

(external branch) (th - 가 ,
 yrohyoid membrane) 가
 (cricothy - (Fig. 1).
 roid muscle)
 (inferior laryngeal nerve)
 (carotid sheath)
 가 . RLN (aortic
 arch) , (subclavian artery) 가
 가 (trache - 가
 oesophageal groove)
 가
 RLN 4 (thyro - 90% RLN
 arytenoid muscle), (lateral crico -
 arytenoid muscle), (posterior crico -
 arytenoid muscle), (interarytenoid muscle)
 RLN 4
 (gl -
 RLN otic incompetence)

후두 마비의 병태생리

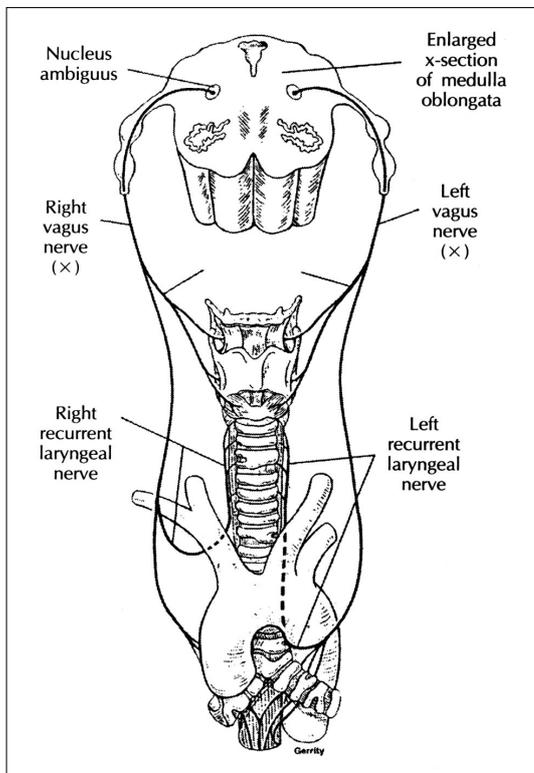


Fig. 1. Course of left and right vagus nerve.

가 , 가
 가
 (aspiration pneumonia)
 가 가 가
 가
 . 4 5
 RLN RLN
 . RLN 4 : 1
 (synkinesis)³⁾
 가
¹⁾(Fig. 2). (median posi -
 tion) (paramedian position), (in -
 termediate position), (quiet position), (full
 abduction) , 3.5
 mm, 7mm, 13.5 mm, 19 mm

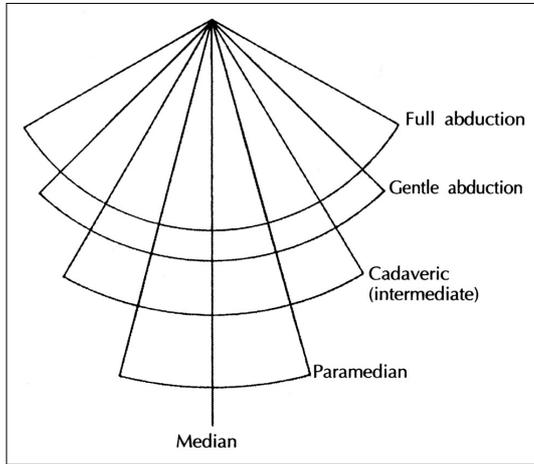


Fig. 2. Diagram to illustrate positions assumed by the vocal cords in health and disease.

가
 4) RLN
 SLN가
 가
 RLN가
 가

후두 마비의 병변 위치에 따른 분류

10%, 90%

중추성 마비

(cortical paralysis)
 (cerebral concussion),
 (congenital cerebral palsy),
 (diffuse cerebral arteriosclerosis)

(corticobulbar paralysis)
 (basilar artery insufficiency)

(bulbar paralysis)
 nucleus ambiguus
 (bulbar polio),
 (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis),
 (syringomyelia), (multiple sclerosis),
 nucleus ambiguus
 가

말초성 마비

(high vagal paralysis)
 nodose ganglion SLN가
 nodose ganglion SLN
 RLN 가
 (lymphadenopathy),
 SLN가

(low vagal paralysis)
 Nodose ganglion SLN가
 RLN

가 SLN가

SLN paralysis

(carotid endarterectomy)
 가
 가

가

후두 마비의 원인

선천성 원인

10%

(stridor)

후천적 원인

가

가

(meningomyelocele),

, Arnold - Chiari malformation,

2)5)6)

가 (50%), (20%), (10%)

가

, vagal, jugular, carotid body (paragnaglioma),

가

Arnold - Chiari malformation (foramen magnum)

가

가

(pharyngeal pouch) (mediastinoscopy),

6 8

가

. 20%

20%

6 9

(tra -

95%

cheoesophageal fistula repair)

:
 . SLN (sensory internal branch)
 가 SLN RLN 가
 (pharyngeal stage)가
 가
 , Parkinson's disease, (mul-
 tiple sclerosis), syringobulbia, (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis),
 vin-
 blastine
 가
 (subclavian vein)
 (myasthenia gr-
 avis),
 이학적 소견
 10 50%
 7)
 가
 70 90 teles-
 cope, (flexible fiberoptic laryngos-
 cope) telescope
 telescope

후두 마비의 진단

병력 청취
 가 가 CCD camera
 가 가
 가
 RLN
 RLN 가 가

진단적 검사

()

(esophagogram)

, ESR

(panendos -
copic examination)
(direct laryngoscopy),
copy), (esophagoscopy)

(vital capacity)

(aerodynamic study)
(maximum phonation time)

14.8 , 12.1
(phonation quotient)

(mean air flow rate, MAFR)

(cricoarytenoid joint)

suction tip spatula
RLN

(stroboscopy)

a) , b)
, c)
, d) , e)
, f) 가
, g) (pyriform sinus)

(Fig. 3).

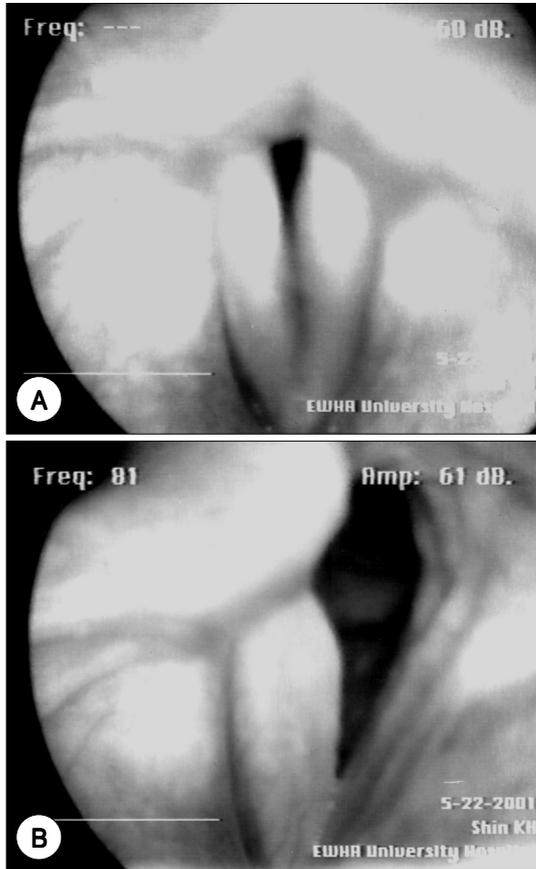


Fig. 3. Stroboscopic finding of right vocal fold paralysis (A : phonation, B : inspiration).

가 가 .
 가 .
 가 .
 , RLN
 가 SLN²⁾
 (acoustic study)
 가
 (sound spectrography) 3가

:
 (, ,)
 ,
 , (per -
 tubation of intensity)
 가
 가
 (laryngeal electromyography, LEMG)
 (laryngeal evoked electromyography, LEEMG)
 ,
 ,
 가
 ,
 botulinum toxin
 가 .
 , monitor oscilloscope,
 ,
 Nicolet Viking System(Nicolet, Madison, WI),
 Dantec Counterpoint(Denmark)
 (surface electrode) (needle electrode)
 (mo -
 nopolar needle electrode)
 (bipo -
 lar concentric needle electrode) 가
 , 가
 (denervation) 가

(positive sharp wave)가

SLN

RLN

가

가

0.5 cm

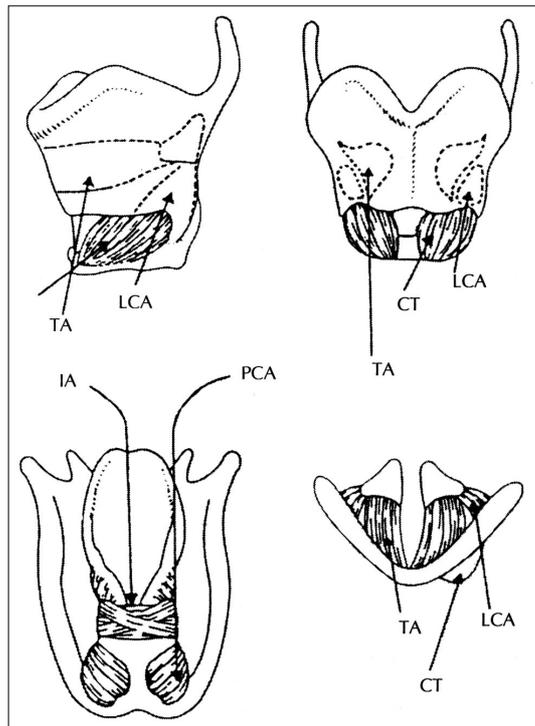
가

(Fig. 4).

5 mm

가 2 cm

1 cm



가

가

가

가

가

가

가

Fig. 4. Direction for insertion of needle electrode into thyroarytenoid (TA), cricothyroid (CT), lateral cricoarytenoid (LCA), interarytenoid (IA), posterior arytenoid (PCA) muscles.

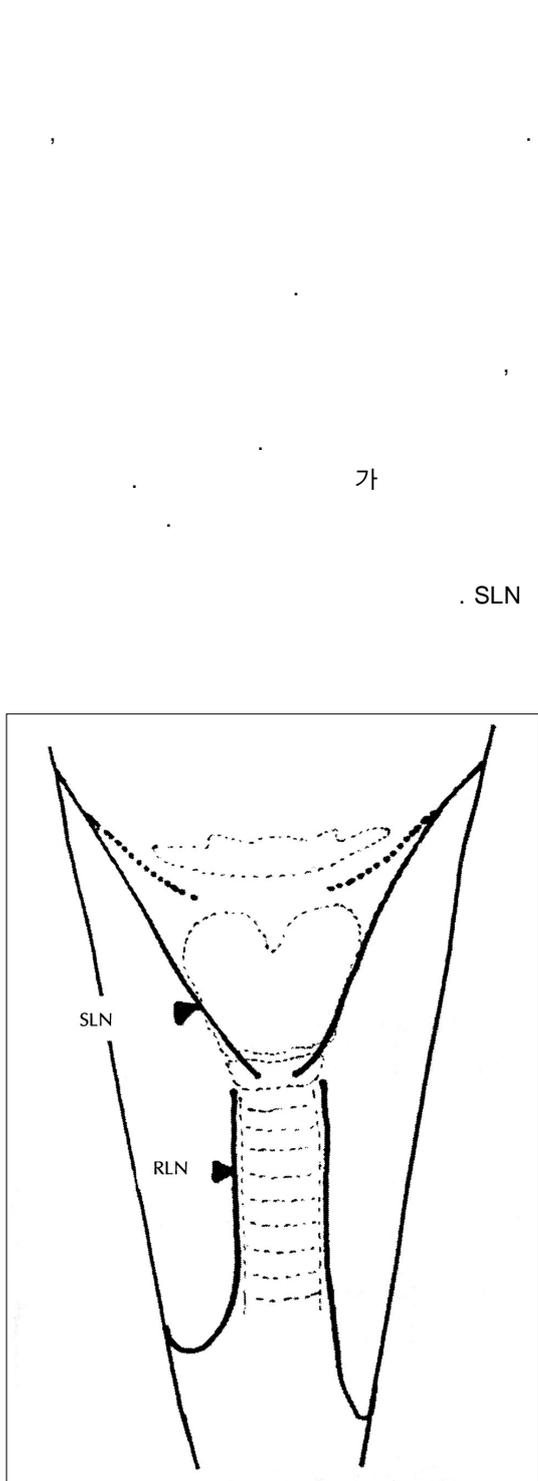


Fig. 5. Sites of stimulation to superior laryngeal nerve (SLN) and recurrent laryngeal nerve (RLN).

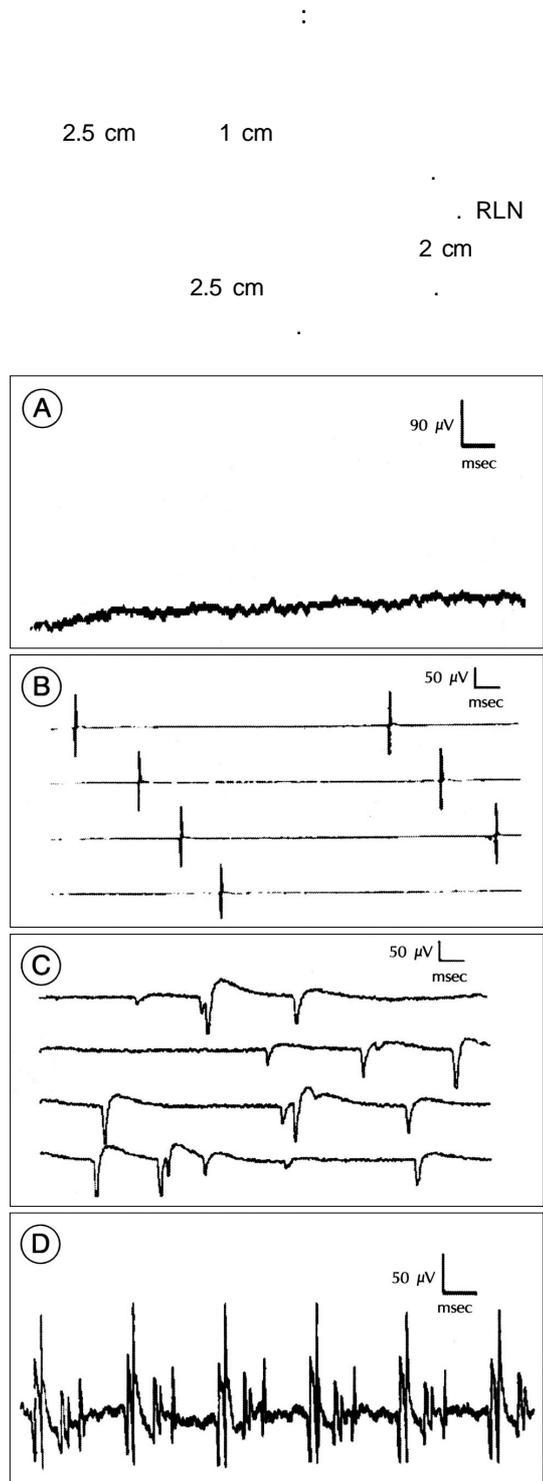


Fig. 6. Spontaneous activities. A : muscle at rest, B : fibrillation potential, C : positive sharp wave, D : complex repetitive discharge.

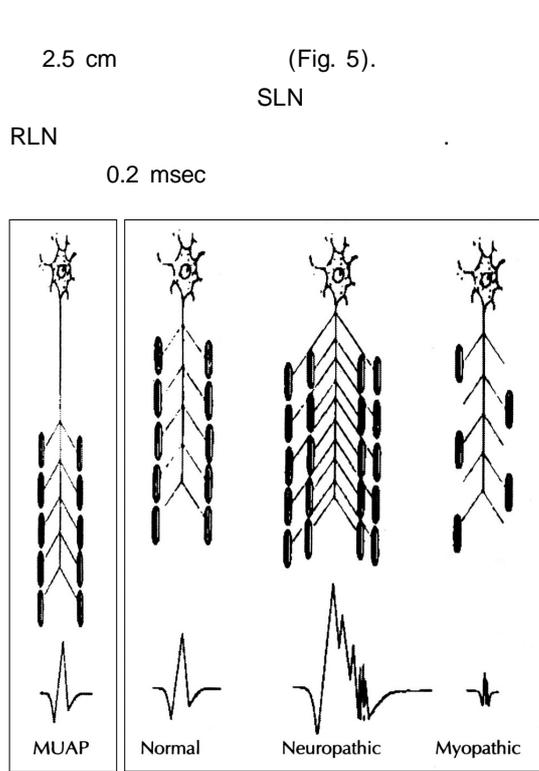


Fig. 7. Morphology of MUAPs.

5 10 mA 10 mA

(spontaneous activity)
(motor unit action potentials, MUAPs)
(voluntary MUAPs) (re-cruitment)
(at rest) (fibrillation potential), (complex repetitive discharges)
(Fig. 6).
(voluntary contraction)
가 (polyphasic)
(Fig. 7).
가 (motor unit)가
(interference pattern)
(Fig. 8).
Peak Woo

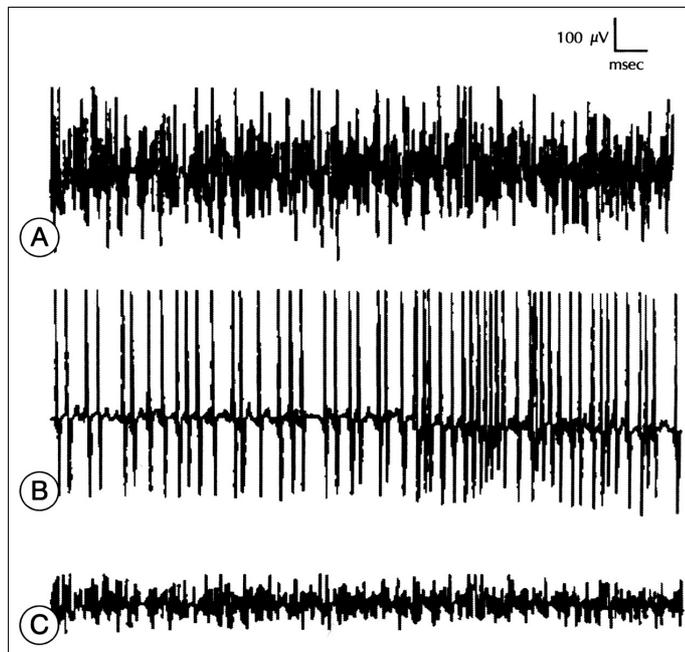


Fig. 8. Interference patterns. A : normal, B : neuropathic, C : myopathic.

nerve potentials)가
 (electrical silence)가
 가 (medialization
 thyroplasty) (arytenoid addu-
 ction)
 (giant polyphasic potentials)가
 6 3
 17)
 8 14
 가 2 4 가
 (reinnervation)가
 6 8 (small and highly
 polyphasic potentials)가 1 1.5
 (giant MUAPs)가
 가
 가
 가

중심 단어 :

REFERENCES

1) Willatt DJ, Stell PM. Vocal cord paralysis. In: Paparella MM, Shumrick DA, Gluckman JL, et al., editors. *Otolaryngology*. Philadelphia: WB Saunders Co.;1991. p.2289-98.

2) Neel HB, Harner SG. *Evaluation and treatment of the unilateral paralyzed vocal fold*. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1994;111:497-508.

3) Crumley RL. *Unilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis*. *J Voice* 1994;8:79-83.

4) 백만기. 최신이비인후과학. 서울: 일조각;1987. p.367-72.

5) MacGregor FB, Roberts DN, Howard DJ, Phelps PD. *Vocal fold palsy: a re-evaluation of investigations*. *J Laryngol Otolaryngol* 1994;108:193-6.

6) Jong AL, Kuppersmith RB, Sulek M, Friedman EM. *Vocal cord paralysis in infants and children*. *Otolaryngol Clinics North Am* 2000;33:131-40.

7) Park JH, et al. *Clinical usefulness of electroglottography in the topographic diagnosis of vocal cord paralysis based on laryngeal electromyographic findings*. *Korean J Otolaryngol* 2000;43:1328-36.

8) Sasaki CT, Driscoll BP, Gracco C. *Anatomy and physiology of the larynx*. In: Ballenger JJ, Snow JB, editors. *Otorhinolaryngology: Head and neck surgery*. 15th ed. Baltimore; Williams & Wilkins;1996. p.422-37.

9) Miller RH, Nemecek AJ. *Hoarseness and vocal cord paralysis*. In: Bailey BJ, editor. *Head and Neck Surgery-Otolaryngology*. 2nd ed.;1998. p.741-7.

10) Woodson GE, Blitzer A. *Neurologic evaluation of the larynx and the pharynx*. In: Cummings CW, Fredrickson JM, Harker LA, Krause CJ, Richardson MA, Schuller DE, editors. *Otolaryngology Head & Neck Surgery*. 3rd ed. St. Louis; Mosby Year Book;1998. p.1947-55.

11) Kelchner LN, Stemple JC, Gerdeman B, Borgne WL, Adam S. *Etiology, pathophysiology, treatment choices, and voice results for unilateral adductor vocal fold paralysis: A 3-year retrospective*. *J Voice* 1999;13:592-601.

12) Kim KM, et al. *A clinical study on 127 cases of unilateral vocal cord paralysis*. *Korean J Otolaryngol* 1993;36:1273-8.

13) Havas T, Lowinger D, Priestley J. *Unilateral vocalcord paralysis: Causes, options and outcomes*. *Aust N Z J Surg* 1999;69:509-13.

14) Ramadan HH, Wax MK, Avery SA. *Outcome and changing cause of unilateral vocal cord paralysis*. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1998;118:199-202.

15) 노관택. 이비인후과학. 서울: 일조각;1996. p.302-5.

16) 심윤상. 두경부외과학. 서울: 한국의학사;2000. p.449-55.

17) Woo P. *Laryngeal electromyography is a cost-effective clinically useful tool in the evaluation of vocal fold function*. *Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1998;124:472-5.