

## 급성 접형동염에 의한 중두개와 경막외농양 1예

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A Case of Acute Sphenoid Sinusitis with Epidural  
Abscess of Middle Cranial Fossa

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## -ABSTRACT-

Despite improvements in antibiotic therapies and surgical techniques, sinusitis still carries a risk of serious and potentially fatal complications. Intracranial complications of paranasal sinusitis constitute true surgical and medical emergencies. We present a case of sphenoid sinusitis complicated with middle cranial fossa epidural abscess. The patient made a satisfactory recovery with endoscopic sinus drainage and antibiotic therapy without neurosurgical procedure. The diagnosis of intracranial complications of sinusitis requires a high index of suspicion and is confirmed by imaging studies. Treatment of intracranial infection should include not only appropriate antibiotic therapy but also surgical drainage of locular infection. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2004;15:277-281)

**KEY WORDS :** Sphenoid sinusitis · Epidural abscess.

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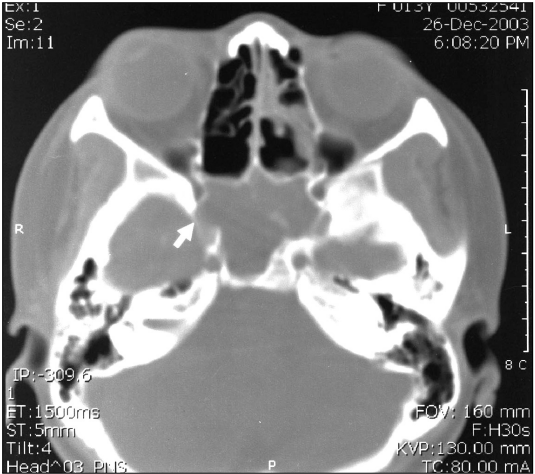
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**Fig. 1.** Preoperative MRI findings. A : Axial T2-weighted image shows sphenoid sinus filled with high signal intensity material. Same intensity is seen in anterior portion of right middle cranial fossa (arrow). B : Axial contrast-enhanced T1-weighted image shows irregular strong enhancement of mucosal lining of sphenoid sinus. Right middle cranial fossa lesion also shows irregular rim-enhancement along the dural lining (arrow). C : Coronal contrast-enhanced T1-weighted image shows contiguity of sphenoid sinusitis and epidural abscess (arrow).

39.3  
8,100/ $\mu$ l,  
77% ESR(50 mm/hr) CRP(114 mg/  
L) 가 amoxicillin -  
clavulanic acid(4.8 g/day) amikacin(500 mg/day)  
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T2 , T1  
1.3  $\times$  2.9  
cm (Fig. 1A, B and C).



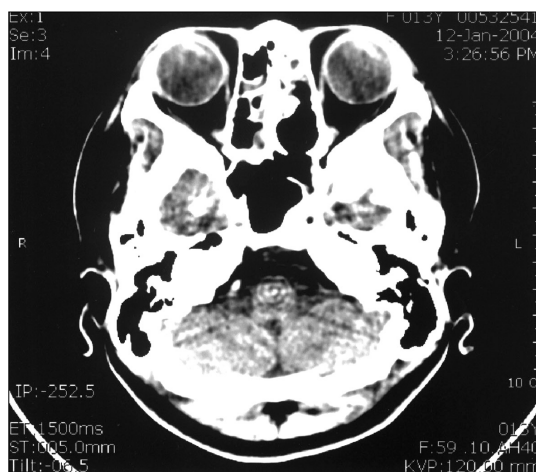
**Fig. 2.** Preoperative CT finding. Axial scan of bone window shows total opacification of sphenoid sinus and suspicious bony dehiscence of lateral wall of right sphenoid sinus (arrow).

CT  
(Fig. 2). cefotaxim(12 mg/day),  
amikacin(500 mg/day), clindamycin(2400 mg/day)

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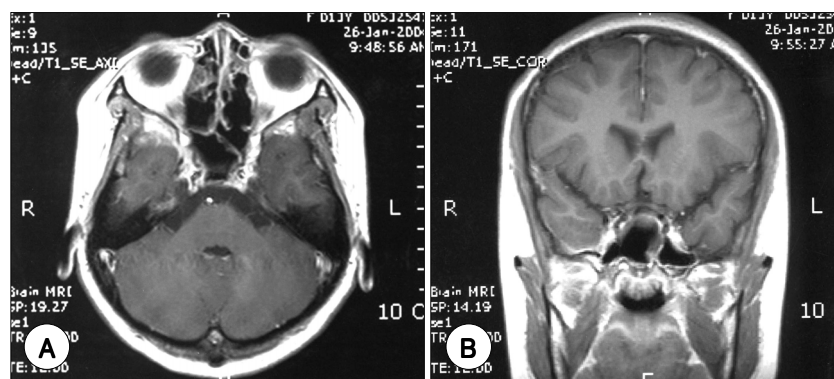
4900/ $\mu$ l, CRP 17.4 mg/L  
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 cefotaxim(12 g/day) van-  
 comycin(3.5 V/day)

7 CT  
 가 0.9 × 1.7 cm  
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 (Fig. 3)



**Fig. 3.** Postoperative CT finding. Well aerated sphenoid sinus is seen on axial scan of PNS CT. Epidural abscess of the right middle cranial fossa has disappeared.

**Fig. 4.** Postoperative MRI findings. Contrast-enhanced T1-weighted MRI shows complete resolution of the epidural abscess of right middle cranial fossa. A : Axial image. B : Coronal image.



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beta -  
lactamase  
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3)6) Fujii 10) 6)12) Fenton 13)  
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26%, 1)3)4)6)13) 13~74% 1)4)6)  
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Streptococcus species가 가 Streptococcus species 1)2)  
coagulase negative Staphylococcus가  
CT MRI  
가 가 . CT  
가 가 6) MRI  
가 CT  
가 가 ,

## 중심 단어 :

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