

430 Teams

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat



Lecture:

Ear I & II (Cases)

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The slides were provided/ not provided by doctor (Abdulrahman Hagr Al-Ghamdi)

Important Notes in red

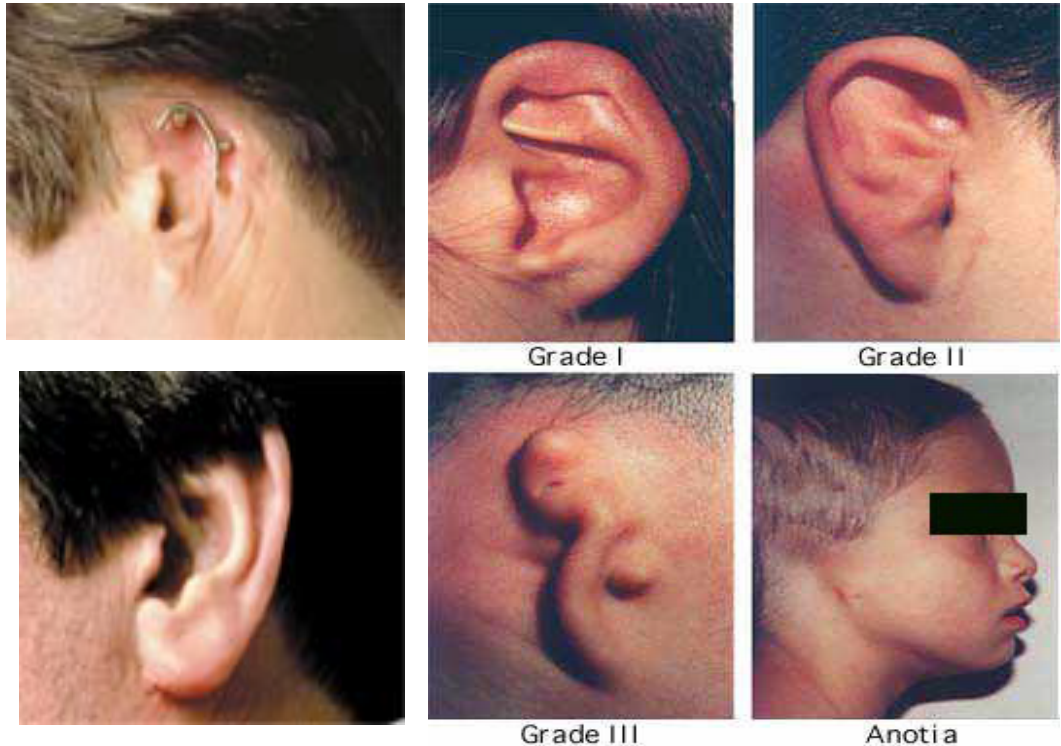
Copied slides in black

Your notes in green/ blue

Titles and subtitles in this color

Highlight possible MCQs mentioned or pointed by the doctor

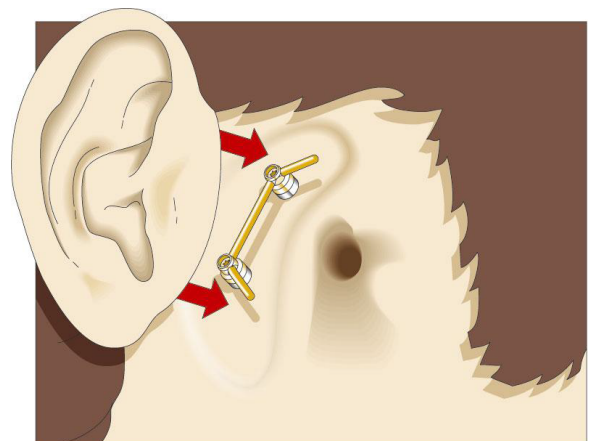
Microtia:



Microtia is a **congenital deformity** where the **pinna** (external ear) is underdeveloped. A completely undeveloped pinna is referred to as anotia.

Microtia can be unilateral (one side only) or bilateral (affecting both sides).

In unilateral microtia, the right ear is most commonly affected.



- Grade I: A less than complete development of the external ear with identifiable structures and a small but present external ear canal
- Grade II: A partially developed ear (usually the top portion is underdeveloped) with a closed [stenotic] external ear canal producing a conductive hearing loss.
- Grade III: Absence of the external ear with a small peanut-like vestige structure and an absence of the external ear canal and ear drum. Grade III microtia is the most common form of microtia.
- Grade IV: Absence of the total ear or anotia

Bat ear:

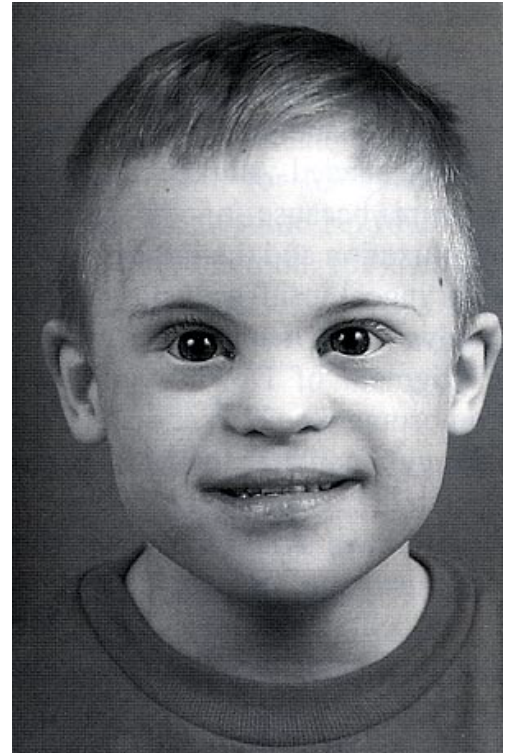
This is an abnormally protruding ear. The concha is large with poorly developed antihelix and scapha. The deformity can be corrected surgically any time after the age of 6 years, if cosmetic appearance so demands.

Down Syndrome:

- Trisomy 21
- 1 in 700 births
- Maternal age >35

Hearing Concerns

- Conductive hearing loss
 - more common
 - small pinna
 - stenotic EAC
 - eustachian tube dysfunction
 - ossicular fixation
- Sensorineural hearing loss
 - less common

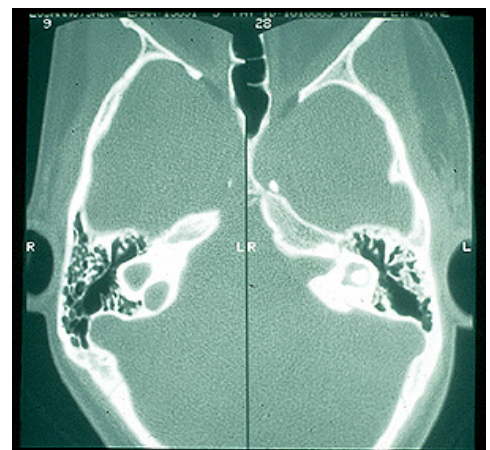


Michel Aplasia

- 9 weeks gestation Cochlea fully formed
- Complete agenesis of IE
- Normal External and middle ear
- Affected ears are anacusic

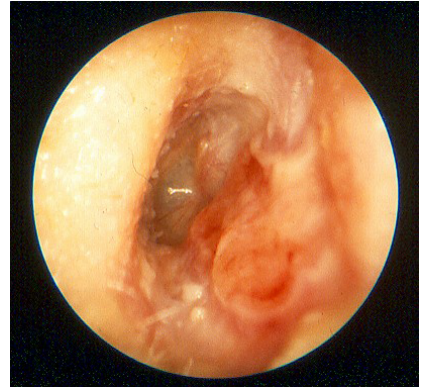
Mondini Aplasia

- Only the basal coil can be identified
- Interscalar septum is absent
- enlarged endolymphatic duct

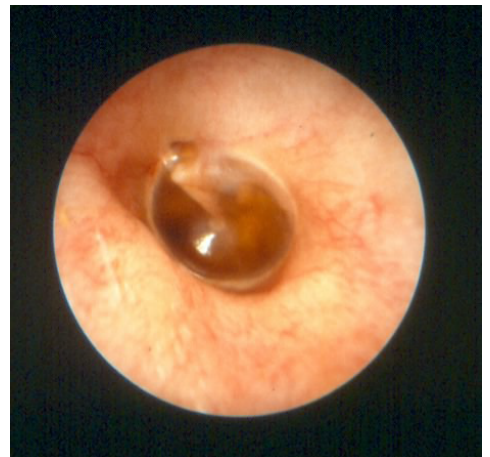


Cases:**Malignant (Necrotizing) Otitis Externa:**

- 55 Y
- Left ear:
 - Pain
 - Discharge
- Left VII paralysis

**Secretory Otitis Media (Glue Ear):**

- 3 Y
 - Recurrent OM
 - Hearing Loss
- * pus behind the eardrum (bulging)

**Otomycosis (Fungal infection):**

- 45 Y
- Severe itching
- Pain
- Hearing loss



Fracture Base of Skull:

- MVA
- Left earache
- Hearing loss

**Ramsay Hunt Syndrome**

- 55 Y
- **Bilateral** Earache
- Facial weakness

**Mondini**

- 4 Y
- Normal exam
- Rt moderate SNHL

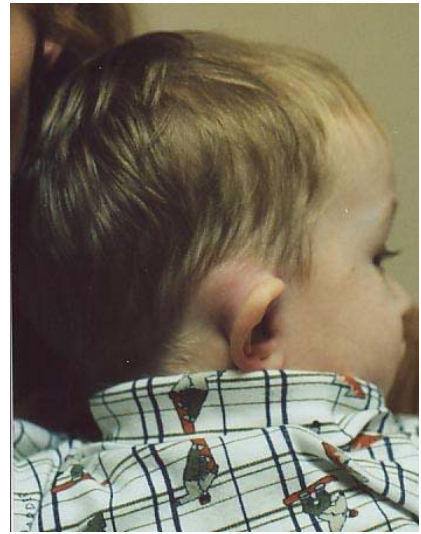
**Otosclerosis vs Tympanosclerosis**

- 33 y
- No hearing loss
- Ear exam →



Mastoiditis

- 3 Y
- Fever
- Earache
- Irritability

**Bat ear**

- 4 Y
- Ear deformity

