# 청신경종양의 수술적 치험

### 삿ㆍ이 호 기

# An Experience of Acoustic Tumor Surgery

## Won-Sang Lee, MD and Ho-Ki Lee, MD

Department of Otolaryngology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

#### **ABSTRACT**

Background and Objectives: Acoustic tumor which originates from the vestibular nerve is the most common neoplasm to be found at the cerebellopontine angle. The surgical approaches currently used for the acoustic tumor are the middle cranial fossa, the translabyrinthine, the suboccipital, and the combined approaches depending on the size, location, and growth rate of the tumor and the hearing level, age, and general health condition of the patient. This study was performed to evaluate the results of acoustic tumor surgery. Materials and Methods: We reviewed 12 acoustic tumor patients who were operated in the department of otolaryngology of the Severance hospital from June 1991 to December 1994. Results: We could remove tumors completely except for two cases where the sizes of tumor were large. Postoperative complications were hearing loss, facial paresis, cerebral spinal fluid leakage, and intracranial hemorrhage. Conclusion: From our experience of acoustic tumor surgery, we could suggest the following strategy for patients with acoustic tumor: 1) Hearing preservation surgery has to be chosen in case of the intracanalicular tumor with serviceable hearing; 2) When the tumor extends to the cerebellopontine angle; functional preservation of facial nerve is the prime goal for the patients; and 3) A total removal of tumor without considering the functional preservation is not always the best method of treatment. (Korean J Otolaryngol 1998; 41(7):862-867)

KEY WORDS: Acoustic neuroma · Hearing · Facial nerve function.

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Table 1. Biographic data of patients

Patients	Age	Sex	Symptoms	Size (cm)	Site	prPTA	Approach	роРТА	Complications	Follow-up (month)
1	62	М	H, T, V	IC	IAC	35	MF	40	-	27
2	54	F	Н, Т	2	CPA	50	SO	80	Hearing loss	51
3	36	F	T, V, H	4	CPA, BS	25	SO	75	ICH, hearing loss	23
4	39	F	Т, Н	1	CPA	20	MF+SO	90	Hearing loss	29
5	22	Μ	Т, Н	1	CPA	30	MF+TL	-	-	18
6	48	Μ	Н, Т	1.5	CPA	60	TL	-	CSF leak	27
7	32	Μ	H, V, Hd, T	2	CPA	100	TL	-	facial paresis	24
8	35	F	H, Hd, T	2	CPA	60	TL	-	-	18
9	53	F	Н, Т	3	CPA	65	TL	-	-	41
10	48	Μ	T, V, H	1.5	CPA	50	TL	-	-	21
11	39	F	V, Hd, H, T	1	CPA	55	TL	-	-	53
12	15	Μ	Н	4	CPA	95	TL+Pet	-	CSF leak facial paresis	s 24

prPTA: preoperative pure tone average oPTA: postoperative pure tone average

M: male F: female H: hearing loss IC: intracanalicular tumor

T: tinnitus V: vertigo Hd: headache IAC: internal auditory canal

MF: middle fossa approach

BS: brain stem TL: translabyrinthine approach

CSF leak: cerebrospinal fluid leakage

CPA: extension to cerebellopon tine angle

SO: suboccipital approach ICH: intracranial hemorrhage

Table 3. Size and location of the tumor

Pet: petrosal approach

**Table 2.** Presenting symptoms of acoustic neuroma (N=12)

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	Symptoms	No.
	Hearing loss	12
	Tinnitus	11
	Vertigo	5
	Headache	3

Size and location	No.
Intracanalicular tumor	1
CPA extension from IAC porus	
2 cm	8
> 2 cm	3
Total	12

CPA: cerebellopontine angle IAC: internal auditory canal

Table 4. Surgical approaches according to the hearing level and the tumor size

Hearing level (Pure tone average)	Tumor size (from IAC porus)	Approaches	No. of case
50 dB	1 cm	Middle cranial fossa	3*
30 db	> 1 cm	Suboccipital	2
50 dB		Translabyrinthine	7 <sup>†</sup>

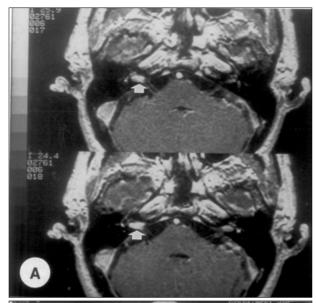
IAC: internal auditory canal \*combined with translabyrinthine or suboccipital approach in 2 cases

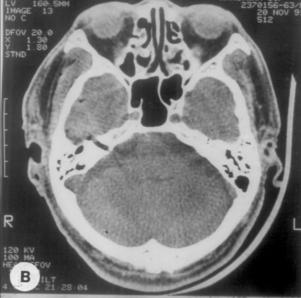
<sup>†</sup>combined with petrosal approach in 1 case

Table 5. Surgical complications according to the tumor size and location

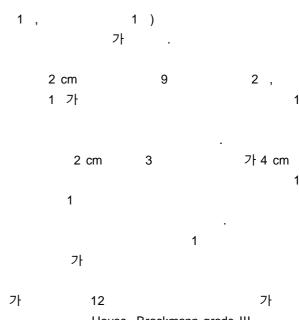
Intracanalicu	lar tumor	Tumor exter	Total	
(N=1)		2 cm (N=8)	2 cm (N=8) >2 cm (N=3)	
Hearing loss*	0	2	1	3
Facial paresis <sup>†</sup>	0	1	1	2
CSF leak	0	1	1	2
ICH	0	0	1	1

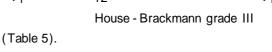
Hearing loss\* was included if the pure-tone average was worse than 70 dB HL at the time of one year after surgery. Cases of translabyrinthine approach were excluded. Facial nerve function<sup>†</sup> has been evaluated for 1 year after surgery CPA: cerebellopontine angle CSF: cerebral spinal fluid ICH: intracranial hemorrhage (subarachnoid hemorrhage)

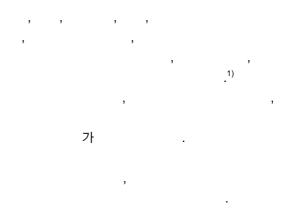




**Fig. 1.** The tumor (arrows) is located within the internal auditory canal without extension to cerebellopontine angle (A). It was removed by the middle fossa approach with preservation of hearing and facial nerve function (B).







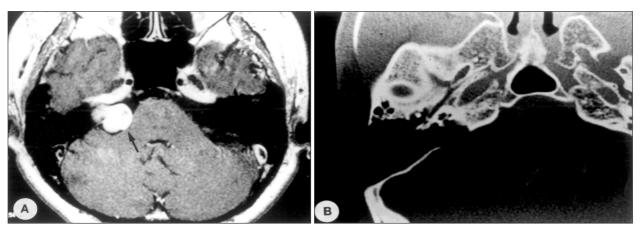
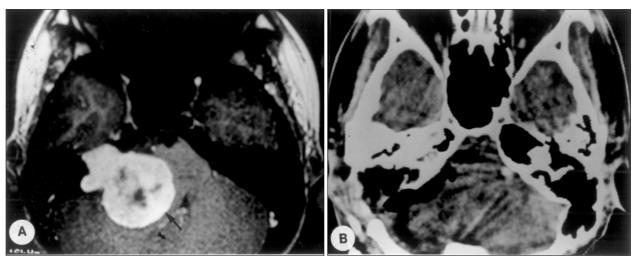
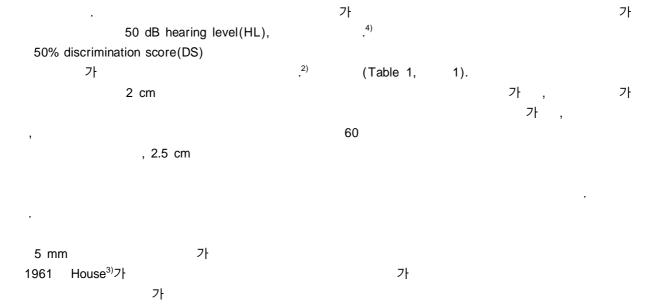


Fig. 2. The tumor (arrow) extends to the cerebellopontine angle less than 2 cm (A). It was removed by the translabyrinthine approach with preservation of the facial function (B).



**Fig. 3.** A huge acoustic neuroma (arrow) extends to the cerebellopontine angle with compression of brain stem and cerebellum (A). The tumor was removed by the combined approach of both translabyrinthine and petrosal approach with preservation of the anatomical continuity of facial nerve (B).



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