

베체트병에서 병발된 고도난청환자에 시행한 인공와우이식술 1예

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최호석 · 유상준 · 정연훈 · 문성균

A Case of Cochlear Implantation in a Postlingual Deaf Patient with Behcet Disease

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ABSTRACT

Recurrent iritis and oral/genital ulcers have been described for the first time as a separate pathological entity by the Turkish dermatologist Hulusi Behcet. Behcet disease is a chronic, multi-systemic disorder, which affects many organs as a result of vasculitis. The clinical manifestations are divided into two groups : major (oral ulcers, eye lesions, genital ulcerations, and skin lesions) and minor (arthritis, gastrointestinal lesions, epididymitis, thrombophlebitis, and central nervous system involvement) criteria. The incidence of hearing loss in Behcet disease has been reported as 12% to 80% in several studies. A 37-year-old man diagnosed as Behcet disease was admitted to our department with complaints of profound right hearing loss and dizziness. He was treated with steroid without improvement. After one year, he suffered from complete hearing loss on the left side. A temporal bone CT scan revealed right cochlear ossification. Cochlear implantation was performed within 4 weeks after the completion of steroid therapy in the left cochlea, which was partially obstructed by fibrotic tissue. However, the electrode was fully inserted without resistance. Wound healing complications were not encountered in the postoperative period. The hearing threshold was restored to 30 dBHL, while speech discrimination did not improve as much as expected. We propose that the routine hearing examinations be employed in the evaluation and management of Behcet disease. According to our experience, we find that cochlear implantation should be carried out at an early stage, before the development of labyrinthine ossification. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2004;47:679-82)

KEY WORDS : Behcet disease · Hearing loss · Cochlear implants.

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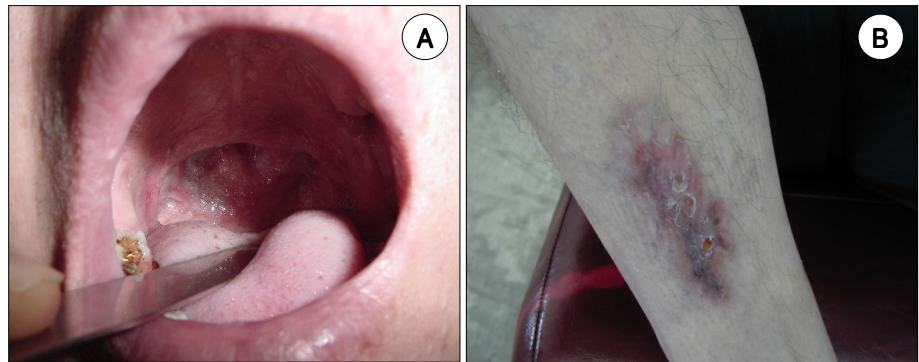


Fig. 1. Recurrent ulcers of the skin and oral cavity. The uvula and tonsillar pillars are not observed due to scarring and fibrosis (A). Skin lesion by thrombophlebitis is noted on the leg (B).

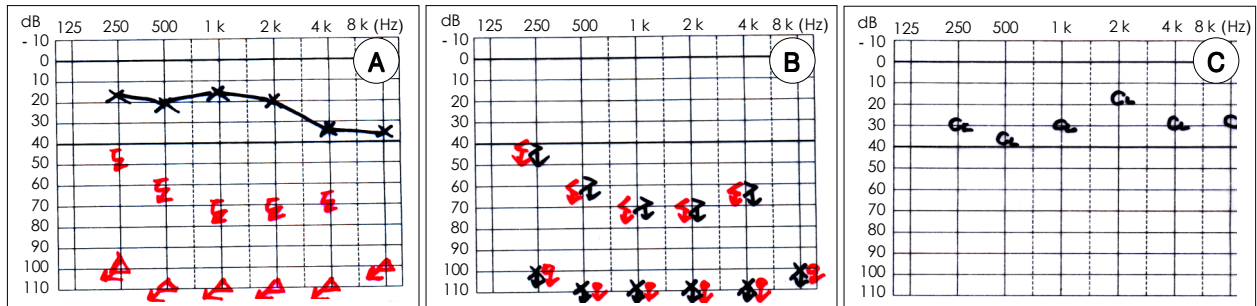


Fig. 2. Pure tone audiometry reveals a profound hearing loss of the right ear (A). One year after the initial presentation, a sudden profound hearing loss developed in the left ear (B). After cochlear implantation, the hearing threshold is improved to 30 dB (C).

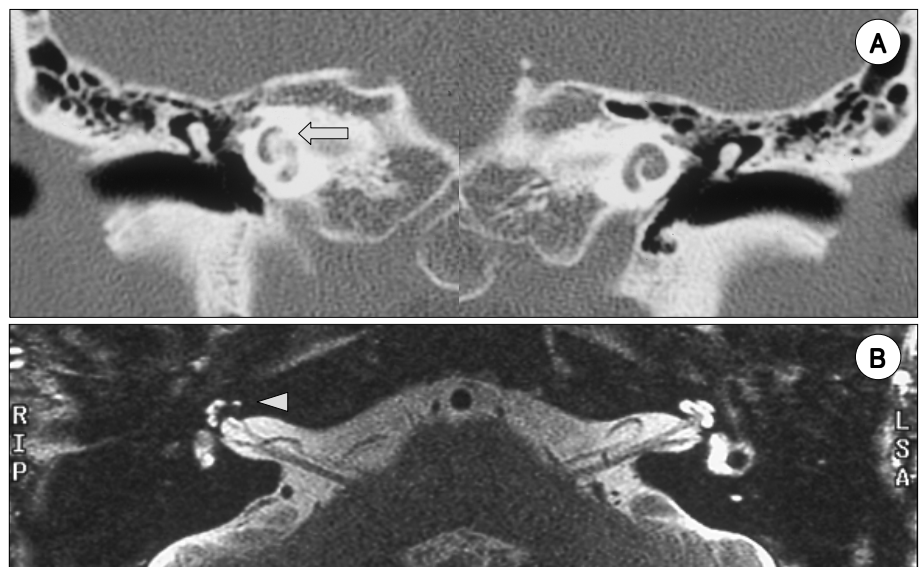


Fig. 3. Axial temporal CT scan shows the right co-cochlear ossification (arrow) in the left cochlea (A). A partial obstruction by fibrotic tissue was noted after cochleostomy of the left cochlea. Temporal MRI reveals that the cochlear nerves are intact (B). A low signal density is noted in the right cochlea (arrow head).

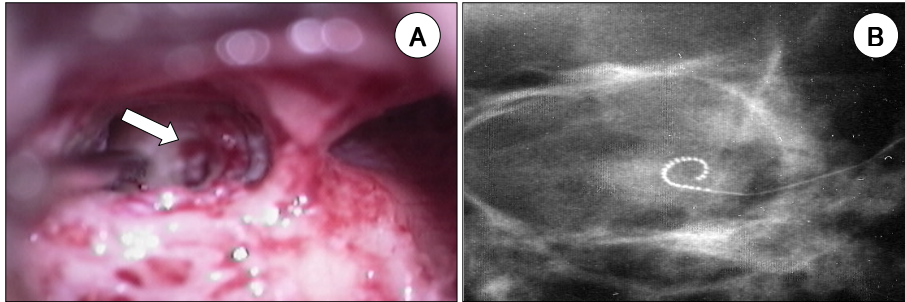


Fig. 4. Cochlear implantation was performed in the left cochlea because the right cochlea was obstructed by ossification. Partial obstruction by fibrotic tissue (arrow) is noted in the left cochlea after cochleostomy (A). A transorbital view reveals proper placement of the intracochlear electrodes (B).

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