

## 2. 증례 B

1977년 11월 21일 간헐적 기침 및 호흡곤란으로 본원 응급실에 이송되어 입원한 환자로서 이물 제거가 용이치 않아 기관지절개술과 두차례에 걸친 기관지경술을 시행한 끝에 이물 제거에 성공한 예로서 우측 주기관지에서 약 4.9 cm×0.3 cm 크기의 못을 제거하였으며 이후 폐렴 발생으로 약 5일간 치료를 받고 상태가 호전되어 퇴원하였다.

## 3. 증례 C

1977년 12월 19일 간헐적 기침을 주소로 내원한 환자로서 이물 진단하에 기관지경술을 실시하기로 예정하였으나 특이한 증상이 없자 환자가 내원하지 않아 이물 제거가 늦어진 예이다. 기관지경술하에 우측 주기관지로부터 약 2.0 cm×0.8 cm 크기의 피리를 제거하였다.

## 6. 식도 및 기도이물의 임상통계학적 고찰

중앙의과대학

정해영 · 권평중 · 박성준 · 민양기 · 김중환

식도 및 기도이물은 이비인후과 영역에서 자주 볼 수 있는 질환이며 특히 기도이물은 단시간내 치명적인 경우가 있으므로 이비인후과 영역에서 매우 중요하다고 하겠다.

저자들은 1968년 6월부터 1978년 4월까지 최근 9년 10개월간 본원에 내원하였던 95례의 식도 및 기도이물 환자들을 임상통계학적으로 분석하여 다음과 같은 결과를 얻었기에 문헌고찰과 함께 보고하는 바이다.

1. 식도 및 기도이물환자는 총 95례로서 식도이물이 89례(93.7%), 기도이물이 6례(6.3%)였으며 그 비는 14.8 : 1이었다.

2. 성별비에서는 64례(67.4%)가 남자였고, 31례(32.6%)가 여자로서 그 비는 2.1 : 1이었다.

3. 식도 및 기도이물을 종류별로 보면 식도이물에서는 주화, 바둑돌, 돌의 순서로 많았고, 기도에서는 땅콩 및 콩종류가 가장 많았다.

4. 연령별로는 5세이하가 64례(67.4%)였으며 특히 주화는 5세이하가 52례(92.9%)였다.

육류를 제외한 거의 모든 이물은 10세이하에서 발생하였다.

5. 년도별 및 월별분포에서는 뚜렷한 경향을 볼 수는 없었으나 최근 2년간 그 빈도가 현저히 감소하였다.

6. 식도 및 기도이물의 발생부위를 보면 식도이물은 제 1협착부에서 70례(78.7%)로 가장 많았으며, 육류는 제 2협착부에 가장 많았으며 대부분에서 상흔협착을

동반한 경우였었다.

기도이물의 부위별 빈도는 기관지가 가장 많았으며 3 : 2로 우측에 많았다.

7. 이물의 체류기간은 1일 이내인 경우가 50례(52.6%)로 가장 많았고 한달이상 경과한 후 내원한 경우도 3례가 있었다.

8. 식도이물은 국소마취하에 83례(93.3%)는 식도경을 통하여 제거하였으나 6례(6.7%)는 제거하지 못하였다.

기도이물 6례는 모두 기관지경을 통하여 제거하였으며 이중 5세이하의 5례는 기관지절개공을 통하여 제거하였다.

## 7. 食道 및 氣道異物의 統計的 考察(第五報)

延世醫大

金基鈴 · 洪元杓 · 李萬膺 · 李廷權

식도 및 기도이물은 때때로 응급을 요하는 경우가 많으며 이비인후과 영역에서 중요한 질환으로 취급되어 온 것이 주지의 사실이다.

한가지 흥미로운 것은 문명의 발달과 생활양식의 변화에 따라 오늘날의 이물종류와 발생빈도 등에서도 다 양성을 보여 주고 있다는 점이다.

과거에 본 교실에서는 이러한 이물의 실태와 추이를 관찰하기 위해 이미 4차에 걸친 식도 및 기도이물 통계를 보고한 바 있거니와 이제 다시 제 5보로서 1973년 1월부터 1977년 12월까지 단 5년간에 걸쳐서 치험한 186례의 이물을 대상으로 통계적 관찰을 실시하여 유념할 만한 성적을 얻었기에 보고하는 바이다.

## 8. Ventilating bronchoscopy 로 治癒試圖된 氣道異物의 治療成果

서울의대

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食道異物은 耳鼻咽喉科 領域에서 應急을 要하는 경우로서 診斷 및 治療가 遲延되면 豫期치 않은 불행한 事態가 일어날 수 있다.

著者들은 1975년부터 1977년까지 3年間 本院에서 試圖된 50例의 氣道異物에 대해 考察하였다.

1. 男女比는 2.8 : 1이었다.

foreign bodies in children especially by coins.

Recently, We became to use another coin such as bus-token. Authors report a case of esophageal foreign body which lodged in the first narrowing in female baby of 15 months old.

### 5. Three Cases of the Foreign Bodies in the Trachea & Bronchus

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Foreign body in the trachea & bronchus is considered as one of the frequently observed accidental cases in the field of E.N.T. and many cases & analysis of them are reported by many authors.

We have, recently, experienced three cases of the foreign bodies in the trachea & bronchus and removed successfully through bronchoscopy under general anesthesia.

Case A : a kind of plastic reed (2.2CM×0.8CM×0.8CM) was removed from the carina of trachea of a 7 year old female.

Case B : a nail (4.9CM×0.3CM×0.3CM) was removed from the right main bronchus of a 2 year old male.

Case C : a kind of plastic reed (2.0CM×0.8CM×0.8CM) was removed from the right main bronchus of a 7 year old female.

### 6. A Statistical Analysis of the Foreign Bodies in the Food and air Passages

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The foreign bodies in the food and air passages are frequently observed in the field of otolaryngology, and the foreign bodies in the air passages

have much significance in clinical practice because they may cause sudden death.

A statistical study was done on 95 cases of foreign bodies in the food and air passages who had visited department of otolaryngology, Chung-Ang university from June, 1968 to April, 1978.

The results were as follows;

1. The total cases of foreign bodies in the food and air passages was 95; 89 cases (93.7%) were in the food passage and the remaining (6.3%) were in the air passage. The ratio between the food passage and air passage was about 14.8 to 1.0.

2. In distribution by sex, 64 cases (67.4%) were in male patients and the remaining 31 cases (32.6%) were in female patients. The ratio between male and female was 2.1 to 1.0.

3. The kinds of foreign bodies in the food in the order of their frequency, were coin, gogame stone and pebble. In the air passages, the peanut and bean were most frequently found.

4. In distribution by age, 64 cases (67.4%) of all foreign bodies were found in children under 5 year old, and coin was the most common kind of foreign body. Except for meat, almost all of foreign bodies were found in children under 10 year old.

5. There was chronologically no significant tendency in incidence; the incidence, however, had decreased during recent 2 years.

6. In the location of foreign bodies in the food passage, 70 cases (78.7%) were found at the first esophageal narrowing. Meat was more frequently found at second esophageal narrowing associated with cicatricial stenosis. Almost all of foreign bodies in the air passage was found in bronchi; 3 cases were in the right side of bronchi, and 2 cases were in the left side of bronchi and 1 case was in glottic region.

7. In duration of lodgement, 50 cases (52.6%) visited our hospital within 24 hours, and 3 cases after 30 days.

8. Under topical anesthesia, 83 cases (93.3%) of the foreign bodies in the food passage were removed by esophagoscopy, by 6 cases (6.7%) failed to be removed.

All of the foreign bodies of the air passages (6 cases) were removed by bronchoscopy. Among them, 5 cases under 5 years old were removed by inferior bronchoscopy through tracheostomy site.

### **7. A statistical Survey of Foreign Bodies in Air and Food Passage (Report V)**

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Foreign bodies in esophagus and tracheobronchus should be sometimes treated with emergency and are used to be considered as an important disease in otolaryngologic field.

Interestingly, variety of the incidence and object of foreign bodies have been showed as being changed the mode of life pattern and civilization.

Our department had already reported the statistical survey at first in 1954, successively in 1992, 1963 and 1968, respectively according to the age, sex, variety of foreign bodies, location and duration of the lodgement.

Now, we have experienced the new 186 cases during the consecutive 5 year period from January 1973 to December 1977 and reported as a 5th report comparing with previous reports.

### **8. The Result of Ventilating Bronchoscopy for the Air Way Foreign Bodies**

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The foreign bodies in air way require the emergent managements in the otolaryngologic field, and if the diagnosis and treatment were delayed, unexpected catastrophic situations may occur.

The authors had analysed the airway foreign bodies

of 50 cases which had been ventilating bronchoscopy.

1. In sex distribution, male to female ratio was 2.8 : 1.

2. In the age incidence, 58% were 1~5 yrs.

3. Frequent symptoms, were coughing (68%), dyspnea (52%) and cyanosis (18%) in the order.

4. The significant foreign body histories were noticed in 33 cases (66%). The initial misdiagnosis were 28%, and of which 57.1% were URI

5. In auscultation, decreased breathing sounds were noticed in 46%, wheezing were 24% and 26% were with in normal limit.

6. In duration of lodgement, 68% were removed within 24 hours.

7. Tracheostomy were performed in 24%, and foreign bodies were removed by ventilating bronchoscope in 72%.

8. The foreign bodies were vegetable (46%), metal (28%), plastic (18%) and fish bone (8%).

9. The prevalent site of foreign body were right main bronchus, left main bronchus, and trachea in the order mentioned.

### **9. Clinical Analysis of Tissue Biopsy Under Fiberoptic Bronchoscopy**

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Since Ikeda introduced flexible fiberoptic bronchoscope in 1963, use of bronchoscopy was expanded rapidly.

Wide use of flexible bronchoscopy enabled us to get tissue diagnosis with more ease and safety. Authors analyzed 71 cases of tissue biopsy of 233 bronchoscopies from June '76 to Jan. '78 and concluded as following :

1. 233 bronchoscopies of 20 Month duration, cases which needed tissue biopsy were 71 cases (30.5%).

2. Chief complaints of above cases are coughing, dyspnea, sputum, chest pain, hemoptysis in fre-