

전두골 골절손상 환자의 임상 고찰*

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= Abstract =

Clinical Features of the Patients with Fracture on the Frontal Bone

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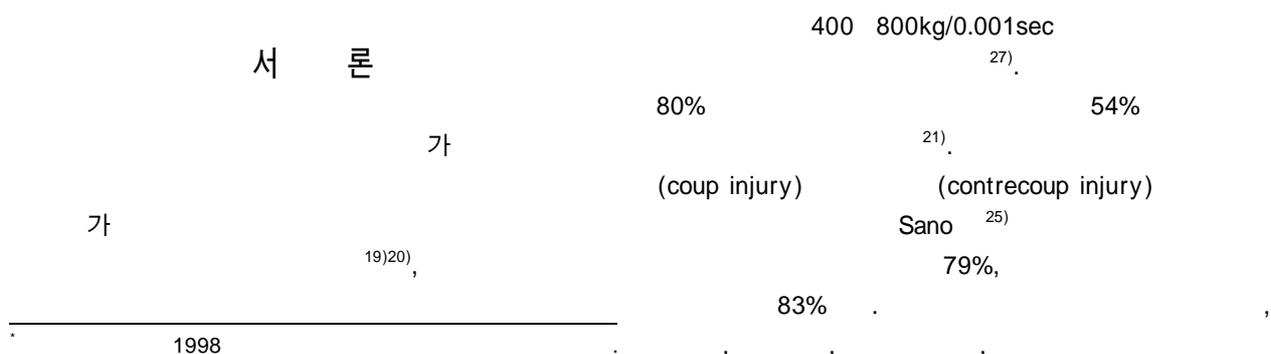
Objective : The fracture on the frontal bone in head-injured patients may be commonly encountered in the clinical situations. Biomechanical studies demonstrate that the anterior wall of the frontal sinus is intermediate in its ability to resist fracture on direct impact. If the frontal sinus is large and the anterior table is able to disperse the force of the impact over a greater area, the posterior table and intracranial contents usually can be spared. We analyzed the clinical features of the patients who presented with frontal skull fracture due to frontal blows.

Patients and Methods : From January, 1992 to December, 1997, 172 patients with frontal skull fracture were selected among 1911 patients with head injury who were admitted to department of neurosurgery. Clinical records and radiological studies of all patients were reviewed and evaluated retrospectively.

Results : The neurobehavioral changes was seen in 34 cases(19.8%) and showed statistical significances in case of facial bone fractures, acute subdural hematoma(SDH), and positive frontal lobe releasing sign($p < 0.05$). The good glasgow outcome score group(GOS, good recovery & moderate disability) at discharge was revealed in 77.3% of total patient population. The poor GOS group(severe disability & vegetative state & death) at discharge was revealed in 22.7%. The poor GOS group at discharge have statistical significances with acute epidural hematoma(EDH), traumatic intraventricular hemorrhage(t-IVH), traumatic intracranial lesion, poor initial glasgow coma scale(GCS) scores & Revised Trauma Score(RTS)($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion : Because of their anatomical relationships and neurobehavioral patterns due to vulnerability of the frontal lobe, the frontal injury should be considered as complicated facial injuries. Therefore, these patients are more likely to have a cosmetic or neuropsychiatric problems.

KEY WORDS : Frontal skull fracture · Clinical patterns · Frontal sinus · Facial injury · Neurobehavioral change.



가

24)
27)
172

대상 및 방법

1992 1 1997 12 6
172 1911

Revised Trauma Score (RTS)(Table 1)²⁾

Glasgow Coma Scale(GCS) 3 8 , 9 12 , 13 15
Glasgow Outcome Scale(GOS)

52 ± 18

가
Cross - tab test p<0.05
가

결 과

1. 연령 및 성별분포

1 76 , 30 ± 1.4
30 가 30 (21.6%), 10 가
11 (33.3%) 가 . 가 139 , 가 33
4.2 : 1 (Fig. 1).

Table 1. The revised trauma score

GCS	Systolic BP mmHg	Respiratory rate/mim	Score
13 - 15	90	30	4
9 - 12	76 - 89	10 - 29	3
6 - 8	50 - 75	6 - 9	2
4 - 5	1 - 49	1 - 5	1
3	0	0	0

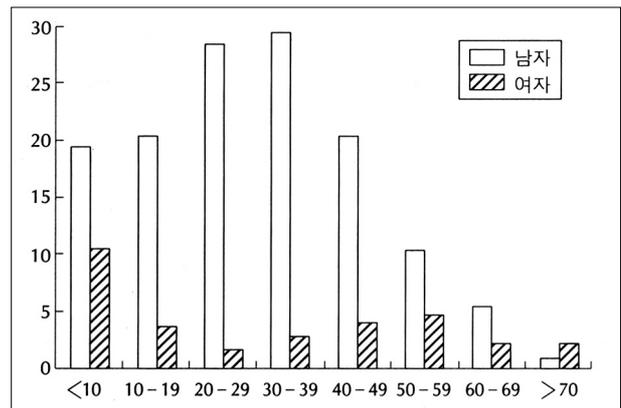


Fig. 1. Age and Sex distribution.

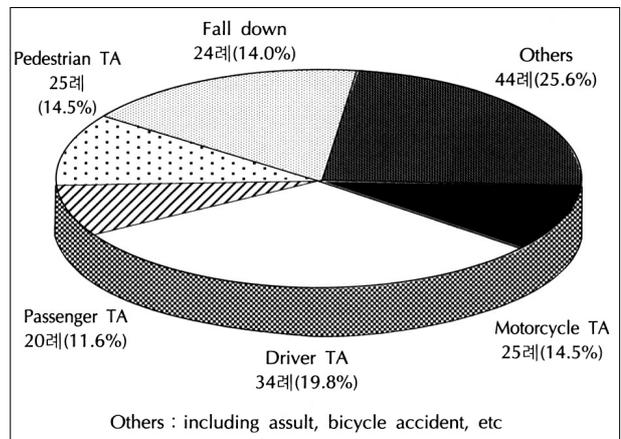


Fig. 2. Type of injury.

2. 손상원인 및 동반 손상

가 60.4% 가
가 44 (25.6%),
24 (14%) (Fig. 2).

91 가 41 가
20 , 가 20 59 58
가 .

3. 골절 유형

5가 ,

가 77 (44.8%) 가 62 , 102 , 43 , 27 84.3%
 33
 37 (21.5%) 61 (57%) 133 , 39 69.1%가
 58 (33.7%)

4. 전두동 골절 및 악안면부 골절의 유형
 36 (20.9%)
 가 93 (54.1%) LeFort type
 4.1%
 (Panfacial Fracture) 50%

5. 동반된 두개강내 병소의 유형
 9가 72
 (41.9%) 가 66 , 43
 (Table 2).

6. 수술시행 유무와 수술시야상의 경막 열상의 유무
 가
 86 (50%) 86 가 45

7. 입원기간 중에 발생한 외상성 간질
 Phenytoin
 가
 6 3.5%

8. 신경행동학적 장애
 Frontal lobe releasing sign(Glabella reflex, Palmo-
 mental reflex, Snout reflex) 10
 (5.8%) 가
 (PTSD),
 34
 (19.8%)
 , fr -
 ontal lobe releasing sign ,
 (Table 3).

9. 퇴원 시 Glasgow Outcome Scale에 영향을 주는 요소
 RTS 11 12 99 , 11 42

(82%) , GCS
 102 , 43 , 27 84.3%
 GCS
 133 , 39 69.1%가

Table 2. Type of the intracranial lesions

Type	No. of cases(cases/172)
EDH	72(41.9%)
Pneumocephalus	66(38.4%)
Cont.Hges	43(25.0%)
SDH	28(16.3%)
t-SAH	25(14.5%)
t-ICH	17(9.9%)
t-IVH	10(5.8%)
DT-ICH	9(5.5%)
DT-infarction	9(5.5%)

Table 3. Relation of various factors to psychiatric feature

	Psychiatric feature		
	Positive	Negative	
FX type			p>0.05
Simple linear+ Open	7	30	
Simple linear+ Closed	13	48	
FD + Open	2	9	
FD + Closed	2	3	
FCCD	10	48	
Intracranial lesion			p>0.05
Positive	19	52	
Negative	15	86	
IVH			p>0.05
Positive	3	7	
Negative	31	131	
Pneumocphalus			p>0.05
Positive	17	49	
Negative	17	89	
EDH			p>0.05
Positive	13	59	
Negative	21	79	
FLRS			p<0.05
Positive	7	3	
Negative	27	135	
Facial			p<0.05
Positive	25	68	
Negative	9	70	
SDH			p<0.05
Positive	12	16	
Negative	22	122	

FD : Fracture, Depressed., FCCD : Fracture, Compound, Comminuted, Depressed., FLRS : Frontal lobe releasing, Intracranial lesion : traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage, contusional hemorrhage, intracerebral hemorrhage

33.3%, 9.7%
 Derdyn⁶⁾ 49
 GCS 6, CT
 가 15mmHg
 3 가
 Schultz²⁶⁾ Major facial injury 1000
 4% 6.5%
 55.6% Jennett¹⁰⁾¹¹⁾ 5%
 1/3
 24 10%
 Phenytoin 가 Loading dose 20mg/kg 20 59 20
 maintenance dose 5mg/kg 60
 3.5% 가
 8)9)17)18)22-25)28)29)
 6 39%, 17 9.9%
 10 77% 32 20 가 33 (19.2%) 가
 (Postconcussional syndrome) GOS 가
 50%²⁴⁾ 가
 Prefrontal lobe (executive function) GCS RTS
 Dorsolateral prefrontal subsystem 가
 Orbital prefrontal subsystem(ventromedial frontal lobe)
 가²²⁾²³⁾
 24)
 1992 1 1997 12
 1911
 172
 24) 1) 가 (44.8%),
 가 (57%), (33.7%)

가 (41.9%),
 (25%) . 30
 2) 가 60.4%
 25 (14.5%), 34 (19.8%), 20
 (11.6%), 25 (14.5%), 24 (14%),
 가 44
 (25.6%)
 3) 54.1% Panfacial bone
 fracture가 50% 20.9%
 3.5%
 가 52.9%, 20 59 63.7%
 가
 4) 5.8%, 19.8%
 , , ,
 (p<0.05).
 5) Glasgow Coma Scale
 3 8 , 9 12 , 13 15 3
 27 (15.7%), 43 (25%), 102 (59.3%)
 (84.3%)
 6) (Good outcome) 133 (77.3%), (Poor
 outcome) 39 (22.7%) 가
 9.9%, 32
 20 가 19.2% 가 80.8%가
 Glasgow Coma Scale(GCS) , , Revised
 Trauma Score(RTS) , ,
 (, , ,
),
 가 (p<
 0.05),
 • : 1999 7 6
 • : 1999 12 3
 • :
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