

## **Comparative study of adult and paediatric cholesteatoma**

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The term cholesteatoma refers to a cystic mass of skin and retention of keratin within the temporal bone. It is locally invasive and capable of destroying structures in the middle ear cleft. Cholesteatoma is defined as a mass formed by the keratinizing squamous epithelium in the tympanic cavity and/or mastoid and subepithelial connective tissue and by the progressive accumulation of keratin debris with/without a surrounding inflammatory reaction. Cholesteatoma consist of matrix (keratinizing squamous epithelium), perimatrix (varying thickness of the subepithelial connective tissue) and keratin debris. Cholesteatoma can be congenital, acquired or unclassifiable. Most commonly, acquired cholesteatoma

results from retraction pocket of the tympanic membrane, caused by a persistent eustachian tube dysfunction, but they can also result from a tympanic membrane perforation, trauma or be iatrogenic.

### **Biography**

Harsh Ghanshyambhai Dudani, he was 26years old male, studying at SMIMER Medical College and hospital, Surat, Gujarat, India. As 3rd Year resident doctor in MSENT. He completed his UG from Gmers Medical College and Hospital, Gandhinagar, Gujrat, India.

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