

Bilateral Schwartz Sign, Decision-Making for Surgery

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Otosclerosis is an otic capsule disorder that leads to progressive conductive and/or sensorineural hearing loss due to stapes footplate fixation and cochlear bone involvement.

The disorder is bilateral in 70% of patients and it usually starts between the third and fifth decade. One of its characteristic clinical findings is Schwartz sign which refers to a reddish discoloration over the promontory seen beyond the intact tympanic membrane. Schwartz sign, also known as Flemingo's flush sign or Rising sun sign is believed to be associated with otospongiosis which is the

active phase of the disease.

The prevalence of Schwartz sign is estimated to be 10%. The prevalence of bilateral sign has not been reported, but it is presumed to be too low.

Herein, we introduce a patient with bilateral positive Schwartz sign. A twenty two year old woman with bilateral hearing loss came to our clinic. She also complained from non pulsating tinnitus in both ears since one year ago. On physical examination, bilateral schwartz sign with an intact tympanic membrane was noted (Fig.1).

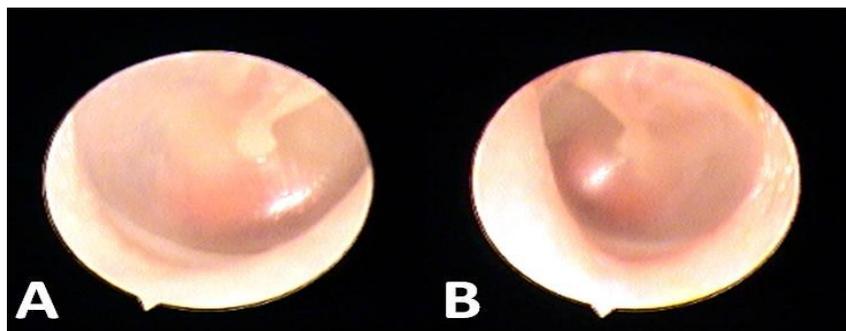


Fig 1: Otosopic View

The audiometric evaluation showed a conductive hearing loss with speech reception threshold of 50 dB and 30 dB for the right and left ear respectively. Sodium fluoride 8mg every 8 hours was prescribed for three months. She noticed partial improvement during the treatment and on her otoscopic exam, the Schwartz sign was reduced. Then stapedotomy was scheduled for the right ear (the worse ear in regard to

the hearing & tinnitus). The surgery went uneventful and she proved to be much better afterwards. Her right ear tinnistus has gone completely and the speech reception threshold has changed from 45 dB preoperatively to 10 dB postoperatively.

It seems that the surgery remains a therapeutic option, when the active phase of the disease is stabilized even following a short course of pharmacologic therapy.

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