

악하부 농양의 임상적 고찰

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A Clinical Study of Submandibular Abscess

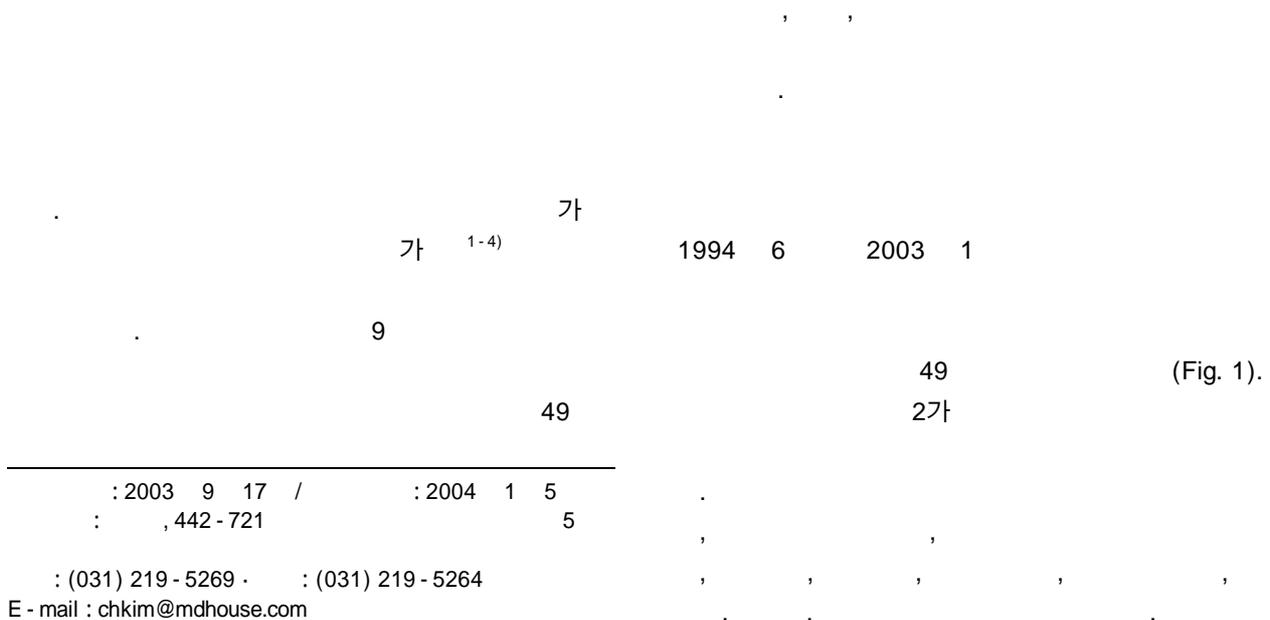
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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Submandibular space might be estimated as the most common space of deep neck infection. It may, in certain cases, be treated conservatively with no need for early open surgical drainage. The purpose of this study is to review the clinical course and outcome in treatment of submandibular abscess. **Subjects and Method** : A retrospective study was performed for 9 years on 49 cases admitted from June 1994 to January 2003 for deep neck infection limited to the submandibular space. All patients were treated with intravenous antibiotics. The conservative group was treated with antibiotics only or combination therapy with needle aspiration. The surgical group was treated with intraoral or external drainage. Contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) imaging was conducted for all cases and had confirmed that they all had an abscess in the submandibular space. **Results** : The mean period of hospitalization was 7.6 days, with 35 patients treated with IV antibiotics only and 3 patients with aspiration in the conservative group. On the other hand, 3 patients were treated with intraoral drainage and 8 patients with external drainage in the surgical group. One patient required tracheotomy because of severe dyspnea. There was no complication observed in any cases. **Conclusion** : Submandibular abscess is an infection of deep neck space and is considered as the most common infection. Conservative treatment is a good therapeutic choice in cases with localized submandibular abscess. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2004;47:462-5)

KEY WORDS : Submandibular space · Abscess · Conservative therapy.



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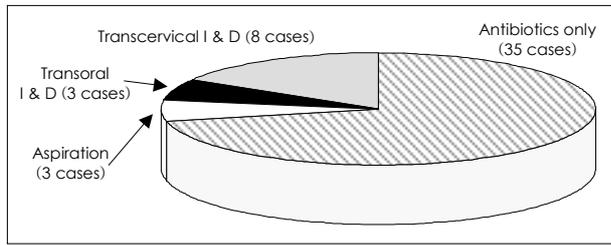


Fig. 5. Treatment of submandibular abscess.

(Fig. 4).

11 가 3
 가 1 Streptococcus
 viridans, 2 Streptococcus pyogenes, 2 Staphy-
 lococcus aureus가 9

가 .
 Seo ,¹⁾ Stiernberg,²⁾ Tom Rice,³⁾ Kang
 4)
 12,260 /mm³ 31 10,000 1981 1990
 / mm³ .
 1991 1998 Parhiscar Har - El⁵⁾
 2가 ,
 가 38 ,
 가 35 3 ,
 가 ,
 3 11 ,
 8 ,
 . 36 3 lley⁶⁾ ,
 cephalosporin aminoglycoside metronida-
 zole clindamycin ,
 가 , 48.9% 가

(Fig. 5).

1 가
 7.6 46% Kang⁴⁾
 6 10 가 23 ,
 가 5 가 17 , 9 11 가
 가 ,
 7.0 , 가
 26%, 28% 가 ,
 8% 14%, 12%,

가 48

가 55%⁷⁾

95%

가 46%

가 7.0

가 9.5

가 4%

가 33%

가

Parhiscar Har - El⁵⁾

1.7%

25%

7.8%

가

가 62

1 가 3 cephalosporin aminoglycoside

6 Streptococcus viridans, 3

23 Streptococcus pyogenes, 3 Staphylococcus aureus가 , 11

가

가

가

가 45%

가 77%

가 75%

(Ludwig 's angina)

가

가⁷⁾ Kang⁴⁾

42%

66%

29

100%

가 38 77%

가 35

가 3

가

23% 11 , 3

8

가 48

7.6

6 10

가 46%

가 7.0

가 9.5

가 4%

가 33%

가

Parhiscar Har - El⁵⁾

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가

가

가

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가 77%

가 75%

(Ludwig 's angina)

가

가⁷⁾ Kang⁴⁾

42%

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