

후두전적출술을 시행받은 환자의 인두 및 상부식도괄약근 내압 검사 소견

고중화 · 정연훈 · 김휘준 · 유영준

Manometric Characteristics of the Pharynx and upper Esophageal Sphincter in the Total Laryngectomized Patients

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Total laryngectomy is usually used for patients with advanced laryngeal cancer, and causes injuries to hypopharyngeal mucosa, cricopharyngeal muscle, pharyngeal constrictor muscle. These damages induce postoperative swallowing difficulties, although accurate and objective data have not been reported. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the changes and functional difficulties of swallowing mechanism in patients with total laryngectomy by manometric analysis. **Materials and Methods :** We used station pull-through technique in two groups. The study group consisted of 11 total laryngectomized patients, and the control group consisted of 10 cases. We measured resting pressure, length, pressure after relaxation of UES (upper esophageal sphincter), and pharyngeal pressure. And 5 parameters were analyzed for coordination of hypopharynx and UES during swallowing. **Results :** In the study group, the resting pressure, the maximal pressure after relaxation, and the length of UES was 36.3 ± 10.5 mmHg, 149.8 ± 14.6 mmHg, and 3.4 ± 0.8 cm respectively. In the control group, the results was 34.9 ± 9.6 mmHg, 85.5 ± 12.3 mmHg, 2.2 ± 0.6 cm respectively. The pharyngeal pressure was 81.8 ± 10.1 mmHg in the study group, and 67.1 ± 12.3 mmHg in the control group. The interval of pharyngeal constriction was 3.0 ± 0.23 sec in the study group and 0.49 ± 0.04 sec in the control group. The interval of UES relaxation was 2.43 ± 0.14 sec in the study group and 0.99 ± 0.03 sec in the control group. **Conclusion :** Manometric analysis showed higher pressure of the pharynx and UES in the total laryngectomized patients than in the normal adults. And there was a failure in the coordination between pharyngeal constriction and UES relaxation. (**Korean J Otolaryngol 1998; 41(12): 1567-1572**)

KEY WORDS : Olfactory neuroblastoma · Treatment outcome.

ory stage), (oral stage), (pharyngeal stage), (esophageal stage) .

, ,

, (hypopharyngeal mucosa), (cricopharyngeal muscle) .

(pharyngeal constrictor muscle) .

가 , 가

4 (oral preparat -

: 1998 8 12 / : 1998 10 30 .¹⁾

: , 442 - 749 5 .

: (0331) 219 - 5263 . : (0331) 219 - 5264

E - mail : ent50@madang.ajou.ac.kr (manometric analysis) ,

가 , cm , 1 cm/sec , 4 channel

1994 6 1997 12
21
10 11 (coordination)
, 56 67 (A),
63 T 2 (B),
, 가 2~14 (C),
3 (D), (E)
, 10 parameter
, 23~25 (Fig. 1). (contraction pa-
ttern)
72
15 10% Xylocaine spray
Syne-
tics Medical 4 channel, Polygraph statio-
nary method 4 polyethylene 36.3 ± 10.5
tube , 1 cm 90 4 mmHg 34.9 ± 9.6 mmHg
가 , Arndorfer pneumohyd- 149.8 ± 14.6 mmHg
raulic low - compliance perfusion pump 85.5 ± 12.3 mmHg
0.6 ml/ transducer 81.8 ± 10.1 mmHg 67.1 ± 12.3 mmHg
polygraph (Table 1).
, station pull - through 1

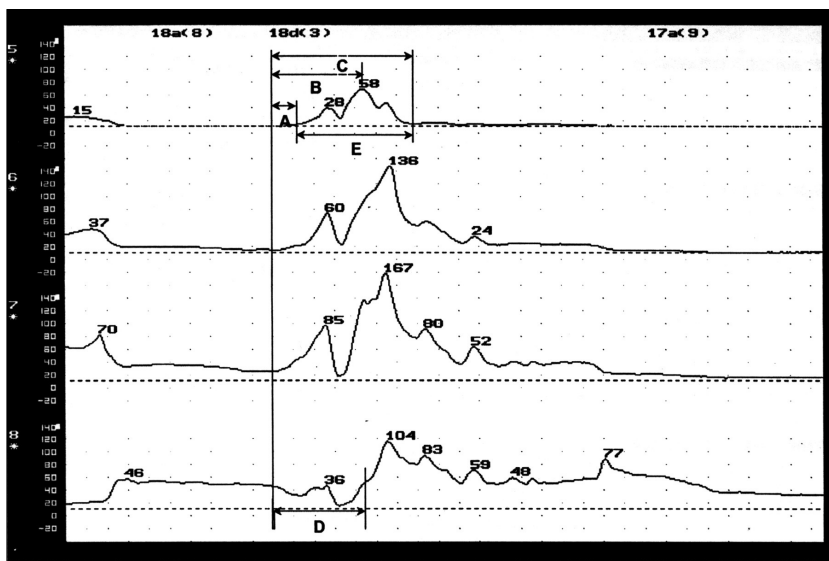


Fig. 1. Five parameters for coordination of pharynx and upper esophageal sphincter (UES). This figure shows that the duration of pharyngeal contraction (E) is prolonged than the duration of UES relaxation (D). A : Time interval between UES relaxation and starting point of pharyngeal contraction. B : Time interval between UES relaxation and peak point of pharyngeal contraction. C : Time interval between UES relaxation and ending point of pharyngeal contraction. D : Duration of UES relaxation. E : Duration of pharyngeal contraction.

2.2 ± 0.6 cm
 3.4 ± 0.8 cm (Table 1).
 (A) 0.51 ± 0.12 sec, 0.23 ±

Table 1. Profile of upper esophageal sphincter and pharynx

Parameters	Study group (mean ± S.D.)	Control group (mean ± S.D.)
Resting pressure (mmHg)	36.3 ± 10.5	34.9 ± 9.6
Maximum pressure (mmHg)	149.8 ± 14.6	85.5 ± 12.3
Length (cm)	3.4 ± 0.8	2.2 ± 0.6
Pharyngeal pressure (mmHg)	81.8 ± 10.1	67.1 ± 12.3

Study group : the patients who were treated with total laryngectomy
 S.D. : standard deviation

Table 2. Relationship between pharyngeal contraction and upper esophageal relaxation

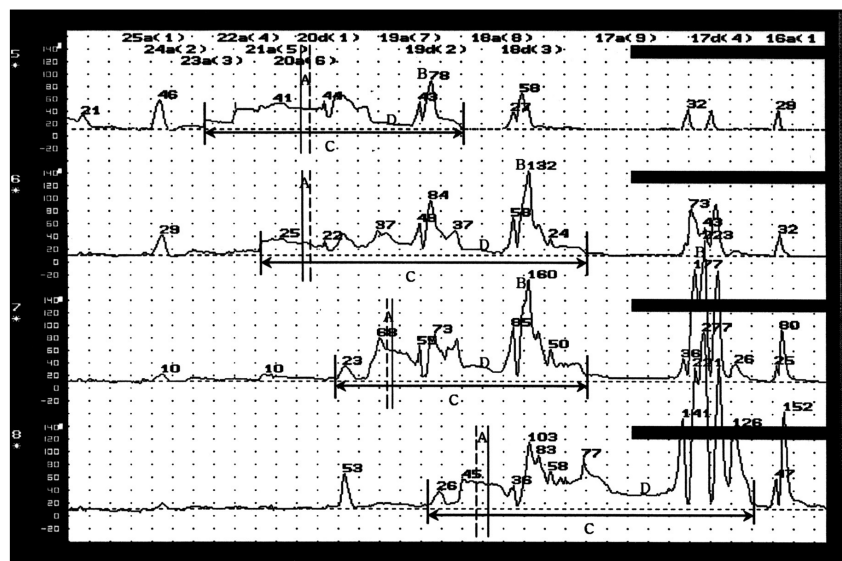
Parameters (sec)	Study group (mean ± S.D.)	Control group (mean ± S.D.)
A	0.51 ± 0.12	0.23 ± 0.02
B	2.35 ± 0.29	0.55 ± 0.07
C	3.51 ± 0.22	0.73 ± 0.04
D	2.43 ± 0.14	0.99 ± 0.03
E	3.00 ± 0.23	0.49 ± 0.04

A : Time interval between UES relaxation and pharyngeal contraction starting point.
 B : Time interval between UES relaxation and pharyngeal contraction peak point.
 C : Time interval between UES relaxation and pharyngeal contraction ending point.
 D : Duration of UES relaxation.
 E : Duration of pharyngeal contraction.
 Study group : the patients who were treated with total laryngectomy
 S.D. : standard deviation
 UES : upper esophageal sphincter

0.02 sec ,
 (B) 2.35 ± 0.29 sec,
 0.55 ± 0.07 sec .
 (C) 3.51
 ± 0.22 sec, 0.73 ± 0.04 sec
 (D) 2.43
 ± 0.14 sec 0.99 ± 0.03 sec ,
 (E) 3.0 ± 0.23 sec
 0.49 ± 0.04 sec (Table 2).

1883 Kronecker Meltzer²⁾
 (air - filled ballon)
 , 1940 Ingelfinger Abbot³⁾
 (water - filled ballon)
 가 1956 Fyke⁴⁾
 가
 가
 Linsell⁵⁾ Kang⁶⁾ 가
 가
 가
 가

Fig. 2. Manometry of upper esophageal sphincter (UES). A : Resting pressure of UES, B : Maximal pressure after relaxation of UES, C : Length of UES, D : Relaxation of UES is not completed to the baseline (atmospheric) pressure.



(complex neuromuscular function)

reflective control) (automatic or 23~25 가 63

7) 4 10) 가 가

(striated muscle) 가

(inferior pharyngeal constrictors) 36.3±

10.5 mmHg 34.9±9.6 mmHg

(Table 1)(Fig. 2).

(medula) 2~3 11)

(programmed activity) 9)

V, VII, IX, X, XII

1.5 9)

Knuff¹²⁾ 42~92

mmHg, Green¹³⁾ 29~64 mmHg

가 station pull - through rapid pull

가 가 through 25~30%

14) 81.8±10.1

mmHg 67.1±12.3 mmHg

가 가

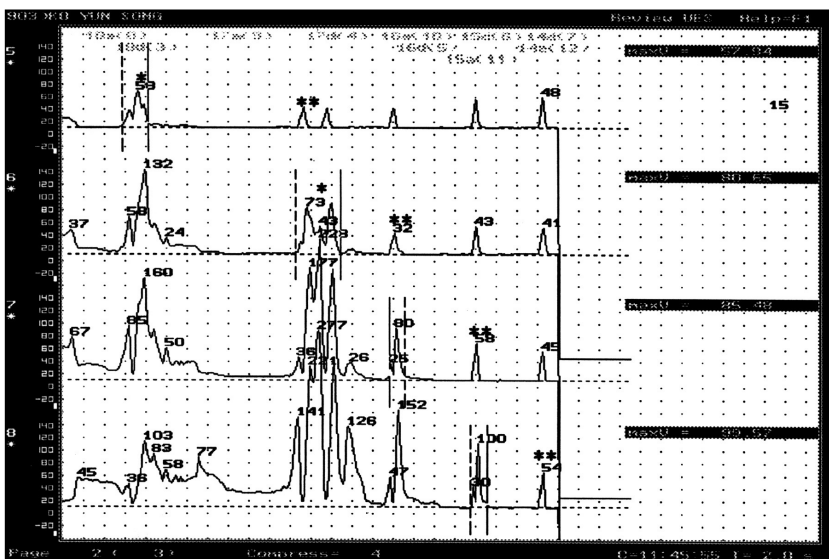


Fig. 3. The pressure of pharynx. Pharyngeal contraction patterns have two or more peaks near the esophageal sphincter. Three or more peaks of pharyngeal contraction is usually considered as abnormal (*). Twopeaked pattern is a variant of normal contraction. At more upper portion, pharynx contracts as only one-peaked (normal) patterns (**).

가 ,
 Hg 67.1 ± 12.3 mmHg
 (Table 1)(Fig. 2).
 가 ,
 (peristalsis) 가
 (reflux) ,
 2.5~4.5 cm 가 , 3.4 ± 0.8
 cm 2.2 ± 0.6 cm
 (radial asymmetry)
 15) 가
 가 (scar change),
 (radial asymmetry)
 . Castell⁹⁾
 가
 2/3 가가
 baseline
 . Roed - Peterson¹⁶⁾
 Knuff¹²⁾
 (A),
 (B),
 (C),
 (D), (E)
 0.5 sec,
 0.8~1.6 sec
 9), 2.43 sec, 3.0 sec
 가
 17)
 (2.43 sec) (3.0 sec)
 가
 (Table 2)(Fig. 1).
 basel -

ine , 11
 (Fig. 2).
 peak가 ,
 peak가 shouldering patt -
 ern (Fig. 3). ,

(denervation), (reinnervation)
 (neuropathy)

가 ,

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