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CT demonstration of pneumatization of the uncinata process.

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AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 1990, 11 (3) 552

<http://www.ajnr.org/content/11/3/552.citation>

This information is current as
of August 26, 2025.

CT Demonstration of Pneumatization of the Uncinate Process

Pneumatization of the uncinate process is an anatomic variation rarely seen on CT of the paranasal sinuses. Although this entity has been noted before [1-3], it has not been illustrated clearly in the literature. We report on a series of patients in whom pneumatization of the uncinate process was noted on coronal CT scanning of the paranasal sinuses.

Materials and Methods

Consecutive coronal CT scans of the paranasal sinus and radiologic medical records of patients examined at Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center from July 1987 through December 1988 were reviewed for the presence of pneumatization of the uncinate process. Patients with previous alteration of the anatomy of the paranasal sinus due to facial trauma, carcinoma of the paranasal sinus, inverted papilloma, or extensive sinus surgery were not included in the study.

CT examinations were performed on either a GE 8800 (Milwaukee, WI) or a Philips Tomoscan 60/TX (Shelton, CT) unit. Data were acquired in the coronal plane without the use of IV contrast material. The images were collimated to 5 mm and obtained at 3-mm increments from the glabella to the dorsum sellae. A total of 263 coronal series CT scans were reviewed initially. Sixty-one patients failed to meet the study criteria. The final study group was composed of the remaining 202 patients.

Results

Eight patients (4%) had some pneumatization of the uncinate process. Extensive pneumatization, also called an uncinate process bulla (Figs. 1A and 1B), occurred unilaterally in four patients (2%). Bilateral uncinate bullae (Fig. 1C) occurred in one patient (0.5%). In three others (1.5%), mild pneumatization was evident; the uncinate process contained only a small air cell (Fig. 1D). Extensive pneumatization or bulla formation was absent in these three patients.

Discussion

With the advent of direct coronal CT scanning of the paranasal sinuses, detailed analysis of the anatomy of this area is now possible. As diagnostic use of the technique increased, awareness of bony anatomic variations in this region also increased. Subtle anatomic variations, such as turbinate pneumatization, Haller's cells, paradoxically bent middle turbinates, and medially or laterally bent uncinate processes are now recognized routinely on CT scans. Clinically, these anatomic variations are important, as they have been implicated as possible etiologic factors in selected cases of recurrent sinusitis and headaches, owing to their negative influence on sinus ventilation [3].

Pneumatization of the uncinate process also has been cited as an anatomic variation that can impair sinus ventilation, specifically in the anterior ethmoid, frontal recess, and infundibular regions [3]. It also has been implicated as a possible etiologic factor in selected cases of recurrent sinusitis and headaches [3]. Pneumatization of the uncinate process is, however, an uncommon variation. Early anatomists, during gross anatomic investigation of the paranasal sinuses, noted that the upper part of the uncinate process was undermined by an excavation of the agger nasi cell, yet they failed to describe formation of uncinate bullae or to provide data on the frequency of pneumatization of the uncinate process [4, 5]. Recently, Kennedy and Zinreich [2] noted one patient (0.4%) with an uncinate process bulla in a series of 230 patients with chronic sinus complaints who had coronal CT. In our series, an uncinate process bulla also occurred infrequently (2.5% of patients). One patient had this anatomic variation bilaterally. In three patients, limited pneumatization of the uncinate was evident, although an uncinate process bulla was not present. This suggests that various degrees of pneumatization of this structure can exist.

Analysis of uncinate pneumatization patterns in patients with uncinate bulla revealed that pneumatization occurred in the most anterior-superior region of the uncinate process, because of an excavation of the agger nasi cell. Pneumatization in this region potentially could impair frontal sinus ventilation. With more extensive pneumatization, bulla formation involved nearly the entire uncinate process. Impaired ventilation of the ethmoid infundibulum, and hence the maxillary and anterior ethmoid sinus regions, might be expected in such cases (Fig. 1C).

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Note.—The opinions or assertions contained herein are the private views of the authors and are not to be construed as official or as reflecting the views of the Department of the Air Force or the Department of Defense.

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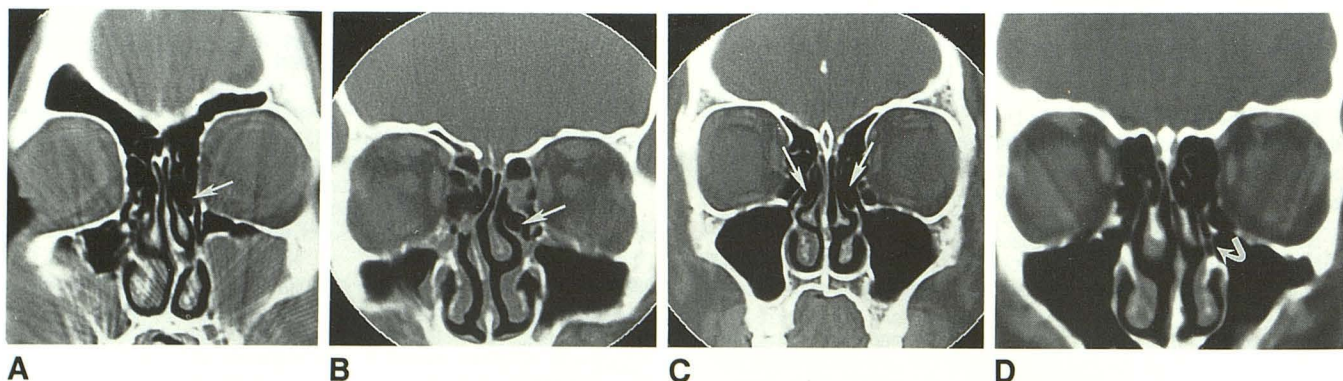


Fig. 1.—CT scans show four examples of pneumatization of uncinate process. A and B, Unilateral process bullae (arrows) caused by extensive pneumatization. C, Bilateral uncinate process bulla (arrows). D, Unilateral process bulla (arrow) caused by mild pneumatization.