



:
 가
 : 3 100
 ,
 가
 : 100 35 (35%), (27 of 70 ,
 39%) (8 of 30 , 27%) (p= 0.36).
 (15), (8), (6)
 :

(Cleft lip) (Cleft palate)
 (1).
 , , (coordination) 1998 3 2001 3 3
 100
 56 44
 , 2 - 11 11
 70 , 30
 ,
 (1).
 가 (2)
 가
 (1).
 , , , , ,
 (3-6)
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1
 2
 2002 5 8 2002 11 6



Fig. 1. Aspiration pneumonia in 20-month-old child with complete type of cleft palate.
A. Chest radiograph shows air space consolidation (arrows) in both lower lung zones.
B. Lesion appears improved on chest radiographs 7 days later.



Fig. 2. Aspiration pneumonia in 13-month-old child with complete type of cleft palate.
A. Chest radiograph shows focal airspace consolidation (arrow) in left lower lung zone.
B. Chest radiograph obtained 3 days later shows new lung lesion (arrows) in right upper lung zone.

chi - square test

27 (39%), 8 (27%)

가 (p=0.36).

100 35 (35%)

(Figs. 1 - 4). 25 ,
10 2 - - 11 11 .
15 , 8 , 6 , 1
가 5 . 100
70 30 (8). 7 - 12

(incisive foramen) (alveolus)

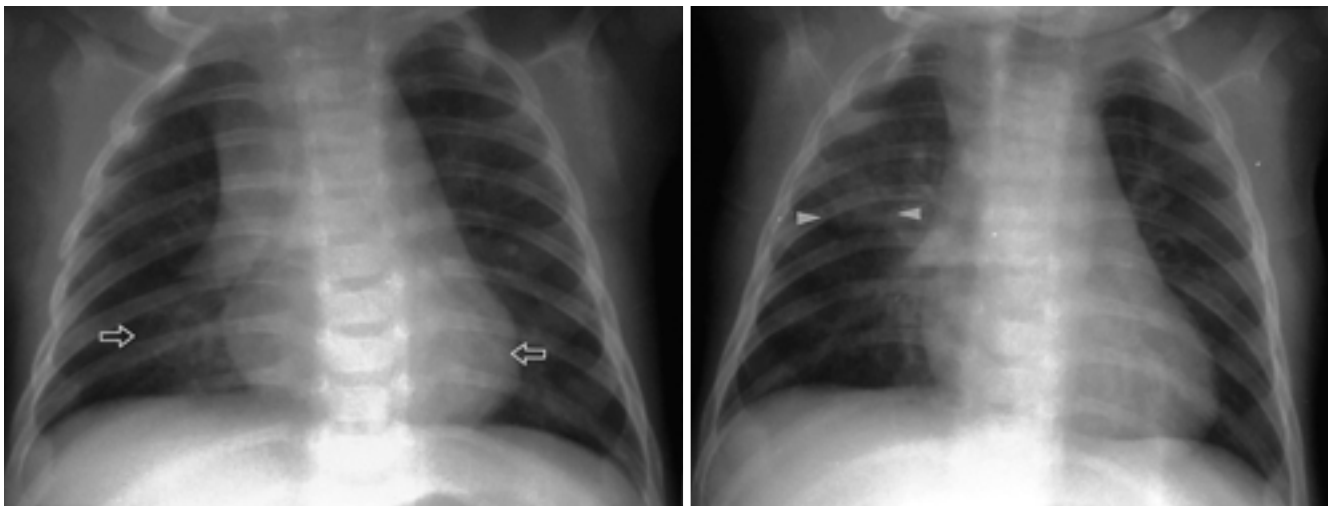


Fig. 3. Aspiration pneumonia in 12-month-old infant with incomplete type of cleft palate.
A. Initial chest radiograph shows ill-defined increased opacities (arrows) in both lower lung zones.
B. Follow up chest radiograph obtained 2 days later shows new increased opacity in right upper lung zone (arrowhead).

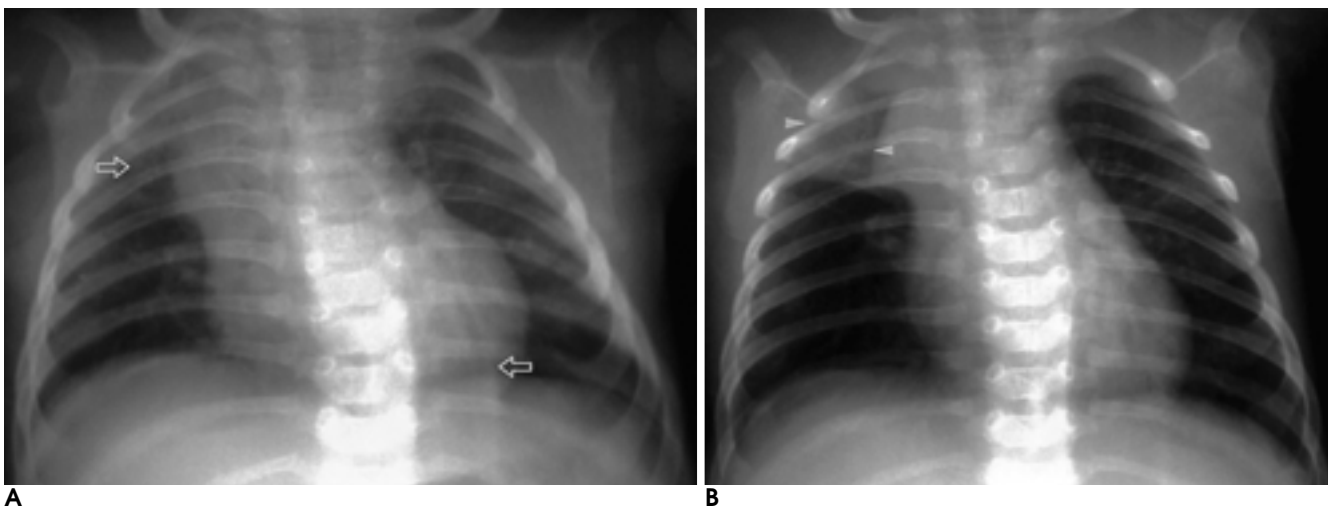


Fig. 4. Aspiration pneumonia in 14-month-old child with complete type of cleft palate.
A. Initial chest radiograph shows ill-defined increased opacities (arrows) in right upper and left lower lung zones.
B. Follow up chest radiograph obtained 3 days later shows progression of right upper lung lesion (arrow head).

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \bullet \end{array}$$

(palatal shelves), (a) 가 ,
(b) 가가 .
(c) 가 가
(7).
가 .
가 가 가
,
. 가 35%
(1).
가 가
가
, , ,
(coordination)
(1).
(1).
(35%),
가 .

가
가가 .

70 27 (39%),
30 8 (27%)
($p=0.36$).

(3, 6).

가

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Aspiration Pneumonia in Patients with Cleft Palate¹

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Purpose: To assess the incidence of aspiration pneumonia in infants with cleft palate and to compare the incidence between complete and incomplete types of cleft palate.

Materials and Methods: A review of medical records revealed 100 infants who had undergone initial surgery to repair cleft palate in our hospital during a recent three-year period. Aspiration pneumonia was defined as the coexistence of pneumonia at chest radiography with a history of frequent choking during feeding. The anatomic distribution of aspiration pneumonia was analyzed, and the incidences of aspiration pneumonia in infants with complete and incomplete cleft palate were compared.

Results: Among 100 children, aspiration pneumonia was found in 35 (35%). Those with complete and incomplete cleft palate showed similar incidences of the condition (27 of 70 [39%] vs 8 of 30 [27%], $p=0.36$). Pneumonia was most commonly seen in the left lower lobe (11 of 35), followed by the right upper and lower lobes.

Conclusion: Aspiration pneumonia is frequently associated with infants with cleft palate. There is no statistical difference in the incidence of aspiration pneumonia between the complete and the incomplete cleft palate group.

Index words : Aspiration, infant
Pneumonia, cleft palate

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