

### Types of Otitis Media

There are many types of otitis media, but there are some that are more common than others, they are:

- Acute Otitis Media- this type is found most often within the ages of 6-24 months old.
- Otitis Media with Effusion- this is the build up of fluid in the middle ear without signs or symptoms.
- Chronic Serous Otitis Media- there is a persistent buildup of fluid in the middle ear. This type can be long term or short term. This type is caused by some type of blockage to the eustachian tube.
- Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media- this is a recurring infection that results in a perforated tympanic membrane. The tears can be caused by recurrent, surgically placed tubes, or after an episode of acute otitis media. The larger the tear, the more likely this will happen.

### Signs & Symptoms

The signs and symptoms depend on which type of otitis media is present. The diagnosis relies on an accurate analysis of the symptoms.

- Acute Otitis Media- rapid onset of the following symptoms: fever, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, pulling of the ears, drainage, pain.
- Otitis Media with Effusion- this lacks signs and symptoms, but once identified a conductive hearing loss is present, which causes complications in speech, language, and cognition development.
- Chronic Serous Otitis Media- often associated with hearing impairment and pain. May persist for years until identified which makes the person more susceptible to recurrent acute infections.
- Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media- has to be a perforation. There will be a significant history of otitis media, drainage, and hearing loss, but no pain.

**Background on Otitis Media**  
 Otitis media is an inflammation of the middle ear cavity. It is most common in young children and 90% of them will experience otitis media before age two. There are three main types of otitis media: acute, with effusion, and chronic. Each type has its own set of symptoms and treatments.

### Treatment



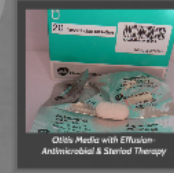
Acute Otitis Media- Antibiotics



Chronic Serous Otitis Media- Antihistamine, Decongestants, and Nasal Sprays



Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media- Topical Therapy



Otitis Media with Effusion- Antimicrobial & Steroid Therapy

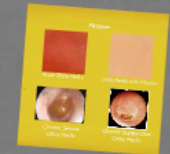
### Definition & Etiology

- also- Ear Infections
- Inflammation of the middle ear cavity due to fluid buildup most common in children because of their anatomical layout
- also caused by genetic, infectious, and environmental factors



- ### Five Main Aspects
1. Otitis media is the inflammation of the middle ear cavity due to fluid buildup.
  2. It is most common in young children and 90% of them will experience otitis media before age two.
  3. All four types of Otitis Media that were discussed can be treated by means of medicine or surgery.
  4. Otitis Media is diagnosed through otoscopic inspection and tympanometry.
  5. There are strategies to help prevent otitis media.

**Prevention Strategies**  
 There are several strategies to help prevent otitis media. These include breastfeeding, avoiding secondhand smoke, and ensuring proper hygiene. Additionally, keeping children's ears clean and dry is important.



**Diagnosis**  
 Otitis media is typically diagnosed through a physical examination of the ear. A doctor will use an otoscope to look into the ear canal and check the eardrum. Tympanometry is also used to measure the pressure in the middle ear.

# Otitis Media

By: Ashley Westbrook and Whitney Hill

### Types of Otitis Media

There are many types of otitis media, but there are some that are more common than others, they are:

- Acute Otitis Media- this type is found most often within the ages of 6-24 months old.
- Otitis Media with Effusion- this is the build up of fluid in the middle ear without signs or symptoms.
- Chronic Serous Otitis Media- there is a persistent buildup of fluid in the middle ear. This type can be long term or short term. This type is caused by some type of blockage to the eustachian tube.
- Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media- this is a recurring infection that results in a perforated tympanic membrane. The tears can be caused by recurrent, surgically placed tubes, or after an episode of acute otitis media. The larger the tear, the more likely this will happen.

### Signs & Symptoms

The signs and symptoms depend on which type of otitis media is present. The diagnosis relies on an accurate analysis of the symptoms.

- Acute Otitis Media- rapid onset of the following symptoms: fever, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, pulling of the ears, drainage, pain.
- Otitis Media with Effusion- this lacks signs and symptoms, but once identified a conductive hearing loss is present, which causes complications in speech, language, and cognition development.
- Chronic Serous Otitis Media- often associated with hearing impairment and pain. May persist for years until identified which makes the person more susceptible to recurrent acute infections.
- Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media- has to be a perforation. There will be a significant history of otitis media, drainage, and hearing loss, but no pain.

**Background on Otitis Media**  
 Otitis media is an inflammation of the middle ear cavity. It is most common in young children and 90% of them will experience otitis media before age two. There are three main types of otitis media: acute otitis media, otitis media with effusion, and chronic suppurative otitis media. Each type has its own set of symptoms and treatments.

### Treatment



Acute Otitis Media- Antibiotics



Chronic Serous Otitis Media- Antihistamine, Decongestants, and Nasal Sprays



Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media- Topical Therapy



Otitis Media with Effusion- Antimicrobial & Steroid Therapy

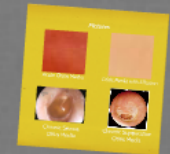
### Definition & Etiology

- also- Ear Infections
- Inflammation of the middle ear cavity due to fluid buildup most common in children because of their anatomical layout
- also caused by genetic, infectious, and environmental factors



- ### Five Main Aspects
1. Otitis media is the inflammation of the middle ear cavity due to fluid buildup.
  2. It is most common in young children and 90% of them will experience otitis media before age two.
  3. All four types of Otitis Media that were discussed can be treated by means of medicine or surgery.
  4. Otitis Media is diagnosed through otoscopic inspection and tympanometry.
  5. There are strategies to help prevent otitis media.

**Prevention Strategies**  
 There are several strategies to help prevent otitis media. These include: breastfeeding, avoiding secondhand smoke, avoiding contact with sick people, and using a pacifier. Additionally, there are vaccines available to help prevent certain types of otitis media.



**Diagnosis**  
 Otitis media is diagnosed through otoscopic inspection and tympanometry.

# Otitis Media

By: Ashley Westbrook and Whitney Hill

## *Definition & Etiology*

- aka- Ear Infections
- inflammation of the middle ear cavity due to fluid buildup
- most common in children because of their anatomical layout
- also caused by genetic, infectious, and environmental factors





## *Prevalence of Otitis Media*

- OM is the 2nd most common disease in childhood, the first is URI
- Accounts for 16 million Doctor visits each year
- 90% of children will have OM by age 2
- One-third of children experience 6 or more episodes by age 7



## Types of Otitis Media

There are many types of otitis media, but there are some that are more common than others, they are:

- Acute Otitis Media- this type is found most often within the ages of 6-24 months old.
- Otitis Media with Effusion- this is the build up of fluid in the middle ear without signs or symptoms
- Chronic Serous Otitis Media- there is a persistent buildup of fluid in the middle ear. This type can be long term or short term. This type is caused by some type of blockage to the eustachian tube
- Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media- this is a reoccurring infection that results in a perforated tympanic membrane. The tears can be caused by trauma, surgically placed tubes, or after an episode of acute otitis media. The larger the tear, the more likely this will happen.

## Signs & Symptoms

The signs and symptoms depend on which type of otitis media is present. The diagnosis relies on an accurate analysis of the symptoms.

- Acute Otitis Media- rapid onset of the following symptoms: fever, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, pulling of the ears, drainage, pain.
- Otitis Media with Effusion- this lacks signs and symptoms, but once identified a conductive hearing loss is present, which causes complications in speech, language, and cognition development.
- Chronic Serous Otitis Media- often associated with hearing impairment and pain. May persist for years until identified which makes the person more susceptible to recurrent acute infections
- Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media- has to be a perforation. There will be a significant history of otitis media, drainage, and hearing loss, but no pain

## *Types of Otitis Media*

There are many types of otitis media, but there are some that are more common than others, they are:

- Acute Otitis Media- this type is found most often within the ages of 6-24 months old.
- Otitis Media with Effusion- this is the build up of fluid in the middle ear without signs or symptoms
- Chronic Serous Otitis Media- there is a persistent buildup of fluid in the middle ear. This type can be long term or short term. This type is caused by some type of blockage to the eustachian tube
- Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media- this is a reoccurring infection that results in a perforated tympanic membrane. The tears can be caused by trauma, surgically placed tubes, or after an episode of acute otitis media. The larger the tear, the more likely this will happen.



T  
o  
ac

•

R

• O  
sy  
he  
con  
dev

• Chro  
with  
years  
more

• Chron  
perfora  
otitis m  
pain

## *Signs & Symptoms*

The signs and symptoms depend on which type of otitis media is present. The diagnosis relies on an accurate analysis of the symptoms.

- Acute Otitis Media- rapid onset of the following symptoms: fever, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, pulling of the ears, drainage, pain.
- Otitis Media with Effusion- this lacks signs and symptoms, but once identified a conductive hearing loss is present, which causes complications in speech, language, and cognition development.
- Chronic Serous Otitis Media- often associated with hearing impairment and pain. May persist for years until identified which makes the person more susceptible to recurrent acute infections
- Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media- has to be a perforation. There will be a significant history of otitis media, drainage, and hearing loss, but no pain



## ***Test Results for Each Type***

- The most common tests used to diagnose OM are otoscopy and tympanometry. When looking at the tympanic membrane, examine for color, position, mobility, and perforation abnormalities.

### Otoscopy

- Acute Otitis Media: TM will be bulging, transparent but redness, effusion, and decreased mobility.
- Otitis Media with Effusion- TM is retracted
- Chronic Serous Otitis Media- opaque and bulging TM.
- Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media: there will be a tear or perforation in the TM, with drainage.

### Tympanometry

- Typically a type B HL will be found- a flat line conductive loss in all frequencies
- If OM is in its final stages during the test, there may be a type C hearing loss- a normal peak, but negative pressure shift.