

후두전적출술을 받은 환자에서 레이저도플러혈류측정기를 이용한 코점막 혈류량의 변화

문형진¹ · 김창훈² · 한수진² · 이정권² · 최은창² · 윤주현^{2,3}

The Change of Nasal Blood Flow after a Total Laryngectomy Determined by Laser Doppler Blood Flowmetry

Hyung-Jin Moon, MD¹, Chang-Hoon Kim, MD², Su Jin Han, MD²,
Jeung-Gweon Lee, MD², Eun Chang Choi, MD² and Joo-Heon Yoon, MD^{2,3}

¹Department of Otorhinolaryngology, National Health Insurance Corporation Ilsan Hospital, Koyang; and

²Department of Otorhinolaryngology and ³BK 21 Project for Medical Sciences, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : The effects of airflow cessation on the human nasal mucosa can be conveniently studied in laryngectomees and the blood flow to nasal mucosa is an important factor in maintaining normal nasal function. Therefore, we investigated the changes in nasal mucosa blood flow after a total laryngectomy with Laser Doppler flowmetry. **Materials and Method :** Twenty-four laryngectomees were studied and compared with 35 normal volunteers. Among 24 total laryngectomees, 9 were esophageal speakers. The Laser Doppler flowmetry was performed using a Periflux 4001 (Perimed, Jrtlla, Sweden) and Perfusion unit (PU), Velocity unit (VU), and Concentration Unit (CU) were measured. The laser Doppler flowmetry data in the laryngectomees were compared with those of the normal subjects, and between the esophageal and non-esophageal speakers. **Results :** The difference between laryngectomees and normal subjects was statistically significant with the exception of the CU ($p < 0.05$). Furthermore, no correlations were found between blood flow and age, and between blood flow and postoperative duration. The difference between esophageal speakers and non-esophageal speakers was statistically significant with the exception of the level of concentration ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion :** The nasal blood flow decreased after a total laryngectomy. When airflow improved, an increase in the level of blood flow was recorded. And the change of the nasal blood flow most likely occurred within the first year after a total laryngectomy. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2001;44:925-9)

KEY WORDS : Laser Doppler flowmetry · Nasal mucosa · Perfusion · Laryngectomy.

가¹⁻⁵⁾
가⁶⁾
Hydrogen cle-
arance method⁷⁾ Xenon wash - out method⁸⁾
가, Stern⁹⁾
Olsson¹⁰⁾
(Laser Doppler

: 2001 3 22 / : 2001 6 28
: , 120 - 752 134

: (02) 361 - 8484 · : (02) 393 - 0580
E - mail : jhyoon@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

blood flowmetry)

laser perfusion meter, Perimed, Jrtlla, Sweden)(Fig. 1)

11)

1.5 mm

(probe) (Fig. 2). 10

가 가 0.2 mm

12)

(micromanipulator)

가 60

Perisoft

24 46

80 (63), 23

1 12 77

28

가 9 , 가 15

가 35

35 18 17 , 50

75 (57.4)(Table 1).

1.5 mm

(probe) (Fig. 2). 10

0.2 mm

12)

(micromanipulator)

가 60

Perisoft

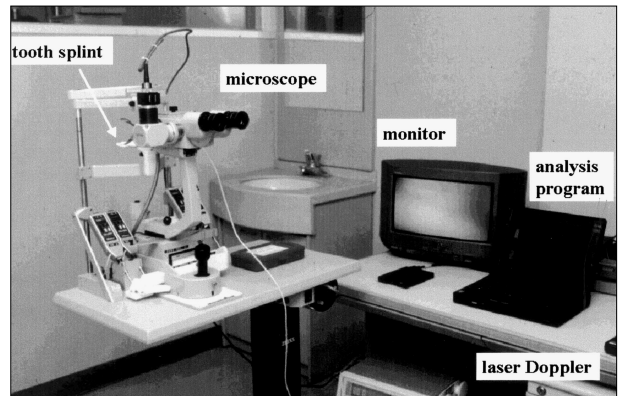


Fig. 1. Real view of Laser Doppler Flowmetry : It consists of tooth splint, suspensory rhinoscope, micromanuplator, microscope, monitor, laser Doppler and analysis program.

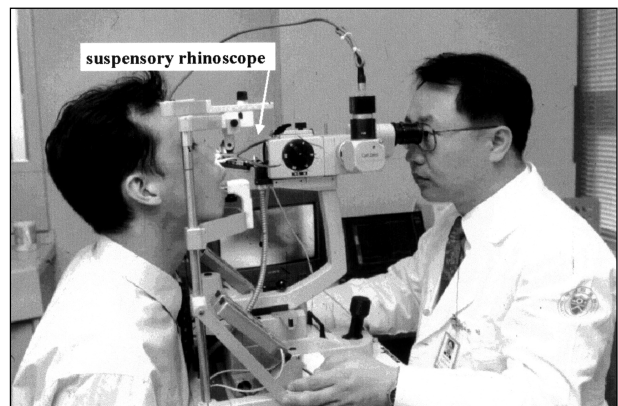


Fig. 2. Real view of measuring nasal blood flow with Laser Doppler Flowmetry : After patient's head was fixed, inferior turbinate was exposed with suspensory rhinoscope.

1~2

가 ,

780 nm

(Periflux 4001 laser - Do -

Table 1. Age and sex distribution of total laryngectomy patients and normal control group

Groups	No.	Sex		Mean age (range) (years)
		M	F	
Control	35	18	17	57.4 (50 - 74)
Laryngectomee	24	23	1	63.2 (46 - 80)
Esophageal speaker	9	8	1	57.7 (46 - 66)
Non-esophageal speaker	15	15	0	66.5 (53 - 80)

(Perimed, Jrtlla, Sweden)
 (perfusion), (velocity)
 (concentration)가
 perfusion unit(PU), concentration
 unit(CU) velocity unit(VU)
 가

Student t - test 가
 Mann - Whitney
 test
 Person's correlation coefficient
 p<0.05

71.4 ±
 16.1 PU(mean ± SD), 98.2 ± 30.3 CU,
 75.9 ± 14.8 VU
 137.4 ± 23.2 PU, 65.0 ± 26.4 CU,
 252.7 ± 114.4 VU

(p<0.05),
 (p>0.05)(Fig. 3).

() - 0.335 (p) 0.109
 (Fig. 4),
 = - 0.011, p=0.959

(p>0.05)(Fig. 5).

가
 가
 가
 83.4 ± 14.7 PU,
 101.9 ± 26.2 CU, 83.9 ±

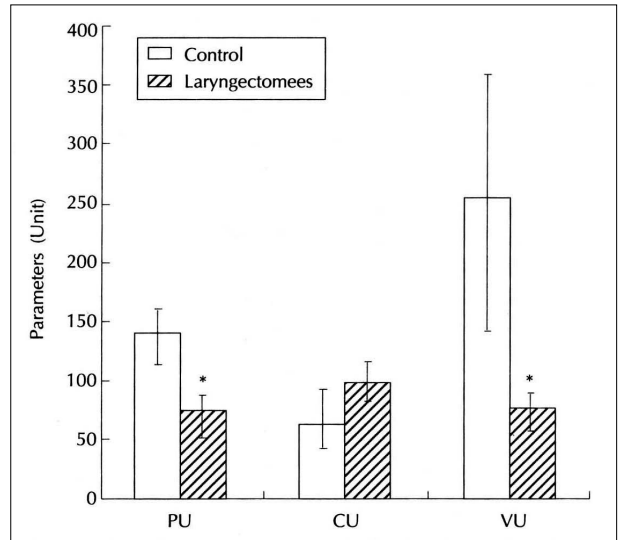


Fig. 3. Perfusion unit (PU), concentration unit (CU) and velocity unit (VU) in normal control group and laryngectomees. All data are presented as mean ± SD. * : p<0.05.

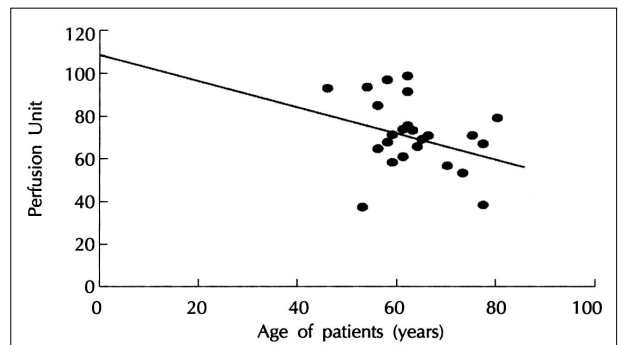


Fig. 4. Correlation between age and perfusion unit in laryngectomees.

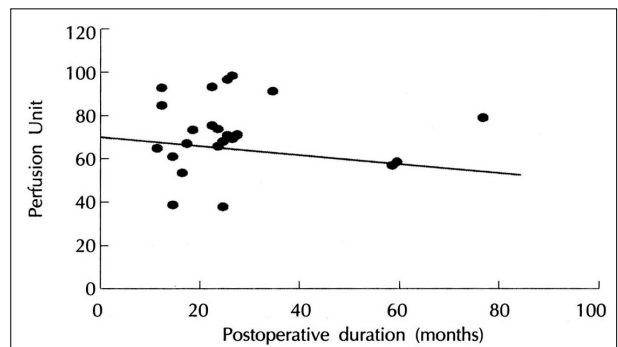


Fig. 5. Correlation between postoperative duration and perfusion unit in laryngectomees.

11.0 VU
 64.2 ± 12.4 PU, 96.0 ± 33.2 CU,
 71.2 ± 15.0 VU
 가
 가

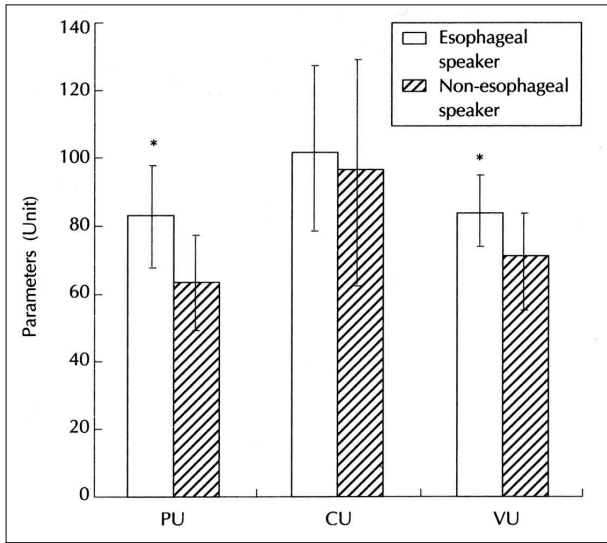


Fig. 6. Perfusion unit (PU), concentration unit (CU) and velocity unit (VU) in esophageal speakers and non-esophageal speakers. All data are presented as mean \pm SD. * : $p < 0.05$.

($p < 0.05$),

가
($p > 0.05$) (Fig. 6).

(perfusion),
(velocity)가

photodetector

, signal processor

¹⁰⁾

(concentration)

가

13)

Bende⁶⁾ Ozdem¹⁴⁾

Xenon wash - out method

가

3)

4)

Xenon wash - out method

radioactive Xenon

가

⁸⁾ Xenon wash - out method

⁶⁾

¹⁵⁾

가

가

¹⁶⁾ Xenon wash - out method

⁶⁾

가

12

0.2 mm

12

가

