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Lateral Semicircular Canal Dysplasia: A Case Report And A Review Of The Literature

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Categories: Radiology
Keywords:

How to cite this poster
Nunes C A., Carreiro I (2013) Lateral Semicircular Canal Dysplasia: A Case Report And A Review Of The Literature. Cureus 5(1): e544.

Abstract

Lateral semicircular canal (LSCC) malformation is one of the most common radiological inner ear malformations. Normally was associated with other inner ear malformations. These associated cochlear and vestibular aqueduct deformities are explained by the paradigm that inner ear malformations represent insults or arrests at various stages of inner ear development. An early insult 4 to 7 weeks before differentiation of the three components (cochlea, vestibule, semicircular canal, and vestibular aqueduct) of the otic vesicle may cause deformity in all three structures. We describe the case of a female patient, 7 years old, with history of reduced equilibrium and repeated falls, with an ear Computed Tomography (CT) showing bilateral dysplasia of the LSCC, more predominantly on the left ear, where is also visible a compensatory enlargement of the vestibule. We also perform a review on the subject of semicircular canal abnormalities Conclusion: The LSCC is the semicircular canal most often affected because is the last to form embriologically. The common symptoms, hearing loss and inbalance, manifest themselves in the early years. The Neuroimage evalution is fundamental to the correct diagnosis and to rule out other more severe and less frequent inner ear abnormalities.

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Published 01/13/2013

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