

## 술전 혈관색전술 및 하측두와 접근법을 이용한 경정맥구 종양 치험 1례

태 경<sup>1</sup> · 이승환<sup>1</sup> · 박철원<sup>1</sup> · 이응준<sup>1</sup> · 백광흠<sup>2</sup> · 장세진<sup>3</sup>

### A Case of Glomus Jugulare Tumor Treated by Preoperative Arterial Embolization and Infratemporal Fossa Approach

Kyung Tae, MD<sup>1</sup>, Seung Hwan Lee, MD<sup>1</sup>, Chul Won Park, MD<sup>1</sup>,  
Eung Jun Lee, MD<sup>1</sup>, Koang Hum Back, MD<sup>2</sup> and Se Jin Jang, MD<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Otolaryngology & Head and Neck Surgery, <sup>2</sup>Department of Neurosurgery,  
<sup>3</sup>Department of Pathology, College of Medicine, Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea

#### — ABSTRACT —

Glomus jugulare tumor is slow growing, hypervascular neoplasm. Although glomus jugulare tumor is benign, it invades temporal bone, skull base, and lower cranial nerves and may extend further either intracranially or extracranially. Glomus jugulare tumor is difficult tumor to resect by virtue of its location, locally infiltrative behavior, and vascular nature. Surgical removal is especially complicated when cranial extension encountered. Treatment methods for glomus tumors have developed rapidly over the past two decades. Preoperative arterial embolization results in decrease in tumor size and significantly decreases blood loss. Surgically, advanced tumor is best managed by infratemporal fossa approach. We report a case of glomus jugular tumor in a 32-year old male who had had facial palsy, deafness, and other multiple lower cranial nerve palsies. The tumor was treated by preoperative embolization and infratemporal fossa approach. The patient had CSF leakage and it was managed by dural repair. Facial nerve and other lower cranial nerve palsies have not been improved until now. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 1999;10:291-296)

**KEY WORDS** : Glomus jugulare tumor · Embolization · Infratemporal fossa approach.

#### 서 론

Kim<sup>1)</sup> 가

: 1999 8 8  
: 1999 12 1  
: , 471 - 701 249 - 1

7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

: (0346) 560 - 2360 · : (0346) 566 - 4884  
E - mail : shlee@hmc.hanyang.ac.kr

증례

32 1997 8 1  
2  
가  
1

(Fig. 1)

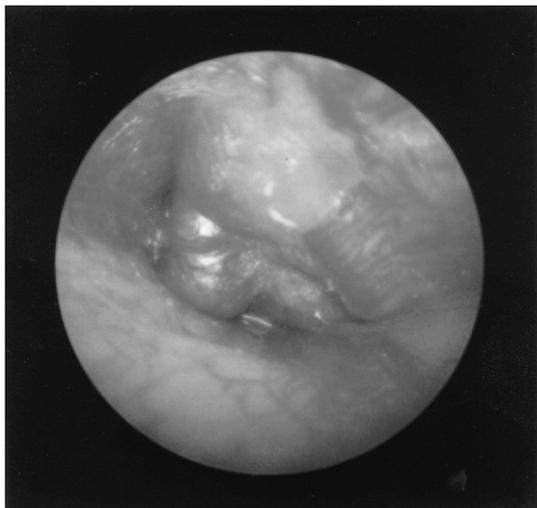


Fig. 1. Endoscopic finding of tympanic membrane. A dark-red colored mass was noted at inferior half of the tympanic membrane.

type B

VMA, catecholamine

가

salt and pepper

가

(Fig. 2).

(occi-

pital artery)

7 5

2 pharyngeal branch ne-  
uromeningeal artery polyvinyl alcohol(250~350  
micron) (Fig. 3).

4×3×3 cm

가

9

10, 11, 12

4

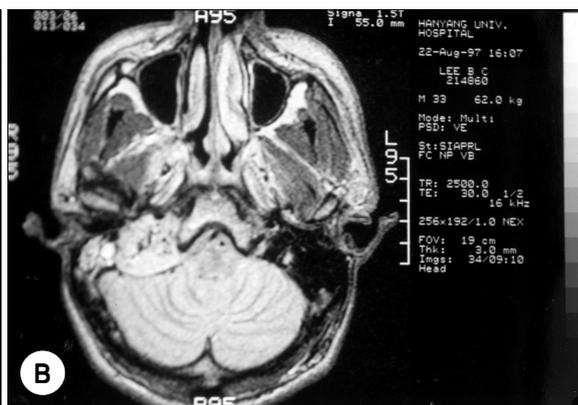
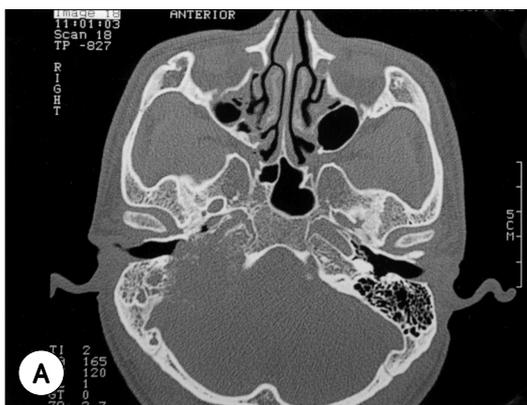
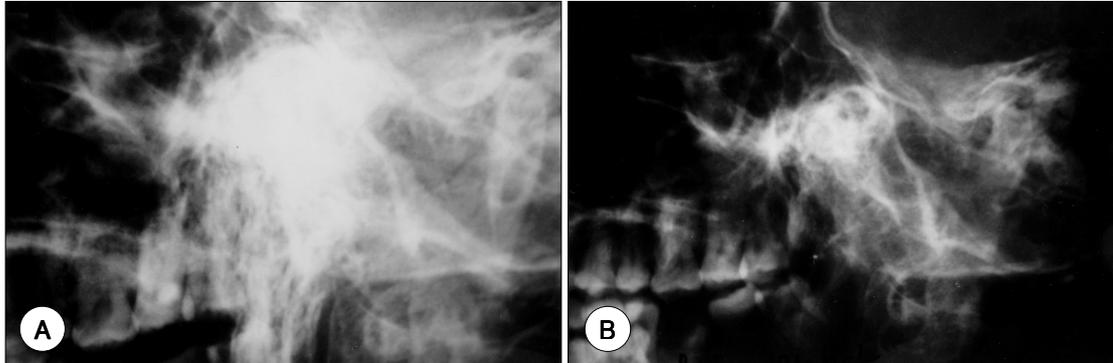
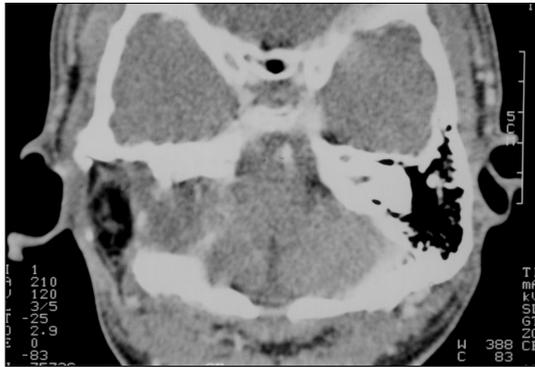


Fig. 2. Preoperative radiologic findings. A : Temporal bone CT scan shows a huge mass destructing IAC, and petrous bone. B : MR image shows a highly vascular tumor invading temporal bone and CP angle.



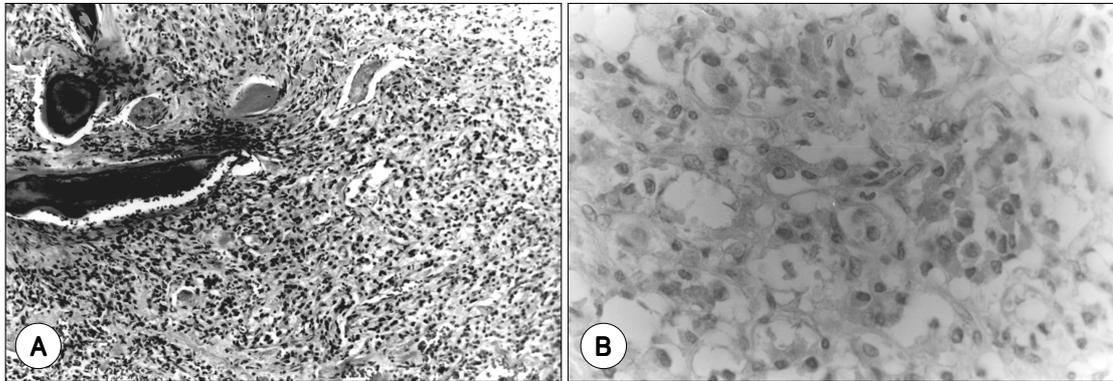
**Fig. 3.** Angiographic findings. After embolization, the tumor stained area was markedly decreased. A : Pre-embolization, B : Post-embolization.



**Fig. 4.** Temporal bone CT scan 19 months after operation. There is no definitive evidence of recurrence except several focal areas of inflammation.

stentacular cell (Fig. 5).  
고찰  
가  
(chemodectoma), (nonchromaffin paraganglioma)<sup>2-4)</sup>  
, (glomus tympanicum tumor) (glomus body)

15  
lyodura 4  
Type I 19  
(Fig. 4).  
:  
(uniform round epitheloid cell) (zellballen)  
(cord)  
chief cell, chromogranin, S-100, su-  
soactive tumor McCaffrey<sup>7)</sup> 가 16  
.<sup>5)</sup> 가  
.<sup>6)</sup> 가 va-



**Fig. 5.** Pathologic findings of the tumor. A : The bone marrow is mostly replaced by the tumor with "Zellballen" arrangement (H & E,  $\times 100$ ). B : Immunohistochemistry for chromogranin shows diffuse positive reaction in the tumor ( $\times 400$ ).

Gadollinum  
(retrograde  
venogram)  
1)<sup>10)</sup>  
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12  
가  
가<sup>6)8)</sup> Brown 100 500  $\mu$ m lipiodol, gelfoam,  
polyvinyl alcohol 1 2  
2  
가  
가  
11)12)  
VMA, 5 - HIAA  
catecholamine (ph - 7 pharyngeal  
eocromocytoma) branch neuromeningeal artery polyvinyl alco -  
hol(250~350  $\mu$ m) (supe -  
4)9) rselective embolization)  
Jenkins Fisch<sup>13)</sup>  
가  
가 . Type A 가  
(glomus tympanicum tumor)



- J Otolaryngol* 1983;26:118-24.
- 4) Farrior JB, Packer JT. *Glomus tumors of the temporal bone: electron microscopic and immunohistochemical evaluation. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1991;104:24-7.
  - 5) Manolidis S, Shohnet JA, Jackson CG, Glasscock ME. *Malignant glomus tumors. Laryngoscope* 1999;109:30-4.
  - 6) Jacobs LN, Postic WP. *Glomus tympanicum in infancy. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1994;120:203-5.
  - 7) McCaffrey TV, Meyer FB, Michels VV, Piepgras DG, Marion MS. *Familial paragangliomas of the head and neck. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1994;120:1121-6.
  - 8) Anand VK, Leonetti JP, Al-Mefty O. *Neurovascular consideration in surgery of glomus tumors with intracranial extensions. Laryngoscope* 1993;103:722-8.
  - 9) Farrior JB, Hyams CV, Benke RH, Farrior JB. *Carcinoid apudoma arising in a glomus jugulare tumor: review of endocrine activity in glomus jugulare tumors. Laryngoscope* 1980;90:110-8.
  - 10) Glasscock ME, Jackson CG, Dickins JR, Wiet RJ, Tenn N. *Panel discussion: Glomus jugulare tumors of the temporal bone. the surgical management. Laryngoscope* 1979;89:1640-51.
  - 11) Tikkakoski T, Luotonen J, Leinonen S, Similuoto T, Heikkilaww Paivansalo M, et al. *Preoperative embolization in the management of neck paragangliomas. Laryngoscope* 1997;107:821-6.
  - 12) Young NM, Wiet RJ, Russell EJ, Monsell EM. *Supersel-ective embolization of glomus jugulare tumors. Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol* 1988;97:613-20.
  - 13) Jenkins HA, Fisch U. *Glomus tumors of the temporal region: technique of surgical resection. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1981;107:209-15.
  - 14) Fisch U. *Infratemporal fossa approach of the temporal bone. Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol* 1982;91:474-9.
  - 15) Fisch, Pillsbury HC. *Infratemporal fossa approach to lesions in the temporal bone and base of the skull. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1979;105:99-108.
  - 16) Boyle JO, Shimm DS, Coulthard SW. *Radiation therapy for paraganglioma of the temporal bone. Laryngoscope* 1990;100:896-901.
  - 17) Brown JS, Alberta C. *Glomus jugulare tumors revisited: a ten-year statistical follow-up of 231 cases. Laryngoscope* 1985;95:284-8.
  - 18) Cummings BJ, Beale FA, Garnette PG, Harwood AR, Keane TJ, Payne DG, et al. *The treatment of glomus tumors in the temporal bone by megavoltage radiation. Cancer* 1984;53:2635-40.
  - 19) Liscak R, Vladyka V, Simonova G, Vymazal J, Janouskova L. *Leksell gamma knife radiosurgery of the tumor glomus jugulare and tympanicum. Stereotac Funct Neurosurg* 1988;70 Supp 1:152-60.
  - 20) Gjuric M, Wigand ME, Wolf SR, Weidenbecker M. *Cranial nerve hearing function after combined-approach surgery for glomus jugulare tumors. Ann Otol Rhino laryngol* 1996;105:949-54.
  - 21) Lustig LR, Jackler RK. *The variable relationship between the lower cranial nerves and jugular foramen tumors: implication for neural conservation. Am J Otol* 1996;17:658-68.