

부비동 모형에서 하비갑개의 구조적 변화와 비중격의 천공이 상악동 환기에 미치는 효과

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The Effects of the Structural Changes of Inferior Turbinate and Septal Perforation on Maxillary Sinus Ventilation in Model Experiment

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—ABSTRACT—

Background and Objectives : Inferior turbinectomy has been known to have the possibility of inducing sinusitis. The perforation on septum occurs mostly by septal surgery, and its effect on the ventilation of sinus has not been known. The aim of this study is to measure the changes of maxillary sinus ventilation in conditions of inferior turbinate hypertrophy, inferior turbinectomy or septal perforation. **Materials and Methods** : From a healthy volunteer with no evidence of sinonasal pathology, one millimeter-thickness axial images of computed tomogram of paranasal sinuses were obtained. Margins between soft tissue and air density in each images were expressed with lines using computer programs, and one millimeter-thickness acrylic plates were cut according to these lines with computerized laser cutting system. They were attached sequentially to make a complete model. The conditions of inferior turbinectomy or septal perforation were expressed with a drill, and the hypertrophy of inferior turbinates was made with silicone. It was fitted with pressure sensors in left nasal cavity, maxillary, sphenoid and frontal sinuses, and with a sensor for oxygen concentration in left maxillary sinus. The pressure changes of each sinonasal cavities and the changes of the oxygen concentration in left maxillary sinus were measured during respiration with 600 milliliter tidal volume and at the rate of 15 times per minute. **Results** : The alternation of positive and negative pressures was observed according to respiration in the sinonasal cavities. The differences between highest and lowest pressures were increased in the model representing inferior turbinate hypertrophy, and diminished in the models representing inferior turbinectomy and septal perforation. And the times required for the decrease in oxygen concentration were increased in the models of inferior turbinectomy and septal perforation. **Conclusion** : Extensive resection of inferior turbinate causes the decrease of maxillary sinus ventilation, and it is strongly suggested that septal perforation can reduce the sinus ventilation. This model study is helpful in understanding the influences of the structural changes in sinonasal cavities upon the ventilation of sinuses. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2003;14:92-99)

KEY WORDS : Paranasal sinus · Ventilation · Model · Inferior turbinectomy · Septal perforation.

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 (mucociliary
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 .¹⁾ **대상 및 방법**
 가 ,²⁾ **모형의 제작**
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 Autocad R13(Autodesk Inc., California)
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 (NHBM, Hankwang Inc., Korea) 1
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 (Fig. 1).
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 , 가 50%, 100%
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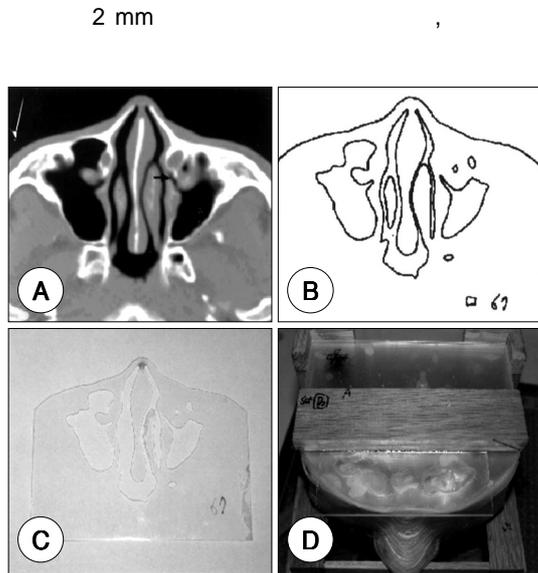


Fig. 1. Process of construction for the sinonasal model. A : Axial image of the paranasal sinus CT at the level of natural ostium (arrow) of maxillary sinus. B : Marginal line between soft tissue and air density area of A. C : An one millimeter-thickness acrylic plate cut with laser beam according to the line of B. D : Acrylic plates attached each other sequentially with acrylic resin.

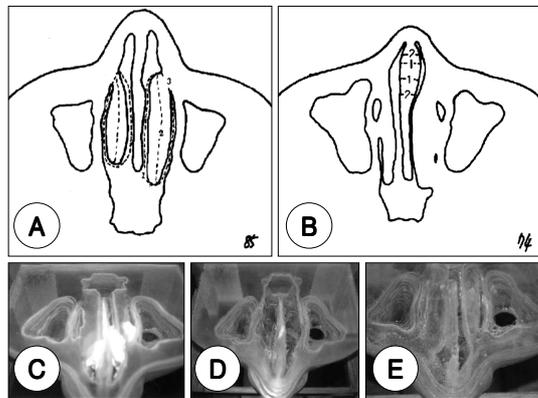


Fig. 2. Expression of hypertrophy of both inferior turbinates, half and total volumetric resection of both inferior turbinates, and 5 mm and 15 mm perforation of septum. A : Dashed line 1 represents the hypertrophied both inferior turbinates. Dashed line 2 and 3 represent the half and totally resected both inferior turbinates, respectively. B : Dashed line 1 and 2 represents the 5 mm and 15 mm perforation of the nasal septum, respectively. C : Silicone attached to both inferior turbinates to express hypertrophy of the inferior turbinate. D : Totally resected both inferior turbinates with a drill. E : Septal perforation cut with a drill.

가 (Deltran disposable pressure transducer, Utah medical products Inc., Utah)

15.8 mm (Class R - 17Med, Teledyne Analytical Instruments, California) (corrugated tube)

(Fig. 3).

비강과 부비동의 압력 측정

(corrugated tube) 1 600 mL 가 15 가 20 가

3

Bridge - Amp(Sarotech, Korea) (P400, Sarotech, Korea)

(PhysioLab version 2.0, Korea)

상악동 환기의 측정

(MiniOX I oxygen analyzer, MSA medical products, Pittsburgh)

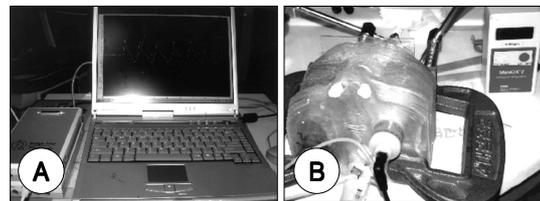


Fig. 3. Equipments for measurement of pressure in the nasal cavity, maxillary, frontal, and sphenoid sinus (A) and oxygen concentration in the maxillary sinus (B).

가 , (Fig. 3).

100% , 1

99% , 1

가 90%

가 25%

가 100% , 가 21%

(1/2)^t , 1 100 0.1 , 21+79

20 (T_{1/2})

통계 분석

5 mm

5 mm 15 mm

student t - test

가 90% 25%

Mann - Whitney U test

SPSS (SPSS

Inc., Illinois) , p - value가 0.05

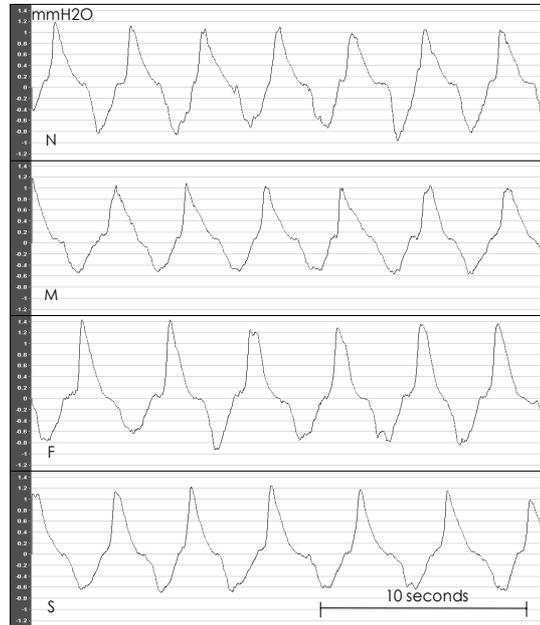


Fig. 4. Tracing of the pressure in the left nasal cavity (N), maxillary (M), frontal (F) and sphenoid sinus (S) in normal model during controlled respiration. * : p<0.01 compared with NL, † : p<0.01 compared with HR, ‡ : p<0.01 compared with SP5.

Table 1. Peak positive pressures (PP), peak negative pressures (PN) and pressure differences (PD) of the left nasal cavity (N), maxillary (M), frontal (F) and sphenoid sinus (S) in normal model

	N	M	F	S
PP	1.05 ± 0.05	1.01 ± 0.12	1.36 ± 0.12	1.18 ± 0.16
PN	-0.91 ± 0.10	0.63 ± 0.08	-0.79 ± 0.12	-0.72 ± 0.11
PD	1.96 ± 0.11	1.64 ± 0.11	2.15 ± 0.15	1.90 ± 0.22

The values are presented as mean ± SD (mmH₂O).

1.64 ± 0.11 mmH₂O, 2.15 ± 0.15 mmH₂O, 1.90 ± 0.22 mmH₂O

(Table 1).

결 과

, 20 (Fig. 4).

0.05 mmH₂O -0.91 ± 0.10 mmH₂O , 1.05 ± 0.01), 1.55 ± 0.16 mmH₂O

mmH₂O 1.96 ± 0.11 0.07 mmH₂O , 0.86 ± (p<0.01).

5 mm 1.14 ± 0.05 mmH₂O

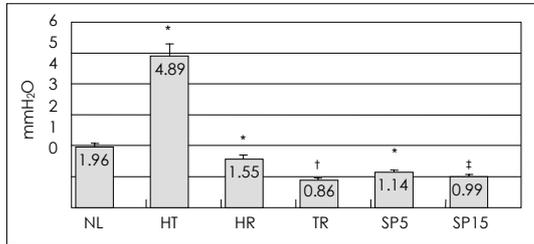


Fig. 5. Pressure differences in the left nasal cavity of the normal (NL), hypertrophy of both inferior turbinates (HT), half resected state of both inferior turbinates (HR), totally resected state of both inferior turbinates (TR), 5 mm perforation of anterior nasal septum (SP5) and 15 mm perforation of anterior nasal septum (SP15) models.

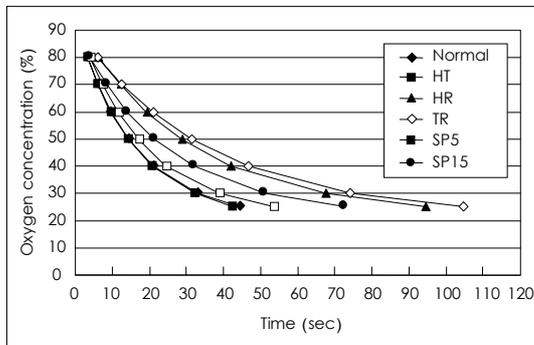


Fig. 6. Oxygen concentration decay curves of the left maxillary sinus of the normal (NL), hypertrophy of both inferior turbinates (HT), half resected state of both inferior turbinates (HR), totally resected state of both inferior turbinates (TR), 5 mm perforation of anterior nasal septum (SP5) and 15 mm perforation of anterior nasal septum (SP15) models. $T_{1/2}=21+79(1/2)^t$, * : $p=0.015$ compared with NL, † : $p<0.01$ compared with NL, ‡ : $p<0.01$ compared with HR, § : $p<0.01$ compared with SP5.

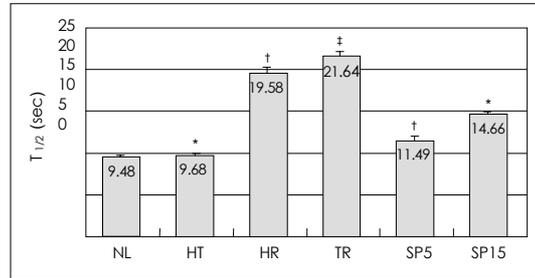


Fig. 7. The half-time of oxygen concentration decay of the left maxillary sinus in the normal (NL), hypertrophy of both inferior turbinates (HT), half resected state of both inferior turbinates (HR), totally resected state of both inferior turbinates (TR), 5 mm perforation of anterior nasal septum (SP5) and 15 mm perforation of anterior nasal septum (SP15) models.

($p<0.01$), 15 mm
 5 mm
 1.00 ± 0.07 mmH₂O ($p<0.01$)(Fig. 5).
 20
 가 90% 25%
 가
 가 90% 25%
 44.40 ± 0.77
 42.32 ± 1.33 ($p<0.01$).
 94.28 ± 0.90
 ($p<0.01$), 104.68 ± 1.61

($p<0.01$). 5 mm
 53.38 ± 2.75
 ($p<0.01$), 15 mm 5
 mm 72.60 ± 0.98
 ($p<0.01$)(Fig. 6).
 9.48 ± 0.16
 , 9.68 ± 0.27
 ($p=0.015$). 19.58 ± 0.71
 ($p<0.01$), 21.64 ± 0.50
 ($p<0.01$). 5 mm
 11.49 ± 0.50
 , 15 mm 5
 mm 14.66 ± 0.29
 ($p<0.01$)(Fig. 7).

고 찰

scintillation camera
 15)
 133 - xenon CT SPECT
 16)17) Xenon - enhanced
 CT 1985 Kalender 18)
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 Drettner 13) fenypropanolamin 가 , 가
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 가 가
 Mienbeck Rosenberg 14)
 hot - film anenometer 가 가
 가 5)6)
 . Rettinger 133 - xenon 가

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