이하선 종물을 주소로 내워한 외상성 외경동맥-내경정맥 루 1예

경상대학교 의과대학 이비인후과학교실.¹ 진단방사선과학교실² 김진평 1 · 성병기 1 · 전시영 1 · 김재형 2

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

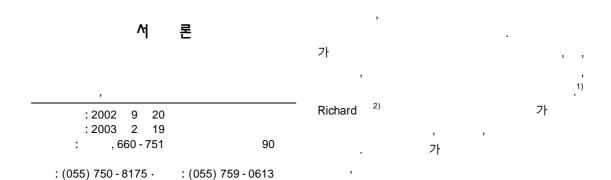
Jin Pyeong Kim, MD¹, Byung Gi Sung, MD¹, Sea Yuong Jeon, MD¹ and Jae Hyoung Kim, MD² ¹Department of Otolaryngology and ²Radiology, College of Medicine, Gyeong Sang National University, Jinju, Korea

-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.

E - mail: jinpyeong@gshp.gsnu.ac.kr



:

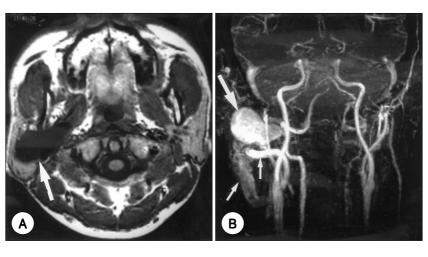
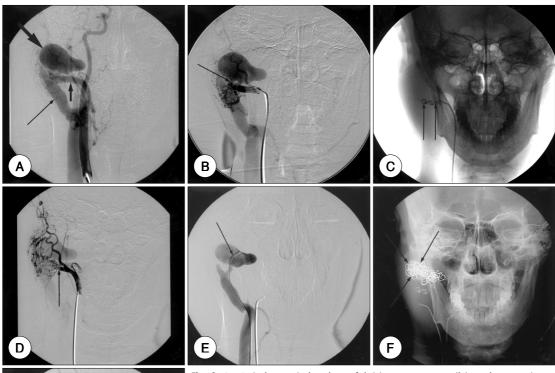


Fig. 1. A: T1-weighted image shows a large aneurysmal sac in right deep parotid area (arrow). B: MR angiogram shows the same aneurysmal sac (thick arrow), an enlarged external carotid arterial branch (Rt. small arrow) and an enlarged draining vein (Lt. small arrow).

16 가 (thrill) 31 Platinum coil 2 30 Platinum coils 가 (Fig. 2). 증 10 31 찰 고 16 1~3 cm 4 cm (bruit) (Impedance) .2) $4 \times 3 \times 2.5$ cm (MR - Angiography) (Fig. 1). 가



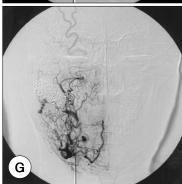


Fig. 2. A : Anterior-posterior view of right common carotid angiogram shows the same vascuar configuration as in Fig.1 B aneurysmal sac (thick arrow) and enlarged draining vein (thin arrow). B : Selective angiogram of the feeding artery arrow shows small, but high-flow venous out flow, which continues 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.

가 가 가 5)6) 18~24% gel foam, silastic, metal glass, plastic pellets, autologous clot, polyvinyl alcohol 7)8) 가 가) () Particulate agents, Ingectable (fluid) embolic agent, sclerosing agents, Nonparticulate agent . Platinum(Nonparticulate agent -) coil catheter tip 가 가 (avaicoil lability), 9) 가 가

10)

가

가

Platinum coil (non - magnetic) 가 ,

중심 단어:

REFERENCES

- 1) Shin CS, Kim KW, Park CW, Ahn KS. Posttraumatic carotid-cavernous fistula causing severe pulsating tinnitus. Korean J Otolarygol 1994;37:1075-81.
- Holt GR, Holt JE, Cortez EA, Thornton WR, Young WC. Traumatic facial arteriovenous malformations. Laryngoscope 1980:90 (12):2011-20.
- 3) Han BS, Park H, Yang HS, Kim CG. A Case of vascular tinnitus treated by transfemoral arterial embolization. Korean J Otolaryngol 1992;35:437-41.
- 4) Berenstein A, Scott J, Choi IS, Persky M. Percutaneous embolization of arteriovenous fistulas of *the external carotid artery. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1986;7 (5):937-42.
- Rich NM, Hobson RW 2nd, Collins GJ Jr. Traumatic arteriovenous fistulas and false aneurysms: a review of 558 lesions. Surgery 1975;78 (6):817-28.
- 6) Parkinson D, West M. Traumatic intracranial aneurysm. J Neurosurgery 1980;52:11-20.
- 7) Kim YD, Chung YS, Song SY, Byun YM. A Case of internal carotid artery traumatic pseudoaneurysm with epistaxis: Treated with detachable balloon occlusion (DBO) and detachable coil. Korean J Otolaryngol 1999;42:1055-9.
- Mark MP, Chee H, Liddell RP, Steinberg GK, Panahian NP, Lane B. A mechanically detachable coil for the treatment of aneurysm and occlusion of blood vessel. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 1994;15:821-7.
- 9) Yang PJ, Halbach VV, Higashida RT, Hieshima GB. *Platinum wire: a new transvascular embolic agent. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1988;9 (3):547-50.
- 10) Teitelbaum GP, Halbach VV, Larsen DW, McDougall CG, Dowd C, Higashida RT, et al. Treatment of massive posterior epistaxis by detachable coil embolization of a cavernous internal carotid artery aneurysm. Neuroradiology 1995:37 (4):334-6.

가