

**Learning Objectives:** 1-Understand advantages of endoscopic otologic surgery for eliminating residual disease. 2-Understand advantages of endoscopic otologic surgery for re-establishing ventilation. 3-Understand limitation of endoscopic otologic surgery.

**Introduction:** Although it has been 15 years since the introduction of operative endoscopy to ear surgery in the form of exploration of old mastoid cavities<sup>1</sup>, there is presently tremendous variations in thoughts and practice across the globe on the role of the endoscope in cholesteatoma surgery.

**Literature Review:** There are increased numbers of citations on this subject especially in the last 5 years. These reports have focused on four patterns of application of operative endoscopy in ear surgery, the first and the oldest report revolve around exploration of old mastoid cavities using the endoscope with endoscopic removal of recurrent disease.<sup>1</sup> The second is examination of the mastoid cavity through a stab postauricular incision.<sup>2</sup> The third is the use of transcanal endoscopic evaluation and removal of disease from the sinus tympani during traditional combined tympanomastoidectomy.<sup>3-4</sup> The fourth is the use of transcanal endoscopic approach as the primary access to the cholesteatoma within the middle ear and the use of traditional postauricular mastoidectomy only to address the disease within the mastoid cavity proper.<sup>5</sup>

**Best Practice Summary:**

- 1- There is little evidence in the literature, beyond the cohorts reported by the initial authors 16 years ago, to support the use of the endoscope in exploring old cavities or through a stab wound in the postauricular area.
- 2- Transcanal Endoscopic Access to disease within the sinus tympani in combination with traditional combined tympanomastoidectomy should be incorporated into the routine management of cholesteatoma.
- 3- Exclusive transcanal endoscopic approach to the middle ear as the primary surgical method of removal of cholesteatoma has been reported increasingly in the literature, but more data is needed to compare outcome to traditional accepted surgical treatment of cholesteatoma.

doi:10.1017/S0022215116004576

### Updates in the surgical managements for cholesteatoma (N845)

**ID: 845.1**

#### Revision surgery after canal wall down tympanomastoidectomy

Presenting Author: **YOUNG HO Kim**

Young Ho Kim<sup>1</sup>, Minhyung Lee<sup>2</sup>, Seung Hoon Han<sup>2</sup>, Min Hyun Park<sup>2</sup>, Seung-Ha Oh<sup>3</sup>, Jun Ho Lee<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Seoul National University Boramae Medical Center, <sup>2</sup>Seoul National University Boramae Medical Center, <sup>3</sup>Seoul National University College of Medicine

**Learning Objectives:** The aim of this study is to investigate causes and treatment results of revision surgery cases performed after CWD tympanomastoidectomy.

Canal wall down (CWD) tympanomastoidectomy may be an appropriate choice for the successful removal of cholesteatoma in the middle ear, attic, and mastoid cavity. However, it sometimes needs some revision surgeries. The aim of this study is to investigate causes and treatment results of revision surgery cases performed after CWD tympanomastoidectomy. From Jan 2010 to Dec 2015, among 276 patients who underwent CWD tympanomastoidectomy, cases requiring revision surgery were enrolled in this study. Six cases of staged operations and 18 patients who were not followed up more than 6 months were excluded in this analysis. Using medical records, demographics of subjects, causes of revision surgery, operation name, and postoperative results were investigated retrospectively. Patients were divided into 2 groups according to whether they had got an intact canal wall mastoidectomy as the initial surgery. Among 252 patients, 18 (7.1%) needed revision surgeries due to postoperative problems excluding staged operations and minor procedures. Male to female ratio was 6:12 and left to right ratio 10:8. Residual cholesteatoma was found in 3 cases (1.2%) and they were removed in sinus tympani (2 cases) and malleus handle (1 case) successfully. There was no more cholesteatoma recurrence after revision surgery. Tympanoplasty or myringoplasty was performed in 15 cases (6.0%) and the perforation of tympanic membrane was healed in all cases. Revision ossiculoplasty due to prosthesis extrusion was done in 1 case (0.4%). Final postoperative outcomes showed no statistical significance between two groups ( $p > 0.05$ ). Revision surgeries after CWD tympanomastoidectomy showed a low incidence and good postoperative outcomes. However, regular and careful examinations after initial surgery should be emphasized to avoid revision surgery.

doi:10.1017/S0022215116004588

### Updates in the surgical managements for cholesteatoma (N845)

**ID: 845.2**

#### Subtotal petrosectomy: Long term surgical results in managing chronic ear disease

Presenting Author: **Shi Nae Park**

Shi Nae Park

Seoul St. Mary's Hospital The Catholic University of Korea, College of Medicine

**Learning Objectives:**

**Objectives:** To investigate the long term surgical results of subtotal petrosectomy, a retrospective study of the patients with chronic otitis media who underwent subtotal petrosectomy with or without cochlear implantation was performed.

**Subjects & Methods:** Twenty nine patients (14 men and 15 women, mean age 61.5 years, SD 8.7 year) who received subtotal petrosectomy by one surgeon between April 2004 and December 2015 were included in this study. Ten patients underwent simultaneous or sequential cochlear implantation for the hearing rehabilitation depending on the active