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선천성 횡격막 내번증

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=Abstract=

Congenital Diaphragmatic Eventration

—A report of 4 cases—

Congenital diaphramatic eventration is a rare disease and generally accepted as an abnormally high position of part or all of the diaphragm, usually associated with a marked decrease in muscle fibers and a membranous appearance of the abnormal area.

There were 4 cases of the congenital diaphragmatic eventration at the Dept. of Thoracic Surgery, Seoul National University Hospital, from 1957 to 1977.

They were two boys and two girls and ranging from 1 day to 3 years of age.

They were all repaired by surgical operation and one was expired postoperatively, another one was dead one year later due to complication.

The ratio between right and left was 1:3 and their symptoms were cyanosis, dyspnea and frequent respiratory disease.

In physical examination there was noted decreased breathing sound on the affected lung field and bowel sound was audible in some cases.

Diagnosis was done by Chest X-ray and plication of the affected diaphragm was usually done in operation.

There were noted atelectasis and cystic change of the affected side lung.

And the liver, colon, spleen and small intestine were found in the dome of the eventrated diaphragm.

서 론

횡격막 내번증은 결손 부위가 없이 비정상적으로 흉강내로 높이 올라가 있는 횡경막의 이완을 말한다.

선천적으로 생긴 횡경막 내번증은 매우 드문 것으로 소아에서 호흡곤란, 빈번한 호흡기 감염 등과 같은 증세를 일으킴으로 임상적으로 문제가 된다.

1957년 부터 1977년 까지 본 서울대학병원 흉부외과에서는 4례의 선천성 횡격막 내번증을 경험하였다. 이에 간단한 문헌 고찰과 함께 보고한다.

임 상 증 례

증 례 1.

생후 1일된 남자 아이로 출생후 부터 있는 호흡곤란과 청색증으로 응급실을 통해 입원하였다. 출산은 조산원에서 정상 분만에 의해 되었다.

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