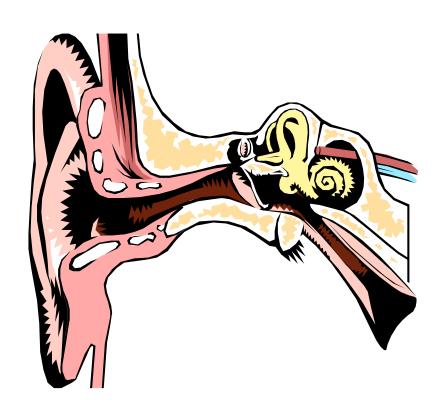
Introduction to Tympanometry

Chris Patricoski MD FAAFP

Definition

- Tympanometry measures the compliance of the TM and ossicular chain and estimates middle ear pressure.
- Compliance = Freedom of Movement (cc)

Anatomy of the Ear



Anatomy of the Ear

- External Ear
- Middle Ear
- Inner Ear
- Pinna
- Auditory Canal
- Tympanic Membrane

Ossicular Chain

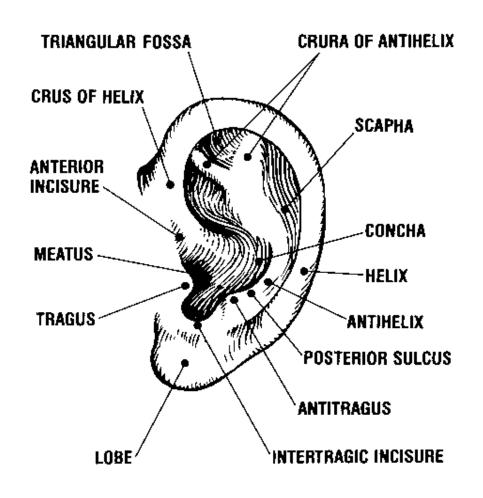
- Malleus
- Incus
- Spapes

Stapedial Muscle

Oval Window

Cochlea

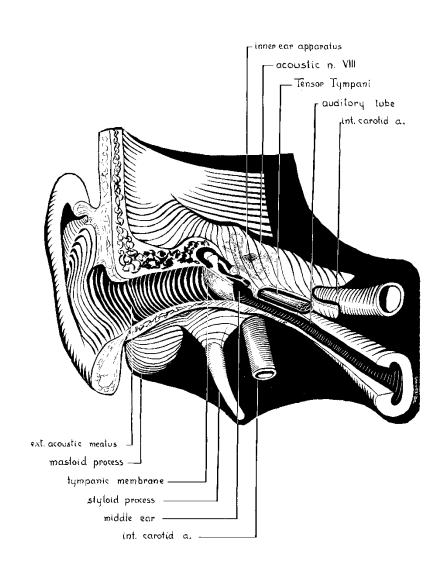
External Anatomical Landmarks of the Ear



Hearing

- Sound energy stimulates the TM (eardrum) vibrating the ossicular chain.
 Vibratory motion of the stapes is transmitted through the oval window into the cochlea.
- Cochlea translates the sound energy into meaningful neuronal impulses to the brain.

Cranial Nerve VIII



How it Works

Tympanometry utilizes two energy sources:

- Pressure
- Sound

Units:

- 1. Pressure = daPa (deca Pascals)
- 2. Sound = Hz (Frequency) dB (Loudness)
- 3. Compliance = cc

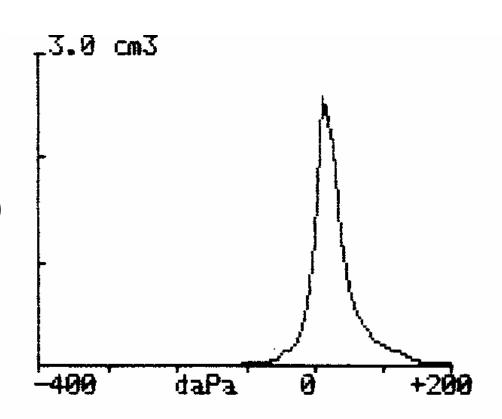
How it Works

- Pressure is introduced from +200 to – 300
- Sound is constant at 226 Hz and 85 dB
- Compliance is measured in terms of volume (cc)

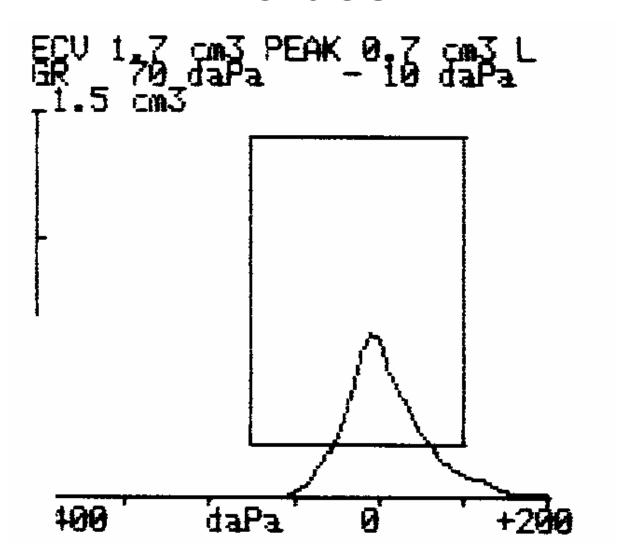


How it Works

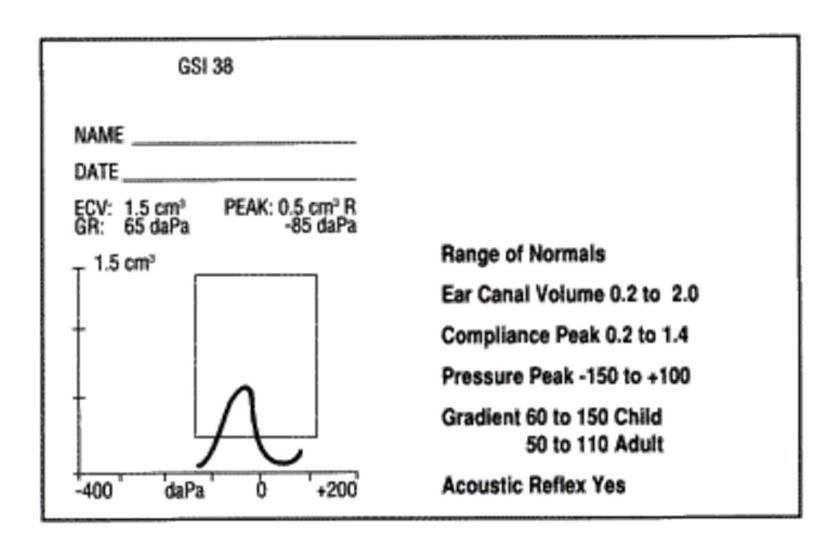
- Pressure changes on the x-axis (horizontal)
- Compliance changes on the y-axis (vertical)



Values



Values

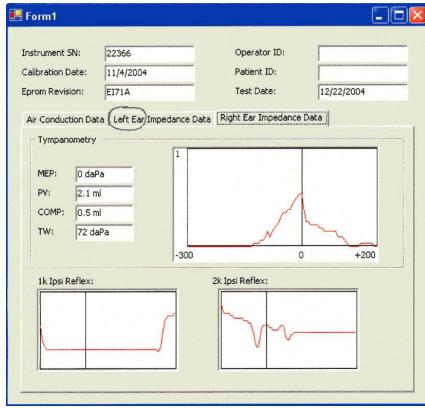


Clinical Indications

- Nonspecific ear complaints
- Hearing Loss
- Ear pain without observed problems
- Subtle TM changes
- Middle ear effusion; Serous Otitis
- Resolved Otitis Media
- Ear Tubes
- Screening

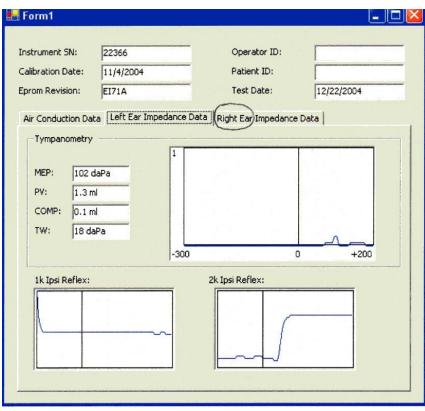
Normal Ear



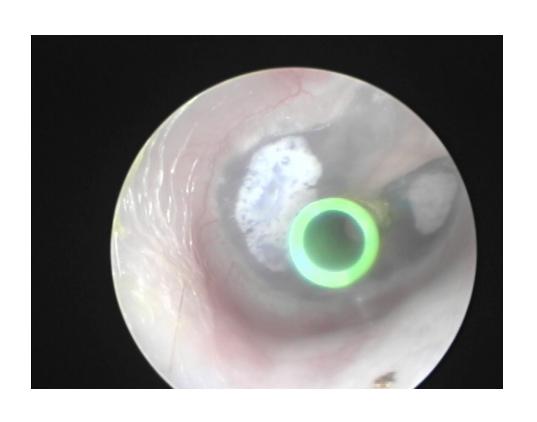


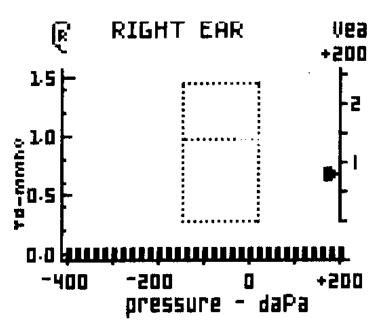
Otitis Media



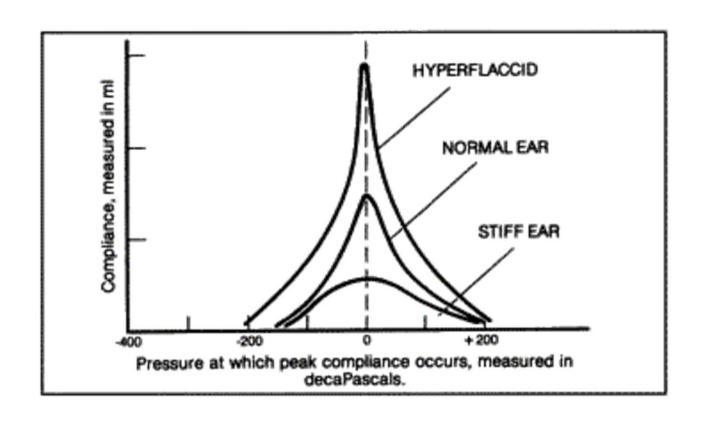


Tympanostomy Tube - Functional

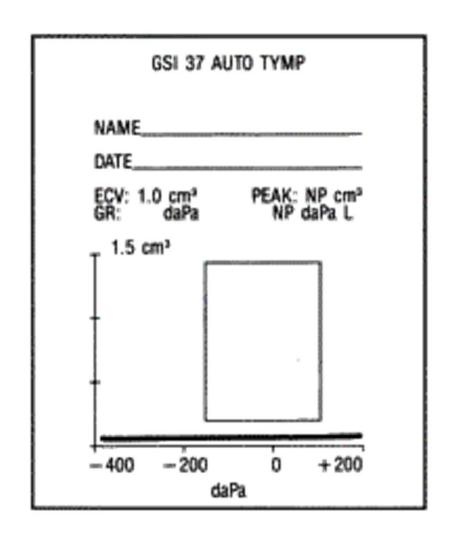




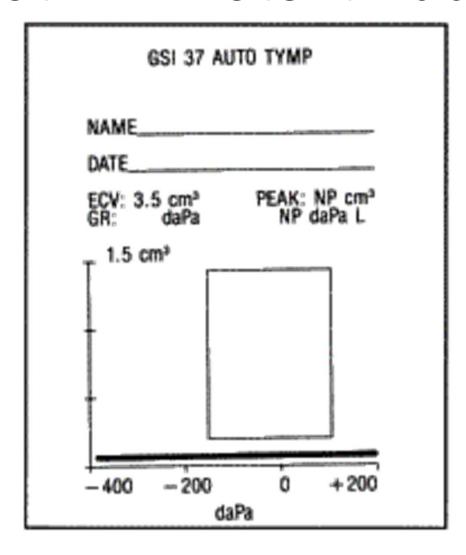
Compliance of the TM & Ossicles



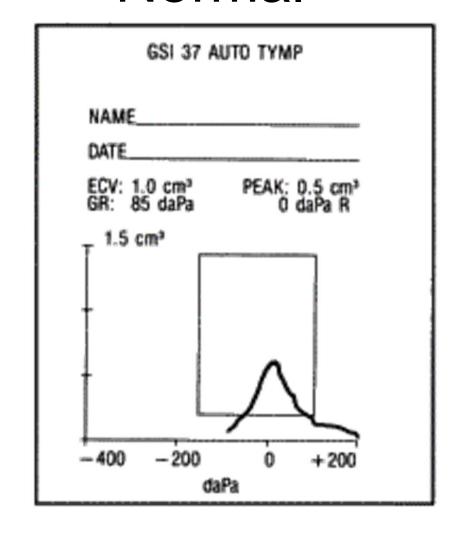
Flat TM: Serous Otitis



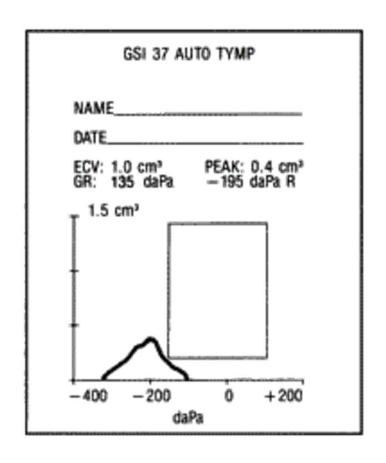
Flat TM: Patent Tube



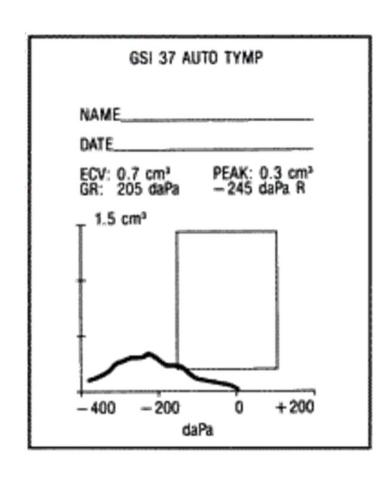
Normal



Abnormal: Negative Pressure



Abnormal: Negative Pressure Wide GR, maybe air pockets in mid ear



Abnormal: Hyperflaccid TM

