

이하선 종물을 주소로 내원한 외상성 외경동맥-내경정맥 루 1예

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A Case of Traumatic External Carotid Artery-Internal Jugular Vein Fistula in Parotid Region

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—ABSTRACT—

An arteriovenous fistula represents an abnormal communication and consists of an endothelial-lined communication between an artery and vein. Its most common cause is trauma. Superficial temporal artery was involved most often, followed by facial artery, occipital artery. But external carotid artery is rare. Frequent presenting symptom is pulsating mass, pulsating tinnitus, thrill and so on. The symptoms were related to fistula site and venous drainage. Confirmative diagnosis was angiography and treatment was surgery or interventional radiology. Excision of the fistula has been the preferred method for surgical management of these lesion however, this is not always possible because the fistula may be surgically inaccessible and excessive blood loss causing by high blood flow. Recently, with advent of transcatheter interventional techniques and new embolic agents, embolization has increased popular. We experienced that a case of infraauricular pulsating mass and tinnitus due to external carotid artery-internal jugular vein fistula was obliterated by embolization of interventional radiology. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2003;14:118-121)

KEY WORDS : Arteriovenous fistula · Embolization.

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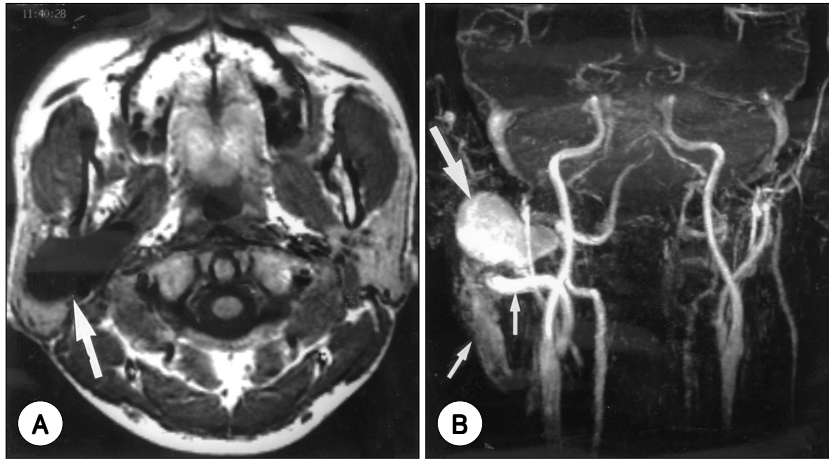


Fig. 1. A : T1-weighted image shows a large aneurysmal sac in right deep parotid area (arrow). B : MR angiogram shows the same aneurysmal sac (thick arrow), an enlarged external carotid arterial branch (Rt. small arrow) and an enlarged draining vein (Lt. small arrow).

16 (thrill) 31 가 Platinum coil 2

30 Platinum coils 가

(Fig. 2).

증례

31

4

10

16

고찰

1~3 cm

4 cm

(bruit)

(Impedance)

4 × 3 × 2.5 cm

(MR - Angiography)

(Fig. 1).

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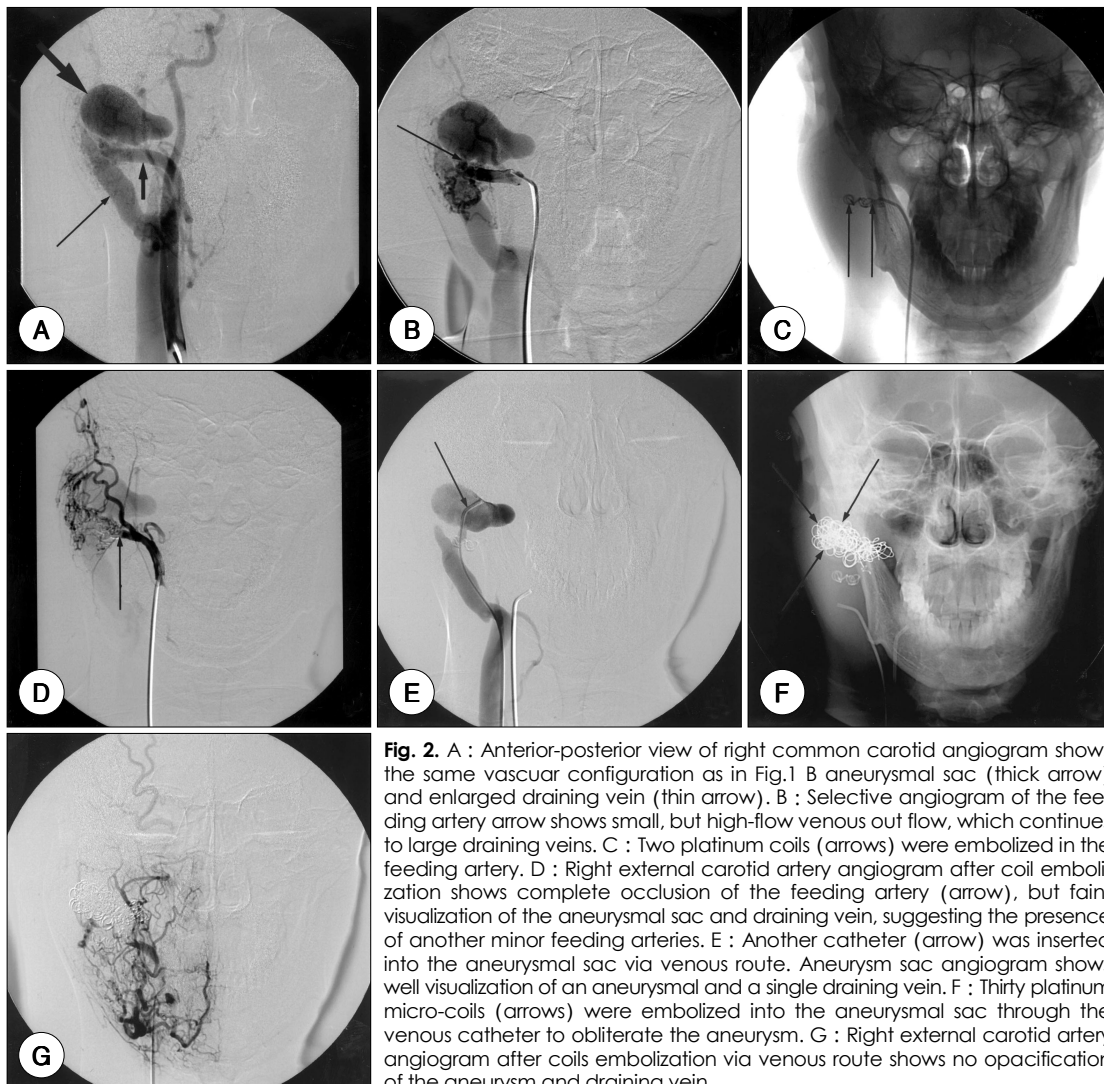


Fig. 2. A : Anterior-posterior view of right common carotid angiogram shows the same vascular configuration as in Fig.1 B aneurysmal sac (thick arrow) and enlarged draining vein (thin arrow). B : Selective angiogram of the feeding artery arrow shows small, but high-flow venous out flow, which continues to large draining veins. C : Two platinum coils (arrows) were embolized in the feeding artery. D : Right external carotid artery angiogram after coil embolization shows complete occlusion of the feeding artery (arrow), but faint visualization of the aneurysmal sac and draining vein, suggesting the presence of another minor feeding arteries. E : Another catheter (arrow) was inserted into the aneurysmal sac via venous route. Aneurysm sac angiogram shows well visualization of an aneurysmal and a single draining vein. F : Thirty platinum micro-coils (arrows) were embolized into the aneurysmal sac through the venous catheter to obliterate the aneurysm. G : Right external carotid artery angiogram after coils embolization via venous route shows no opacification of the aneurysm and draining vein.

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 (venous hum), (vascular tu-
 mor), (arterio - venous malformation)
 Valsava 가
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