



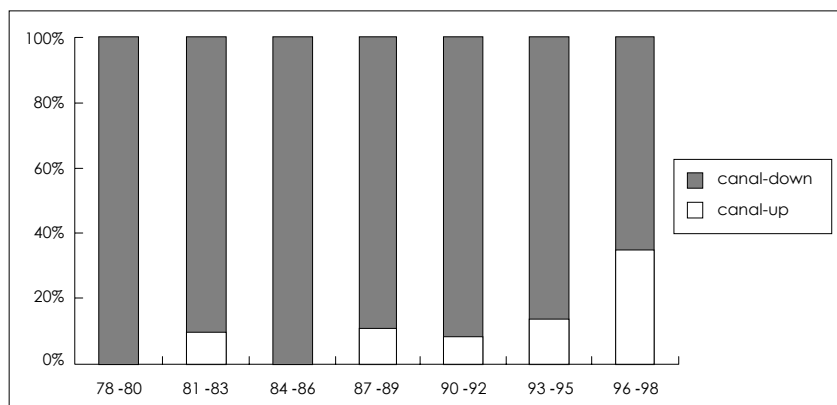


## 소아 진주종의 수술적 치료

**Table 4.** Surgical findings and recidivism observed

		No. of cases	Recidivism
Age*	<8 years	41	12 (33%)
	8 years	80	8 (11%)
Otorrhea preoperatively	Yes	47	6 (16%)
	No	49	12 (26%)
Valsalva maneuver	Positive	42	5 (14%)
	Negative	57	11 (21%)
Malleus	Intact	68	6 (14%)
	Eroded	58	12 (27%)
Incus	Intact	25	2 (11%)
	Eroded	93	18 (22%)
Stapes	Intact	72	9 (16%)
	Eroded	56	11 (24%)
Tympanum, involved	Yes	96	19 (23%)
	No	19	1 (5%)
Attic, involved	Yes	93	18 (22%)
	No	22	2 (11%)
Antrum, involved	Yes	80	17 (25%)
	No	35	3 (10%)
Mastoid, involved*	Yes	50	12 (38%)
	No	69	8 (14%)
Operation technique	Canal up	19	2 (16%)
	Canal down	102	17 (20%)

\* : p-value <0.05 in log-rank test



**Fig. 1.** 연도별 폐쇄유양동삭개술과 개방유양동삭개술의 비율.

가  
 13) Mutlu CT 4)  
 (dead ear), (contracted mastoid), (re-  
 (big erosion of attic and/ traction pocket) 가  
 or posterior canal wall)  
 16) Mishiro 가  
 (only hearing ear), 가 , Down 가  
 (small cavity), ,  
 , ,  
 가 17)  
 , , , , 가  
 가 , Ueda CT , , 가  
 (antrum) 가 ,  
 one - stage operation 가  
 ( ) 8)  
 , , , , ,  
 (antrum) 가 가 , 43% ,  
 staged operation( 가 4)  
 (antrum) 가  
 (aeration)가 staged operation( 가  
 ) ,  
 CT 가 가  
 ,  
 staged operation  
 가 ,  
 가

**Table 6.** Residual and recurrent cholesteatoma according to type of operation

Series						
	No.	Residual	Recurrent	No.	Residual	Recurrent
Multu et al. 1995 <sup>16)</sup>	78	63%	10%			
Parisier et al. 1996 <sup>13)*</sup>	103	15% (5 yr), 44% (10 yr)		62	14% (5 yr), 14% (10 yr)	
Abramson et al. 1977 <sup>11)*</sup>	49		35%	155		9%
Mishiro et al. 2000 <sup>17)</sup>	31	64%	19.4%			
Soldati et al. 2000 <sup>20)*</sup>	42		26%	50		22%
Ueda et al. 2001 <sup>4)</sup>	19	16%	37%	21	14%	-

\* :



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