

Learning Objectives: Obliteration of radical cavities in canal-wall down (CWD) operations due to cholesteatoma with autologous cortical bone chips, bone pate and meatally-based musculoperiosteal (Palva) flap technique is safe and considerably stable in terms of cavitation and hearing outcome. In our material, no intracranial complications due to hidden residual cholesteatoma have been observed.

In Helsinki University Hospital we are used to obliterate radical cavities in canal-wall down (CWD) operations due to cholesteatoma with autologous cortical bone chips, bone pate and meatally-based musculoperiosteal (Palva) flap technique. In this study we retrospectively evaluated 70 patients operated in our institution during 1986–1991 with a mean follow-up of 18 years. Outer ear canal configuration was evaluated with a modified Likert scale (1–4) and outer ear canal physical volume assessed by tympanometry. The posterior wall of the ear canal and the attic region were analyzed separately. The posterior wall results were 1.8 (\pm 0.9 SD) in Likert scale and the attic region 1.8 (\pm 0.9 SD) indicating no cavity formation or minor formation of a cavity. The functional result was usually good. The mean volume of the operated ear canal was 1.7 (\pm 0.5 SD) ml. The volume of the contralateral ear canal was 1.2 (\pm 0.3 SD) ml. One tympanic membrane perforation was seen. An aerated tympanum was found in 52 patients and an adhesive tympanum was found in 18 patients. In audiometry a comparison of the current mean ABG to the preoperative mean ABG and to the ABG at one-year postoperatively, 5-years postoperatively or 10-years postoperatively showed no statistical significance. 36% of the patients had an excellent or good air-bone gap closure in the operated ear after follow-up. The need for debridement generally diminished over time and 50% of the patients had no need for debridement of the cavity after 18 years' of follow-up. To date no intracranial complications due to hidden residual cholesteatoma have been observed. In summary, our obliteration method is considerably stable in terms of cavitation and hearing outcome.

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Long-term results of chronic ear surgery (R711)

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Our long-term outcomes of tympanoplasty and mastoidectomy in patients with cholesteatoma and chronic otitis media (COM)

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Learning Objectives: How to report on term results of tympanoplasty and mastoidectomy.

Introduction: (1) Exact etiology of middle ear cholesteatoma remains unknown and its recurrence is unavoidable during the long-term follow up. We showed recurrence rate using Kaplan-Meier analysis because follow-up patients decreased with the time. (2) We analyzed the long-term outcomes of perforated COM using multivariate analysis to examine the prognostic factors and to determine whether mastoidectomy is useful for tympanoplasty in patients with perforated COM.

Subjects: (1) Between 1987 and 2002, 345 patients with cholesteatoma were operated on by the same surgeon. They were 140 attic cholesteatomas (40.6%) and 90 pars tensa cholesteatoma, and 115 other types (33.3%). Canal wall down tympanoplasty (CWDT) was performed in 113 patients (32.8%), canal wall reconstruction (CWR) after CWDT in 70 patients (20.3%) and intact canal wall up tympanoplasty (ICWT) in 162 patients (47.0%). (2) Between 1989 and 2002, 213 patients with perforated COM underwent tympanoplasty with mastoidectomy (34 ears, 16.0%) and without mastoidectomy (179 ears, 84.0%), and were followed up for more than 5 years.

Results: (1) The mean follow-up period was 6.3 years. Using the standard calculation method, the 5-year recurrence rate in patients with CWDT and with ICWT/CWR were 3.5% and 12.1%, respectively. Using Kaplan-Meier analysis, they were 3.9 and 16.7%, respectively. (2) Successful hearing outcomes (A-B gap: 20 dB or smaller) was 174/213 (81.7%). Using multivariate logistic regression analysis, normal ossicular chain was the only factor to long-term successful hearing outcomes. Graft success rate was 204/213 (95.8%). There were no significant predictors of long-term successful graft outcomes.

Conclusion: (1) Because the follow-up rate decreased with year, Kaplan-Meier analysis shows more correct recurrence rate than the standard calculation method. (2) Mastoidectomy was not a significant factor predicting long-term outcomes.

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Long-term results of chronic ear surgery (R711)

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Long-Term Hearing and Functional Outcomes and Complications after Ossiculoplasty

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Learning Objectives: To study intermediate-term and long-term hearing results after ossiculoplasty and long-term goodness-of-fit for the ossiculoplasty outcomes parameter staging (OOPS) index.

Objective: To study intermediate-term and long-term hearing results after ossiculoplasty and long-term goodness-of-fit for the ossiculoplasty outcomes parameter staging (OOPS) index.

Patients: 417 patients (3-88 years of age; 258 adults and 159 children) undergoing ossiculoplasty with tympanoplasty or tympanomastoidectomy using cartilage tympanic membrane grafts, retrograde mastoidectomy with canal wall reconstruction or mastoid obliteration techniques between July 1998 and July 2012. All patients had at least 1 year of clinical follow-up. All patients had a minimum of 1 year of post-operative audiometric data and 185 (44.4%) patients (111 adults and 74 children) had \geq 5 years of post-operative audiometric data.