



Fig 1. Initial & preoperative neck CT, axial images

A. Initial neck CT, axial image shows inflammatory infiltration in right parapharyngeal, retropharyngeal and submandibular space

B. Preoperative neck CT, axial image shows abscess in right parapharyngeal, retropharyngeal and both pretracheal space

2

Davis mouth gag

(Fig 2).

2

(L-tube)

. 2

(Fig 1A).

. Flumoxef 2g, Clindamycin

1.8g 3

(strap muscle)

(Fig 1B). 3cm

3cm

, 30cc



Fig 2. Intraoral finding shows right pharyngeal laceration

(pharyngoesophageal fistula)
(esophagogram)

18

가

5)

6)

7)

가 8)

9)

Killian's dehiscence

dehiscence (thyropharyngeus)

(cricopharyngeus) 가

(mucosa) (serosa)

10)

92% 가 11)

(subcutaneous emphysema)

(pneumomediastinum)

가 (gastrografin) 가

12)

가

(extravasation)

75% 100%

(re-

liability)

13)

90

90

(hyperalimentation)

ezgoda 2cm

2cm

14)

Gabor

가 2cm

(air leakage)가

15)

8) Ni-

가

References

1. Beck HJ, Salassa JR, McCaffrey TV, Hermans PE: *Life-threatening soft-tissue infection of the neck. Laryngoscope* 1984;94:354-62.
2. Levitt GW: *Cervical fascia and deep neck infections. Laryngoscope* 1970;80:409-35.
3. O'Neil JE, Giffin JP, Cottrell JE. *Pharyngeal and esophageal perforation following endotracheal intubation. Anesthesiology* 1984;60:487-8.
4. Mengoli LR, Klassen KP. *Conservative management of esophageal perforation. Arch Surg* 1965; 91:238-40.
5. Lazor JB, Cunningham MJ, Eavey RD, Weber AL: *Comparison of computed tomography and surgical findings in deep neck infections. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1994;111:746-50.
6. Ballenger JJ. *Otorhinolaryngology head and neck surgery. 15th ed. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger; 1995.p.228-44.*
7. Sethi DS, Stanley RE. *Deep neck abscess: Changing trends. J Laryngol Otol* 1994;108(2): 138-43.
8. Kim CS, Ha JH, Kim DJ, Choi IK, Park JH, Jeong YJ. *Clinical study of deep neck infection: Clinical analysis of a hundred cases. Koewan J Otolaryngol-Head Neck Surg* 1997;40(9):1325-32.
9. Elleson DA, Rowley SD. *Esophageal perforation: its early diagnosis and treatment. Laryngoscope* 1982;92:678-80.
10. Hagan WE. *Pharyngoesophageal perforations after blunt trauma to the neck. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* 1983;91:620-6.
11. Goudy SL, Miller FB, Bumpous JM. *Neck crepitation: evaluation and management of suspected upper aerodigestive tract injury. Laryngoscope.* 2002;112:791-5.
12. Kirshner JA. *Cervical mediastinal emphysema. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* 1980;106: 368-75.
13. Mandal AK, Bui HD, Oparah SS. *Surgical and nonsurgical treatment of penetrating injuries to the cervical esophagus. Laryngoscope* 1983;93: 801-4.
14. Neizgoda JA, McMenamin P, Graeber GM. *Pharyngoesophageal perforation after blunt neck trauma. Ann Thorac Surg.* 1990;50:614-7.
15. Gabor S, Renner H, Pinter H, et al. *Indications for surgery in tracheobronchial ruptures. Euro J Cardiothorac Surg.* 2001;20:299-404.