

**ORIGINAL  
RESEARCH**

A.K. Morimoto  
R.H. Wiggins III  
P.A. Hudgins  
G.L. Hedlund  
B. Hamilton  
S.K. Mukherji  
S.A. Telian  
H.R. Harnsberger

# Absent Semicircular Canals in CHARGE Syndrome: Radiologic Spectrum of Findings

**BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE:** This paper describes the CT findings that characterize the middle and inner ear anomalies in coloboma, heart defects, choanal atresia, mental retardation, genitourinary, and ear anomalies (CHARGE) syndrome. With this information, neuroradiologists will be better prepared to provide clinically relevant information to their referring physicians regarding this rare syndrome.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:** CT studies from 13 patients were reviewed by 2 neuroradiologists with Certificate of Additional Qualification. Each ear was counted separately for a total of 26 ears. Middle and inner ear anomalies associated with CHARGE syndrome were categorized. Investigational review board approval was obtained.

**RESULTS:** Twenty of 26 (77%) ears demonstrated cochlear aperture atresia. Four of these ears were evaluated with MR imaging and were found to lack a cochlear nerve. Twenty-one of 26 (81%) cochlea had some form of dysplasia. Six of 26 (23%) round windows were aplastic. Three of 26 (12%) round windows were hypoplastic. Twenty-one of 26 (81%) oval windows were atretic or aplastic. Fifteen of 26 (58%) vestibules were hypoplastic or dysplastic. There were 5 of 26 (19%) enlarged vestibular aqueducts. Twelve of 26 (46%) vestibular aqueducts had an anomalous course. All cases demonstrated absent semicircular canals. Twenty-three of 26 (88%) facial nerve canals had an anomalous course. Four of 26 (15%) tympanic segments were prolapsed. Three of 26 (12%) temporal bones had an anomalous emissary vein referred to as a petrosquamosal sinus. Twenty-one of 26 (81%) middle ear cavities were small. Twenty-three of 26 (93%) ossicles were dysplastic with ankylosis. Three of 26 (12%) internal auditory canals were small.

**CONCLUSION:** The CT findings that correlate to the anomalies of CHARGE syndrome affect conductive as well as sensorineural hearing. Stenosis of the aperture for the cochlear nerve aperture on CT is suggestive of hypoplasia or absence of the cochlear nerve, which has been demonstrated in some cases by MR. Absence of the cochlear nerve would be a contraindication to cochlear implantation.

**C**HARGE syndrome was first described independently by Hall and Hittner et al in 1979.<sup>1,2</sup> CHARGE is an acronym for a complex constellation of anomalies: coloboma, heart defects, choanal atresia, mental retardation, genitourinary hypoplasia, and ear defects.<sup>3</sup> Additional anomalies have been reported, including facial palsy or asymmetry, esophageal and laryngeal abnormalities, renal malformations, and facial clefts.<sup>4-12</sup>

**Criteria for CHARGE.** Classical diagnostic criteria described by Pagon et al<sup>3</sup> in 1981 include: (1) 1 major feature (coloboma/microphthalmia or choanal atresia), and (2) 4 of the 6 features designated in the CHARGE acronym. An updated version of the diagnostic criteria has been published by Blake and is presented in Table 1. A more recent proposed update to the criteria has also been published by Verloes.<sup>13</sup>

The goal of this article is to provide an analysis of the CT findings of the middle and inner ear in a population of patients with CHARGE syndrome. We will also speculate about the possible causes of CHARGE syndrome. With this information, radiologists can then guide their referring physicians toward the best treatment options for their patients.

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From the Department of Radiology (A.K.M., R.H.W., B.H., H.R.H.), University of Utah Health Sciences Center, Salt Lake City, Utah; Department of Radiology (P.A.H.), Emory University, Atlanta, Ga; Primary Childrens Medical Center (G.L.H.), Salt Lake City, Utah; and Departments of Radiology (S.K.M.) and Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery (S.A.T.), University of Michigan Health System, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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Address correspondence to A.K. Morimoto, 1A71 University Hospital, 50 North Medical Dr, Salt Lake City, UT, 84132-1140; e-mail: alan.morimoto@hsc.utah.edu

## Materials and Methods

Investigational review board approval was obtained for a retrospective study. The patient data base was gathered from various institutions over 20 years with a number of different scanner types. Clinical history on these patients was acquired from the radiologists reviewing the cases at the time the cases were clinically relevant. Because the data were gathered retrospectively without a predetermined definition of the type of information desired, some relevant information is lacking in the final analysis.

## Materials

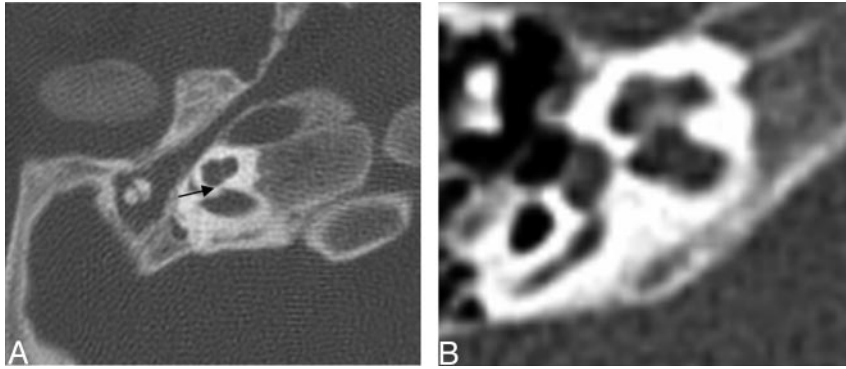
CT studies from 13 patients were retrospectively studied to categorize the various middle and inner ear anomalies associated with CHARGE. Inclusion criteria used for the diagnosis of CHARGE syndrome were based on those described by Pagon et al.<sup>3</sup> Patient ages ranged from 4 months to 22 years. Most patients were younger than 7 years. Sex distribution was approximately equal. Images from CT scans were obtained using 1-mm axial acquisitions. In 2 patients, T2-weighted MR images were obtained in axial, coronal, and oblique sagittal planes. In some cases, data for only 1 ear were available.

## Research Design

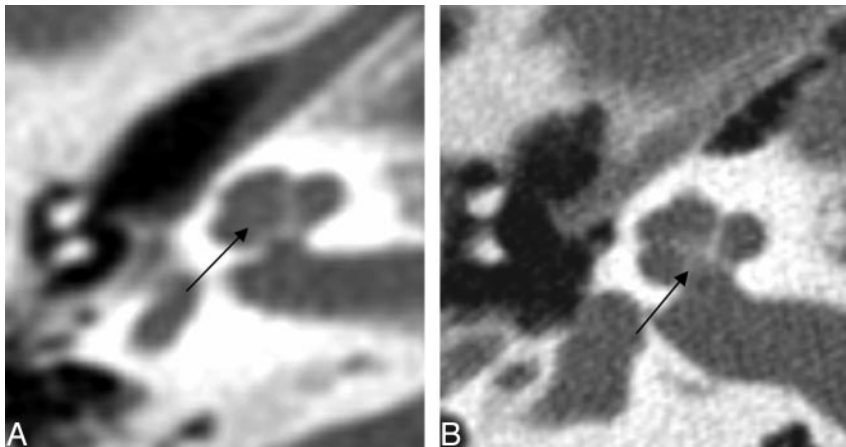
Each ear was evaluated separately. Thirteen patients were reviewed by 2 neuroradiologists (with Certificate of Additional Qualification) from our institution. Because of variability in completeness of imaging data, not all structures were visualized equally. This discrepancy was reflected in the final numbers.

## Means of Confirming Diagnoses

Criteria for evaluation were as follows: aplasia of the semicircular canals was noted when the canals were completely absent and an



**Fig 1.** Axial CT at the level of the cochlea demonstrates cochlear aperture atresia or trapped cochlea. The modiolus is dysplastic as well. *Left*, there is ossification over the cochlear aperture (*black arrow*), which is normally widely patent and occupied by the cochlear nerve (*right*).



**Fig 2.** Axial CT of the cochlea. *Left*: Dysplastic posterior strut of the modiolus (*black arrows*) with lack of the normally ossified crown-like structure seen on the right.

isolated vestibule was present. Cochlear anomalies were related to presence and size of the basal and apical turns. Cochlear aperture was also recorded as normal if patent, visible on an MR when available, or trapped if there was a bony bar over the aperture. The criterion for large vestibular aqueduct was based on a diameter greater than 2 mm in the intraosseous portion. Atresia of the oval and/or round window was identified when they were obscured partly or completely by an osseous septum. The middle ear ossicles were evaluated for dysplasia and/or fusion. Dysplasia was noted if the ossicles demonstrated abnormal morphology or size. The criteria for fusion were based on proximity and the appearance of ankylosis to the wall of the epitympanum or interossicular fusion. The size of the middle ear cavity was also taken into consideration as small if there was insufficient air space surrounding the ossicles therefore contributing to ankylosis with the ossicular chain. Abnormal facial nerve canal segment positions were recorded. Abnormal internal auditory canal size was recorded when

the internal auditory canal was less than 2 mm in diameter. If an emissary vein was seen emanating from the dorsolateral transverse sinus before the confluence with the superior petrosal sinus, then a petrosquamosal sinus was recorded.

## Results

CT data for the 13 patients were somewhat variable, with some limitations in the quality of the images and in the portions of the axial and coronal images that were saved for evaluation. As a result, the enumerated findings provided in each of the following sections reflect the variability in the data. When a patient did not have images that corresponded to the anatomy of interest, the data that could not be assessed were also recorded. The data were tabulated for reference as indicated.

### Internal Auditory Canal

Three of 26 internal auditory canals were small. The remainder of the internal auditory canals were normal (Table 2).

### Cochlea

The findings described below are summarized in Table 2.

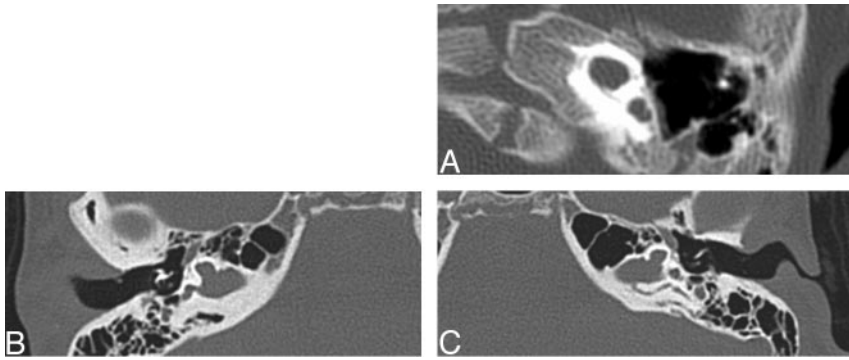
**Cochlear Aperture.** Of the cochlea evaluated, 20 of 26 demonstrated an abnormally thickened bony covering over the aperture for the cochlear nerve, giving the cochlea an isolated appearance referred to as a “trapped cochlea.” Six of the apertures could not be evaluated because of the limitations of the datasets. An example of a trapped cochlea is provided in Fig 1.

**Basal Turn.** Two of 26 cochlea had a dysplastic modiolus that was either incompletely formed with less of the ossific and crown-like structure or had more ossification in a smudgy

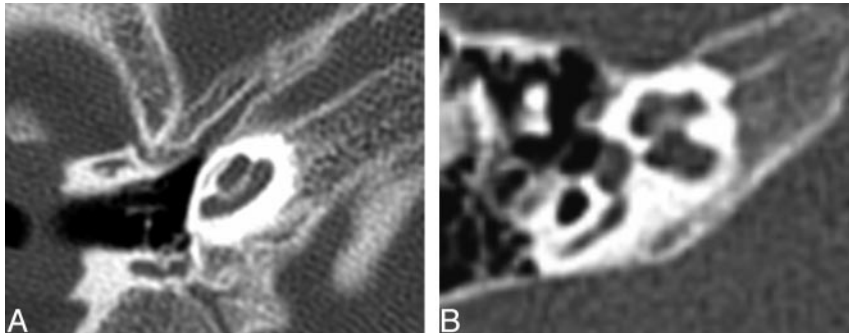
**Table 1: CHARGE syndrome diagnostic criteria<sup>53</sup>**

Major Criterion	Minor Criterion
+Coloboma	+Heart defect
+Choanal atresia	–Orofacial cleft
+Characteristic ear anomalies	+Genital hypoplasia
+Cranial nerve dysfunction (facial palsy, vestibular dysfunction, swallowing difficulties)	+Growth deficiency
	+Developmental delay
	–Tracheo-esophageal fistula
	+Distinct facial appearance

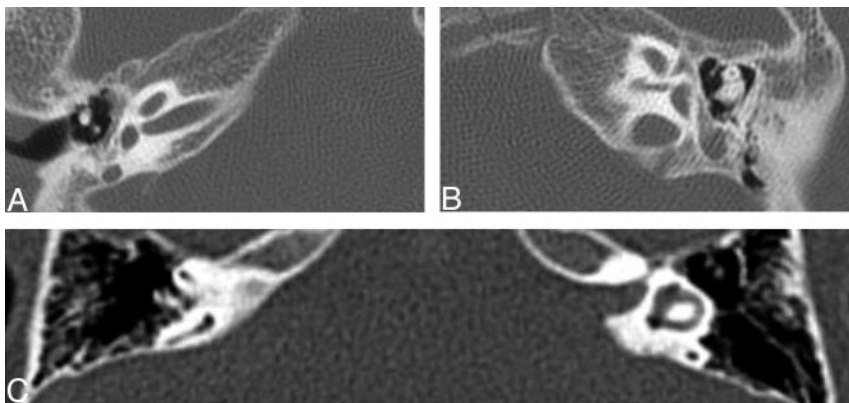
**Note:**—CHARGE indicates Coloboma, Heart defects, choanal Atresia, mental Retardation, Genitourinary, and Ear anomalies; +, pertinent positive finding; –, pertinent negative finding. A CHARGE diagnosis is indicated by 4 major criteria or 3 major and 3 minor criteria. Exclude other conditions such as velocardiofacial syndrome and DiGeorge sequence using FISH test to exclude 22q11 deletion.



**Fig 3.** Three axial CT images at the level of the cochlea demonstrating examples of cochlea that are amorphous and lack definable turns, internal septation, or a modiolus. The lower 2 cases demonstrate gross hypoplasia.



**Fig 4.** Axial CT of the cochlea. *Left*, Apical turn hypoplasia. *Right*, Normal cochlea.



**Fig 5.** Axial images at the level of the vestibule. *Top*, Bilateral absent semicircular canals with isolated vestibules. *Bottom*, Normally formed semicircular canals.

pattern (Fig 2). Three of 26 basal turns were dysplastic. They were enlarged, rounded, or featureless in configuration (Fig 3). One basal turn could not be classified because it was not included.

**Apical Turn.** Eighteen of 26 cochlea evaluated were classified as having a hypoplastic apical turn. Three of 26 were classified as enlarged. Those with enlarged apical turns were the same as those with enlarged basal turns because the entire cochlea was a single enlarged anomaly. One apical turn could not be classified because it was not included. Figure 4 shows apical turn hypoplasia. Basal and middle turns are normal.

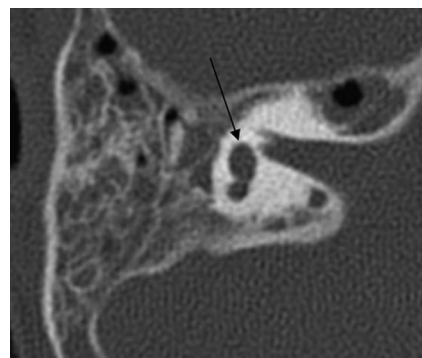
### Labyrinth

The findings described below are summarized in Table 2.

#### Lateral, Superior, and Posterior Semicircular Canals.

Twenty-five of 26 lateral, superior, and posterior semicircular canals were absent. One set of semicircular canals was not included for evaluation (Table 2). Figure 5 demonstrates absent semicircular canals.

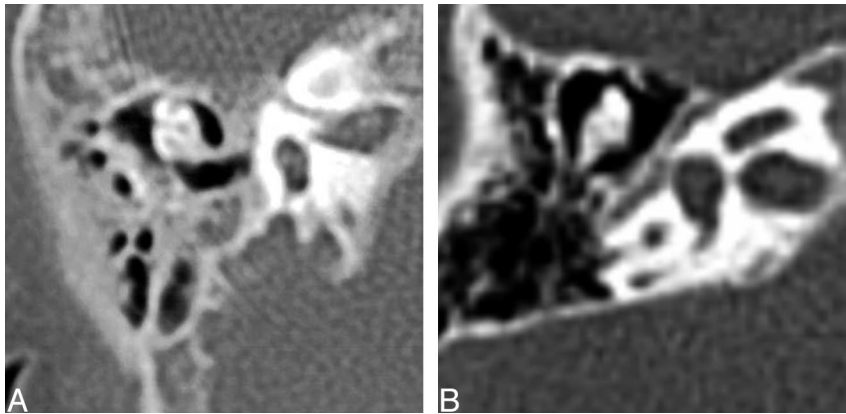
**Vestibule.** Nine of 26 vestibules were hypoplastic. Six of 26 vestibules were dysplastic (Fig 6), because they were either



**Fig 6.** Axial CT at the level of the vestibule. The *black arrow* points to a dysplastic vestibule. The middle ear cavity is small and nonpneumatized, and the head of the malleus is ankylosed to the anterior epitympanic wall.

enlarged or had irregular margins. Three could not be evaluated, one because the entire side was not included and the others because images of the vestibule were not included.

**Vestibular Aqueduct.** Five of 26 vestibular aqueducts were enlarged. Twelve had a reversed angle, indicating a more pos-



**Fig 7.** Axial CT images of the middle ear. *Left*, Small middle ear cavity in patient with CHARGE syndrome with ankylosis of the dysplastic ossicles to each other and to the epitympanic wall. *Right*, Normal middle ear cavity.

teromedial angulation rather than posterolateral. Six could not be evaluated.

### Middle Ear

Findings described below are summarized in Table 3.

**Middle Ear Cavity.** Twenty-one of 26 evaluated middle ear cavities were small (Fig 7). The remaining 5 were normal. Twenty-three of 26 evaluated middle ear ossicles were dysplastic and ankylosed to the anterior epitympanic wall evidenced by the proximity and lack of visualized air between the head of the malleus and the anterior epitympanic wall. Two middle ear cavities on the same patient demonstrated dehiscent tegmen tympani. Of the 2 remaining middle ear ossicles, 2 were normal (from the same patient) and 1 could not be assessed. Figures 6 and 7 demonstrate the small middle ear cavity, dysplas-

tic ossicles, and ankylosis of the malleus with the anterior epitympanic wall.

**Round Window.** There were 6 of 26 round windows that were classified as aplastic. Three of 26 were hypoplastic. Five round windows could not be classified (Fig 8).

**Oval Window.** Twenty-one of 26 oval windows were classified as aplastic or atretic. Three oval windows could not be classified. Figure 9 demonstrates oval window atresia.

### Facial Nerve

The findings described below are summarized in Table 4.

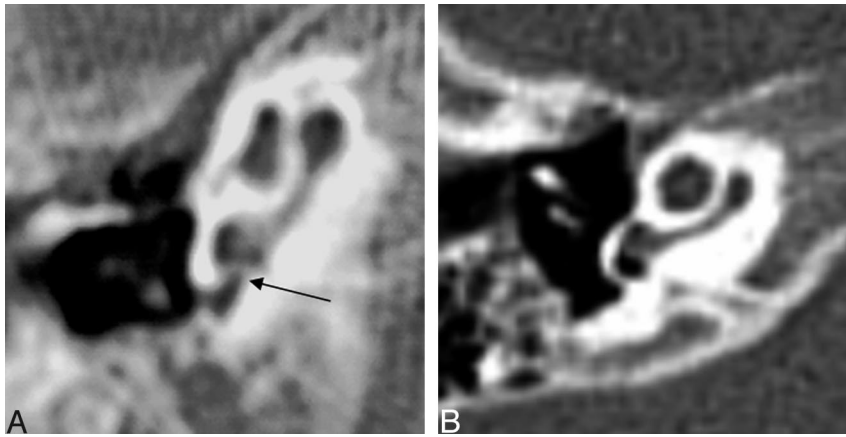
The course of the facial nerve canal was recorded and separated into labyrinthine, first genu, tympanic, and mastoid segments. Twenty-three of 26 labyrinthine segments were posteriorly displaced relative to the cochlea (Fig 10). In general,

**Table 2: Summary of data for internal auditory canal, cochlea, and labyrinth**

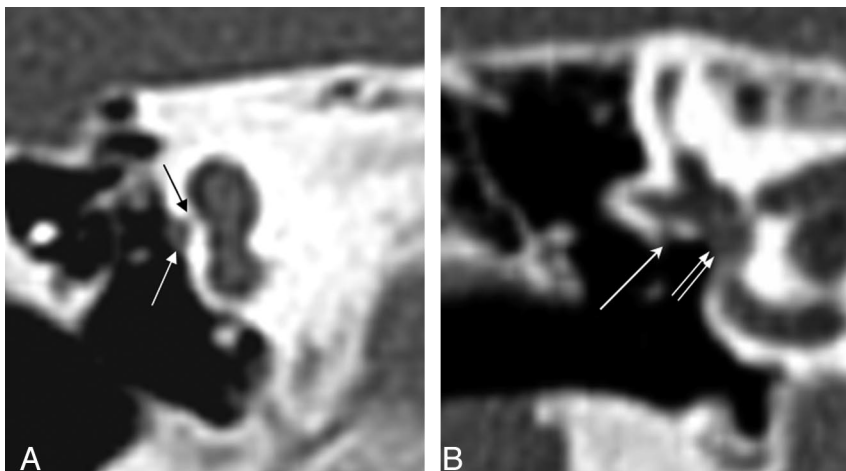
Patient No./Age (mo/sex)	Side	Cochlea						Semi-circular canals				
		IAC	Aperture	Basal	Apical	Vest	VA	VA angle	LSCC	PSCC	SSCC	
1/UTI/UTI	R	Normal	Trapped	Normal	Normal	Dys	Present	Reversed	Absent	Absent	Absent	
	L	Normal	Trapped	Normal	Normal	Normal	Present	Normal	Absent	Absent	Absent	
2/UTI/UTI	R	Normal	UTI	Normal	Hypo	Hypo	UTI	UTI	Absent	Absent	Absent	
	L	Normal	UTI	Normal	Hypo	Dys	UTI	UTI	Absent	Absent	Absent	
3/4/F	R	Normal	Trapped	Normal	Hypo	Hypo	Present	Reversed	Absent	Absent	Absent	
	L	Normal	Trapped	Normal	Hypo	Hypo	Present	Reversed	Absent	Absent	Absent	
4	R	Normal	Trapped	Normal	Hypo	Dys	Present	Reversed	Absent	Absent	Absent	
	L	Normal	Trapped	Normal	Hypo	Dys	Present	Normal	Absent	Absent	Absent	
5/UTI/UTI	R	Normal	Trapped	Normal	Normal	Dys	Large	Normal	Absent	Absent	Absent	
	L	Normal	Trapped	Normal dys	Normal	Normal	Present	Normal	Absent	Absent	Absent	
6/264/F	R	Normal	Trapped	Modio dys	Hypo	Normal	Present	Normal	Absent	Absent	Absent	
	L	Small	Trapped	Modio	Hypo	Normal	Large	Normal	Absent	Absent	Absent	
7/65/UTI	R	Normal	UTI	UTI	UTI	UTI	UTI	UTI	UTI	UTI	UTI	
	L	Normal	UTI	Enlarged	Enlarged	Dys	UTI	UTI	Absent	Absent	Absent	
8/UTI/UTI	R	Normal	UTI	Enlarged	Enlarged	UTI	UTI	UTI	Absent	Absent	Absent	
	L	Normal	UTI	Enlarged	Enlarged	UTI	UTI	UTI	Absent	Absent	Absent	
9/3/M	R	Small	Trapped	Normal	Hypo	Hypo	Present	Reversed	Absent	Absent	Absent	
	L	Small	Trapped	Normal	Hypo	Hypo	Present	Reversed	Absent	Absent	Absent	
10/4/M	R	Normal	Trapped	Normal	Hypo	Hypo	Large	Reversed	Absent	Absent	Absent	
	L	Normal	Trapped	Normal	Hypo	Hypo	Present	Reversed	Absent	Absent	Absent	
11/16/F	R	Normal	Trapped	Normal	Hypo	Hypo	Present	Reversed	Absent	Absent	Absent	
	L	Normal	Trapped	Normal	Hypo	Hypo	Present	Reversed	Absent	Absent	Absent	
12/60/M	R	Normal	Trapped	Normal	Hypo	Normal	Large	Reversed	Absent	Absent	Absent	
	L	Normal	Trapped	Normal	Hypo	Normal	Present	Reversed	Absent	Absent	Absent	
13/72/M	R	Normal	Trapped	Normal	Hypo	Normal	Large	Normal	Absent	Absent	Absent	
	L	Normal	Trapped	Normal	Hypo	Normal	Present	Normal	Absent	Absent	Absent	

**Note:**—IAC indicates internal auditory canal; Vest, vestibule; VA, vestibular aqueduct; LSCC, lateral semicircular canal; SSCC, superior semicircular canal; PSCC, posterior semicircular canal; UTI, unable to identify; Dys, dysplastic; Modio, modiolus; Hypo, hypoplastic.

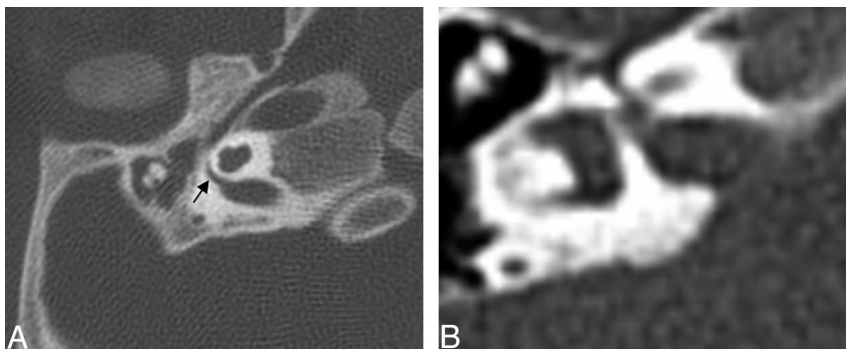




**Fig 8.** Axial CT at the level of the round window. *Left*, The *black arrow* points to the small round window. The middle ear cavity is also hypoplastic. *Right*, Normal round window.



**Fig 9.** Coronal CT at the oval window. *Left*, The *black arrow* points to a bony bar at the expected location of the normal membranous oval window. There is a prolapsed tympanic segment of the facial nerve (*white arrow*). *Right*, Normal oval window (*double white arrow*) and tympanic segment of the facial nerve (*white arrow*).



**Fig 10.** Axial CT at the level of the internal auditory canal. Abnormal course of facial nerve labyrinthine segment. *Left*, *Arrow* shows posteriorly bowing labyrinthine segment of the facial nerve. *Right*, Normal labyrinthine segment is straight and overlies a portion of the cochlea.

the labyrinthine segment overlies the posterior cochlea on axial views. Twenty-three of 26 first genu segments were also posteriorly displaced, as would be expected because the labyrinthine segment forms the proximal segment of the genu. Four of 26 tympanic segments were prolapsed or found within the oval window niche (Fig 9). The remaining segments were normal or could not be assessed.

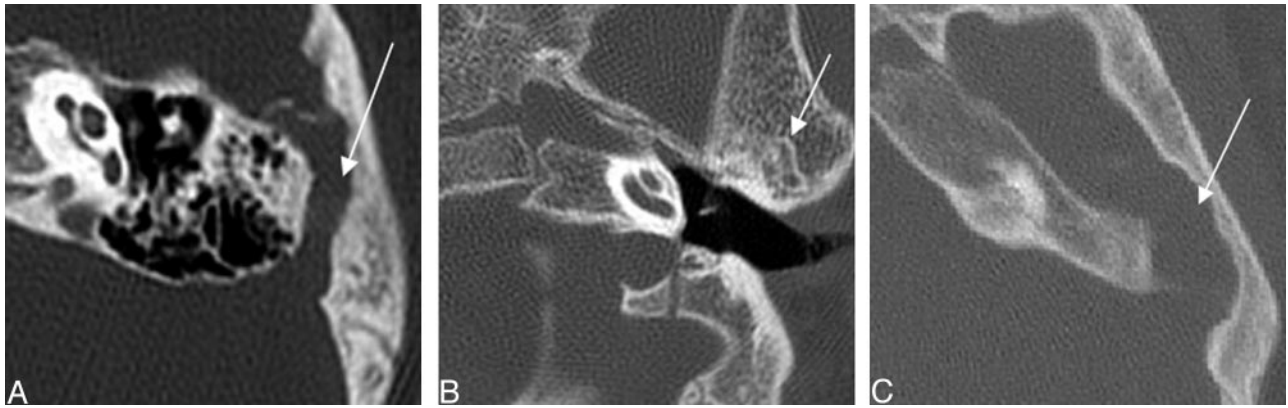
#### Venous Anomalies

The findings described below are summarized in Table 4.

Three of 26 temporal bones demonstrated some form of venous anomaly. All 3 of these were described as a petrosquamosal sinus based on the criteria from Marsot-Dupuch (Fig 11). There were 2 jugular diverticula.

#### Discussion

Although several authors<sup>14-16</sup> have described various ear anomalies associated with CHARGE syndrome, Lemmerling et al<sup>17</sup> provided one of the most comprehensive descriptions of the inner and middle ear anomalies based on CT. Their findings were similar to ours, as will be delineated below. Stapedius muscle aplasia was a finding they described that was not evaluated in our population. Wright et al<sup>18</sup> also described absent stapedius muscles in all cases. This is not surprising given that the ossicular abnormalities in the CHARGE syndrome (generally of the long process of the incus and the stapes) seem to result primarily from a defective development of the second branchial arch, from which the stapedius muscle also arises. Tellier<sup>19</sup> also described anomalies of the cochlea, including



**Fig 11.** Three axial CT images demonstrating examples of petrosquamosal sinuses (white arrows), a form of emissary vein anomaly.

Mondini<sup>20</sup> malformations, vestibular dysplasias, enlarged vestibular aqueducts, oval window atresia, hypoplastic incus, small middle ear cavity, and also stapedia tendon anomalies.

Vestibular dysfunction evidenced by delayed postural development and abnormal vestibular function tests (otolith and canal vestibulo-ocular responses) were found in 94% of patients with CHARGE syndrome with confirmed absence of their semicircular canals on CT scans.<sup>21</sup>

Others have suggested that the temporal bone anomalies seen in patients with CHARGE syndrome are more consistent and therefore a more sensitive finding in the diagnosis.<sup>22</sup> Absence of the semicircular canals, oval window atresia, and cochlear dysplasias in that order were some of the most sensitive findings in another study.<sup>23</sup> Associated anomalous emissary veins within the temporal bone have also been reported.<sup>24</sup> Some of these are referred to as petrosquamosal sinuses.

#### **Hypothesized Cause**

One of the original works on congenital anomalies of the inner ear was written by Jackler et al.<sup>25</sup> Semicircular canal aplasia in CHARGE syndrome is not included in their original classification. Jackler et al's hypothesis for semicircular aplasia is based on an arrest of embryogenesis in the 6th week of gestation. During this time, the semicircular canals begin as evaginations of the vestibular appendage. The superior semicircular canal forms first followed by the posterior and then lateral semicircular canals. Jackler et al's theories of arrested embryogenesis provide an explanation for a wide range of developmental anomalies including labyrinthine aplasia, cochlear aplasia, common cavity, cystic cochleovestibular anomaly, semicircular canal dysplasia, and large endolymphatic sac anomalies. The hypothesis of developmental arrest, however, does not address the anomalies of the middle ear that are seen in patients with CHARGE syndrome, and it does not address the multitude of other anomalies.

An arrest during the 7th week results in 1 to 1.5 turns, or the classic Mondini deformity. Based on prior work on quail chick embryology, the otic capsule is thought to originate from 3 sources: neural crest, cephalic mesoderm, and somatic mesoderm.<sup>26</sup> Therefore, the cochlear developmental anomaly is consistent with the hypothesis of an anomaly of neural crest cell derivatives in CHARGE syndrome.

Higher mean paternal age at conception,<sup>27</sup> concordance in monozygotic twins,<sup>28</sup> and the existence of rare recurrence in

families,<sup>29</sup> support the possibility of genetic etiologies of CHARGE syndrome, such as de novo mutation of a dosage-sensitive gene or a submicroscopic chromosome rearrangement effecting contiguous genes. The phenotypic heterogeneity of this disorder, along with the inconsistent chromosomal rearrangements in rare patients, however, limits genetic localization of this disorder.

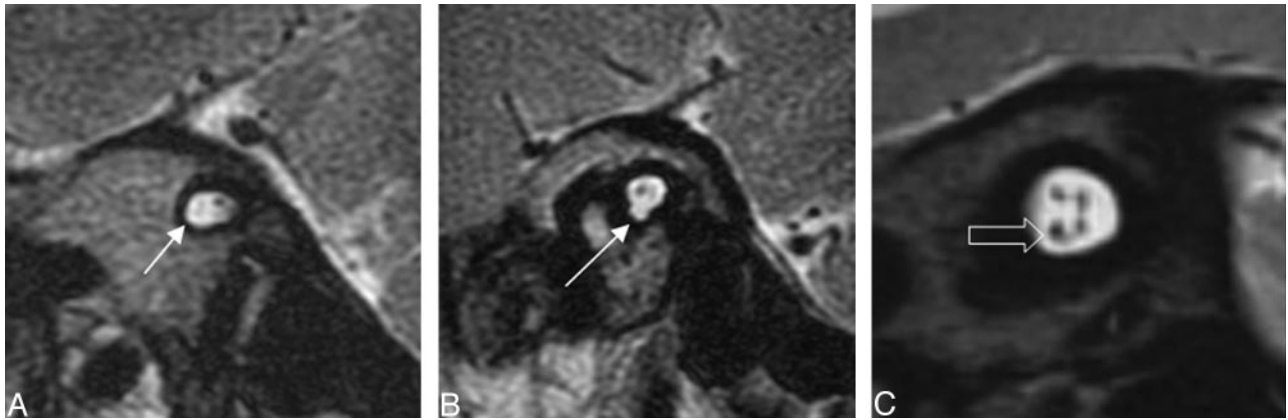
A genetic description for the development of the vertebrate inner ear has recently been published that provides detailed accounting of the growth factors, gene expression, and induction as it was understood at that time.<sup>30</sup>

Studies in mice genetics in *Netrin-1*, *Otx1*, and *Otx2* genes have revealed defects in the inner ear associated with various combinations; however, none resulted in the combined findings seen in patients with CHARGE syndrome. Other genetic influences have been studied in mice as well.<sup>31-37</sup> Several investigators have looked into systemic microdeletions, as well as PAX2 and PITX2, without finding a common mutation.<sup>38-40</sup> Vissers et al<sup>41</sup> used array comparative genomic hybridization to identify a 2.3-megabase pair de novo overlapping microdeletion on chromosome 8q12 of the *CHD7* gene in 2 patients with CHARGE syndrome. Ten heterozygous mutations in the gene *CHD7* were identified: 7 stop-codon, 2 missense, and 1 intron-exon boundary mutation. *CHD7* has a putative role as a general controller of developmental gene expression as well as mesodermal patterning. Still others have proposed that CHARGE syndrome is due to a disruption of mesenchymal-epithelial interaction ("epithelial" includes ectoderm and endoderm).<sup>42</sup> It is also hypothesized by the authors that disruption of more than 1 gene is necessary to generate the CHARGE phenotype, as has been proposed for the holoprosencephaly sequence because critical developmental pathways must be robust and redundant to minimize errors.

#### **Middle Ear Anomalies**

A high percentage of patients, 81% (21 of 26), had small middle ear cavities as well as dysplastic middle ear ossicles ankylosed to the anterior epitympanic wall, 93% (23 of 26), providing evidence of a clinically significant finding, especially in combination with the oval window atresia for conductive hearing loss.

Overall, there was a high number (21 of 26, 81%) of oval window aplasia or atresia. A significant number of patients with this finding was also described by Lemmerling et al.<sup>17</sup>



**Fig 12.** Oblique sagittal T2-weighted images that demonstrate lack of a normal-appearing cochlear nerve (*white arrow*) in the 2 left images. The third image demonstrates a normal-appearing 4-nerve bundle of facial, cochlear (*open arrow*), and vestibular nerves.

There was, however, a lower number of round window abnormalities than was seen by Lemmerling et al, who described only soft tissue obliteration of the round window. Most of their patients, however, demonstrated middle ear cavity opacification that may have mimicked soft tissue obliteration, probably from fluid or infection. Oval window atresia is associated with conductive hearing loss.<sup>43</sup>

#### Inner Ear Anomalies

Internal auditory canal hypoplasia and cochlear development can be an indirect indication of inner ear nerve aplasia.<sup>44</sup> Of the 3 internal auditory canals that were classified as small, only 2 had a corresponding MR image that confirmed cochlear and vestibular nerve aplasia. Two other ears from the same patient

confirmed cochlear nerve aplasia with a corresponding normal internal auditory canal size. The remaining cases did not have a corresponding MR imaging.

Our study found 20 of 26 patients who were investigated had a trapped cochlea. Lemmerling et al<sup>17</sup> did not describe this finding. Trapped cochleae have been found in association with sensorineural hearing loss in combination with other potential causes, such as a dysplastic modiolus.<sup>45</sup> Three patients with bilateral trapped cochleae had associated MR imaging findings of cochlear nerve aplasia. Two patients had bilateral vestibular nerve aplasia as well. An MR imaging example of a diminutive cochlear nerve corresponding to cochlear aperture atresia is provided in Fig 12.

Five of 26 vestibular aqueducts were enlarged. Patients with

**Table 3: Middle ear findings**

Patient No.		Middle Ear Findings						Over Window
		Cavity Size	Ossicles	Ankylosis	Tegmen	Round Window		
1	R	Small	Dys	Yes	Dehiscent	Normal	Aplasia	
	L	Small	Dys	Yes	Dehiscent	Normal	Aplasia	
2	R	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Normal	Aplasia	
	L	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Normal	Aplasia	
3	R	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Normal	Aplasia	
	L	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Normal	Aplasia	
4	R	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Normal	Aplasia	
	L	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Normal	Aplasia	
5	R	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Normal	Aplasia	
	L	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Normal	Aplasia	
6	R	Normal	Normal	No	Normal	Small	Aplasia	
	L	Small	Normal	No	Normal	Small	Aplasia	
7	R	Normal	UTI	UTI	UTI	UTI	UTI	
	L	Normal	Dys	Yes	Normal	Normal	Aplasia	
8	R	Normal	Dys	Yes	Normal	UTI	Normal	
	L	Normal	Dys	Yes	Normal	UTI	Normal	
9	R	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	UTI	UTI	
	L	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	UTI	UTI	
10	R	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Aplasia	Aplasia	
	L	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Small	Aplasia	
11	R	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Aplasia	Aplasia	
	L	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Aplasia	Aplasia	
12	R	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Aplasia	Aplasia	
	L	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Aplasia	Aplasia	
13	R	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Normal	Aplasia	
	L	Small	Dys	Yes	Normal	Normal	Aplasia	

**Note:**—UTI indicates unable to identify; Dys, dysplastic.

**Table 4: Facial nerve course and venous anomalies**

Patient No.	Side	Labyrinth	Facial Nerve			Venous Anomaly	Juglar
			Frist Genu	Tympanic	Mastoid		
1	R	Posterior	Posterior	Prolapsed	Normal	PSS	Diverticulum
	L	Posterior	Posterior	Prolapsed	Normal		
2	R	Normal	Normal	UTI	UTI		
	L	Normal	Normal	UTI	UTI		
3	R	Posterior	Posterior	Prolapsed	Normal		
	L	Posterior	Posterior	Prolapsed	Normal		
4	R	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
	L	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
5	R	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
	L	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
6	R	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
	L	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
7	R	UTI	UTI	UTI	UTI		
	L	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
8	R	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
	L	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
9	R	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
	L	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
10	R	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal	PSS	
	L	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
11	R	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
	L	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
12	R	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
	L	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		
13	R	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal	PSS	Diverticulum
	L	Posterior	Posterior	Normal	Normal		

**Note:**—PSS indicates petrosquamosal sinus; UTI, unable to identify.

large endolymphatic sacs clinically present with progressive sensorineural hearing loss. Large vestibular aqueducts or large endolymphatic sacs can be evaluated by CT or MR imaging, respectively, with better delineation of the soft tissues on MR imaging.<sup>46</sup> All enlarged vestibular aqueducts were associated with a trapped cochlea. One enlarged vestibular aqueduct was associated with a dysplastic modiolus, and 3 were associated with a hypoplastic apical turn. An enlarged vestibular aqueduct is known to have an association with cochlear dysplasia.

Twelve of 26 patients had a reversed angle to the vestibular aqueduct with a posteromedial orientation instead of the normal posterolateral orientation. An abnormal vestibular aqueduct orientation has not been reported in the radiologic literature so far. This anomaly is hypothesized to be the result of semicircular aplasia and the associated displacement of normal surrounding structures.

Semicircular canals were universally absent. Semicircular canal aplasia alone is not believed to be the cause but probably plays a role in developmental delay of motor skills along with visual deficits and environmental factors.<sup>47,48</sup>

When the entire course of the facial nerve is included, 23 of 26 labyrinthine segments were posteriorly displaced, hypothetically secondary to aplasia of the semicircular canals and resulting displacement of the surrounding structures. Each of the 4 tympanic segments classified as prolapsed were associated with oval window atresia, a known association. Some reports suggest that facial palsy may be a reliable predictor for sensorineural hearing loss.<sup>49</sup> Given the high percentage of patients with CHARGE syndrome who have an anomalous facial nerve course, it is essential for the radiologist to accurately

describe the entire course of the facial nerve canal, especially if cochlear implantation is going to be performed, to minimize the possibility of iatrogenic facial nerve damage. Round window atresia and hypoplastic cochleae are also problematic for implantation and should be mentioned as well.

Three rare emissary veins met the criteria for classification as a petrosquamosal sinus. These anomalous venous sinuses should be described for the referring clinicians for surgical planning and to observe pathways for spread of infection or thrombosis.

### Conclusion

This retrospective study of 13 patients with CHARGE syndrome chronicles CT findings for the practicing radiologist that will help guide the clinical management of their patients. Because surgery, in the form of cochlear or brain stem implantation, is currently one of the only treatment options for these patients, knowledge of aberrant facial nerve course, round window atresia, cochlear hypoplasia, and the status of the cochlear nerve are vital to successful treatment.

Our early research indicates that cochlear aperture atresia has a potential association with hypoplastic or aplastic cochlear nerves. Other studies have also demonstrated a relationship between either small internal auditory canals or cochlear aperture atresia and abnormal brain stem vestibulocochlear responses.<sup>50,51</sup> A recent article describes the benefit of MR imaging over CT in evaluation of cochlear aperture patency and presence of the cochlear nerve for cochlear implantation planning. The authors do not establish direct correlations between cochlear aperture atresia seen on CT and cochlear nerve aplasia seen on MR imaging.<sup>52</sup>



They do, however, establish that 50% of nonpatent cochlear apertures were not diagnosed by CT compared with MR. For this reason, we recommend that all patients with CHARGE syndrome obtain high resolution sagittal T2-weighted MR imaging to evaluate for cochlear aperture atresia and establish the existence of the cochlear nerve, especially if they have concomitant cochlear aperture atresia.

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