

술전 혈관색전술 및 하측두와 접근법을 이용한 경정맥구 종양 치험 1례

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

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— 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

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Kim¹⁾

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7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

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증례

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(Fig. 1)

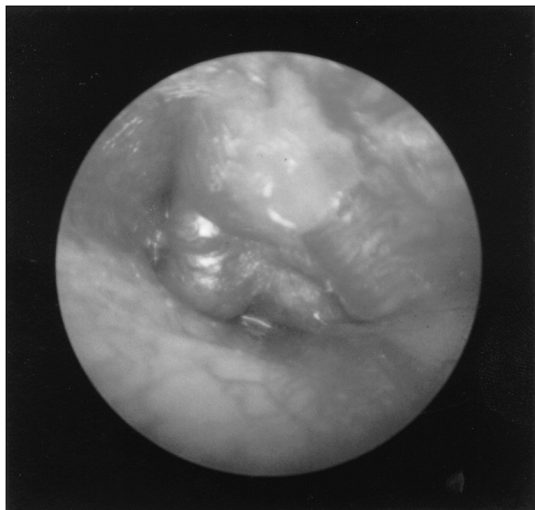


Fig. 1. Endoscopic finding of tympanic membrane. A dark-red colored mass was noted at inferior half of the tympanic membrane.

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

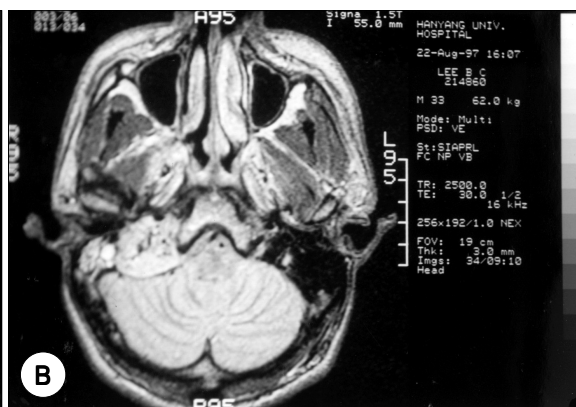
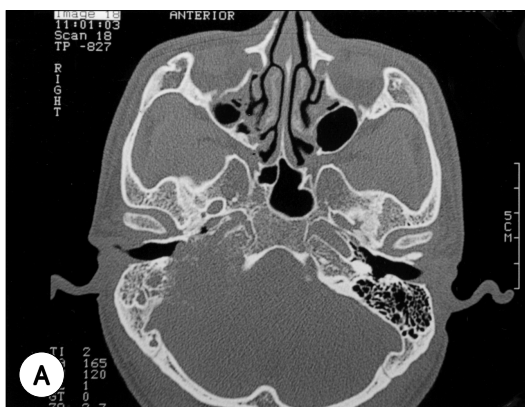


Fig. 2. Preoperative radiologic findings. A : Temporal bone CT scan shows a huge mass destructing IAC, and petrous bone. B : MR image shows a highly vascular tumor invading temporal bone and CP angle.

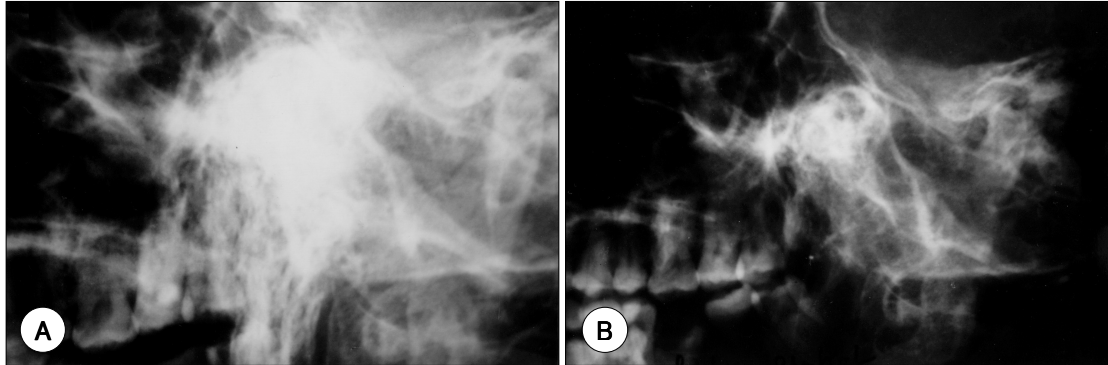


Fig. 3. Angiographic findings. After embolization, the tumor stained area was markedly decreased. A : Pre-embolization, B : Post-embolization.

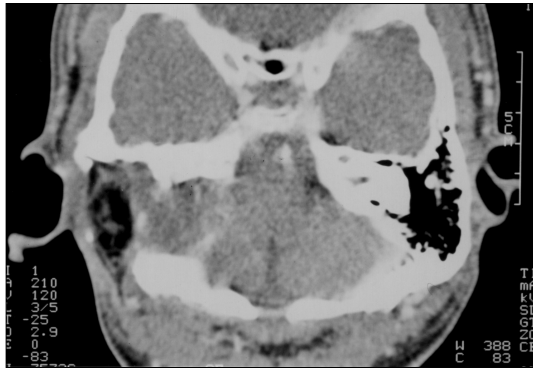


Fig. 4. Temporal bone CT scan 19 months after operation. There is no definitive evidence of recurrence except several focal areas of inflammation.

stentacular cell (Fig. 5).
고찰
가
(chemodectoma), (nonchromaffin paraganglioma)²⁻⁴⁾
, (glomus tympanicum tumor) (glomus body)

15
lyodura 4
Type I 19
(Fig. 4).
:(uniform round epitheloid cell) (zellballen)
(cord)
chromogranin
chief cell, S-100 su-
soactive tumor McCaffrey⁷⁾
가 16
가
가 va-
가⁵⁾
가⁶⁾

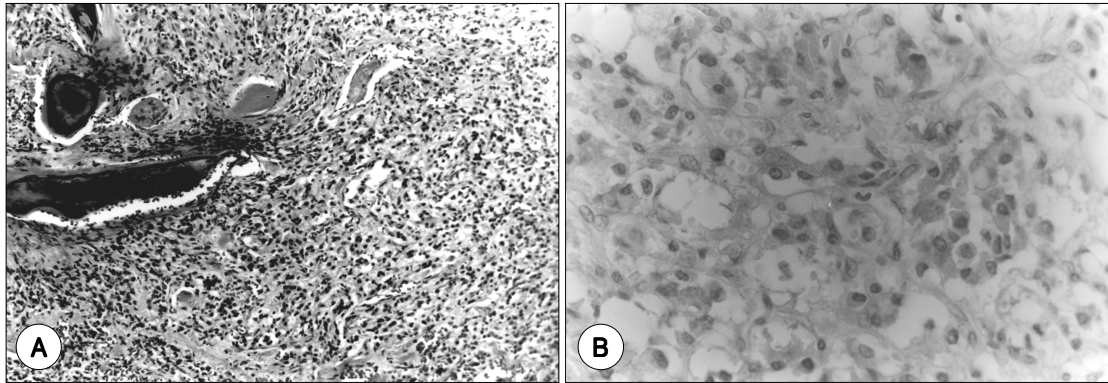


Fig. 5. Pathologic findings of the tumor. A : The bone marrow is mostly replaced by the tumor with "Zellballen" arrangement (H & E, $\times 100$). B : Immunohistochemistry for chromogranin shows diffuse positive reaction in the tumor ($\times 400$).

Gadollinum
(retrograde
venogram)
1)¹⁰⁾
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
가
가⁶⁾⁸⁾ Brown 100 500 μ 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 μ m) (supe -
4)⁹⁾ rselective embolization)
Jenkins Fisch¹³⁾ 4
가
가 . Type A 가
(glomus tympanicum tumor)

Type B 가 , Type C , otic capsule

C1, C2, C3 가 가

Type D 가 가

가 2 cm , D1 가

D3 , D2 2 cm ,

가 가 , , ,

가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가 9, 10, 11

가 가 가 C3

가 가 가 가 10)21)

가 가 가 가

가 가 radiosurgery 8)16-18)

가 가 radiosurgery 19) 2

, venous sinus

가

Fisch¹⁴⁾ type C type 1

가

Fisch¹³⁾ D1 D2 10) Jenkins

가 D2 1 3

가 가

가 가 rerouting

가

중심 단어 :

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