

6) 개재기간은 식도의 경우 218명 (85.2%)이 24시간 이내에 내원하였고 기도에서는 9명 (64.3%)이 24시간 이내에 내원하였으며, 5개월 후에 내원한 경우도 1례 있었다.

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흥미 있는 氣道 異物 3例

부산 메리놀 병원

朴玉姬 · 千萬熙 · 曹重煥

흥미 있는 기도 이물 3례를 治驗하였기에 보고하는 바이다.

例 1) 10세 남아에서 불펜 용수철이 1년간 우측 하엽 기관지에 들어 있어 녹이 슬어 들로 나누어져 있었던 예.

例 2) 6개월 여아에서 공기 우측 상엽과 중엽 氣管支口에 걸쳐 있어 우측 상엽과 중엽에 完全無氣肺를 초래하였던 예.

例 3) 11개월 남아에서 양말 고정 철사가 epiglottis와 hypopharynx에 1개월간 걸려 있었던 예.

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氣胸을 초래한 食道異物

忠南醫大

朴商烈 · 崔鎮澤 · 金光顯 · 朴贊日

食道異物은耳鼻咽喉科領域에서 흔히 볼 수 있는 疾患이지만 그 합병증으로 氣胸을 일으키는 예는 매우 드물다.

著者들은 최근 가는 철사를 誤嚥한 후에 左側肺의 全氣胸을 초래한 흥미 있는 예를 경험하였기에 보고하는 바이다.

患者는 12개월된 남아로 來院 약 5주전부터 잘 보채고 먹지를 않아 개인의원에서 上氣道 感染이란 진단하에 약물치료를 하였으나 症勢의 호전을 볼 수 없었다. 그후 胸部X線 撮影을 한 결과 食道 第二狹窄部에 새 양말에 꽂아두는 wire pin이 발견되어 本院으로 전원되었다. 來院당시 胸部X線上 左側 胸部의 全氣胸과 食道 第二狹窄部에 4~5cm 길이의 굴곡된 가는 wire pin이

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관찰되었다. 胸部外科에서 胸管을 挿入한 후 全身麻酔下에서 食道鏡檢査를 시행한 결과 食道 第二狹窄部에서 양쪽 끝이 食道의 양쪽 側壁를 뚫고 수평으로 놓여 있는 가는 철사를 발견하고 除去하였다. 患者는 術後 16일에 완쾌되어 퇴원하였다.

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삼관마취후의 성대마비 1예

부산성분도병원

이계실 · 차인숙 · 김광수

기관지내의 삼관은 전신마취나 인위적인 기도확보를 위해 흔히 시행되며, 그것의 유용성은 재론의 여지가 없다.

그러나 기관내 삼관후에 후두종창, 궤양, 그리고 육아종이 합병증으로 가끔 생기며 또한 성대마비도 드물게 온다.

최근에 저자들은 충수절제술을 위한 기관삼관마취후에 애성을 동반한 좌측 성대마비를 경험하였기에 문헌고찰과 함께 보고하는 바이다.

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咽喉頭의 開放的 外傷에 對한 한 手術的 考察

全南醫大

李鍾元 · 鞠兌津 · 李廷憲 · 廉時京

오늘날, 物質文明이 高度로 發達함에 따라 咽喉頭 및 咽喉頭 損傷이 날로 增加하는 傾向을 보이고 있다.

交通事故나 運動 競技는 閉鎖的 損傷을 일으키기 쉽고 頻度는 적지만 심각한 증상을 초래하는 開放的 外傷의 原因으로는 銃傷이나 刺傷 등을 들 수 있다.

咽喉頭의 開放的 外傷에서 가장 問題가 되는 것은 적절한 治療에 있다.

이 部位의 外傷은 損傷의 程度나 範圍에 따라 차이는 있지만 신속한 處置가 要求되고 狹窄이나 漏出 등과 같은 심각한 후유증을 남기기 때문에 적절한 治療方法이 要求되는 것이다.

On April 7th 1981, total laryngectomy was performed successfully and postoperative irradiation therapy was recommended.

Case 2. A 47 year old male patient visited our O.P.D. because of hoarseness for 5 years on Sep. 27, 1978.

At that time, local finding of indirect laryngoscopy revealed papillomatous mass on left vocal cord and left ventricle and result of biopsy was squamous cell papilloma. So he had been treated with 11 times removal of papilloma, topical spray of 5-Fu and estrogen for 3 years, but the papilloma had been recurred.

On Sep. 9th, 1981, he visited O.P.D. because of severe dyspnea and emergency tracheostomy and biopsy was performed.

The result of biopsy was squamous cell carcinoma of larynx and total laryngectomy was performed successfully.

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A Statistical Study of Foreign Bodies in Food and Air Passage

**Young Kyu Shon, M.D., Hee Chan Yang, M.D.,
Jung Hyun Choi, M.D., Myung Soo Shin, M.D.,
Sun Chul Lee, M.D.**

*Department of Otolaryngology, Han Gang
Sacred Heart Hospital, Seoul, Korea*

We have observed foreign bodies in food and air passage in 270 cases during the period from Sep. 1976 to Aug. 1981 in E.N.T. department of Han Gang Sacred Heart Hospital. The following results were obtained.

1) Distribution of location was 256 cases (94.8%) in food passage and 14 cases(5.2%) in air passage.

2) Age distribution was predominant in under 5 years old showing 198 cases(77.7%)

in food passage and 10 cases (71.4%) in air passage. Under 5 years old group in the cases of food passage, coin was the most frequent material : 175 cases(87.9%), and in the cases of air passage, plastic material was the most frequent material : 5 cases(50.0%). Over 40 years old group in the cases of food passage, bony pieces was the most frequent material : 8 cases(47.1%), and meats was second frequent material : 6 cases.

3) Male seems to be more frequently involved than female in cases of food and air passage.

Food passage — Male : Female — 151:105
(1.4:1)

Air passage — Male : Female — 10:4 (2.5:1)

4) Coin was the most frequent foreign body in food Passage (199 cases-77.7%). Others were metals, bony pices, and meats. Plastic material was the most frequent foreign body in air passage (7 cases-50%).

5) In the locality of food passage, the first narrowing of the esophagus was the most frequent site, and air passage, the bronchus-especially right bronchus-was the most frequent site.

6) During of lodgement was 218 cases (85.2%) within 24 hours in food passage and 9 cases (64.3%) within 24 hours in air passage, and in air passage one case visited 5 months later after the accident.

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Interesting Foreign Bodies in the air way.

**Ok Hee Park, M.D., Man Hee Chun, M.D.,
Joong Hwan Cho, M.D.**

*Department of Otolaryngology, Maryknoll
General Hospital, Busan, Korea*

We have recently experienced three interesting

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foreign bodies in the air way.

Case 1. A spring coil of ball pen which was rusty and divided into two for one year was in the right inferior lobar bronchus of a 10 year old boy.

Case 2. A bean lodged on the orifice of the right upper lobar bronchus and right middle lobar bronchus, resulted in complete atelectasis of the right upper and middle lobes of a 6 month old girl.

Cases 3. A wire used in fixing a pair of socks was hanged transeversely for one month between epiglottis and hypopharynx of a 11 month old boy.

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**A Case of Esophageal Foreign Body
Complicated by Pneumothorax**

**Sang Yeoul Park, M.D., Jin Taek Choi, M.D.,
Kwang Hyun Kim, M.D., Chan Il Park, M.D.**

*Department of Otolaryngology, College of
Medicine, Chung Name National University*

Foreign body in the esophagus is not uncommon in the otolaryngological field, but esophageal perforation followed by pneumothorax due to esophageal foreign body is very rare.

Authors recently experienced such a case developed in 1 year old male baby. This baby had been treated at local clinic for 2 weeks prior to admission under the impression of U.R.I.. Thereafter foreign body in the esophagus (fine wire pin) with left pneumothorax was detected by chest X-ray and the baby was transferred to our hospital.

Closed chest tube was inserted on left and under the general anesthesia, foreign body was removed by esophagoscopy.

He was discharged on 16th postoperative

day uneventfully.

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**A Case of Vocal Cord Paralysis Following
Endotracheal General Anesthesia**

**Kye Sil Lee, M.D., In Sook Cha, M.D.,
Kwang soo Kim, M.D.,**

*Dept. of Otolaryngology, St. Benedict
Hospital, Pusan*

Endotracheal intubation is common practice for either general anesthesia or keeping artificial airway in various conditions. Despite of its great usefulness, however, laryngeal edema, ulceration, and granuloma are occasionally developed following endotracheal intubation as posttraumatic complications. Vocal cord paralysis is also rarely developed.

Recently we experienced a case of left vocal cord paralysis with accompanying hoarseness following endotracheal general anesthesia for appendectomy.

The symptoms of hoarseness and sore throat developed immediately after the general anesthesia. Periodic check revealed gradual return to normal function of the paralyzed cord with the complete function about 3 months after the anesthesia.

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**A Surgical Idea for Wide Communicated
Wound on Laryngopharynx**

**Jong Won Lee, M.D., Tae Jin Kook, M.D.
Jung Hun Lee, M.D., See Kyung Yeum, M.D.**

*Dept. of Otolaryngology, Chonnam University
Medical School*

The common causes of neck closed injuries

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