Abstract

Congenital Diaphragmatic Eventration

—A report of 4 cases—

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Congenital diaphragmatic eventration is a rare disease and generally accepted as an abnormally high position of part or all of the diaphragm, usually associated with a marked decrease in muscle fibers and a membranous appearance of the abnormal area.

There were 4 cases of the congenital diaphragmatic eventration at the Dept. of Thoracic Surgery, Seoul National University Hospital, from 1957 to 1977.

They were two boys and two girls and ranging from 1 day to 3 years of age.

They were all repaired by surgical operation and one was expired postoperatively, another one was dead one year later due to complication.

The ratio between right and left was 1:3 and their symptoms were cyanosis, dyspnea and frequent respiratory disease.

In physical examination there was noted decreased breathing sound on the affected lung field and bowel sound was audible in some cases.

Diagnosis was done by Chest X-ray and plication of the affected diaphragm was usually done in operation.

There were noted atelectasis and cystic change of the affected side lung.

And the liver, colon, spleen and small intestine were found in the dome of the eventrated diaphragm.

서 론

환작 내반증은 결손 부위가 없이 비정상적으로 풀강내로 높이 올라가 있는 횡경막의 이환을 말한다.

선천적으로 생긴 횡경막 내반증은 매우 드문 것으로 소아에서 호흡곤란, 반복한 호흡기 감염 등과 같은 증

생활 일상을 genom으로 입상적으로 문제가 된다.

1957년부터 1977년까지 본 서울대학교의용부의과

에서는 4례의 선천성 횡경막 내반증을 경험하였다. 이

에 간단한 연구고찰과 함께 보고한다.

임상 증례

증례 1.

생후 1일된 남아 아이로 출생후 부터 있는 호흡곤란

과 천식증으로 응급실을 통해 입원하였다. 응급은 초산

원에서 정상 분만에 의하여 되었다.