

=Abstract=

Pharyngocutaneous Fistula after Head and Neck Surgery

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Subcutaneous cervicofacial, mediastinal emphysemas are complications associated with head and neck surgery, trauma, infectious processes, tooth extraction. Drill cooling stream and dental syringe air jet are the sources of high pressure air that may enter exposed soft tissue.

Since the introduction of the high-speed air turbine drill in the 1960s, The incidence of iatrogenic subcutaneous emphysema has increased.

Most cases begin to resolve after 2 to 3 days and residual swelling is usually minimal at the end of 7 to 10 days. Surgical approach is not advised because it is likely to be ineffective. The differential diagnosis of neck swelling after dental procedure includes hematoma, cellulitis, angioedema, allergic reaction, subcutaneous emphysema.

We report a rare case of patient with subcutaneous cervicofacial emphysema and mediastinal emphysema secondary to third molar extraction.

Key words : Subcutaneous Emphysema ▪ Mediastinal Emphysema ▪ Tooth Extraction

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5-35% 가 가 hemoglobin , pharyngeal closure technique,
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Fibrin sealant

, conventional method

recombinant platelet-derived growth factor

topical becaplermin

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