

: 1 1

1 - 2%

(Fig. 1D). CT

(1).

cm

(cleft)  
(Fig. 2).

1

1 가

38

Apgar 7/8

2%

1 -

37.2 °C , 130 /min , 40 /min .

Ashkenazi (2)  
0.09%

가 X  
(Fig. 1A),

35%가

4 150 가

X  
(Fig. 1B).

가 24 - 36

(gavage tube)

X

(urografin shering AG)

(Fig. (1).

가 가

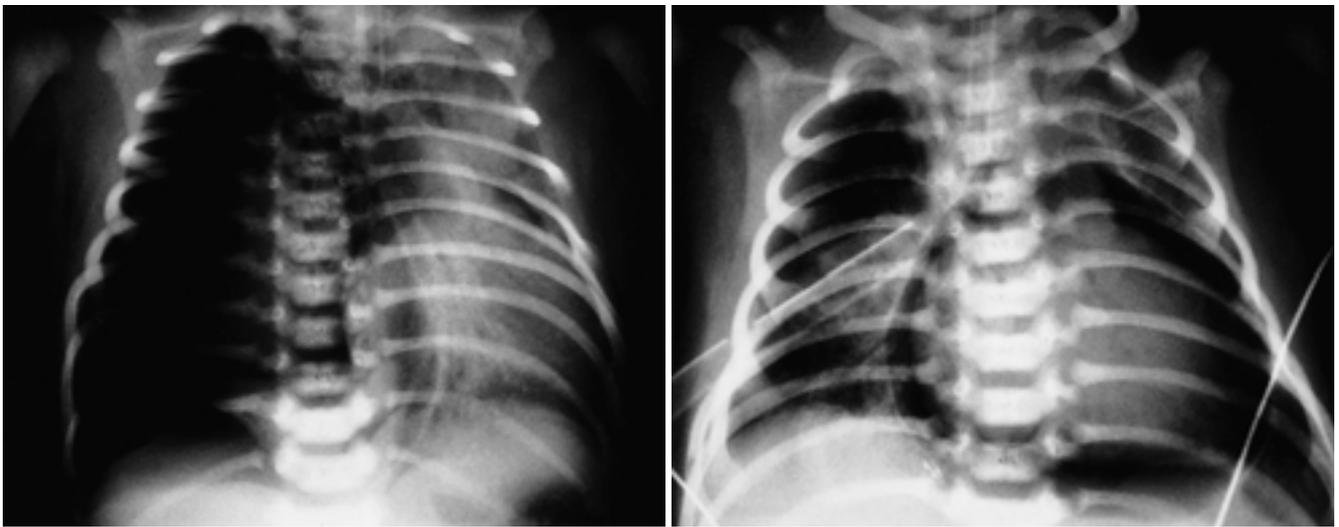
1C).

가

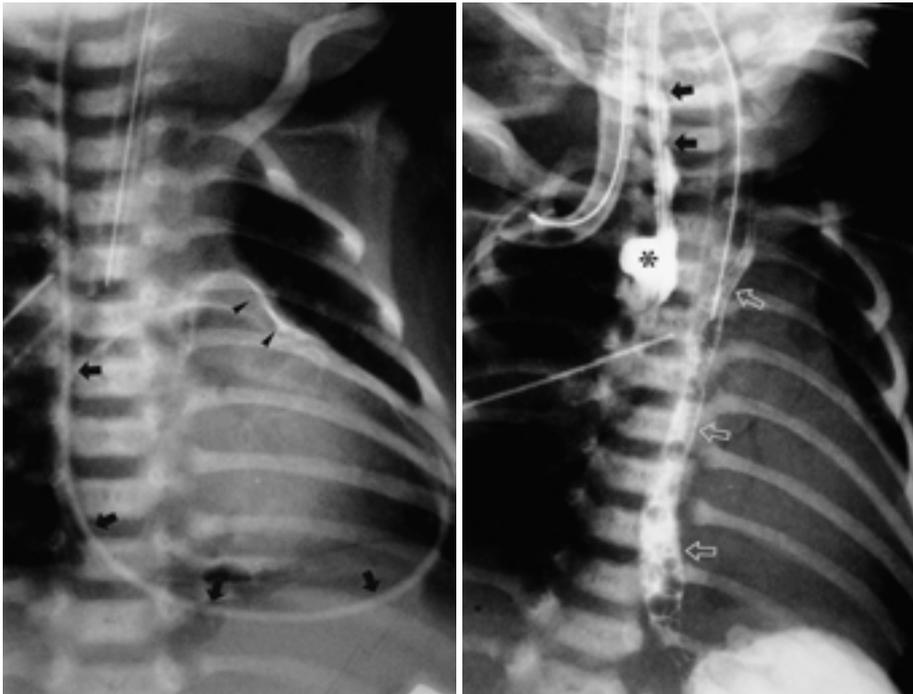
2001 8 6

2002 1 7

가 : 가 3 가 (sternocleidomastoid muscle) 가 2 가 (sinus) 가 가 가 4 가 가 2 3 가 가 가 92-99% 가 가 3, 4 3

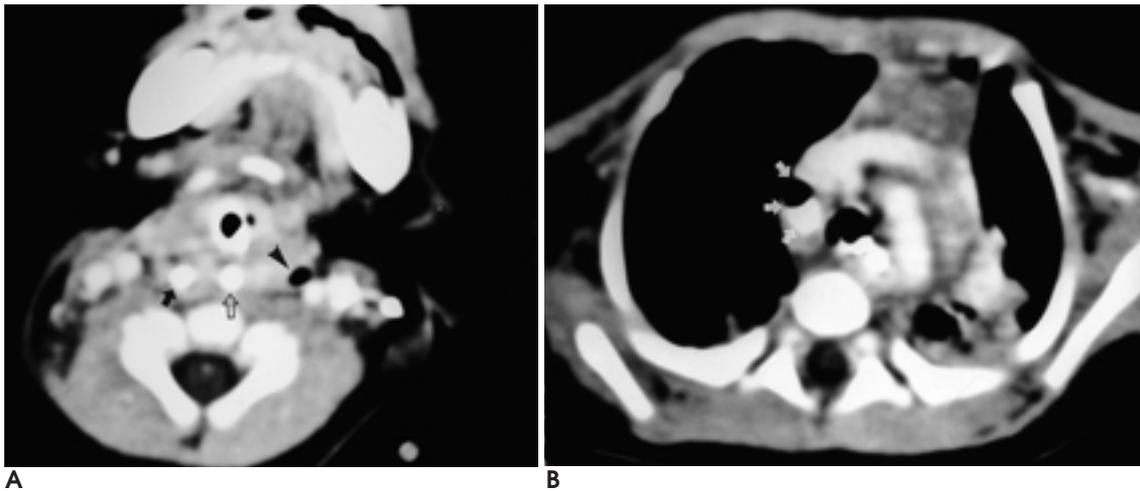


**A** **B**



**C** **D**

**Fig. 1. A.** Plain chest radiography shows total collapse of right lung with tension pneumothorax.  
**B.** After insertion of a closed tube drain, right lung is re-expanded. But pneumopericardium is newly developed.  
**C.** A gavage tube is seen along the margin of the heart (arrows). After injection of contrast medium through the gavage tube, the pericardium is opacified (arrow heads).  
**D.** Fistulogram reveals the long blind-ended abnormal tract (black arrows) and distal pouch (asterisk) along the trachea. Opacified esophagus (open arrows) shows no evidence of abnormality.



**Fig. 2. A.** Contrast enhanced CT of the neck after insertion of gavage tubes through the fistula and esophagus, respectively, demonstrate the location of fistula (black arrow) and esophagus (open arrow). There also is a small air cleft adjacent to the left common carotid artery (arrow head).  
**B.** Lower level scan shows a contrast medium filled pouch (white arrows) just right lateral to the trachea and the aortic arch in left.

(3, 4).

Park (5) 17 가

가

4 가

(5).

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## Congenital Pyriform Sinus Fistula Complicated with Pneumothorax and Pneumopericardium in a Neonate: A Case Report<sup>1</sup>

J C Kim, M.D., H Kim, M.D., S W Kang, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, Daejeon St. Mary 's Hospital, The Catholic university of Korea

We describe a neonatal case of congenital pyriform sinus fistula complicated by pneumothorax and pneumopericardium and review the literature.

**Index words :** Infants, newborn, respiratory system  
 Pneumothorax

Address reprint requests to : S W Kang, M.D., Department of Radiology, Daejeon St. Mary 's Hospital, The Catholic university of Korea.  
 520-2 Daeheung-dong, Jung-gu, Daejeon 301-723, Korea.  
 Tel. 82-42-220-9625 Fax. 82-42-257-0511 E-mail: kang8801@unitel.co.kr