Promontory Osteoma: An Incidental Finding

Osteoma del promontorio: un hallazgo casual

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A woman aged 36, diagnosed with acute myeloblastic leukemia, presented with symptoms of rhinitis and epistaxis with devitalised mucosa of the nasal septum for which it was decided to perform an MDCT scan of the paranasal sinuses. The patient had no audiological history. Imaging tests did not reveal findings suggestive of complicated sinusitis; however, a dense nodular bone lesion was discovered incidentally. It had well-defined contours, which bulged into the tympanic membrane, a maximum diameter of 2 mm and implantation basis in the promontory. It was diagnosed as a middle ear osteoma. A conservative approach was chosen as there were no associated clinical features.

This was a left middle ear osteoma, diagnosed incidentally by 16-slice multidetector CT scan, with axial (Fig. 1) and coronal plane images (Fig. 2), and volumetric

![Figure 1](image1.png)

![Figure 2](image2.png)

![Figure 3](image3.png)


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reconstructions (Fig. 3). The location of osteomas in the middle ear is rare. The incidence is higher in males and the age range varies between 5 and 57, according to literature. The most common initial symptom is hearing loss, in the majority of cases conductive hypoacusis, although they can be asymptomatic. Their natural evolution is to grow slowly and they do not become malignant; therefore if there are no associated clinical features it is recommended that surgery should be avoided and periodic checks be performed.