

## 경부 괴사성 근막염의 치료

김철호 · 정연훈 · 오정훈 · 이장우

### Management of Cervical Necrotizing Fasciitis

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives** : Cervical necrotizing fasciitis (CNF) is a rare but potentially life-threatening soft tissue infection primarily affecting the superficial fascial planes. The purpose of this study was to report various causes, courses of the disease, and outcomes of treatment. **Subjects and Method** : A retrospective chart review of 12 cases treated between January 2000 and January 2004 was done. All of them were studied with CT scan and treated with intravenous antibiotics. We discussed histories, diagnostic points and treatment of each cases, and analyzed them. **Results** : There were 9 male and 3 female patients. The age distribution was from 17 to 81 years. Three patients had diabetes mellitus, one patient was a heavy alcoholics, and one patient had Buerger's disease. Two patients were expired due to lung abscess and sepsis, but others were discharged with no complication. Wide debridement was performed in all cases. Wound reconstruction was done in two patients. **Conclusion** : Treatment consists of early diagnosis, aggressive surgical debridement and drainage of the involved necrotic fascia and tissue along with broad-spectrum intravenous antibiotics coverage. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2005;48:771-7)

**KEY WORDS** : Cervical necrotizing fasciitis · Deep neck infection.

연도	예수	성별	나이	병력	치료	결과
2000	1	남	45	당뇨병	수술, 항생제	생존
2001	1	남	65	알코올	수술, 항생제	사망
2002	1	남	35	당뇨병	수술, 항생제	생존
2003	1	남	55	당뇨병	수술, 항생제	생존
2004	1	남	75	당뇨병	수술, 항생제	생존
2004	1	남	25	당뇨병	수술, 항생제	사망
2004	1	남	35	당뇨병	수술, 항생제	생존
2004	1	남	45	당뇨병	수술, 항생제	생존
2004	1	남	55	당뇨병	수술, 항생제	생존
2004	1	남	65	당뇨병	수술, 항생제	생존
2004	1	남	75	당뇨병	수술, 항생제	생존
2004	1	남	81	당뇨병	수술, 항생제	생존
합계	12	9남 3녀	17-81	당뇨병 3, 알코올 1, Buerger's 1	수술, 항생제	사망 2, 생존 10

2004 11 6 / 2005 2 23  
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가 9 (75%) 가 3 (25%) 3 : 1

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81 . 44.2 17 2 24.3 11  
 40 5 가 20 가 가 30  
 (Table 1). 4 3 가  
 1 4 2 , 1 ,  
 2 1 가 5 .

**Table 1.** Patient conditions on arrival

Case No.	Age/Sex	Region	Origin	Associated diseases	Duration of Sx	WBC (/ml)	Gas (CT)
1	81/F	Rt. Submental Submandibular	AFT	DM, Hypertension	1 day	6600	+
2	46/M	Lt. Neck	Tooth extraction	DM, Pul. Tbc	5 days	19330	+
3	44/M	Both neck	Tooth fracture	DM	1 day	49060	+
4	52/M	Both neck	Unknown	Renal failure	7 days	24790	+
5	54/M	Both neck	Dental caries	Burger's disease	2 days	55440	+
6	36/M	Rt. Neck	Unknown	Takayasu's arteritis, Pul. Tbc, Steroid adm.	5 days	14170	+
7	17/M	Lt. Neck	Infected BCC	( - )	2 days	14520	+
8	48/M	Rt. Neck	AFT	DM	2 days	14250	+
9	43/M	Rt. Face, neck	Unknown	DM, Leukemia (CML)	5 days	160	-
10	35/F	Lt. Neck	Unknown	( - )	3 days	11900	+
11	48/F	Rt. Face, neck	Tonsillectomy	( - )	1 day	22350	+
12	27/M	Lt. Neck	Unknown	( - )	5 days	20960	+

AFT : acute follicular tonsillitis, BCC : branchial cleft cyst

**Table 2.** Summaries of course and treatment

Case No.	Bacteriology	Time to 1 <sup>st</sup> exploration	No. & Types of surgeries	Major complications	Hospital stay	Outcome
1	Group-B <i>-streptococcus</i>	HD #1	1. Excision & Debridement 2. Thoracotomy	Mediastinitis	45 days	Discharge
2	<i>-streptococcus</i> <i>Prevotella</i>	HD #1	1. Excision & Debridement	( - )	32 days	Discharge
3	Group-A <i>-streptococcus</i>	HD #1	1. Intubation 2. Excision & Debridement 3. Thoracotomy	Lung abscess Mediastinitis Sepsis	12 days	Expire
4	MRSA <i>Prevotella</i> <i>Peptostrepto</i>	HD #2	1. Excision & Debridement 2. Reconstruction with PMMC flap	Skin defect	38 days	Discharge
5	Group-c <i>-streptococcus</i> No anaerobes	HD #2	1. Excision & Debridement 2. Primary closure	Skin defect	22 days	Discharge
6	<i>-streptococcus</i>	HD #1	1. Tracheotomy 2. Excision & Debridement	( - )	32 days	Discharge
7	<i>-streptococcus</i> No anaerobes	HD #1	1. Excision & Debridement 2. Scar revision, primary closure	Skin defect	10 days	Discharge
8	No growth No anaerobes	HD #1	1. Excision & Debridement 2. Local flap surgery	Skin defect	20 days	Discharge
9	<i>Pseudomonas</i> <i>Enterococcus</i>	HD #4	1. Tracheotomy 2. Excision & Debridement	Sepsis	6 days	Expire
10	<i>-streptococcus</i>	HD #3	1. Excision & Debridement	( - )	11 days	Discharge
11	<i>Klebsiella</i> <i>Peptostreptococcus</i>	HD #3	1. Tracheotomy 2. Excision & Debridement	( - )	16 days	Discharge
12	No growth	HD #1	1. Excision & Debridement	Pneumonia	17 days	Discharge

MRSA : methicilline-resistant *staphylococcus aureus*



**Fig. 1.** A : Marked swelling with central necrotic skin on left lateral neck was noted preoperatively (in case 3). B : Marked swelling and ecchymosis from orbit to the infraparotid area was noted (in case 9). C : Erythematous vesicular lesions on anterior chest wall skin were noted (in case 1).

4  
(immunocompetent)  
4 가 2 , 1 , 5  
(Takayasu 's disease) 1 , (Burger 's disease) 1 , 1 가 .  
2  
1



**Fig. 3.** Postoperative appearance (POD #5) after excision and debridement still demonstrates remained necrotic tissues and pus in neck (in case 4).

가  
7 (58.3%) 가  
6 (50%)  
4 , 4 가 2  
4 3  
, 1 .  
5  
4 (Fig. 1). 1

- *Streptococcus*가 4 , - *Streptococcus*가  
3 , methicillin - resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*(MRSA), *Klebsiella*, *Pseudomonas*가 1  
. 2  
7 *Prevotella intermedia* *Pepto-*  
*streptococcus*가 2 *Enterococcus*가 1  
3

(Table 2).

12 7 1 (160 /mm<sup>3</sup>) 1  
10 24,677  
/mm<sup>3</sup>(11900~55440 /mm<sup>3</sup>) (neu-

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trophila) 11  
86.1%

3 cephalosporin 2 cephalosporin  
amoxicillin - clavulanic acid 가 3

, vancomycin  
가 1 12

12 ( )

7 1  
2 3 2 , 4

3 (cervical

fascia)

1 11 가 (gas for-  
ming) (Fig. 2).

(Fig. 3).  
2~3

가 5

1 11  
4 ,

3 2 (thoracotomy)

2가

. 9 3 cephalosporin aminoglycoside  
clindamycin( metronidazole)

12 5

7

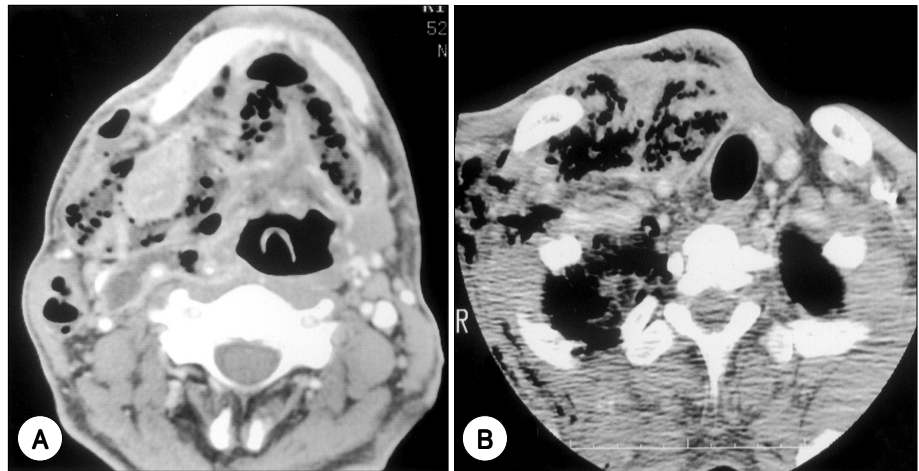


Fig. 2. A and B : Computed tomography scan with contrast in the axial plane demonstrates progressive multiple abscess with air in multiple neck space (in case 4).



Fig. 4. A : Abscess with gas in upper mediastinum was noted (in case 3). B : Lung emphysema in right chest and mediastinitis were noted (in case 9). C : Pneumonic infiltration on right lung field was noted (in case 1).

4 1  
cobulator

(Fig. 4).

4

1  
1 12 6  
4 1  
2 가 , A , Clo-  
1 2 1 stridium perfringens ,<sup>13)</sup>  
(Table 2). 12 7  
1  
7

3  
1871 Joseph Jones<sup>5)</sup>가 “ hospital  
gangrene ” hemolytic streptococcal gan-  
grene,<sup>6)</sup> non - clostridial gangrene 가 3 가 가 4 (Table 2)  
1952 Wilson<sup>7)</sup> 가 가 1 ( 4)

가 가 가 가<sup>14)</sup> A  
가 가 가 가

<sup>8)9)</sup> ,

<sup>10)</sup> A - (S. pyogens)  
가  
lipase, hyaluronidase, streptokinase 가 ,<sup>15)</sup> A -  
<sup>11)</sup>

<sup>12)</sup> (AIDS) 가 A , B , C 1 3  
(immunocompetent people) 2 2 , 1  
A , A

<sup>2)</sup> 가 4  
2 가 2  
5 2 1 . Clostridium  
가 1 gas gangrene(Clostridial my-  
onecrosis)  
가 48  
<sup>16)</sup>

가

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Maisel

66.7%<sup>17)</sup>, Tovi 46.7%<sup>18)</sup>

(Fig. 2). 12 1 4 9 11 가

11 (91.7%) 가

(Fig. 1). 2 가 90%

5 가 4 가

<sup>19)</sup> 가 1 10 5% 24,677 /mm<sup>3</sup>

73% Park 3 2 1 9 (16.7%)

<sup>20)</sup> 가 3 ,

가 12 가 9 2 가 9 가

가 1 가 5

가 4 5

가 24

가  
가 ,  
가 ,

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