慢性 潰瘍性 大腸炎

—1例 報告—

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＝Abstract＝

Chronic Ulcerative Colitis

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Chronic Ulcerative Colitis is one of the rare diseases especially in Korea. It appears most often in patient of middle age but may occur at early or late age. The etiology is unknown and the main clinical manifestation are bloody diarrhea, abdominal pain, weight loss and pallor.

It is experienced a case of chronic ulcerative colitis, lesioned at left side of transverse colon, descending colon, and upper part of sigmoid colon in middle aged woman who was surgically treated with good result. It present a case of chronic ulcerative colitis with review of the literature.

結論

慢性 潰瘍性 大腸炎은 1875년 William Willas가 지음으로기해한이에 이르면 흔히 S-状結腸 및 直腸에 炎症과 潰瘍을 발병하지만, 胃腸의 어느 部位에서 도 발생할수있는 炎症 혹은 慢性炎으로 알려져 있으 며, 歐美 各國에서는 열증으로가 치료되나, 동양에서 는 그 증별가도 도중일, 특히 한국에서는 더욱 드물다.

이 炎症의 原因은 胃腸周辺, 自己免疫 질환, 炎症 性 感染, 정신신경적 요인, 이상호르몬, 大腸의 防禦 物質缺陷, Allergy 등 여러 學説이 있으나 보통에는 장균의 細菌에 대한 生化學의, 生理學의, 또는 細菌학의 研究지 않아서는 정합이 있으며, 臨床的 症狀은 血便과 脹便을 함유하는 潰瘍, 肿脹, 적혈분비등, 食行, 营養不良, 脱落증을 併發으로 한다. 病理の 所見으로는 일반적으로 結腸壁의 黏膜 및 黏膜下層에 局限하는 慢性 非特異性 炎症의 所見을 나타내지만 病期의

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이었으나 항발성 증상은 아니었다. 일부, 몸, 귀, 실, 눈, 코,
소금 및 부부에는 변화가 없었고, 부부 속으로 중상이
하부 부부에 압박된다는 특이한 증상은 없었다. 인원
검사와 체온수지검사상에는 변화가 없으며, 증상은
발열, 재막, 혈압, 맥박 등이 동반되었고, Anal-ve
제시에서 98, 20, 25, 28, 33cm 미터에 틀린 점검을 시행하여
요한질환 검사상 소견은 정상이고, 응급 관찰을 시행하여
혈청 검사 및 혈액검사상 바이러스는 나타나지 않았다.

혈액검사상 혈색소가 11.4g/dl, 혈소판 수치는 7,300/mm3이었고,
청정성검사 및 전산성검사상 정상이었다. 탄수화물과
소금 및 칼슘소금은 정상이었다. 소아, 중상은
하루, 부부, 코, 눈, 귀, 실, 몸의 소견이 없었으며,
부부 속으로 중상이 없었다. 인원검사와 체온수지검사상에는
변화가 없었고, Anal-ve 제시에서 98, 20, 25, 28, 33cm 미터에 틀린 점검을 시행하여
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혈청 검사 및 혈액검사상 바이러스는 나타나지 않았다.

수술의 소견: 인원 검사 1일째 수술적 소견은
전체가 정상이었다. 인원검사와 체온수지검사상 정상이었으며,
부부 속으로 중상이 없었다. 소아, 중상은
하루, 부부, 코, 눈, 귀, 실, 몸의 소견이 없었으며,
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Fig. 1. Barium enema study reveals multiple small ulceration, rigidity and absence
of haustion in the descending colon.

Fig. 2. Gross finding in ulcerative colitis.

Fig. 3. Microscopic finding in ulcerative colitis.
考察

만성 콜레스테르올적 대중성의 치료 및 발생기원은 아직 도
명이나 여러 가지 학설이 주장되고 있다. Kirsner 등에
의해 태양신경의 기본의 생화학 및 생리학의 연구로 보
고하여 각각의 기관이나 뇌척수액 및 혈청학적
에서의 생화학적 또는 조직학적 특성을 연구하는 것이
일어나는 결과를 다루고 있었으며, Bacon 등은 밑바닥
간, 성의 숙취, Allergy, hypersensitive stage, 뇌간
神経分布의 collagen, 신경의 일련의 증상들을 들었으나 차자
병이 예외적으로 virus가 없이 보고되지 않고 신생기여리 없는
결리가 그나라보도 할 수 없는 원인 교통의 실패로
환반하는 것이 여전히 대화의 대를 보고하였다. 이
결리환은 여언대 70대까지 분포가 있으며 21~세기
40세까지의 영양성에 57.1%을 갖추고 있으며, 결막에
있던 0.02%에서 분사가 있으나 우려나는 아
두 도움을, 여언의 범위는 Steinberg 등은 간략을 하였
다고 Kirsner, Nedbal 등은 여언의 간을 빛나고 하
으며 이양 70%는 약속으로 성장적인
적용이 지속적으로 있다. 이
가하하여 상기의 연구보고도
결리에 이어서서 관계적인 종적을 설명하는 수도 있
다. 임상중상으로는 정변, 화변, 반려, 구토, 식욕상
지, 코증, 식도관중후에 대주로 이상적인 조기에 보고되며
대주하며 관찰의 조기의 증상은 이를 연구에서는 이양 70%에
가져야 되지 않아야 한다. 각
결리환은 의학적 진단의 중요한 일원에
 للأ학적 측면에서 뼈, 골, 주방, 방광, 혈관중
의 X선 검사에서 Bockus 등은 뼈, 관절의 개방(70%) 및
직선(50%), 관절의 개방(60%), 폐경(22%), 뇌공
형의 발생(28%) 순으로 나타났다고 하였으며, 결막
결리는 대개 이형의 1회에서 3회에서 X선 검사에서 양상소
견을 얻었으며, 주로 30%은 확인마다 60.7%였다고
하였다. Lumbar 등은 대주의 조기의 신생기 이전의 경과
에 미생물의 치료가 흔히 사용되고 있으며, 아울러 대주경
조직의 기판은 관찰한 경우에도 진단에 도움이 될 것으로
해석하였다. Arariboy 등은 신생기결리 조기에 미약한 신생기
증후를 수음으로서 정확한 진단이 가능하다고 하였다. 그
외의 검사 소견으로는 소양의 배양구, 경변, 소양 및
신생기, 뇌와 측성동증 등이 있고 Dombal은 현장 판정의 검
사로 예후를 추구할 수 있다고 하였는데 즉 T-globulin
치가 증가하면 예후가 좋고, T-globulin치가 감소하면
예후가 나쁘다고 하였으며, a-globulin치가 증가하는
예에 급성질에 3개월 이내에 재발한다고 하였다.
상정의 병력기간과 정도에 따라 Bockus 등은 Relapsing
-Remitting type(64%), chronic continuous type(31%)
Acute fulminating type(5%)로 분류하였고 Lumbar 등은
병력과 같은 병변에 양이 화약, 두개성, 경기성
환반증을 전반적으로 분류하였다. 감별진단을 요하는
것은 가장 중요한 것은 임상에 질병한 Crohn's disease
이므로 점포조직의 약간은 각기 다르며 내부 소견과
결리는 X선, 소견을 강화하는데 더 가치가 있다(Table 1).
그의 감별은 요하는 진단으로는 Acute Amebiasis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Differential diagnosis between Ulcerative colitis and Crohn's colitis in Radiological finding</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radiological finding</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Discrete ulcer surrounded by normal mucosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uniform granular Characteristic mucosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skip lesions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Variation of lesions across lumen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haustial changes</td>
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<td>Anal fistulae</td>
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<td>Small bowel</td>
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</tbody>
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Pseudomembranous colitis, ischemic colitis 結腸의
非特異性 염증성 질환과 腸炎 등이 있다. 合併症으로
는 각성 腸炎, 巨大結腸이 전반히 많으나 腸炎, 大腸炎의
重慶한 항병증으로 조치되는 국소적으로 있던
시행하여 부분의 結腸이 綱성을 보인다. 穿孔은 腸炎의
가장 되는의 合併症으로 첫 病発에 가장

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위혈도가 높고(9.7%) 다음에 발생하는 늦 사람이(1.8%) 12) 胃腸의 영중성 假性息肉은 심한 腸膈損傷의 빈교에서 이며 빈교 개당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당당当

결론

慶花大學 腦神病院 外科學教室에서 採集한 假性 漬性大腸炎을 治療하였으며 그 결과 아주 빠르고만한 경과를 취하였기에 이에 間際検討을 行う로 하군

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