



Fig. 1. Sequence of newly designed forearm free flap for pharyngocutaneous fistula

## No. 8.

### 유리대망피판을 이용한 진행성 반안면 위축증 치험 1례

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진행성 반안면 위축증은 1825년 Parry가 처음 기술한 후 1846년 Romberg가 상세히 보고하면서 그 이름을 따 Romberg씨병으로 명명하기 시작했다. 병인은 확실치는 않으나 감염, 삼차신경염, 교감신경설 등이 제거되고 있으며 임상증상으로는 주로 20세 이전에 안면부에 피부와 피하조직 위축이 나타나며 다음으로 근골계의 위축이 나타난다. 치료는 병의 진행이 정지되었다고 판단될 때 결손부위의 해부학적, 기능적 복원이 원칙이다. 골이식등 골격재건과 연부조직 재건을 실시하여 준다. 연부조직 재건방법으로는 지방이식, 근막 또는 진피이식, 합성물질의 사용 방법이 있으나 효과적이지 못하여 근자에는 유경피판술 또는 유리피판술을 이용하여 그 용적을 유지해주는 방법을 사용하고 있다.

금번 전북의대 성형외과학교실에서는 좌측안면부에 진행성 반안면 위축증으로 진단된 25세 여자환자에서 유리대망피판술을 이용한 안면부 재건술을 실시하여 좋은 치료 결과를 얻었기에 문헌고찰과 함께 보고하는 바이다.

No. 8.

## **Free Omental Flap in Progressive Hemifacial Atrophy**

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Progressive hemifacial atrophy was first described by Parry in 1825 and then detailed report was followed by Romberg in 1846, so the disease has been called Romberg's disease. The etiology is not clear, but infection, trigeminal neuralgia and sympathetic loss are suspected as inciting causes.

Atrophy typically begins before the age of 20 years, affecting the subcutaneous tissue and skin with later involvement of the muscles and osteocartilaginous framework.

Most authors recommend foregoing treatment until the disease burns itself out. First skeletal supports are restored by bone graft or tantalum mesh. Soft tissue reconstruction is performed by fat graft, fascial or dermal graft or insertion of implants, but these methods are not effective, so recently pedicled flaps or free flaps are used for maintaining the volume.

The authors experienced good result using free omental flap in 25 year-old female patient of progressive hemifacial atrophy, so we report it with references.

No. 9.

## **Laser-assisted Laryngeal Microsurgery for Early Glottic Cancer**

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For early glottic cancer, high cure rate can be obtained by radiation therapy or organ preservation surgery alone. But complications such as mucositis and voice change due to surgery are the reasons for the introduction of laser-assisted laryngeal microsurgery.

We have done a prospective study on 23 cases of early glottic cancer who received KTP532 laser-assisted laryngeal microsurgery(LALM) and were able to follow for more than a year(T1 16 cases, T2 7 cases). The therapeutic outcome was analyzed to evaluate the efficacy of laser-assisted laryngeal microsurgery.

At 1 year after the end of one to three times of LALM 14 cases(60.9%) were cured with LALM alone, 7 cases underwent additional courses of external radiation therapy among which 3 patients had the disease persisting after radiation therapy and had to take salvage operations.

No. 10.

## **Usefulness of Vein Graft in Microsurgery**

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