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장기간 체류한 기관지 및 식도이물

경복의대

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서 론

식도 및 기도이물은 순간적인 부주의로 우리 생활주변에서 흔히 볼 수 있으며 대부분의 경우 곧 제거하게 된다.

그러나 보호자의 무지, 환자가 연소자인 경우, 그리고 치료자의 적극적인 진단이 결여된 경우에 이물의 존재를 파악하지 못한채 장기간 체내에 체류하게 되며 그 결과로 생긴 합병증을 주소로 타과에서 치료를 받던 중 뒤늦게 이물을 발견하고 이비인후과로 전원되는 경우가 간혹 있다.

저자들은 체내에 장기간 체류한 식도이물 1례와 기관지이물 1례를 각각 경험하였기에 그 문헌적 고찰과 함께 보고하는 바이다.

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고도의 식도 협착증 7예

부산메리놀병원

김기주 · 김호성 · 조중환

생활수준 및 사회환경의 개선에 힘입어 부식성 약물인 식초, 염산, 쥐약 및 농약으로 인한 식도 부식증은 현저히 감소되었다. 식도부식증으로 조래된 합병증인 식도 협착은 즉각적인 응급처치 및 입원치료로 그 발생빈도가 현저히 감소되었으나, 아직도 의사의 부적절한 치료 및 부주의, 환자 및 보호자의 비협조로 가끔 식도 협착을 만나게 된다.

고도의 식도 협착증 환자 7례 중 18 ~ 51 French Sippy esophaglal dilating bougie 로 식도확장이 가능했던 6례와 전식도부 협착으로 흉부외과로 전과된 1례를

경험하였기에 보고하는 바이다.

증례 1 : 23 세된 가정주부로 자살목적으로 염산을 섭취 후 2개월 후, 연하곤란으로 위루술 시행 후 즉시 내원하여 제 1 생리적 협착부 확장이 가능했던 예.

증례 2 : 51 세 남자로 가슴소다를 오연하여, 2개월 후 제 2 및 제 3 생리적 협착부 협착증을 일으켰는데, 성공적으로 확장이 가능했던 예.

증례 3 : 43 세 남자로 빙초산을 술로 오연하여 부적절한 치료로 제 3 생리적 협착부에 협착을 일으켜 내원하여, 부지술로 식도 확장을 시도 하고 있는 1 예.

증례 4 : 58 세된 여자로 염산취약을 섭취 후 제 1 생리적 협착부 및 유문부 협착으로 위십이지장 문합술을 시행하여 2개월 후 내원하여 식도 확장이 성공한 예.

증례 5 : 47 세 여자로 내원 4개월 전 자살목적으로 염산을 섭취 후 Tube 삼관을 1달 가량 하였으나, 제 1 및 3 생리적 협착부에 식도 협착이 와서 치료중인 예.

증례 6 : 21 세 남자 운동선수로 14개월간 3일에 2순갈씩 배를 부드럽게 하기 위해 빙초산을 섭취하여 연하곤란으로 일반 외과적 수술을 시행 후 내원하여, 식도 엑스선촬영상 전식도부 폐색을 보여 흉부외과로 전과 시킨 예.

증례 7 : 3살된 여자로 가슴소다를 오연해 전식도부 협착으로 전신마취하에 16개월간 식도 부지법으로 확장중 식도 하부 천공이 생겨 치유시킨 예.

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氣胸을 동반한 氣道異物 1例

忠南醫大

羅基岸 · 金無名 · 金光顯 · 朴贊日

氣道異物은 耳鼻喉科領域에서 드물지 않은 疾患으로 異物의 種類도 다양하지만 그 介在部位도 다양하여 때로 異物除去에 手術的 方法을 요할 때도 있다. 著者들은 최근 불펜뚜껑을 吸引한 15세의 여자환자에서 胸部 X-線上 左側 肺下葉의 無氣肺가 나타나고 右側에 氣胸을 동반하고 있으며 氣管支造影圖上 左側 下葉氣管支의 完全閉塞을 관찰하였다. 全身麻酔下에서 氣管支鏡術에 의한

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**Foreign Bodies Lodged in Bronchus  
and Esophagus for a Long Period**

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Foreign bodies in airway and food passage commonly occur by accident, and in most cases they get removed without delay.

But sometimes, because of patron's ignorance and lack of physician's eagerness in examination, the possible presence of foreign body is overlooked.

And patient with subsequent symptoms is transferred to ENT department after managed by non-otolaryngologist for a long time.

We had experienced and studied two cases of foreign bodies which had been lodged for a long period.

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**Seven Cases of Severe Esophageal Stricture**

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With the improvement of living standard and

socioenvironmental change, esophageal stricture due to acetic acid, Hcl, insecticides and lye has led to decrease remarkably.

Esophageal stricture has decreased because of immediate treatment and adequate management. However there are still sporadic incidents of esophageal stricture due to inadequate treatment and uncooperation of patients. The authors recently have experienced seven severe cases of esophageal stricture. All six patients were treated with 18-51 French Sippy esophageal dilating bougie. One patient was transferred to thoracic surgery department due to complete esophageal obstruction.

Case 1. A 23 year old housewife who ingested Hcl for suicide. After Witzel's operation, she visited to dilate esophageal first constriction stricture due to swallowing difficulty postoperation 2 months later. We were treated successfully.

Case 2. A case of esophageal stricture in the second and third physiologic constriction part. The patient was 51 years old man who ingested lye accidentally, and was dilated by bougination.

Case 3. The patient was 43 year-old man who ingested acetic acid as a mistake and was treated inadequately at hospital. In spite of treatment, esophageal stricture developed at the third physiologic part. We are trying to dilate the esophagus now.

Case 4. The patient was 55 year-old woman who had ingested Hcl for the purpose of suicidal attempt. 2 months later gastroduodenal anastomosis due to pyloric region stenosis, the first physiologic constriction stricture was dilated successfully.

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Case 5. The patient was 41 year-old woman who ingested HCl for suicide 4 months ago. There was indwelled orogastric tube for 1 month but esophageal stricture developed at the first and 3rd constriction part. She was treated by using a bougination.

Case 6. An athlete 21 year old man, ingested acetic acid 2 spoonful per 3 days by purpose in order to soften the bone for last 14 months. There was complete esophageal obstruction in esophagogram and transferred to the thoracic surgery department.

Case 7. A 3 year-old girl was ingested lye at a accident. She had a bougination for 16 months under the general anesthesia for dilation due to whole irregular esophageal stricture. She developed lower esophageal perforation, but healed eventually.

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#### **A Case of Bronchial Foreign Body With Contralateral Pneumothorax**

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Foreign body in the air passage is not uncommon in the field of otolaryngology. The majority of bronchial foreign bodies can be removed by bronchoscopy, but some cases may require surgical procedure. Recently, we experienced an impacted foreign body (ball-pointed pen cap) in the left main bronchus with pneumothorax on the right side. Authors tried bronchoscopic removal under the general anesthesia but failed. Lateral thoracotomy was performed by chest surgeon and foreign body was successfully removed.

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#### **2 Cases of Malignant Changed Laryngeal Papilloma**

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Papilloma is the common benign tumor of the larynx and the incidence of its malignant change was variable.

The authors recently experienced 2 cases of squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx which were considered to be transformed from laryngeal papilloma.

Case 1. A 58 year old male patient visited O.P.D. of Department of Otolaryngology of Busan National University Hospital, because of hoarseness for 3 years on May 13th, 1980.

At that time, local finding of indirect laryngoscopy revealed whitish hypertrophic papillomatous mass on both vocal cords and anterior commissure, and dirty gray white pseudomembrane on left aryepiglottic fold, and the result of biopsy was squamous cell papilloma.

So the laryngeal papilloma was removed under suspension laryngoscopy and then he had no specific treatment in spite of being recommended 5-FU topical spray.

On March 5th, 1981, he visited O.P.D. again because of progressive exacerbation of hoarseness with mild dyspnea and histopathological finding was revealed squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx.

Seven days later from that day, he visited emergency room due to severe dyspnea, and emergency tracheostomy was performed on sitting position.

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