

## 선천성 중이 진주종의 육안적 소견을 중심으로 본 임상적 분석

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### Congenital Middle Ear Cholesteatoma : A Clinical and Gross Pathological Review

Keehyun Park, MD, Hae-Dong Yang, MD, Young-Myoung Chun, MD and Hong-Joon Park, MD

Department of Otolaryngology, Ajou University School of Medicine, Suwon, Korea

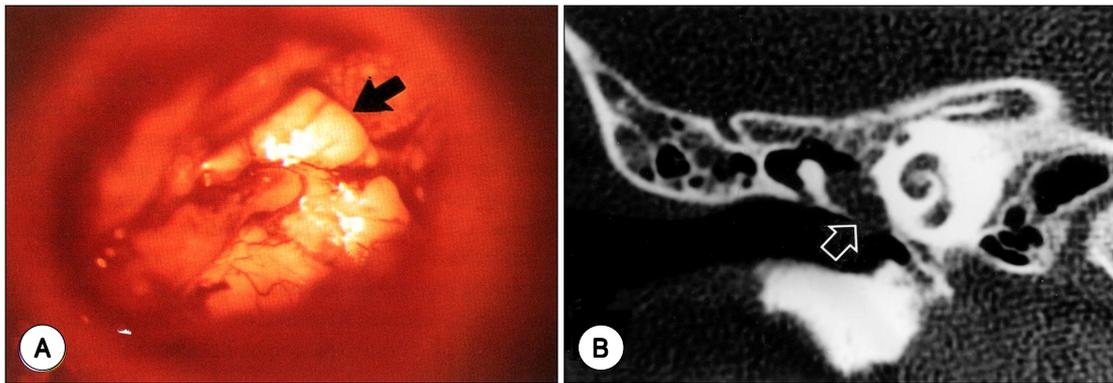
#### – ABSTRACT –

**Background and Objectives :** Gross-pathologically, there are two types of congenital middle ear cholesteatoma : a closed keratotic cyst and an open matrix. This study aimed to analyze clinical characteristics of each pathologic type of congenital cholesteatoma and to facilitate better understanding of its pathogenesis. **Materials and Method :** We reviewed retrospectively 21 patients seen in the past 6 years between May 1994 to April 2000 who were diagnosed as congenital middle ear cholesteatoma under its definite criteria. This study was done by analyzing the patients' history, drum finding, temporal bone CT finding, operative finding and pathologic finding. **Results :** The open type congenital cholesteatoma which usually originated from posterosuperior quadrant of the mesotympanum showed higher degree of hearing loss and more frequent unusual presentation, and detected at an older age than the closed type congenital cholesteatoma. **Conclusion :** The pathogenesis of open type congenital cholesteatoma may be different from that of closed type congenital cholesteatoma. (*J Clinical Otolaryngol* 2000;11:249-255)

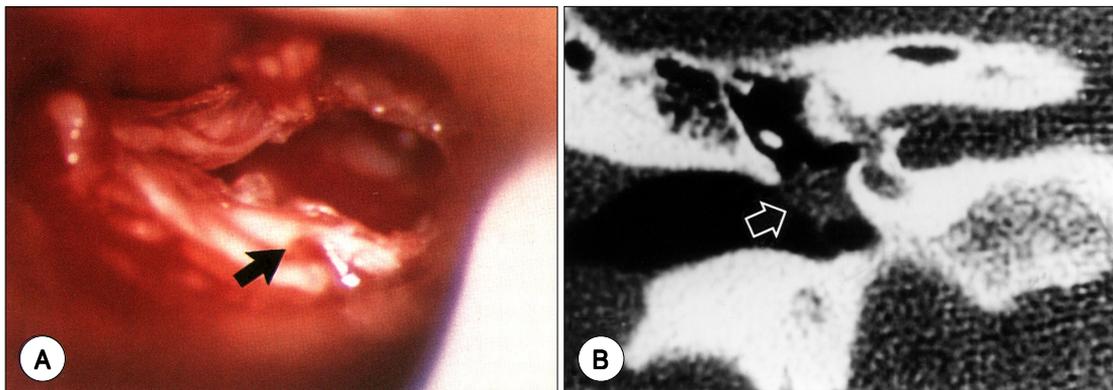
**KEY WORDS :** Open type congenital cholesteatoma · Closed type congenital cholesteatoma · Pathogenesis.

서	론	20	가
		1-6)	
		7-10)	
	2 5%		가
		가	Aimi <sup>8)</sup> 가
			(lack of tympanic ring theory)
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가 Michaels <sup>10)</sup> (epid-ermoid formation theory)	가	가
33		
Aimi, Michaels	재료 및 방법	
McGill <sup>4)</sup> (closed cystic type)	1994 5	2000 4 6
(open infiltrative type) 가		21
Soderberg <sup>11)</sup> (open type)		Derlacki Clemis <sup>12)</sup>



**Fig. 1.** Closed type congenital middle ear cholesteatoma. A : Operative finding : Whitish cholesteatoma (arrow) is seen just anterior to malleus handle. B : Temporal bone CT coronal view : Cyst-like soft tissue mass (arrow) is seen at anterior mesotympanum.



**Fig. 2.** Open type congenital middle ear cholesteatoma. A : Operative finding : Diffuse cholesteatoma mass (arrow) is seen posterior to malleus handle. B : Temporal bone CT coronal view : Irregular shaped soft tissue mass (arrow) is seen at posterior mesotympanum.

Levenson<sup>13)</sup> 4 36  
 15.6 14 7 가 (Table 4),  
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 (closed type) (open 가 2 (Fig. 3),  
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 (Fig. 1) 9  
 (Fig. 2) 6 (tympanotomy approach)  
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 21 9 , 12 (Table 5).  
 18.8 (10 34 ) 11.4 (4  
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 9 7  
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 35 dB  
 가 3 ,  
 가 9 51 dB

**Table 1.** Types and age of patients with congenital cholesteatoma

Case	Age (range)
Closed type	9 11.4 ( 4 - 36) years
Open type	12 18.8 (10 - 34) years
Total	21 15.6 ( 4 - 36) years

(Table 3).

(Table 4),  
 가 2

가 2 (Fig. 3),  
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 6 (tympanotomy approach)  
 12 8  
 (mastoidectomy approach)

(Table 5).

2 , 1  
 3 가 .

**Table 2.** Site of congenital cholesteatoma (cases)

	ASQ	PSQ	Total
Closed type	7*	2 <sup>†</sup>	9
Open type	1 <sup>‡</sup>	11 <sup>§</sup>	12
Total	8	13	21

ASQ : Anterosuperior quadrant of mesotympanum  
 PSQ : Posterosuperior quadrant of mesotympanum  
 \* : including 2 cases filling whole mesotympanum  
 † : including 1 case extending to aditus ad antrum  
 ‡ : including 1 case extending to epitympanum  
 § : including 2 cases extending to aditus ad antrum

**Table 3.** Degree of hearing loss of patients with congenital cholesteatoma

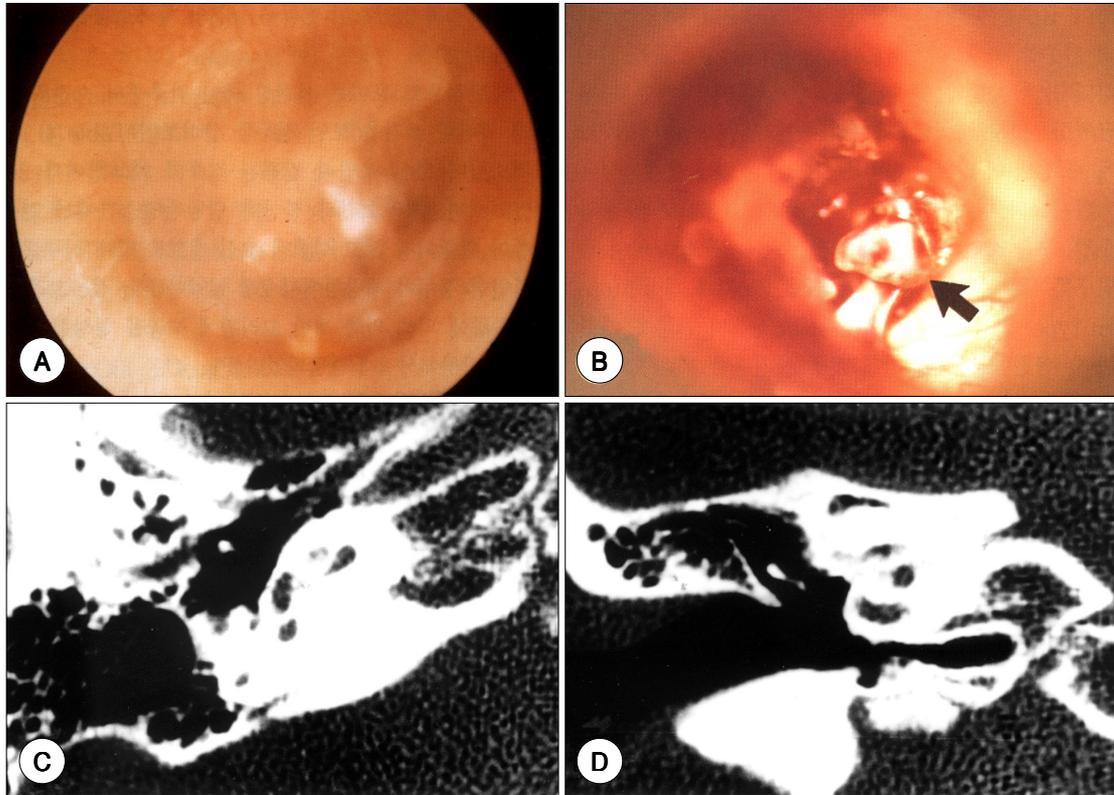
	26 dB	27 - 40 dB	> 40 dB	Mean (range)
Closed type	2*	4*	3*	35 (10 - 55)dB
Open type	0*	3*	9*	51 (30 - 70)dB

\* : cases

**Table 4.** Unusual presentations of patients with congenital cholesteatoma (cases)

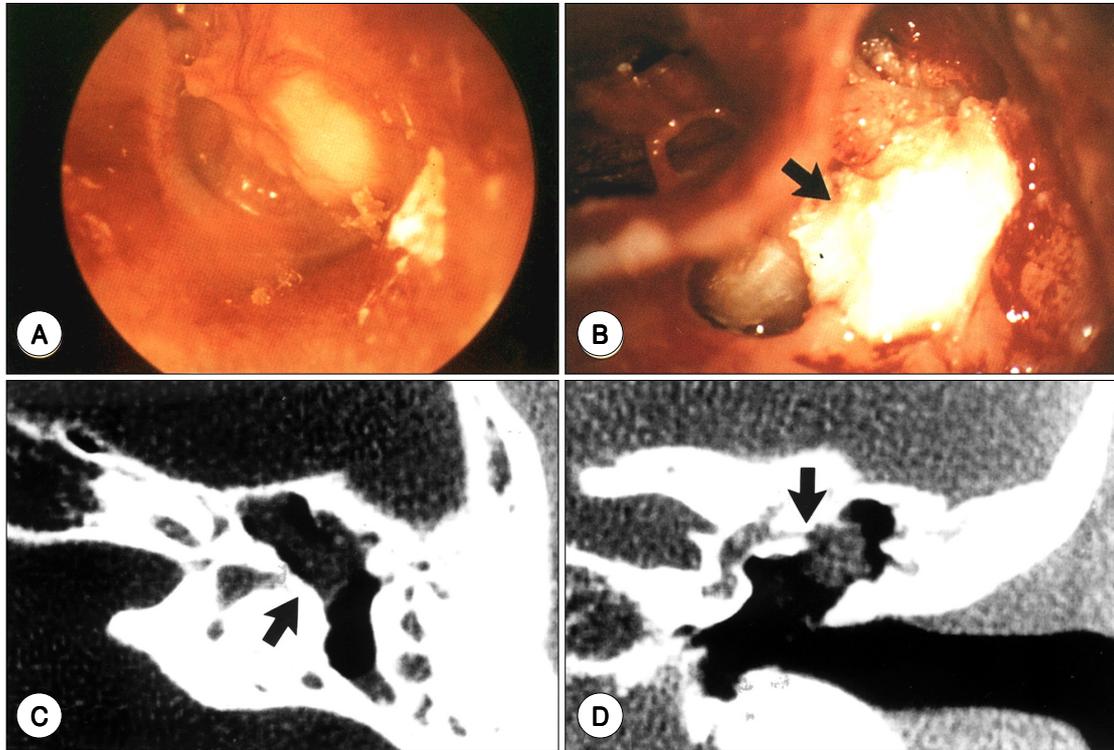
	Closed type	Open type
No hearing loss	2	0
No mass behind intact drum	0	2
Present lateral SC fistula	0	3

SC : semicircular canal



**Fig. 3.** The first case of unusual presentation : no mass behind intact drum. A : Myringoscopic finding : The eardrum appears normal. B : Operative finding : Small whitish diffuse type cholesteatoma (arrow) is noted around the incudostapedial joint. C : Temporal bone CT axial view : No abnormal mass is seen. D : Temporal bone CT coronal view : No abnormal mass is seen.

고찰	가	(tympnic isthmus)
(Sade ) <sup>7)</sup>	(Aimi) <sup>8)</sup>	(tympnic ring)
(Northrop ) <sup>9)</sup>	(Michaels ) <sup>10)</sup>	10
가	1 2	16
Sade <sup>7)</sup>		
40%		Aimi
Aimi <sup>8)</sup>	가 1 2	Northrop <sup>9)</sup>



**Fig. 4.** The second case of unusual presentation : present lateral semicircular fistula. A : Myringoscopic finding : Whitish mass is seen at posterosuperior quadrant of the drum. B : Operative finding : Diffuse type cholesteatoma (arrow) is observed at mastoid antrum during intact canal wall mastoidectomy. C : Temporal bone CT axial view : Lateral semicircular canal fistula (arrow) with diffuse type cholesteatoma mass is seen. D : Temporal bone CT coronal view : Diffuse type soft tissue density is seen at attic area and erodes the lateral end of the lateral semicircular canal (arrow).

**Table 5.** Surgery of patients with congenital cholesteatoma(cases)

	Closed type	Open type
Tympanotomy	6	4
Mastoidectomy	3	8

(foreign body reac-  
tion)

Michaels<sup>10)</sup>

33

Friedberg<sup>3)</sup>

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imitive mesenchyme)

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 eory) Aimi <sup>8)</sup> (lack of tympanic ring  
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 . Soderberg <sup>11)</sup> 가 가  
 3 가  
 Michaels <sup>15)</sup>  
 . , (flat type)  
 (epidermoid formation) 가  
 (primitive mesenchyme) 가

## 결 론

가

중심 단어 :

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