

후두 마비의 원인과 진단

정 성 민

Etiology and Diagnosis of Vocal Fold Paralysis

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서 론

Hippocrates가

가

(aspiration)

1

Galen

.¹⁾

가

,

,

,

.2)

가

,

,

,

.

가

,

,

.

가

가

.

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,

.

가가

가

후두근 지배 신경의 해부

가

(recurrent laryngeal nerve, RLN)

(superior laryngeal nerve, SLN)

cortico-

bulbar fiber

sule

,

가 internal cap-

sule (nucleus ambiguus)

(relay station)

nucleus

(,)

(jugular ganglion)

nglion)

gular foramen)

(nodose ga-

nglion)

(ju-

nodose

SLN

SLN

(internal branch)

: , 158 - 710

911 - 1

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(external branch) (th - 가 ,
 yrohyoid membrane) 가
 (cricothy - (Fig. 1).
 roid muscle)
 (inferior laryngeal nerve)
 (carotid sheath)
 가 . RLN (aortic
 arch) , (subclavian artery) 가
 가 (trache - 가
 oesophageal groove)
 가
 RLN 4 (thyro - 90% RLN
 arytenoid muscle), (lateral crico -
 arytenoid muscle), (posterior crico -
 arytenoid muscle), (interarytenoid muscle)
 RLN 4
 (gl -
 RLN ottic incompetence)

후두 마비의 병태생리

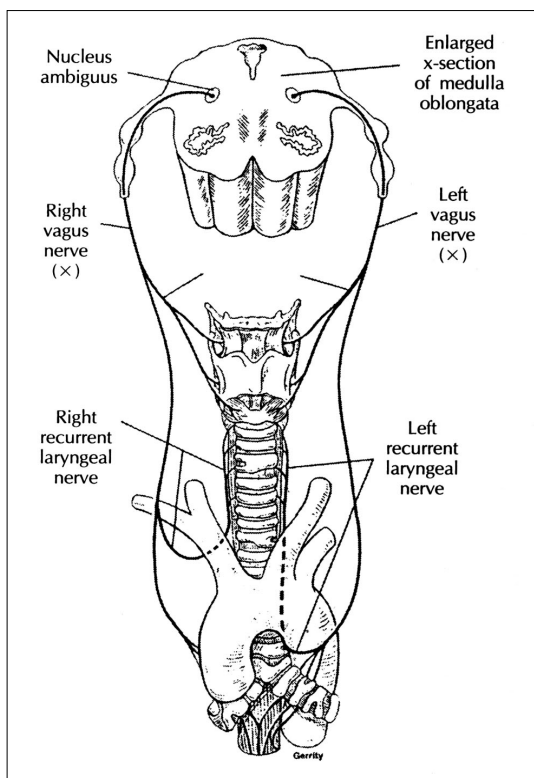


Fig. 1. Course of left and right vagus nerve.

가 , 가
 가
 (aspiration pneumonia)
 가 가 가
 가
 4 5
 RLN RLN
 . RLN 4 : 1
 (synkinesis)
 가
 1)(Fig. 2). (median posi -
 tion) (paramedian position), (in -
 termediate position), (quiet position), (full
 abduction) 3.5
 mm, 7mm, 13.5 mm, 19 mm

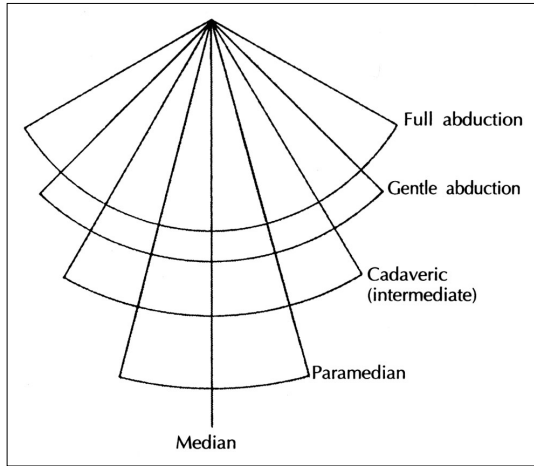


Fig. 2. Diagram to illustrate positions assumed by the vocal cords in health and disease.

가
 4) RLN
 SLN가
 가
 RLN가
 가

후두 마비의 병변 위치에 따른 분류

10%, 90%

중추성 마비

(cortical paralysis)
 (cerebral concussion),
 (congenital cerebral palsy),
 (diffuse cerebral arteriosclerosis)

(corticobulbar paralysis)
 (basilar artery insufficiency)

(bulbar paralysis)
 nucleus ambiguus
 (bulbar polio),
 (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis),
 (syringomyelia), (multiple sclerosis),
 nucleus ambiguus
 가

말초성 마비

(high vagal paralysis)
 nodose ganglion SLN가
 nodose ganglion SLN
 RLN 가
 (lymphadenopathy),
 SLN가

(low vagal paralysis)
 Nodose ganglion SLN가
 RLN

가 SLN가

SLN paralysis

(carotid endarterectomy)
 가
 가

가

후두 마비의 원인

선천성 원인

10%

(stridor)

후천적 원인

가

가

(meningomyelocele),

, Arnold - Chiari malformation,

2)5)6)

가 (50%), (20%), (10%)

가

, vagal, jugular, carotid body (paragnaglioma),

가

Arnold - Chiari malformation (foramen magnum)

가

가

(pharyngeal pouch) (mediastinoscopy),

6 8

가

. 20%

20%

6 9

(tra -

95%

cheoesophageal fistula repair)

:
 . SLN (sensory internal branch)
 가 SLN RLN 가
 (pharyngeal stage)가
 가
 , Parkinson's disease, (mul-
 tiple sclerosis), syringobulbia, 가
 (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis), 가가
 vin-
 blastine 가
 (subclavian vein) ,
 (myasthenia gravis), 가
 이학적 소견
 10 50% , 70 90 teles-
 7) cope, (flexible fiberoptic laryngos-
 가 cope) telescope
 telescope

후두 마비의 진단

병력 청취 가 가 CCD camera
 가 가
 RLN 가
 RLN 가 가

진단적 검사

()

(esophagogram)

, ESR

(aerodynamic study)

(maximum phonation time)

가

14.8 , 12.1

(phonation quotient)

(vital capacity)

(panendos -
copic examination)

(direct laryngoscopy),
copy), (esophagoscopy)

(bronchos -
copy)

(cricoarytenoid joint)

suction tip spatula

RLN

가

가

(stroboscopy)

가

가

가

a) , b)

, c)

, d) , e)

가 , f) 가

, g) (pyriform sinus)

(Fig. 3).

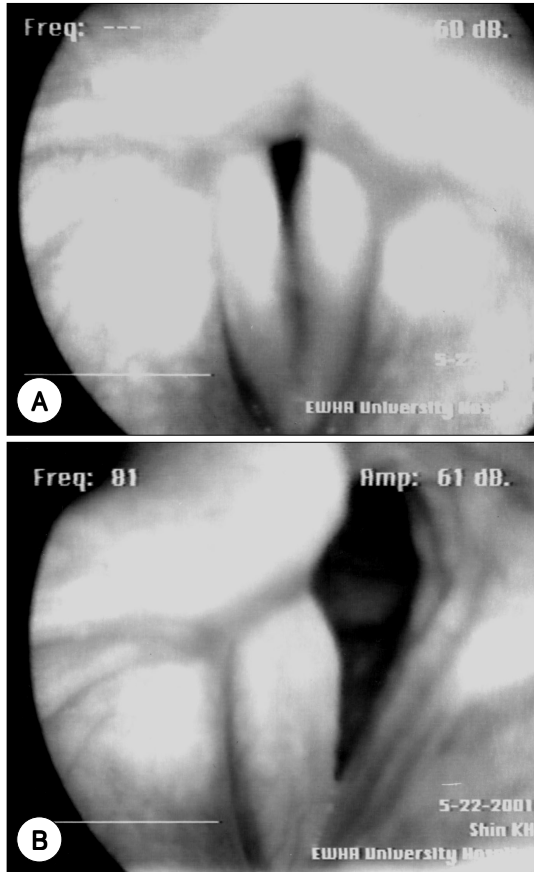


Fig. 3. Stroboscopic finding of right vocal fold paralysis (A : phonation, B : inspiration).

가 가 .
 가 .
 가
 , RLN
 가 SLN²⁾
 (acoustic study) 가
 (sound spectrography) 3가

:
 (, ,)
 ,
 , (per -
 tubation of intensity)
 가
 가
 (laryngeal electromyography, LEMG)
 (laryngeal evoked electromyography, LEEMG)
 ,
 ,
 가
 ,
 botulinum toxin
 가 .
 , monitor oscilloscope,
 ,
 Nicolet Viking System(Nicolet, Madison, WI),
 Dantec Counterpoint(Denmark)
 (surface electrode) (needle electrode)
 (mo -
 nopolar needle electrode)
 (bipo -
 lar concentric needle electrode) 가
 , 가
 (denervation) 가

(positive sharp wave)가

SLN

RLN

가

가

0.5 cm

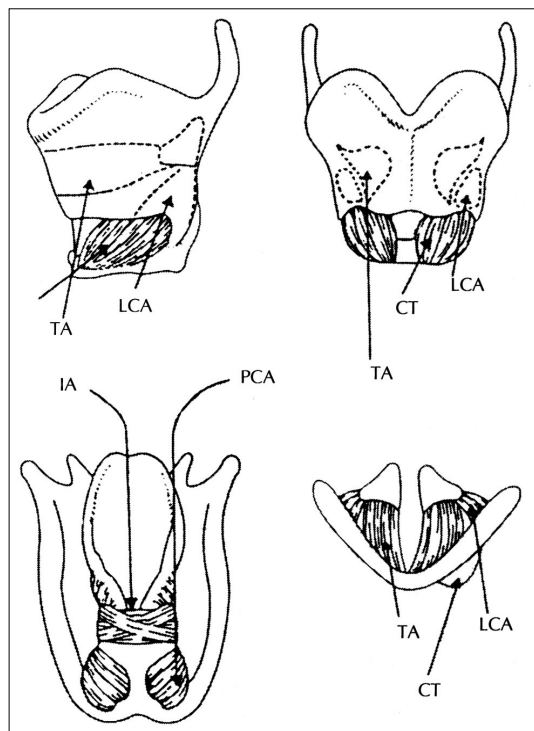
가

(Fig. 4).

5 mm

가 2 cm

1 cm



가

가

가

가

가

가

가

Fig. 4. Direction for insertion of needle electrode into thyroarytenoid (TA), cricothyroid (CT), lateral cricoarytenoid (LCA), interarytenoid (IA), posterior arytenoid (PCA) muscles.

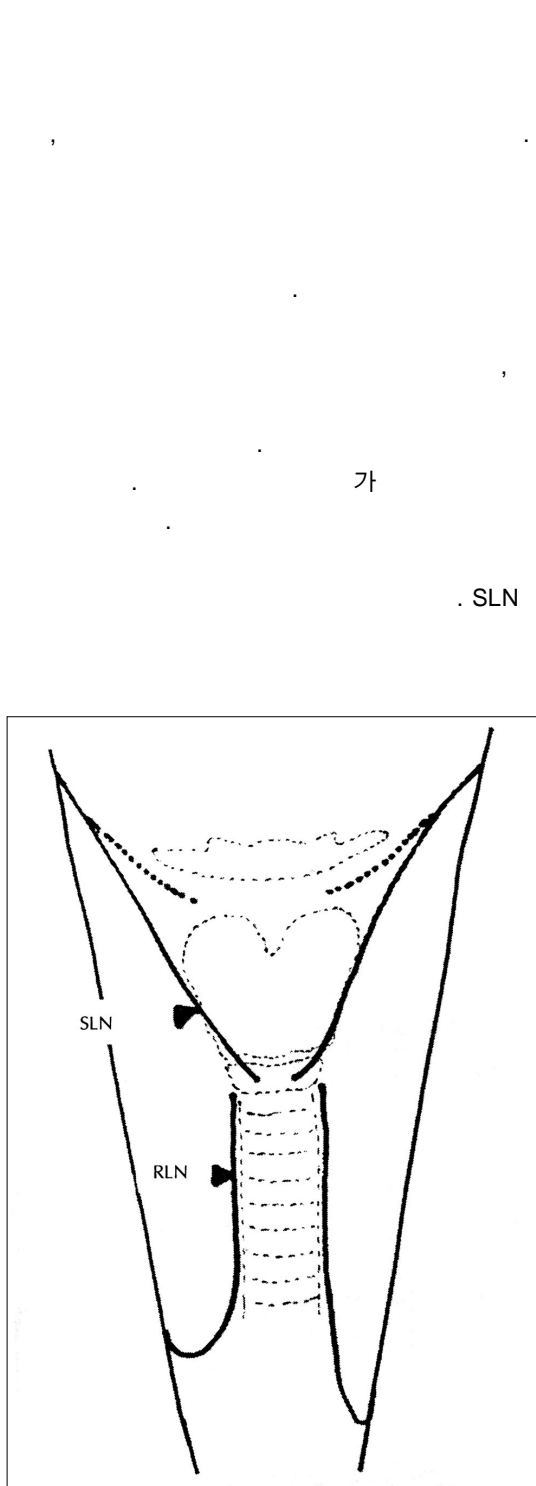


Fig. 5. Sites of stimulation to superior laryngeal nerve (SLN) and recurrent laryngeal nerve (RLN).

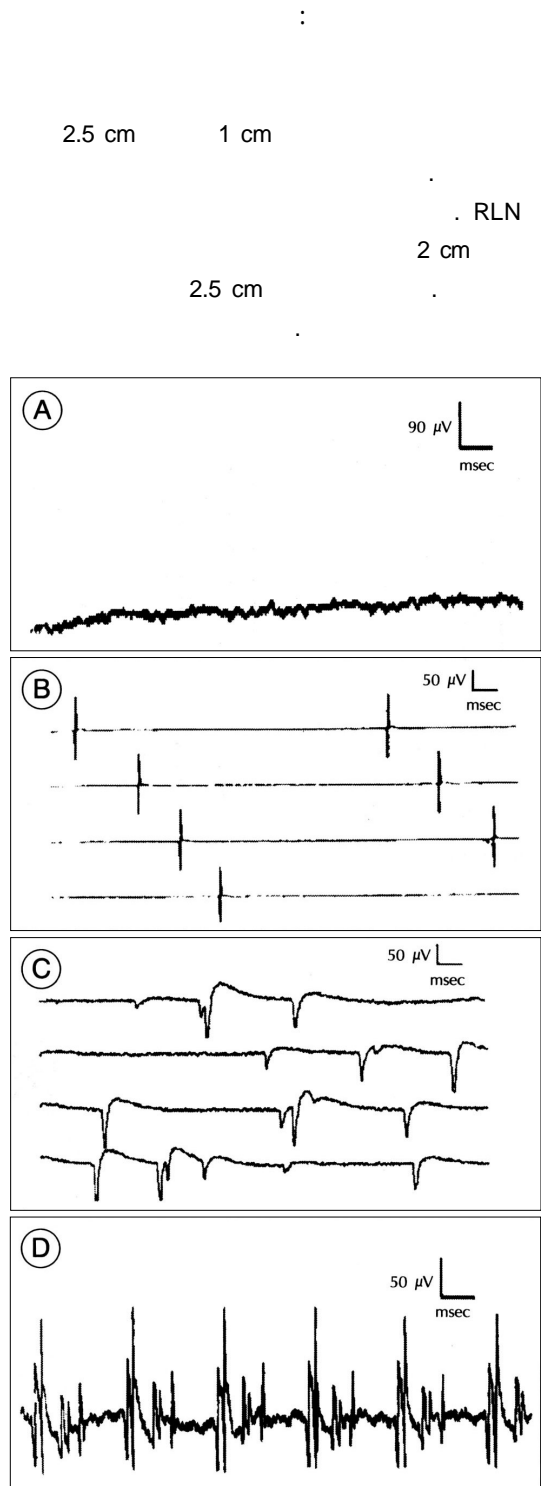


Fig. 6. Spontaneous activities. A : muscle at rest, B : fibrillation potential, C : positive sharp wave, D : complex repetitive discharge.

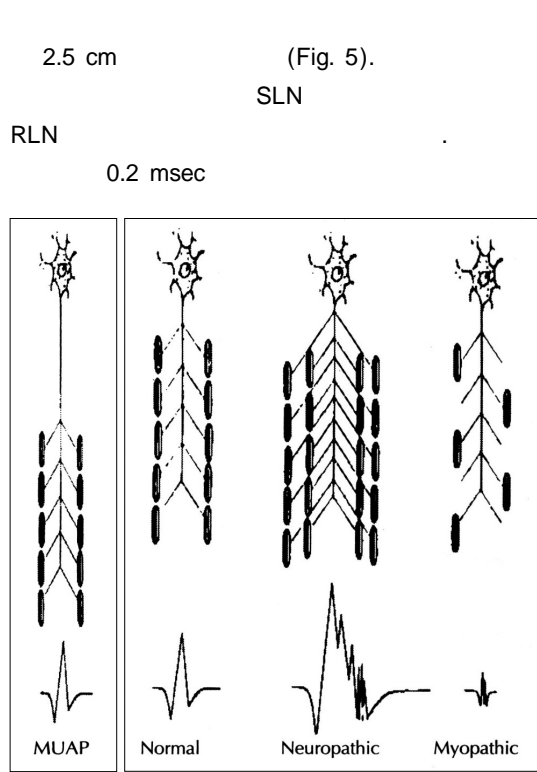


Fig. 7. Morphology of MUAPs.

5 10 mA 10 mA

(spontaneous activity)
(motor unit action potentials, MUAPs)
(voluntary MUAPs) (re-cruitment)
(at rest) (fibrillation potential), (complex repetitive discharges)
(Fig. 6).
(voluntary contraction)
가 (polyphasic)
(Fig. 7).
가 (motor unit)가
(interference pattern)
(Fig. 8).
Peak Woo

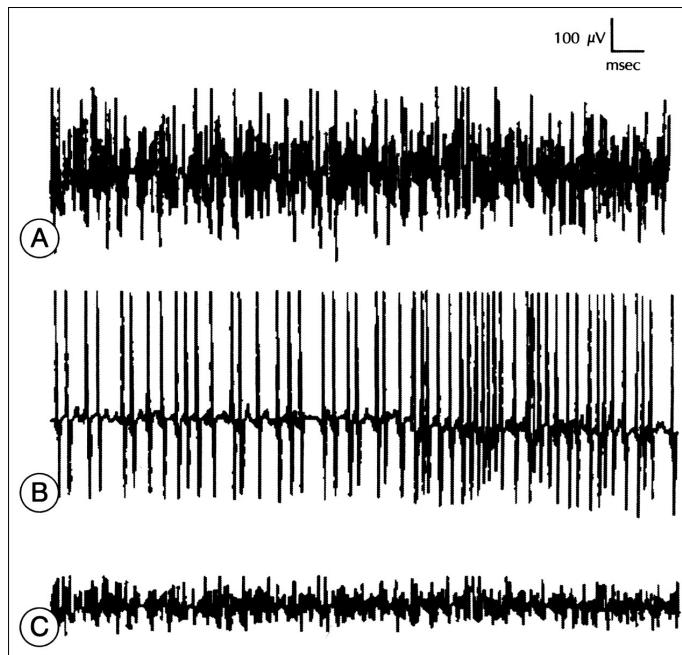


Fig. 8. Interference patterns. A : normal, B : neuropathic, C : myopathic.

nerve potentials)가
 (electrical silence)가
 가 (medialization
 thyroplasty) (arytenoid addu-
 ction)
 (giant polyphasic potentials)가
 6 3
 17)
 8 14
 가 2 4 가
 (reinnervation)가
 6 8 (small and highly
 polyphasic potentials)가 1 1.5
 (giant MUAPs)가
 가
 가
 가

중심 단어 :

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