Evaluation of the Normal Cochlear Second Interscalar Ridge Angle and Depth on 3D T2-Weighted Images: A Tool for the Diagnosis of Scala Communis and Incomplete Partition Type II


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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Cochlear malformations may be subtle on imaging studies. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the angle and depth of the lateral second interscalar ridge or notch in ears without sensorineural hearing loss (normal ears) and compare them with ears that have a documented incomplete type II partition malformation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The second interscalar ridge notch angle and depth were measured on MR imaging in normal ears by a single experienced neuroradiologist. The images of normal and incomplete partition II malformation ears were then randomly mixed for 2 novice evaluators to measure both the second interscalar ridge notch angle and depth in a blinded manner. For the mixed group, interobserver agreement was calculated, normal and abnormal ear measurements were compared, and receiver operating characteristic curves were generated.

RESULTS: The 94 normal ears had a mean second interscalar ridge angle of 80.86° ± 11.4° and depth of 0.54 ± 0.14 mm with the 98th percentile for an angle of 101° and a depth of 0.3 mm. In the mixed group, agreement between the 2 readers was excellent, with significant differences for angle and depth found between normal and incomplete partition type II ears for angle and depth on average (P < .001). Receiver operating characteristic cutoffs for delineating normal from abnormal ears were similar for both readers (depth, 0.31/0.34 mm; angle, 114°/104°).

CONCLUSIONS: A measured angle of >114° and a depth of the second interscalar ridge notch of ≤0.31 mm suggest the diagnosis of incomplete partition type II malformation and scala communis. These measurements can be accurately made by novice readers.

ABBREVIATIONS: IP-II = incomplete partition type II; R2 = second interscalar ridge; SNHL = sensorineural hearing loss

Sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL) can occur due to congenital or acquired conditions. Congenital malformations of the cochlea are generally reported with a descriptive classification using the number of turns and do not specifically include some of the subtler cochlear anomalies. One of the most frequently encountered abnormalities in patients with congenital malformations of the inner ear is enlargement of the endolymphatic duct.1,2 Enlargement or increased diameter of the endolymphatic duct is commonly associated with the cochlear anomalies with a classic association of incomplete partition type II (IP-II) malformation. This cochlear malformation may be difficult to diagnose, and more objective criteria are needed for accurate assessment.

Anatomically, the continuous osseous spiral lamina separates the cochlea into 2 visible perilymph-containing chambers on MR imaging, the scala tympani and scala vestibuli, with the intervening endolymph-containing scala media not currently demonstrable on imaging. Imaging may demonstrate scalar defects and/or scalar asymmetry with enlargement of the scala vestibuli, which may be seen in association with cochlear malformations. While scala communis can be associated with scalar asymmetry, it is a more extensive malformation that results from a defect of the osseous interscalar septum, which separates the cochlear turns. This is a continuous structure that spans the entire length of the cochlea and results in a continuous ridge along the outer margin, separating it into 3 distinct turns, resulting in 3 distinct indentations or ridges along the
and upper middle turns of the cochlea.

The second part of the interscalar septum between the upper basal (outcome) and a risk for a CSF gusher. A CSF gusher typically occurs after a cochlear implant operation, with decreased speech perception can result in more intraoperative challenges at the time of and

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of cochlear turns) or associated with incomplete partition defects,

interscalar septum with resultant incomplete separation of the
cochlea, which manifests as incomplete formation of the distal
interscalar septum in normal ears; therefore, it is hypothesized that a
decrease in depth or increase in the angle of this notch is associated
with cochlear scalar malformations. The purpose of this study was
to analyze and compare the R2 depth and angle in a group of
children with normal hearing (no SNHL) with a subset of patients
with ears that have an IP-II malformation. A secondary objective
was to determine the feasibility of measuring the R2 angle and
depth by comparing the measurements of 2 novice readers.

margins of the cochlea. The second interscalar ridge (R2) or
notch, associated with the interscalar septum and located
along the lateral margin of the cochlea, is most easily appreci-
ated on imaging (Fig 1). Scala communis is a common developmental malformation of
the cochlea, which manifests as incomplete formation of the distal
interscalar septum with resultant incomplete separation of the
cochlear turns. This abnormality can be isolated (normal number
of cochlear turns) or associated with incomplete partition defects,
most commonly type II. The presence of cochlear malforma-
tion can result in more intraoperative challenges at the time of and
after a cochlear implant operation, with decreased speech perception
(outcome) and a risk for a CSF gusher. A CSF gusher typically occurs
secondary to a deficient modiolus and lamina cribrosa, whereas a
perilymphatic gusher is usually seen in the presence of an enlarged
dolymphatic duct and sac. Appropriate classification of cochlear
malformations is important for presurgical planning and in predict-
ing outcomes. A thorough knowledge of cochlear anatomy and ex-
perience in interpreting MR imaging studies is requisite in the di-
gnosis and classification of inner ear malformations because imaging
findings are often subtle.

Using axial 3D T2-weighted MR imaging, one can easily visu-
alize the R2 notch formed by the second portion of the interscalar
septum in normal ears; therefore, it is hypothesized that a de-
crease in depth or increase in the angle of this notch is associated
with cochlear scalar malformations. The purpose of this study was
to analyze and compare the R2 depth and angle in a group of
children with normal hearing (no SNHL) with a subset of patients
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was to determine the feasibility of measuring the R2 angle and
depth by comparing the measurements of 2 novice readers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This was a retrospective case-control study. The study was ap-
proved by the institutional review board and was Health Insur-
ance Portability and Accountability Act–compliant. Axial TSE 3D
T2-weighted driven equilibrium MR imaging (TR, 3000 ms; TE,
230 ms; NEX, 1; slice thickness, 1.5 mm at 0.75 mm; matrix, 419 \times
364) was performed through the temporal bone as part of a rou-
tine cholesteatoma protocol. We retrospectively searched the
electronic medical record for this examination code. These pa-
tients served as our healthy cohort. Patients were excluded if a 3D
sequence was not present or if the sequence was determined to be of
low quality (nonvisualization of the osseous spiral lamina), an audi-
ogram was not available for review, SNHL was present, or the patient
was diagnosed with a syndrome known to be associated with SNHL.
All audiograms were reviewed by a neurotology fellow (C.W.) for the
presence of SNHL defined as a >20-dB mean bone line. Radiology
reports and a clinical data base were used to identify patients with an
IP-II malformation. The images were reviewed, and the diagnosis
was confirmed by an experienced pediatric neuroradiologist and
neurotologist (T.N.B., B.I.). If available, genetic results were reviewed
for the patients with an IP-II malformation.

In the healthy cohort, the R2 angle and depth measurements
were performed using electronic calipers on a PACS station by a
pediatric neuroradiologist with 20 years of experience (T.N.B.).
The images were magnified 2–3 times to adequately measure the
area of interest. A measurement of <0.2 mm was considered zero
because electronic calipers would not generate measurement be-
low this value, and the maximum angle was 180°. Additionally,
the images from the healthy cohort were evaluated for additional
abnormalities of the cochlea, vestibule, and semicircular canals,
including visualization of the second portion of the interscalar
septum, any partition defects, modiolar deficiency, and scalar
asymmetry and/or defects and for the presence or absence of the
cochlear nerve. The vestibular labyrinth was evaluated with spe-
cific attention to the semicircular canals and the size of the bone
island between the vestibule and lateral semicircular canal as well
as the size of the endolymphatic duct. An endolymphatic duct
midaperture diameter of \( \geq 1 \) mm was considered abnormal.

A mixed cohort of ears was constructed that included normal ears randomly extracted from the healthy cohort (n = 23) and
ears with a confirmed IP-II malformation (n = 17). The ears were
randomly and blindly presented to a pediatric radiologist fellow
(D.G.) and a third-year otolaryngology resident (M.M.) to mea-
sure both the R2 angle and depth. There were a total of 40 ears in
the mixed cohort. Three of the IP-II malformation cases were
unilateral with normal hearing on the contralateral side. Because
readers had limited experience in interpreting MR imaging stud-
ies of the temporal bone, they reviewed a reference article\(^3\) and
completed 5 cases on a normal-hearing ear before measuring the
study scans. The blinded readers were told to only evaluate the R2
notch, and cases were presented in 2 sessions with unilateral
healthy cases presented to decrease bias.

In the healthy cohort of patients evaluated by the single ex-
perienced reader, analysis included determination of the range of
measurements of the normal-hearing R2 angle and depth as well
as calculating the 98% measurements, upper for angle and lower
for depth. Using a mixed cohort of normal-hearing and IP-II
malformed ears, we evaluated novice reader agreement by the
intraclass correlation coefficient. The average of the 2 readers
was used for further analysis. A linear mixed model was used to deter-
mine the difference in mean angle and depth between normal and
abnormal ears. Interpatient correlation was considered a random
effect in the linear model and was subsequently evaluated by the
Wald Z-test. A receiver operating characteristic curve was also
used to assess the diagnostic performance of angle and depth mea-
surements in detecting abnormalities. The corresponding area
under the receiver operating characteristic curve was calculated

![FIG1](image-url)  Axial 3D T2-weighted images from inferior to superior showing
a normal osseous spiral lamina and interscalar septum. A, A normal
osseous spiral lamina separating the scala tympani (posterior) and
scala vestibuli (anterior) of the basal (anterior arrow) and middle turns
(posterior arrow). B, A normal lateral R2 notch (arrow) associated with
the second part of the interscalar septum between the upper basal
and upper middle turns of the cochlea.
together with 95% confidence intervals. \( P < .05 \) was considered statistically significant. The optimal cutoff was determined by the Youden J statistic. The corresponding sensitivity and specificity were also calculated. SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina) was used for all analyses.

RESULTS

Healthy Cohort

Sixty-nine patients or 138 ears had a 3D T2-weighted MR imaging performed that was considered of good quality. We excluded the following patients: Fourteen patients (28 ears) did not have an audiogram available, and 1 patient (2 ears) had branchio-oto-renal syndrome. After we evaluated the audiogram, 14 ears had SNHL and were excluded, resulting in 94 ears (52 patients) in the healthy cohort. Thirty-four patients were male and 18 were female, with an age at imaging range of 2–17 years (mean, 10.3 years). Most patients were imaged on a 1.5T magnet (\( n = 51 \)).

The 94 normal ears had a mean R2 angle of 80.9° ± 11.4° (range, 57°–132°) and a depth of 0.54 ± 0.14 mm (range, 0.3–0.9 mm). The 98th percentile angle was 101° with a depth of 0.31 mm (Fig 2). There was no significant difference in any measurement with age (\( P = .8 \)) or sex (\( P = .37 \)). Morphologic analysis of the membranous labyrinth demonstrated a normal cochlea in all normal ears with normal hearing. The second portion of the interscalar septum was seen in 34 ears (36%). Cochlear nerves were present in all ears. Five ears (5%) showed a diminutive bony island separating the lateral semicircular canal from the vestibule. No patient had a dilated endolymphatic duct.

Mixed Cohort

Seventeen ears with IP-II malformation were confirmed. Seven patients were male, and 3 were female with an age range of 0.8–6 years (mean, 2.9 years) (Fig 3). As per consensus evaluation, a displaced second portion of the interscalar septum was present in 15 ears with associated scalar asymmetry. The second portion of the interscalar septum was not identified in 2 ears. Vestibular abnormalities were present in 8 ears, typically enlargement of the vestibule with diminished size of the bone island in 8 ears and endolymphatic duct enlargement in 12 ears. The bony island was normal and the endolymphatic duct was not enlarged in any of the unilateral IP-II malformation ears (\( n = 3 \)). The cochlear nerve was normal in all ears. Genetic testing was performed in only 2 patients. Connexin was normal in 1 patient, and 1 patient was heterozygous for SLC26A4 with 2 separate disease-causing mutations.

The mixed group comprising 17 ears with IP-II malformation was combined with 23 ears from the normal-hearing group, in-
Embryologically, the interscalar septum forms after the formation of the perilymphatic spaces. Membranous bony struts extend toward the modiolus to form the interscalar septum, which separates the turns of the cochlea. The interscalar septum is a continuous structure that can be divided into 3 parts, which form 3 ridges or notches (R1, R2, R3) along the outer margin of the cochlea. The second and third parts of the interscalar septum, which are abnormal in IP-II malformations, form via membranous ossification with the first part of the septum, forming via enchondral ossification.4,10 The second part of the interscalar septum divides the upper basal and upper middle turns (lateral), and the third part divides the lower middle from the apical turn (medial). The first part of the interscalar septum divides the lower basal from the lower middle turn (posterior medial). The R2 notch is formed by the associated second part of the interscalar septum and is located along the lateral margin of the cochlea. In our experience, this notch is well-demonstrated on high-resolution MR imaging.

Other cochlear findings such as scalar asymmetry with enlargement of the scala vestibuli, defects in the osseous spiral lamina, and enlargement of the endolymphatic duct are typically seen in IP-II malformation and were commonly present in our IP-II cases. Reported vestibular abnormalities, including decreased size of the lateral semicircular canal bone island with enlargement of the lateral semicircular canal, were found in our affected ears as well.11 The vestibule and semicircular canals were normal in the unilateral cases of IP-II malformation, and dilated endolymphatic ducts were not present. This malformation likely would have been classified as an IP-IIa by one author with associated milder involvement of the cochlea.12 These ears may benefit even more from a thorough evaluation of the R2 notch because the cochlear abnormality may be subtler and there is a lack of confirmatory vestibular abnormalities.

The second part of the interscalar septum was only visualized in 36% of the normal-hearing ears and appears more difficult to evaluate than the associated notch on MR imaging using our technique. The septum can also be difficult to distinguish from the adjacent osseous spiral lamina in healthy patients, and visualization may be limited due to resolution. Thus, the presence or absence was not evaluated in the mixed-cohort group.

Most interesting, the interscalar septum in IP-II malformations is visualized on histopathology; however, it is often not seen on CT because of a higher insertion point and lack of ossification.4,12 Evaluation of the R2 notch on CT would be of value and further research into normal and abnormal values is needed. In IP-II malformation ears, the second portion of the septum bulges anteriorly and is associated with an enlarged scala vestibule, which was commonly found.

DISCUSSION

Inner ear malformations are found in 20% of patients with congenital SNHL.6 Cochlear malformations have been subdivided into categories, with cochlear aplasia representing the most severe end of the spectrum and IP-II malformation representing a milder malformation.1 MR imaging is commonly performed in the evaluation of children with SNHL due to the ability to directly visualize the cochlear nerve.9 Appropriate classification of cochlear malformations on MR imaging is clinically important to assess the prognosis for cochlear implantation and for potential complications.6

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FIG 4. Distribution of measurements of normal and abnormal ears by both novice readers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROC analysis for the 2 novice readers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROC Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reader 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depth (mm)</td>
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<td>Reader 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angle</td>
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<td>Depth (mm)</td>
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Note:—ROC indicates receiver operating characteristic; AUC, area under the curve.
in our cases (Fig 4).13 In a recent study, the second part of the interscalar septum was routinely identified using a higher resolution T2 drive sequence at 3T. The authors proposed evaluating the distance between the osseous spiral lamina of the upper basal turn and the first signal void anteriorly, presumably the second part of the interscalar septum. A cutoff value of ≥1.2 mm was found useful for diagnosing the IP-II malformation.14

The normal R2 notch along the lateral margin of the cochlea was easily appreciated on high-resolution T2-weighted images in the healthy cohort of ears. Identifying abnormalities of the R2 notch may be helpful in the evaluation of children with SNHL, and it has been reported to be abnormal on histologic examination as well as in a few imaging reports.3,4 In patients with normal hearing, the notch was measurable in all cochleas, with the 98th percentile for angle and depth being 101° and 0.3 mm, respectively, by an experienced reader.

Using a mixed group of normal ears and ears with an imaging-confirmed diagnosis of IP-II malformation, novice readers had excellent agreement in evaluating the angle and depth of the R2 notch. A significant difference in measurements was found when comparing normal ears with ears with an IP-II malformation, as well as similar cutoffs for angle and depth using receiver operating characteristic analysis (0.31/34 mm and 114°/104°, respectively). An R2 notch measuring >114° or ≤0.31 mm is suggested as evidence of an IP-II malformation or scala communis. There was a correlation with having a shallower notch with younger age in both groups, maybe due to an imaging-resolution issue or possibly related to postnatal maturation of the interscalar septum. The ability of novice readers to accurately evaluate the R2 notch is important because these examinations can be difficult to interpret and evaluation of the lateral notch is a simple reproducible method to evaluate the integrity of the R2 septum and therefore the presence or absence of scala communis.

Two of the 10 patients with IP-II underwent genetic testing, one of which was for connexin 26 only, which had normal findings, and the remaining patient had a compound heterozygous mutation in the SLC26A4 gene. The SLC26A4 gene codes for the protein pendrin, which is a chloride/bicarbonate anion exchanger that serves to increase the pH in the endolymph compartment by secreting bicarbonate.15 Pendrin protein expression in the endolymphatic sac is critical in the development of the mammalian inner ear as demonstrated in a murine model. The absence or reduction in pendrin expression results in acidification and abnormal development of the developing inner ear. Acidification of the developing inner ear results in reduced endolymphatic potassium concentration and subsequent loss of the endocochlear potential. An increase in endolymph calcium also results from acidification and thus results in toxicity to the stria vasularis and the organ of Corti.15

Potential limitations of the study include bias in the interpretation of the healthy cohort because the experienced reader did have a preconceived theory of the appearance of the normal R2 notch. Also, while the inexperienced readers had minimal prior exposure to interpreting MR imaging of the temporal bone, other findings encountered in IP-II malformation may have been seen and affected their interpretation.

CONCLUSIONS

The R2 notch, formed by the associated second part of the interscalar septum, should be evaluated in all patients being imaged with a diagnosis of SNHL. This notch is easily appreciated with reproducible measurements on high-resolution MR imaging. A R2 angle of >114° and/or a depth of ≤0.31 mm considered abnormal. Measurement of the R2 notch may aid in the evaluation of more subtle IP-II malformations or an isolated scala communis.


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