

# THE RESULTS OF RECONSTRUCTIVE OPERATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PURULENT OTITIS MEDIA

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**Introduction** in the structure of ENT diseases 44-50% are diseases of middle ear.

A special place is occupied by chronic purulent otitis media. Most people suffering from this disease are working-age population.

**Purpose** to improve the morphological and functional outcomes in the postoperative period in patients with chronic purulent otitis media.

**Materials and methods** 64 patients (41 women and 23 men) were examined on the basis of purulent ENT department for children (and adults) of Grodno Regional Hospital during the period from 2010 to 2016. The data of MSCT temporal bones of 26 patients were studied. Mean age was  $32.1 \pm 3.2$ . 45 patients had chronic epitympano-antral otitis and 19 patients had tubotympanic otitis.

**Results.** All patients have undergone the reconstructive operation on the middle ear. According to MSCT 20 patients had the diagnosis of cholesteatoma and during the operation it was confirmed in 18 patients. Evaluation of morphological and functional state in the postoperative period after 1 month showed that 56 patients obtained good results and 8 patients had satisfactory results. After 6 months we conducted out a repeat examination and it showed that 62 patients had good results, 1 patient had negative result, 2 patient had satisfactory result.

**Conclusion.** 1) The method of reconstruction new tympanic cavity's walls with using cartilage plate and bone chips allows to get good morphological and functional results. 2) The use of MSCT on presurgical stage allows to plan surgical intervention.

## THE TECHNIQUE RECONSTRUCTION OF NEW TYMPANIC CAVITY

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**Introduction** according to statistical data the amount of patients with chronic purulent otitis media (CPOM) doesn't decrease. The problem of reconstruction of new tympanic cavity's walls hasn't been solved yet and it continues to be discussed among the surgeons in the field of otorhinolaryngology.

**The purpose** of our investigation is to improve the way of reconstruction of newtympanic cavity's walls.

**Materials and methods** 34 patients were examined (24 women and 10 men) with the diagnosis of chronic purulent otitis media (tubotympanic otitis – 8 persons, epitympano-antral otitis – 26 persons). The age of patients is from 9 till 51 years. During the operation we performed the restoration of newtympanic cavity's walls to all patients using our method of treatment.

**Results.** It was established that the patients had disturbance of ventilating function of auditory tube that had various degree (1-3), audibility reduction of whispered speech, changes at carrying camertonal tests, presence of bony-air interval at audiogram. Reconstructive functional operation on a middle ear was made to all patients. During the operation the lateral wall of attic was removed at the stage of sanitation for the purpose of tympanic cavity's inspection. At the final stage of operation we offered and used cartilaginous plate with notches and bone chips for reconstruction of newtympanic cavity's walls.

In 2 months after operation we repeatedly performed audiometry, tympanometry and otomicroscop to all patients. We got the following results: newtympanic rag of grey-pink color, equal, whole; retraction in the area of attic and back wall of external acoustic meatus was absent, pathological separated was absent in external acoustic meatus, reduction of bony-air interval is marked on 10-15 dB at pure tone audiometry; at tympanogram is type B. A good morfo-functional result is received in all patients.

**Conclusion.** The improved way of reconstruction of the lateral wall of attic with use of cartilaginous plate and bone chips allows to receive a good morfo-functional result and to prevent occurrence of retractions of newtympanic rag.

## EVALUATING CRITERIA FOR IMPAIRED VOICE FUNCTION FOR PATIENTS WITH POSTOPERATIVE LARYNGEAL PARESIS

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**Introduction.** The main clinical symptom of unilateral laryngeal paresis is impaired vocal function.

**Research objectives.** Devise evaluating criteria for voice function disorders for patients with postoperative laryngeal paresis by using the acoustic voice analysis program.

**Materials and methods.** Analyzed: 51 voices from patients with postoperative laryngeal paresis, 50 voices from patients with secondary dysphonia as a result of