Ossiculoplasty using incus interposition in children

Mateusz Zonenberg, Krzysztof Trzpis, Bozena Skotnicka, Elzbieta Hassmann-Poznanska

The destruction of long process of the incus is a very common defect encountered during ear surgery. Incus transposition (IT) is an option for reconstructing this ossicular discontinuity. The study was performed to better understand the role of this type of ossiculoplasty in children.

Medical records of 39 (40 ears) patients (mean age 11.7 years, 42.5% ≤ 10 years) who had undergone IT were reviewed. The mean observation period was 4 years.

The following features of surgical outcome were analysed: anatomical result (closing of tympanic membrane, retraction, atelectasis), functional result (PTA 0.5, 1, 2, 3 kHz, mean air-bone gap) and presence of residual or recurrent pathology in the middle ear.

Conclusion: Although the functional results of incus transpositions are satisfactory and stable in children independently of indication for surgery, the good anatomical results are more difficult to achieve. Residual or recurrent pathology is the main cause of additional surgery.