

Auditory Problem Therapy with Tympanometry

Atte Sjøvall*

Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Akershus University Hospital and University of Oslo, Sykehusveien 25, 1474 Nordbyhagen, Akershus, Oslo, Norway

DESCRIPTION

A test called tympanometry helps doctors determine whether the middle ear is functioning properly. The tympanic membrane, sometimes referred to as the eardrum, is found behind the middle ear. The aim of the test is to evaluate the tympanic membrane's condition and mobility in response to pressure changes. The examination helps medical professionals diagnose and keep track of any middle ear conditions. After the examination, the doctor enters the results in a graph called a tympanogram.

A tympanogram is a visual representation of how the eardrum responds to changes in ear canal air pressure. A fraction of the sound is absorbed and transferred to the middle ear when sound waves hit the eardrum. The sound's remaining half is reflected. Using the data from the tympanogram, the doctor can evaluate the middle ear functions, in particular the eustachian tube function.

Normal Measurements occur as the eardrum reacts to stimulation; if the readings are within the normal range, the line assumes a "peak" form around the 0 daPA. Regular readings reveal that: The eardrums are in good condition.

There is no fluid in the middle ear. The middle ear's normal pressure ranges from +50 to -50 daPA for both children and adults. If the measurements are erroneous, the line may extend past or before the 0 daPA threshold, producing abnormal readings. Be aware that that daPA refers to decapascals, a unit of

air pressure. If the eardrum is not sensitive, which is most likely due to a perforation or fluid, the line will be flat. The following are additional hypotheses for the tympanometry findings:

Due to ear infections, middle ear tumours, excessive middle ear pressure, lack of movement, and other issues affecting the middle ear ossicles, earwax is clogging the eardrum and causing scarring of the eardrum.

If earwax or moisture is blocking the eardrum, hearing aids might not be able to restore your hearing. To decide the best course of action, they should instead consult the doctor. Before the test, a primary care doctor may look into the ear canal with an otoscope. In order to make sure that earwax or another object isn't obstructing the ear canal. Then, they will place a device resembling a probe within the ear canal. As the apparatus starts to capture data, it could feel uncomfortable at first and you might hear loud tones. During this test, the air pressure in the ear is altered, causing the eardrum to oscillate. A tympanogram is a recording of eardrum movement.

The patient won't be able to move, speak, or swallow throughout the examination. If they do, the outcome can be inaccurate. Tympanometry merely searches for indications of any middle ear issues. Middle ear fluid is the most frequent cause of an abnormal tympanogram. To identify an ear condition, more tests could be necessary. The doctor may refer the patient to a specialist for additional testing and a follow-up examination if the test results are persistently abnormal or if they indicate that something other than fluid is behind the tympanic membrane.

Correspondence to: Atte Sjøvall, Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Akershus University Hospital and University of Oslo, Sykehusveien 25, 1474 Nordbyhagen, Akershus, Oslo, Norway, E-mail:jovala@gmail.com

Received: 23-Feb-2023, Manuscript No. JCDSHA-23-22052; **Editor assigned:** 27-Feb-2023, PreQC No. JCDSHA-23-22052 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 14-Mar-2023, QC No. JCDSHA-23-22052; **Revised:** 21-Mar-2023, Manuscript No. JCDSHA-23-22052 (R); **Published:** 28-Mar-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2375-4427.23.11.242

Citation: Sjøvall A (2023). Auditory Problem Therapy with Tympanometry. J Commun Disord. 11: 242

Copyright: © 2023 Sjøvall A. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.
