

# Does the condition of the contralateral ear influence the success of tympanoplasty ?

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## Introduction

Middle ear pathology, including various entities, is the leading cause of hearing loss. It affects language development and academic performance in children and causes discomfort with repercussions on the quality of life in adults. The sequelae of tympanic membrane perforation, whether traumatic or infectious in origin, is one of these entities. Type I tympanoplasty or myringoplasty is a surgical procedure aimed at treating the perforation of the tympanic membrane without any manipulation of the ossicular chain.

## Aims

The aim of the study is to evaluate the anatomical outcomes based on the status of the contralateral ear after type 1 tympanoplasty for the treatment of a simple tympanic perforation.

## patients and Methods

A descriptive, prospective study was conducted from January 2019 to December 2021, including patients diagnosed with non-marginal central tympanic perforation

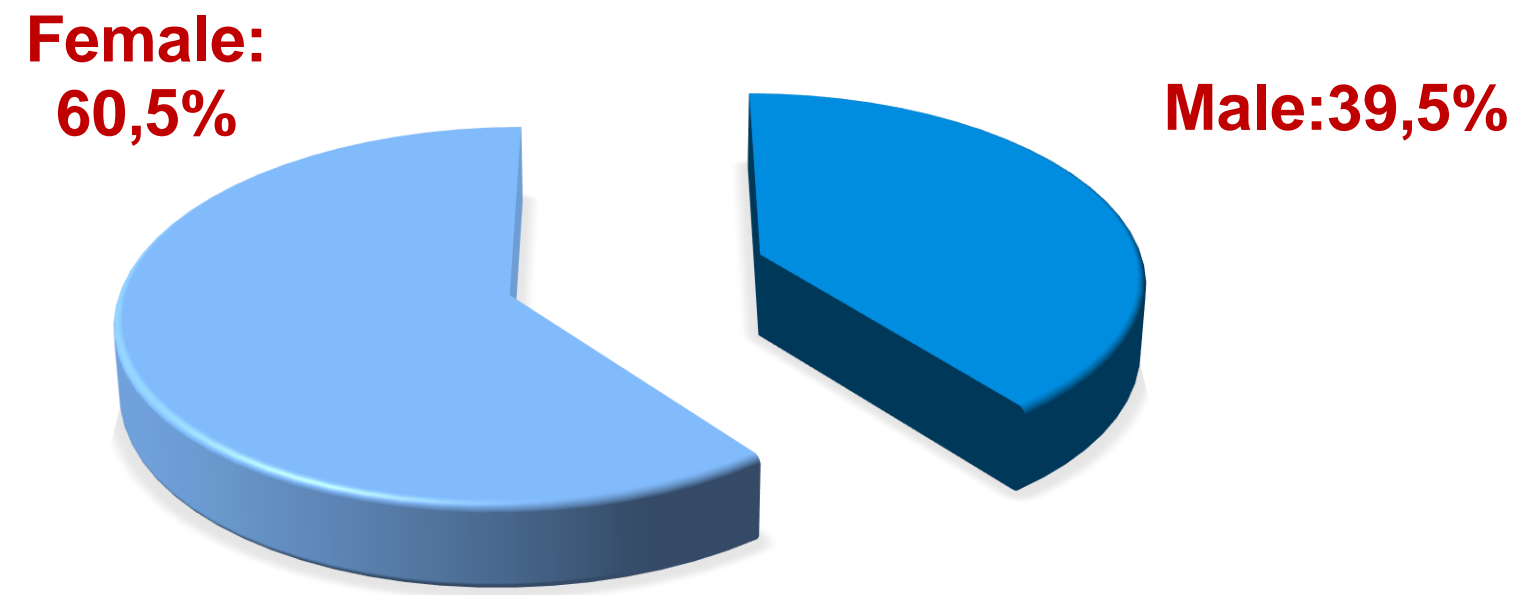
## Résultats

Eighty-six patients underwent surgery, 43 of them received type 1 tympanoplasty using temporalis fascia as the graft material and the other 43 received cartilage. The study population consisted of 34 (39.5%) male patients and 52 (60.5%) female patients, with a sex ratio of 0.65.

The average age of the operated patients was 36.72 years±14.80 years, with extremes of 10 and 71years and a median of38 years.

We found that the success rate was significantly better when the contralateral ear was normal, with a 30% failure rate when the ear was pathological, showing a statistically significant difference(p= 0.0003).

According to some authors, the success of surgery is at risk when the contralateral ear is pathological, especially if it is atelectatic or perforated.



« Distribution of patients by gender »

		Success (%)	Failure (%)	P
Contralateral ear	Normal	45(97.8)	1(2.2)	0,0003
	Pathological	28(70.0)	12(30.0)	

« Success according to the condition of the contralateral ear »

## Conclusion

The pathological condition of the contralateral ear seems to be a predictive factor for the failure of type 1 tympanoplasty.

## References

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