

# 내이도협착 및 전정계이형성을 동반한 와우무형성 1예

김은석 · 장백암 · 강기석 · 강정환

## A Case of Cochlear Aplasia with Narrow Internal Auditory Canal and Dysplastic Vestibular System

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—ABSTRACT—

Congenital anomalies of the inner ear are rare disease and the majority of them are difficult to diagnose during one's life time because they are malformations limited to the membranous labyrinth. However, inner ear anomalies involving bony labyrinth can be detected in life time through radiographic imaging and it has been known to occupy 8–20% of patients with congenital sensorineural hearing loss. We experienced a rare case of inner ear anomaly, in which the cochlea was not formed, the lateral semicircular canal was not developed, the vestibule was dilated and the internal auditory canal was narrowed. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2002;13:122-126)

**KEY WORDS** : Sensorineural hearing loss · Cochlear aplasia · Vestibular dysplasia · Narrow internal auditory canal.

서 론

1791 Carlo Mondini가 8 Jackler 가

가 2)

3) 4)

Mondini dysplasia 5)

1) 1 6)

(polytomography)

(computed tomography)

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: 2002 1 2 가

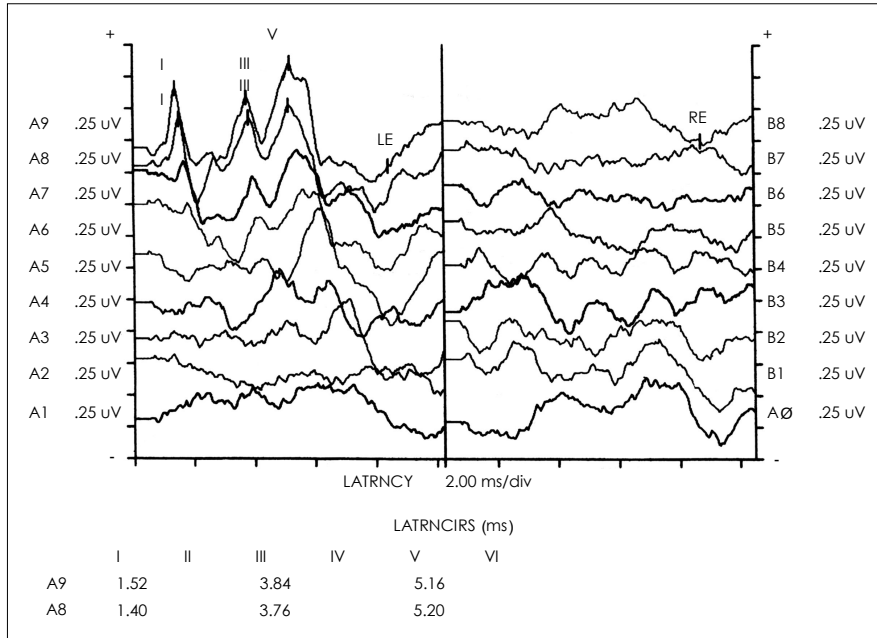
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**Fig. 1.** Brainstem evoked response audiometry. There is no significant wave response even 90 dB click sound stimulus on the right ear.

**증 례**

11 가  
8

가

(Figs. 2

and 3).

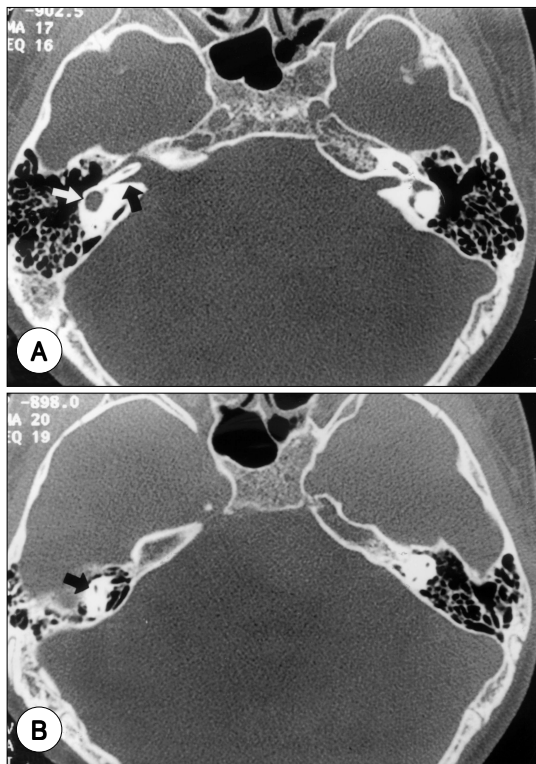
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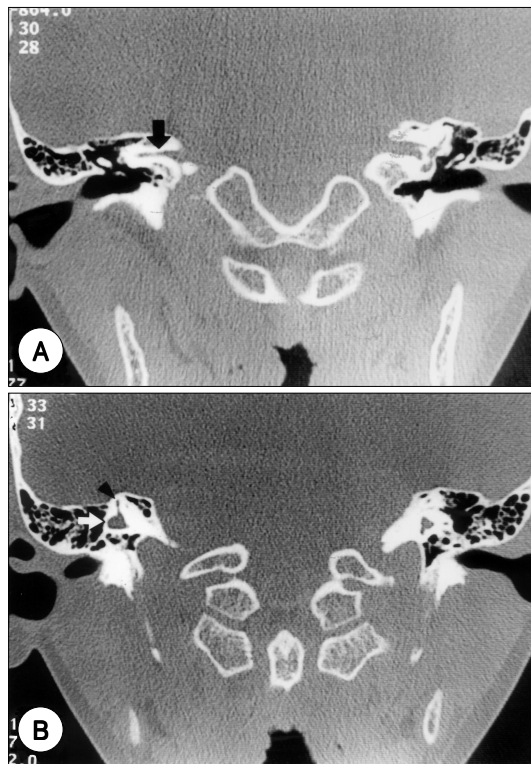
**고 찰**

3 (neural tube)  
(ectoderm) (otic pla-  
A code) 가  
(otic pit)가 4 가  
(otocyst) (cavity)  
5 3 (bud)  
(cochlea), (semicircular

90 dB  
(Fig. 1).



**Fig. 2.** Axial sections of the temporal bone CT scan. A : The cochlea and lateral semicircular canal is not shown on the right side. Compare to normal left side. The vestibule is dilated like a cavity (white arrow). The internal auditory canal is narrowed laterally like a funnel shape (black arrow). B : The superior semicircular canal is well shown (black arrow).



**Fig. 3.** Coronal sections of the temporal bone CT scan. A : The internal auditory canal is narrowed on the right side (black arrow). B : The vestibule is largely dilated (white arrow) but the superior semicircular canal is well developed (black arrow head).

canal), (vestibular aqueduct)  
 (cochlear duct) 7  
 1 1½ 8 2¼  
 2)5)6)8)9) 6  
 가  
 2)  
 4 8 8  
 16 16 24  
 10)  
 1  
 8)  
 (inborn genetic error)

( , rubella, cytomegalovirus),  
 ( , thalidomide),  
 5)8) 35  
 50% 11)  
 가 8)  
 가  
 가  
 8 20%가  
 12)  
 118

가 22 . 3 10 mm  
 (19%) Jackler 가 10 mm  
 가 98  
 (complete labyrinthine Michel's deformity 가 3 mm  
 aplasia) 3 (co-<sup>8)15) Jackler 2) 12%</sup>  
 chlear aplasia) ( =103 dB).  
 가 9%  
 5 (cochlear bud) ( =60dB).<sup>2)</sup>  
 (cochlear hypoplasia)  
 1~3 mm 가  
 (incomplete partition) classical Mondini's deformity Jackler 2) 3%  
 가 1 1½ 7  
 (interscalar septum) (cavity) (dys-  
 Jackler<sup>2)</sup> 가 55% , 7) plasia)  
 50% (com-  
 mon cavity) 가  
 4  
 Kavanagh  
 Michel dysplasia  
 Mondini dysplasia  
<sup>14)</sup>  
 가  
 가 2)10)12) Jackler<sup>2)</sup>  
 38%  
<sup>5)</sup>  
 22 6

중심 단어 :

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