

이하선수술시 Frey 증후군의 예방을 위한 흉쇄유돌근피판의 효과

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Effect of Sternocleidomastoid Muscle Flap in the Prevention of Frey's Syndrome after Parotidectomy

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— ABSTRACT —

Frey's syndrome is symptom complex consisting of flushing, sweating around preauricular and cheek skin during mastication. It is also designated as gustatory sweating or auriculotemporal nerve syndrome. Postoperative Frey's syndrome may occur with varying degree of symptom severity and the incidence after parotidectomy is variable. Casler and Conley (1991) reported that 10% of post-parotidectomy patients complained of gustatory sweating, 30% of patients were aware of their symptoms after being asked for their symptoms and over 90% of patients showed positive starch-iodine test. Authors investigated the effect of superiorly based sternocleidomastoid muscle (SCM) flap for the prevention of Frey's syndrome and depression of retromandibular region after parotidectomy. Frey's syndrome was developed 18% in group using SCM flap and 56% in group without SCM flap. Seventeen out of forty cases (42.5%) with SCM flap showed good cosmetic results without retromandibular depression. (*J Clinical Otolaryngol* 2000;11:104-108)

KEY WORDS : Frey's syndrome · Sternocleidomastoid muscle flap.

서 론

Frey syndrome 1757

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Duphenix¹⁾가

1923

Frey²⁾가

(auriculotemporal ne -

rve)

me)

(auriculotemporal nerve syndro -

, Frey syndrome

. Frey syndrome

9 1932 Bassoe

Frey
 (gustatory sweating) 가
 (auriculotemporal nerve)
 (secretomotor fi-
 ber)
 (sweat gland)
 . Hanna Suen³⁾
 35 60%
 (superiorly based sternocleidomastoid muscle flap)
 가

대상 및 방법

1988 1 1997 12
 114 가 58
 . 22 , 36 , 21 78
 (63.7)
 (Fig. 1) 40
 18
 Frey

Frey
 1 Minor's st -
 archiodine test
 (Fig. 2 - a)
 2 - b)
 (Fig. 2 - c)
 (sialogogue)

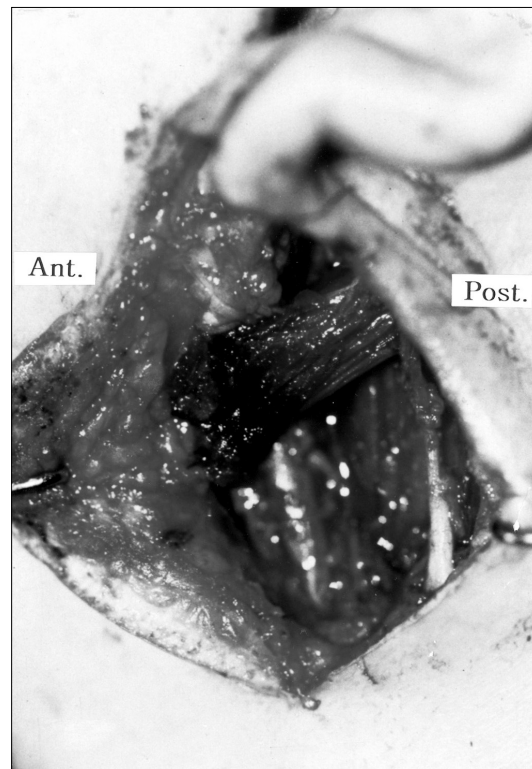


Fig. 1. Superiorly based sternocleidomastoid muscle flap rotated directly into parotidectomy defect (Left side).

가
 Chi - squared test
 (Logistic Regression)

결 과

Frey 18 10
 (56%)
 40 7 (18%)
 가 (p<0.005).
 Odds Ratio 0.2
 Frey 1/5
 (p=0.011).
 18

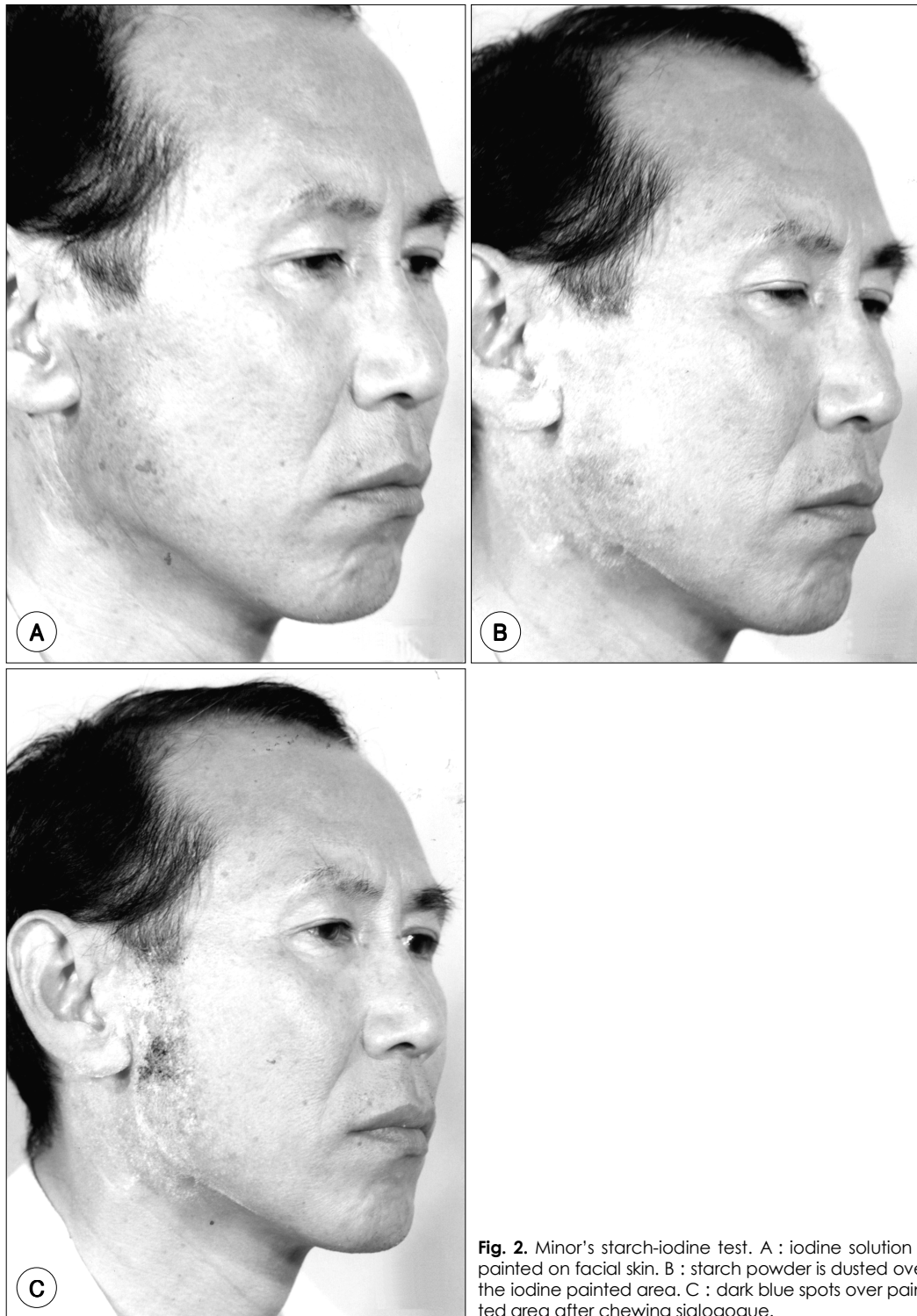


Fig. 2. Minor's starch-iodine test. A : iodine solution is painted on facial skin. B : starch powder is dusted over the iodine painted area. C : dark blue spots over painted area after chewing sialogogue.

Table 1. Factors influencing the development of Frey's syndrome using Logistic regression

	Odds ratio	p-value	95% confidential intervall
SCM flap(N = 58)	0.2	0.011	0.1 - 0.7
Age(N = 18)	0.7	0.559	0.2 - 2.6
Sex(N = 18)	2.2	0.242	0.6 - 8.7
Pathology(N = 18)	1.7	0.680	0.2 - 18.1

(p=0.926), (p=0.48), (p=0.632) Frey (Table 1).) 가 가

40 17 (42.5%)

고찰

Frey .²⁾⁸⁾ .⁹⁾ Botulinum toxin¹⁰⁾¹¹⁾ . (tympanic neurectomy),³⁾¹²⁾ .¹³⁾ (fas -
cia lata)⁹⁾ (dura)⁷⁾ , (intracranial neurolysis),⁶⁾ .¹³⁾ Frey 1974 Kornblut¹⁴⁾ 35 . Frey 35 . 1985 Rappaport Allison¹⁵⁾ superficial musculo -
poneurotic system(SMAS) Frey 4% .¹³⁾ 1991 Casler Conley¹³⁾ (secre - (brain stem) SMAS (plication) Frey
etomotor fiber)

Conley⁴⁾ Frey . Casler Co - 가 . Frey 10%, 가 30% 가 Minor's starch - iodine test . 奥田⁵⁾ 90% Frey 6 34%, 1 42% La - 奥田⁵⁾ 奥田⁵⁾ Inoue⁷⁾ 가 Ca - sler Conley⁴⁾ Frey . Frey 1974 Kornblut¹⁴⁾ 35 . Frey 35 . 1985 Rappaport Allison¹⁵⁾ superficial musculo -
poneurotic system(SMAS) Frey 4% .¹³⁾ 1991 Casler Conley¹³⁾ (secre - (brain stem) SMAS (plication) Frey
etomotor fiber)

가 Kornblut (masseter muscle)

16) 1968 Jost

(occipital) , (transverse cervical artery)

superior based flap inferior based flap

1/2 1/3

가

결 론

Frey

중심 단어 : Frey

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