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An analysis of Staging-based Surgical Results in primary acquired cholesteatoma

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Learning Objectives: JOS staging system is efficient for understanding the pathogenesis of cholesteatoma. In general, regular follow-up is required for at least 10 years post-operatively to identify the formation of cholesteatoma recurrence.

Introduction: Japan Otological Society (JOS) proposed the original staging system for the intra-operative extension of cholesteatoma around the tympano-mastoid cavity at this meeting. In the present study, first we defined the types of cholesteatoma as follows: pars flaccida, pars tensa, congenital and secondary. Using JOS staging system, then we reviewed our cases with primary acquired cholesteatoma recently experienced in Nara Medical University Hospital.

Patients and methods: A prospective study of patients with primary acquired cholesteatoma was conducted from January 2011 to September 2014. One hundred and two cases were enrolled and followed-up for a median period of 30 months (range: 12–67 months). We examined the relationship between extension of cholesteatoma according to JOS staging system and surgical results of hearing outcomes and recurrence rates.

Results and conclusion: Hearing improvement in all the subjects with pars flaccida cholesteatoma was 60.6 % (n = 71) and that with pars tensa 44.4% (n = 9). Two cases of recurrence were seen in pars flaccida and also two in unclassifiable cases (range: 18–42 months).

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Effect of Speaking Rate on Recognition of Natural fast Speech by Cochlear Implant Users

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Learning Objectives:

Objective: The advanced technology in cochlear implantation has contributed on improving hearing performance in profound hearing loss patients. However, most CI users (CIs) have difficulties in understanding fast speech. It is thought that the difficulties may be associated to either temporal and/or spectral resolution for CI users (CIs), but uncertainty still remains. In this study, we investigated the differences in sentence recognition between natural fast speech for CIs and normal hearing subjects (NHs). In addition, whether context affects the performance at various speed of speech.

Methods: Our subjects comprised 14 CI subjects and 6 age-matched NHs served as control. As for the experimental stimuli, sentence test materials were natural fast speech to ration of normal (350–400 characters /1minute) and two fast speaking rate (525–600 characters /1minute, 700–800 characters /1minute) with two different types of speech materials, contextual and non-contextual. Furthermore determined the relation with the individual factors such as temporal resolution, syllable intelligibility, age and so on. Natural fast speech was produced by one female talker.

Results and Discussion: Results showed that contextual and non-contextual speech perception scores for both CIs and NHs were declined in accordance with speech rate increased, and this tendency was more significant in CIs than those for the NHs. The differences in sentence recognition between CI individuals were not significant. We have not identified significant correlation between temporal resolution, syllable intelligibility and age.

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Two cases of malleus ankylosis

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Learning Objectives: We reveal the appropriate surgical approach for a malleus ankylosis.

Introduction: The malleus ankylosis is known as a cause of congenital hearing loss. The limitation of the motion of malleus is due to the attachment of the head of malleus to the wall of epitympanum. In this reported, we presented two cases of malleus ankylosis who underwent the tympanoplasty.

Case1: The case was 18-year-old male. He noticed left hearing loss at the age of 4. He had been referred to our department for hearing examinations at the age of