

外淋巴瘻孔의 1例

서울의대
金宗善·金利錫

40세 된 남자 환자로, 12일 전스쿠바 다이빙을 한

후에 나타난, 突發性難聽·耳充滿感·耳鳴을 주소로 入院하였다. 발병 16일째에 시험적고실 개방술을 施行하였다. 등골-난원창 관절의 前方에서 맑은 액체가 漏出되는 것을 볼 수 있었고, 그곳을 耳垂에서 빼어낸 작은 지방조직으로 봉했다.

術后, 순음청력이 85dB에서 15dB로 좋아졌다. 그러나 4KHz 이상의 高音域에서는 변화가 없었다.

中耳腔을 보다 많이 探查 함으로 해서, 돌발성 난청을 일으키는 迷路瘻孔을 발견하는 데 많은 도움이 될 것이다.

in chronic inflammation, ameloblastoma and squamous cell carcinoma. Therefore correct diagnosis and proper treatment are very important.

The authors have recently experienced a case of dentigerous cyst causing a mild disfiguration of face. The cyst was surgically enucleated through sublabial approach.

— 10 —

Clinical and Bacteriological Observation of 128 Cases of Chronic Otitis Media

Kwang Soo Kim, M.D., Jung Joong Kim, M.D.,
Kye Sil Lee, M.D., In Sook Cha, M. D.
*Department of Otolaryngology, St. Benedict
Hospital, Pusan, Korea*

A Clinical and bacteriological observation was performed 128 cases of chronic otitis media who had taken middle ear surgery at Dept. of otolaryngology of St. Benedict Hospital during the period of Feb. 1981 to Feb. 1983.

The following results were obtained.

1) Among total 128 cases, male were 60 cases (46.9%) and female were 68 cases (53.1%) and age distribution showed 48 cases (37.5%) in 3rd decade, 37 cases (28.9%) in 2nd decade and 27 cases (21.1%) in 4th decade.

2) Site distribution were 71 cases (55.5%) in right, 57 cases (44.5%) in left.

3) Degree of preoperative hearing loss were 64 cases (50%) in moderate, 32 cases (25%) in mild, 27 cases (21.1%) in severe and 5 cases (3.9%) were normal.

4) Central perforation were observed in 65 cases (50.8%), total perforation in 44 cases (34.4%), attic perforation in 12 cases (9.4%) and marginal perforation in 7 cases (5.4%).

5) Pathologic changes of middle ear and mastoid antrum showed granulation in 81 cases (63.3%), cholesteatoma in 47 cases (36.

7%).

6) The route of approach were 123 cases (96.1%) in postauricular, 3 cases (2.3%) in transmeatal and 2 cases (1.6%) in endaural.

7) Type of operation were 53 cases (41.4%) in intact canal wall tympanoplasty with mastoidectomy, 42 cases (32.8%) in tympanoplasty without mastoidectomy, 23 cases (18%) in modified radical mastoidectomy and 10 cases (7.8%) in radical mastoidectomy.

8) Type of anesthesia were 95 cases (74.2%) by local anesthesia, 33 cases (25.8%) were by general anesthesia.

9) Among 93 specimens of culture, proteus (31.2%), staphylococcus (28.7%), pseudomonas (23.7%), streptococcus (7.5%) and etc. (8.7%) in order of frequency.

— 11 —

Stapedectomy for Stapedes Fixation

Chong Sun Kim, M.D., Kwang Sun Lee, M.D.
*Department of Otolaryngology, Medical School,
Seoul National University*

Congenital stapes fixation may develop alone or with other systemic anomalies. Acquired stapes fixation is found in otosclerosis or in chronic otitis media.

It is our intent to review 4 cases (5 ears) of congenital stapedial fixation and 2 cases (2 ears) of acquired stapedial fixation following chronic otitis media, treated by stapedectomy

— 12 —

A Case of Perilymph Fistula

Chong Sun Kim, M.D., Lee Suk Kim, M.D.
*Dept. of Otolaryngology, College of Medicine,
Seoul National University*

A 40-year-old man was admitted with ch-

ief complaints of sudden hearing loss, ear fullness and tinnitus of 12 days duration developed following SCUBA diving.

An exploratory tympanotomy was done on 16th day of onset, and a small leakage of clear fluid was found on the anterior portion of the stapediovestibular joint, which was sealed off by small piece of fatty tiss-

ue from the ear lobe.

Postoperatively, his PTA's was improved from 85dB to 15dB, however high tone was remained unchanged above 4KHz. More exploration of the middle ear will be helpful to find the labyrinthine fistula causing sudden type of hearing loss.