

ORIGINAL
RESEARCH

M.H. Rho
D.W. Kim
J.S. Kwon
S.W. Lee
Y.S. Sung
Y.K. Song
M.G. Kim
S.G. Kim

OK-432 Sclerotherapy of Plunging Ranula in 21 Patients: It Can Be a Substitute for Surgery

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Although first-choice therapy for the ranula is surgery, this choice presents technical difficulties and frequent recurrences because of insufficient surgery. We evaluated the efficacy of OK-432 sclerosis of the plunging ranula as a substitute for surgery.

METHODS: Twenty-one patients with plunging ranula were treated with intralesional injection of OK-432. The liquid content of the ranula was aspirated as much as possible, after which OK-432 solution was injected in the same volumes as that drawn out. Patients were followed on sonography or CT.

RESULTS: Seven (33.3%) patients with plunging ranulas showed total shrinkage and resolution, and 4 (19%) patients showed near-total shrinkage (more than 90% of the volume). Four (19%) patients revealed marked shrinkage (more than 70% of the volume), and 3 (14.3%) patients showed partial shrinkage (less than 70% of the volume). Three (14.3%) patients showed recurrence after total shrinkage 1 month after injection. The overall recurrence rate after each injection was 47% (16 of 34 injections in 21 patients), but the recurrence rate after the last sclerotherapy was only 14%. There were no serious side effects except for fever lasting 2–3 days (12 patients) and swelling (10 patients) for 3–5 days. Mild odynophagia for 1–2 days was also noted in 7 patients, and there was 1 severe case of odynophagia.

CONCLUSION: OK-432 sclerotherapy of plunging ranula is a safe and potentially curative procedure that may be used as a primary treatment for plunging ranula before considering surgery.

Plunging or cervical ranula is a mucous extravasation pseudocyst arising from the sublingual gland herniating through the mylohyoid muscle. Surgical management of ranula is the first-choice therapy. According to Parekh et al,¹ who reviewed 139 procedures in 89 cases of plunging ranula, a recurrence rate of 70% was observed after incision and drainage, 53% after marsupialization, 85% after excision of the lesion in the neck, 3.8% after cervical excision of the lesion combined with excision of the sublingual gland, and 0% after intraoral excision of the sublingual gland and drainage of the cyst. The treatment of choice is removal of the sublingual gland combined with excision of the ranula, especially in cases of large oral and plunging ranula.^{1–5} Many surgeons still prefer to initially treat ranula by marsupialization, perhaps because of potential surgical injury to the lingual nerve and submandibular salivary duct when removing the sublingual gland. Recurrence with this procedure, even when the ranula cavity is packed with strip gauze or a Penrose drain, is high.³

OK-432 (picibanil) is a lyophilized mixture of a low virulence strain (Su) of *Streptococcus pyogenes* incubated with benzylpenicillin. It has been used extensively in Japan as immunotherapy for malignant tumors, but it is currently licensed in only a few countries outside of Japan. Sclerotherapy of lymphangioma with OK-432 was first reported to be highly effective in 1987 by Ogita et al.⁶ Intralesional injection of OK-432 for lymphangioma has been effective and is accepted as the first-choice therapy in Japan. In addition to treating lymphangioma, sclerotherapy with OK-432 for ranula and other benign

cystic lesions has recently been performed in Japan and Korea.^{7–12}

To the best of our knowledge, sclerotherapy of plunging ranula treated with OK-432 is rare; only a few case reports^{7–9} and original reports^{10,12} have described OK-432 injection of the ranula as effective treatment. To date, a large series of OK-432 sclerotherapy for plunging ranula has not been reported. The purpose of this study is to assess the effectiveness of OK-432 sclerotherapy after long-term follow-up and whether it might become the primary treatment and a substitute for surgery for treatment of plunging ranula.

Methods

Between March 2001 and October 2004, 21 plunging ranulas were treated by intracystic injection of OK-432 solution. Five simple ranulas were not included in this study because of their small number and their small size. All study patients were initially treated with OK-432 injection before surgery. The study patients ranged from 7 to 43 years of age (mean, 20.8 years). There were 13 male patients and 8 female patients. All patients presented with swelling in the neck area of several months' duration. The diagnosis was made clinically, radiologically (CT and sonography), and by needle aspiration biopsy. All patients were treated on an outpatient basis.

Sclerosis of cysts was performed in the following manner. Before injection of OK-432, we asked the patients whether they had a history of penicillin allergy or hypersensitivity. All study patients had no history of penicillin allergy and hypersensitivity. Each cyst was punctured under sonography guidance after povidone-iodine (Betadine) preparation on the skin superficial to the cyst. Picibanil (1 KE [The Klinische Einheit (KE) is used to express the dosage of preparation; 1 KE of OK-432 contains 0.1 mg of dried cocci], Chugai Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd, Tokyo, Japan) powder was dissolved with 10 mL normal saline and drawn into a 10-mL syringe (0.1 KE/mL). Under sonography guidance, a 20-gauge intravascular catheter (D&B-CATH; Gumi, Gyeongbook, South Korea) or a 21-gauge needle was then placed in

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Department of Radiology (M.H.R., D.W.K., J.S.K., S.W.L., Y.S.S., Y.K.S.) and Otorhinolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery (M.G.K., S.G.K.), Masan Samsung Hospital, Sungkunkwan University School of Medicine, Masan, Korea.

Address correspondence to Myung Ho Rho, Department of Radiology, Masan Samsung Hospital, Sungkunkwan University School of Medicine, 50 Hapung2-dong, Masan, Gyeong-sangnam-do, 630-522, Republic of Korea.

Results of the OK-432 sclerotherapy of plunging ranula						
Patient No./ Age (y)/Sex	Location	Aspiration (cc)	Injection (cc)	No. of Sclerotherapies	Duration of Follow-up (mo)	Result
1/21/F	Right sublingual	12	10	1	43	Near total
2/24/M	Right submandibular	6	7	2	3	Recurred
		3	5		36	Marked
3/10/M	Left sublingual and submandibular	7	7	3	2	Partial
		6	6		7	Partial
		9	9		26	Partial
4/10/M	Right submandibular	4	4	1	10	Total
5/19/M	Left submandibular	7	7	5	3	Recurred
		5	5		3	Recurred
		4	4		7	Recurred
		6	8		19	Recurred
		7	7		6	Partial
6/10/F	Sublingual and left submandibular	12	10	1	9	Total
7/28/M	Submental	5	5	3	7	Recurred
		6	6		4	Recurred
		10	10		8	Recurred
8/41/M	Left submandibular	9	8	3	1	Recurred
		4	6		3	Recurred
		5	6		30	Marked
9/28/F	Submental	9	9	2	1	Recurred
		9	9		2	Recurred
10/39/M	Left submental and sublingual	30	20	1	30	Marked
11/16/M	Left submandibular	17	17	1	29	Total
12/7/F	Left submental	11	10	1	13	Total
13/20/M	Right Submandibular	2	7	1	11	Total
14/22/M	Left submandibular	26	10	1	9	Near total
15/19/F	Right submandibular	4	5	1	7	Recurred
16/7/F	Left submental	1	1	2	3	Recurred
		7	7		6	Marked
17/14/F	Right submandibular	23	10	1	6	Partial
18/29/M	Left submandibular	22	20	1	6	Total
19/25/M	Right submandibular and cheek	31	30	1	6	Near total
20/16/M	Left submandibular	7	7	1	6	Total
21/31/F	Right submandibular	16	16	1	6	Near total

the center of the cyst. Care was taken not to go too far medially and to avoid puncturing the back wall of the cyst. When the needle tip was located in the middle of the cyst on sonography, fluid aspiration was performed and the liquid content of the cyst was aspirated as much as possible. The angi catheter or needle was left in place, and the syringe was removed. The syringe with the OK-432 solution was then attached to the angi catheter or needle, and a volume equal to that removed was slowly injected into the cyst under sonography guidance to avoid extra-cystic injection of the solution. The angi catheter and syringe were then removed and a bandage was applied to the puncture site which was gently compressed for 10 minutes. We avoided puncturing the ranula through the oral mucosa because leakage of the solution was noted via the puncture route when we treated simple ranula.

After sclerotherapy, we regularly monitored the effectiveness of the sclerotherapy by sonography or CT at 1 month, 3 months, and 6 months, respectively. After 6 months, we periodically scanned the cyst on sonography for long-term follow-up. We also clinically followed the cyst, which was collapsed or not, by noting patient's symptoms and on physical examination. The follow-up period after the last sclerotherapy ranged from 6 to 43 months (mean, 14.3 months).

The percentage of volume reduction was determined by comparing measurement of the plunging ranula on the initial and postsclerotherapy sonograms and CT scans. The lesion volume was calculated by means of the prolate ellipse formula ($V = 1/2 \text{ length} \times \text{width} \times \text{thickness}$). The results were considered as "total shrinkage" when the

plunging ranula was undetectable on sonography or CT. The results indicated "near total shrinkage" when a volume reduction of 90% or more was depicted on follow-up sonography or CT. The results were considered to indicate "marked shrinkage" when a volume reduction of more than 70% was depicted on follow-up sonography or CT. The results were considered to indicate "partial shrinkage" when a volume reduction of less than 70% was depicted on follow-up sonography or CT.

When the ranula recurred, we again regularly scanned the cyst for more than 6 months after the last sclerotherapy. On the first month's visit, we questioned the patient about whether there had been fever, tenderness of the injected cystic area, swelling, and odynophagia. We also questioned the duration of the symptoms.

Results

Our results are reported in the Table 1. Total shrinkage without recurrence was noted in 7 (33.3%) patients (Fig 1) after only one injection, and near-total shrinkage was noted in 4 (19%) patients (Fig 2) after one injection. Four (19%) patients showed marked shrinkage (Fig 3) after 1–2 injections (mean, 1.5 injections), and 3 (14.3%) patients showed partial shrinkage (Fig 4) after the last injection (mean, 3 injections). Recurrence after the last injection (mean, 1.7 injections) was observed in 3 (14.3%) patients after total and near-total shrinkage.

The overall recurrence rate after each injection was 47%

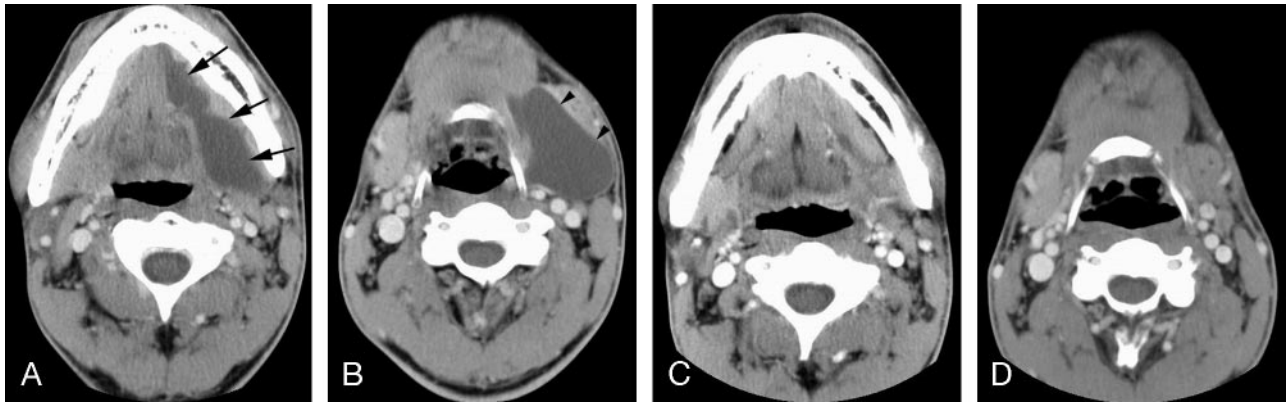


Fig 1. Case 18. A 29-year-old man with severe left submandibular swelling shows total shrinkage after a single OK-432 injection.

A and B, Initial contrast-enhanced CT scan shows a large plunging ranula in the left sublingual (arrows) and submandibular spaces (arrowheads) with extending to the upper neck.

C and D, Follow-up postcontrast CT scan obtained 6 months after OK-432 sclerotherapy depicts total shrinkage of the plunging ranula.

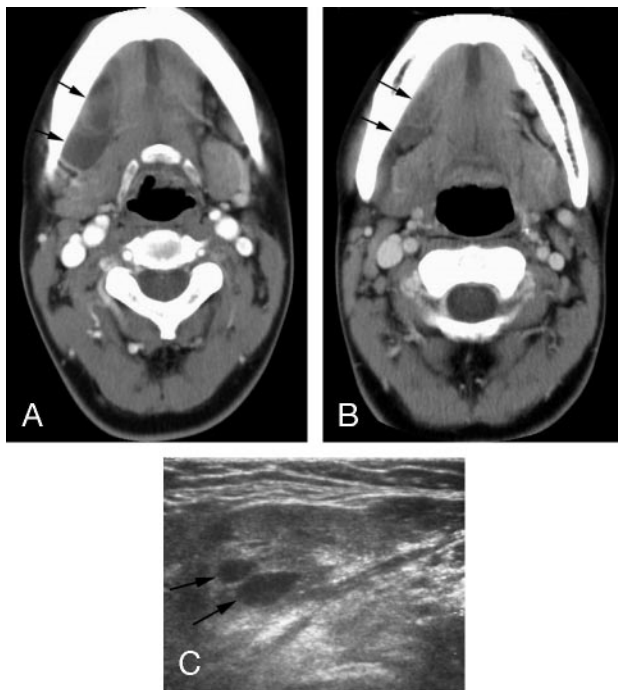


Fig 2. Case 1. A 21-year-old woman with a slow-growing mass in the right sublingual area shows near-total shrinkage after a single OK-432 injection.

A, Contrast-enhanced CT scan shows a large cystic lesion (arrows) in the right submandibular space.

B, Follow-up CT scan obtained 2 months after OK-432 sclerotherapy shows nearly total shrinkage of the plunging ranula (arrows).

C, Follow-up sonogram obtained 43 months after OK-432 sclerotherapy shows 2 small residual cystic lesions (arrows) in the right submandibular space. They represent less than 5% of the original volume of the cyst.

(16 of 34 injections in 21 patients), but the recurrence rate after the last sclerotherapy was only 14.3%.

In one of the patients with a partially shrunken ranula (case 3), the cyst in the right sublingual space was collapsed, but the cyst in the submental space remained (Fig 4). This patient showed near total shrinkage of the remaining cyst in the submental space on the next 2 injections, but the cyst recurred 2 months after each sclerotherapy. One partially shrunken ranula (case 5) was injected 5 times, and the cyst disappeared for 1 or 2 months after each injection but then recurred. The ranula

in case 13 (Fig 5) was drained for 5 days by pigtail catheter insertion. After 10 days, OK-432 was injected in the remaining cyst, which then collapsed and resolved. Ranula recurrence always happened within 2 months of sclerotherapy. The recurrence time after each repeated injection, which was done in 7 patients, was 1–3 months (mean, 1.3 months) after total or marked shrinkage. Of the 3 patients with recurrence after the last sclerotherapy, 2 underwent surgery and one chose observation. One of the patients who underwent surgery was eventually cured, but in the other patient, a ranula recurred in the opposite side of the submandibular space.

Twelve patients complained of fever for the 2–3 days after injection of the OK-432 solution, and 10 patients showed swelling of the cyst for 1 week after OK-432 injection. Mild odynophagia was also noted in 7 patients. However, no serious complications were noted except for one severe swallowing difficulty after sclerotherapy because of extracystic injection of the solution. This patient required admission for treatment (case 9).

Discussion

There are variable surgical treatments for plunging ranula, including simple excision, marsupialization, and excision of the ranula and sublingual gland via an intraoral or cervical approach. Despite these treatments, many patients have experienced recurrence, and sometimes larger lesions have occurred. Parekh et al¹ reviewed 139 procedures in 89 cases of plunging ranula and found a recurrence rate in excess of 50% for any surgery that did not involve excision of the sublingual gland. Excision of the sublingual gland or in association with other treatment resulted in a recurrence rate of 2% or less. Parekh et al¹ therefore concluded that the sublingual gland should always be excised. Davison et al⁵ reported that 2 recurrences (13%) were seen in the 15 patients able to be followed for more than 2 years, and in both patients, the sublingual gland was removed. They believed that their apparently high recurrence rate was due to a longer follow-up period. Complications other than recurrence include temporary or permanent paraesthesia in the distribution of the lingual nerve, transient or permanent marginal mandibular nerve palsy, wound infection, and stitch granuloma. There were complications in 6 of 20 patients (30%) in the Davison series,⁵ and transient palsy of

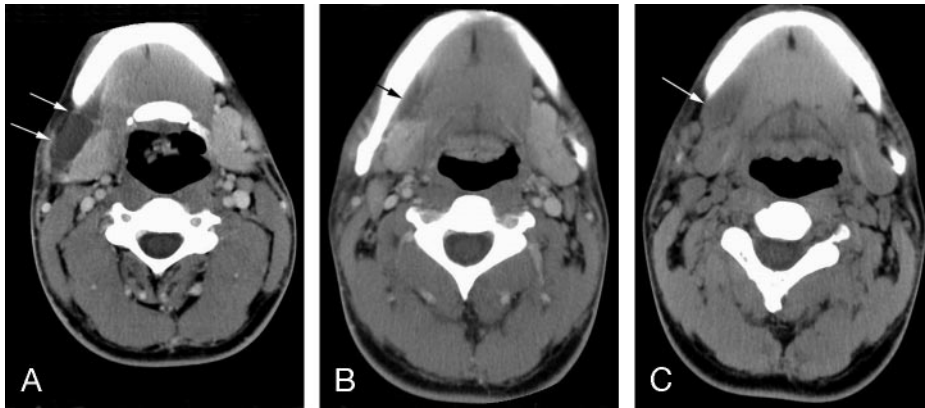


Fig 3. Case 2. A 24-year-old man with tender swelling in the right submandibular area shows marked shrinkage after 2 OK-432 injections.

A, Contrast-enhanced CT scan shows a plunging ranula in the right submandibular space (arrows).

B, Contrast-enhanced CT scan obtained 2 months after the first sclerotherapy shows near total shrinkage of the plunging ranula (arrow), but the 3-month follow-up sonogram showed enlargement of the cyst.

C, Unenhanced CT scan obtained 3 years after the second injection shows marked shrinkage of the cyst (which was larger than after first injection) (arrow).

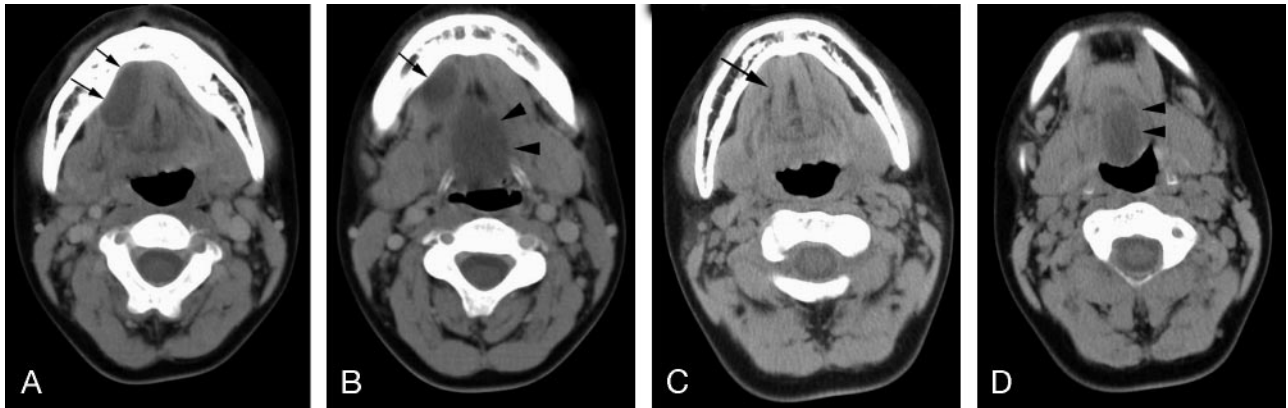


Fig 4. Case 3. A 10-year-old boy with sublingual swelling shows partial shrinkage after 3 OK-432 injections.

A and B, The initial contrast-enhanced CT scan shows cystic lesions in the right sublingual space (arrows) and submental space (arrowheads).

C and D, Unenhanced CT scan taken 2 months after the first sclerotherapy, depicts disappearance of the cyst in the right sublingual space (arrow), but a cyst remains in the submental space (arrowheads). The ranula in the submental space recurred after its complete shrinkage after the next 2 OK-432 injections.

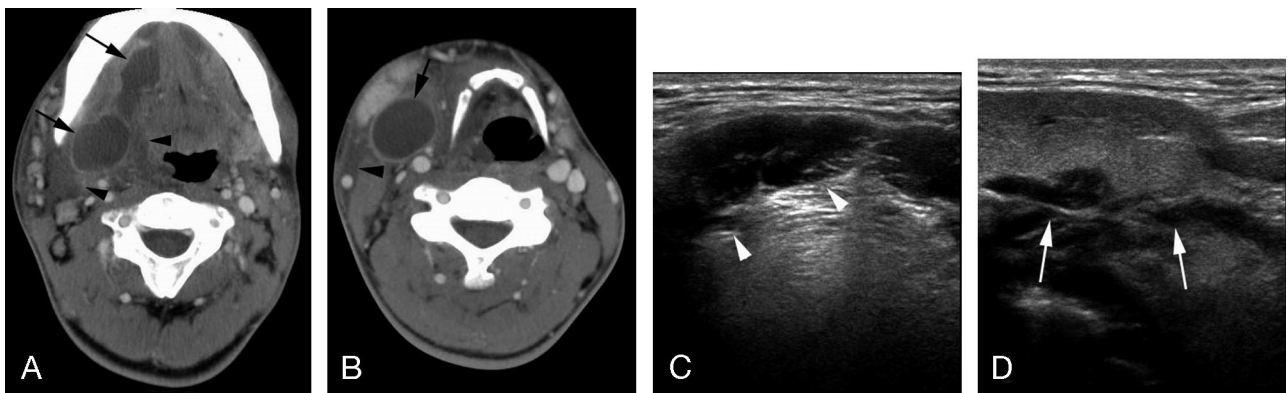


Fig 5. Case 13. A 20-year-old man with tender swelling in the left submandibular area.

A and B, Initial enhanced CT scan shows multilocular, rim-enhancing cystic lesions in the right sublingual and submandibular space (arrows) with adjacent soft tissue infiltration and swelling (arrowheads). This abscess-like lesion was drained by pigtail catheter for 5 days. OK-432 sclerotherapy was performed 10 days after the pigtail catheter drainage of the plunging ranula.

C and D, Follow-up transverse and longitudinal sonograms obtained 11 months after OK-432 sclerotherapy shows complete shrinkage of the cystic lesion in the right sublingual space (arrowheads) and submandibular space (arrows).

marginal mandibular nerve was seen in 4 of their 7 patients in Ichimura series.⁴ In addition to these complications, cosmetic problems may occur as a result of scarring on the neck. Because of the recurrence rate and potential complications of surgical management of plunging ranula, new treatment options such as sclerotherapy or cryosurgery have been developed. In 1976, Yura et al¹³ first reported the use of sclerotherapy (with bleomycin) in a patient with cystic lymphangioma.

However, bleomycin can cause several side effects, including fibrosis of the lung. Intralesional injection of OK-432 for treatment of lymphangioma (cystic hygroma) has been reported repeatedly since Ogita et al first reported it in 1987.⁶ The effectiveness and safety of intralesional injection of OK-432 for lymphangioma are well known.¹⁴⁻²² Ogita et al insisted that cystic lesions were more likely to be improved (92%) than cavernous lesions (44%) after injection of OK-432. These dif-

ferences may be related to the size and intercommunication of the intralesional cysts, which are known to be less in cavernous lesions.¹⁴ Luzzatto et al¹⁹ also reported excellent results in 100% of macrocystic lymphangiomas, though microcystic and mixed type lesions responded less favorably. Intracystic injection therapy of lymphangioma is becoming the treatment of choice in Japan. The working mechanism of OK-432 in lymphangiomas is that it immediately evokes inflammation and filtration of inflammatory cells into the cystic spaces. After injection of OK-432, there is extensive production of cytokine, including interleukin-6 and tumor necrotic factor. These cytokines increase the endothelial permeability. The accelerated lymph drainage and increased lymph flow lead to shrinkage of the cystic spaces.²³

A plunging ranula is similar to a cystic lymphangioma in that it has a very thin wall. In view of the effectiveness of OK-432 for treating the latter type of cyst, one would expect that OK-432 might also be effective for treating a ranula. Fukase et al¹⁰ attempted OK-432 sclerotherapy in 32 cases of ranula, including simple and plunging ranula, and concluded that it is safe and can be used as a substitute for surgery. Especially for all 11 cases of plunging ranula, OK-432 injection was curative. Five cases of plunging ranulas were cured by only one OK-432 injection. Three cases were cured after 2 OK-432 injections, and 3 cases were cured after 3 injections. However, in our series, only 7 (33.3%) cases showed total shrinkage and 4 (19%) cases showed near-total shrinkage after only one injection. Four (19%) cases revealed marked shrinkage, 3 (14%) cases showed partial shrinkage, and 3 (14%) cases recurred. Our cure rate was low (33.3%) compared with that in the Fukase series (100%), and all of the 7 totally shrunken cases in our series were injected only once. The reason for the different results in our study may be related to a different concentration of OK-432 solution when a second or third injection was needed. Fukase et al¹⁰ used a more concentrated (50% increase) OK-432 solution if a second or third injection was done when a recurrence was noted, but we used the same solution concentration. However, a major factor may be our sonography or CT follow-up rather than the clinical follow-up in their series. In our series, most marked and partial shrunken cysts, as well as near-total cysts, were not seen or felt during the follow-up period. In our patients, most recurrences happened within 1–2 months after complete or marked shrinkage of the ranula, which occurred between 2 and 3 months after each injection. The ideal time to evaluate whether therapy has been effective is approximately 4 weeks after OK-432 administration.⁸ We also believe that the time to check the recurrence is during the 2–3 months after shrinkage.

The first advantage of sonography-guided sclerotherapy is that a greater amount of secretion of the ranula can be aspirated by showing and adjusting the needle tip within the cyst rather than by using blind aspiration. The second advantage is prevention of extracystic injection of the OK-432 solution, because we can see that the injected solution is whirling within the cyst when the solution is injected and that the collapsed cyst is re-enlarging to its original size. If extracystic injection is seen on the sonogram, the injection should be stopped immediately and the needle tip repositioned in the cyst, after which injection may be continued. As seen in our results (case 9), extracystic injection of the solution causes severe swallowing

difficulty because of soft tissue swelling of the parapharyngeal space and tenderness in the injected space. Finally, a small cyst that is not palpable can be effectively aspirated under sonography guidance.

The complication rate of sclerotherapy is minimal, as seen in the Fukase series.¹⁰ In our series, minor discomforts, such as fever and swelling at the injection site, were usually seen within the first few days after injection. Fever disappeared within 2–3 days, and tender swelling decreased within 1 week after injection. Only one patient was admitted to the hospital as a result of swallowing difficulties and discomfort caused by extracystic injection of the OK-432 solution around the parapharyngeal soft tissue, as this led to parapharyngeal soft tissue swelling.

The mechanism of OK-432 sclerotherapy of plunging ranula may be the collapse and adhesion of the pseudocyst wall after the injected OK-432 solution is absorbed, thereby causing an inflammatory reaction of the cystic wall rather than burning and necrosis of the epithelial cells as seen on true cysts and lymphangiomas. We believe that if adhesion of the collapsed cystic walls was insufficient to prevent mucus escape from the sublingual gland, the mucous fluid could then accumulate at the adhesion site between the collapsed cystic walls. Use of a more concentrated OK-432 solution when repeated therapy is required would be reasonable for sufficient adhesion between cystic walls as described by Fukase et al.¹⁰ We treated 2 patients (cases 13 and 15) with infected plunging ranula with extracystic fatty infiltrations that were initially diagnosed as neck abscesses. The first case (Fig 5, case 13) was pigtail catheter-drained with antibiotic therapy for 8 days. Ten days after removal of the catheter, the OK-432 sclerotherapy was performed, and the patient was cured and showed no recurrence for 11 months. The second patient (case 15) also had an abscess-like lesion from which infected thick mucous fluid was aspirated. Antibiotic therapy was then done for 1 week. One week later, OK-432 therapy was done and the cyst disappeared completely. Five months later, the cyst reappeared and gradually increased in size. We recommended a second OK-432 injection, but the patient wanted to observe whether the cyst would further enlarge. Spontaneous regression of lymphangioma may occur, particularly after infection, but this is rare.^{24,25} As with lymphangioma, infected ranula may regress spontaneously after inflammation even without sclerotherapy. However, an infected plunging ranula can be treated with antibiotic therapy for soft tissue inflammation after aspiration or drainage, and OK-432 sclerotherapy can be done to cause the cyst to collapse. We treated 4 patients with second branchial cleft cyst. Two infected branchial cleft cysts were aspirated, and OK-432 injection was done after 1–2 weeks of antibiotic therapy. However, 2 infected branchial cleft cysts did not shrink. If a cyst is infected, the infection should be completely controlled and then OK-432 sclerotherapy should be performed. If the infection is not controlled, the OK-432 sclerotherapy should not be done. Tuberculosis abscess sclerotherapy also should be avoided because the OK-432 injection inflames these cysts and enlarges them rather than collapsing them. In our experience, all benign cysts without infection can be treated with OK-432 sclerotherapy.¹²

Surgery of a plunging ranula is a complicated procedure that leaves some residual lesion and the chance for recurrence. However, OK-432 sclerotherapy does not require patient ad-

mission and leaves no scar on the skin at the injection site. Sclerotherapy is economically and cosmetically more advantageous than surgery. Because sclerotherapy causes a cyst to collapse rather than to disappear completely, these patients should be monitored regularly over the long term (more than 6 months) and should undergo repeat sclerotherapy if a cyst recurs.

Conclusions

Our results suggest that OK-432 injection of plunging ranulas is a safe and effective therapy that results in complete or a significant decrease in the volume of these cysts, despite some incidence of recurrence. This therapy is a potentially curative procedure that may be used as a primary treatment and the treatment of choice for plunging ranula before considering surgery.

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