

## 편도주위농양의 임상적 분석

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## A Clinical Analysis of Peritonsillar Abscess

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## -ABSTRACT-

**Background and Objective** : Peritonsillar abscess is a collection of pus between the fibrous capsule of the tonsil and the superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx. It is the commonest deep infection of the head and neck in adult, although rare, is potentially life-threatening. In spite of decreasing incidence since the advent of antibiotic therapy, many otolaryngologists frequently experience. We performed a recent clinical analysis of peritonsillar abscess and assessed the efficacy of pus culture and sensitivity. **Materials and Methods** : From January 1998 to December 2002, 72 patients who admitted SCH hospital were analyzed retrospectively. The analyzed factors were sex, age, season, the duration from onset to visit, body temperature, clinical manifestation, past history of peritonsillar abscess, duration of hospitalization, cultured organism and antibiotic sensitivity. **Results** : Peritonsillar abscess occurred most frequently at second decade (44.3%), July of months and summer of seasons. The mean duration from onset to visit was 4.4 days. Most frequent body temperature was 36.6–37.5°C (70.9%). Most common symptom was sore throat (83.3%). On past history, 10 patients (13.9%) experienced peritonsillar abscess one time and 2 patients experienced two times. Average hospitalization was 4.2 days. Pus was cultured in forty-nine patients and pathologic organisms were only isolated in 19 patients (26.3%). Among the total 21 strains, *α-hemolytic streptococci* were 9 strains (36.8%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 2 strains (19.0%), *Streptococcus milleri* 3 strains (14.3%), *Streptococcus pyogenes* 2 strains (9.5%), *Viridans Streptococci* 1 strains (5.3%), *Streptococcus mitis* 1 strains (5.3%), *Enterococcus cloaceae* 1 strains (5.3%). **Conclusion** : For the treatment of peritonsillar abscess, proper antibiotic treatment is important and should be covered all bacteria that are causative. In our study, all patients were treated with cephalosporin and that was sensitive to all pathogens. Because the patients were treated by primary physician with antibiotics before admitted, routine microbial culture and microbial sensitivity tests were not effective. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2003;14:282-287)

**KEY WORDS** : Peritonsillar abscess · Culture · Microbial sensitivity tests.

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## 서론

1) , 2) , 3) , 4)

**Table 1.** Distribution of age

Age	M (%)	F (%)	T (%)
5 - 10	1 (1.8%)	1 (4.5%)	2 (2.5%)
10 - 19	6 (10.5%)	3 (13.6%)	9 (11.4%)
20 - 29	24 (42.1%)	11 (50%)	35 (44.3%)
30 - 39	16 (28.1%)	4 (18.1%)	20 (25.3%)
40 - 49	6 (10.5%)	2 (9.0%)	8 (10.1%)
50 - 59	2 (3.5%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.5%)
60 - 69	2 (3.5%)	1 (4.5%)	3 (3.8%)
70 - 79	1 (1.8%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.3%)
Total	57 (100%)	22 (100%)	79 (100%)

**Table 2.** Distribution of month

Month	No. of Pts (%)
1	5 (6.3%)
2	5 (6.3%)
3	3 (3.8%)
4	6 (7.6%)
5	7 (8.9%)
6	5 (6.3%)
7	14 (17.7%)
8	5 (6.3%)
9	3 (3.8%)
10	4 (5.1%)
11	11 (13.9%)
12	11 (13.9%)
Total	79 (100%)

(hot tonsillectomy)

1) , 2) , 3) , 4) , penicillin , - lactamase

## 대상 및 방법

1998 1 2002 12 3 ( )

79

(44.3%) (Table 1).

## 월별 분포

7 (Table 2).

## 증상 발현 후 내원까지의 기간

1 10 4 7

(Table 3).

## 결과

### 성별 및 연령별 분포

가 57 (72%), 가 22(28%) 가 20

### 내원당시의 체온분포

36.6 37.5 가 53 (70.

**Table 3.** Days from initial symptoms to visit

Day	No. of Pts. (%)
1	6 (7.6%)
2	8 (10.1%)
3	10 (12.7%)
4	18 (22.8%)
5	18 (22.8%)
6	7 (8.9%)
7	5 (6.3%)
8	7 (8.9%)
Total	79 (100%)

**Table 4.** Symptoms

Symptom	No. of Pts. (%)
Sore throat	60 (83.3%)
Odynophagia	46 (63.9%)
Trismus	17 (23.6%)
Headache	12 (16.7%)
Referred otalgia	9 (12.5%)
Myalgia	22 (30.6%)

9%) 가 , 36.5 가 9 (12.5%), 37.6  
38.5 가 8 (13.9%), 38.6 39.5  
가 3 (3.8%) .

**증상별 분포**

60 (83.3%) 가 ,  
46 (63.9%), 22 (30.6%),  
가 17 (23.6%), 12 (16.7%), 9  
(12.5%)가 (Table 4).

**편도주위농양의 과거력**

10 (13.9%), 2 (2.8%)가 .

**재원기간 분포**

4 33 (44.4%) 가 ,  
4.2 .

**배양검사 및 항생제 감수성검사**

79 49 ,

**Table 5.** Cultured organisms

Strains	No. of Pts. (%)
-hemolytic streptococcus	9 (42.9%)
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	4 (19.0%)
<i>Streptococcus milleri</i>	3 (14.3%)
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	2 (9.5%)
Viridans <i>Streptococci</i>	1 (5.3%)
<i>Streptococcus mitis</i>	1 (5.3%)
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	1 (5.3%)

19 , 17 ,  
2 .  
-hemolytic streptococci(42.9%)가 가  
*Klebsiella pneumoniae*(19.0%), *Streptococcus milleri*(14.3%), *Streptococcus pyogenes*(9.5%), *Streptococcus viridans*(5.3%), *Streptococcus mitis*(5.3%), *Enterococcus cloacae*(5.3%)  
-hemolytic streptococci *Klebsiella pneumoniae*(10.5%)가 2 (Table 5).  
-hemolytic streptococci  
cephalosporin 100% , Penicillin Erythromycin 86% .  
*Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus mitis*, *Streptococcus milleri* cephalosporin , Penicillin Erythromycin 100% . *Streptococcus viridans* cephalosporin , Penicillin Erythromycin, Gentamycin 100%  
, vancomycin ciprofloxacin  
. *Enterococcus cloacae* *Klebsiella pneumoniae*  
cephalosporin 100%  
Penicillin 100% .  
-hemolytic streptococci *Klebsiella pneumoniae*  
Penicillin Erythromycin 100%  
100%  
(Table 6).

**고 찰**



penicillin Ma-  
 haraj<sup>16)</sup> Brook  
 'hot potato' (muffled voice)<sup>12)</sup> ,<sup>18)</sup> Hall<sup>19)</sup> penicillin  
 72 45 (62.5%) 1  
 19 (42.2%) penicillin 가  
 가 가 57.8% Mitchelmore<sup>17)</sup> penicillin cephalos-  
 15%, Holt<sup>9)</sup> 24%, McCurdy<sup>7)</sup> 50% porine 1  
 가 20% 50% Mitch- cephalosporine  
 elmore<sup>17)</sup> 가 3)

결 론

3  
 1 1998 1 2002 12 3  
 ( )  
 21 -hemolytic streptococci 79  
 가 9 (36.8%) 가 가 20 (44.3%) 가  
 37.5%, Muller<sup>2)</sup> 44.0% 7 ,  
 2 (4.4%) 17 (47.0%)  
 83%, Savolainen<sup>14)</sup> 71.8% 가 가 , 36.6~37.5 (70.9%)  
 4.4 가 가 , 60 (83.3%) 가  
 12  
 16.7% 10 (13.9%) , 2 (2.8%)  
 , 4.2 49  
 19 (42.2%) ,  
 가 bacteroides, Leptotrichia, -hemolytic streptococci가 9 (36.8%)  
 Propionibacterium, Candida, Fusobacterium 가 72 ce-  
 Mitchelmore<sup>17)</sup> phalosporin  
 84%, 50%가 , Snow<sup>20)</sup> 8  
 18.3%, 25%가 가 가 1  
 가 가 가 가  
 가 57.8% cephalosporin  
 cephalosporin 가 cephalosporin  
 . Penicillin -hemolytic streptococci 가 가  
 14.3% 가 가  
 100% . Prior<sup>15)</sup> 중심 단어 :  
 1 penicillin metronidazole  
 가 98%

:

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