

양측 제2새성 기형 1례

마현웅 · 이도용 · 나한조 · 최영환

A Case of Bilateral Second Branchial Cleft Anomaly

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- ABSTRACT -

The branchial anomalies are persistent remnants of the embryologic branchial apparatus, manifesting as sinuses, fistulas, cartilage nests or combinations. Bilateral second branchial cleft anomalies are extremely rare. Clinically, they present palpable mass, discharge from fistula, recurrent infection due to obstruction of fistula tract. Recently the authors have experienced a case of bilateral second branchial cleft anomaly in a 24-year old male patient and so report with the result of surgical correction and some reviews of the literatures. (**J Clinical Otolaryngol 1999;10:280-285**)

KEY WORD : Branchial cleft anomaly.

서 론

us), tract (fistula)³⁾⁵⁾

, , Cartilagenous nest ,

, 가

10 가³⁻⁵⁾

가

sinus tract

¹⁻⁴⁾

가

24 2 1

(cyst), tract (sin -

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증 례

: , 24 , .

: 1997. 1. 13.

1/3 , 1/3



Fig. 1. The photograph shows bilateral external opening of branchial cleft anomaly (arrows).

1).
 X- : , X-
 bular area (blind pouch) , submandi-
 가 : (Figs. 2 and 3)
 T1
 (thyroid cartilage) (thyroid gl-
 and) 가가 (Fig. 4).

Gentian violet ,
 (Fig. 5).
 3 cm, 6 cm ,

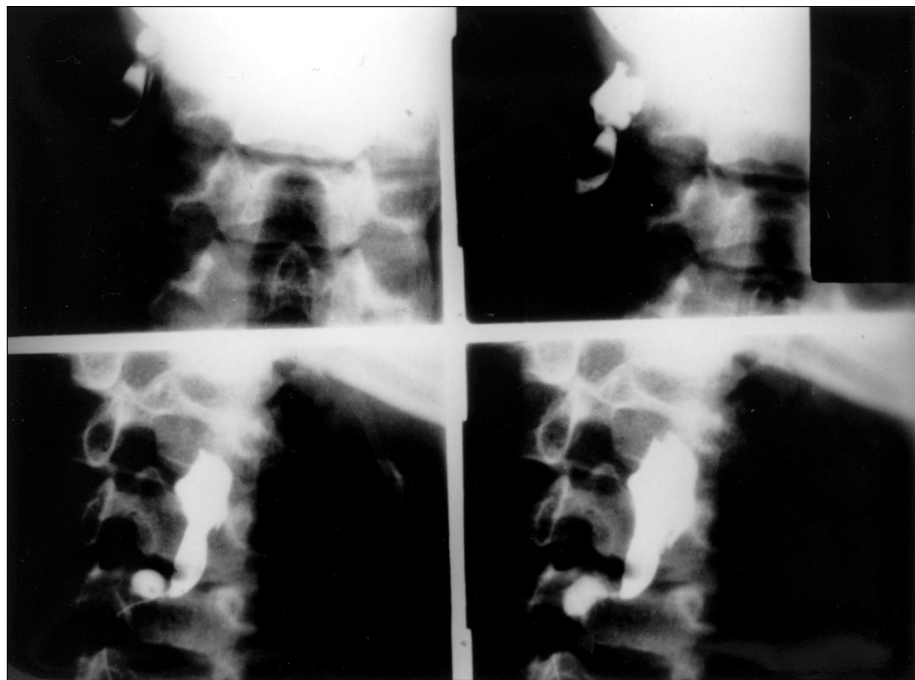


Fig. 2. Right AP and lateral views shows that right branchial cleft anomaly is noted as a blind pouch at the right submandibular area.

(Fig. 6).

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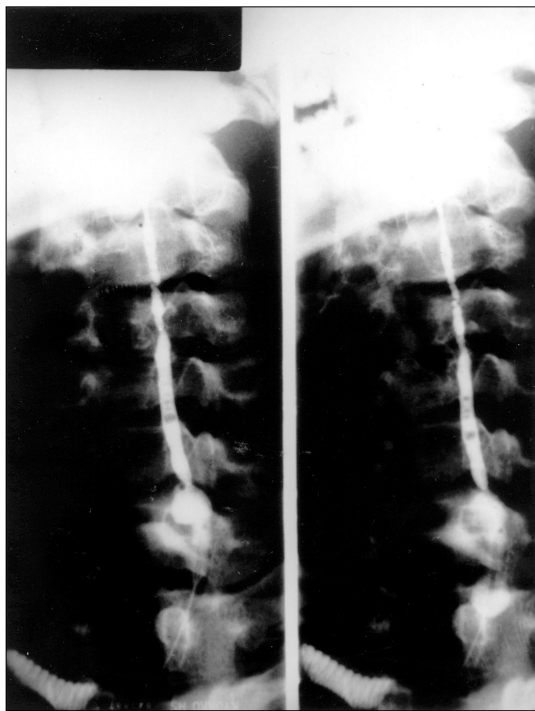


Fig. 3. Left lateral view demonstrate that left branchial cleft fistula is contiguous to left tonsillar fossa.

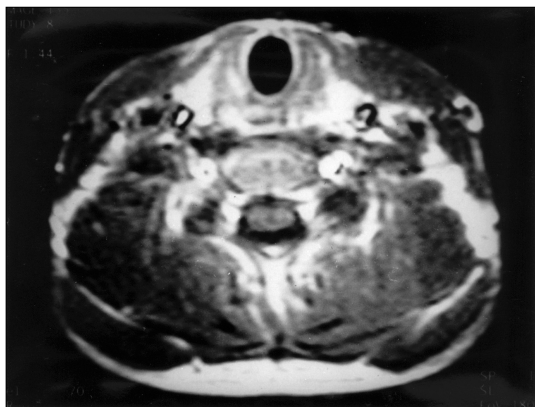


Fig. 4. MRI T1W1 finding shows small fine high signal intensity in subcutaneous layer of neck, right side thyroid cartilage level, left thyroid gland respectively, without communication with deep site.

고찰

(Branchial apparatus) 1827 Von Baer
 가 , 5 1832 Von
 Ascherson
 .³⁾⁴⁾⁶⁾ 1864 Heusanger “
 ” “branchial”
 .³⁾⁶⁾
 가
 3가 가
 Rathke가



Fig. 5. After skin incision, right branchial anomaly and left branchial cyst are dissected.

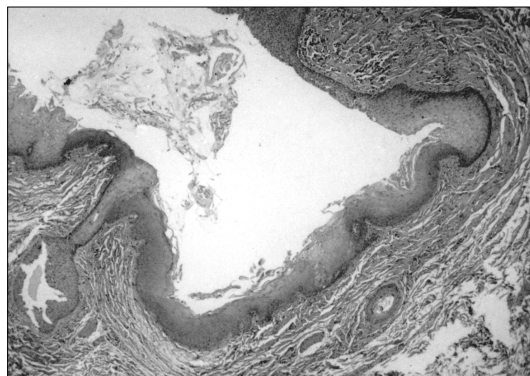


Fig. 6. Microscopically, fistula tract lined by squamous epithelium associated with acute and chronic inflammatory cell infiltration (H & E, x 40).

7) Wenglowski 가

8) Bha - 가 ³⁾¹⁰⁾

skar & Bernier 3

rotid inclusion hypothesis) ²⁾(pa - 가 2

Rathke(1859)가 ¹⁾ 가 3

closing membrane 4 가 ¹⁾ 10

2 ¹¹⁾ 95%가

⁶⁾⁷⁾ 2 1 3

2 6~7 5% 4

¹²⁾ 1) 가 , 3)

6 2 epicardial ridge 3가

(cervical sinus of his) ⁶⁾ 가 가

⁶⁾⁷⁾ 8 , 가

⁷⁾ ¹³⁾ 1/3

가 1

Arnot⁹⁾(1971) Work⁷⁾ 10~30

(1972) 가 15

Work 1 ¹⁴⁾¹⁵⁾ 가

desac , 2 1 ³⁾¹⁰⁾¹⁴⁾ ¹⁵⁾ 가 ¹⁴⁾

1 , 2 , 10~15% 30% ³⁾ 2~3%

pinna 가 24

(sinus) 가 가 ,

2 가 1/3 가 ,

2 가

Sedgwick Walsh¹⁶⁾ 59

2 1/3 35 가

1/3 1/3 3

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