

경부의 낭성 종물의 임상적 고찰

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A Clinical Analysis of Cystic Neck Mass

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-ABSTRACT-

Background and Objectives : The cystic neck mass is easily found by physical examination and have numerous origin. The aim of this retrospective study was to evaluate the characteristics of cystic neck mass. **Materials and Methods** : Two hundred sixty-nine patients with cystic neck mass were reviewed during the period January 1985 to December 2003. The cystic neck mass in this series were classified as either midline or laterocervical region. Each patient underwent operation and histopathologic examination was performed. **Results** : The cystic neck mass of midline included the thyroglossal duct cyst (n=89), dermoid cyst (n=5), epidermoid cyst (n=5), and ranula (n=1). The most common cystic neck mass of laterocervical region was ranula (n=77), followed by branchial cleft cyst (n=49), lymphangioma (n=14), epidermoid cyst (n=7), and dermoid cyst (n=1). Most of the cystic lesions were found before the 3th decade (70%). There was no significant sexual difference (male 49%, female 51%). The most common presenting symptoms was palpable mass and the duration of symptoms less than 1 year was most common (63.6%). **Conclusions** : Two hundred sixty-nine patients with cystic neck mass were presented with respect to their clinical features. This study is helpful in understanding the characteristics of cervical cystic lesions. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2004;15:234-238)

KEY WORDS : Cysts · Head · Neck.

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(63.6%) 가 , 4~5 가 30 (11.2%), 5 26 (9.7%) (Table 4).

연구대상 및 방법

1985 1 2003 12 19 269

병소의 위치

(37.5%) 167 (61.3%) 101 가 89 (88.1%) , 5 (5%)

결 과

연령 및 성별 분포

, 10 20 가 64 (23.8%) 가 , 10 가 60 (22.3%) 가 (Table 1). 131 (48.7%) 138 (51.3%) (Table 2).

Table 2. Sex distribution

	Male	Female	Total
Thyroglossal duct cyst	58	38	96
Ranula	32	48	80
Branchial cleft cyst	21	28	49
Lymphatic malformation	7	7	14
Epidermoid cyst	6	6	12
Dermoid cyst	2	4	6
Others	5	7	12
Total (%)	131 (48.7)	138 (51.3)	269 (100)

원인별 분석

96 (35.7%) 가 , (ranula) 80 (29.7%), 49 (18.2%), 14 (5.2%), 12 (4.5%), 6 (2.2%) (Table 3).

Table 3. Incidence of cystic neck mass

	Number (%)
Thyroglossal duct cyst	96
Ranula	80
Branchial cleft cyst	49
Lymphatic malformation	14
Epidermoid cyst	12
Dermoid cyst	6
Others	12
Total (%)	269 (100)

이환기간

1 가 171

Table 1. Age distribution

	0 - 10	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	>60	Total
Thyroglossal duct cyst	28	20	18	10	11	5	4	96
Ranula	18	22	21	12	2	5		80
Branchial cleft cyst	5	14	13	8	7	1	1	49
Lymphatic malformation	2	1	6	5				14
Epidermoid cyst	4	2	3	1		2		12
Dermoid cyst	1	3	1		1			6
Others	2	2	2	3		1	2	12
Total (%)	60 (22.3)	64 (23.8)	64 (23.8)	39 (14.5)	21 (7.8)	14 (5.2)	7 (2.6)	269 (100)

Table 4. Duration of onset

	0 - 1 yr	1 - 2 yr	2 - 3 yr	3 - 4 yr	4 - 5 yr	>5 yr
Thyroglossal duct cyst	43	16	8	2	17	10
Ranula	69	4		1	1	5
Branchial cleft cyst	31	3	2	2	3	8
Lymphatic malformation	13				1	
Epidermoid cyst	6	1	1		3	1
Dermoid cyst	2	1			2	1
Others	7		1		3	1
Total (%)	171 (63.6)	25 (9.3)	12 (4.5)	5 (1.7)	30 (11.2)	26 (9.7)

Table 5. Positions of the lesions

	Midline	Rt	Lt	Others	Total
Thyroglossal duct cyst	69	3	4		76
fistula	20				20
Ranula	1	41	36	2	80
Branchial cleft cyst		19	30		49
Lymphatic malformation		6	8		14
Epidermoid cyst	5	4	3		12
Dermoid cyst	5	1			6
Others	1	4	6	1	12
Total (%)	101 (37.5)	78 (29)	87 (32.3)	3 (1.1)	269 (100)

Table 6. Relation of thyroglossal duct and hyoid bone

Location	Cases (%)
Above the hyoid	23 (24)
Penetrated the hyoid	0
Below the hyoid	73 (76)
Total (%)	96 (100)

Table 7. Classification of the branchial cleft cyst

Type	Cases
I	5
II	40
III	3
IV	1
Total	49

가 77 (46.1%), 49 (29.3%), 14 (8.3%), 7 (4.2%) (Table 5).

새생낭종의 분류
49 40 (82%)가 2, 5 (10%) 1, 3 (6%) 3, 1 (2%) 4 (Table 7).

감상설관과 설골과의 관계

96 가 73 (76%) 가, 23 (24%) (Table 6). 76 (79%) (fistula) 가 20 (21%) (Table 5).

고 찰

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 (lymphatic malformation)

2 가
 20 가 6 가
 가

15)
 결론
 1983 2003 19
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중심 단어 :

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