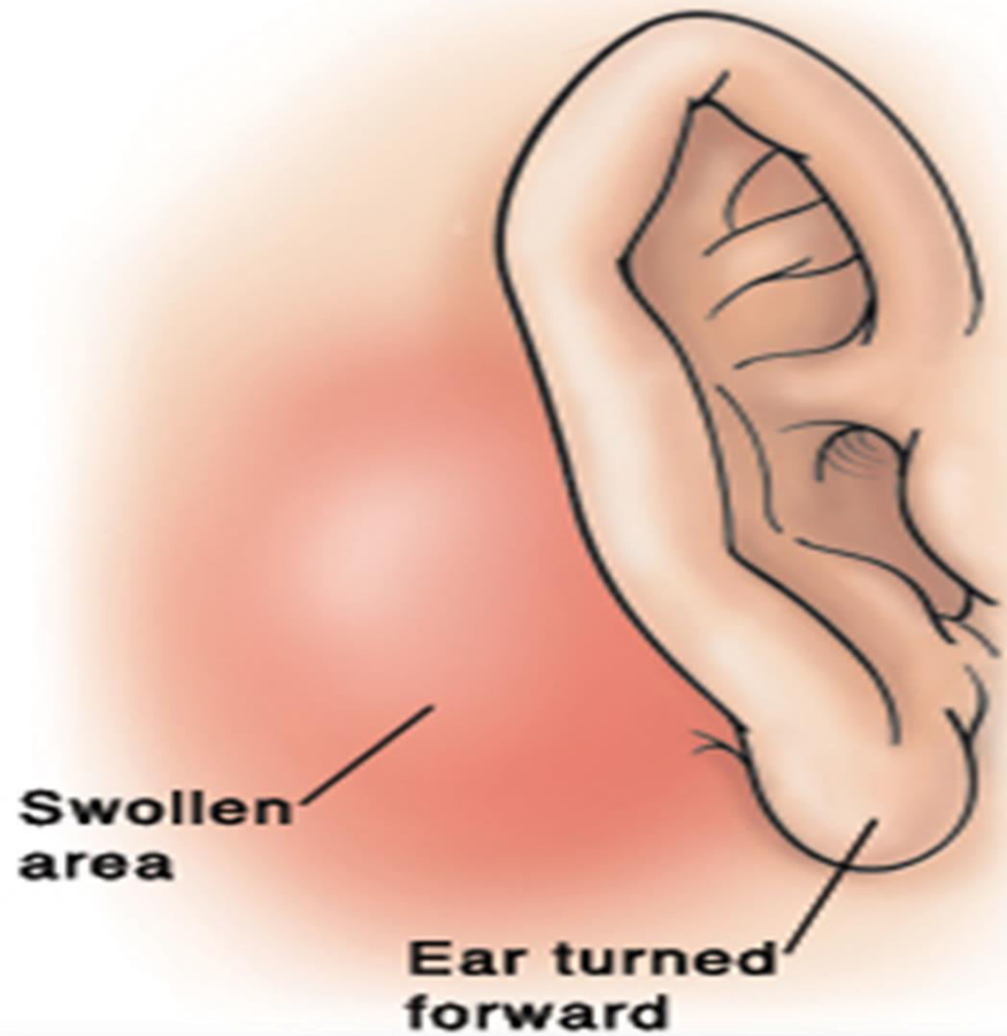
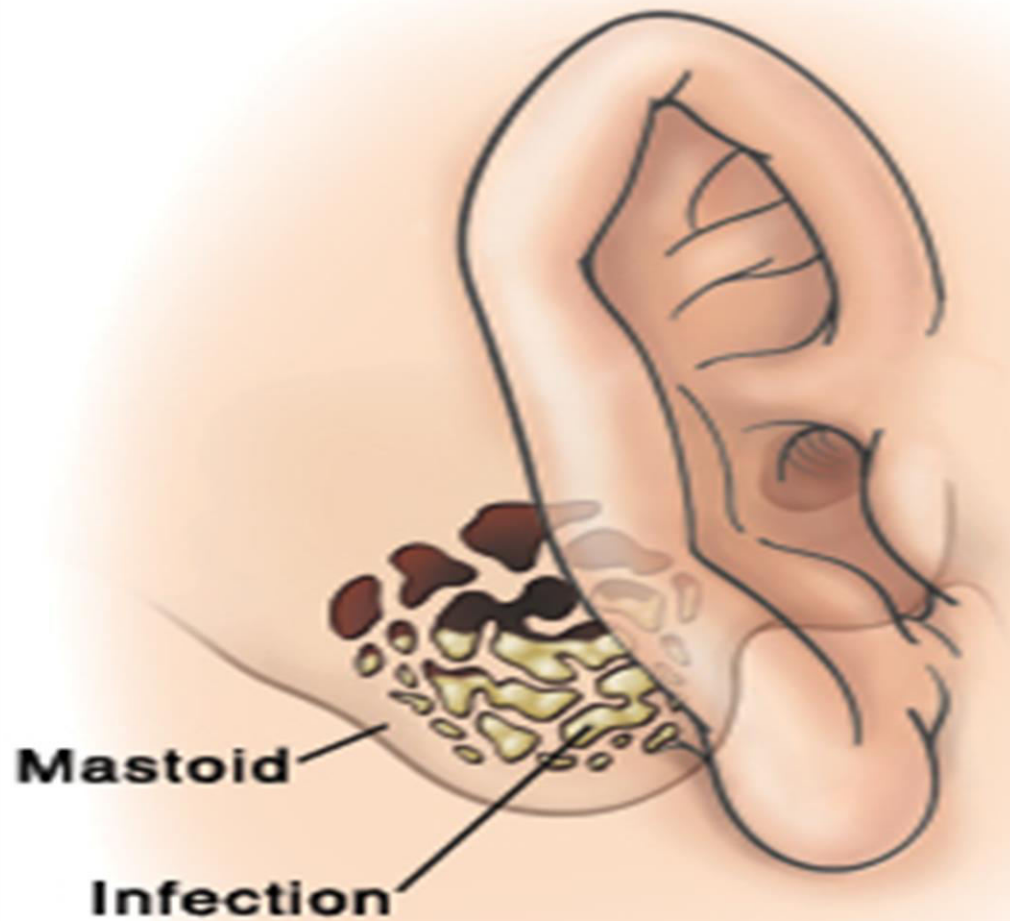


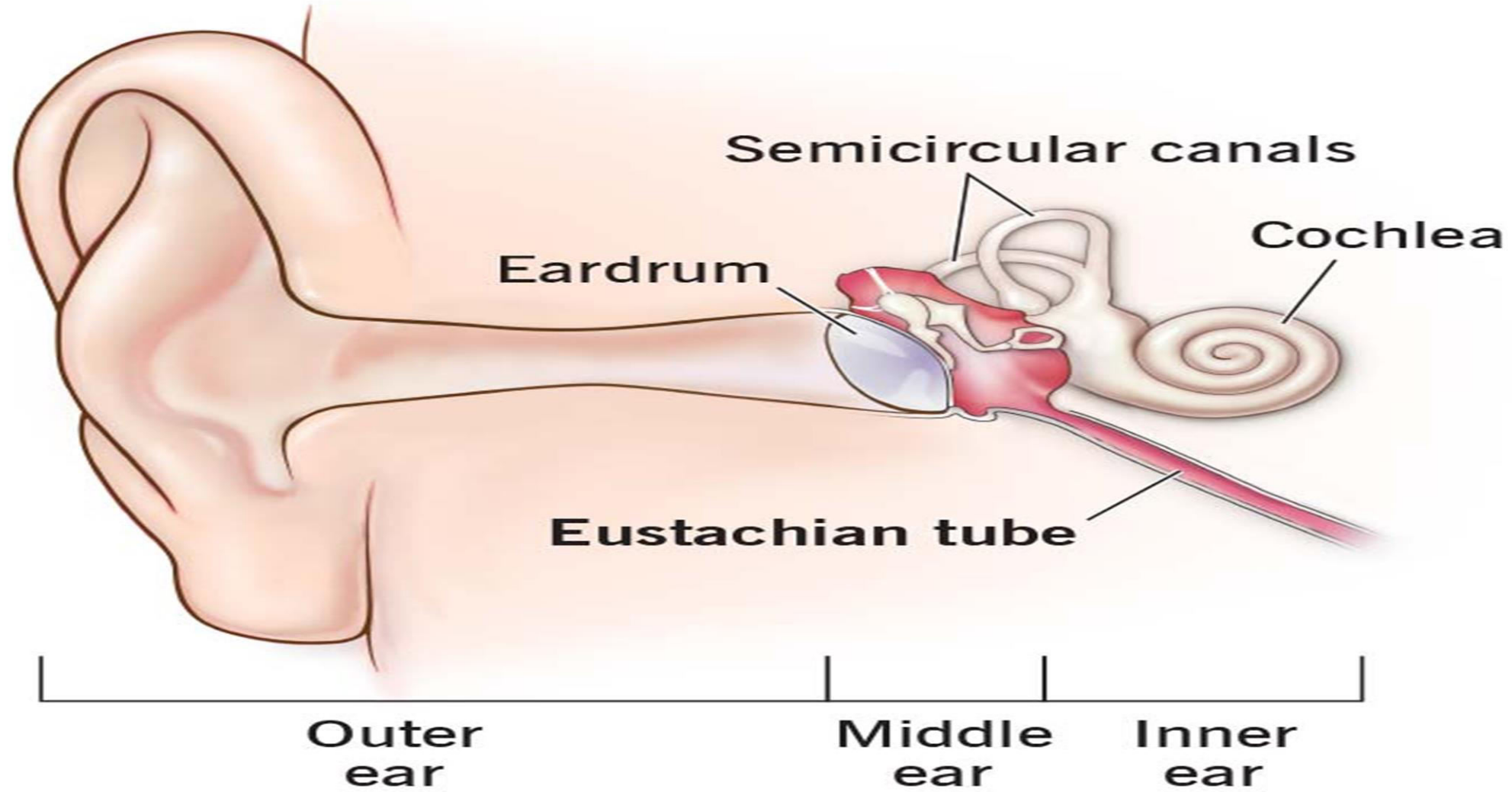


MASTOIDITIS



- ✓ One of the most important structures in [inner ear](#) is the mastoid bone.
- ✓ Although it's called a bone, the mastoid doesn't have the typical structure associated with other bones in the human body.
- ✓ It's made of air sacs and resembles a sponge, rather than being solid and rigid like most bones.
- ✓ The mastoid must receive air from other parts of the ear, including the [eustachian tube](#), to function properly.
- ✓ Eustachian tube connects middle ear to the back of throat.

Eustachian Tube



- ✓ If an infection develops in middle ear and blocks eustachian tube, it may subsequently lead to an infection in the mastoid bone.
- ✓ This serious infection is known as mastoid bone infection of the skull, or mastoiditis.
- ✓ Mastoiditis is a serious infection of the mastoid, the hard, prominent bone just behind and under the ear.
- ✓ The condition is rare and can be life threatening without treatment.
- ✓ Mastoiditis is an inflammation of mastoid resulting from an infection of the middle ear.

CAUSES

- ✓ Ear infections, and particularly middle ear infections, are the [most common Trusted Source](#) cause of mastoiditis.
- ✓ The bacteria responsible can spread without effective treatment.
- ✓ This may happen, for example, if a person stops the course of treatment before it is complete. It may also happen if the bacteria are resistant to the prescribed antibiotics.
- ✓ Less often, an abnormal growth of skin cells in the middle ear, called a cholesteatoma, can cause a blockage that allows bacteria to multiply and leads to mastoiditis.
- ✓ Cholesteatomas can also cause ear polyps that may result in further obstruction.

- ✓ Streptococcus Pneumoniae
- ✓ Haemophilus Influenzae
- ✓ E. Coli
- ✓ Recurrent Episode Of ASOM
- ✓ Chronic Otitis Media May Cause Chronic Mastoiditis.

SIGN & SYMPTOMS

- ✓ Mastoiditis symptoms may begin after symptoms of an [ear infection](#) seem to have resolved. Or, it may seem as though an ear infection has gotten worse.
- ✓ intense, throbbing pain in or around the ear
- ✓ pus or other fluids coming from the ear
- ✓ a [fever](#) or chills

- ✓ swelling behind or under the ear
- ✓ redness behind the ear
- ✓ a bad smell coming from the ear
- ✓ the ear appearing to stick out more or be pushed forward
- ✓ hearing problems, such as ringing in the ears
- ✓ pain that might seem out of proportion

DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION

- ✓ The mastoid bone is located in inner ear and may not be visible due to the infection. doctor may perform other tests to confirm the diagnosis. These include:
- ✓ a [white blood cell count](#) to confirm the presence of an infection
- ✓ a [CT scan](#) of your ear and head
- ✓ an MRI scan of your ear and head
- ✓ an [X-ray](#) of your skull
- ✓ If the tests confirm a diagnosis of mastoiditis, doctor may also perform a [lumbar puncture](#), or [spinal tap](#). This test will allow doctor to determine if the infection is present in [spinal column](#).

CONT.....

- ✓ History collection
- ✓ Physical examination
- ✓ Routine blood investigations
- ✓ Otoscopic evaluation of the tympanic membrane

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT

- ✓ Administer Antipyretic If Patient Have Fever.
- ✓ Antibiotic Like Ampicilline, Penicilline, etc.
- ✓ Analgesic If Required.

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

- ✓ If recurrent or persistent tenderness, fever, headache, and discharge from the ear are evident, mastoidectomy may be necessary to remove the cholesteatoma and gain access to diseased structures.

NURSING MANAGEMENT

- ✓ During the health history, collect data about the ear problem, including infection, otalgia, otorrhea, hearing loss & vertigo, duration & intensity, causation, prior treatments, health problems, current medications, family history & drug allergies.
- ✓ During the physical assessment, observe the erythema, edema, otorrhea, lesions & odor color of the discharge.
- ✓ Review results of audiogram.

COMPLICATION

- Chronic mastoiditis can lead to the formation of cholesteatoma (ingrowth of the skin of the external layer of the eardrum into the middle ear)
- If mastoiditis is untreated, osteomyelitis may occur.

NURSING DIAGNOSIS

- ✓ Acute pain related to mastoid surgery.
- ✓ Risk for infection related to mastoidectomy, placement of grafts, prostheses.
- ✓ Anxiety related to surgical procedure.
- ✓ Disturbed auditory sensory perception related to ear disorder, surgery.
- ✓ Risk for trauma related to balance difficulties or vertigo.
- ✓ Impaired skin integrity related to surgery.

NURSING INTERVENTIONS

- Reducing anxiety
- Relieving pain
- Preventing infection
- Improving hearing & communication
- Increasing knowledge
- Improving sensory perception
- Promoting home & community based care.

THANK YOU.