

Original Article

Otology practice in a Nigerian tertiary health institution: A 10-year review

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Abstract

Background: The practice of otology in developing countries has remained unsatisfactory. The aim of this study is to describe the practice in a tertiary health institution with a view to articulate strategies for improvement.

Materials and Method: This is a retrospective study of patients with otology problems, who attended Ear, Nose and Throat clinic of Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital, Kano, over a 10-year period (1997–2007). Case notes were retrieved and studied.

Results: Otologic conditions accounted for 56.3% of the 8070 clinic visits. The most frequent condition seen was chronic otitis media (25.4%). Sensorineural hearing loss (mostly preventable) accounted for 16%. Other cases included wax impaction (7.5%) and foreign body in ear (7.3%). Modern diagnostic and operative equipment were lacking. Operative surgery was offered to 4% of cases of chronic suppurative otitis media and 72% of patients needing hearing aid could not afford one. There was no middle ear reconstructive or inner ear operation in the 10-year period.

Conclusion: A significant number of patients are in need of otology services. These services are inadequate presently. Concerted effort should be geared toward strengthening preventive ear health, training and re-training, procurement of relevant diagnostic and operative equipment.

Keywords: Developing countries, Otology practice

Résumé

Arrière-plan: La pratique de l'otologie dans les pays en développement est restée insatisfaisante. L'objectif de cette étude est de décrire la pratique dans un établissement de santé tertiaires en vue de stratégies articulées pour amélioration.

Matériaux et de la méthode: Cette étude une rétrospective des patients souffrant de problèmes d'otologie, qui ont participé aux oreilles, nez et gorge clinique de Aminu Kano enseignement Hospital, Kano, sur une période de 10 ans (1997–2007). Notes de cas ont été récupérés et étudiés.

Résultats: Otologie conditions représentaient 56.3% des visites 8070 clinique. La condition plus fréquente vue était otite chronique (25,4%). Une perte auditive neurosensorielle (principalement évitable) représentait 16%. Autres cas inclus cire impaction (7,5%) et un corps étranger dans l'oreille (7,3%). Équipement moderne de diagnostic et dispositif manquaient. Chirurgie du dispositif a été offerte à 4% des cas de chronique suppurative otite et 72% des patients qui ont besoin de la prothèse auditive ne pouvaient se permettre un. Il n'y n'avait aucune oreille moyenne reconstructive ou l'oreille interne opération pendant l'année de 10 période.

Conclusion: Un important nombre de patients ont besoin de services d'otologie. Ces services sont actuellement insuffisants. Effort concerté doit être orienté vers le renforcement de santé préventive d'oreille, de formation et de recyclage, approvisionnement de pertinentes diagnostic et dispositif matériel.

Mots-clés: Pays en développement, pratique otologie

Introduction

The subspecialty of otology is capital intensive with

regard to setting up and providing postgraduate training. Patient attendance at ENT clinics with otologic complaints is significantly high. Okafor

and Bhatia *et al* in separate reports have attributed otologic problems to account for between 54 and 60% of all ENT clinic attendance at Enugu and Jos, respectively.^[1,2]

The practice of otology in developing countries has remained unsatisfactory.^[3] In a 15-year review of otologic surgery in a tertiary institution, Lasisi *et al* observed that few mastoidectomy operations (5%) were carried out on chronic otitis media patients who had indications for the surgery and residents in training performed only 5% of the operations.^[3] No such review has been reported from northern Nigeria.

The needs of the otology subspecialty should be identified in order to formulate a deliberate policy that will put this important subspecialty on a proper footing. Budgetary allocation of resources, manpower training needs and research priorities will depend on local disease pattern.

The aim of this study is to describe the pattern of otology practice over a 10-year period in Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital in northern Nigeria. We hope that an understanding of the pattern of otology disease in our environment from this retrospective study would allow us formulate policies and programs that will improve the clinical practice of otology in developing countries.

Materials and Methods

This is a retrospective study of patients with otologic problems, who attended the otorhinolaryngological clinic (ENT) of Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital, Kano, over a 10-year period (1997–2007). Case notes were retrieved and studied. Patient's age, sex, diagnosis, audiometric assessment, radiologic and computed tomographic (CT) scan requests were retrieved using a standard proforma. Any outpatient or theater surgical procedure was also noted. Data collected were analyzed by simple descriptive method.

Results

A total of 8070 clinic attendance was noted over the period, out of which 4541 (56.27%) was for otologic condition. The otologic attendance consisted of 2556 males and 1985 females, giving a sex ratio of 1.3:1. Age ranged from 4 weeks to 72 years with 33.4% of patients below 10 years [Table 1].

The most frequent otologic conditions included chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM) 25.4%, sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL) 16% and wax

impaction/foreign body (FB) in the ear 14.8% [Table 2]. Exactly 2709 pure tone audiograms (PTA) and 2383 tympanograms were obtained. Hearing aid evaluation revealed benefit for 901 patients, of whom 250 (27.7%) were able to afford. Also, 52 X-ray mastoids were done. Seven cases had CT scan done. There were 542 outpatient procedures with FB extraction from the ear being the most common (58%), followed by ear syringing [Table 3]. A total of 103 otologic operations were carried out in the theater, with external ear operations constituting 76% of the operations and middle ear operations 24%. No surgery was carried out for inner ear related pathology [Table 4].

Discussion

Otologic problems were the most commonly seen

Table 1: Age range of patients presenting with otologic disease

Age range (years)	No. cases	%
0–9	1516	33.4
10–19	701	15.44
20–29	1046	23
30–39	647	14.3
40–49	351	7.73
50–59	163	3.6
60–69	102	2.25
≥70	15	0.33
Total	4541	100

Table 2: Ten most frequently seen ear diseases

Ear disease	No. of cases	%
CSOM	1154	25.4
SNHL	728	16
Wax impaction	339	7.5
Foreign body in ear	331	7.3
Tinnitus	262	5.8
Acute Suppurative Otitis Media (ASOM)	231	5
Ossicular disease	181	4
Eustachian dysfunction	150	3.3
Otitis Media with Effusion (OME)	79	1.7
Tumor (external/middle ear)	66	1.5

Table 3: Outpatient otologic procedures

Procedure	No. done	% (approx)
Foreign body extraction	314	58
Ear syringing for wax, otomycosis	129	23.8
Excision biopsy	54	10
I and D preauricular abscess	19	3.5
Keloid excision	6	1.1
I and D mastoid abscess	5	0.9
Total	542	100.0

Table 4: Surgical procedures in theatre

Procedure	No. done	% (approx)
Foreign body extraction	17	16.5
Keloid excision	14	13.6
Aural polyp excision	13	12.6
Preauricular sinus excision	12	11.7
Modified radical mastoidectomy	11	10.7
Pinna repair	8	7.8
Transcanal biopsy	6	5.8
Myringotomy	6	5.8
Meatoplasty	4	3.9
Tympanoplasty	3	2.9
Others	9	
Total	103	

problems in the general ENT clinic from this study, accounting for 56.3% of consultations. This has also been observed by Okafor in Enugu and Bhatia *et al* in Jos.^[1,2] The importance of otology as a subspecialty therefore cannot be overemphasized.

The most common disease seen was CSOM (25.4%); majority of the cases (96%) were of tubotympanic variety which commonly starts during childhood. This was similar to findings of Okafor at Enugu, where he reported that CSOM constituted 44.8% of otologic workload and 99% of cases were of tubotympanic variety.^[1]

Chronic otitis media is a preventable disease and many studies have blamed poor socioeconomic factors for its high prevalence.^[4] The microbiology of the ear discharge revealed predominantly *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Proteus mirabilis*, occurring either as pure cultures or in combination.^[5] This bacteriology is similar to findings in southern Nigeria.^[6] The patients were generally managed conservatively and surgery was reserved for complications which were seen in 4% of cases. These complications included mastoid abscess, cholesteatoma and aural polyp. Similarly, other studies also found that the main indications for middle ear surgery in developing countries were complications of CSOM.^[7,8] A few cases (3) had myringoplasty to close up the perforated tympanic membrane; otherwise, no reconstructive middle ear surgery was performed. The paucity of middle ear operations was also reported by Lasisi *et al*.^[3] This may have been due to inadequate training, absence of operating microscope/ear microsurgical instruments and fewer cases of cholesteatomatous ears, compared to other populations.^[9] It is of note that hammer and gouge are still commonly employed for bone work in developing countries.

These limitations have a profound effect on training and skill acquisition. In an audit of specialist registrars in tympanomastoid surgical training, Mahendran *et al* found that high degree of exposure

of trainees corroborated well with successful surgical outcome.^[10]

Sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL) was the second most frequent disease (16%), with bacterial meningitis being responsible for majority of cases. Ototoxicity and use of traditional concoctions were found to be frequent causes of SNHL. These are all preventable, especially, at the primary health care level. In most cases, pure tone audiologic assessment showed bilateral severe to profound hearing loss affecting all frequencies. Majority of cases did not recover hearing.

Facilities for otoacoustic emission and brainstem evoked response audiometry (BERA) for screening were unavailable. The patients were generally advised to try hearing aid. Of the patients assessed to benefit from a hearing aid, only 27% were able to procure one. Reasons for lack of procurement included financial handicap, denial of need and widely held belief that hearing aid perpetuates or worsens hearing loss.

Many of those using hearing aid were found to discontinue its use after sometime, blaming equipment damage, lack of benefit in noisy places and lack of service/maintenance points locally.

Wax (7.5%) and FB impaction in the ear (7.3%) were found to be common; these cases are usually successfully managed. Okafor noted that FB in ear accounted for 12% of otologic consultations.^[1] The major problems associated with these conditions were attempted extraction/syringing at home or peripheral health facility in which case patients tend to come with external ear trauma, tympanic membrane perforation, ossicular damage and otitis media. Okafor found 82% of ear trauma to be related to this practice.^[1] Dangers of unskilled attempts at extraction of FB from the ear have been well documented.^[11,12]

It appeared from the study that inadequate quality consultation time was given to tinnitus and vertigo sufferers who accounted for nearly 6% of the patients seen in the period under review.

In-depth assessment of these patients was lacking as all patients were seen in general otorhinolaryngology clinic and not in specialized clinics. Factors responsible for this may have included poor understanding of these conditions by the practicing otolaryngologist, large patient population in the clinic, lack of sub-specialist and lack of diagnostic tools such as electrocochleography, electronystagmography and vestibular evoked myogenic potentials.^[13]

Inaccessibility of these and other diagnostic tools such as CT scan and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) greatly hampered the in-depth assessment and operative planning of patients with otologic and neuro-otologic tumors which constituted about 1.5% of patients seen during the period. The importance of CT scan and MRI in neuro-otology cannot be overemphasized.^[14,15]

These factors may also have been responsible for the total absence of inner ear operations during the period under review.

Conclusion

The practice of otology was unsatisfactory despite a high demand for otologic services. To improve the practice and achieve better ear care, it is the view of the author that: (1) preventive ear health should be strengthened by a combination of health education drive and immunization especially for meningitis; (2) local assembly/manufacture/servicing of hearing aid should be considered; (3) a proactive approach should be employed for acquisition of relevant diagnostic and operative equipment and (4) functional temporal bone laboratory should be established in training institutions.

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Source of Support: Nil, **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.