



Ear Surgeries: Indication and Description

BHPI
hearing for all 2024

Aims of Surgery in Otitis Media

- Stop ear disease and prevent further deterioration of the hearing
- Prevent and treat disabling and fatal complications
- Restore hearing

Minor Surgeries

- Myringotomy
- Indications:
 - (sub)acute otitis media, not responding to medical treatment
 - acute otitis media with complications
 - otitis media with effusion

The myringotomy opening heals usually in a couple of days.

Minor Surgeries

- Ventilating Tube
- Indications:
 - chronic otitis media with effusion, longer than 3 months duration, 25 dB or more hearing impairment in the better hearing ear
 - recurrent acute otitis media.

Myringotomy and tube insertion can be combined with an ADENOIDECTOMY.

Major Surgeries

- Simple Mastoidectomy
- Indications:
- Acute mastoiditis with impending or existing complications which do not resolve after appropriate antibiotic therapy and myringotomy. CSOM, not responding to intensive, conservative treatment

Major Surgeries

- Radical Mastoidectomy
- Indications:
 - chronic otitis media with cholesteatoma
 - chronic mastoiditis with destruction of the posterior bony ear canal wall

Major Surgeries

- Tympanoplasty, Myringoplasty, and Ossiculoplasty
- Indications:
 - dry perforations and/or ossicular chain disruptions/fixations (inactive CSOM or post- traumatic)
 - in combination with modified radical mastoidectomy