

## **PS1.240**

### **Eagle syndrome: report of a clinical case**

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**Background:** The Eagle's syndrome is a rare cause of facial pain, first reported in 1937. More frequent in females, it's characterized by the elongation of the styloid apophysis and/or calcification of the stylohyoide ligament. Albeit with a prevalence of 4%, few patients have manifestations (0,16 %). It can arise at any age. Classically, occurs with intense facial pain, headache, glossitis, dysphagia, otalgia and temporomandibular joint pain, limiting the movements of the head. More rarely, stylo-carotid syndrome can occur, by compression of the carotid artery, as well as carotid-sinus syndrome, transient ischemic attack and even death.

Case description: A 63-year-old woman, Caucasian, farmer, from a nuclear family, resorts to the family doctor in December 2014, for odynophagia and burning sensation of the tongue, aggravated by mastication, with 2 years of duration. She had already extracted some teeth looking for pain relief, with no success. Recently, the condition worsened with the arising of facial pain and cervicalgia. Physical examination showed no alterations and analgesia was instituted. She returns in February 2015, now also with otalgia and tinnitus. A mass was palpable in the right tonsil loca and anti-inflammatory treatment was started. In April, by persistent complaints, it was requested a computed tomography (CT) and added pregabalin. CT scan showed bilateral elongated styloid apophysis and calcification of stylohyoide ligament. Patient was referred to the otorhinolaryngology consultation to deliberate surgical treatment.

**Conclusions:** Being an uncommon disease, it can easily be mistaken for other conditions. It's important to maintain an appropriate knowledge so that diagnosis won't be delayed, since symptoms can become debilitating. Physical examination as a first approach will guide the follow-up study, where CT has a key role. Treatment can be tried with anti-inflammatory drugs and some antiepileptic drugs. In cases of difficult-to-control pain, surgical resection of the apophysis proves to be effective.