

이관에 발생한 기형종 1예

아주대학교 의과대학 이비인후과학교실

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A Case of Eustachian Tube Mature Teratoma

Keehyun Park, MD, Yun-Hoon Choung, DDS, MD, Min Jung Cho, MD and Joon-Ho Bae, MD

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

ABSTRACT

Teratomas are the tumor derived from the three germ cell layers. Teratomas presented in the middle ear and eustachian tube are extremely rare. Eustachian tube teratoma extends either up to the middle ear, external ear, and mastoid or down to the nasopharynx. Tumors extending up to the middle ear usually present with recurrent ear drainage and rarely present with facial palsy. Our patient underwent transoral removal of pedunculated nasopharyngeal mass prior to excision of the ear canal mass. This lesion could be suspected as a “dumb-bell” teratoma involving the nasopharynx, eustachian tube, the middle ear and the external ear canal. This case demonstrates the importance of ear examination when managing nasopharyngeal lesions that originate from the eustachian tube and middle ear, even if the patient is an infant. We report a case of eustachian mature teratoma in a female child. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2005;48:1281-3)

KEY WORDS : Mature teratoma · Eustachian tube.

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(teratoma) , , 3 1 .
(mature ter-
atoma) 3
가 가
가 , , 4 3 가
가 .
1866 2 가 . 4 3
21 가 가 (hairy congenital
polyp), (epidermoid cyst), (der-
moid cyst), (hamartoma), (cutaneous (Fig. 1).
teratoma) 1, 1)
20 2)가 .
5 2-4) 가 ,
가 . (Fig. 2).

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: (031) 219 - 5266 · : (031) 219 - 5264
E - mail : parkkh@ajou.ac.kr

1.8 × 1.5 × 1.0 cm

(Fig. 3),

가

6

(Fig. 4),

(Fig. 5).

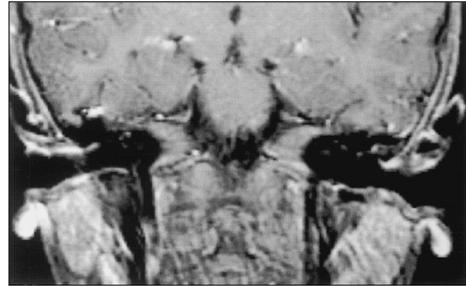


Fig. 4. Coronal MRI shows no evidence of recurrence 6 months after the surgery.

Fig. 1. Otoloscopic finding shows polypoid and pinkish mass in the external auditory canal.

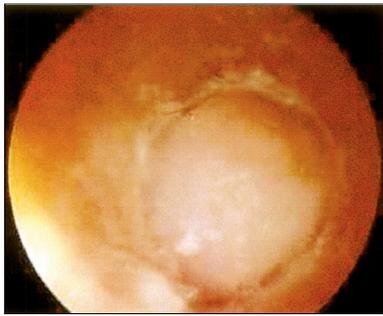


Fig. 5. Otoloscopic finding shows total perforation of eardrum and there is no evidence of recurrence 1 year after the surgery.



Fig. 2. Temporal bone CT shows enlargement of eustachian tube (arrow heads) and bone destruction and expansile mass shadow in the middle ear cavity (white arrows) bone destruction. A : Axial view. B : Coronal view.

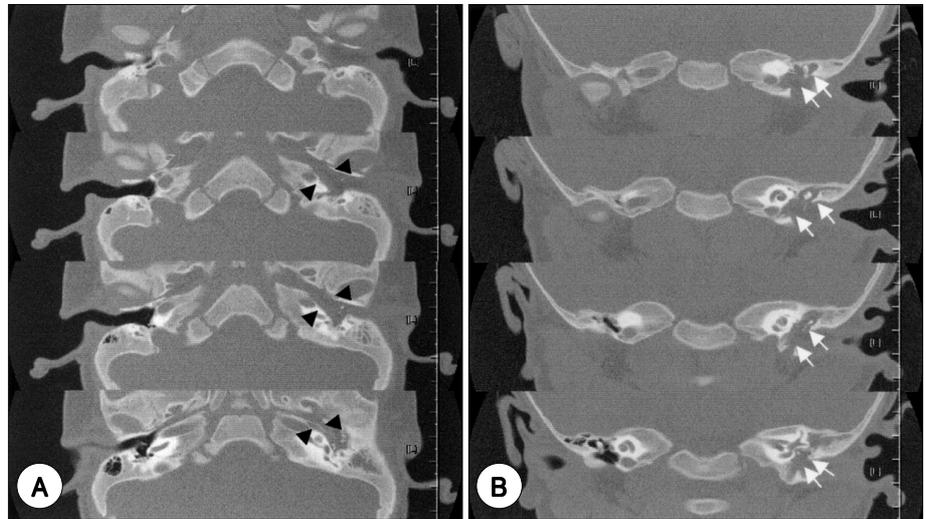


Fig. 3. Keratinized squamous epithelium, hair follicles (arrow head), sebaceous gland (black arrow), and fibrous tissue are noted which is compatible with mature teratoma. A : Nasopharynx (H & E, ×40). B : Nasopharynx (H&E, ×100). C : External auditory canal (H & E, ×100). D. External auditory canal (H & E, ×200).

