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**Summary: EAR SURGERY**

Otitis media: Medical treatment by topical and systemic antibiotic with analgesic.

Surgical myringotomy.

Otitis interna: Medical treatment by topical and systemic antibiotic with analgesic.

Surgical bullaosteotomy.

**Ear trimming:**

**Indication:**

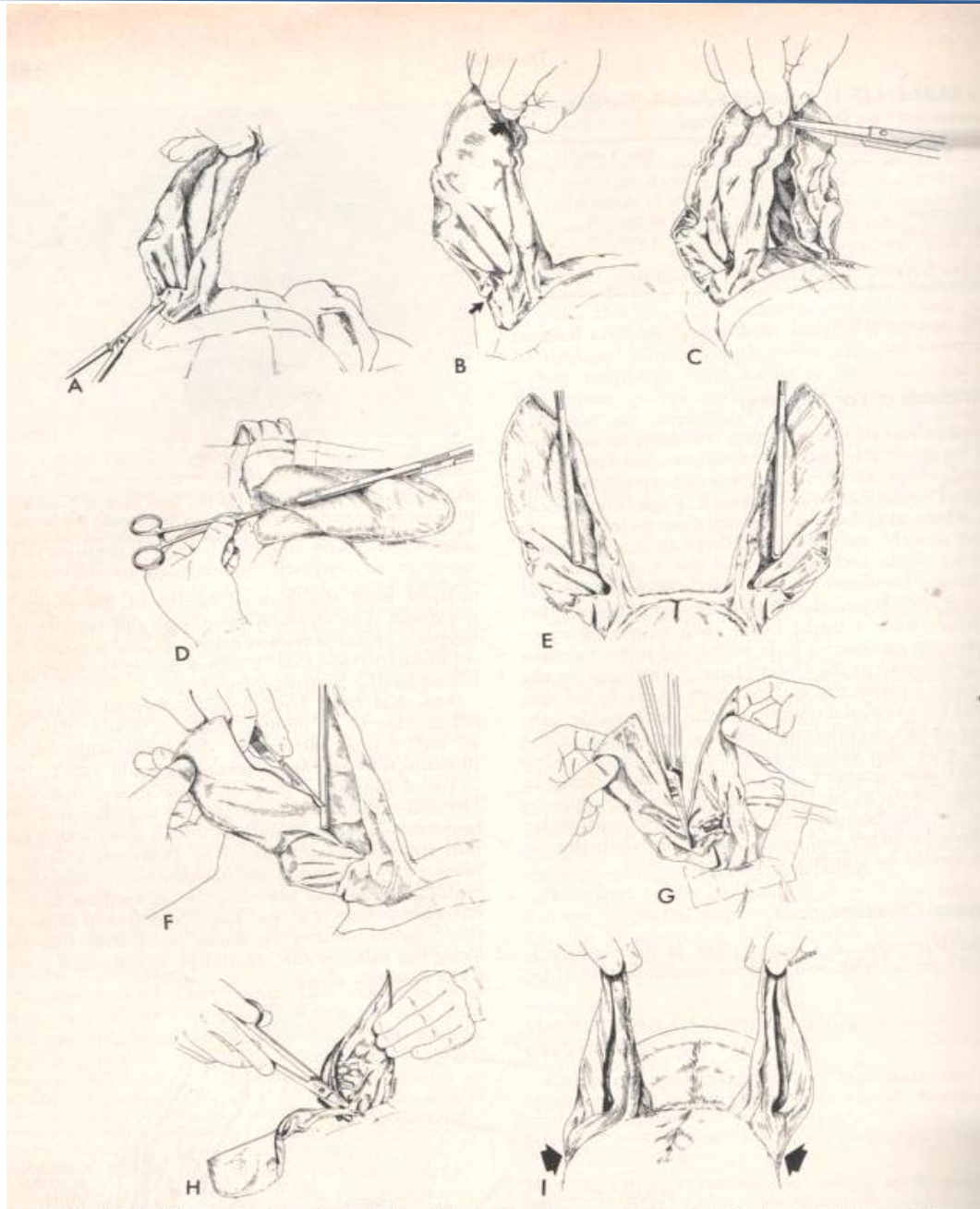
1. For cosmetic surgery .
2. parasitic infection.
3. Neoplasm.

**Surgical technique:**

1. Under G\A
2. The dog should be placed in sternal recumbency and the head raised with a towel placed beneath it ,the pinna and top of the head are prepped and draped for aseptic surgery and tape is placed across the muzzle to hold the head.
3. A triangular skin incision is made beneath the tragus and antitragus cartilage ,this landmark identifies the point where the ear blends to the dog's head.
4. With one ear extended ,a ruler is used to measure along the rostral border of the



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- ear and small nick is made at the desired length.both ears are extended fully with the tips together and a second nick is made in the other ear to insure identical length.
- 5.Doyen intestinal forceps(ear clamp) are placed on the ear extending two thirds of the way from notch to the tragus cartilage.
- 6.Following placement of forceps on both ears are compared to insure identical positioning and a straight cut from the proximal aspect to the junction of the middle and distal one –third and the ear is incised with a scalpel ,then the forceps are removed and bleeding is controlled.
- 7.The distal third of the incision is made with cartilage scissors and the incision is continued to blend the distal one –third of the ear into the dog,s head using as a same scissors and tragus and antitragus are removed to insure a smooth appearance and apposite ear is trimmed in the same manner .
- 8.Interrupted suture are used to close the skin over the cut portion of the tragus cartilage and the skin defect distal to the cartilage and the main incision is closed with simple continuous non absorbable suture.





## Affections of ear in horses:

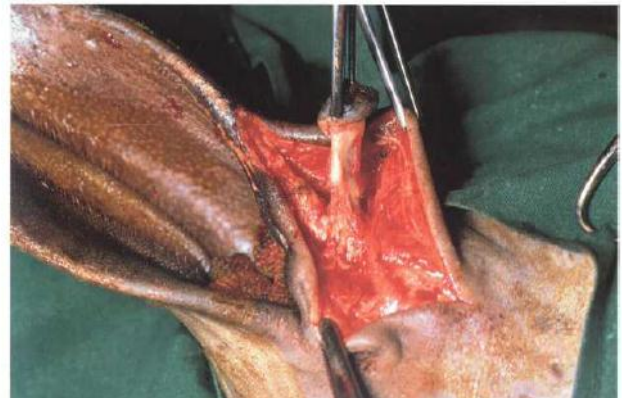
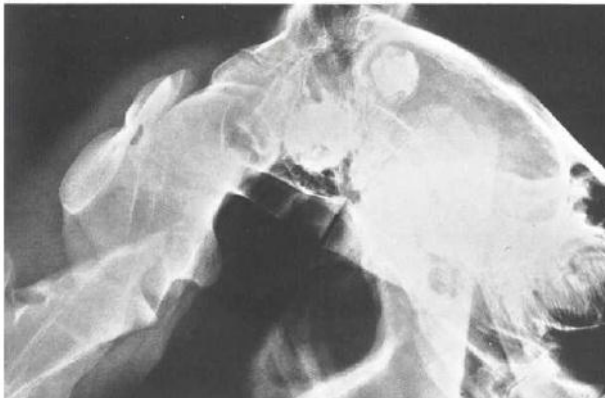
### 1.Exteripation of aural fistula:



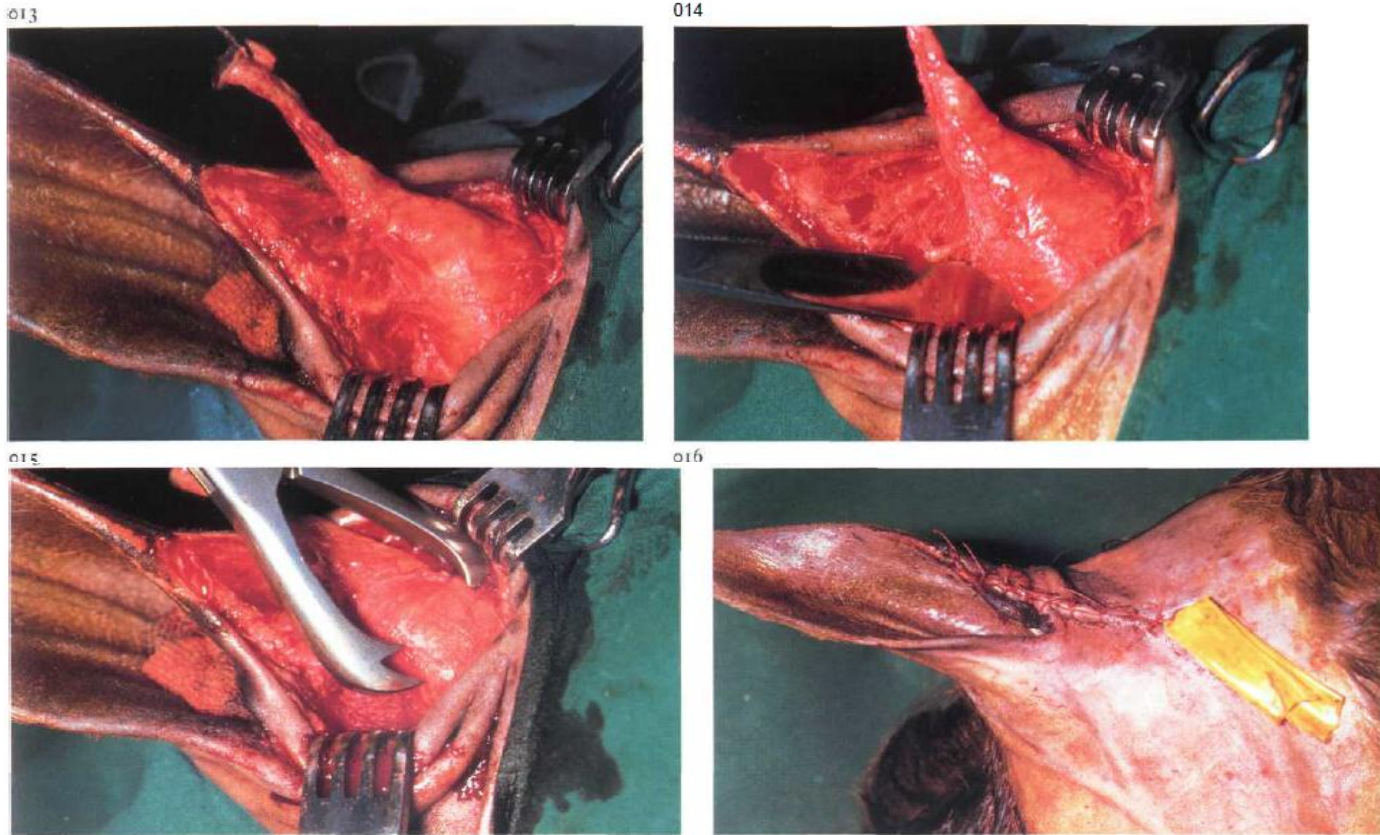
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1. Ear fistula in the horse is most often caused by a dentigerous cyst. The opening of the tract is commonly located on the cranial border of the pinna 1-3 cm from its base .

2. The cyst is usually attached to the temporal bone, under the temporalis muscle. In most cases the cyst contains one or more aberrant teeth, which may be detected by introducing a probe into the cyst but in some cases only a cyst is present.

3. Definitive diagnosis demands radiographic examination.

### **Surgery:**

1. Surgery is carried out with the animal in lateral recumbency under general anaesthesia. The external auditory meatus is packed with a sterile gauze plug, and a probe is inserted into the fistulous tract.

2. A skin incision is made around the opening and extended along the border of the ear, immediately over the probe. The fistulous tract is dissected completely free from the surrounding tissue .

3. Opening of the fistulous tract and damage to the aural cartilage must be avoided.

4. When the base of the fistula is reached the skin incision is extended over the cyst.



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5. Careful searching with the probe may give an accurate indication of the position and extent of the cyst.
  6. The temporalis muscle is bluntly dissected in the direction of its fibers; wound retractors facilitate exposure of the cyst and its contents.
  7. The cyst is then bluntly dissected. If the tooth is firmly attached to the temporal bone it must be levered out using a chisel and forcep in doing so care must be taken to prevent fracture of the temporal bone.
  8. Before closure, it must be established that all aberrant teeth have been removed.
  9. The temporalis muscle and subcutaneous tissue are sutured with simple interrupted sutures of absorbable material, after a latex drain has been inserted.
  10. The skin is also sutured with simple interrupted sutures systemic antibiotics are administered.
  11. The latex drain is removed on the second or third postoperative day and the skin sutures on the tenth postoperative day.

## **2. Drooping Ear:**

The inability of the ear to move in its normal sac, is caused by a rupture in the continuity of the ear's muscle of movement.

### **Etiology:**

1. The placing of twitches at the base of the ear in the horse.
2. Any trauma may cause a rupture in the continuity in the ear musculature.

### **Surgical technique:**

In the case of muscle that has been stretched, this muscle may be shortened by the Z-plastic technique.