

(communicating bronchopulmonary foregut malforma - tion)

가

1

(communicating bronchopulmonary
foregut malformation)

(1, 2). (eso - phageal
bronchus) (lobar bronchus)
(esophageal lung)
(main bronchus) (1).

1

Gerle (3) 1968
, Heithoff (4) 1976

가

(

,

)

5

가

3

(1, 2, 4 - 6).

(Fig. 1A)

가가

(hypoplasia)

(Fig. 1B)

가

(Fig. 1C)

가

foregut)

(tracheoesophageal septum)

(lateral ridge)

(dorsal

(primitive lung bud)가

7

(laryngotracheal tube)

(respiratory potential)

가

가

(evagination)

(pedicle)

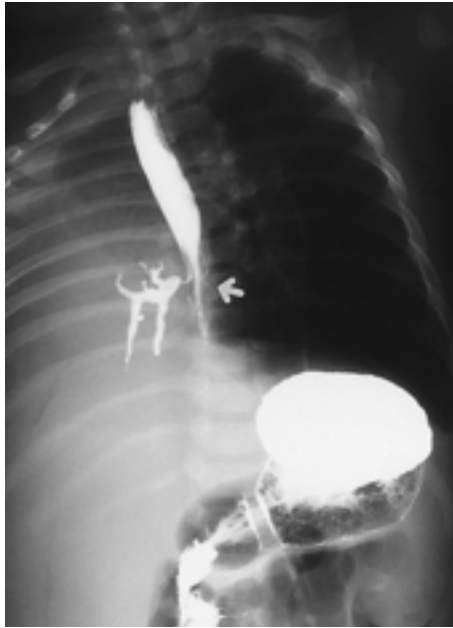
1

2000 3 9

2000 5 25



A



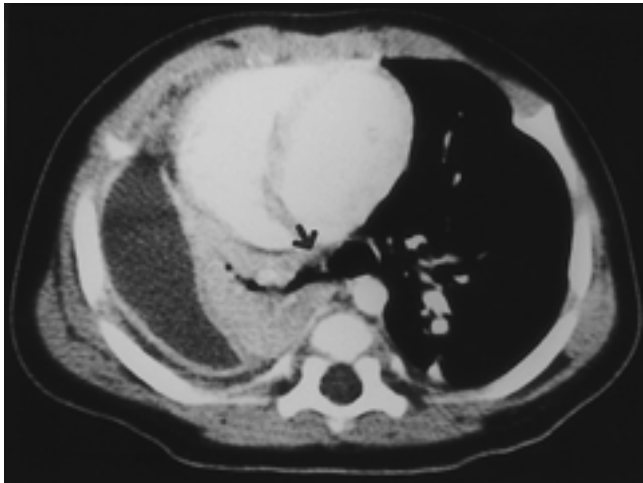
C

Fig. 1. A 5-month-old male patient with communicating bronchopulmonary foregut malformation.

A. Chest radiograph shows total haziness and loss of volume of the right lung.

B. Chest CT demonstrates the origin of the right main bronchus (arrow) from the distal esophagus subtending the right collapsed lung. Empyema is also seen at the periphery of right collapsed lung.

C. Esophagogram shows a right main bronchus (arrow) arising from the distal esophagus.



B

(4, 5-7),
(consolidation),
(5, 6).

가
(5, 7).

4-8).

(sequestration)
(accessory lung)

(2, 4-6).

(3, 4, 6).

Srikanth (2)

4가

가

3

4

가

2

(1, 4, 5, 8).

(1, 7).

(1, 4, 5, 7).

(7).

1. Sumner TE, Auringer ST, David Cox T. A complex communicating bronchopulmonary foregut malformation: diagnostic imaging and pathogenesis. *Pediatr Radiol* 1997;27:799-801
2. Srikanth MS, Ford EG, Stanley P, Mahour GH. Communicating bronchopulmonary foregut malformations: classification and embryogenesis. *J Pediatr Surg* 1992;27:732-736
3. Gerle RD, Jaretzki A, Ashley CA, Berne AS. Congenital bronchopulmonary foregut malformation: pulmonary sequestration communicating with the gastrointestinal tract. *N Engl J Med* 1968; 278:1413-1419
3. Heithoff KB, Sane SM, Williams HJ, et al. Bronchopulmonary foregut malformations: a unifying etiological concept. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1976;126:46-55
4. Murray ME, Given-Wilson RM, Christopher JA, Jeffrey IJM. Bilateral communicating bronchopulmonary foregut malformations in an infant with multiple congenital anomalies. *Pediatr Radiol* 1994;24:128-130
5. Leithiser RE Jr, Capitanio MA, Macpherson RI, Wood BP. "Communicating" bronchopulmonary foregut malformations. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1986;146:227-231
6. Lallemand D, Quignodon JF, Courtel JV. The anomalous origin of bronchus from the esophagus: report of three cases. *Pediatr Radiol* 1996;26:179-182
7. Crawford DB, Cole S, Danielson KS, Henken EM, Maenza RM, Westcott JL. Malformation of bronchopulmonary foregut with systemic and pulmonary arterial blood supply. *Chest* 1978;73:421-423

J Korean Radiol Soc 2000;43:59 - 61

Communicating Bronchopulmonary Foregut Malformation: A Case Report¹

Chang Yeol Kim, M.D., Hyun Woo Goo, M.D., Hyun Joo Kim, M.D., Soo Jung Choi, M.D.,
Yong Soo Cho, M.D., Jean Hwa Lee, M.D., Chong Hyun Yoon, M.D., Tae Hwan Lim, M.D.

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine

Communicating bronchopulmonary foregut malformations are rare tracheobronchial anomalies characterized by a fistula between an isolated portion of respiratory tissue and the esophagus or stomach. We describe a case of CBFM in which chest radiography revealed total haziness in the right lung field. The diagnosis was confirmed by esophagography.

Index words : Lung, abnormalities
Bronchi, abnormalities

Address reprint requests to : Chong Hyun Yoon, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine. 388-1, Poongnap-Dong, Songpa-Gu, Seoul 138-736, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-2224-4400 Fax. 82-2-476-4719 E-mail: Chyoon@www.amc.seoul.kr

1)

4.0

4.0

2)

“ ”

,

“

(Location)

Netsite”

<http://www.radiology.or.kr>

