

의 제거, 사공의 감소등을 위하여, 또는 보조 호흡의 수단이나 두경부 수술을 위한 선택적 수술로서 시행된다.

기관 절개술과 술후 처치에서 많은 합병증이 발생할 수 있다.

최근 저자들은 2 세째 심한 두경부 화상으로 기관 절개술을 받고, 10 년간 기관 절개관을 삽관한 채 지내다, 기관 절개관이 삭아 부러져서 내원한 12 세 남아 1례를 경험하였기에 보고하는 바이다.

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2개월간 식도에 체류하였던 백일 금반지 1례

중앙의대

김중환 · 오경균 · 정완교 · 이상기  
김정배 · 길동석 · 서정하

식도 이물은 순간적인 부주의로 우리생활 주변에서 흔히 볼 수 있으며 대부분의 경우 곧 제거하게 된다. 그러나 보호자의 무지, 환자가 연소자인 경우 및 치료자의 적극적인 진단이 결여된 경우 뒤늦게 발견되는 수가 있다.

최근 저자들은 생후 5개월된 남아에서 백일기념 1돈중(3.75g 중) 금반지가 식도 제 2 협착부에 2개월간 체류하였던 1례를 경험하였기에 보고하는 바이다.

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후두종양의 임상적 및 병리학적 고찰

부산침례병원  
(지도: 김 종 애)

이원용 · 배정수 · 김혜숙 · 여재동 · 조세인

이비인후과 영역의 종양중 후두종양은 비교적 흔히 볼 수 있으며, 그 특이한 증상과 간접후두경 및 후두직달경 등으로 조기진단이 가능한 반면에 증상의 경과도 빨라 치명율 역시 높은것이 사실이다. 이에 저자는 1978년 6월부터 1983년 2월까지 본병원에 내원하여 애성 및 후두종양을 발견한 108명의 환자를 임상적 및 병리학적으로 분류하여 문헌적 고찰과 함께 보고하는 바이다.

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식도및 기도이물의 통계적 고찰

전주예수병원

이민형 · 강 백 · 이병희 · 천경두 · 김철우

1972년 부터 1982년 까지 전주예수병원 이비인후과에 내원한 식도 및 기도 이물환자 287예를 분석하여, 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

- 1) 식도이물과 기도이물의 빈도는 약 8 : 1 이었다.
- 2) 식도이물의 종류별 빈도는 주화가 55.8%로 가장 많았고, 다음이 골편이었다(28.5%). 기도이물의 종류별 빈도는 콩종류(39.4%)가 가장 많았고, 금속류, 플라스틱조각 순이었다.
- 3) 식도 이물은 남자가 53.1% 여자가 46.9%로 별 차이가 없었으며, 기도이물에서는 약간 남자가 많았다(57.9% > 42.1%).
- 4) 식도이물은 5세이하가 61.8%로 가장 많았으며, 40세 이상에서도 25.7%를 차지 하였다.
- 5) 식도이물의 개재부위는 제 1 협착부에서 82.3%로 가장 많았다. 기도이물에서는 우측기관지가 44.7% 좌측기관지가 23.8%로 우측에서 많았다.
- 6) 식도이물 개재기간은 1일이내가 62.2%였고 기도이물에서는 1일이내가 55.2%였다.
- 7) 기도이물의 합병증으로는 폐렴이 55.5%로 가장 많았다.
- 8) 기도이물의 치료 방법으로는 ventilation-bronchoscopy가 84.3%로 가장 많았고 2예에서 사망 하였다.

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애성을 주소로한 후두질환의 임상 통계적 고찰

진북의대

윤완규 · 조규모 · 송기준 · 김홍수

애성은 후두의 발생기능 장애로 생기는 후두질환의 대표적인 주증상이고 또한 초기에 나타나는 증상이기도 하며 문화가 발달하고 경제수준이 높아짐에 따라 환자 자신들이 각종 후두질환에 대한 관심이 커지고 특히 암에 대한 의심때문에 내원하는 경우가 많아지고 있다. 최근에 각종 후두질환에 대한 연구가 활발해지

- Laryngeal papilloma is 6 (5.5 %)  
Laryngeal tuberculosis is 4 (4 %)  
Laryngeal cancer is 24 (22 %)
- 2) The sex ratio of male to female  
is 5 : 7 in vocal nodule  
11 : 12 in vocal polyp  
1 : 1 in laryngeal papilloma  
3 : 1 in laryngeal tuberculosis  
5 : 1 in laryngeal cancer
- 3) The age distribution  
is fourth, fifth decade in vocal nodule  
is fifth, fourth decade in vocal polyp  
is first decade in laryngeal papilloma  
is third and seventh decade in laryngeal tuberculosis  
is sixth and seventh decade in laryngeal cancer
- 4) The location of mass is between the anterior 1/3 and middle 1/3 of vocal cord in vocal nodule, polyp and papilloma middle 1/3 and posterior 1/3 in laryngeal tuberculosis and glottic (50 %), supraglottic (42 %), infraglottic (8 %) in laryngeal cancer
- 5) The side of lesion is bilateral in vocal nodule and papilloma, the ratio of right to left is 2 : 3 in vocal polyp
- 6) The size is 1-2mm in vocal nodule and papilloma, 3-5mm in vocal polyp more than 10mm in laryngeal tuberculosis and laryngeal cancer
- 7) The duration of symptom is within 1 years in vocal nodule and vocal polyp and laryngeal papilloma, 1-several years in laryngeal tuberculosis and laryngeal cancer
- 8) The most frequent symptom was hoarseness
- 9) All laryngeal cancer was squamous cell carcinoma

### A Statistical Survey of the Foreign Bodies in the Food and Air Passages

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A total of 287 patients with foreign body in the air and food passage was treated in our unit between 1972 and 1982 and the following results were obtained :

- 1) The ratio between food and air passage was about 8 : 1.
- 2) The most common foreign bodies in the esophagus were coin (55.8 %) and bone (28.5 %). Beans were the most common in the air passage (39.4 %).
- 3) In sex distribution, there was no significant difference between male and females in the esophageal foreign bodies, but in the air passage male were prevalent (M : F = 57.9 % : 42.1 %).
- 4) In the age incidence, 61.8 % of the esophageal foreign bodies and 71 % of the foreign bodies in the air passage were under 5 Years of age.
- 5) The most prevalent site of Lodgement in the esophagus was the first narrowing (82.3 %). In the air passage, bronchial foreign bodies were more common and the right bronchus was the more frequent site (2 : 1).
- 6) In duration of lodgement, 62.2 % of esophageal foreign bodies and 55.2 % of foreign bodies in the air passage were removed within one day.
- 7) The most common complication of foreign bodies in the air passage was pneumonia (55.5 %).
- 8) The removal of the foreign bodies in the

air passage was performed by ventilation – bronchoscopy (84.3 %). Two of 38 cases expired.

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#### A Clinical Study of Hoarseness

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Hoarseness is the most common and early symptom in laryngeal diseases.

A clinico – statistical analysis was performed on 228 cases with chief complaint of hoarseness at the department of otolaryngology, Jeonbug National University during the past 3 years from January 1980 to December 1980.

1) The number of the patient with hoarseness were 228 cases (2.3 %) among total outpatient of 10110 cases.

2) Among the 228 cases with hoarseness, male were 115 cases and female were 113 cases, so sex ratio was nearly same.

3) The underlying diseases causing hoarseness in order of frequency were acute laryngitis 43 cases (18.9 %), chronic laryngitis 36 cases (15.8 %), vocal nodule 30 cases (13.2 %), vocal polyp 30 cases (13.2 %), vocal cord paralysis 26 cases (11.4 %), laryngeal carcinoma 18 cases (7.9 %) and laryngeal tuberculosis 15 cases (6.6 %). There were other diseases of larynx in 30 cases (13.2 %).

4) The incidence of age distribution in order of frequency were 4th decade (26.8 %), 3rd decade (18.9 %), 5th decade (17.1 %), 2nd decade (15.8 %) and 6th decade (9.6 %).

5) The duration from onset to consultation in order of frequency were 11 days – 1 month (22.8 %), 1 month – 3 months (19.7 %), 3 months – 6 months (18.9 %), within 10 days (13.6 %), 6 months – 1 year (13.2 %), 1 year – 3 years (7.9 %) and 3 years over.

6) The duration from onset to consultation for underlying diseases were as follows ; acute laryngitis was within 10 days, chronic laryngitis was 3 months – 6 months, vocal nodule was 1 month – 3 months, vocal polyp was 3 months – 1 year, vocal cord paralysis was 11 days – 1 month.

7) Associated symptoms with hoarseness in order of frequency were sore throat (25 %), sputum (8.8 %), swallowing difficulty (7.9 %) and dyspnea (6.1 %). But 84 cases (36.8 %), there were no other symptoms except hoarseness.

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#### A Case of Esophageal Perforation due to Foreign Body

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Esophageal perforation occurred rarely, but it leads to a high mortality and morbidity. Main cause of esophageal perforation in Korea is instrumental perforation in patients with lye stricture of esophagus during diagnostic endoscopy or therapeutic bouginage.

A case of 25 – year – old male patient entered to outpatient clinic. Chief complaints were mild pain at swallowing, mild fever elevation and chest tightness with radiating pain to shoulder and interscapular region for 1 day.

On the X – ray film with barium soaked cotton piece in esophagus, it was revealed that foreign body (fish bone) had been located on the level of 2nd vertebra with leakage of barium to mediastinum.

The foreign body was removed with endoscopy in Dept. of otolaryngology, and cervical mediastinostomy was performed in Dept. of thoracic surgery.

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