



가 . 1

가 48

가

가 (1 - 3). (Fig. 1A). CT

가 1 (first esophageal narrowing)

가 2 3 (1 - 2), (Fig. 1B). (multipla - nar reconstruction)

가 (sternocleidomastoid muscle) (Fig. 1C). MRI T1

48 (Fig. 1D). T2

가 48 가 CT (Fig. 1E,

가 F). T1 (Fig.

가 1G).

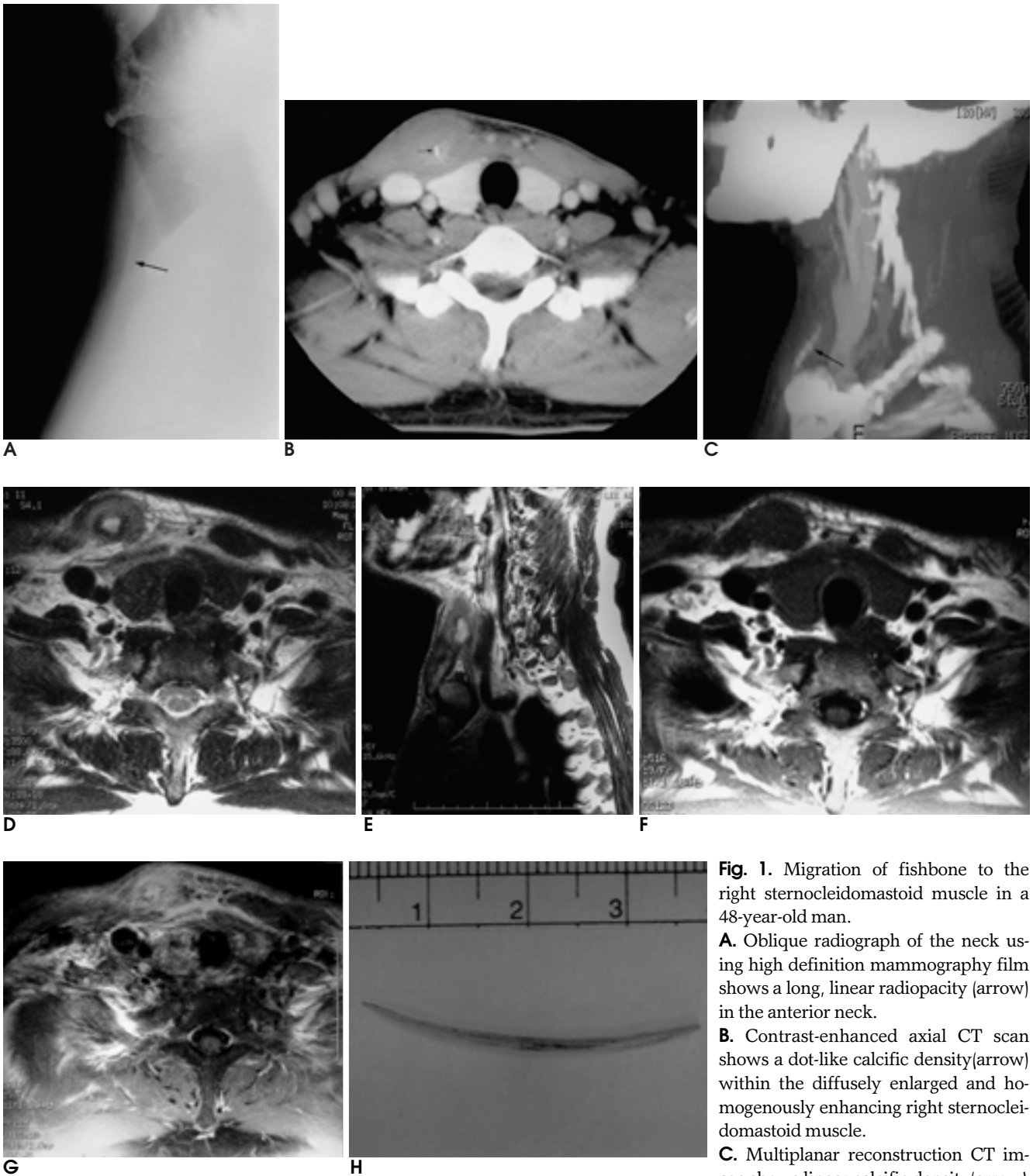
가 (Fig. 1H).

3 (hoarseness)

가 (aryepiglottic fold)

3

가 (1, 2),



**Fig. 1.** Migration of fishbone to the right sternocleidomastoid muscle in a 48-year-old man.

**A.** Oblique radiograph of the neck using high definition mammography film shows a long, linear radiopacity (arrow) in the anterior neck.

**B.** Contrast-enhanced axial CT scan shows a dot-like calcific density (arrow) within the diffusely enlarged and homogeneously enhancing right sternocleidomastoid muscle.

**C.** Multiplanar reconstruction CT image shows linear calcific density (arrow)

within the right sternocleidomastoid muscle.

**D, E.** Axial (**D**) and sagittal (**E**) T2-weighted MR images show hypersignal intensity within mass like enlargement of the right sternocleidomastoid muscle. In sagittal T2-weighted image shows subtle linear hypointensive structure, which is suggested as a migrating fishbone.

**F.** Precontrast axial T1-weighted MR image shows diffuse enlargement of right sternocleidomastoid muscle.

**G.** Contrast-enhanced axial T1-weighted MR image shows heterogeneous enhancement of the right sternocleidomastoid muscle and adjacent soft tissue.

**H.** The removed fishbone from the neck.

(1) (2) 10  
가 가 , 20 Barium  
30 가 가  
, 가 가  
Kamath (3) 가 (chemical pneumonitis)  
, , ,  
, (1) (3).  
(2) , , 1 CT  
가 , 2 3 (5, 8, 9).  
가 . Evans (4) Carsten (5)  
(vallecula), 1/3, 26 CT 25  
(suprahyoid) 90%가 , Eliashar (8) 가  
, , , CT 가  
(cricopharyngeus muscle) CT 가  
(5). - 가  
(5). MRI  
, MRI  
(6), 가 , 1:1  
45% , T2 MRI  
- , - , MRI  
(6). MRI  
Panduranga (3) Evans (4) Sundgren  
가 (10)  
, 가  
, 가  
가 (Fig. 1). , CT MRI  
(5).  
가 (flexible endoscopy)  
, 가 84% 98%  
, 가 esophagoscopy) (3). (rigid  
(5). (bougie)  
CT 가 가  
, 가 (3).  
(7). Evans (4) 25.3%, ( )가  
86.3% 1  
, (double blind test) CT , MRI  
, 가  
(pervertebral ligament)

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## Migration of a Globefish Bone to the Sternocleidomastoid Muscle: Case Report<sup>1</sup>

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Fishbones are the most common upper aerodigestive and esophageal foreign body found in adults. Usually these bones pass, but when complications arise, they can be catastrophic and may include neck abscesses, mediastinitis, and esophago-aortic or esophagocarotid fistulas. We report the radiologic findings of fishbone injury occurring in a 48-year-old man in whom a globefish bone had penetrated the hypopharynx and migrated to the sternocleidomastoid muscle.

**Index words :** Neck, abnormalities  
Neck, injuries

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