

each group. Detailed history and clinical examination along with PTA (pure tone audiometry) were performed. Pre- and postoperative graft success results and hearing improvement results were assessed and compared.

Results Significant hearing improvement was seen in both types of surgeries. Graft success rates and hearing results were slightly better in temporalis fascia tympanoplasty than cartilage tympanoplasty. But the difference was not statistically significant.

Conclusion Tympanoplasty is the surgical procedure done for the management of CSOM with subtotal perforation. Both temporalis fascia and cartilage are excellent graft materials for closure of perforations and hearing improvement. But there was no statistically significant difference in surgical success rate and hearing gain between the two groups.

A0025: Otomycosis: Study of Etiopathological Factors and Mycological Spectrum

Ananthu Hari Krishnan¹

¹Department of ENT, Sri Siddhartha Medical College, Tumkur, Karnataka, India

Aim Otomycosis, study of etiopathological factors and mycological spectrum.

Objectives

1. To study various etiological factors.
2. To study the mycological spectrum.

Materials and Methods Source of data study was undertaken at the Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Sri Siddhartha Medical College and Hospital, Tumkur, from June 2017 to June 2018. It was a time-bound study, wherein 51 cases were studied. **Method of Data Collection** Informed consent was taken, detailed clinical history was recorded, and clinical findings were noted. Otomycotic debris was subjected to mycological spectrum by KOH, and direct inoculation into *Sabouraud* dextrose agar. One swab for wet mount preparation in 10% KOH solution. The second swab was directly inoculated into *Sabouraud* dextrose agar medium.

Results Out of 51 patients, 47 reported positive fungal isolates. This constituted 92.1% cases, which were taken up for study. The study showed higher incidence of otomycosis in females (53.2%) than in males (46.8%). In this study, otomycosis was found to be unilateral in 44 cases (93.6%) and bilateral in three cases (6.4%). In this study, most common predisposing factor was use of unsterile material for cleaning the ear (buds, match sticks, hair pins, pencils, etc.) in 55.3% of cases, followed by use of ear drops (antibiotic and steroids) in 51.1% cases, water entering the ear canal in 42.5% of cases, use of head cloth in 21.3% of cases, and previous ear surgery in 8.5% of cases.

Conclusion In conclusion, otomycosis/mycotic otitis externa is still a common problem and is often misdiagnosed for other chronic otitis conditions. Age does not act as a barrier or gender does not give immunity to this disease and it is usually a unilateral disorder. Cleaning of external auditory canal with unsterile material and use of topical antibiotic/

steroid ear drops were commonest predisposing factors. The fungi isolated were *Aspergilli* and *Candida*.

A0026: Bilateral Congenital Absence of Stapes Superstructure, Rare Ossicular Anomaly Managed Endoscopically

Ansha Eldhose,¹ S. Saravanamuthu,¹ N. Dhinakaran¹

¹Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Madurai Medical College and Govt. Rajaji Hospital, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India

Introduction The congenital anomalies of ossicular chain of the middle ear are an uncommon event that can present in a variety of ways. Among these malformations, the congenital absence of stapes (CAS) is a very rare condition that is seldom described in the English scientific literature. It was first reported by Mcaskile and Sullivan in 1955 in two patients with conductive hearing loss.

Case Presentation A 19-year-old male patient presented with complaints of bilateral hard of hearing since childhood, nonprogressive type. Family history was negative for any otologic or genetic problem. The audiogram showed bilateral conductive hearing loss with an average air-bone gap of 60 dB on both sides. CT temporal bone revealed the absence of stapes superstructure bilaterally, and an abnormal facial nerve location. Endoscopic exploratory tympanotomy and ossicular reconstruction were done on right side first, in the year 2017, and on left side in the year 2018 (June).

Discussion The CAS is obviously a rare entity with only 12 cases reported in the literature. In all cases, CAS present as a conductive hearing loss with normal external auditory canal and intact tympanic membrane. The exact etiology is still not known and it has been suggested that malformation or agenesis of the stapes and oval window is related to the abnormal development of the facial nerve. Various managements have been described through time. This includes a broad range of options from exploratory surgery and reconstruction prosthesis to amplification.

Conclusion Among all possible middle ear anomalies, stapes agenesis is rarely a part of the differential diagnosis for conductive hearing loss. Only 12 cases have been published in the English scientific literature (1955–2017). No cases have been published in India, till date. More than half of the patients with CAS have an abnormal facial nerve, which may complicate surgery. This patient has an anteroinferior displacement of facial nerve canal but we have done bilateral endoscopic reconstruction surgery successfully without any injury to facial nerve.

A0027: Malignant Otitis Externa: A Risky Business Anu Jacob

Introduction Malignant otitis externa or necrotizing otitis externa or skull base osteomyelitis is an invasive infection in the external auditory canal and skull base where the patient presents with excessive purulent ear discharge associated with severe ear pain with or without cranial nerve involvement. The most common cranial nerve to be involved is the facial nerve.