Case report **UDC: 616.284-006-053.88**
doi: 10.5633/amm.2019.0314

GLOMUS TYMPANICUM PARAGANGLIOMA IN A 63-YEAR-OLD MALE - A RARE ENTITY IN THE MIDDLE EAR: A CASE REPORT

Filip Petrović[1,2], Dragan Stojanov[1,2], Nikola Živković[2,3], Jovana Zdravković[2], Marta Petrović[2], Dušan Milisavljević[2,4], Zoran Radovanović[1,2]

[1]Center of Radiology, Clinical Center Niš, Niš, Serbia
[2]University of Niš, Faculty of Medicine, Niš, Serbia
[3]Center for Pathology and Pathological Anatomy, Clinical Center Niš, Niš, Serbia
[4]ENT Clinic, Clinical Center Niš, Niš, Serbia

Contact: Filip Petrović
Hajduk Veljkova 7, 18 000 Niš, Serbia
Email: fpetrovic91@gmail.com

Glomus tympanicum paraganglioma arise from the glomus bodies that run with the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve (Jacobson nerve). Although *glomus tympanicum* tumours are the most common primary neoplasms of the middle ear, these tumours are the rarest of head and neck paragangliomas. In most cases these benign tumours grow slowly, but can be locally aggressive. We present the case of small *glomus tympanicum* in a 63-year-old male patient with one year long history of pulsatile tinnitus and ear fullness as well as decreased hearing. On otoscopy, a pulsatile reddish mass was seen behind the tympanic membrane and Brown sign was elicited. Imaging revealed middle ear cavity mass on the cochlear promontory with strong post contrast enhancement. The knowledge of the clinical presentation, the imaging features and the differential diagnosis of the middle ear masses is necessary to establish the correct diagnosis. This case illustrates small size *glomus tympanicum* paraganglioma with typical clinical and imaging findings. Imaging and imaging based classification play most important roles in diagnostic and treatment planning in patient with *glomus tympanicum* paragangliomas.

Acta Medica Medianae 2019;58(3):97-101.

Key words: *glomus tympanicum paraganglioma, imaging, classification*