관염, ③ 국한된 괴사성 사구체신염을 특징으로하는 질병을 Rhinogenic Granulomatosis라고 명명한데서 유래되었다. 초기에 이 질환은 몇달내에 사망하는 것으로 알고 있다. 그러나 최근 이 질환의 한정된 형(limited form)은 전형적인 형(classic form)에 비해 일반적으로 양성인 경과를 한다고 인지 되었다. 병리학적으로 이 질환은 한번의 조직생검으로 진단하기 힘들며 간혹 부검에서 확진되는 경우도 많다고 한다.

본교실에서는 최근 심한 시력장애, 청력장애를 일으킨 Wegener씨 육아종증 1례를 경험하였기에 이에 문헌고찰과 더불어 보고하는 바이다.

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舌尖部에 發生한 Neurofibroma의 1例

서울衛生病院

金永福 · 金聖淑 · 金洪權 · 朴秀萬 · 金貞姬 · 李基性

Neurofibroma는 身體 어느 部位나 어느 神經에서도 發現된다. 이 腫瘍은 徐徐히 成長하는 良性腫瘍으로써 耳鼻咽喉科 領域에서는 聽神經에 가장 많이 發生하고 있으나 口腔 및 咽喉頭에서는 比較的 드물다고 알려져 있다. Neurofibroma는 單發的으로 發生할 수도 있고 또 Neurofibromatosis症候群의 一部로써 나타날 수도 있다.

患者는 54歲 女子로써 10年前부터 舌尖部에 그 크기가 점점 增大되는 無痛性 腫物이 있어왔으며 來院時엔 땅콩크기만큼 자란 腫物로써 異物感을 主訴로하여 本院 外來에서 初診되었다. 이 腫物은 舌尖部에 堅固하고 周圍組織과 明確하였으며 觸診時 無痛性이었고 淡黃色을 띈 고무덩이 같은 느낌을 주었다.

이 腫物은 檢鏡結果로 Neurofibroma로 確診되었으며 局所麻醉下에 外科的 摘出術을 하였으며 現在까지 腫瘍의 再發은 없었다.

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두경부의 Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma

전주예수병원

박준식 · 설대위

1859년 Billroth가 부비동에 발생한 종양을 "Zylindrome"이라고 처음 명명한 이후 cylindroma, basaloma, basaloid adenoma, cribriform adenocarcinoma 등으로 일컬어져 왔다. 그러나 최근에는 adenoid cystic carcinoma라고 널리 사용되고 있다.

이 종양은 주로 두경부의 타액선에서 발생하고 있으나 그외 기관, 폐, 유방, 피부 등에서도 드물게 생긴다고 한다.

이 종양은 근치수술과 같은 광범위한 외과적 절제후에도 국소재발이나 원격전이가 많으며 방사선 치료로서 완전치유는 불가능 하나 종양의 축소와 동통의 소실등 경감치료에 좋은 효과를 보여 주는 것이 그 특징이다.

저자들은 1963년 1월부터 1980년 12월까지 전주 예수병원에서 진단받은 adenoid cystic carcinoma 44예에 대하여 분석 검토하여 다음과 같은 결과를 얻었다.

1) 동기간의 두경부 악성종양중 3.8%를 차지하며 타액선 악성종양중 40%였었다.

2) 가장 흔한 원발장소는 구개, 악하선으로 각각 8례이며 그외 상악동이 6례 비강이 5례, 이하선, 설부위가 각각 4례였다.

3) major gland가 13례(31%), minor gland가 29례(69%)였다.

4) 성별은 남자 21례, 여자 23례로 남여의 차이는 거의 없었다.

5) 연령빈도는 19세에서 78세 사이로 평균 연령은 50세 였다.

6) 초진시 종양의 크기는 4~6cm가 10례로 가장 많으며 임상적 경부 림파전이가 7례, 원격전이가 1례 였다.

7) 27례에서 근치수술을 시행 하였으며 이 중 14례는 수술과 방사선 병용 요법을 시행하였다.

8) 추적 관찰이 가능 하였던 29례에서 gross 3-year survival은 27.6%, determinate 3-year survival은 44.4%였다. 이 중 근치수술 받은 12례 있어서 3-year survival rate는 58%였다.

9) 29례중 10례에서 치료후 국소 재발을 보였다. 치료와 국소 재발 간의 기간은 3개월에서 88개월이며 이 중 3례는 5년 이후였다.

10) 치료후 원격전이를 보인 것은 3례이며 전이장소는 모두 폐 였다.

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Midline Granuloma의 방사선 치료 및 Steroid병용요법

전주예수병원

강현영 · 박준식

상기도에 오는 Midline Granuloma는 비강, 부비동

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A Case of the Wegener's Granulomatosis

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The Wegener's granulomatosis is a rare disease of unknown etiology characterized by ulcerative, necrotic lesion of the upper respiratory tract, progressive pulmonary and renal involvement, and death in a period six months.

Relentless progression with rapid death resulting from renal involvement and failure is the usual outcome, but limited forms with confinement to the upper respiratory tract are seen.

The authors, recently, have observed a case of Wegener's granulomatosis which was confirmed as pathologically, so present this case with a brief review of the literature.

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A Case of Wegener's Granulomatosis

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Wegener's granulomatosis is characterized by 3 criteria:

1. Necrotizing granulomas with vasculitis of upper and lower respiratory tracts 2. A systemic vasculitis 3. Focal necrotizing glomerulitis.

This disease is one of the nonhealing dise ase in the otolaryngologic and ophthalmologic fields.

A 48years old Korean male patient was seen with the complaints of nasal discharge, foul odor and frequent nasal bleeding.

The patient was admitted after biopsy of the nasal cavity which diagnosed tuberculous granuloma, for biopsy of the maxillary sinus.

After biopsy by Caldwell-Luc's approach this patient was complained with severe headache, visual impairment and cough.

And so this patient was readmitted for further evaluation.

Generally, the diagnosis was made after autopsy sometimes several years later after reevaluation of the case.

Tuberculous granuloma was the pathological diagnosis on the basis of resected material in various cases.

The correct diagnosis was made at autopsy occasionally.

It is our intention to present this case with literature review.

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A Case of Neurofibroma on the Tongue

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Neurofibroma are slow growing benign tumors arising from the neurilemal sheath (Schwann cells) and fibroblasts of the peripheral nerve.

This benign tumor may occur as a solitary lesion or as a part of the syndrome of neurofibromatosis.

The neurofibroma of oral tissues is rare in otolaryngologic field and usually presents as a firm, elevated, nonpainful lesion that shows the usual histologic findings of a neurofibroma or neurilemmoma.

Recently, we have experienced a neurofib-

roma arising from the tongue in a 54 year old female and removed successfully under local anesthesia.

No evidence of recurrence has been observed up to date.

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Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma of the Head and Neck

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In 1859, Billroth used the term "Zylindrome" to describe a tumor arising in the paranasal sinuses. This neoplasm has been referred to by a variety of terms including cylindroma, basaloma, basaloid adenoma, cribriform adenocarcinoma, and "adenoid cystic carcinoma", now preferred by most authors.

It most often arises in the major and minor salivary glands of the head and neck but has been noted in the trachea, lung, breast, skin and elsewhere.

The tumors are characterized by a high incidence of local recurrence and ultimate distant metastases after agrressive attempts at surgical excision.

Radiation therapy, while not curative, has proved uniformly useful in promoting tumor regression and pain relief as a palliative treatment.

The present study was undertaken to review our experience with a group of 44 patients with adenoid cystic carcinoma of the head and neck, diagnosed at the Jeonju Presbyterian Medical Center between 1963 and 1980. The results are as follows:

1. Forty-four cases of adenoid cystic carcinoma represented 40% of the malignant salivary gland tumors during the same interval.

2. The most common primary sites were palate(8 cases) and submandibular gland (8 cases).

3. Thirteen patients (31%) had tumors that arose in the major salivary glands; 29 (69%), minor salivary glands.

4. Of the 44 patients, there were 21 males and 23 females.

5. Age at diagnosis ranged from 19 to 78 years; the average age was 50 years.

6. The tumor size was more than 4cm to 6cm in its greatest diamension in 10 patients. Clinically positive cervical lymph nodes were found in 7 patients; distant metastasis in one case at the time of diagnosis.

7. Radical excision was employed in 27 patients, 14 of whom combined with radiotherapy.

8. Of 29 patients available for follow-up, the gross and determinate 3-year survival rates were 27.6% and 44.4%, respectively.

Among twelve patients who received radical excision, the 3-year survival was 58%.

9. Ten of these 44 patients had local recurrence in an interval of 3 to 88 months from the initial treatment. Of ten recurrences, 3 occured after 5 years.

10. Distant metastasis was found in 3 of the treated patients. All were pulmonary metastasis.

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Combination Radiation and Steroid Therapy for Midline Granuloma

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Midline Granuloma(Malignant midline reticulosis) of upper respiratory tract was known