



1

. . .

: , 가 . 가 , : 107 49 . 16 100 (: =46:54, 45) 42 (: =20:22, 44) , 16 가 가 가 7 (4 3 , 8.4 , 7) . ,

53

: 9.672 ± 2.745 mm, 12.430 ± 3.027 mm ($p < 0.0001$), ($p < 0.0001$, $p < 0.05$). 7.557 ± 1.868 mm 7.591 ± 2.315 mm ($p > 0.05$). 53 (n=24) 9.21 ± 2.16 mm (n=29) ($p < 0.05$). 10.08 ± 2.99 mm :

가 , .

.

, 가 (9).

(1 - 5).

가 가 (1, 6, 7).

(6, 8),

가 .

Philip (10)

(Fig. 2), (Pearson correlative

1998 1 1999 6

(Temporal bone computed tomography,

TBCT) 79 analysis)

. 79 158 49

109

2 107

. 16

16 가 100

(46 , 54 , 45) ,

42 (20 , 22 ,

44) . 16

7 , 0.0001).

4 , 3 8.4 , 7 (7.59 mm)

(High resolution CT,

HRCT) Somatom Plus 24 (Siemens Medical System,

Erlangen, Germany) 1 mm (Table 1).

TBCT 11.78 mm

9.67 mm 12.43 mm

가 (p <

(7.56 mm)

9.74 mm,

8.67 mm 12.54 mm,

가

(Fig. 1).

100

53 16

24 29

, t - test

Table 1. Mean Axial Thickness of Mastoid Bone (MATMB) and Mean Depth of Sigmoid Sinus (MDSS) in Chronic Otomastoiditis (COM) and Normal Ears

Ear	Number of cases	MATMB (mm)	MDSS (mm)
COM	107	9.67 ± 2.74	7.56 ± 1.87
Normal	49	12.43 ± 3.03	7.59 ± 2.32
p value		< 0.0001	> 0.05

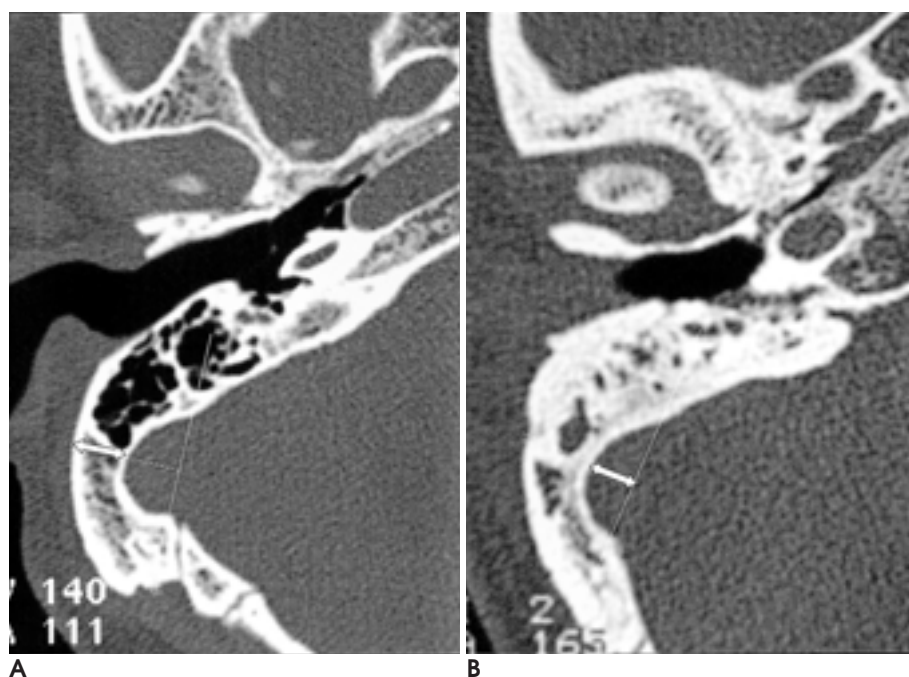


Fig. 1. Axial computed tomography of temporal bone at the level of external auditory canal
A. The axial thickness of mastoid bone is defined as the shortest distance between the deepest border of sigmoid sinus and the outer cortical margin of mastoid bone (arrow).
B. The depth of sigmoid sinus is defined as the maximum vertical distance at the imaginary line between bony edges (arrow).

(Table 2).

가

가

(Fig. 3).

53

9.21

(4),

mm

10.08 mm

(Table 3).

가

가

가

(6, 9),

가

가

가

(Fig. 4).

Philip (10)

가 가

(6, 8, 11)가

가

가

(Table

가
4).

가
가

Table 2. Comparison of Mean Axial Thickness of Mastoid Bone of Adult & Child Groups in COM & Normal Ears

	Mean axial thickness of mastoid bone		
	COM ears (n = 107)	Normal ears (n = 49)	p value
Adult group	9.74 ± 2.73 (n = 100)	12.54 ± 3.04 (n = 42)	< 0.0001
Child group	8.67 ± 2.98 (n = 7)	11.78 ± 3.09 (n = 7)	< 0.05

COM : chronic otomastoiditis

Table 3. Comparison of Mean Axial Thickness of Mastoid Bone (MATMB) in Child-onset and Adult-onset Groups according to the Clinical Onset Time on Medical Records

	Number of cases (n = 53)	MAT MB (mm)
Child-onset group	24	9.21 ± 2.16
Adult-onset group	29	10.08 ± 2.99
		(p < 0.05)

Table 4. The Correlation between the Degree of Mastoid Pneumatization and Mean Axial Thickness of Mastoid Bone (MATMB) in Chronic Otomastoiditis

the degree of pneumatization	Number of cases (n = 105)	MATMB (mm)
A group	22	8.06 ± 2.69
A + B or A + C group	45	9.89 ± 2.33
A + B + C group	37	10.64 ± 3.02

Note ;A group : superior group, lying above a plane passing posteriorly horizontal from the antrum to where the lateral sinus joins the cortex of the squama

B group : anteroinferior group, extending from the antero-inferior margin of the antrum along the posterior wall of the canal, include the cells at the tip as far back posteriorly as where the digastric crest joins the cortex.

C group : posteromedial group, lying in front of, immediately over and posterior to the lateral sinus

*non-pneumatization group (n = 2) is excluded, n = 105, r = 0.3326

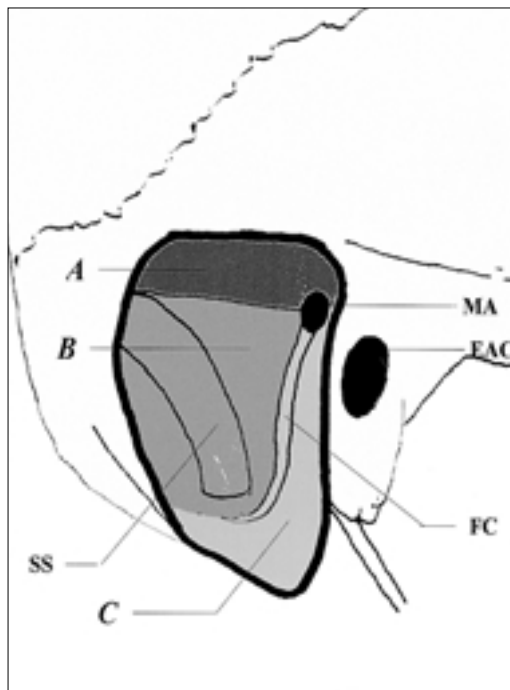


Fig. 2. The schematic diagram of lateral view of mastoid bone shows the classification of mastoid pneumatization by Phillips (10).

EAC: external auditory canal, FC: facial canal, MA: mastoid antrum, SS: sigmoid sinus

A (dark area) : superior group, **B** (gray area) : postero-medial group, **C** (whitish gray) : antero-inferior group

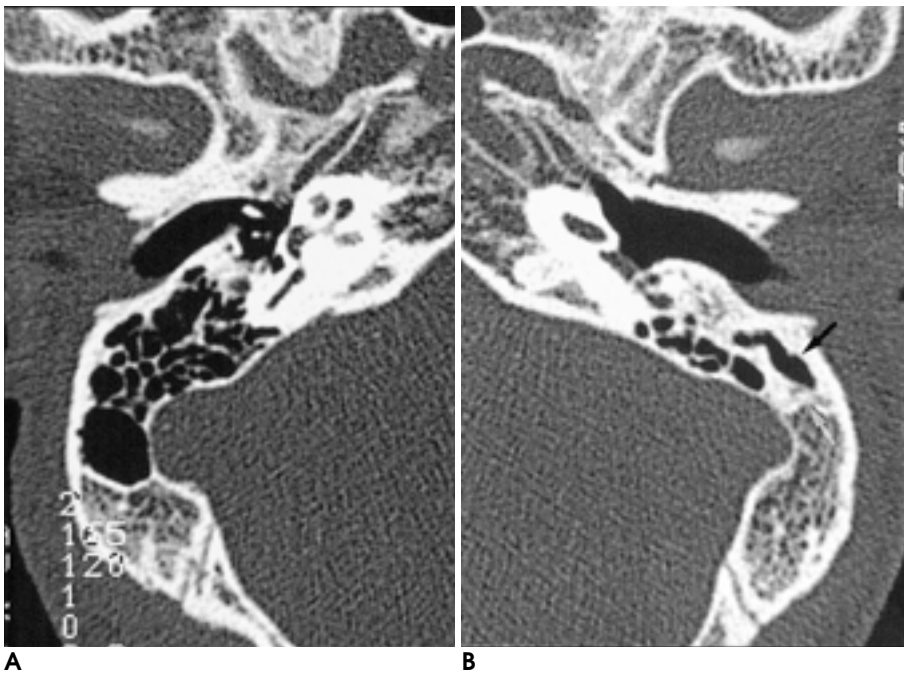


Fig. 3. 47-year-old woman with chronic otomastoiditis on the left
Axial CT scan of the diseased side (**B**) shows the mastoid pneumatization limited to the superior (not shown) and antero-inferior groups (black arrow), and anterior extension of sclerosis (white arrow), as compared with the normal side (**A**). Also, There is definite difference in the axial thickness of mastoid bone between diseased and normal sides.

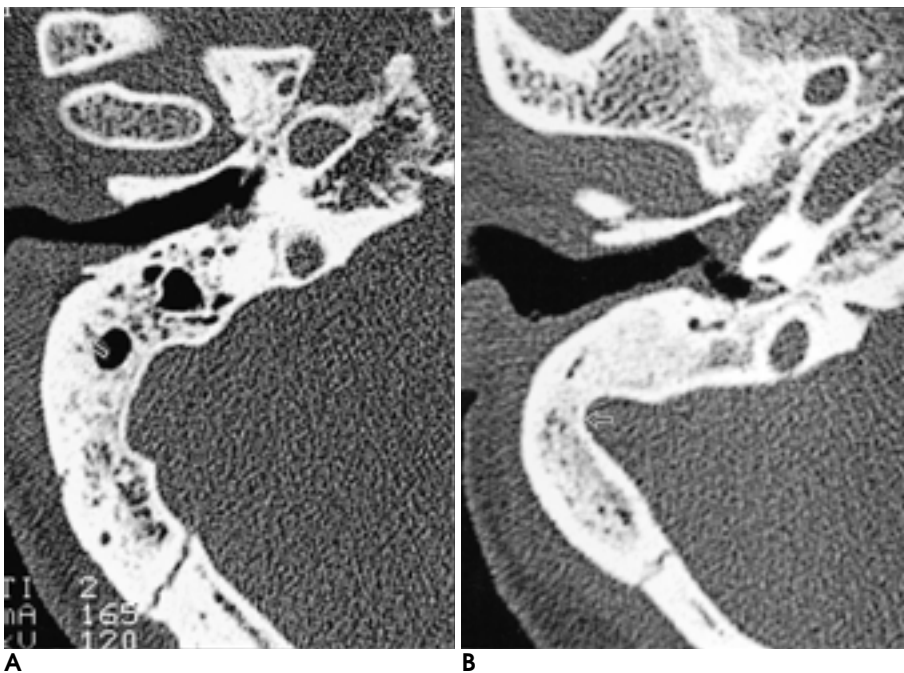


Fig. 4. Two cases of chronic otomastoiditis with different onset of clinical symptom

A. 38-year-old man with COM suffered from otorrhea for 2 years. Axial CT scan of temporal bone shows that all of the groups of mastoid pneumatization are relatively decreased with anterior extension of sclerosis (arrow).

B. 52-year-old woman with chronic otomastoiditis suffered from hearing loss for 40 years. Axial CT scan of temporal bone shows the complete absence of antero-inferior and postero-medial groups of mastoid pneumatization, except the superior group (not shown), and the sclerosis extends to the lateral aspect of sigmoid sinus (arrow). Also, there is definite difference in the axial thickness of mastoid bones each other.

가

4 - 5

가

가

가

가

(13 - 15).

가

(6).

7

가

(12),

5

Diamant (16)

가

가

Tumarkin (5)

가

가

가

Gans (4)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

(2, 3).

4 - 5

panic bullae

, Ikarashi (1)

tym -

가

가

가

Philip (10)

가

가

가

가

가

(6, 8)

가

가

CT

(6)

1. Ikarashi H, Nakano Y. The effect of chronic middle ear inflammation on the pneumatization of the tympanic bulla in pigs. *Acta Otolaryngol (stockh)* 1987;104 :130-137
2. Tos M, Stangerup SE, Harid G. Mastoid pneumatization. evidence of environmental theory. *Arch Otolaryngol* 1984;110:502-507
3. Tos M, Stangerup SE. The causes of asymmetry of the mastoid air cell system. *Arch Otolaryngol* 1985;99:564-570
4. Gans H, Wlodyka J. Mastoid pneumatization in chronic otitis media. *Arch Otolaryngol* 1966;83:343-346
5. Tumarkin A. On the nature and vicissitudes of the accessory air spaces of the middle ear. *J Laryngol Otol* 1957;71:65-99, 137-161
6. Ichijo H, Hosokawa M, Shinkawa H. The relationship between mastoid pneumatization and the position of the sigmoid sinuses. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol* 1996;253(7):421-424
7. Ikarashi H, Nakano Y. Relation between the onset of chronic middle ear inflammation and development of the middle ear air cell system. *ORL J Otorhinolaryngol Relat Spec* 1988;50 (5):306-312
8. ; 1993;36(2): 307-312
9. Potter GD. The ear, the surgeon and radiologist. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1973;118:501-510
10. Philip EM. The mastoid cells. Their arrangement in relation to the sigmoid portion of the transverse sinus. *Arch Otolaryngol* 1934;19: 327-335
11. Schatz A, Sade J. Correlation between mastoid pneumatization and position of lateral sinus. *Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol* 1990;99:142-145
12. Butler H. The development of certain human dural venous sinuses. *J Anat* 1957;91:510-526
13. Virapongse C, Sarwar M, Bhimani S, Sasaki C, Shapiro R. Computed tomography of temporal bone pneumatization; 1. Normal pattern and morphology. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1985;145(3) :473-481
14. Anson B, Bast TH. *Developmental anatomy of the ear (Shambaugh, G.H.) Surgery of the ear*, 2nd ed. Philadelphia; W.B. Saunders, 1967:5-39
15. Eby TL, Nadol JB. Postnatal growth of the human temporal bone. Implications for cochlear implants in children. *Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol* 1986;95:356-364
16. Diamant M. Mastoid pneumatization and its function. *Arch Otolaryngol* 1962;76, 11:390-397

The Relation between Mastoid Pneumatization and Sigmoid Sinus Position in Chronic Otomastoiditis¹

Kee Hyuk Yang, M.D., Dong Woo Park, M.D., Seung Ro Lee, M.D., Kyung Bin Joo, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology, College of Medicine, Hanyang University

Purpose: If significantly influenced by chronic otomastoiditis (COM), mastoid pneumatization and the position of the sigmoid sinus affect the operative procedure and postoperative complications in middle ear surgery. We evaluated mastoid pneumatization and sigmoid sinus position, and their relationship in COM, especially its during onset.

Materials and Methods: Using temporal bone CT and referring to any relevant medical records, we retrospectively analyzed 107 cases of COM and 49 cases of normal ear. The total case load comprised an adult group, aged above 16 years [100 cases of COM (M:F=46:54, mean age = 45 years), and 42 cases of normal ear, (M:F=20:22, mean age = 44 years)], and a childhood group, aged less than 16 years [7 cases of COM (M:F=4:3, mean age = 8.4 years), and 7 cases of normal ear (M:F=4:3, mean age = 7 years)]. We determined the thickness of the mastoid bone by measuring the shortest distance between the outer cortex of this bone and the deepest border of the sigmoid sinus; the depth of the sigmoid sinus; and the degree of mastoid pneumatization and sclerosis. Fifty-three patients whose medical history clearly included the onset of otomastoiditis were divided into a child-onset group and an adult-onset group, and the relationship between the onset of otomastoiditis and the thickness of the mastoid bone was compared between the two groups.

Results: The mean axial thickness of the mastoid bone was 9.672 ± 2.745 mm in COM and 12.430 ± 3.027 mm in normal ear. The difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$). The mean depth of the sigmoid sinus was 7.557 ± 1.868 mm in COM and 7.591 ± 2.315 mm in normal ear, with no statistically significant difference. In the childhood group, the mean axial thickness of the mastoid bone was 8.672 ± 2.978 mm in COM and 11.778 ± 3.087 mm in normal ear. This difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). In the adult group, the corresponding figures were 9.742 ± 2.731 mm in COM and 12.538 ± 3.041 mm in normal ear, a difference which was also statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$). Among patients with an obvious history of COM, child-onset cases totalled 24 (mean axial thickness of the mastoid bone, $9.2.0 \pm 2.158$ mm), while there were 29 adult-onset cases (mean axial thickness, 10.08 ± 2.99 mm). This difference in thickness between child-onset and adult-onset COM was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: In COM, the degree of mastoid pneumatization is proportional to the axial thickness of the mastoid bone, and inversely proportional to the degree of sclerosis, anterior location of the sigmoid sinus and the onset of COM. If the sigmoid sinus is properly located, COM may inhibit mastoid pneumatization.

Index words : Ear, inflammation and infection
Temporal bone, CT

Address reprint requests to : Dong Woo Park, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, College of Medicine, Hanyang University
249-1 Kyomoon-dong, Kuri, Kyunggi-do 471-701, Korea.
Tel. 82-31-560-2543 Fax. 82-31-560-2551 E-mail: dwpark@email.hanyang.ac.kr