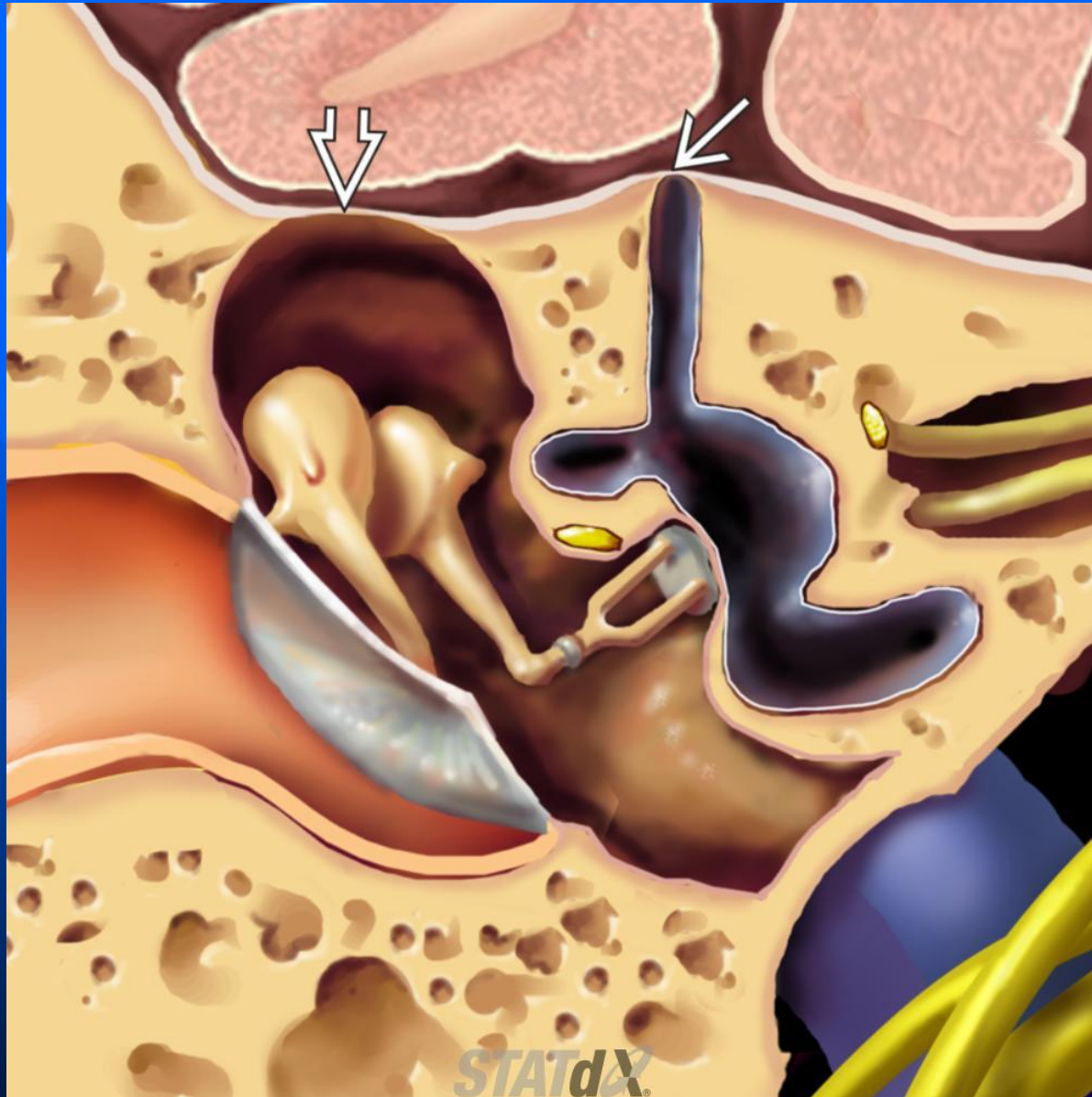


Superior semicircular canal dehiscence syndrome (SCDS)

- Clinical dysequilibrium phenomenon is associated with absence of the bony covering of the superior semicircular canal (SSC).
- CT finding has also been described in approximately 10% of individuals without these clinical features ¹.
- SCDS should be reserved for patients who have both the clinical and radiological features.
- Since usually unilateral, use opposite SCC bony cover as baseline normal to compare with suspicious side



Coronal graphic illustrates the principal findings of superior semicircular canal dehiscence: Absence of bone overlying the superior semicircular canal (white solid arrow) and associated thinning of tegmen tympani (white open arrow).

- Findings

- Absent bony roof of bilateral superior semicircular canals

- Differential

- Superior semicircular canal dehiscence

