

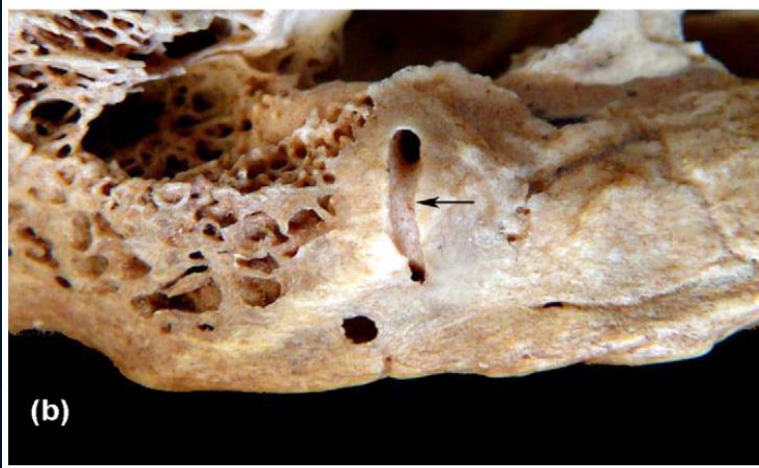
“Correlation Between Vestibular Disorders And Superior Semicircular Canal Dehiscence (SSCD) On High-Resolution Computed Tomography At Tam Anh Ho Chi Minh General Hospital”

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OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Study Objectives
- Methods
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- Conclusion

INTRODUCTION



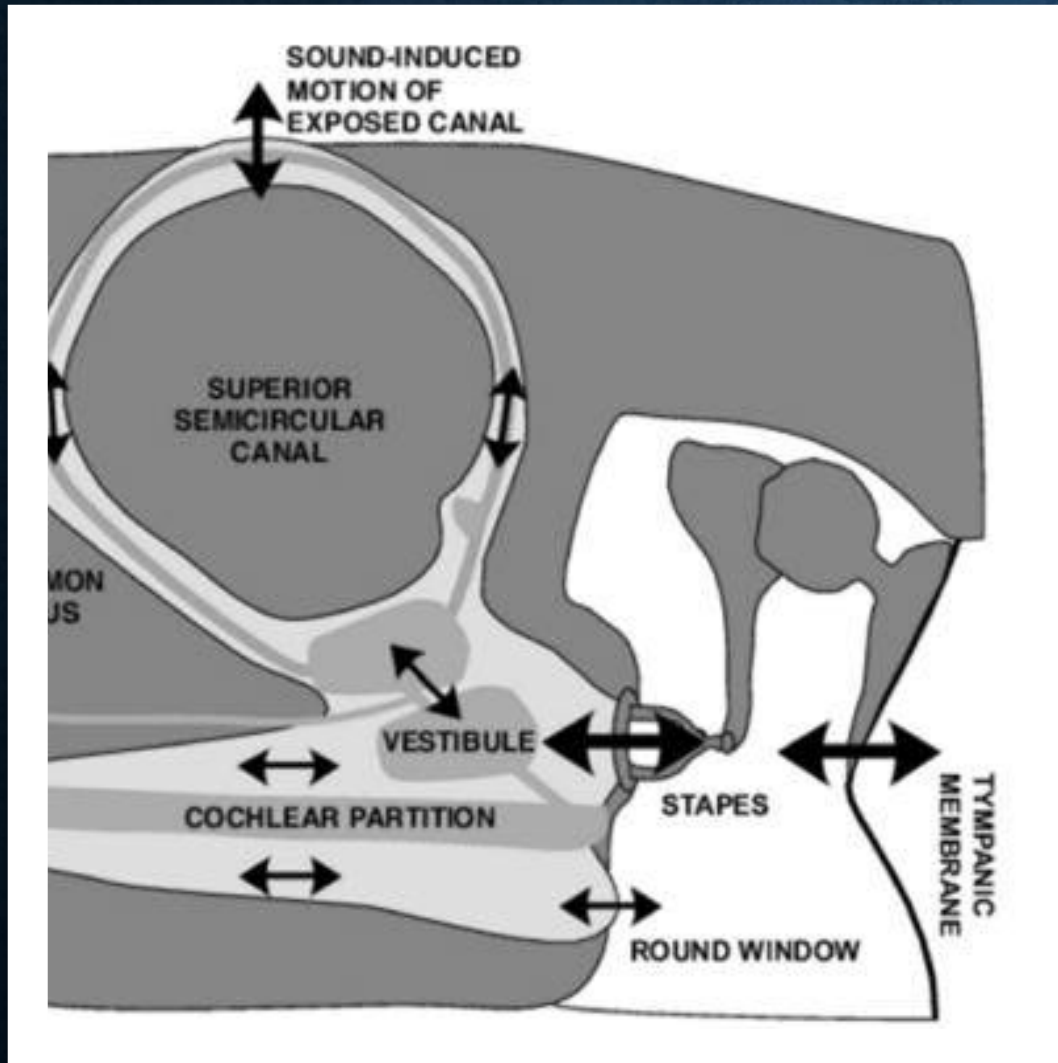
- **SSCD**: the bone overlying the superior semicircular canal thins or dehisces.
- First described by Minor et al., 1998
- **Associated symptoms**: Vertigo, dizziness, tinnitus, hearing loss, Tullio phenomenon
- "Third window" phenomenon affects sound conduction and pressure dynamics
- **Diagnosis**: Audiometric evaluation, vestibular assessment, temporal bone CT scans

Kontorinis G, Lenarz T. Superior semicircular canal dehiscence: a narrative review. J Laryngol Otol. 2022 Apr;136(4):284-292. doi: 10.1017/S0022215121002826. Epub 2021 Oct 7. PMID: 34615564.

Crovetto, M., et al., Anatomico-radiological study of the superior semicircular canal dehiscence: radiological considerations of superior and posterior semicircular canals. 2010. 76(2): p. 167-172.

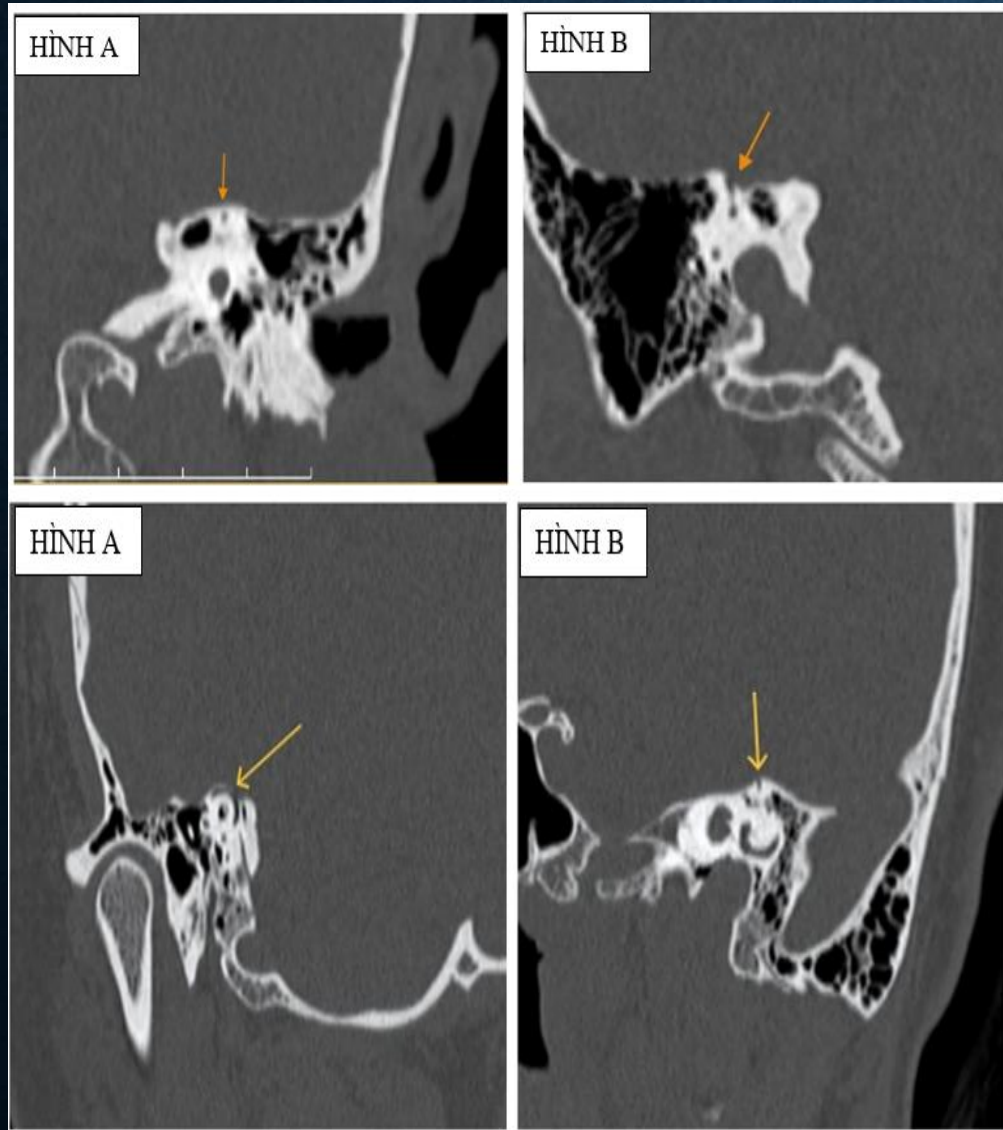
Mau C, Kamal N, Badeti S, Reddy R, Ying YM, Jung RW, Liu JK. Superior semicircular canal dehiscence: Diagnosis and management. J Clin Neurosci. 2018 Feb;48:58-65. doi: 10.1016/j.jocn.2017.11.019. Epub 2017 Dec 7. PMID: 29224712.

THIRD WINDOW PHENOMENON



- In SSCD, a bone defect creates a "third window" in the inner ear.
- This disrupts sound and pressure balance, causing dizziness and hearing problems.

SSCD on Computed Tomography



- Upper row: Normal (A) and dehiscent (B) superior semicircular canals on high-resolution computed tomography (CT).
- Lower row: Superior Semicircular Canal Dehiscence in Stenvers (A) and Pöschl views (B).

Treatment of SSCD

The Laryngoscope
Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Inc.
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Rhinological and Otological Society, Inc.



CANDIDATE'S THESIS

Clinical Manifestations of Superior Semicircular Canal Dehiscence

Lloyd B. Minor, MD

Objectives/Hypotheses: To determine the symptoms, signs, and findings on diagnostic tests in patients with clinical manifestations of superior canal dehiscence. To investigate hypotheses about the effects of superior canal dehiscence. To analyze the outcomes in patients who underwent surgical repair of the dehiscence. **Study Design:** Review and analysis of clinical data obtained as a part of the diagnosis and treatment of patients with superior canal dehiscence at a tertiary care referral center. **Methods:** Clinical manifestations of superior semicircular canal dehiscence were studied in patients identified with this abnormality over the time period of May 1995 to July 2004. Criteria for inclusion in this series were identification of the dehiscence of bone overlying the superior canal confirmed with a high-resolution temporal bone computed tomography and the presence of at least one sign on physiologic testing indicative of superior canal dehiscence. There were 65 patients who qualified for inclusion in this study on the basis of these criteria. Vestibular manifestations were present in 60 and exclusively auditory manifestations without vestibular symptoms or signs were noted in 5 patients. **Results:** For the 60 patients with vestibular manifestations, symptoms induced by loud sounds were noted in 54 patients and pressure-induced symptoms (coughing, sneezing, straining) were present in 44. An air-bone on audiometry in these patients with vestibular manifestations measured (mean \pm SD) 19 ± 14 dB at 250 Hz; 15 ± 11 dB at 500 Hz; 11 ± 9 dB at 1,000 Hz; and 4 ± 6 dB at 2,000 Hz. An air-bone gap 10 dB or greater was present in 70% of ears with superior canal dehiscence tested at 250 Hz, 68% at 500 Hz, 64% at 1,000 Hz, and 21% at 2,000 Hz.

Similar audiometric findings were noted in the five patients with exclusively auditory manifestations of dehiscence. The threshold for eliciting vestibular-evoked myogenic potentials from affected ears was (mean \pm SD) 81 ± 9 dB normal hearing level. The threshold for unaffected ears was 99 ± 7 dB, and the threshold for control ears was 98 ± 4 dB. The thresholds in the affected ear were significantly different from both the unaffected ear and normal control thresholds ($P < .001$ for both comparisons). There was no difference between thresholds in the unaffected ear and normal control ($P = .2$). There were 20 patients who were debilitated by their symptoms and underwent surgical repair of superior canal dehiscence through a middle cranial fossa approach. Canal plugging was performed in 9 and resurfacing of the canal without plugging of the lumen in 11 patients. Complete resolution of vestibular symptoms and signs was achieved in 8 of the 9 patients after canal plugging and in 7 of the 11 patients after resurfacing. **Conclusions:** Superior canal dehiscence causes vestibular and auditory symptoms and signs as a consequence of the third mobile window in the inner ear created by the dehiscence. **Surgical repair of the dehiscence can achieve control of the symptoms and signs. Canal plugging achieves long-term control more often than does resurfacing.** **Key Words:** Vertigo, superior semicircular canal dehiscence syndrome, labyrinth, oscillopsia, autophony.

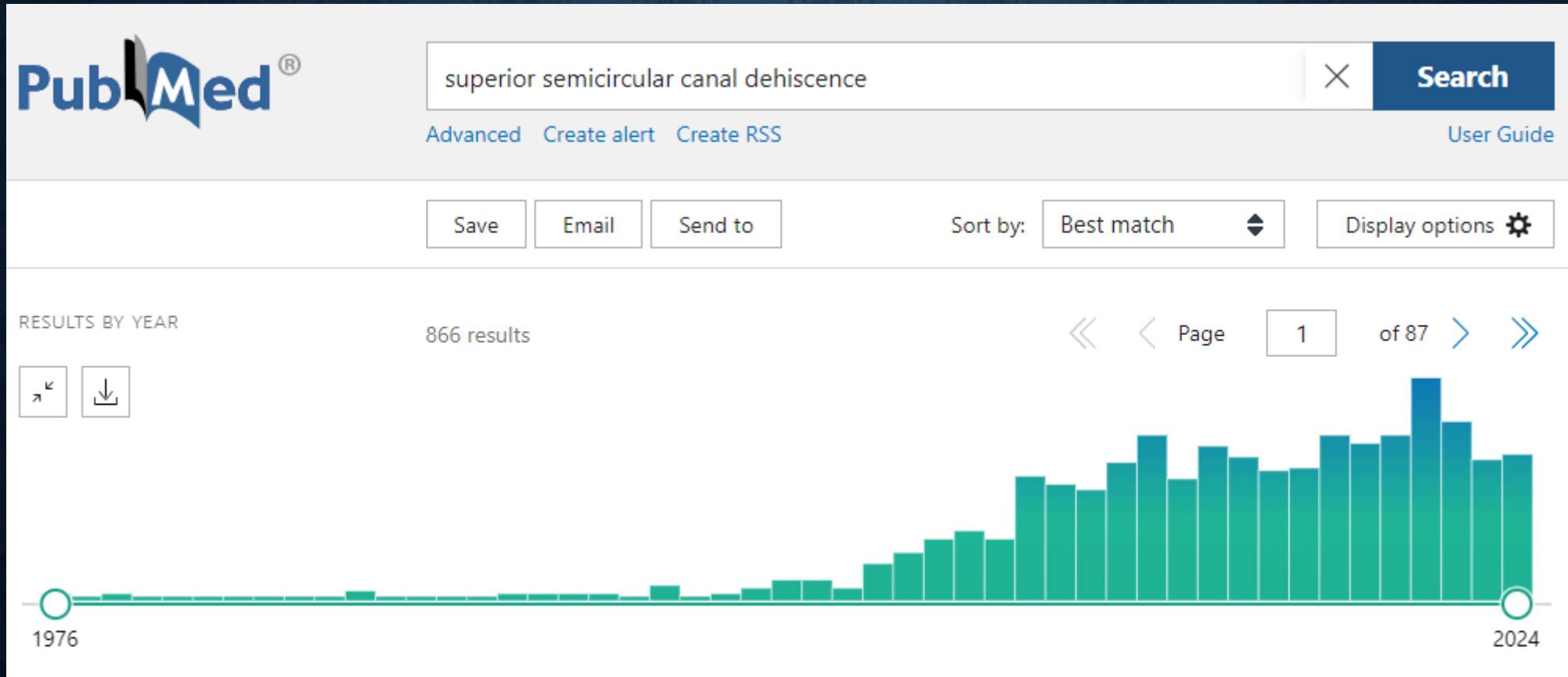
Laryngoscope, 115:1717-1727, 2005

INTRODUCTION

A syndrome of vertigo and oscillopsia induced by loud

Symptoms may be treated with vestibular sedation or surgical repair

SSCD in PubMed



“Described just over 20 years ago, superior semicircular canal dehiscence remains a relatively unknown and easily missed cause of dizziness and auditory symptoms” (Kontorinis et al., 2021)

SSCD in Vietnam



Tôi chưa từng nghe thấy tiếng đờ ở bên ngoài. Không phải là thứ âm thanh trong trẻo, nó giống tiếng cọ xát hơn. Nó nằm sâu sau đầu tôi. Nghe thứ âm thanh này, bạn cũng sẽ ù tai theo, nên luôn luôn có tiếng ồn xuất hiện.

Ngoài ra nó cũng ảnh hưởng đến khả năng cân bằng của tôi, vì thiếu những mảnh xương nên tôi sẽ loạng choạng ngay lập tức nếu phải nghe những tiếng ồn quá to. Nó khiến tôi bị hoa mắt và óm yếu. Nhiều lần tôi suýt ngã vì không thể giữ thăng bằng được".

Mặc dù mắc phải hội chứng **lạ và hiếm** như thế này, Gemma vẫn cố gắng duy trì cuộc sống, đi làm tại một tiệm cà phê và chăm sóc con. Và dĩ nhiên bà mẹ một con không thể đến những nơi quá đông đúc, ồn ào, ngay cả việc chơi với con cũng đôi khi bị hạn chế. "Nếu có nhiều hơn một vài tiếng ồn xuất hiện cùng một lúc, tai tôi sẽ không chịu được. Tôi cũng khá thích chạy nhưng một lần nữa vì tim sẽ đập nhanh hơn, nên sẽ xuất hiện tiếng ù tai đồng nhịp tim và tôi nghe được, cảm thấy hết những thứ đó".

- Limited research on SSCD prevalence
- Described as "rare" or "very rare" in local newspapers
- Lack of precise data on prevalence
- Importance of investigating SSCD in the Vietnamese population

Objectives of the Study

1. Evaluate prevalence of SSCD
2. Investigate correlation with vestibular symptoms

Methods

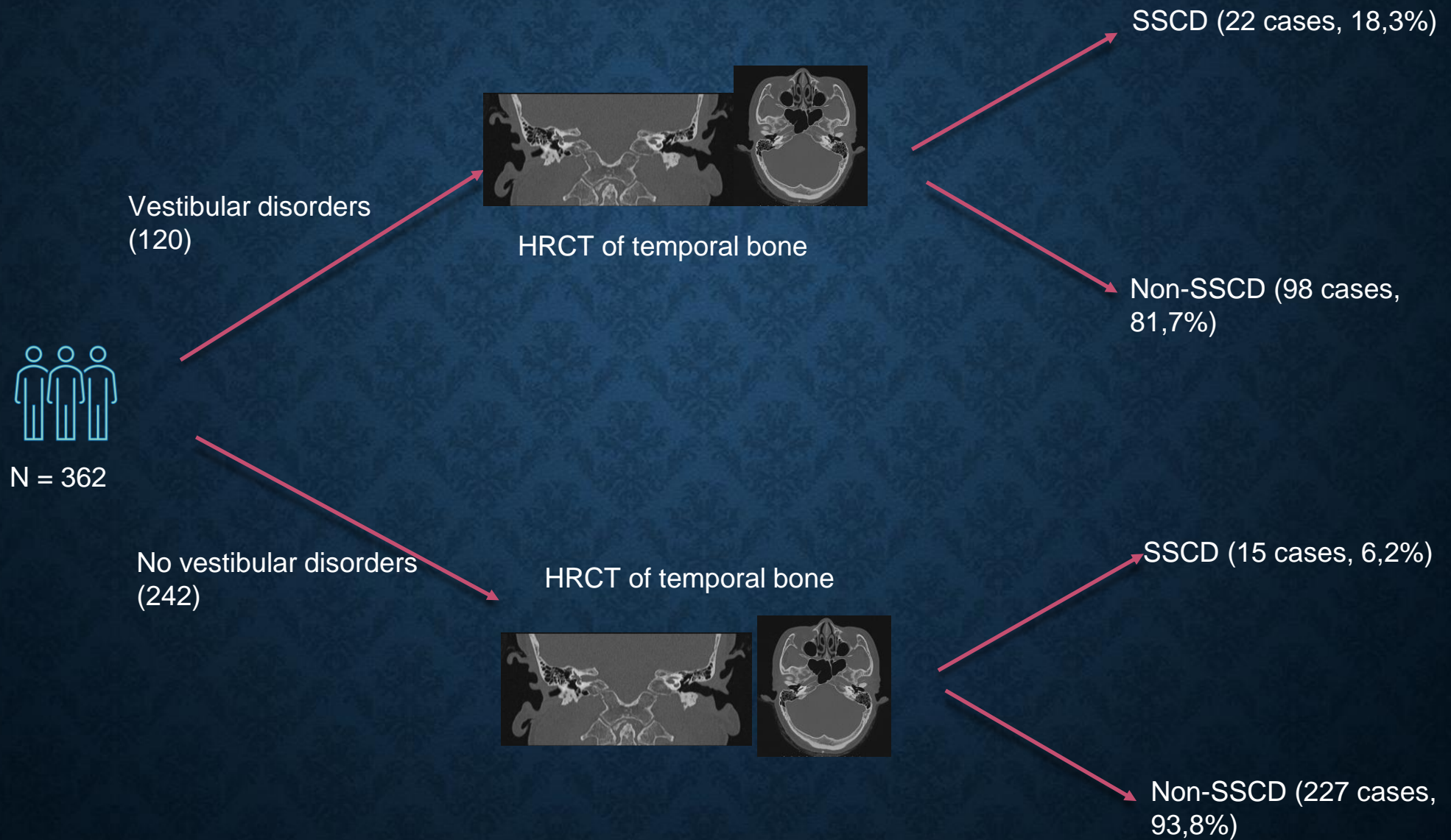
- Retrospective study conducted from March 2022 to February 2024
- Location: Tam Anh Ho Chi Minh General Hospital
- Study subjects: All patients visiting the Otorhinolaryngology Department at Tam Anh General Hospital Ho Chi Minh City who underwent HRCT of the temporal bone.
- Statistical analysis: Fisher exact test, Student t-test, significance $p < 0.05$.
- Vestibular disorders: vertigo, dizziness, lightheadedness, tinnitus, hearing loss, and acoustic vertigo (Tullio phenomenon).

CT Protocol

Parameter	Details
Slice thickness	$\leq 1\text{mm}$
Distance	0.375mm
Voltage	120 kV (peak)
mA	195 mA

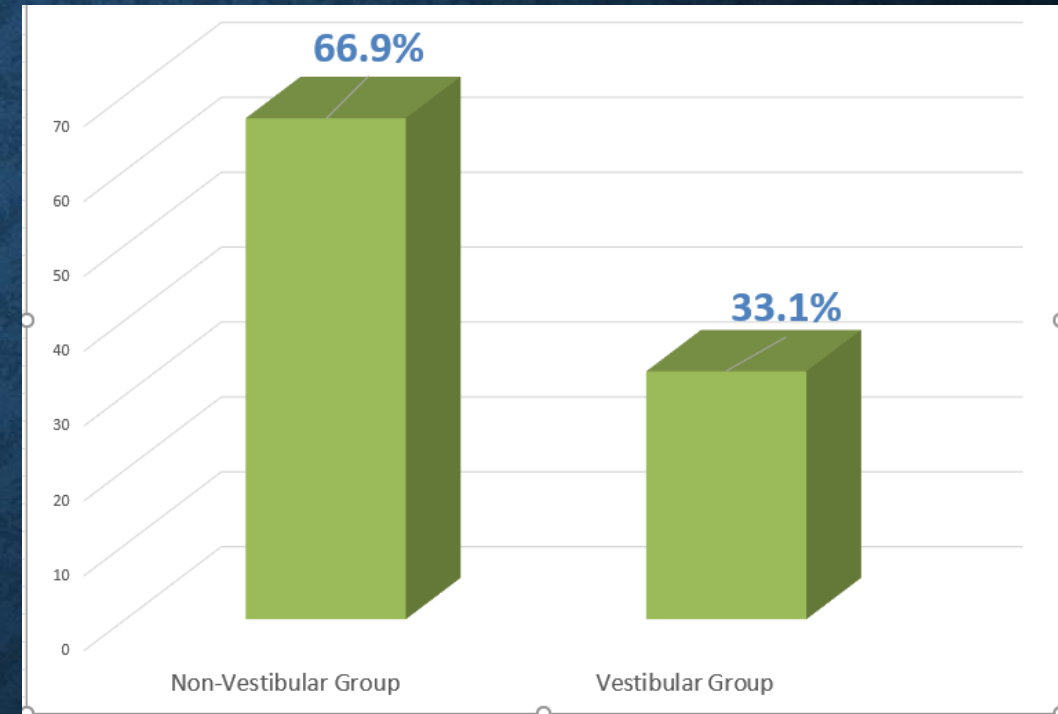
Results and Discussion

Results



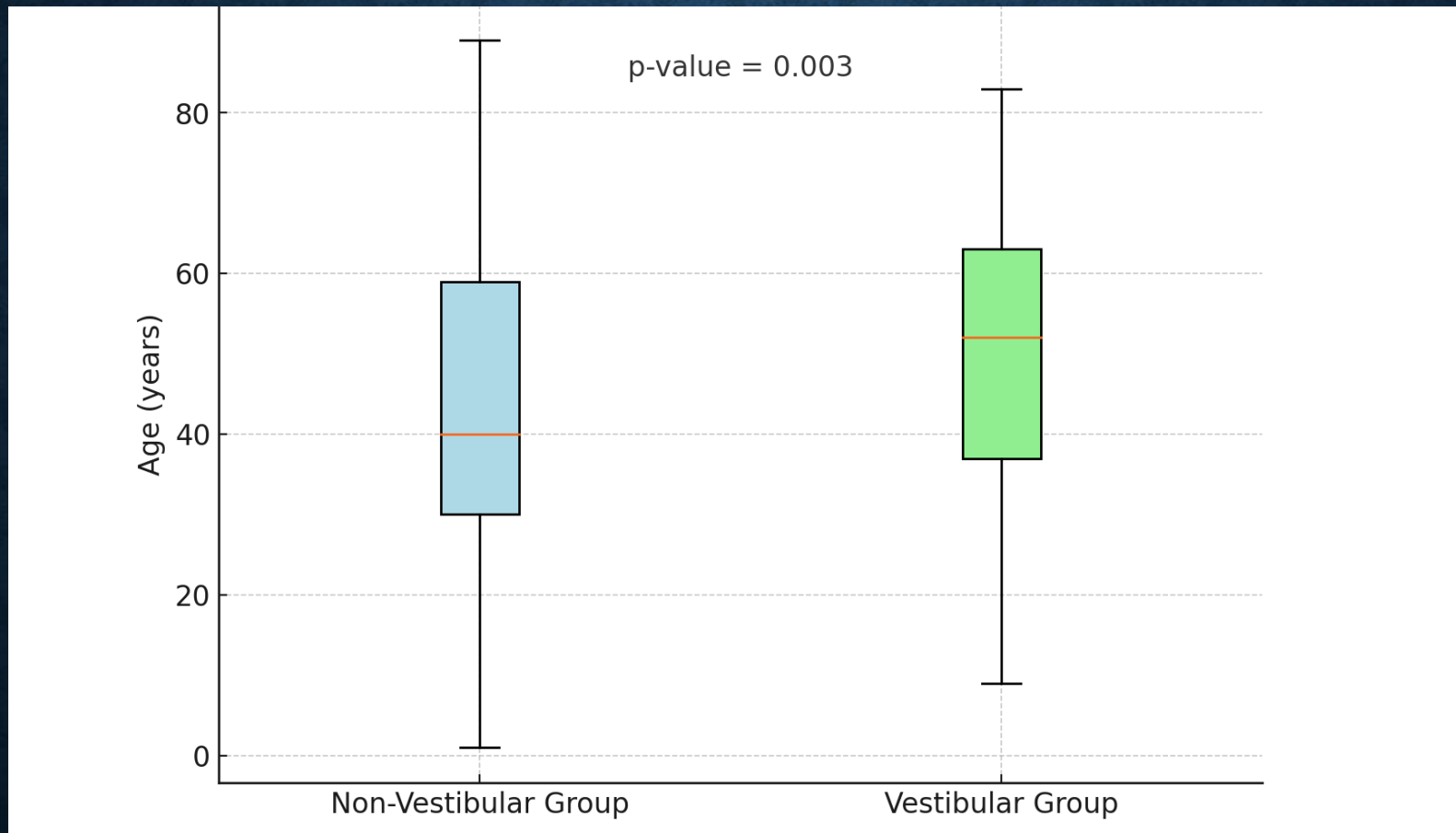
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Median age	45.7
Male	45 ± 20.5
Female	46.2 ± 17.2
Min	1
Max	89



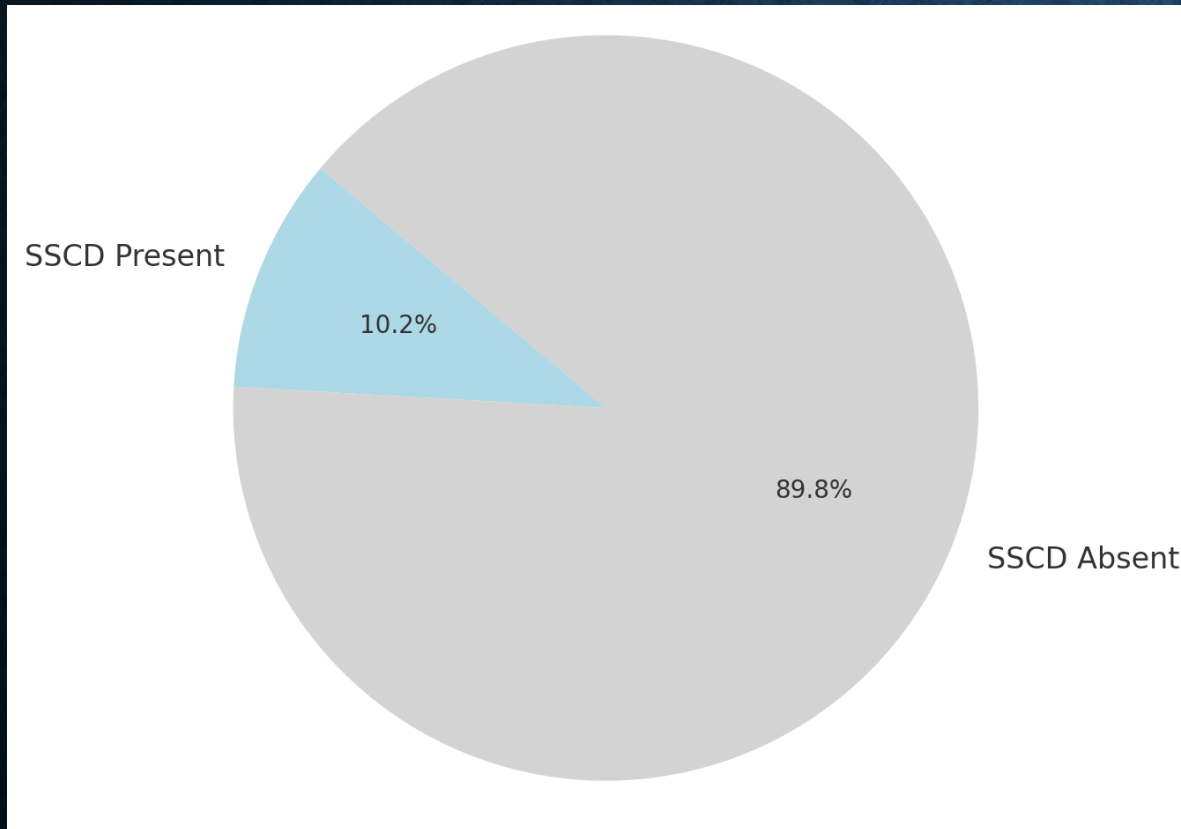
No significant age discrepancy was observed between genders in our study

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS



Non-Vestibular Group: Mean age = **43.71** years, Standard deviation (SD) = 19.36
Vestibular Group: Mean age = **49.8** years, Standard deviation (SD) = 16.46

PREVALENCE OF SSCD IN OUR STUDY



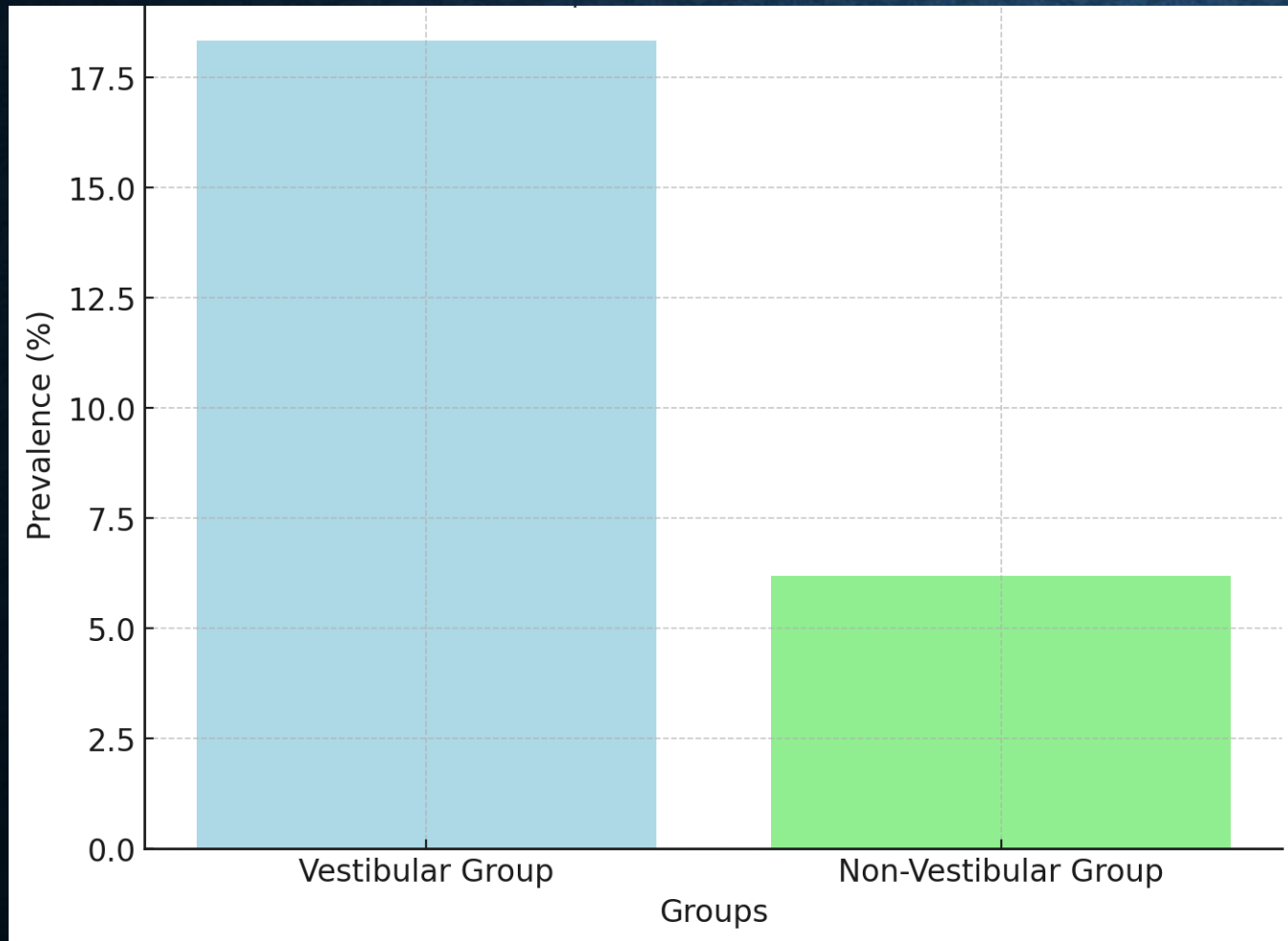
- Total prevalence: SSCD was detected in **10.2%** of patients.
- Comparison to Global Data: Aligns with global prevalence rates (3.6% to 9%).
- Significance: Highlights the importance of HRCT in detecting SSCD, even in asymptomatic individuals.

1. Williamson, R.A., et al., Coronal computed tomography prevalence of superior semicircular canal dehiscence. 2003. 129(5): p. 481-489.

2. Ghany, A.F.A. and N.M.J.T.J.o.I.A.O. Osman, Superior Semicircular Canal Dehiscence: A Missed Finding in Temporal Bone Multidetector CT Scans in Symptomatic Patients Presenting with Vertigo. 2011. 7(2): p. 157.

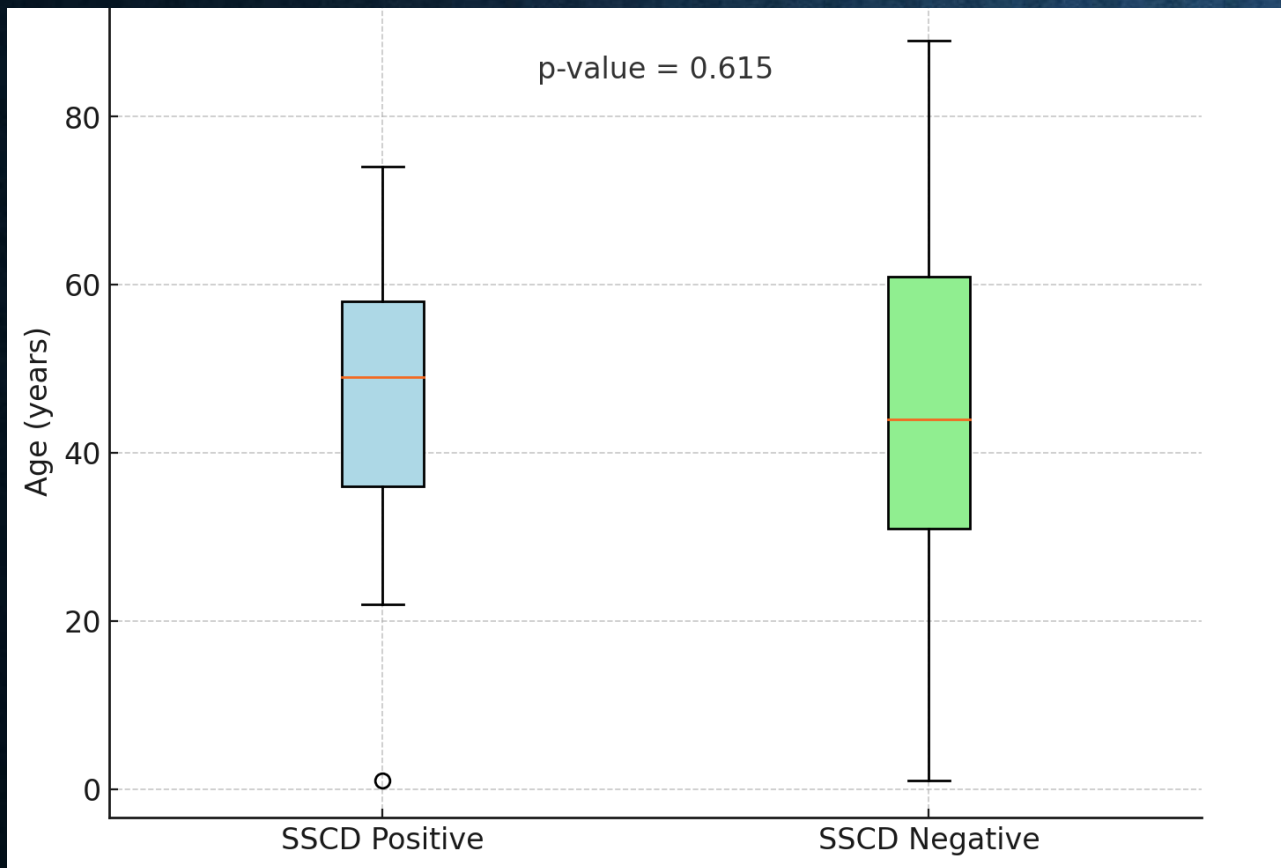
3. Berning, A., K. Arani, and B.J.A.J.o.N. Branstetter, Prevalence of superior semicircular canal dehiscence on high-resolution CT imaging in patients without vestibular or auditory abnormalities. 2019. 40(4): p. 709-712.

SSCD Prevalence in Vestibular vs. Non-Vestibular Groups



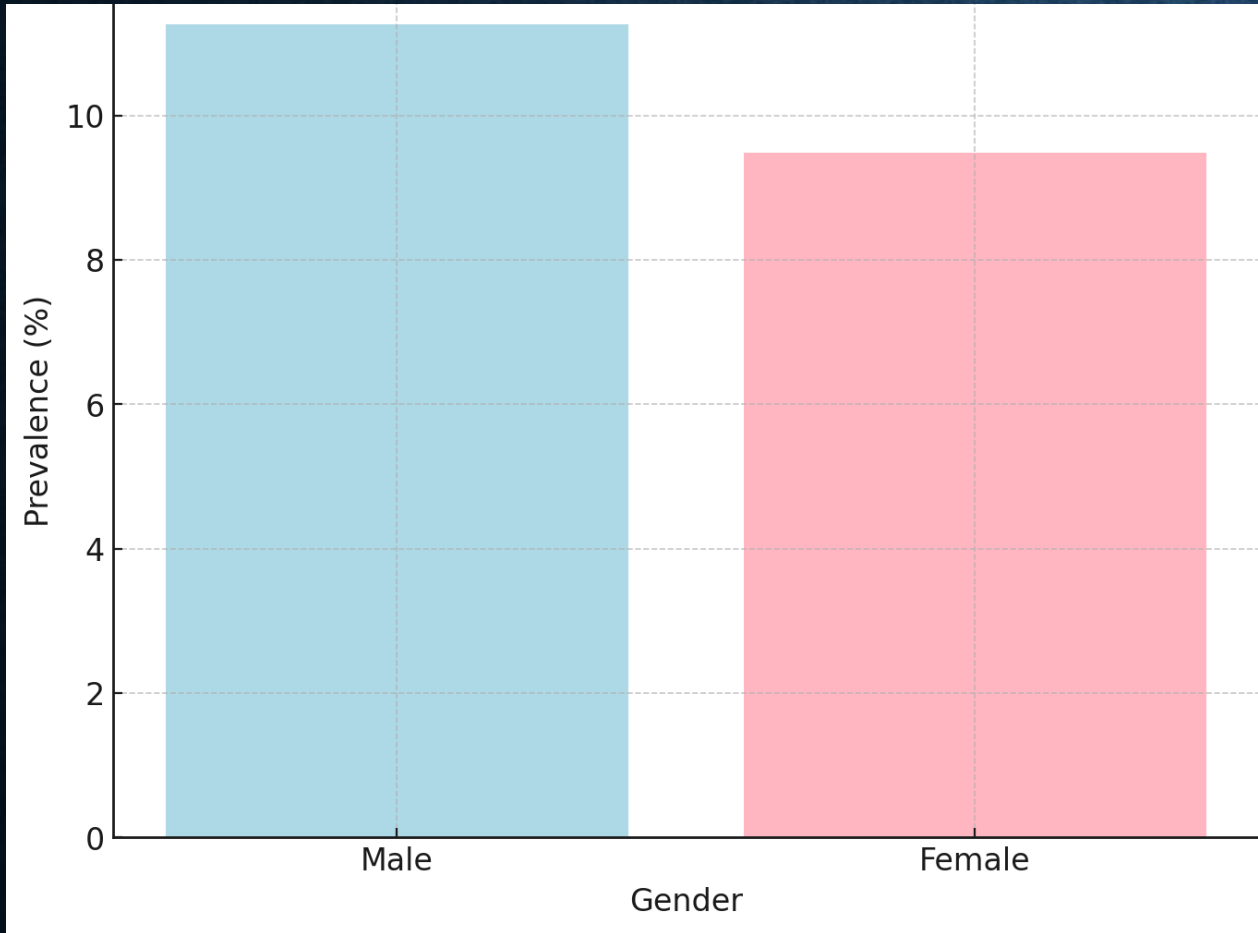
- **Results:** SSCD prevalence was 18.33% in vestibular disorder group vs. 6.2% in non-vestibular group (**OR = 2.95**).
- **Significance:** **p-value < 0.001**
- **Conclusion:** Patients with vestibular disorders are significantly more likely to have SSCD.

Age Distribution for SSCD Positive vs. Negative



- SSCD Positive: Mean age = 47.19 years, SD = 16.22
- SSCD Negative: Mean age = 45.56 years, SD = 18.92
- Correlation: Weak, non-significant correlation between SSCD and age (**p-value = 0.615**)

SSCD Prevalence by Gender



- Males: SSCD prevalence = 11.26%
- Females: SSCD prevalence = 9.48%
- Significance: **p-value = 0.707**
(no significant difference)

Study Limitations

Limitation	Explanation
Retrospective Design	Relies on existing records, which may lead to missing or incomplete data
Sample Size	Limits generalizability to larger or different populations
Data Misclassification	Potential overlap of vestibular symptoms with other disorders
Imaging Variability	Differences in CT scanner settings and interpretations may affect detection
Symptom Diversity	SSCD symptoms vary widely and can be mistaken for other conditions

CONCLUSION

- SSCD prevalence was 10.2%.
- Significant correlation between SSCD and vestibular symptoms, particularly dizziness.
- Recommendation for HRCT in diagnosing SSCD.



**XIN CHÂN
THÀNH CẢM
ƠN**