

## 측인두강 농양의 임상적 고찰

아주대학교 의과대학 이비인후과학교실

김철호 · 김영주 · 정연훈 · 이장우

### A Clinical Study of Parapharyngeal Abscess

Chul-Ho Kim, MD, Youngju Kim, MD, Yun-Hoon Choung, MD, DDS and Jang Woo Lee, MD

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

#### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives** : Parapharyngeal infections are rare but they cause life-threatening complications such as mediastinitis, rupture or aneurysm of the internal carotid artery, internal jugular vein thrombophlebitis. So, until now, the recommended treatment of parapharyngeal abscess is early open surgical drainage. The purpose of this study is to review the clinical course and outcome of treatment in parapharyngeal abscess according to method of treatment. **Materials and Method** : A retrospective study was performed on 34 cases with parapharyngeal abscess in patients admitted for deep neck infection during a 8-year period from June 1994 to January 2003. All had contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) imaging and had confirmation of an abscess in parapharyngeal space. **Results** : All patients were treated with intravenous antibiotics, 19 cases (conservative group) were treated with antibiotics only or needle aspiration, 15 cases (surgical group) were treated with intraoral or external drainage. The mean period of hospitalization was 8.2 days in conservative group and 11.6 days in surgical group. There was no complication except the mediastinitis in one case of conservative group. Five patients required tracheotomy because of severe dyspnea. **Conclusion** : Neck CT scan is useful diagnostic tool to detect and establish treatment plan of parapharyngeal abscess. Parapharyngeal abscess may, in some cases, respond to antibiotics, become localized to parapharyngeal space and treated conservatively with no need for early open surgical drainage. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2003;46:769-74)

**KEY WORDS** : Parapharyngeal space · Parapharyngeal abscess.

(parapharyngeal abscess)

1-3)

4)

8

가

: 2003 4 1 / : 2003 6 25  
: , 442 - 721 5

: (031) 219 - 5269 · : (031) 219 - 5264

E - mail : chkim@mdhouse.com

1994 6 2003 1

189

34  
2가

(Fig. 1).

48

(Fig. 2)

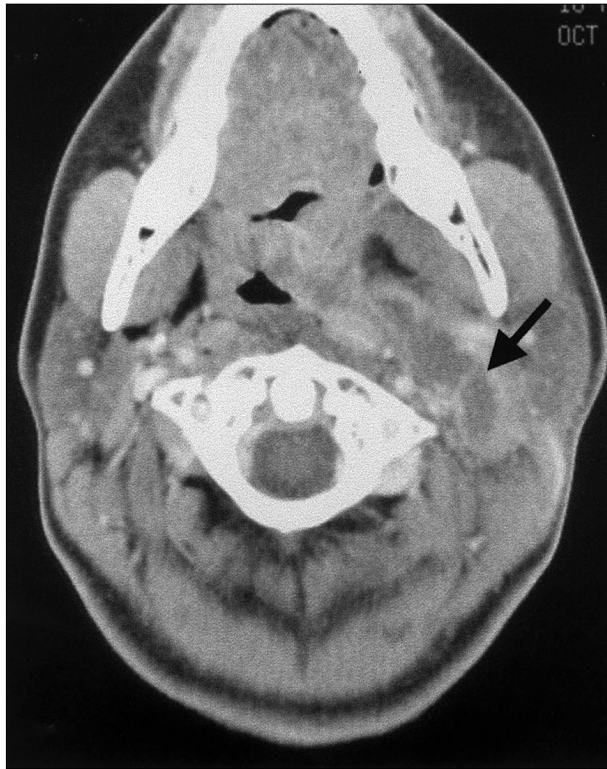


Fig. 1. Computed tomography scan with contrast in the axial plane indicating a homogeneous, hypodense area surrounded by ring enhancement indicating an abscess involving the left parapharyngeal space.

system(8.1 version) SAS  
t - test  
p<0.05

가 28 (82%) 가 6(18%)  
4.6 : 1 35.8  
6 81  
30 50 9 7  
(Fig. 3).

4.8  
5 가 27 , 6 10  
가 6 9.7  
6 10 가 가 1  
44  
8.2

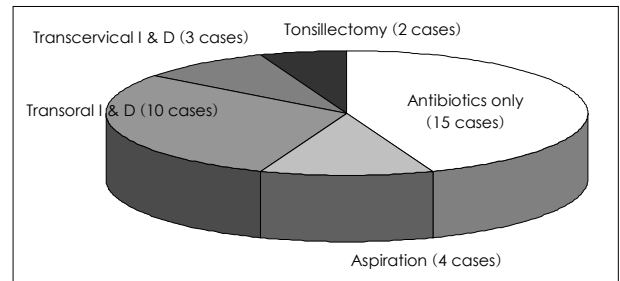


Fig. 2. Treatment modalities of parapharyngeal abscess. Conservative treatment group : 19 cases (antibiotics treatment patients and aspiration treatment patients). Surgical treatment group : 15 cases (intraoral I & D treatment patients, tonsillectomy treatment patients and transcervical I & D treatment patients).

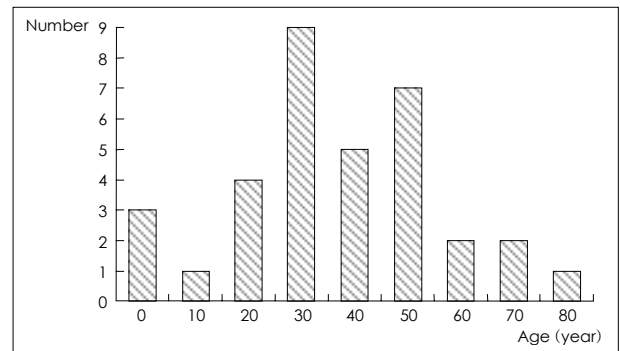
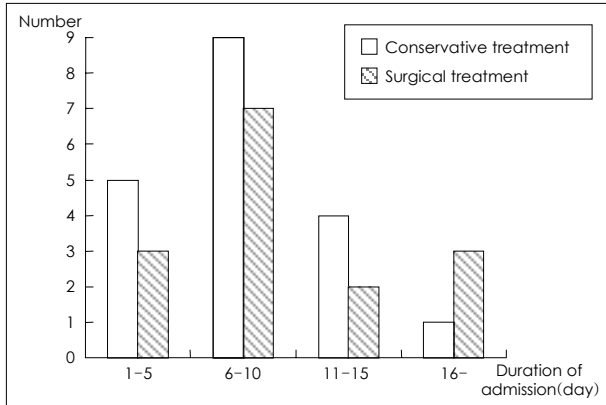
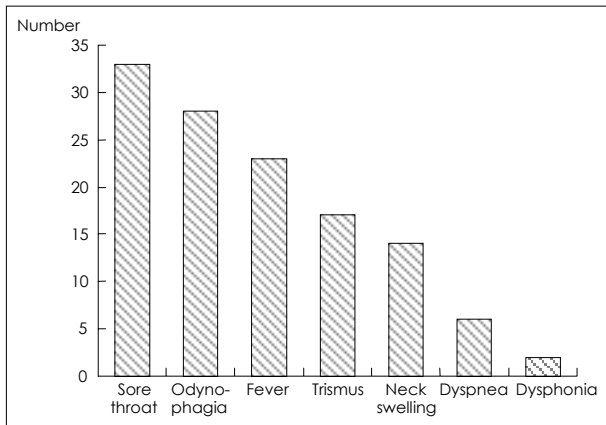


Fig. 3. Age distribution of parapharyngeal abscess.



**Fig. 4.** Duration of admission of parapharyngeal abscess according to treatment modality. The mean period of hospitalization was 8.2 days in conservative group and 11.6 days in surgical group.

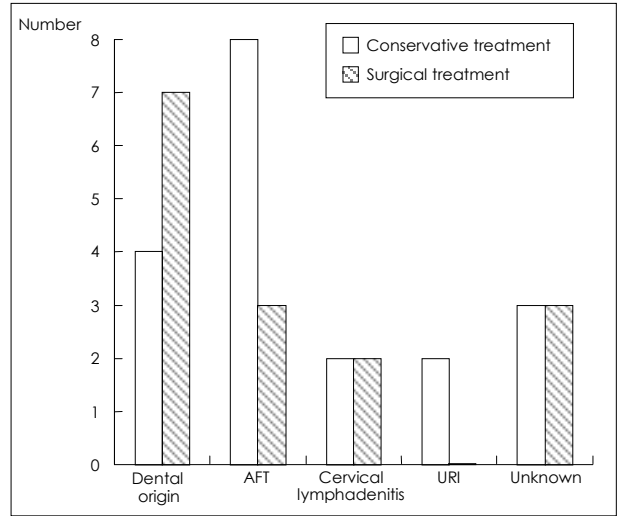


**Fig. 5.** Symptom and sign of parapharyngeal abscess.

11.6 가  
(p - value : 0.025)(Fig. 4).

11 가  
4 , 2  
6  
7 가  
가 (Fig. 5).

33 (97%) 28 (82%) 가  
23 , 17 , 14  
6



**Fig. 6.** Etiology of parapharyngeal abscess according to treatment modality. AFT : acute follicular tonsillitis, URI : upper respiratory infection.

5 (Fig. 6).  
19 Strepto-  
coccus pneumoniae, 4  
4 Streptococcus pyogenes  
10  
1

가 34  
33 1  
1 3 1

(Fig. 2).

2가  
가  
15 4 가

10  
3 2  
(Fig. 2). 가  
20 3 cephalosporin aminoglycoside  
metronidazole 3 ce-  
phalosporin 2 cephalosporin amox-

측인두강 농양

acillin - clavulanic acid 가 . , , , , (1)2)10) , 가 1 2 가

cephalosporin 3 cephalosporin 3 가 (Fig. 5).  
 3 cephalosporin amoxicillin - sulbactam 5 4 가

1 , 4 30% 11) 20~  
 1 12) 24 10 (Fig. 4). 11 , 가 가 13 4 가 6

3 cephalosporin, aminoglycoside, metronidazole . 7 가 가  
 amoxicillin - sulbactam, aminoglycoside, clindamycin (8 ) 가 가

. 1 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 (Fig. 6).  
 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 3 가 가 95% 가 55% 13)

(prestyloid space) (poststyloid space) .

9, 10, 11, 12 가 34 33 1 1  
 5)6) 7)8) 9) 1 3 1 가

<sup>14)</sup> 2~3 cm,  
 가 (blunt dissection)  
 De Marie <sup>2)</sup> 8  
 4 6  
 Brou-  
 ghton <sup>3)</sup> 14  
 가 Sichel  
<sup>16)</sup> 12  
 가  
 Nagy <sup>4)</sup>  
 23 22  
 가  
 가  
<sup>7)</sup>  
 penicilline - G clindamycin 가  
<sup>15)</sup> 가 24~  
 Marie <sup>2)</sup> . De  
 48  
<sup>14)</sup> 가 14 3 cephalo-  
 sporin aminoglycoside metronidazole  
 Sichel <sup>16)</sup>  
 가 1 2 cephalosporin 3  
 cephalosporin 2 3 cephalosporin  
 amoxicillin - sulbactam  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 McIvor mouth gag <sup>10)</sup>  
 가 5  
 19  
 18-  
 15 12

1

REFERENCES

- 1) Sichel JY, Gomori JM, Saah D, Elidan J. *Parapharyngeal abscess in children: The role of CT for diagnosis and treatment. Int J Pediatr Otolaryngol 1996;35:213-22.*
- 2) De Marie S, Tham RT, Van der Mey AG, Meerdink G, Van Furth R, Van der Meer JW. *Clinical infections and nonsurgical treatment of parapharyngeal space infections complicating throat infections. Rev Infect Dis 1989;11:975-82.*
- 3) Broughton RA. *Nonsurgical management of deep neck infections in children. Pediatr Infect Dis J 1992;11:14-8.*
- 4) Nagy M, Pizzuto M, Backstrom J, Brodsky L. *Deep neck infections in children: A new approach to diagnosis and treatment. Laryngoscope 1997;107:1627-34.*
- 5) Eliachar I, Peleg H, Joachims HZ. *Mediastinitis and bilateral pyopneumothorax complicating a parapharyngeal abscess. Head Neck Surg 1981;3:438-42.*
- 6) Blomquist IK, Bayer AS. *Life-threatening deep fascial space infections of the head and neck. Infect Dis Clin North Am 1988;2:237-61.*
- 7) Laugenbrunner DJ, Dajani S. *Pharyngomaxillary space abscess with carotid artery erosion. Arch Otolaryngol 1971;94:447-57.*
- 8) Reisner A, Marshall GS, Bryant K, Postel GC, Eberly SM. *Endovascular occlusion of a pseudoaneurysm complicating deep neck space infection in a child. J Neurosurg 1999;91:510-4.*
- 9) Bach MC, Roediger JH, Rinder HM. *Septic anaerobic jugular phlebitis with pulmonary embolism: Problem in management. Rev Infect Dis 1988;10:424-7.*
- 10) Sethi DS, Stanley RE. *Parapharyngeal abscesses. J Laryngol Otol 1991;105:1025-30.*
- 11) Wills PI, Vernon RP Jr. *Complication of space infections of the head and neck. Laryngoscope 1981;91:1129-36.*
- 12) Paonessa DF, Goldstein JC. *Anatomy and physiology of head and neck infections (with emphasis on the fascia of the face and neck). Otolaryngol Clin North Am 1976;9:561-80.*
- 13) Miller WD, Furst IM, Sandor GK, Keller MA. *A prospective, blinded comparison of clinical examination and computed tomography in deep neck infections. Laryngoscope 1999;109:1873-9.*
- 14) Kang IB, Jeon HG, Kim SW. *A clinical study of deep neck infection. Korean J Otolaryngol 1998;41:497-500.*
- 15) Charles MS. *Deep neck infections. Arch Otol 1986;112:1274-9.*
- 16) Sichel JY, Dano I, Hocwald E, Biron A, Eliashar R. *Nonsurgical management of parapharyngeal space infections: Prospective study. Laryngoscope 2002;112:906-10.*

가

가

15

가 가

12

가 가

가

가

Streptococcus pneumo-

가  
niae가 가

가 가