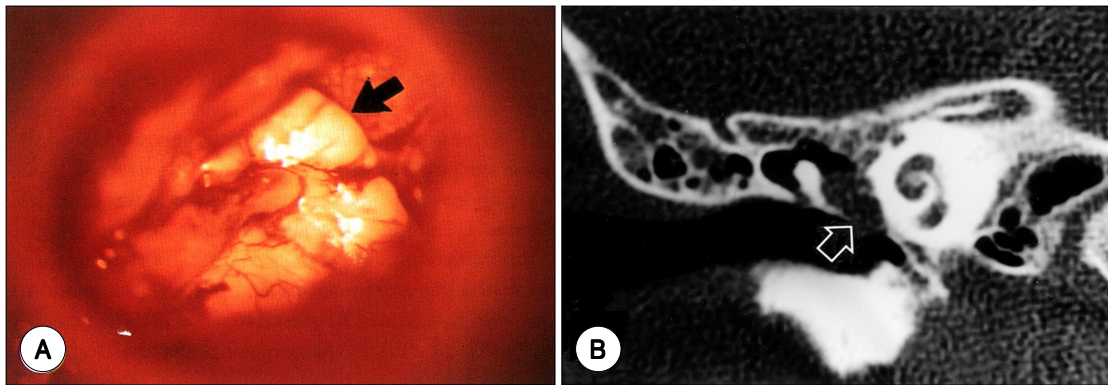
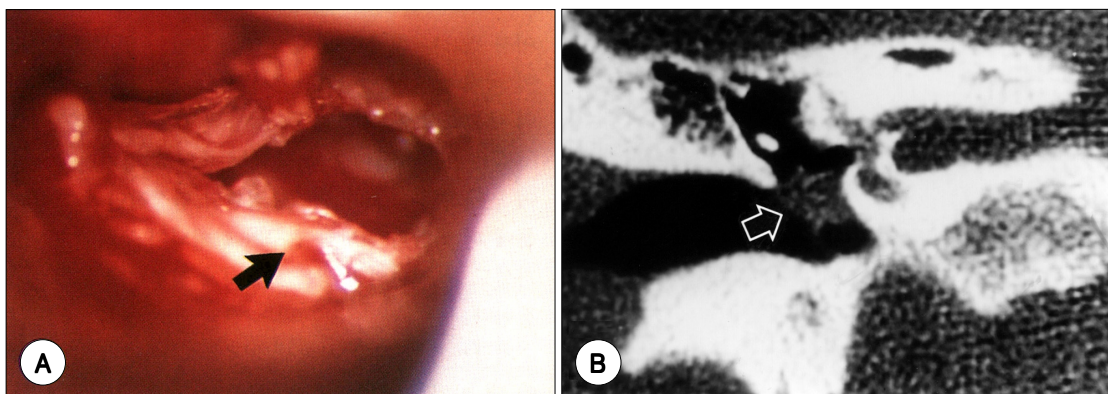




가 Michaels <sup>10)</sup> (epid-ermoid formation theory)	가	가
33		
Aimi, Michaels	재료 및 방법	
McGill <sup>4)</sup> (closed cystic type)	1994 5	2000 4 6
(open infiltrative type) 가		21
Soderberg <sup>11)</sup> (open type)		Derlacki Clemis <sup>12)</sup>



**Fig. 1.** Closed type congenital middle ear cholesteatoma. A : Operative finding : Whitish cholesteatoma (arrow) is seen just anterior to malleus handle. B : Temporal bone CT coronal view : Cyst-like soft tissue mass (arrow) is seen at anterior mesotympanum.



**Fig. 2.** Open type congenital middle ear cholesteatoma. A : Operative finding : Diffuse cholesteatoma mass (arrow) is seen posterior to malleus handle. B : Temporal bone CT coronal view : Irregular shaped soft tissue mass (arrow) is seen at posterior mesotympanum.

Levenson<sup>13)</sup> 4 36  
 15.6 14 7 가 (Table 4),  
 가 2  
 (closed type) (open 가 2 (Fig. 3),  
 Takeda<sup>14)</sup> 가  
 3 (Fig. 4).  
 (Fig. 1) 9  
 (Fig. 2) 6 (tympanotomy approach)  
 12 8  
 (mastoidectomy approach)  
 결 과  
 21 9 , 12 (Table 5).  
 18.8 (10 34 ) 11.4 (4  
 36 )  
 (Table 1).  
 9 7  
 2  
 12 11  
 (Table 2).  
 가 2 ,  
 가 4 , 가 3  
 35 dB  
 가 3 ,  
 가 9 51 dB

**Table 1.** Types and age of patients with congenital cholesteatoma

Case	Age (range)
Closed type	9 11.4 ( 4 - 36) years
Open type	12 18.8 (10 - 34) years
Total	21 15.6 ( 4 - 36) years

(Table 3).

(Table 4),  
 가 2  
 가 2 (Fig. 3).  
 가  
 3 (Fig. 4).  
 9  
 6 (tympanotomy approach)  
 12 8  
 (mastoidectomy approach)  
 (Table 5).  
 2 , 1  
 3 가 .

**Table 2.** Site of congenital cholesteatoma (cases)

	ASQ	PSQ	Total
Closed type	7*	2 <sup>†</sup>	9
Open type	1 <sup>‡</sup>	11 <sup>§</sup>	12
Total	8	13	21

ASQ : Anterosuperior quadrant of mesotympanum  
 PSQ : Posterosuperior quadrant of mesotympanum  
 \* : including 2 cases filling whole mesotympanum  
 † : including 1 case extending to aditus ad antrum  
 ‡ : including 1 case extending to epitympanum  
 § : including 2 cases extending to aditus ad antrum

**Table 3.** Degree of hearing loss of patients with congenital cholesteatoma

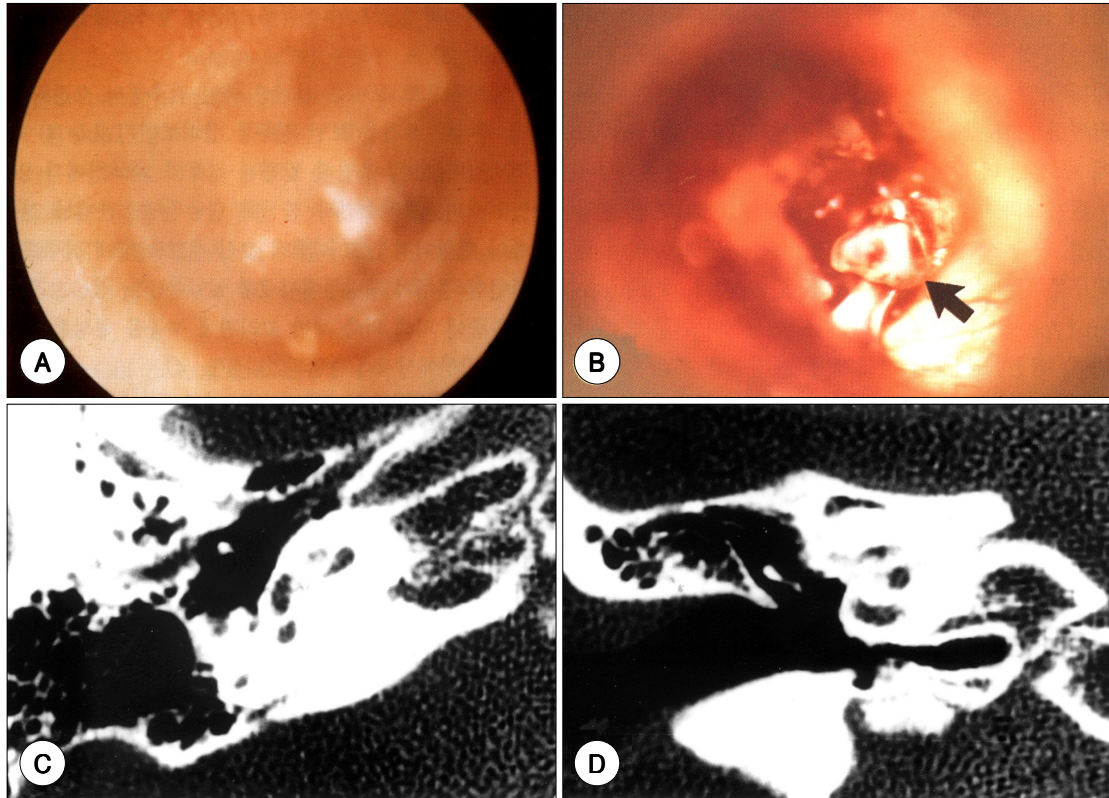
	26 dB	27 - 40 dB	> 40 dB	Mean (range)
Closed type	2*	4*	3*	35 (10 - 55)dB
Open type	0*	3*	9*	51 (30 - 70)dB

\* : cases

**Table 4.** Unusual presentations of patients with congenital cholesteatoma (cases)

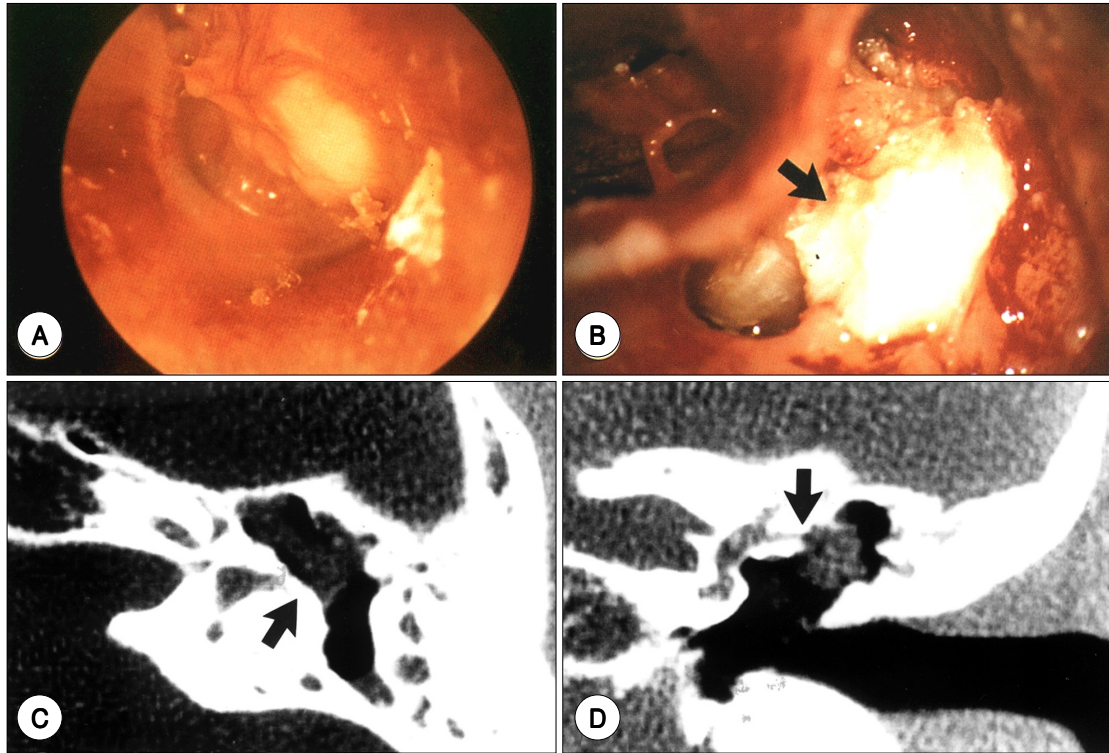
	Closed type	Open type
No hearing loss	2	0
No mass behind intact drum	0	2
Present lateral SC fistula	0	3

SC : semicircular canal



**Fig. 3.** The first case of unusual presentation : no mass behind intact drum. A : Myringoscopic finding : The eardrum appears normal. B : Operative finding : Small whitish diffuse type cholesteatoma (arrow) is noted around the incudostapedial joint. C : Temporal bone CT axial view : No abnormal mass is seen. D : Temporal bone CT coronal view : No abnormal mass is seen.

고찰	가	(tympnic isthmus)
(Sade ) <sup>7)</sup>	(Aimi) <sup>8)</sup>	(tympnic ring)
(Northrop ) <sup>9)</sup>	(Michaels ) <sup>10)</sup>	10
가	1 2	16
Sade <sup>7)</sup>		
40%		Aimi
Aimi <sup>8)</sup>	가 1 2	Northrop <sup>9)</sup>



**Fig. 4.** The second case of unusual presentation : present lateral semicircular fistula. A : Myringoscopic finding : Whitish mass is seen at posterosuperior quadrant of the drum. B : Operative finding : Diffuse type cholesteatoma (arrow) is observed at mastoid antrum during intact canal wall mastoidectomy. C : Temporal bone CT axial view : Lateral semicircular canal fistula (arrow) with diffuse type cholesteatoma mass is seen. D : Temporal bone CT coronal view : Diffuse type soft tissue density is seen at attic area and erodes the lateral end of the lateral semicircular canal (arrow).

**Table 5.** Surgery of patients with congenital cholesteatoma(cases)

	Closed type	Open type
Tympanotomy	6	4
Mastoidectomy	3	8

(foreign body reac-  
tion)

Michaels<sup>10)</sup>

33

Friedberg<sup>3)</sup>

가

haels<sup>15)</sup>

imitive mesenchyme)

가 가

33

가

(epidermoid formation)

(epidermoid formation)

Mic-  
(pr-

가 . Le -  
 venson <sup>13)</sup> (epidermoid 가 가 . Soderberg <sup>11)</sup>  
 formation) 가 가  
 . 가 ,  
 .  
 McGill <sup>4)</sup> Michaels, <sup>15)</sup> Michaels<sup>10)</sup>  
 Cohen<sup>16)</sup> . Michaels<sup>15)</sup> Aimi<sup>8)</sup>  
 가  
 .  
 1998 Soderberg <sup>11)</sup> 10 가 가  
 가 . 가 가  
 10 7 , 3 가  
 7 , 가  
 2 , 1 가 4 가  
 가 . 3 .  
 .  
 5 19 가  
 .  
 가  
 .  
 Michaels<sup>10)</sup> Mi - 가 가  
 (epidermoid formation th - theory) Aimi<sup>8)</sup> (lack of tympanic ring theory) 가  
 . Soderberg <sup>11)</sup> 가 가  
 3 가  
 Michaels<sup>15)</sup> (flat type)  
 (epidermoid formation) 가  
 (primitive mesenchyme) 가

## 결 론

가

중심 단어 :

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