



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية  
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# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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# بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

# بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

**MULTIFREQUENCY TYMPANOMETRY  
AFTER MYRINGOPLASTY WITH INTACT  
MOBILE OSSICULAR CHAIN**

97.08

*Thesis*

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*By*

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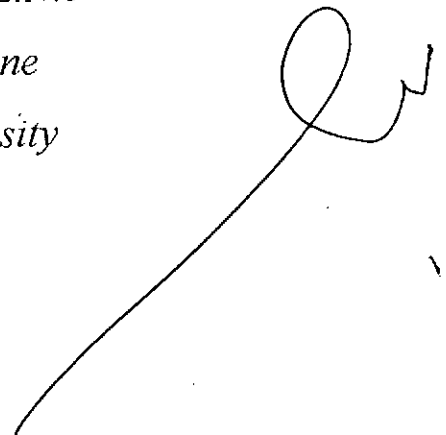


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# CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. Aim of the work	25
3. Material	26
4. Methods	27
5. Results	39
6. Discussion	75
7. Summary	86
8. Conclusion	89
9. References	91

Protocol

Arabic summary

# LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1.	Age distribution.	40
2.	Sex distribution.	40
3.	Duration of inactivity (dryness of inactivity).	40
4.	Displays the average air conduction threshold across frequencies 0.25-8 kHz according to site of perforation.	42
5.	Display the pre-operative and postoperative air conduction thresholds in dB (Mean, SD and range).	46
6.	The distribution of the surgical techniques and the perforation site.	47
7.	Illustrates the relationship between post-operative average air-bone gap and techniques of surgery.	49
8.	Displays techniques of surgery according to postoperative tympanograms.	51
9.	Relationship between post-operative average air-bone gap at (500, 1000, 2000 Hz) and period of follow up.	53
10.	Displays pre-operative and post-operative average air-bone gap at different frequencies in central perforations according to its site.	56
11.	Displays postoperative types of tympanograms at third and sixth month.	57
12.	Postoperative tympanogram shown for different perforation site.	59

Table	Title	Page
13.	Displays the relationship between post-operative average air- bone gap and post-operative tympanogram (3 months and 6 months post operative).	62
14.	Relationship between resonance frequency (RF) and period of follow up.	65
15.	Displays pre-operative average air-bone gap versus postoperative resonance frequency (Z- value) six months postoperative.	67
16.	Displays the relationship between post-operative tympanogram & resonance frequency (6 months post operative)	70

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABG	Air-bone gap
AC	Air conduction
B	Frequency at which the sound pressure curve showed the minimum value.
BC	Bone conduction
ET	Eustachian tube
ME	Middle ear
P	The frequency at which the phase curve showed the maximum value
$P_{\min}$	The minimum value in the sound pressure curve
PTA	Pure tone audiometry
RF	Resonance frequency
Z	The frequency at which the sound pressure curve crossed the 0-10 dB line
$\theta_{\max}$	The maximum value of the phase curve.

# **INTRODUCTION**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Rationale**

By definition myringoplasty deals with repair of a tympanic membrane perforation only. The magnitude of the air-bone gap usually reflects the amount of sound transmission loss across the perforated tympanic membrane and the middle ear ossicular chain.

Post-operative assessment of middle ear transmission includes measurements of AC, BC thresholds and evaluation of middle ear pressure and compliance. After successful myringoplasty and in spite of a complete closure of the air-bone gap there may be still a non-compliant middle ear system as measured by single frequency tympanometry.

In order to overcome the limitations of single frequency admittance measurement, use of multifrequency tympanometry shows the middle ear resonance, stiffness and mass acoustic transmission. Combination of all three measurements AC, BC thresholds, mono and multifrequency tympanometry is expected to reveal the acoustical transmission through the grafted tympanic membrane.

## Review of literature

The tympanic membrane is an inverted cone with curved sides. Based upon the mechanical principles of curved membranes, Helmholtz postulated that the tympanic membrane should transform relatively large displacements of the low force, occurring on both sides about midway between the manubrium and the clamped rim, into smaller displacements of larger force at the manubrium.<sup>(1, 2, 3)</sup> (Figure 1).

The study of the dynamics of the human tympanic membrane is important for better understanding the hearing mechanism of the normal and reconstructed middle ear. The methods reported to measure these vibrations includes capacitive probe, holography, laser interferometer, and a Mossbauer techniques. However, some of these methods are so sophisticated and others are so invasive, that their use is not widespread.<sup>(2-6)</sup>

The mode of vibration of the tympanic membrane was first measured by Von Bekesy in 1941. Measuring the vibration amplitude for 2 kHz - point by point- by using a capacitive probe, Bekesy concluded that the tympanic membrane vibrated like a stiff plate hinged superiorly around the ossicular axis of rotation. Kirikae using a microscope and photography found that at 0.1-0.8 kHz the vibration of the TM was greatest and symmetrical in a circular intermediate area surrounding the central zone of the TM.<sup>(1, 7-10)</sup>