Jeong, M.D.

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Some reports pointed out that the nasopharyngeal cancer presents not only various symptoms and signs due to the anatomical characteristics of the nasopharynx but also poor prognosis in the cases which are detected in advanced stage.

This malignant tumor is not common than that of the other area, and is quite different incidence according to the geographical area and races.

The oriental people especially southern Chinese have a high incidence and it was also reported to occur in the family.

Recently authors had experienced a case of nasopharygeal cancer in the sister and report with review of literatures.

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A Case of the Dentigerous Cyst which produce the Facial and Palatal Deformity

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The dentigerous cyst originates through alteration of the reduced enamel epithelium after the crown of the tooth has been completely formed, with accumulation of fluid between the reduced enamel epithelium and the tooth crown. The dentigerous or follicular cyst comprises about 20% of all dental cysts. It usually occurs between 20 and 30 years of age but is occasionally seen in children or in old people. The most common sites of

this cyst are the mandibular third molar and maxillary cuspid areas, since these are the most commonly impacted teeth. Many of these cysts give no clinical symptoms until noticeable asymmetry of the face develops. Rarely it develops to an ameloblastoma, epidermoid carcinoma and mucoepidermoid carcinema, so early removal leads to better result. Roentgenographic examination of the jaw involved by a dentigerous cyst will reveal a radiolucent area. Recently the authors have experienced a giant dentigerous cyst which produced the bony deformity of the maxillary and hard palate bone. The cyst was completely removed under the local anesthesia by Caldwell-Luc approach.

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A Case of Papilloma in the Nasal Cavity

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The papilloma of the nose and the sinuses is uncommon benign neoplasm that was probably first described by Billroth in 1855 as a "villiform cancer":

It may polypoid or papillomatous in the nose or sinuses and is frequently multiple. Clinically, there are 3types of the papilloma found in the nasal cavity and sinuses, vestibule, fungiform, inverting.

The vestibular type is the keratotic lesion arise from the squamous epithelium lining the vestibule of the nose.

The inverting type, which is covered by the columnar or metaplastic squamous epithelium is pliable, pink and tends to bleed quite easily.

The fungiform type is covered by the

stratified squamous epithelium which shows varying degree of cornification.

It is more caulflow like than the inverting type and does not bleed easily.

Recently, the authors experienced a case of the fungiform type papilloma which occupied right nasal cavity and nasopharynx.

So, we reports the case, with review of the current brief literatures.

A 55 year old man was admitted with the chief complaints of right nasal obstruction by the protruded movable mass on right nasal cavity, which was noticed about 7 months ago.

The biopsy report revealed fungiform type papilloma. (length 18cm. width 2.5 cm. weight 41 gr.)

The tumor mass was removed surgically through intranasal approach under the general anesthesia.

Postoperative course was uneventful and the patient was discharged after 7 days hospitalization. No evidence of recurrence has been observed up to date.

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Two Cases of the Inverted Papilloma of the Nose and Sinuses

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Inverted papilloma of the nose and paranasal sinuses has been classified as a true neoplasm by most authors.

Although these tumors are histologically benign, they tend to be act clinically in a malignant fashion.

They are certainly characterized by the high recurrence after inadequate removal.

The authors report 2 cases of the inverted

papilloma which had been diagnosed as a nasal polyp for which an intranasal operation was performed.

The polyp recurred and the total mass was removed at our E.N.T. department and proved to be an inverted papillema by histologic examination.

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A Case of the Inverted Papilloma of the Nose and Paranasal Sinuses

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Inverted papilloma of the nose and paranasal sinuses is a rare and benign neoplasm, which has been classified as a true neoplasm by most authors. The most characteristic microscopic feature of inverted papilloma is an increase in thickness and proliferation of the covering epithelium with extensive finger-like inversion into the underlying stroma.

Radical aggressive treatment and careful follow up have been advocated in view of the high recurrence rate after inadequate removal and the possibility of malignant transformation.

The authors have recently experienced a case of huge inverted papilloma which occupied the left side of nasal cavity, maxillary sinus and ethmoid sinus.

A 64 year old female patient who had been suffering from nasal obstruction, hyposmia, headache and frequent nasal bleeding since about 3 years.

The patient had had removal surgery as Caldwell-Luc approach with good postoperative effect.