**ABSTRACT**

**INTRODUCTION**

Objectives: Hemangiomas are the most common tumor of infancy, occurring in 4-10% of children by one year of age. 1  Middle ear hemangiomas, however, are a rare entity with only four pediatric cases reported in the literature. 2, 3, 4  Because of its rarity, the optimal treatment for middle ear hemangiomas is not well known. Capillary hemangiomas in general often undergo spontaneous involution. However, given the persistence of the mass and the associated functional impairment, surgical resection of a middle ear lesion is not without risk and often requires removal and reconstruction of the ossicles, with no evidence of bony erosion. Auditory brainstem response testing revealed a mild conductive hearing loss in the right ear and normal hearing in the left ear. Tympanometry was consistent with patent pressure equalization tubes.

**METHODS AND MATERIALS**

RESULTS

At the time of surgery, a reddish area was noted in the posterior facial quadrants of the right tympanic membrane under microscopic visualization. (Figure 1) It did not appear to represent a middle ear mass or other abnormalities. At the posteroinferior, the same reddish area was again noted behind the right tympanic membrane and the decision was made to obtain imaging to rule out a middle ear mass or other abnormalities.

CONCLUSIONS

REFERENCES


**RESULTS**

CONCLUSIONS

REFERENCES