Transmastoid Repair of Superior Semicircular Canal Dehiscence

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Abstract
Objective/Hypothesis Superior semicircular canal (Sup SC) dehiscence syndrome is a rare condition, causing a variety of auditory and vestibular symptoms. The traditional surgical management is a middle cranial fossa, extradural approach to resurface the Sup SC. Recently, a transmastoid approach for plugging of the Sup SC has been developed. We present further data supporting the use of the transmastoid approach in preference to the middle fossa approach.

Design This is a retrospective multi-institutional case series.

Method We included 10 patients in this case series from two tertiary otology institutions. Sup SC dehiscence was confirmed by correlation of clinical symptoms with positive audiometric, vestibular evoked myogenic potential, and computed tomography findings. A transmastoid approach was used for plugging of the Sup SC. Either a single fenestration was created at the site of dehiscence or separate fenestrations sited ampullopetal and ampullofugal to the dehiscence.

Results All patients who underwent this procedure had good symptom control and hearing preservation postoperatively.

Conclusion In patients with adequate temporal bone pneumatization, the transmastoid approach provides a safe and effective alternative to the middle cranial fossa approach. This series has demonstrated excellent symptom control and preservation of hearing with the transmastoid approach.

Keywords ► transmastoid ► plugging ► superior semicircular canal dehiscence

Introduction
Superior semicircular canal (Sup SC) dehiscence syndrome (SSCDS) is a recently recognized syndrome. It consists of a variety of auditory symptoms including autophony, hyperacusis, tinnitus, as well as vestibular symptoms of sound-induced and pressure-induced vertigo. These symptoms arise as a result of the third mobile window effect from a dehiscence of the Sup SC. Since its first description in 1998,1 the surgical management of this condition has been a middle cranial fossa, extradural approach to resurface the Sup SC.2,3 While this approach is effective in treating the symptoms, it is not without potential complications. It has been demonstrated that plugging of the dehiscent canal provides more effective symptom control than resurfacing without increased sensorineural hearing loss. While resurfacing of the Sup SC does require an extradural middle cranial fossa approach, plugging of the canal can be achieved via a transmastoid approach avoiding the need for a craniotomy and temporal lobe retraction.4–6 In view of this, our practice has changed...
and a transmastoid approach is routinely used for Sup SC plugging in patients with adequate temporal bone pneumatization.

The aim of this study was to review the efficacy of the transmastoid approach for plugging of Sup SC dehiscence focusing specifically on symptom control and hearing preservation.

**Material and Methods**

A retrospective chart review of all patients who underwent transmastoid approach to Sup SC occlusion performed between 2008 and 2011 at two tertiary otology institutions (the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, Melbourne, Australia and Sint-Augustinus Hospital, Antwerp, Belgium) was performed.

**Surgical Technique**

A transmastoid approach to the Sup SC was employed in all patients. A C-shaped postauricular incision was made and temporalis fascia harvested. Periosteum was elevated to expose the mastoid cortex and a cortical mastoidectomy was performed with the identification of the tegmen, sigmoid sinus, lateral semicircular canal, and mastoid antrum. The labyrinth was skeletonized and the Sup SC was then blue lined beneath the middle fossa dura (i.e., the dehiscent portion of the canal was blue lined from posteriorly) using a 2 mm diamond burr (Fig. 1). A single fenestration was opened at the apex of the Sup SC arch laterally using a 90-degree hook (Fig. 2). Fascia strips were used to completely occlude the canal lumen by plugging the canal toward the ampulla and toward the common crus (Fig. 3). Finally, bone pâté mixed with Tisseel (Fibrin Sealant, Baxter Healthcare Corporation©, Deerfield, IL, USA) was used to further plug the canal and seal the point of fenestration (Fig. 4). The wound was closed in layers with absorbable sutures and mastoid compression dressing applied.

In this case series, three cases had a single fenestration at the site of Sup SC dehiscence while seven cases performed in Belgium had two separate fenestrations made. The anterior crus above the ampulla was first opened followed by the posterior crus. Care was taken to keep the endolymphatic membrane intact as fascia was pushed into the bony canal to obliterate it. While there was this minor variation in the...
surgical technique, the emphasis was the complete occlusion of the canal lumen rather than the traditional resurfacing of the canal.

Results

A total of 10 cases with 11 operations are included in this case series. In this, one patient from Sint-Augustinus Hospital underwent bilateral transmastoid obliteration of the Sup SC. After the initial right-sided procedure, the patient had moderate improvement of his symptoms but because of the bilateral affliction of his disease, he insisted on having the procedure on the other side for further symptomatic management. The demographics and preoperative details of the patient are outlined in Table 1. The average patient age was 46 years with a slightly higher number of female patients (60% females vs. 40% males) and more left ears (70%) compared with right ears (30%) being operated on. Autophonia was the most frequently encountered symptom in this patient cohort. There was a wide range of hearing thresholds included in this case series including those with pseudo-conductive hearing loss.

- Table 2 details the postoperative findings of the patients included in this case series. Hearing preservation was achieved in all patients with the average change in the pure tone average between preoperative and postoperative audiograms being only 1 dB. There were no significant complications from the procedures with only minor residual symptoms of imbalance and tinnitus in some patients. Follow-up in this series ranged from 3 to 12 months postoperatively.

All patients who required surgical management of Sup SC dehiscence underwent a transmastoid approach for canal plugging. Adequate access to Sup SC was achieved in all cases through a transmastoid approach. There were no cases that required a middle cranial fossa approach for revision or salvage.

Discussion

Sup SC dehiscence (SSCD) syndrome was first described by Minor et al in 1998. It is characterized by a constellation of vestibular and auditory symptoms, which includes pulsatile tinnitus, autophony, and vertigo. Examination findings may include vertigo that is noise induced (Tullio’s phenomenon) or pressure induced (Hennebert sign). The underlying mechanism of these symptoms relates to the third mobile window effect with dehiscence at the apical turn of Sup SC leading to loss of energy conducted to the cochlear and local vestibular disturbances.

The audiometry findings may include low-frequency conductive hearing loss on the affected side with intact acoustic reflexes which helps to differentiate SSCD from otosclerosis. Cervical vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (cVEMPs) are enhanced with reduced threshold on affected side, and tone burst cVEMP at 500 Hz can help to evaluate this condition. High-resolution computed tomography (CT) scan can visualize and define the bony dehiscence of the affected Sup SC.
### Table 2 Postop Findings for Patients in Case Series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pt</th>
<th>Duration of Follow-up</th>
<th>Residual Symptoms</th>
<th>Postop PTA</th>
<th>PTA Change^a</th>
<th>Postop Audiogram AC (Hz)</th>
<th>Postop Audiogram BC (Hz)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6 mo</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>−5</td>
<td>10 10 0 −5 0 10 10 0 −5</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 mo</td>
<td>1 episode of BPPV</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>−7</td>
<td>20 20 25 25 15 20 10 5 5</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12 mo</td>
<td>Vertigo and phonophobia</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>−10</td>
<td>35 35 25 20 40 90 −10 10 5 10 10</td>
<td>10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3 mo</td>
<td>Tinnitus</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>90 95 95 95 120 &gt;120 &gt;120 &gt;45 &gt;60 &gt;70 &gt;70 &gt;80</td>
<td>80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12 mo</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20 20 25 20 10 15 30 0 5 0 5</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>12 mo</td>
<td>Mild imbalance</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50 55 50 40 95 80 0 −5 10 15 15</td>
<td>15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>3 mo</td>
<td>Mild imbalance</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>65 65 60 50 65 45 15 15 15 30</td>
<td>30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>3 mo</td>
<td>Mild tinnitus</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25 35 35 40 80 95 95 10 20 35 60 60</td>
<td>60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>Mild imbalance</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20 20 15 25 25 15 5 0 5 20 10</td>
<td>10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Mild imbalance</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20 20 20 25 25 30 20 5 5 15 15</td>
<td>15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^aPTA change is the change between the postop PTA and the preoperative PTA.
AC, air conduction; BC, bone conduction; BPPV, benign paroxysmal positional vertigo; mo, month; Postop, postoperative; Pt, patient; PTA, pure tone average.

The implication is that while the traditional surgical approach was a middle cranial fossa approach with resurfacing of the dehiscence with fascia or bone graft. However, in a recent meta-analysis, it was found that resurfacing had higher failure and recurrence rate compared with canal plugging. Some authors have also argued that traumatic manipulation or inadvertent suturing of the perilymph may contribute to postoperative sensorineural hearing loss.

Cranio temporal reconstruction has made volumetric assessment of the middle cranial fossa possible. While there have been numerous studies assessing temporal bone pneumatization, the use of CT scans with three-dimensional volume rendering and surface reconstruction is also associated with the morbidity of a craniotomy and temporal lobe retraction.

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single fenestration technique, only the inferior-lateral aspect of the apex of the Sup SC arch needs to be exposed. This means much less dural manipulation and elevation is necessary to achieve the same exposure. In our case series, all patients were able to be treated via this approach with none requiring a middle cranial fossa approach for salvage.

A variety of materials have been used to plug the semicircular canal, we prefer the use of fascia as well as bone pâté mixed with Fibrin Glue (Tisseel) to seal and occlude the canal. The use of these materials has been supported in animal studies where bone pâté was found to have the best hearing outcome and most periosteal osteoneogenesis at the occlusion site compared with bone wax and muscle.13

In this case series, excellent hearing preservation has been achieved in both institutions with no significant change in the pure tone average postoperatively. In terms of symptom control, the majority of patients had excellent relief of their auditory and vestibular symptoms although some had mild residual imbalance. One patient required bilateral procedures to obtain total symptom control. It should be remembered that surgery for SSCD is usually reserved for those with debilitating vestibular symptoms with the aim of treatment to alleviate the vestibular symptoms while preserving the underlying hearing. In that respect, the transmastoid approach to plugging of the Sup SC allows occlusion of the canal without the morbidity of a craniotomy and provides excellent postoperative results. However, this is a relatively rare condition where the numbers of cases presented are small and follow-up has been relatively short. Further research is required to definitively investigate the long-term results and potential complications of this approach.

**Conclusion**

While SSCDS is a rare condition, it can cause debilitating symptoms. The traditional surgical approach in treating this condition is a middle cranial fossa approach with resurfacing of the Sup SC. This multi-institutional case series demonstrates the safety as well as the efficacy of the transmastoid approach to plugging of the Sup SC. Our result suggests an alleviation of the auditory and vestibular symptoms as well as preservation of sensorineural hearing without the morbidity associated with a craniotomy. Regardless of whether a single or double fenestration is used to occlude the canal, the key is that occlusion rather than resurfacing of the Sup SC is effective in controlling the symptoms. Where there is sufficient access to plug the canal via a transmastoid approach, it is difficult to justify the potential additional morbidity of a middle fossa extradural approach to treat this condition.

**References**