

## 비골골절의 진단에 있어 3차원 전산화 단층촬영의 유용성

최철영 · 장혁진 · 김종애 · 이원용 · 정원형

The Practical Role of Three Dimensional Computed Tomography in the  
Diagnosis of Nasal Bone FracturesCheol-Young Choi, MD, Hyuk-Jin Jang, MD, Chong-Ae Kim, MD,  
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## -ABSTRACT-

**Background and Objectives** : The accurate diagnosis of nasal bone fracture by means of simple radiographs and physical examination is difficult in cases of severe soft tissue swelling or minimally displaced fracture. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the practical effectiveness of three dimensional computed tomography (3D-CT) for the diagnosis of nasal bone fracture and to compare accuracy of 3D-CT with it of simple radiograph.

**Material and Methods** : The authors reviewed 3D-CT and simple radiographs of 19 patients with nasal bone injury who were suspected to have nasal bone fracture after history taking and physical examinations. The nasal bone fracture was classified as one of three types on 3D-CT : type I (simple fracture), type II (simple fracture with displacement) and type III (comminuted fracture). Associated facial bone injuries were also evaluated and simple radiographs of nasal bone were reviewed for comparison.

**Results** : Fifteen out of 19 patients was done closed reduction of nasal bone. Only four cases out of 15 cases has obvious nasal bone fracture evidence showed fracture lines on simple radiography. Then all 15 cases showed fracture lines on 3D-CT. The most common cause of nasal bone fracture is accidental blow as 10 cases. Compare to simple radiography not to showed associated facial bone fracture, it was showed at 7 cases by 3D-CT.

**Conclusion** : Three dimensional computed tomography is a useful method for diagnosis of nasal bone fracture. It provides accurate identification of fracture line and associated facial bone injury such as nasal septal fracture. It helps to proper management for nasal bone fracture. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2005;16:84-88)

**KEY WORDS** : Nasal bone fracture · Three dimensional computed tomography.

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대상 및 방법  
2001 4 2002 3 1  
19 3  
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가  
가 17 , 1  
가 1 , 2 가 1  
가  
(tender swelling)  
(depression)  
(epistaxis)  
10 , 18  
17  
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(swelling)가 가  
1 2 가 2  
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nasal bone view) Water 's view (both lateral)  
2 3  
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결 과  
비골골절의 진단  
3  
19 15  
19  
15 (78.9%)  
10 ,  
가 1  
4 type 가 1 , type 가 3  
가  
15  
type 2 (13.3%), type 가 6 (40.0%),  
type 가 7 (46.7%) (Table 1). Fig. 1 2

**Table 1.** The comparison of the interpretation of three dimensional CT and simple radiography on clinically suspicious nasal bone fractures

Case	True nasal bone fracture	Simple radiography	3D-CT
1	Yes	No evidence	Type i
2	Yes	Suspicious	Type iii
3	Yes	Definitely	Type iii
4	Yes	Suspicious	Type ii
5	Yes	Suspicious	Type i
6	Yes	Suspicious	Type iii
7	Yes	Suspicious	Type ii
8	Yes	Suspicious	Type ii
9	Yes	Definitely	Type ii
10	Yes	Suspicious	Type ii
11	No	No evidence	No evidence
12	No	No evidence	No evidence
13	Yes	Suspicious	Type ii
14	Yes	Suspicious	Type iii
15	No	No evidence	No evidence
16	Yes	Suspicious	Type iii
17	Yes	Definitely	Type iii
18	No	No evidence	No evidence
19	Yes	Definitely	Type iii

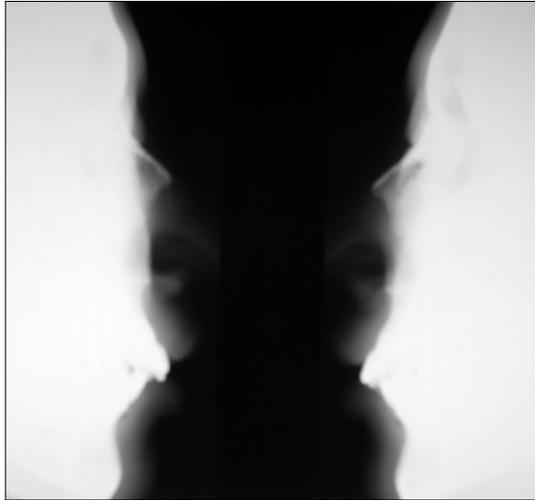


Fig. 1. This figure shows the case that is not identified nasal bone fracture by simple radiography.



Fig. 2. This figure shows the same case that is identified distinctly depressed fracture of left nasal bone by three dimensional computed tomography.

Table 2. The comparison of the interpretation of three dimensional CT and simple radiography on the injuries combined with nasal bone fracture

Case	Simple radiography	3-D CT
1	Not detected	Septal hematoma
3	Not detected	Lamina papyracea fracture
6	Not detected	Septal cartilage fracture
7	Not detected	Lamina papyracea fracture
10	Not detected	Septal cartilage fracture
16	Not detected	Blow out fracture
19	Not detected	Maxilla fracture

가 7 가  
 가 16 (84.2%)  
 15  
 13  
 86.7%

등반손상

15 3  
 7 (46.7%) . Lamina papyracea fracture 2 , septal fracture 2 , blow-out fracture 1 , maxilla fracture 1 , septal hematoma 1  
 가 septal cartilage fracture septal hematoma  
 가 3 (20%)

(Table 2).

고 찰

가 ,  
 50%가  
 가 .

3

가

4)

비골골절의 원인

(accidental blow)

Goode Spooner 5)

가 10 , (human trauma) 가 9 .



3

중심 단어 : 3

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