



CT 1

: CT
 : CT 150 가
 , 253 (1mm)
 CT . 3 가
 , , 가
 : 5 4
 100% 가 , 68% 가 .
 100% 가
 90.1%, 87.4%,
 78% 가 .

가
 : CT 5
 가 ,
 MR 가 .

(temporal bone) CT

(internal auditory canal) 가 , (neuro - otologic
 (bony canal for facial nerve) surgery) 가
 가

(vestibulocochlear nerve) , (cochlear
 nerve) . (superior and inferior vestibular
 nerve) , (saccu -
 lar branch) (posterior ampullary nerve)
 (Fig. 1), (fundus)
 (bony canal for nerve)

1999 1 27 1999 8 25 ,

CT

2001 3 29

2001 8 31

150

(vertigo),

(sensorineural hearing loss), (facial nerve palsy)가

253 CT
가 63 , 가 87 ,
11 - 67 42.4 .

CT Hi Speed CT/i (General Electric Medical System, Milwaukee, WI)
1 mm (axial)
(coronal)
(infraorbitomeatal line)
. 512 × 512 matrix edge algo-
rithm , (field of view:FOV) 18cm
data) 가 (raw FOV
9.6 cm (special reconstruction)
, 340 - 360 (window level) 4000 - 4500
(window width)
가

가

: CT

가 .

100%, 87.4%가 가 ,
68%, 78%

가 (Table 1).
(labyrinthine segment)
(geniculate ganglion)
(geniculate fossa)
(Fig. 2, 3A).
(basal turn)
(Fig. 2D),
(crista falciformis)
(Fig. 3B).
(Fig. 2B,
C), (vestibule)
(Fig. 3C).
(Fig. 2E, F),
(Fig. 3D).
가

100% 가 ,
100% 가 90.1%

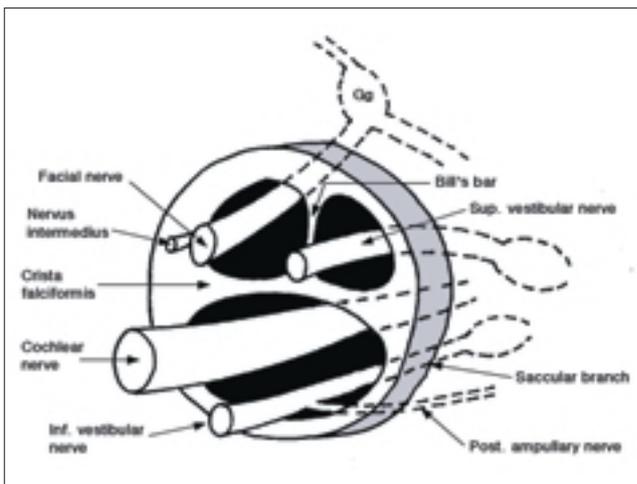


Fig. 1. Anatomic diagram in the fundus of the internal auditory canal, viewed from posteromedial aspect. The crista falciformis divides the fundus of internal auditory canal into superior & inferior portion. The facial nerve and superior vestibular nerve are separated by Bill's bar, which is not visible on axial and coronal CT scans. The inferior vestibular nerve is divided to the larger saccular branch and the smaller posterior ampullary nerve. * Gg : Geniculate ganglion.

Table 1. Detectability of Nerve Canals in the Fundus of the Internal Auditory Canal

CT Images	Number of cases (%)	
	Axial scan	Coronal scan
Bony canals		
Labyrinthine segment		
of facial nerve	253 (100)	253 (100)
Cochlear nerve	253 (100)	228 (90.1)
Superior vestibular nerve	253 (100)	253 (100)
Saccular branch		
of inferior vestibular nerve	253 (100)	221 (87.4)
Posterior ampullary nerve		
of inferior vestibular nerve	172 (68)	197 (78)

가

(Fig. 1). Bill's bar

(arachnoid tissue) (1) CT CT
 (2). (parasympathetic nerve) (singular foramen) CT CT 가
 (special sensory nerve) (bundle) 가 CT
 (intermediate nerve of Wrisberg) 가 CT
 superficial petrosal nerve) (greater (lacrimation) 가 가
 (chorda tympani nerve) (taste) CT 가 CT
 Rubinstein (4) (cadaver) 가 가
 (sagittal) CT MR (Table 1)

(tubular)

(crescentic)

3 - 4 mm

1 - 2 mm

가

CT

가

가

가

CT

가

CT

(Table 1)

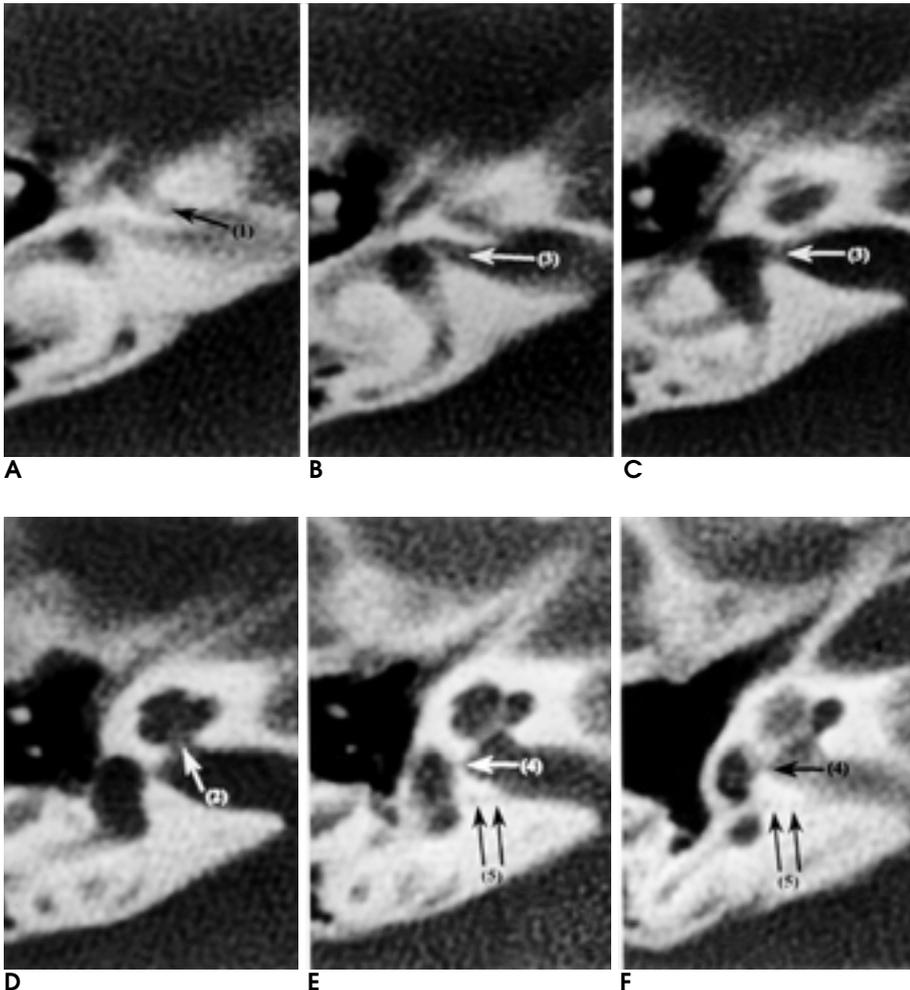


Fig. 2. A-F. Serial contiguous axial images of high-resolution temporal CT with edge-algorithm. Arrows indicate bony canals for labyrinthine segment of facial nerve (1), cochlear nerve (2), superior vestibular nerve (3), saccular branch (4) and posterior ampullary nerve(5) of inferior vestibular nerve.

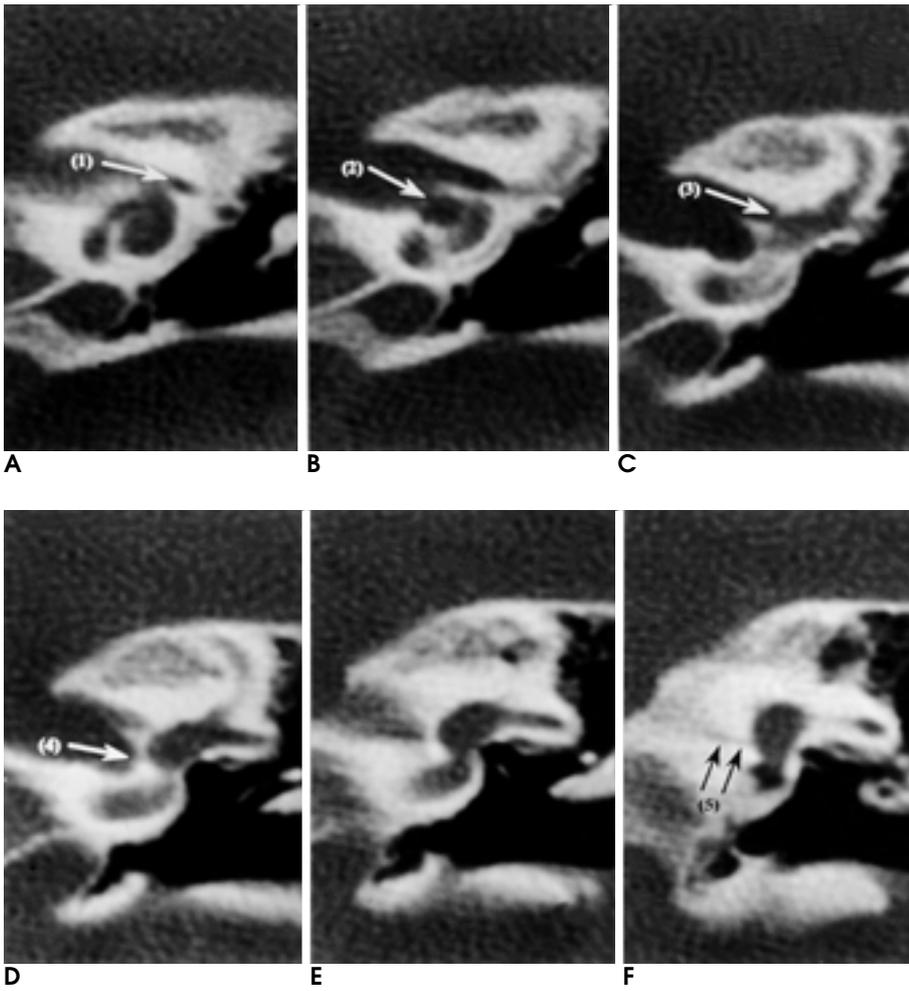


Fig. 3. A-F. Serial contiguous coronal images of high-resolution temporal CT with edge-algorithm. Arrows indicate bony canals for labyrinthine segment of facial nerve (1), cochlear nerve (2), superior vestibular nerve (3), saccular branch (4) and posterior ampullary nerve (5) of inferior vestibular nerve.

가

Fatterpekar (5)

(singular canal)

가 가
4

93%

100%,
가
가 Proctor (6)

(wedge - shape)

(7)

2.1 - 5.4 mm CT

Silverstein

가 가
4 가 5 가

(basal turn)

가

가

1

가

(partial volume averaging effect)

, Silverstein (7)
가

‘ J ’

가

가

MR 가

가 , Fatterpekar
0.5 ± 0.14 mm , 1

(5)
mm

가 가 (5)

(selective vestibular neurectomy)
가

retrosigmoid - internal auditory canal vestibular neurectomy
transmeatal cochlearvestibular neurectomy
가 (7, 8),

가

, CT

5

가

1 mm

1. Bergström B. Morphology of the vestibular nerve. *Acta Otolaryngol* 1973;76:162-172
2. Silverstein H. Cochlear and vestibular gross and histologic anatomy (as seen from postauricular approach). *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1984;92:207-211
3. Schefter RP, Harner SG. Histologic study of the vestibulocochlear nerve. *Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol* 1986;95:146-150
4. Rubinstein D, Sandberg EJ, Cajade-Law AG. Anatomy of the facial and vestibulocochlear nerves in the internal auditory canal. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1996;17:1099-1105
5. Fatterpekar GM, Mukherji SK, Lin Y, Alley JG, Stone JA, Castillo M. Normal canals at the fundus of the internal auditory canal : CT evaluation. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1999;23:776-780
6. Proctor B. *Canals of the temporal bone*. In: Proctor B, *Surgical anatomy of the ear and the temporal bone*. New York: Thieme Medical 1989:89-128
7. Silverstein H, Norrell H, Smouha E, Haberkamp T. The singular canal: a variable landmark in surgery of the internal auditory canal. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1988;98:138-143
8. Silverstein H, Norrell H, Haberkamp T. A comparison of retrosigmoid IAC, retrolabyrinthine, and middle fossa vestibular neurectomy for treatment of vertigo. *Laryngoscope* 1987;97:165-173

Nerve Canals at the Fundus of the Internal Auditory Canal on High-Resolution Temporal Bone CT¹

Joon-Ha Ji, M.D., Eun-Kyung Youn, M.D., Seung-Chul Kim, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology, Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine

Purpose: To identify and evaluate the normal anatomy of nerve canals in the fundus of the internal auditory canal which can be visualized on high-resolution temporal bone CT.

Materials and Methods: We retrospectively reviewed high-resolution (1 mm thickness and interval contiguous scan) temporal bone CT images of 253 ears in 150 patients who had not suffered trauma or undergone surgery. Those with a history of uncomplicated inflammatory disease were included, but those with symptoms of vertigo, sensorineural hearing loss, or facial nerve palsy were excluded. Three radiologists determined the detectability and location of canals for the labyrinthine segment of the facial, superior vestibular and cochlear nerve, and the saccular branch and posterior ampullary nerve of the inferior vestibular nerve.

Results: Five bony canals in the fundus of the internal auditory canal were identified as nerve canals. Four canals were identified on axial CT images in 100% of cases; the so-called singular canal was identified in only 68%. On coronal CT images, canals for the labyrinthine segment of the facial and superior vestibular nerve were seen in 100% of cases, but those for the cochlear nerve, the saccular branch of the inferior vestibular nerve, and the singular canal were seen in 90.1%, 87.4% and 78% of cases, respectively. In all detectable cases, the canal for the labyrinthine segment of the facial nerve was revealed as one which traversed anterolaterally, from the anterosuperior portion of the fundus of the internal auditory canal. The canal for the cochlear nerve was located just below that for the labyrinthine segment of the facial nerve, while that canal for the superior vestibular nerve was seen at the posterior aspect of these two canals. The canal for the saccular branch of the inferior vestibular nerve was located just below the canal for the superior vestibular nerve, and that for the posterior ampullary nerve, the so-called singular canal, ran laterally or posteolaterally from the posteroinferior aspect of the canal for the saccular branch.

Conclusion: Five bony nerve canals in the fundus of the internal auditory canal were detected by high-frequency on high-resolution temporal bone CT. Familiarity with these structures can prevent confusion with, or misinterpretation as, a fracture line, and further study such as MR imaging may be required when any enlargement or erosion of these nerve canals is present.

Index words : Ear, CT

Ear, anatomy

Temporal bone, CT

Address reprint requests to : Joon-Ha Ji, M.D., Department of Radiology, Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, 108 Pyeong-Dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul 100-634, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-2001-2342 Fax. 82-2-2001-2329