

유양동 처치법

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Management of Mastoid Cavity

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서론

가 (Fig. 2).

(Fig. 3).²⁾

(cavity problem)가

가 가 (retraction pocket) 27 , meatop-
lasty packing material .

가 가 , 개방형 유양동 삭개술
cavity problem

가 가 Nadol³⁾ (recurrent disease,
rese- especially cholesteatoma),
rve tank (Fig. 1)

가 (Table 2).¹⁾

(granulation tissue), draining
: , 700 - 721 2가 ear가
50 : (053) 420 - 5784 · : (053) 423 - 4524 Nadol²⁾ tegmental cell
E - mail : leeshu@knu.ac.kr anterior epitympanum), sinodural angle cell,

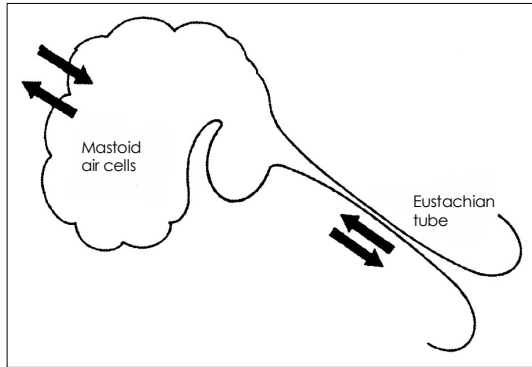


Fig. 1. Ventilation and pressure regulation system.

Table 1. Comparison between E-tube and transmucosal gas exchange

E-tube	Transmucosal Gas exchange
Active, quick	Passive, slow
Don't work during sleep	Work constantly, even during sleep
Impaired by URI	Impaired by thickening of mucosa

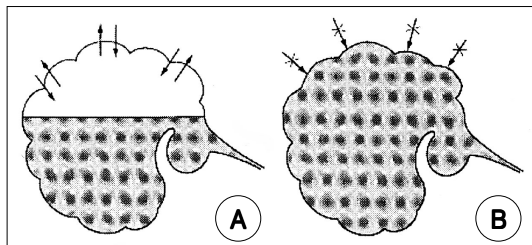


Fig. 2. Gas exchange in mastoid. A : Positive air space permits gas exchange, B : No exchange in negative space.

mastoid tip cell, facial recess cell, hypotympanic cell Fisch⁴⁾ supralabyrinthine cell 가

가

high facial ridge, anterior and lateral epitympanum, sinodural angle, mastoid tip cell, inadequate meatus (Fig. 4).

facial ridge

level

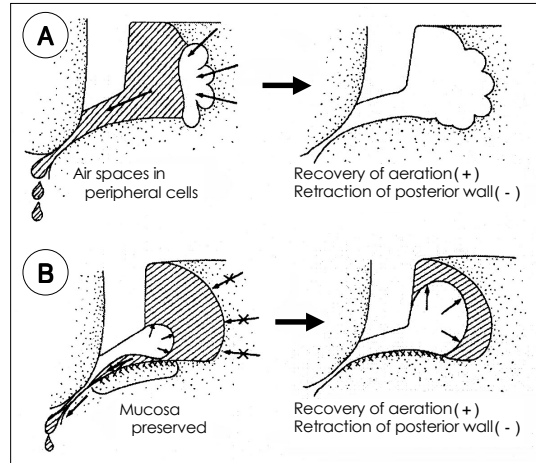


Fig. 3. Mastoid aeration recovery in preserved mucosa. A : Mastoid mucosa preserved, B : Epitympanum mucosa preserve.

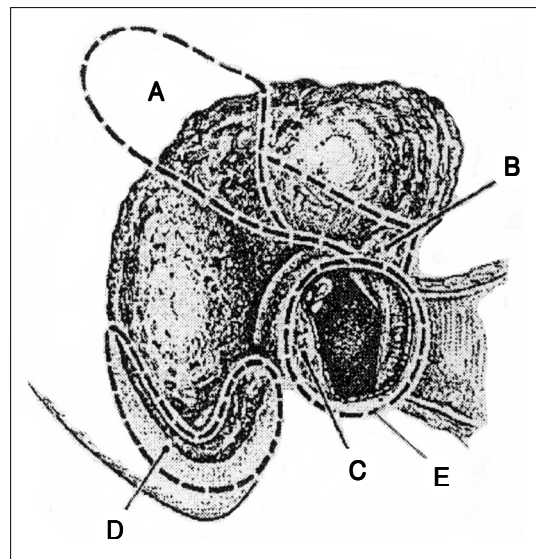


Fig. 4. Common problem areas in CWD. A : Sinodural angle, B : Anterior and lateral epitympanu, C : High facial ridge, D : Mastoid tip cell, E : Inadequate matus.

anterior buttress smooth round cavity (mastoid cavity saucerization), (mastoid tip amputation), (meatoplasty)

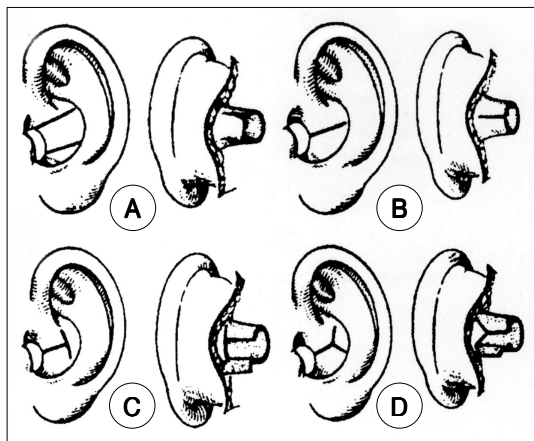


Fig. 5. Method of meatoplasty. A : Fisch's method, B : Korner's method, C : Sieberman's method, D : Portmann's method.

가
 Fisch⁴⁾ Sheehy
 cymba incision Schuk-necht Kor-
 ner "ㄷ" (posterior based flap)
 (Fig. 5).

Perkins(1975)⁵⁾가 , Smith(1971)⁶⁾
 가 가 Wehrs(1972)⁷⁾가
 , Pou(1977)⁸⁾가 가
 Wiet⁹⁾ Estern¹⁰⁾ hydroxyapatite
 titanium . Wull-
 stein¹¹⁾ Portmann¹²⁾

facial ridge

가

1911 Mosher¹³⁾
 가 Popper
 (1935),¹⁴⁾ Palva(1972)¹⁵⁾가 (musculo-
 periosteal flap)

Palva(1962)가 ant based flap , superior based
 flap, East(1991)²¹⁾ 가 temporoparietal fascial flap ,
 Schuknecht(1966)가 inferior based flap

Peer(1950)¹⁶⁾가 , Wullstein(1952)¹⁷⁾
 , Guilford(1935),¹⁸⁾ Shea (1970),¹⁹⁾ Palva
 (1973)²⁰⁾ . alloplastic

Mahoney(1962),²²⁾ Meuser(1984)²³⁾가 acry-
 lic , Shea (1974)²⁴⁾ proplast

Grote(1986),²⁵⁾ Corlieu(1988),²⁶⁾ Takahashi
 (1992)²⁷⁾ hydroxyapatite

²⁸⁾ 가 , ²⁹⁾ ³⁰⁾ ³⁵⁾
 가 , ³¹⁾ ³⁵⁾
³²⁾ , ³³⁾ hydro-
 xyapatite granule , ³⁴⁾ 가

가
 (retraction pocket),

가
 (migration)
 가
³¹⁾

가
²⁹⁾ 가

³⁴⁾ inferior based flap,
 superior based flap, anterior based flap(Palva flap)

hydroxyapatite min-
 eral matrix $Ca^{10}(PO_4)^6(OH)^2$
 가 bioactive ceramic

ingrowth가

가 hydroxyapatite granule
hydroxyapatite
granule 가
Korner flap
hydroxyapatite granule
³³⁾ hydroxyapatite granule

폐쇄공동법 유양동 삭개술
Black³⁶⁾

4가 , 가
가 scutoplasty
(artic obliteration), (posterior tympanotomy)
obliteration, (retraction pocket)
(posterior tympanum)
obliteration . Holmquist²
air reserve tank

Palva³⁷⁾
mastoid air reserve
가
가 가

Questionnaires

mastoid cavity
management 27
가 27
31
74% intact bridge
mastoidectomy , 7%
(partial) 가 42% 가 (par-
(complete) subtotal 가 29%
mastoid
tip 가 35% 가 sinod-
mastoid tip
가 27%, attic 가 20%, attic
가 20%, attic sinodural angle
가 13%, attic mastoid tip

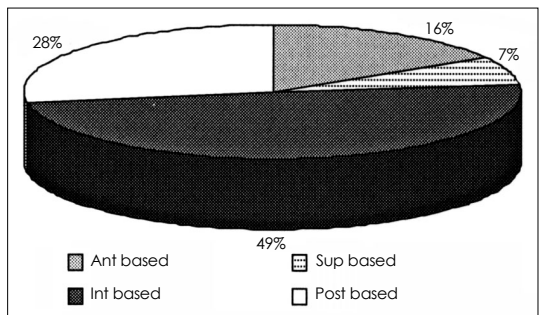


Fig. 6. Type of musculo-perosteal flap.

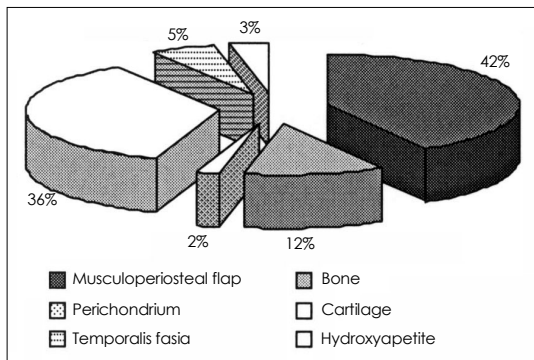


Fig. 7. Used materials for obliteration.

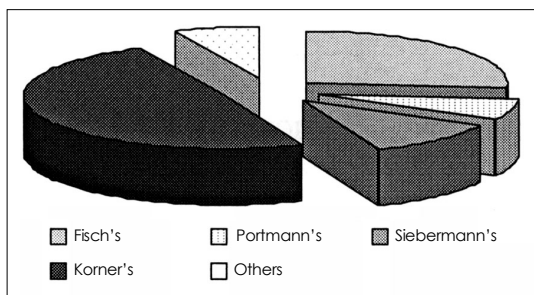


Fig. 8. Methods of meatoplasty.

가 7% .
 가 42% inferior based type 가 (Fig. 6). (cartilage)
 36%, (bone) 12% (temporalis fascia) 5%, hydroxyap-
 etite 3%, (perichondrium) 2% (Fig. 7).
 meatoplasty Korner 49% , Fisch 26%, Sieb-
 erman 11%, Portmann 7%, 가 7% (Fig. 8).
 packing gelfoam 51% roll packing 24% , Nu gauze 10% , 15% 27%

25% (steno-
 sis) 20% 15%,
 10%, 가 3% .
 가
 55% 가 41% 가
 4% .
 79%가 가
 21% 가
 50%가
 41% 가 가
 9% 가
 가
 trouble free
 가 가
 cavity problem
 가

결론

중심 단어 :

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