

Fig. 1. 유소아 후두의 관찰. 환아가 움직이지 못하도록 하고 경부를 신전시킨 후 내경이 작은 90° 내시경을 이용하여 머리 윗쪽에서 관찰하면 쉽게 후두를 관찰할 수 있다.

(Congenital subglottic stenosis)

4.5 5.5 mm , 3.5 mm .  
4 mm

가 (laryngomalacia) , (recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis)

(membranous type)  
(cartilaginous type) <sup>5)6)</sup>

가 2 3 mm <sup>7)</sup>

(stridor)

(congenital laryngeal web)  
5% <sup>3)</sup> 75%가  
15%, 10%가

(croup)  
가 3 <sup>8)</sup>

가

(congenital interarytenoid fixation)  
4)

2

가

(laryngofissure approach)  
glottic keel  
가

croup tent cool mist racemic epinephrine

가

(follow-up) "wait-and-see policy"

가

후천적 후두협착(Acquired laryngeal stenosis)

Table 1. 소아에서의 기관내삽관 및 기관절개튜브의 크기

(ID)	
< 1500 g	2.5
1500 - 2000 g	3.0
0 - 6	3.0 - 3.5
6 - 12	3.5 - 4.5
> 1	Age/4 + 4

(External laryngeal trauma)

가

(anterior neck trauma) (blunt tracheal fracture) (laryngeal framework fracture)

가 20 cmH<sub>2</sub>O 가 (air leak)

Table 1 (shearing motion)

가

(Internal laryngeal trauma)

가 가

<sup>13)</sup>

(Endotracheal tube injury)

(nasogastric tube) 가 (pressure necrosis)

가

가 가

90%가

<sup>9)</sup>

가 가

0.9 8.3%

가

<sup>10)</sup>

가

<sup>11)</sup>

pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium

(cricothyroid membrane)

areolar tissue

loose (cricothyroidotomy)

(high tracheostomy)

가

가

<sup>14)15)</sup>

(anterior commissure)

<sup>12)</sup>

가

(anterior glottic web)

2

(laryngotracheal stenosis)

가

방사선학적 검사

가  
(tracheal

가

fenestration)

(lateral soft tissue radiograph) 가

(anteroposterior high-

kilovoltage technique)

가

가

가

2

stoma closure

### 후두협착의 진단

내시경적 검사

임상양상

(rigid endosc-

opy)

가

2 4

가

(feeding)

치 료

(biphasic stri-

dor),

(air hunger),

가

(aphonia),

3



가 1 : 100,000  
 가 1%  
 (airway support)  
 가 Co-  
 tton - Lorenz stent가 가  
 가 (autogenous costal cartilage)  
 - (hyoid - sternohyoid my-  
 osseous flap)  
 가  
 3-0 Prolene stay sut-  
 ure 가 retractor (Fig. 2).  
 7  
 가  
 5

Combined laryngofissure and posterior cricoid di-  
 vision

(laryngofissure)  
 posterior cricoid lamina 가 가  
 Rethi 가 22)  
 가 23)  
 free th-  
 yroid cartilage graft composite nasal cartilage  
 graft, composite auricular cartilage  
 가 Vascularized hyoid interpo-  
 sition 가

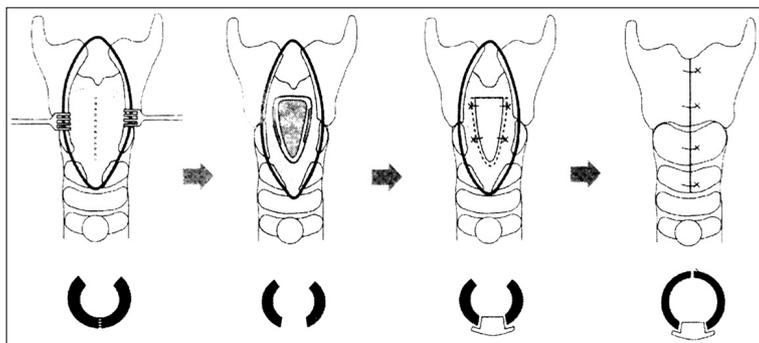


Fig. 2. Combined laryngofissure and posterior cricoid division.

:  
 가  
 가  
 Autogenous costal cartilage reconstruction  
 3 cm  
 graft가  
 epidermal  
 가  
 7 8 (stent)  
 가  
 (boat - shaped) .<sup>24)</sup> 가 가  
 flange  
 가  
 가 가  
 is - 가  
 related subglottic shelves,  
 가 posterior cricoid lamina가  
 posterior glottic/subglottic cartilage  
 graft 가  
 epidermal graft  
 가 가  
 . finger cots, (endotrach -  
 eal tube), Montgomery laryngeal stent T - tube,  
 silastic sheet roll, Aboulker prosthesis  
 가 Aboulker stent  
 가 Cotton - Lorenz stent가  
 . Cotton - Lorenz stent 가 120  
 mm  
 epidermal graft highly polished Teflon  
 epidermal graft  
 가



:  
 aryngotomy approach) 가  
 가 (vallecula)  
 가  
 2 3  
 keel soft finger cot  
 (Posttraumatic stenosis)  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 (petiole)  
 keel 3  
 가  
 (laryngotracheal transection)  
 (aryepiglottic fold), 가  
 가  
 가 5  
 wire  
 가  
 가 2 6  
 가 (acute transglottic injury)  
 mass  
 effect (midline thyrotomy)  
 6 가  
 가  
 가 (denervation atrophy)  
 (transhyoid ph -

(cricoarytenoid joint dislocation)  
가

중심 단어 :

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