

이소골 성형술의 치료성적 및 청력개선에 미치는 영향 인자

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Hearing Result and Its Affecting Factors of Ossiculoplasty

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-ABSTRACT-

Background and Objectives : Hearing gain is basically the final purpose in the middle ear surgery. Ossiculoplasty is the surgical method that reconstructs the ossicular chain to get hearing gain, but the result of ossiculoplasty can be different according to the various factors such as eustachian tube function, ossiculoplastic materials, and surgeon's technique. The purpose of this study is to evaluate hearing results of ossicular chain reconstruction and to analyze its affecting factors. **Materials and Method** : Five hundred and thirty five cases of ossiculoplasty done at the Department of Otolaryngology in Ajou University Hospital from June 1994 to December 2000 were included in this retrospective study and we reviewed the formulated operation note and OPD chart including pre- and post-operative audiogram. We analyzed the results of hearing gain according to patient, disease, and operation factors. A successful hearing gain was defined as a post-operative air-bone gap of ≤ 20 dB, and we classified ossiculoplasty by using that of Japan Otology Society (2000). **Results** : Overall successful hearing gain in our series was noted in 40.9%. Young patients had more successful result than old patients. Patients with chronic otitis media had poorer result than patients with other diseases. Of course, patients with patent E-tube had better hearing result than patients with non-patent E-tube. Patients without mastoidectomy had better hearing result than patients with mastoidectomy. In cases with mastoidectomy, patients with intact canal wall mastoidectomy had better hearing result than patient with open cavity mastoidectomy. Patients with stapes suprastructure had better hearing result than patient without stapes suprastructure. Also, hearing result of ossiculoplasty was slightly different according to its materials. Senior surgeons had better hearing result than junior surgeon. **Conclusion** : We could confirm that successful hearing gain of ossiculoplasty was affected by the E-tube orifice status, surgeon's technique, and existence of stapes suprastructure and mastoidectomy. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2003;14:105-112)

KEY WORDS : Ossicular replacement · Tympanoplasty · Classification.

서 론

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2000 가 (Fig. 1), chi - square test .

결 과

환자 요소(Patient factors)

535

가 20 dB 219 (40.9%)

305 120 (39.3%)

230 99 (41.4%) ,

266 106 (39.8%)

269 113 (42.0%) (p>0.05).

15

55 33 (60.4%)

16 480 186 (38.8%) 15 (p<0.05)(Table 1).

대상 및 방법

1994 6 2000 12 6

554 가 535

34 4

65 , 10.4 (

1.33 : 1 . 3 , 52)

AAO (500

Hz, 1000 Hz, 2000 Hz, 3000 Hz)

가 20 dB

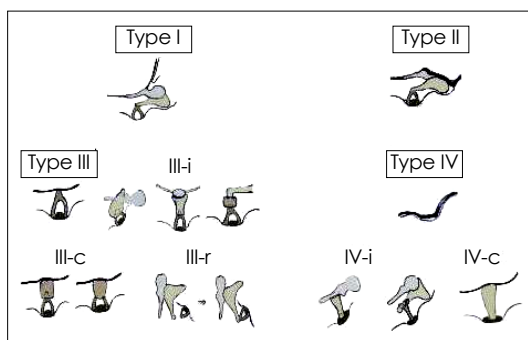


Fig. 1. Classification of ossicular reconstruction by japan otology society (2000). Type I means an intact ossicular chain. Type II means an ossicular chain composed of drum, incus, and stapes. Type III is composed of III (drum to stapes), III-i (interposition between malleus/incus and stapes), III-c (collumella between drum and stapes), and III-r (reposition of incus). Type IV is composed of IV (drum on footplate), IV-i (interposition between malleus/incus and footplate), and IV-c (collumella between drum and footplate).

Table 1. Patient factors : Hearing results according to gender, site, age (postoperative air-bone gap 20dB)

	Gender		Site		Age		Total
	Male	Female	Left	Right	15	16	
Number	120/305	99/230	106/266	113/269	33/55	186/480	219/535
(%)	(39.3)	(41.4)	(39.8)	(42.0)	(60.4)	(38.8)	(40.9)
p-value	(p>0.05)		(p>0.05)		(p<0.05)		

질병 요소(Disease factors)

가 469 179 (38.1%)
 , 가 162 (36.6%)
 , 가 78 47 (60.3%)
 , 76 40 (52.6%)
 , 가 (Table 3).
 (p<0.05)(Table 2).
 , 273 110 (41.8%) 가
 , 196 69 (35.2%) 가
 , (p>0.05).
 가

가 134 65 (48.5%) ,
 가 48 16 (33.3%)
 , 가 20 dB
 가 430 가
 194 (45.1%) , 가 105 가 (p<0.05).
 25 (23.8%) , 가 14 , stapedotomy
 가 Fisch type prosthesis 9 , Cause
 (Table 2). 가 prosthesis 1 , stapedectomy
 , , , ,
 가

수술적 요소(Operation factors)

가 100
 가
 (1 : 222 87 (39.1%), 2 : 138
 69 (50.0%), 3 : 147 59 (40.1%),
 100 가 28
 4 (14.3%)

:

(p<0.05)(Table 3).

443

(Table 3).

가

가

(p<0.05).

가

가

(p<0.05).

14 , stapedotomy

9 , Cause

1 , stapedectomy

Table 2. Disease factor : Hearing results according to diagnosis & E-tube orifice status (postoperative air-bone gap > 20 dB)

Variable	Status	Number (%)	p-value
Diagnosis	COM (Cholesteatoma)	110/273 (41.8)	
	COM (Non-cholesteatoma)	69/196 (35.2)	
	Others	40/ 76 (52.6)	(p<0.05)
E-tube status	Patent	194/430 (45.1)	
	Non-patent	25/105 (23.8)	
	Granulation	17/ 60 (28.3)	
	Edematous	7/ 26 (26.9)	
	Bony exostosis	0/ 6 (0.0)	
	Mucosal fold	0/ 3 (0.0)	
	Others	1/ 10 (10.0)	(p<0.05)
Total		219/535 (40.9)	

COM : Chronic otitis media, E-tube : Eustachian tube

Table 3. Operation factor : Hearing results of opera-tors & surgical technique (postoperative air-bone gap 20 dB)

Variable	Status	Number (%)	p-value
Operators	Faculty (operator 1)	87/222 (39.1)	(p<0.05)
	Faculty (operator 2)	69/138 (50.0)	
	Faculty (operator 3)	59/147 (40.1)	
	Fellow	4/ 28 (14.3)	
Surgical technique	Canal wall up (one stage)	65/134 (48.5)	(p<0.05)
	Canal wall up (staged)	16/ 48 (33.3)	
	Canal wall down (one stage)	71/232 (30.6)	
	Canal wall down (staged)	10/ 29 (34.5)	
	Ossiculoplasty only	47/ 78 (60.3)	
	Stapes Op (Stapedotomy)	8/ 10 (78.6)	
	Fisch	7/ 9 (77.8)	
	Causse	1/ 1 (100)	
	Stapes Op (Stapedectomy)	1/ 1 (100)	
Stapes Op (Mobilization)	1/ 3 (33.3)		

Stapes Op : Stapes operation

1 , mobilization 3
 Fisch method 2 mobilization
 2
 (Table 3).
 71.4% .
 11 9 (81.8%), 16 12 (75.0%),
 26 20 (60.3%), 25
 8 (32.0%) (Table 4),
 가 (p>0.05).
 2000
 (Table 5), 1 2
 3 4 , 가 3
 364 162 (44.5%)
 , 가 4
 157 47 (29.9%) 3
 가 가 (p<
 0.05). 3

Table 4. Operation factor : Hearing results of ossiculoplasty only (postoperative air-bone gap 20 dB)

Diagnosis	Number(%)
Chronic otitis media	8/25 (32.0)
Congenital cholesteatoma	9/11 (81.8)
Trauma	12/16 (75.0)
Congenital anomaly	20/26 (60.3)
Total	47/78 (60.3)

p>0.05

Table 5. Operation factor : Hearing results according to classification of ossicular reconstruction by japan otology society (postoperative air-bone gap 20 dB)

Type	Ossicle	Cartilage	PORP	TORP	MS
III					
III-c	11/28 (39.3)	34/127 (26.8)	82/153 (52.9)		
III-i	11/18 (61.6)	2/3 (66.7)	6/8 (75.0)		16/26 (61.5)
III-r	1/1 (100)				
IV					
IV-c	2/15 (13.3)	1/12 (8.3)		41/121 (33.9)	
IV-i	0/2 (0)	0/1 (0)		3/6 (50.0)	

PORP : Partial ossicular replacement prosthesis,
 TORP : Total ossicular replacement prosthesis,
 MS : Malleus strut

Table 6. Operation factor : Hearing results according to reconstructed materials through classification of ossicular reconstruction by J.O.S. (post-operative airborne gap \geq 20 dB)

Classification		Number (%)
Type III		162/364 (44.5)
III-c (columella)	126/308 (40.9)	
III-i (interposition)	35/ 55 (63.6)	
III-r (reposition)	1/ 1 (100)	
Type IV		47/157 (29.9)
IV-c (columella)	44/148 (29.7)	
IV-i (interposition)	3/ 9 (33.3)	

($p < 0.05$)

Table 7. Extrusion rate of ossicular reconstructed materials

Variable	Status	Number (%)	p-value
Surgical technique	Canal wall up	7/172 (4.1)	$p > 0.05$
	Canal down	10/253 (4.0)	
	Ossiculoplasty only	4/107 (3.7)	
Materials	PORP	9/166 (5.4)	$p > 0.05$
	TORP	6/130 (4.6)	
	Malleus strut	2/ 32 (6.3)	
	Ossicle	1/ 64 (1.6)	
	Cartilage	2/150 (1.3)	
	Stapes prosthesis	1/ 12 (8.3)	
Total		21/554 (3.8)	

PORP(Polycel) 재사용 시, interposition columerization 재사용 시, (Table 6). TORP 재사용 시, interposition columerization (p>0.05)(Table 6).

고 찰

본 연구는 중이염 후 재수술 시 ossicular reconstruction 방법의 차이점에 따라 post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향을 알아보는 데 목적이 있다. 본 연구의 결과는 다음과 같다.

첫째, Type III ossicular reconstruction 방법의 차이점에 따라 post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향을 알아본 결과, Type III-c (columella) 재사용 시, post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향은 Type III-i (interposition) 재사용 시에 비해 40.9% (1-5) 정도 더 높았다. 이는 Type III-c (columella) 재사용 시, post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향이 Type III-i (interposition) 재사용 시에 비해 40.9% (1) 정도 더 높았음을 의미한다. 이는 Daniels (6)의 연구 결과와 일치한다. 이는 Type III-c (columella) 재사용 시, post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향이 Type III-i (interposition) 재사용 시에 비해 40.9% (1) 정도 더 높았음을 의미한다. 이는 Daniels (6)의 연구 결과와 일치한다.

둘째, Type IV ossicular reconstruction 방법의 차이점에 따라 post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향을 알아본 결과, Type IV-c (columella) 재사용 시, post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향은 Type IV-i (interposition) 재사용 시에 비해 29.7% (3) 정도 더 높았다. 이는 Type IV-c (columella) 재사용 시, post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향이 Type IV-i (interposition) 재사용 시에 비해 29.7% (3) 정도 더 높았음을 의미한다. 이는 Albu (3)의 연구 결과와 일치한다. 이는 Type IV-c (columella) 재사용 시, post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향이 Type IV-i (interposition) 재사용 시에 비해 29.7% (3) 정도 더 높았음을 의미한다. 이는 Albu (3)의 연구 결과와 일치한다.

셋째, Surgical technique의 차이점에 따라 post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향을 알아본 결과, Ossiculoplasty only 재사용 시, post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향은 Canal wall up 재사용 시에 비해 3.7% (1) 정도 더 낮았다. 이는 Ossiculoplasty only 재사용 시, post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향이 Canal wall up 재사용 시에 비해 3.7% (1) 정도 더 낮았음을 의미한다. 이는 Daniels (6)의 연구 결과와 일치한다. 이는 Ossiculoplasty only 재사용 시, post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향이 Canal wall up 재사용 시에 비해 3.7% (1) 정도 더 낮았음을 의미한다. 이는 Daniels (6)의 연구 결과와 일치한다.

넷째, Materials의 차이점에 따라 post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향을 알아본 결과, TORP 재사용 시, post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향은 PORP 재사용 시에 비해 4.6% (1) 정도 더 낮았다. 이는 TORP 재사용 시, post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향이 PORP 재사용 시에 비해 4.6% (1) 정도 더 낮았음을 의미한다. 이는 Daniels (6)의 연구 결과와 일치한다. 이는 TORP 재사용 시, post-operative hearing results에 미치는 영향이 PORP 재사용 시에 비해 4.6% (1) 정도 더 낮았음을 의미한다. 이는 Daniels (6)의 연구 결과와 일치한다.

가 1950 Wullstein¹²⁾ Polavit
 Valsalva , Toynebee , Politzer
 , , , 133Xe - scin-
 tigraphy, , , 7-9) 가 Wullstein¹³⁾ Austin¹⁴⁾
 , , , columerization, interposition, repos-
 tion , Kley¹⁵⁾
 가 (2000)
 가 3
 가 4
 가 4) , 4 가 ,
 가 4)8) 3 4
 가 (Polycel)
 가 , 16) 17)
 가 가
 (staged 가 가
 operation) 1957 Rambo¹⁰⁾가 4)18)
 , 6 2 19)
 Goldenberg¹¹⁾ 1)
 4) , , , , ,
 가 14 10 21 (3.8%)
 (extrusion) ,
 가 172 7 (4.1%),
 , 가 253 10 (4.0%),
 , 107 4 (3.7%)
 (Table 7).
 가

Malleus strut
 가 TORP, PORP,
 가
 11.0%
 0.89%
 5)6)
 1)4)11)

중심 단어 :

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fibrin glue
 (binaural hearing)
 30 dB
 dB
 가
 가
 가
 가 15 dB
 가 15 dB
 30 dB
 가
 가
 20)
 1)
 1)
 6

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