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Eagle Sendromu ve Uzamış Stiloid Proçes'in Doęu Ege Toplumunda Görölme Sıklığı

Prevalence of Elongated Styloid Process and Eagle syndrome in East Eagean population

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ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışmada; uzamış stiloid proçes (SP) ve Eagle sendromunun (ES) Doğu Ege Türk toplumundaki prevalansı, klinik ve radyografik bulguları ile yaş, cinsiyet ve panoramik radyografin (PR) durumun teşhisindeki rolünün incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Yöntemler: Uzamış SP'lerin tespiti için Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi sistemine 1 Temmuz- 31 Aralık 2014 tarihleri arasında kaydı alınmış 18 yaşından büyük 3678 hastanın PR'leri incelenerek, uzamış SP'ler; uzunluğu, uzama tipi, kalsifikasyon şekli, tek ya da çift taraflı görünmesine göre sınıflandırılmıştır. Klinik bulgular da ayrıca kaydedildi.

Bulgular: SP'nin 258 hastada (112 erkek, 146 kadın) uzamış (elongated) (%7.01) olduğu ve 9 (3 erkek, 6 kadın) (%0.24) hastada bulguların ES ile uyumlu olduğu görüldü. Uzamış SP ile yaş ve cinsiyet açısından anlamlı bir fark bulunamamıştır ($p>0.05$).

Sonuç: SP'nin uzaması çeşitli klinik problemlere sebep olabilir. Bu durum birçok başka klinik tabloların tanısı ile karışabilir. PR'de de tespit edilebilecek bu durumun kulak-burun-boğaz kliniği ile konsültasyonunun da faydalı olabileceği düşünülmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Eagle sendromu; Uzamış stiloid proçes; prevalans

ABSTRACT

Background: In this study; we aimed to evaluate the prevalence, clinical and radiographic findings of elongated SP and ES in Eastern Aegean Turkish society.

Material and Methods: Recordings of 3678 patients over 18 years of age were examined who admitted to Afyon Kocatepe University, Faculty of Dentistry, between July 1 and December 31, 2014. Length, elongation type, calcification shape, single or double sided appearance of SP and clinical findings were recorded.

Results: In 258 patients (112 male, 146 female), SP were found to be elongated (7.01%). In 9 patients (3 male, 6 female) (0.24%), symptoms were considered as ES. There were no significant differences in terms of age and sex with the elongated styloid process ($p>0.05$).

Conclusions: The elongation of the SP may cause a variety of clinical symptoms. This situation may be confused with the diagnosis of many other clinical problems. Elongated SP or ES which can be detected in PR should also be considered for consultation with the ear-nose-throat clinic.

Keywords: Eagle syndrome; Elongated styloid process syndrome; Prevalence

Introduction

The SP is a cartilaginous long spine projecting downward from the inferior surface of the temporal bone with an approximate length of 2-3 cm. It is considered elongated when it is longer than 3 cm. Many important neurovascular structures such as the internal jugular vein, internal carotid artery and cranial nerves (X, XI and XII) locate near the tip of the SP.

ES which is also known as styloid-carotid artery syndrome, is a rare condition with an elongation of SP or calcification of stylohyoid ligament and clinical symptoms such as neck and cervicofacial pain (1-7). It was first described by an otorhinolaryngologist, whose name was Eagle, in 1937 (8). Elongated process occurs 4 % of the population and patients are usually asymptomatic and only 4-5% of them present symptoms with mostly over 30 years of age (9). The elongated SP may be seen as uni- or bilateral and patients may have symptoms related to compression and irritation of cranial nerves (V, VII, IX and X) such as dysphagia, tinnitus, otalgia, facial pain while turning the head, foreign body sensation, recurrent orofacial and throat pain, pain on extending tongue and discomfort during chewing (9). It rarely may cause stroke due to the compression of carotid arteries (10). This syndrome were seen most commonly between 30 and 50 years of age. It is more common in women 1:2 according to Bagga et al (11) and 1:3 according to Alpoz et al (9). The complaints such as throat pain, unilateral neck pain and tinnitus classic symptoms of ES. If ES is present, one can palpate the tip of the SP in the back of the throat on the exam, which is normally non-palpable (12). Symptoms may be worsened on bimanual palpation of the styloid through the tonsillar bed. Patients may be relieved by infiltration of anaesthetic solution into the tonsillar bed. Imaging is important and diagnostic. The enlarged styloid may be visible on an orthopantogram or a lateral cephalometry.

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There have been several theories on the etiology of the ES but the exact cause is unclear. Local chronic irritations, endocrine disorders in female at menopause, surgical trauma, mechanical stress, persistence of mesenchymal elements, growth of the osseous tissue or trauma during development of SP could result in calcified hyperplasia of the SP (13-15). Also, women with such elongation may tend to more symptomatic than men according to some studies (16-18).

The aim of this retrospective study is to investigate the prevalence, the clinical symptoms and radiographic location and appearance of the ES in Eastern Aegean Turkish population and its relation to gender and age. The type of elongation and calcification patterns of each elongated SP was classified as elongated, pseudoarticulated and segmented.

Materials and Methods

Recordings of 3678 patients over 18 years of age were examined who admitted to Afyon Kocatepe University, Faculty of Dentistry between July 1 and December 31, 2014 in order to figure out the incidence of Eagle Syndrome in Turkish population. The subjects comprised 1941 males and 1737 females with a mean age of 38.27 ± 15.81 . All patients included to this study were prescribed digital panoramic radiographs as a part of their diagnostic and treatment work up. There is no exclusion criteria in this study. All the digital PRs were taken by a Planmeca ProMax X-ray unit (Planmeca, Helsinki, Finland) according to the manufacturer recommendations. Only diagnostically acceptable images were included to the study. The panoramic radiographs were evaluated and the lengths of SP were measured by the same two oral and maxillofacial surgeons. If they did different measurements, they discussed until they agree with each other. The measurement of the length was initiated proximally at the point where the SP extended from the tympanic plate to the tip of the process (Figure 1). The ossified stylohyoid ligament that joined to SP was added to the measurements. The SPs were divided to 3 groups; elongated, pseudo-articulated and

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segmented according to radiographic appearance and also recorded as unilateral or bilateral. Length of SP which longer than 3 cm was considered as elongated.

Clinical symptoms including atheroma, hypertension, renal problem, osteoporosis, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, dysphasia, odynophagia, headache, neckache nausea, sensation of foreign body in throat, pain upon turning head, otalgia and tinnitus were recorded from the patients' medical charts. Patients who experience recurrent pain in oropharynx and face, dysphagia, foreign body sensation in the throat and one or more of the other symptoms with no other diagnosed medical reasons but elongated SP were considered as ES.

All procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the committee responsible for human experimentation (institutional and national) and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2008.

The data were analyzed by using Chi-Square and Continuity (Yates) Correction.

Results

In a total of 3678 patients, 258 SP elongation cases (7.01%) (112 male and 146 female) have been determined. Elongation of the SP were recorded in 28 patients (10.9%) had right side, 22 patients (8.5%) had left side and 208 patients (80.6%) had bilateral (Figure 2). Numbers of patients with elongated SP were the highest between the ages of 51-60 and the lowest between the ages of 18-30 in both female and male groups (Table 1). When the relationship between symmetry of the SP elongation and gender was analyzed in 84.2% of the female population and in 75.9% of the male population symmetry was observed.

The types of SP elongation according to gender were listed in Table 2. The elongated was the most commonly appearance both in males (56.3%) and in females (58.9%) (Table 2). There were no significant

differences between the type of SP elongations among the genders, age of the patients and radiographic locations ($p>0.05$).

No statistically significant differences were detected based on atheroma among the genders ($p>0.05$). The prevalence of osteoporosis was significantly higher in females (12.3%) compared to male (3.6%) which is statistically significant ($p=0.023$; $p<0.05$). Other clinical and systemic symptoms of ES as listed in Table 3 did not show any statistical differences among genders.

In this study we found out that headache (18.7%), hypertension (17.1%), cardiovascular disease (8.9%), osteoporosis (8.5%) and renal problem (6.6%) were the most common systemic and clinical symptoms that were seen with SP elongation (Figure 3).

Discussion

However etiopathogenesis is not clear, mineralization and ossification of the tip of the SP may cause the ES. Local chronic irritations, surgical trauma, endocrine disorders in women at menopause, persistence of mesenchymal elements and trauma or mechanical stress during development are suspected to elongation of SP (8,10,19). The stylohyoid ligament is normally composed of dense fibrous connective tissue and has the potential to become partially or completely ossified (9). The resultant abnormal styloid chain may compress or irritate nearby anatomical structures and cause the clinical symptoms of ES. Anatomically the apex of the SP is located between internal and external carotid arteries. It is also related with the facial nerve anteromedially, and accessory and vagus nerve medially. Clinicians mostly fail to diagnose the SP elongation. Thus, elongation of the SP should be considered for the diagnosis and treatment of head and neck pain.

Cervical myofascial pain syndrome, migraine, trigeminal neuralgia, nasopharyngeal lesions, tonsillitis, otitis, neck pain, psychosomatic diseases, nervus intermedius neuralgia, atherosclerosis, dental

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pains, glossopharyngeal neuralgia and TMJ disorders should be considered as differential diagnosis (1,11,20). Therefore, a detailed differential diagnosis for SP elongation should be performed. The incidence of the elongated SP ranges between 1.4% and 30% in the literature (1,8,9,11) however, only between 1% and 5% of the patients were reported to actually be symptomatic (9). The pathophysiology of the pain related to elongated SP was thought to be due to the compression of the nerves such as the lower branch of the trigeminal, glossopharyngeal and/or the chorda tympani. The threshold for elongation is variable in the literature but 30 mm were considered as the threshold by many publications (5,21-23).

PR is mostly used to determine whether the styloid process is elongated (24). Anbiaee and Javadzadeh (24) used PR for the measurement of SP length and indicated that its length was associated with increasing age, however, in this study we could not find statistically significant correlation between the incidence of SP elongation and age. We used Langlai's classification of elongated SP which is based on three types of complexes; Type I, elongated; Type II, pseudoarticulated; and Type III, segmented. In this study only 7.01% of the studied population diagnosed with SP elongation with the most prevalent pattern of elongated type which is in agreement with the previous studies (9). The finding of this study revealed that 84.2% of the female population and in 75.9% of the male population had the symmetry for the pattern of elongated SP which is in accordance with the literature (25, 26). Gender had no statistically significant influence on the type of SP elongations which is also consistent with the literature (18,25).

Headache was the most common clinical symptoms of the patients with elongated SP according to this study. Only 9 of the 258 patients with elongated SP declared dysphagia and foreign body sensation in the throat which are the most commonly seen symptoms of ES. Forty eight of them were complaining about headache whereas only 9 of them were reported neckache. Thus we evaluated only 9 (6 female and 3 male) of the 258 patients with elongated SP as true ES. During the clinical examinations of these 9 patients, SPs were easily palpated intraorally. Only 5 (4 female and 1 male) of the patients with ES went

under surgery and other 4 of them did not want to be operated. The reason of high headache prevalence could be due to the hypertension and other stress factors.

Conclusion

Based on this retrospective study the prevalence of elongated SP is 7% in Eastern Egean Turkish population and only 3.5% of them are actually symptomatic.

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Table 1: Styloid process elongation based on age intervals, location and gender.

	Male (n=112)	Female (n=146)	Total	p
Age				
18-30	14 (%12,5)	14 (%9,5)	28 (%10,9)	0,500
31-40	22 (%19,6)	29 (%19,8)	51 (%19,7)	
41-50	23 (%20,5)	35 (%24)	58 (%22,5)	
51-60	27 (%24,2)	47 (%32,3)	74 (%28,7)	
+60	26 (%23,2)	21 (%14,4)	47 (%18,2)	
Total	112	146	258	
Radiographic Location				
Right	17 (%15,2)	11 (%7,5)	28 (%10,9)	0,135
Left	10 (%8,9)	12 (%8,2)	22 (%8,5)	
Bilateral	85 (%75,9)	123 (%84,2)	208 (%80,6)	
Total	112	146	258	

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Table 2: Statistical analysis of the types of styloid process elongations.

	Male (n=112)	Female (n=146)	Total	p
Radiographic Appearance				
Elongated	126 (56,3%)	172 (58,9%)	298 (57,2%)	0,545
Pseudoarticulated	43 (19,2%)	59 (20,2%)	102 (19,8%)	0,775
Segmented	28 (12,5%)	38 (13%)	66 (12,8%)	0,863
Total	197	269	466	

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Table 3: Statistical analysis of systemic and clinical complains of the patients with styloid process elongation.

	Male (n=112)	Female (n=146)	Total	p
Atheroma				
Absence	101 (90,2%)	132 (90,4%)	233 (90,3%)	1,000
Presence	11 (9,8%)	14 (9,6%)	25 (9,7%)	
Total	112	146	258	
Systemic and Clinic Situations				
Hipertansion	21 (18,8%)	23 (15,8%)	44 (17,1%)	0,640
Renal Prob.	6 (5,4%)	11 (7,5%)	17 (6,6%)	0,656
Osteoporosis	4 (3,6%)	18 (12,3%)	22 (8,5%)	0,023*
Diabetes Mellitus	10 (8,9%)	8 (5,5%)	18 (7%)	0,406
Cardiovascular Disease	14 (12,5%)	9 (6,2%)	23 (8,9%)	0,121

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Nausea	1	1	2	
	(0,8%)	(0,6%)	(0,7%)	1.000
Sensation of foreign body in throat	3	6	9	0,317
	(2.6%)	(4.1%)	(3.4%)	
Pain upon turning head	3	6	9	0.317
	(%2.6)	(4.1%)	(3,4%)	
Pain upon swallowing	3	6	9	0,317
	(2,6%)	(4.1%)	(3.4%)	
Dysphagia	3	6	9	0,317
	(2.6%)	(4,1%)	(0.3%)	
Headache	23	25	48	0,624
	(15,8%)	(17.1%)	(18.7%)	
Neckache	3	6	9	0,317
	(2.6%)	(4.1%)	(3.4%)	
Otalgia	0	1	1	1.000
		(0.6%)	(0.3%)	
Tinnitus	0	2	2	1,000
		(1.3%)	(0.7%)	

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Figure 1: A 64-year old male patient with elongated styloid processes.

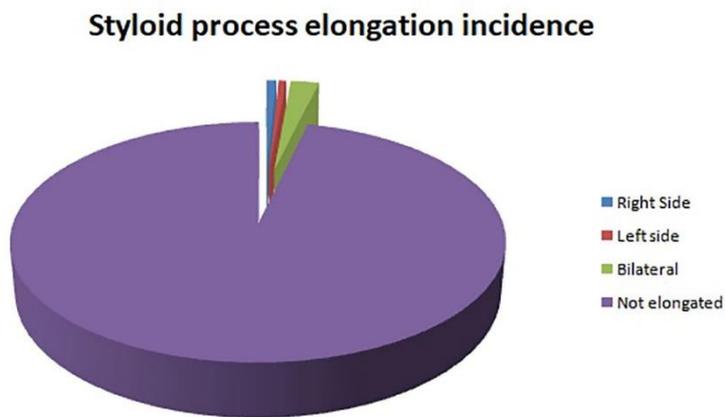


Figure 2: Styloid process elongation incidence according to this study.

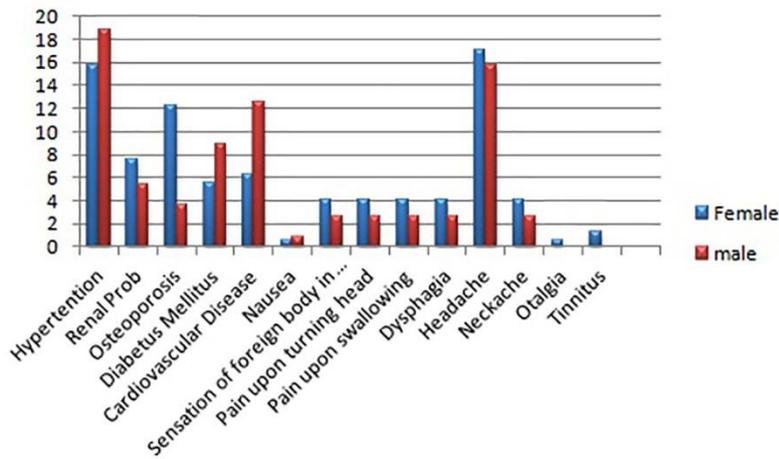


Figure 3: The percentage of systemic and clinical complains of the patients with styloid process elongation.