

피하기종을 동반한 재발성 기이하선염

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안상준 · 전은구 · 윤경훈 · 박영실

A Case of Recurrent Pneumoparotitis with Subcutaneous Emphysema

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—ABSTRACT—

Recurrent swelling of one or both parotid glands is relatively frequent in children. The most common cause is a mumps viral infection. Other causes of this condition include non-mumps viral infection, acute and chronic bacterial infection, allergic or drug reaction, metabolic or systemic disorders, trauma, neoplasm, and ductal obstruction and pneumoparotitis. Pneumoparotitis is a condition of air insufflation into the acini of the parotid gland via Stensen's duct. The air insufflation may rupture the parotid capsule, and spread into the subcutaneous tissues of the face and neck. It may even cause pneumomediastinum. Self-induced autoinsufflation is the most common cause of pneumoparotitis in children and adolescents. We present a case of a 11-year-old boy with history of recurrent swelling of both parotid glands with subcutaneous emphysema. The clinical presentation of pneumoparotitis with subcutaneous emphysema, its pathophysiology, diagnosis, and management are discussed and a review of literature is presented. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2002;13:238-241)

KEY WORDS : Pneumoparotitis · Subcutaneous emphysema.

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(Fig. 1)



Fig. 1. Profile photography shows left parotid area and neck swelling.

(Fig. 2).
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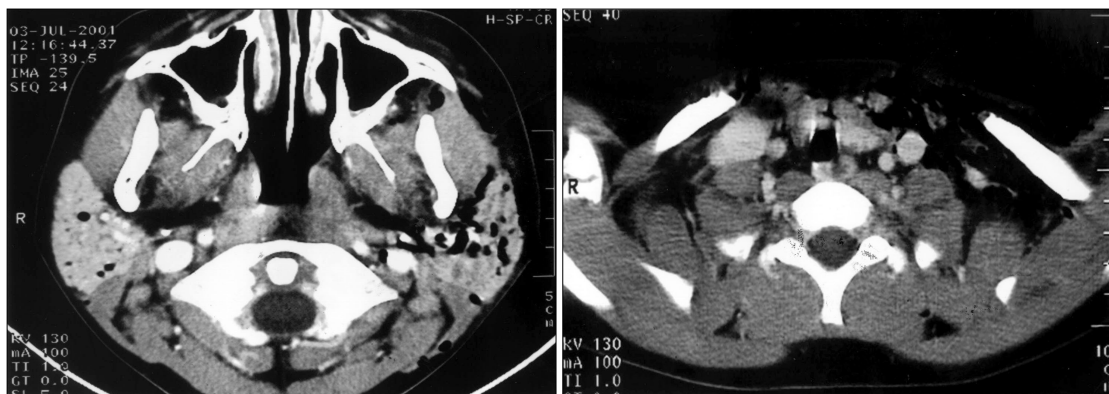


Fig. 2. Axial neck CT scan shows multiple abnormal air-filled spaces in both parotid gland and subcutaneous emphysema of neck and anterior chest.



Fig. 3. Previous parotid area and neck swelling was nearly resolved.

(Fig. 3).

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중심 단어 :

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