INTRODUCTION

Tympanometry plays a fundamental role in the identification, treatment and follow-up of different pathologies in the middle ear.

In differential diagnosis of otosclerosis and adhesive processes in sound-conductive hearing loss concluded that a more or less normal impedance pattern, since other pathologies of the middle ear also give normal pressures, we hold that the final diagnosis should involve other diagnostic methods, such as intraoperative and microscope examinations.

Generally, a lower height and greater width of the tympanogram indicates a greater possibility of an associated middle-ear effusion; the probability was also greater when the peak pressure was negative rather than positive. It's necessary to compare of tympanometry findings with otoscopy diagnosis and microscope.

RESULTS

The type B curve was most frequent curve in chronic non-suppurative otitis media (seen 97 patients, or 25.9% of the cases), chronic suppurative otitis media (45, or 45.4%), chronic mastoiditis (70, or 42.6%), cholesteatoma (18, or 1.3%) and chronic Eustachian tube dysfunction (101, or 99.9%). Type Ad was most frequent in facial paralysis (3 patients, or 3%). Type C was most frequent in atresia of the external ear canal (2 patients).

No tympanometric result was obtained in artesia of the external ear canal (2 patients). Negative pressure was dominant in chronic suppurative otitis media (97 patients, or 22.9% of the cases), chronic serous otitis media (99, or 100%), chronic mastoiditis (70 or 42.7%), cholesteatoma (18, or 19.3%), chronic Eustachian tube dysfunction (112, or 100%) and acute otitis media (77, or 100%).

METHODS

Between 2010 and September 2015, from 25498 patients we have treated 1184 patients with middle ear pathology underwent tympanometry at the ENT cabinet Occupational Health Institute, Kosovo, using an MT 10 Impedance/Audiometer.

The diagnosis was compared to the otomicroscope, tonal audiology in Ent Cabinet -Occupational Health Institute, and intraoperative results in ENT/Head and Neck Surgery Department of the University Clinical Centre, Prishtina.