

## 접형동과 사골동에 발생한 단골성 섬유이형성증 1례

순천향대학교 의과대학 부속병원 이비인후과학교실

유명상 · 김동욱 · 이병돈 · 장혁순

### A Case of Monostotic Fibrous Dysplasia in the Sphenoid and Ethmoid Sinuses

Myoung Sang Yu, MD, Dong Wook Kim, MD, Byung Don Lee, MD and Hyuck Soon Chang, MD

Department of Otolaryngology, College of Medicine, Soonchunhyang University, Seoul, Korea

#### —ABSTRACT—

Fibrous dysplasia is a benign, chronic, slowly progressive bone disorder of unknown etiology characterized by replacement of normal bone by a variable amount of fibrous tissue and woven bone. The proportions of the fibrous tissue and osseous tissue vary occasionally even in the same bone. Depending on one or more bones affected, monostotic and polyostotic forms were defined and in a small percentage of cases the polyostotic form is associated with endocrine disturbances, such as McCune-Albright syndrome. Because the fibrous dysplasia has predilection for membranous bone such as femur and tibia, its origin in the enchondral bone such as sphenoid sinus and ethmoid sinuses is very rare. Recently we experienced a case of monostotic fibrous dysplasia of sphenoid and ethmoid sinuses. So the case will be discussed with literature review. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2003;14:144-147)

KEY WORDS : Sphenoid sinus · Fibrous dysplasia.

#### 서 론

1938 Lichtenstein

<sup>6)</sup>

<sup>1-4)</sup>

1

<sup>5)</sup>

#### 증 례

: 2003 2 24

: 2003 5 29

: , 140 - 743

657

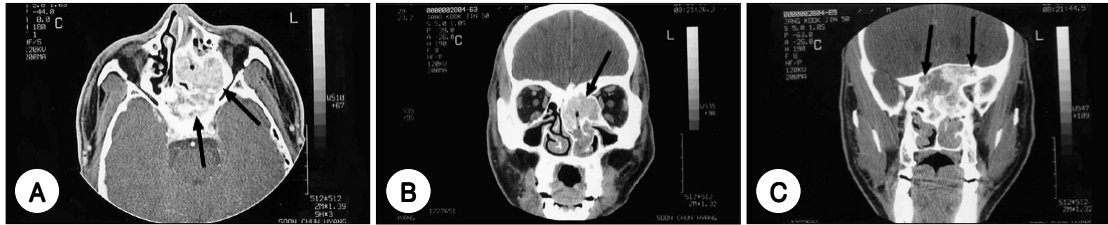
50

가

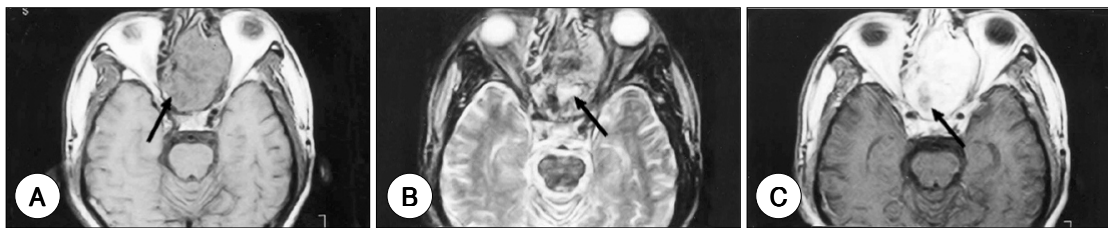
1

: (02) 709 - 9361 · : (02) 794 - 9628

E - mail : kdw1228@hosp.sch.ac.kr

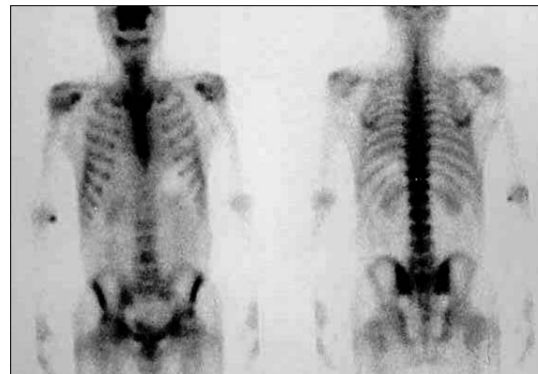


**Fig. 1.** A : Axial CT scan demonstrating an expansile mass of left ethmoid and both sphenoid sinus. The mass shows internal ground glass appearance. B : Coronal CT scan of the level of ethmoid sinus. C : Coronal CT scan of at the level of sphenoid sinus. Both anterior clinoid process are enlarged.



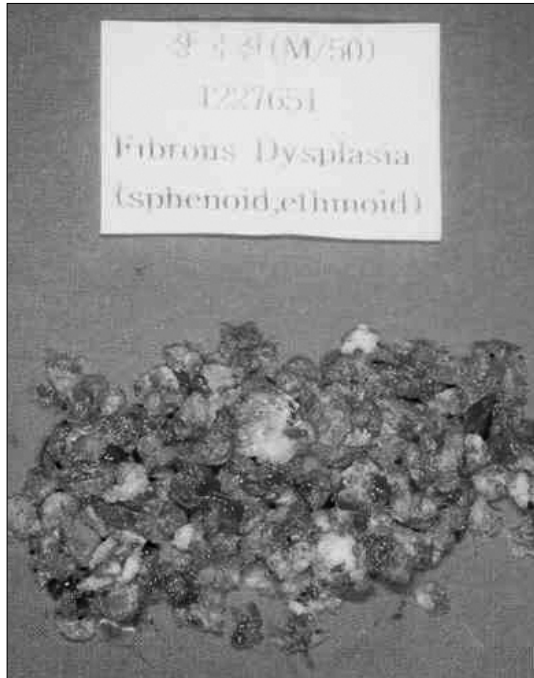
**Fig. 2.** A : Axial T1-weighted MR image shows slight low enhanced mass on both sphenoid and left ethmoid area. B : Axial T2-weighted MR image shows intermediately high enhanced mass. C : Axial T1 weighted MR image after Gd-DTPA infusion. The image shows minimal enhanced mass.

BUN/Creatinine  
 가 38/8.2 가  
 alkaline phosphatase  
 72 IU/L, serum calcium 11.3 mg/dl

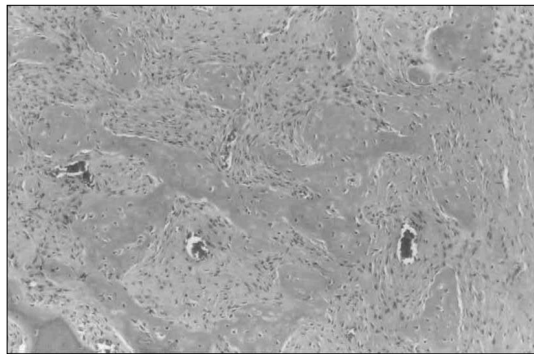


**Fig. 3.** Technetium-99m bone scan. Hot uptake in the left ethmoid and both sphenoid sinuses is noted.

(Fig. 1A, B and  
 C). T1 (Fig. 5).  
 , T2  
 1 x 1 x 5 cm 가  
 가 (Fig. 3).  
 (Fig. 2A, B and C).



**Fig. 4.** Removed materials from left ethmoid and both sphenoidal sinuses show red color and soft consistency.



**Fig. 5.** This figure shows woven bone associated with a cellular fibrous stroma and a rather prominent vascularity (H & E, x100).

ethmoid forceps (Fig. 4), Diamond burr

4

5

## 고찰

가

3)

(17~70%),

(30~50%)

(3~32%) Albright syndrome

4)

Technetium 99 m

가

가

6)

가

7)

, V,

가

가

8)

(Pagetoid),

(sclerotic),

(cystic)

9)

56% 가 1

23%

가 21% 가

가 가<sup>10)</sup>

, T1

, T2

Gd - DTPA

70%

가 가

(Chinese letter) C (C - shape)

가

<sup>5)11)</sup>

<sup>12)</sup>

(A - V shunt)

가 <sup>13)</sup>

<sup>14)</sup>

가 Diamond

burr

가 가

<sup>15)</sup> 0.4~0.5%

<sup>16)</sup>

편 편

중심 단어 :

REFERENCES

- 1) Cho JH, Kim JM, Ro WY. *Three cases of fibrous dysplasia involving the paranasal sinuses. Korean J Otolaryngol 1999;42:1316-20.*
- 2) Lee KC, Park So, Lee YB, Yang JH. *A Case of Monostic Fibrous Dysplasia of the Frontal Sinus. Korean J Otolaryngol 1997;40:1031-5.*
- 3) Song KT, Kim SW, Choung WC, Kim KI. *A Case of Monostotic-Type Fibrous Dysplasia in the Sphenoid Sinus. Korean J Otolaryngol 1997;40:1495-500.*
- 4) Feldman MD, Rao VM, Lowry LD, Kelly M. *Fibrous dysplasia of paranasal sinuses. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 1986;95:222-5.*
- 5) Kiehn CL, Desprez JD, Harris AH. *Fibrous dysplasia of the facial bones. Am J Surg 1961;102:835-7.*
- 6) Becker GD, Ridolfi R, Ingber C. *Fibrous dysplasia confined to the ethmoid sinus. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 1983; 91:565-7.*
- 7) Nager GT, Kennedy DW, Kopstein E. *Fibrous dysplasia: a review of the disease and it's manifestations in the temporal bone. Ann Otol Rhino Laryngol 1982;91:1-52.*
- 8) Firat D, Stutzman L. *Fibrous dysplasia of the bone. Am J Med 1968;44:421-9.*
- 9) Fries JW. *The roentgen features of fibrous dysplasia of the skull and facial bones: a critical analysis of thirty nine pathologically proved cases. Am J Roent Rad Ther Nuc Med 1957;77:71-88.*
- 10) Sherman NH, Rao VM, Brennan RE, Edeiken J. *Fibrous dysplasia of the facial bones and mandible. Skeletal Radiol 1982;8:141-3.*
- 11) Daly BD, Chow CC, Cockam CS. *Unusual manifestation of craniofacial fibrous dysplasia:clinical, endocrinological, and computed tomographic features. Postgrad Med J 1994; 70:10-6.*
- 12) Samy LL, Girgis IH, Wasef SA. *Fibrous dysplasia in relation to the paranasal sinuses and the ear. J Laryngol Otol 1967;81:1357-71.*
- 13) Shapeero LG, Vanel D, Ackerman L. *Aggressive fibrous dysplasia of the maxillary sinus. Skeletal Radiol 1993;22: 563-8.*
- 14) Harrison DFN. *Osseous and fibro-osseous conditions affecting the craniofacial bones. Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol 1984;93: 199-203.*
- 15) Som P, Bergeron RT. *Head and Neck imaging. St Louis, Mosby-Year Book;1991. p.109.*
- 16) Gross CG, Montgomery WW. *Fibrous dysplasia of temporal bone. Arch Otolaryngol 1965;81:131-3.*