

가  
 , 3  
 4 7 가 가  
 1)  
 가 Group A  
 -hemolytic streptococci(*Streptococcus pyogenes*)  
 . Streptococci penicil-  
 lin 가  
 streptococci 가  
 5

*Strep-*  
*tococcus pyogenes*; adenovirus; influenza virus A  
 B; parainfluenza virus 1, 2, 3; Ebstein-Barr virus;  
 enterovirus; *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*가 90%  
 , 3  
 가 가 4)  
 10 15% streptococci  
 , 7 30% 5)(Table 1).

가  
 2)  
 1998 CDC/AAP guideline<sup>3)</sup>  
 1) ,  
 group A strep-  
 . 2)  
 group A streptococci  
 . 3) Penicillin group A strep-  
 tococci 가  
 가 , ,  
 , 가 가

1. ?  
 , ,  
 . Adenovirus  
 EBV  
 Coxsackie HSV  
 , 6)  
 4 , ,  
 , 40  
 , 1/3 , ,

Table 1. Etiologic Agents of Pharyngitis

Pathogen	Type of lesion <sup>†</sup>					Frequency <sup>†</sup>	Duration
	Erythematous	Follicular	Exudative	Ulcerative	Petechial		
<b>Bacteria</b>							
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	++++	++	+++		+++	++++	Acute
Group B, C, G -hemolytic streptococci	+++	+	++			++	Acute
<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>	+++		++++			+	Acute
<i>Corynebacterium ulcerans</i>	++++		+++			+	Acute
<i>Arcanobacterium haemolyticum</i>	++++	++	+++	+		+	Acute
Mixed anaerobic infection	+++		+	++++		++	Subacute
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	++					++	Acute, subacute
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	++		+			++	Acute
<i>Actinomyces</i> species	+			+		+	Chronic
<b>Chlamydia</b>							
<i>Chlamydia pneumoniae</i>	++++					++	Acute
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	++	+	+			+	Acute recurrent
<b>Viruses</b>							
Adenovirus	++++	++++	++			++++	Acute
Influenza	+++					+++	Acute
Parainfluenza	++					+++	Acute
RSV	++					+	Acute
Enterovirus	+++		+	++		+++	Acute
EBV	+++	+	++++		++	+++	Acute, subacute
HSV	++		++	++++		++	Acute
Measles	+++				+	++	Acute
<b>Mycoplasma</b>							
<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>	++	+	+			++	Acute
<i>Mycoplasma hominis</i>	+		+			+	Acute
<b>Fungi</b>							
<i>Candida</i> species	+		++++			+++	Acute, subacute, chronic

<sup>†</sup>Pluses indicate the relative degree and severity of the lesion(++++, most marked; +, minimal)

<sup>†</sup> +++++, 76 100%; +++, 51 75%; ++, 26 50%; +, 1 25%

가 . Group G C , group C  
 1 4 A 가 ,  
 2 , ,  
 streptococcal  
 7) . ,

가 , 가

4 15 가

가 <sup>10)</sup>

1) 2) **Rapid Antigen Detection Test(RADT)**

(Table 2). group A strepto-  
*Neisseria gonorrhoea* cocci 10 15  
 , *Arcanobacteri-* (>90%)  
*um haemolyticum* (60 95%)가 latex  
 EIA  
 . Diphtheria ,  
 가  
 , Spiro-  
*chetes*, *S. pyogenes* *S. aureus*가  
<sup>11)</sup>  
*Mycoplasma* *Chlamydia*  
 , Pichichero  
<sup>12)</sup> 가  
 2 . ?  
 1) 가 1 2  
 Gerber <sup>13)</sup>  
 가 가  
 3)  
 (90 95%) (90 95%)가  
 가 score system<sup>8)</sup> . Sheep blood agar 48  
 , score , 48 . 0.04  
 score streptococci unit bacitracin disk 가  
 가 <sup>9)</sup> group A streptococcus  
 Steinhoff , , 38 <sup>14)</sup>

Table 2. Treatment Considerations in Upper Respiratory Tract Infection

Clinical entity	Etiology
Common cold, herpangina, pharyngoconjunctival fever	Viral, 100%
Never-never Land	
Marked pharyngitis with exudate and fever and cervical lymphadenitis	Bacteria, 70%

1. acetaminophen, aspirin, 6 가

2. A 1) 2) 3) 4) group A -hemolytic streptococci 5) 15) streptococcus streptococcus streptococcus가

S. pyogenes가 가 16)

1) Streptococcus AAP guideline 가 가 3) Penicillin streptococcus . Penicillin V 10 , ben-

zathine penicillin . Penicillin 가 erythromycin 10 . S. pyogenes erythromycin erythromycin 1 cephalosporin . S. pyogenes penicillin 1 cephalosporin 5

17) 가 5 12% , 가 18) 2) / Streptococci penicillin .

3) Arcanobacterium Penicillin V benzathin penicillin erythromycin 4) A 가 amantadine zanamivir . Herpes simplex virus acyclovir가

3 . 1) Penicillin Group A streptococcal pharyngitis 가 Penicillin , 가 Benzathine penicillin G 10 90% 가

가 streptococci 가 가

<sup>12)</sup> . 가

2) **Amoxicillin** 가 penicillin 가

penicillin .

3) **Cephalosporin** -lactam 1 2 cephalosporin penicillin group A streptococcus peni- cillin . Penicillin cephalosporin 가 <sup>20)</sup>

4) **Erythromycin** Penicillin penicillin macrolide erythromycin 가 macrolide . macrolide azithromycin , 3 4 가 erythromycin

(Table 3).

가 cephalosporin group A 1 3 24

Table 3. Antimicrobial Therapy for Group A Streptococcal Pharyngitis

Drug	Dose	Dosing frequency	Duration	Cost(\$) (generic)
Penicillin V	Child : 250 mg	2 or 3 times daily	10 days	1.50
	Adult : 500 mg	2 times daily	10 days	2.50
Penicillin G benzathine	Child : 600,000 units	Single injection	1 dose	10.25
	Adult : 1,200,000 units	Single injection	1 doses	17.75
Amoxicillin	Child : 40 mg/kg/day	3 divided doses	10 days	5.25
	Adult : 500 mg	3 times daily	10 days	16.50
Erythromycin estolate	Child : 20 40 mg/kg/d (maximum, 1 g/d)	2 to 4 divided doses	10 days	15.00 to 31.50
	Adult : not recommended	-	-	
Erythromycin ethylsuccinate	Child : 40 mg/kg/d(maximum, 1 g/d)	2 to 4 divided doses	10 days	8.50
	Adult : 400 mg	4 times daily	10 days	9.25
Azithromycin	Child : 12 mg/kg for 5 days	Once daily	5 days	28.50
	Adult : 500 mg on day 1; 250 mg on days 2 through 5	Once daily	5 days	40.50
Amoxicillin-clavulanate potassium	Child : 40 mg/kg/d	2 or 3 divided doses	10 days	45.75
	Adult : 500 mg to 875 mg	2 times daily	10 days	71.25
Cefadroxil	Child : 30 mg/kg/d	2 divided doses	10 days	32.00
	Adult : 1 g	Once daily	10 days	162.50
Cephalexin	Child : 25 to 50 mg/kg/d	2 to 4 divided doses	10 days	35.00
	Adult : 500 mg	2 times daily	10 days	65.50

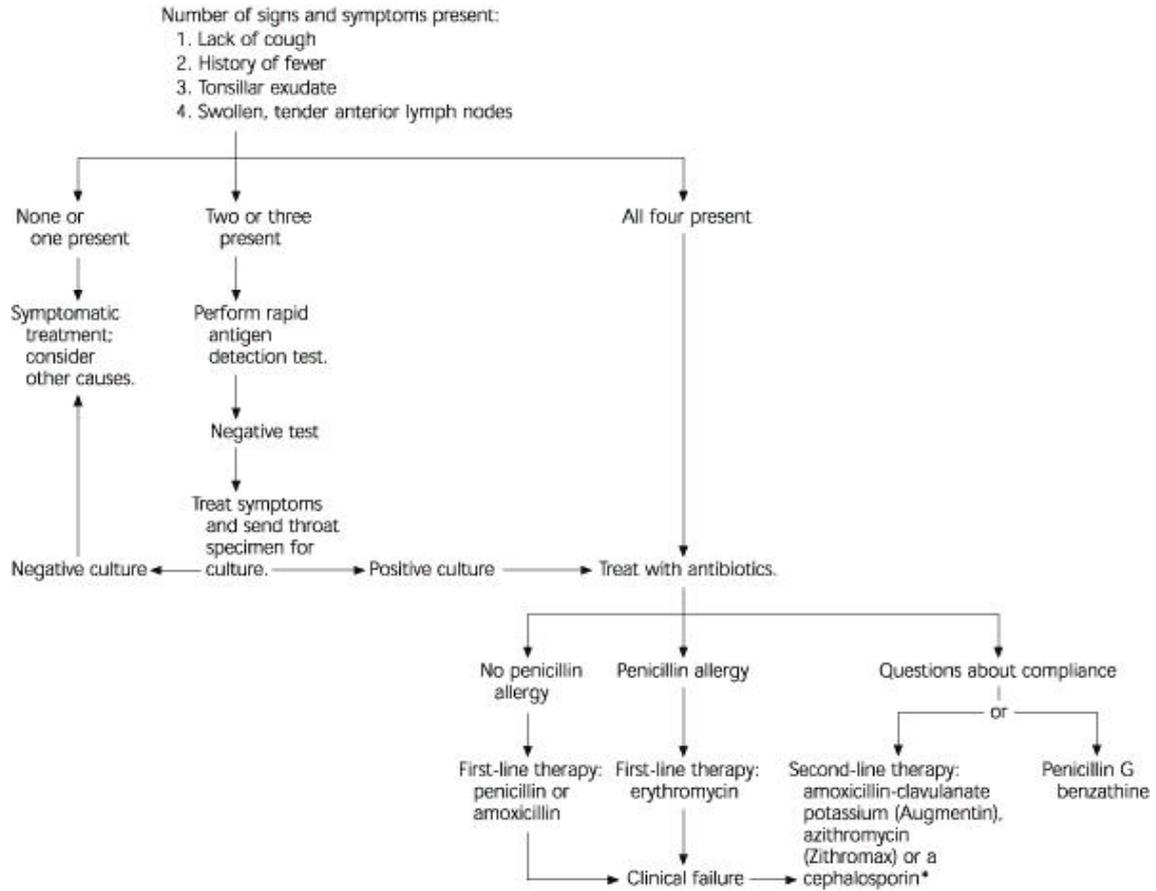


Fig. 1. Suggested algorithm for the diagnosis and treatment of sore throat(Am Fam Physician 2001;63:1560).

*S. pyogenes*                      penicillin  
 가                      , A                      amantadine  
 가                      .  
 herpes simplex virus                      acyclovir

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