

異物除去를 시도하였으나 異物이 左側 主氣管支下部에
꼭 박혀있어 실패하였고 胸部外科에서 開胸術을 통한 氣
管支切開術로 異物을 제거한 1例를 체험하였기에 보고
하는 바이다.

- 4 -

惡性變化를 일으킨 喉頭乳頭腫 3例

釜山醫大

李鍾澹 · 高漢珍 · 高義耕

喉頭乳頭腫은 17世紀 Warcellus Dohalus 에 의해
Warts of throat 로 처음 소개된 이래 喉頭的 가장 흔한
良性腫瘍으로 알려져 왔으며 組織學的으로는 良性이나
病變의 位置, 病變의 多發性, 高度의 再發性 및 治療의
困難으로 臨床的인 面에서 많은 問題點이 있다.

喉頭乳頭腫은 경우에 따라서는 自然治療도 가능한
反面 惡性變化를 일으킬 수 있다고도 알려져 있는데 그
頻度は 惡性變化가 전혀 없다고 주장하는 報告者부터
26.0%에 이르기까지 많은 差가 있다.

著者들은 最近 扁平細胞癌으로 惡性變化를 일으켰던
喉頭乳頭腫 2例를 經驗하였기에 報告하는 바이다.

症例 1은 58歲의 男子로서 1980年 5月 13日 約 3
年間의 嗄聲을 主訴로 釜山大學病院 耳鼻咽喉科 外來로
來院하였다.

來院 當時 局所所見은 兩側聲帶의 前半部 및 前連合에
白色의 喉頭腫樣 腫物을 나타내었고 間接喉頭鏡下에서
生檢을 實施하였던 바 喉頭乳頭腫이었다.

同年 5月 29日 入院하여 Suspension laryngoscopy
下에 完全除去後 退院하였다. 退院時 5-FU 局所塗布
를 勸諭하였으나 特別한 治療를 받지 않고 經過中 約 9
個月後인 同年 3月 5日 嗄聲의 惡化와 輕微한 呼吸困
難이 있어 外來를 再訪問하였는데 當時의 局所所見은 乳
頭腫樣 腫物이 兩側 聲帶 및 聲門下部에 까지 觀察할 수
있었으며 直接喉頭鏡下에서 生檢하여 扁平細胞癌으로
診斷되었다.

7日後 患者는 極甚한 呼吸困難을 主訴로 應急室로
來院하여 氣管切開術을 받고 入院하였다.

同年 4月 7日 喉頭全摘出術을 施行하고 3週後 退院
하여 放射線治療를 받고 現在까지 特別한 異常없이 生活
하고 있다.

症例 2는 47歲 男子로서 1978年 9月 27日 嗄聲 및

呼吸困難을 主訴로 來院하였다.

來院 當時 局所所見은 左側聲帶의 後半部에 白色의 빛
나는 桑實狀의 腫物이 認知되어 間接喉頭鏡下에서 生檢
을 實施한 結果 喉頭乳頭腫이었다.

同年 10月 24日 入院하여 氣管切開術後 Suspension
laryngoscopy 下에서 乳頭腫을 除去하였으며 5-FU 局
所塗布를 62.5 mg 씩 20回 總 1250mg을 使用하였고
esrogen等을 投與하였으나 再發을 繼續하였다.

同年 9月 9日 심한 呼吸困難을 主訴로 應急室로 來
院하여 氣管切開術을 施行한 후 生檢을 施行한 結果 扁
平細胞癌으로 確診되어 同年 9月 29日 喉頭全摘出術을
施行하였다. 術後 25日에 退院하여 現在까지 癌의 轉移
혹은 合併症의 發生없이 經過하고 있다.

- 5 -

食道 및 기도이물의 통계적 고찰

한강성심병원

손영규 · 양희찬 · 최정현 · 신명수 · 이선철

1976年 9월 1일부터 1981年 8월 31일까지 5년
동안 본원 이비인후과를 내원한 食道 및 기도의 이물환자
270명에 대한 연령 및 성별 분포, 이물의 종류 및 빈도,
각 이물의 개재부위, 그리고 각 이물의 개재기간에 대한
통계적 고찰을 한 결과 다음과 같은 성적을 얻었다.

1) 食道이물은 전체 270례중 256례 (94.8%)로 대
부분이었고, 기도이물은 14례 (5.2%)로 나타났다.

2) 연령별로는 食道이물에서 5세 이하가 198례 (77.7%)였다. 또한 이 연령군의 食道이물에서 주화가 175례 (87.9%), 기도이물에서는 플라스틱 제품이 7례 (50.0%)로 주종을 이루었고, 40세 이상 연령군에서는 골편류가 8례 (47.1%), 육괴가 6례 (35.3%)로 주종을 이루고 있었다.

3) 성별 빈도는 食道이물에서 남자 대 여자의비가 151 : 105 (1.4 : 1)로 남자가 많았고, 기도이물에서도 남자 대 여자의비가 10 : 4 (2.5 : 1)로 남자가 많았다.

4) 종류별로 보면 食道이물에서는 주화가 199례 (77.7%)로 가장 많았고 그 다음이 금속류가 15례 (5.9%), 골편 (5.1%), 육괴 (3.9%) 순으로 나타났다. 기도이물에서는 플라스틱류가 7례 (50.0%)로 가장 많았다.

5) 개재부위는 食道에서 제 1협착부가 가장 많았고 (93.4%), 기도에서는 기관지가 가장 많았으며 (71.4%) 특히 우측 기관지가 많았다.

- 6 -

Case 5. The patient was 41 year-old woman who ingested HCl for suicide 4 months ago. There was indwelled orogastric tube for 1 month but esophageal stricture developed at the first and 3rd constriction part. She was treated by using a bougination.

Case 6. An athlete 21 year old man, ingested acetic acid 2 spoonful per 3 days by purpose in order to soften the bone for last 14 months. There was complete esophageal obstruction in esophagogram and transferred to the thoracic surgery department.

Case 7. A 3 year-old girl was ingested lye at a accident. She had a bougination for 16 months under the general anesthesia for dilation due to whole irregular esophageal stricture. She developed lower esophageal perforation, but healed eventually.

— 3 —

A Case of Bronchial Foreign Body With Contralateral Pneumothorax

**Ki Sang Rha, M.D., Moo Myung Kim, M.D.,
Kwang Hyun Kim, M.D., Chan Il Park, M.D.**

*Department of Otolaryngology, College of
Medicine, Chung Nam National University*

Foreign body in the air passage is not uncommon in the field of otolaryngology. The majority of bronchial foreign bodies can be removed by bronchoscopy, but some cases may require surgical procedure. Recently, we experienced an impacted foreign body (ball-pointed pen cap) in the left main bronchus with pneumothorax on the right side. Authors tried bronchoscopic removal under the general anesthesia but failed. Lateral thoracotomy was performed by chest surgeon and foreign body was successfully removed.

— 4 —

2 Cases of Malignant Changed Laryngeal Papilloma

**Jong Dam Lee, M.D., Han Jin Goh, M.D.,
Eui Kyung Goh, M.D.**

*Department of Otolaryngology, College of
Medicine, Busan National University*

Papilloma is the common benign tumor of the larynx and the incidence of its malignant change was variable.

The authors recently experienced 2 cases of squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx which were considered to be transformed from laryngeal papilloma.

Case 1. A 58 year old male patient visited O.P.D. of Department of Otolaryngology of Busan National University Hospital, because of hoarseness for 3 years on May 13th, 1980.

At that time, local finding of indirect laryngoscopy revealed whitish hypertrophic papillomatous mass on both vocal cords and anterior commissure, and dirty gray white pseudomembrane on left aryepiglottic fold, and the result of biopsy was squamous cell papilloma.

So the laryngeal papilloma was removed under suspension laryngoscopy and then he had no specific treatment in spite of being recommended 5-FU topical spray.

On March 5th, 1981, he visited O.P.D. again because of progressive exacerbation of hoarseness with mild dyspnea and histopathological finding was revealed squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx.

Seven days later from that day, he visited emergency room due to severe dyspnea, and emergency tracheostomy was performed on sitting position.

— 25 —

On April 7th 1981, total laryngectomy was performed successfully and postoperative irradiation therapy was recommended.

Case 2. A 47 year old male patient visited our O.P.D. because of hoarseness for 5 years on Sep. 27, 1978.

At that time, local finding of indirect laryngoscopy revealed papillomatous mass on left vocal cord and left ventricle and result of biopsy was squamous cell papilloma. So he had been treated with 11 times removal of papilloma, topical spray of 5-Fu and estrogen for 3 years, but the papilloma had been recurred.

On Sep. 9th, 1981, he visited O.P.D. because of severe dyspnea and emergency tracheostomy and biopsy was performed.

The result of biopsy was squamous cell carcinoma of larynx and total laryngectomy was performed successfully.

— 5 —

A Statistical Study of Foreign Bodies in Food and Air Passage

**Young Kyu Shon, M.D., Hee Chan Yang, M.D.,
Jung Hyun Choi, M.D., Myung Soo Shin, M.D.,
Sun Chul Lee, M.D.**

*Department of Otolaryngology, Han Gang
Sacred Heart Hospital, Seoul, Korea*

We have observed foreign bodies in food and air passage in 270 cases during the period from Sep. 1976 to Aug. 1981 in E.N.T. department of Han Gang Sacred Heart Hospital. The following results were obtained.

1) Distribution of location was 256 cases (94.8%) in food passage and 14 cases(5.2%) in air passage.

2) Age distribution was predominant in under 5 years old showing 198 cases(77.7%)

in food passage and 10 cases (71.4%) in air passage. Under 5 years old group in the cases of food passage, coin was the most frequent material : 175 cases(87.9%), and in the cases of air passage, plastic material was the most frequent material : 5 cases(50.0%). Over 40 years old group in the cases of food passage, bony pieces was the most frequent material : 8 cases(47.1%), and meats was second frequent material : 6 cases.

3) Male seems to be more frequently involved than female in cases of food and air passage.

Food passage — Male : Female — 151:105
(1.4:1)

Air passage — Male : Female — 10:4 (2.5:1)

4) Coin was the most frequent foreign body in food Passage (199 cases-77.7%). Others were metals, bony pices, and meats. Plastic material was the most frequent foreign body in air passage (7 cases-50%).

5) In the locality of food passage, the first narrowing of the esophagus was the most frequent site, and air passage, the bronchus-especially right bronchus-was the most frequent site.

6) During of lodgement was 218 cases (85.2%) within 24 hours in food passage and 9 cases (64.3%) within 24 hours in air passage, and in air passage one case visited 5 months later after the accident.

— 6 —

Interesting Foreign Bodies in the air way.

**Ok Hee Park, M.D., Man Hee Chun, M.D.,
Joong Hwan Cho, M.D.**

*Department of Otolaryngology, Maryknoll
General Hospital, Busan, Korea*

We have recently experienced three interesting

— 26 —