

(communicating bronchopulmonary foregut malformation)

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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

(Fig. 1A) (hypoplasia)  
가 (Fig. 1B) 가  
(Fig. 1C) 가

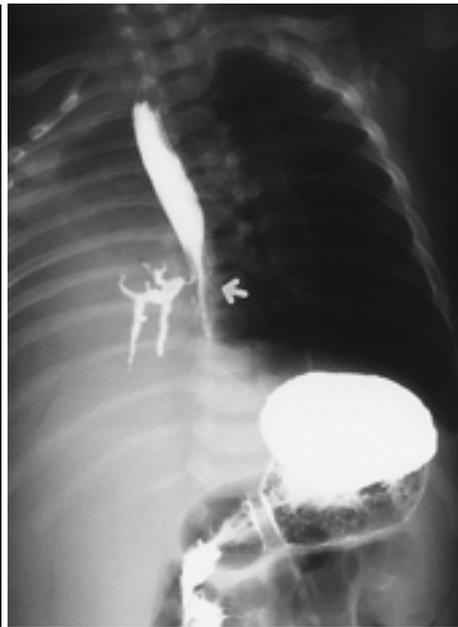
(primitive diverticulum) (dorsal foregut) (lateral ridge) (tracheoesophageal septum) (primitive lung bud)가 (laryngotracheal tube)  
7

(respiratory potential)  
가 (evagination) (pedicle)

2000 3 9      2000 5 25



A



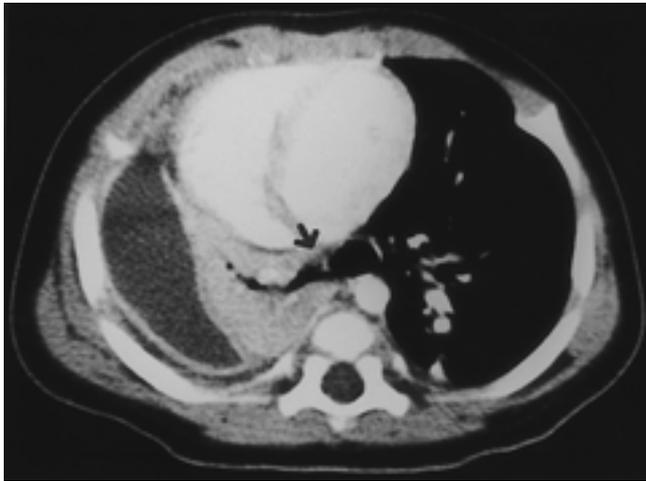
C

**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. Emyema 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).

가  
(1, 4-8).

(sequestration)  
(accessory lung)  
(2, 4-6).

(1, 4, 5, 8).

(1, 7).

(3, 4, 6).

Srikanth (2)

47가

, 1

가

, 2

가

, 3

(7).

, 4

가

(1, 4, 5, 7).

2

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## Communicating Bronchopulmonary Foregut Malformation: A Case Report<sup>1</sup>

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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

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4.0

2)

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“ (Location) Netsite ”

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