

감소되었다.

4) 후두스트로보스코피 (Laryngo - stroboscopy) 상으로 본 성대의 진동상 관찰에서 15 예의 폴립에서는 술전 성문폐쇄부전 (Glottic chink) 이 있었던 11 예중 10 예에서 성문폐쇄의 정상화, 대칭성의 회복 및 비진동성부위의 소실등이 관찰되었으며 9예의 결절에서도 술전 성문폐쇄부전이 있었던 7 예중 5 예에서 소실되었다.

5) 청각심리검사 (Psychoacoustic evaluation)에서 폴립은 술전에 Grade 1~2의 사성이 있었던 11예중 술후 10 예에서 Grade 0로 되었으며 Grade 1~2의 사성이 있었던 3 예의 결절에서도 모두 Grade 0로 정상화되었다.

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기관지결석증 치험 1례

경북의대

배홍갑 · 이웅렬 · 조태환 · 성장섭

기관지결석증은 근래에 와서 기관지내시경술, 방사선학 및 생화학의 발달로 진단이 용이하여졌으며 병태에 관해서도 많이 규명되고 있다. 그러나 기관지결석증은 비교적 희유한 질병임으로 기관지폐쇄증의 경우 감별진단에서 간과하게 되어 조기 진단의 기회를 잃고 합병증을 유발하여 폐절제술까지 시행한 보고들이 있다.

저자들은 장기간 간헐적인 해수 및 혈성객담을 주소로 내원한 53세 여자환자의 X-선소견과 fiberoptic bronchoscopy로 좌측주기관지에 있는 기관지결석을 진단하고 기관지직달경하에서 이를 제거 치료한 증례를 경험하였기에 문헌적 고찰과 함께 보고하는 바입니다.

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단순 흉부 방사선 검사상 발견되지 않은 식도 및 기도 이물의 임상 통계적 고찰

한림대 학부속 한강성심병원

손영규 · 이창업 · 배광식 · 박문서 · 이선철

1972년 1월부터 1983년 3월까지 만 12년 3개월 동안 본원 이비인후과 내원한 식도 및 기도 이물

환자에 있어서 단순 흉부 방사선 검사상 발견되지 않았던 이물에 대한 임상 통계적 고찰을 한 결과 다음과 같은 성적을 얻었다.

1) 식도이물에 있어서 539례의 식도이물 중에서 56례 (10.4%)가 기도이물, 25례중 18례 (72.0%)가 단순 흉부방사선 검사상 나타나지 않은 이물이었다.

2) 연령별로는 식도이물에서 21세 이상이 46례 (82.1%)였고, 기도이물은 5세 이하가 12례 (66.7%)이었다. 또한 위 연령군에서의 식도이물 중 육과가 19례 (41.7%), 골편이 15례 (32.6%)로 주종을 이루었고, 아울러 양젓물 및 강산섭취 과거력을 가진 식도 협착증 환자가 7례 있었으며, 기도이물의 위 연령군에서는 플라스틱 제품이 7례 (58.3%), 식물이 3례 (25.0%)로 주종을 이루었다.

3) 성별빈도는 식도이물에서 여자 (55.4%)가 남자 (44.6%)보다 많았으며, 기도이물에서는 남자 (55.5%)가 여자 (44.5%)보다 많았다.

4) 이물의 종류별 빈도는 식도이물에서 육과가 19례 (33.9%), 골편이 17례 (30.4%)순이었으며, 기도이물에서는 플라스틱류가 9례 (49.9%), 식물이 4례 (22.0%)순으로 많았다.

5) 개재부위는 식도에서 제1협착부가 가장 많았고 (60.7%), 기도에서는 기관지가 가장 많았으며 (72.2%) 특히 우측기관지가 많았다 (50.0%).

6) 개재기간은 식도이물의 경우 44례 (78.6%)가 1일 이내에 내원하였고, 기도이물의 경우에는 11례 (61.1%)가 1일 이내 내원하였으며 25일 경과후 내원한 경우도 1례가 있었다.

7) 식도 및 기도이물의 전례에서 단순 흉부 방사선 촬영을 시행하였고, 이에 나타나지 않은 56례 식도이물을 대상으로 34례에서 식도조영술을 시행하였으며 이중 23례가 양성 소견을 나타냈다.

8) 식도경술에 의해 이물을 제거한 경우는 54례 (96.4%)였으며, 기관지경술에 의해 이물을 제거한 경우는 14례 (77.8%)였다.

9) 식도 이물에 의한, 또는 식도경술에 의한 합병증이 초래한 경우는 식도점막열상 1례 (1.8%), 식도 천공 1례 (1.8%)였으며, 기도이물에 의한, 또는 기관지경술에 의한 합병증이 초래한 경우는 무기폐 2례 (11.1%), 폐렴 3례 (16.7%)로 나타났다.

done for the removal of benign laryngeal mass and for the improvement of voice.

For the evaluation of the effect of the treatment, there must be any objective method such as aerodynamic study, vocal fold vibration study, acoustic analysis, psycho-acoustic evaluation and the neuro-muscular study.

The authors evaluated the phoniatric effect of the laryngomicrosurgery for the patients of 15 laryngeal polyps and 9 laryngeal nodules, who received pre-op. and post-op. vocal function study from Jun. 1981 to Mar. 1983.

The results obtained were as follows ;

1) The post-op. mean value of the maximum phonation time was increased 40 % in the unilateral polyps, 62 % in the bilateral nodules and 18 % in the unilateral nodules.

2) The post-op. mean value of the phonation quotient was decreased 25 % in comparison with pre-op. value in the case of the bilateral polyps, 26 % in the unilateral polyps, 55 % in the bilateral nodules and 12 % in the unilateral nodules.

3) The post-op. mean value of the mean air flow rate was decreased 27 % in comparison with the pre-op. value in the case of the bilateral polyps, 25 % in the unilateral polyps, 65 % in the bilateral nodules, 25 % in the unilateral nodules.

4) The glottic chink of the 10 cases of polyps among the 11 cases were disappeared, and the glottic chink of the 5 cases of nodules among 7 cases were also disappeared after surgery.

5) The pre-op. hoarseness of the 10 cases of polyps among the pre-op. hoarseness of the 11 cases of polyps were changed to clear and the 3 cases of nodules were also changed to clear.

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A Case of Broncholithiasis

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By the technological improvement of bronchoscopy, radiology, and biochemical analysis, the broncholithiasis can be easily diagnosed. But because of its low incidence it has been frequently overlooked in the differential diagnosis of bronchial obstruction, thereby losing the opportunity of early detection and causing complications which are mandatory to surgical intervention.

The authors had a case of broncholithiasis which was diagnosed by radiological study of chest and fiberoptic bronchoscopy, and was removed under rigid bronchoscopy.

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A Statistical Study of Radiolucent Foreign Bodies in Food and Air Passage

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We have observed 74 cases of radiolucent foreign bodies in food and air passage in E. N. T. department of Hang Gang Sacred Hospital, from Jan. 1972 to Mar. 1983.

The following results were obtained.

1) Distribution of location was 56 cases (75.6 %) in food passage and 18 cases (24.4 %) in air passage.

2) In age distribution, 46 cases (82.1 %) of F. B. in food passage were found in patient

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over 21 years old and 12 cases (66.7 %) of F. B. in air passage were found in patient under 5 years old.

3) Female seems to be more frequently involved than male in cases of F.B. of food passage and in cases of air passage, male is more frequent.

Food passage male : female --- 25 : 31

Air passage male : female --- 10 : 8

4) Meats was the most frequent foreign body in food passage (19 cases - 33.9 %), and the bony pieces was next (17 cases - 30.4 %). Plastic material was the most frequent foreign body in air passage (9 cases - 49.9 %), and the vegetable seed was the second (4 cases - 22.0 %).

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

6) In the duration of lodgement, 44 cases (78.6 %) of F.B. in food passage were visited with - in 24 hours, and 11 cases (61 %) of F. B. in air passage were visited with - in 24 hours.

7) Simple chest PA was checked in all patient and then, esophagogram was checked in 34 cases of F.B. in food passage, among them positive finding was noticed in 23 cases.

8) Removal of F.B. in food passage by esophagoscopy was performed in 54 cases (96.4 %), but in the cases of air passage, removal of F.B. by bronchoscopy was performed in 14 cases (77.8 %).

9) Complications of food passage by the F. B. itself or esophagoscopy were esophageal mucosal laceration (1 cases - 1.8 %) and esophageal perforation (1 case - 1.8 %) and complication of air passage by F.B. itself or bronchoscopy were atelectasis (2 cases - 11.1 %) and pneumonia (3 cases - 16.7 %).

A Statistical Study of Foreign Bodies in Food and Air Passages

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We have analysed the 76 cases of the foreign bodies of our ENT department during the period from Jun. 1973 to Feb. 1983.

The following results were obtained and were reported.

1) Distribution of these whole 105 cases, 68 cases (64.8 %) were lodged in esophagus, 13 cases (12.4 %) were in the nasal cavities, 9 cases (8.5 %) were in the oral cavity and throat, 8 cases (7.6 %) were in the air passages, and 7 cases (6.7 %) were in the external auditory canal.

2) The sorts of the esophageal foreign bodies, the coins were the most cases (53 cases - 77.9 %) and other sites were shown of variable kinds.

3) Age distribution of the esophageal foreign bodies were mostly in under 5 years of age (49 cases - 72 %) and in cases of the air passages, all the 8 cases were in under 10.

4) In the localities of the esophageal foreign bodies, first narrowing was the most frequent site (61 cases - 89.7 %), and of air passages, 6 cases were in the left main bronchus, more that of Rt. main bronchus.

5) During the lodgement of esophageal foreign bodies, 58 cases (85.3 %) were visited to our ENT department within 24 hours. In the cases of air passages, most were visited in 3 to 7 days (6 cases - 75 %).