Table(1) means (X") ± Standard deviations of age of the study group.

Variable	Range	X" ± SD
Age (years)	**4 - 10**	**6.1 ± 1.8**

Table (1): show that the range of age in the study group was from 4-10 years with the mean of 6.1 ± 1.8 years.

Table(2) distribution of the study group according to sex.

Sex	No	%	Z	P
Males	38	63.3	2.07	<0.05
Females	22	36.7		
Total	60	100.0		

Chart (1) distribution of the study group according to sex

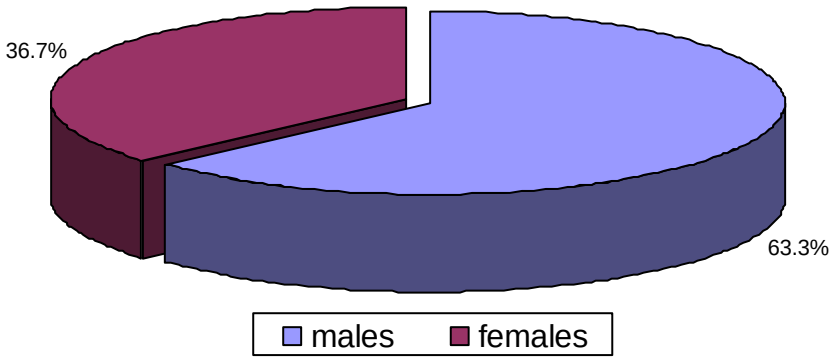


Table (2): show sex distribution of the study group. There were 38 (63.3%) males and 22 (36.7%) females and this distribution was statistically insignificant (p value > 0.05) and this was confirmed by chart 1.

Table (3) distribution of nasopharyngeax soft tissues X- ray finding (lateral view) among the study group

Nasopharyngeal x-ray finding	No	%
No adenoid	0	0
Small adenoid	15	25.0
Large adenoid	٤٥	75.0
	60	100.0

Z = 3.87 **P<0.001**

Chart (2) distribution of nasopharyngeal soft tissues among the study group

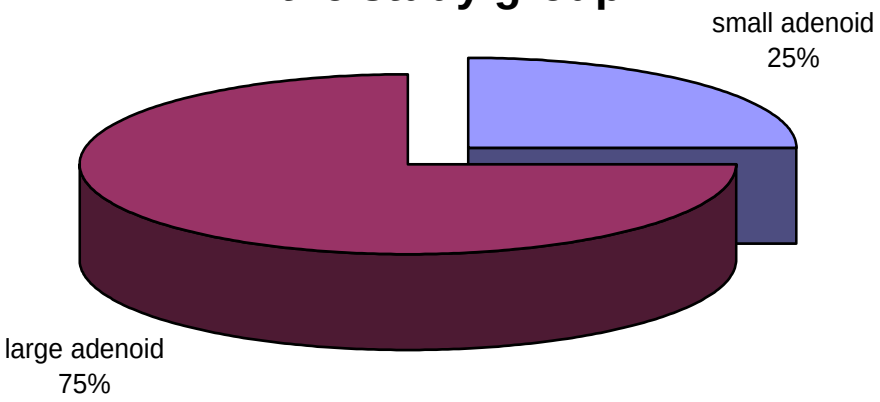


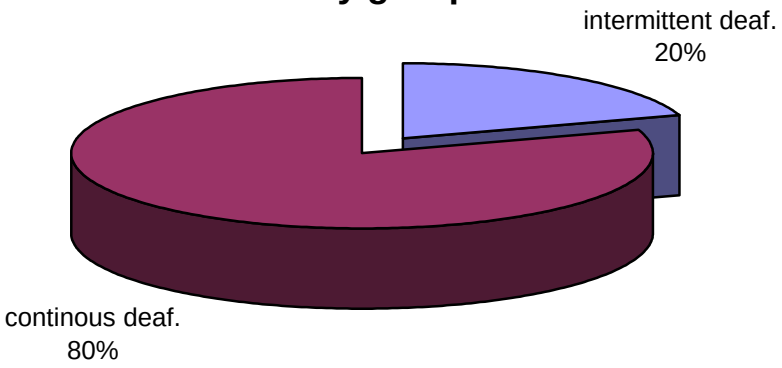
Table (3): show that lateral nasopharyngeal soft tissue x-ray demonstrated 15 cases with small adenoid (25%), while 45 cases (75%) with large adenoid and this is confirmed y chart (2), this table was statistically significant (p value < 0.001).

Table(4) distribution of deafness among The study group.

Deafness	No	%
Intermittent	12	20.0
Continuous	48	80.0
Total	60	100.0

Z = 4.65 **P < 0.001**

Chart (3) distribution of deafness among the study group



This table illustrates that, the percentage of continuous deafness is higher than the intermittent among the study group (80% and 20% of respectively). This difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). this is confirmed by chart (3).

Table (5) distribution of otolgia among the study group.

Otolgia	No	%
+ ve	4	6.7
- ve	56	93.3
Total	60	100.0

Z = 6.71 **P < 0.05**

Chart (4) distribution of otologia among the study group

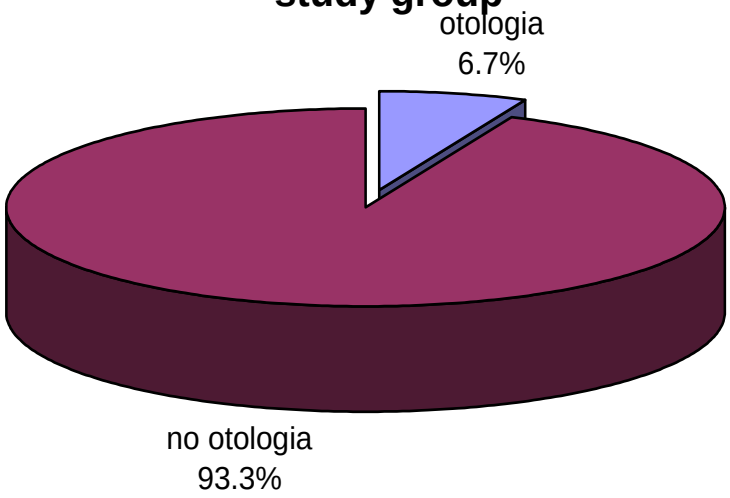


Table (5): show distribution of otalgia among the study group. There were 4 patients (6.7%) complain of otalgia. 56 patients (93.7%) not complain. This distribution was statistically insignificant (p value > 0.05). This was confirmed by chart (4).

Table (6) distribution of myringosclerosis among the study group (Right & Left ears).

Myringosclerosis / ear	yes		No		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Right	9	15.0	51	85.0	60	100.0
Left	18	30.0	42	70.0	60	100.0
Total	27	22.5	93	77.5	120	

Z = 3.87 **P < 0.05**

Chart (5) distribution of myringosclerosis among the study group

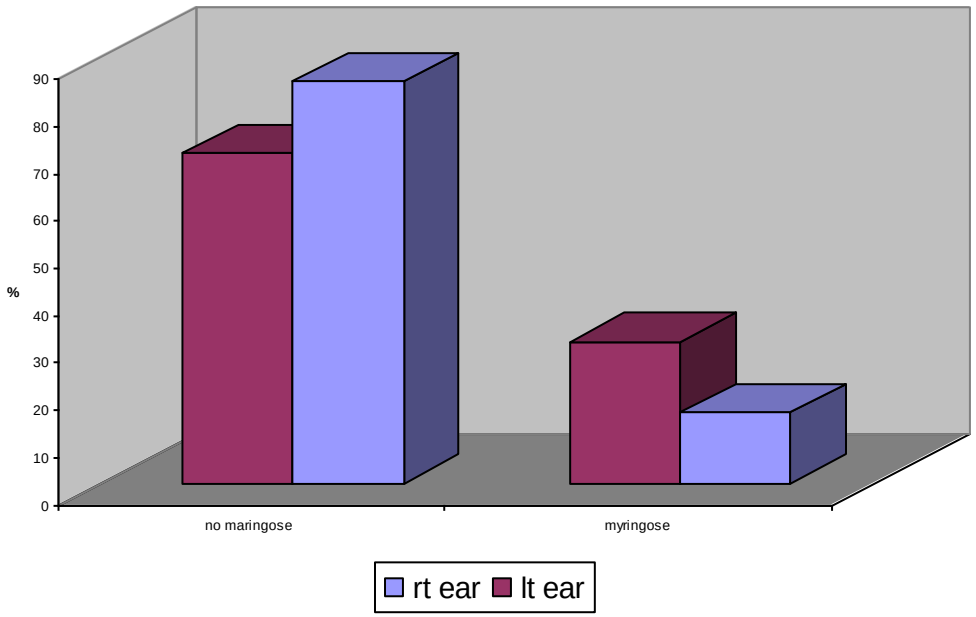


Table (6): show distribution of myringosclerosis among the study group. Rt ear show 9 patients with myringosclerosis (15%), 51 patients with no myringosclerosis (85%). Lt ear show 18 patient with myringlosclerosis (30%), 42 patients no myringosclerosis (70%). The table was statistically significant (p value < 0.05). This was confirmed by chart (5).

Table (7) Distribution of myringosclerotic patch among the study group according to sex

Ear	Myringosclerotic patch	Males		Females	
		No	%	No	%
Rt	9	3	33.3	6	66.7
Lt	18	15	83.3	3	16.7
Total	27	18	66.7	9	33.3

Z = 3.87 **P < 0.05**

Chart (6): Distribution of myringosclerotic patch according to sex

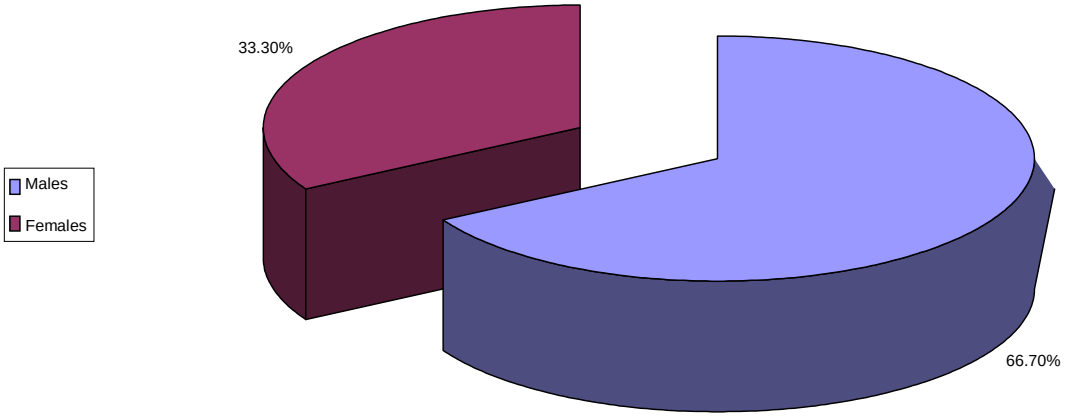


Table (7): show distribution of myringosclerotic patch among the study group according to sex. There were 18 male patients had myringosclerotic patch (66.7%), there were 9 females patients (33.3%) had myringosclerotic patch. The table was statistically significant (p value < 0.05). This was confirmed by chart (6).

Table (8) Colour changes in pre and post operative T.M.

Colour changes / Ear	Pre (dull grey)		Post (pearly white with white patch)		Z	P
	No	%	No	%		
Right ear	60	100.0	9	15.0	6.14	< 0.001
Left ear	60	100.0	18	30.0	4.76	< 0.001

Chart (7) colour changes pre and post operative

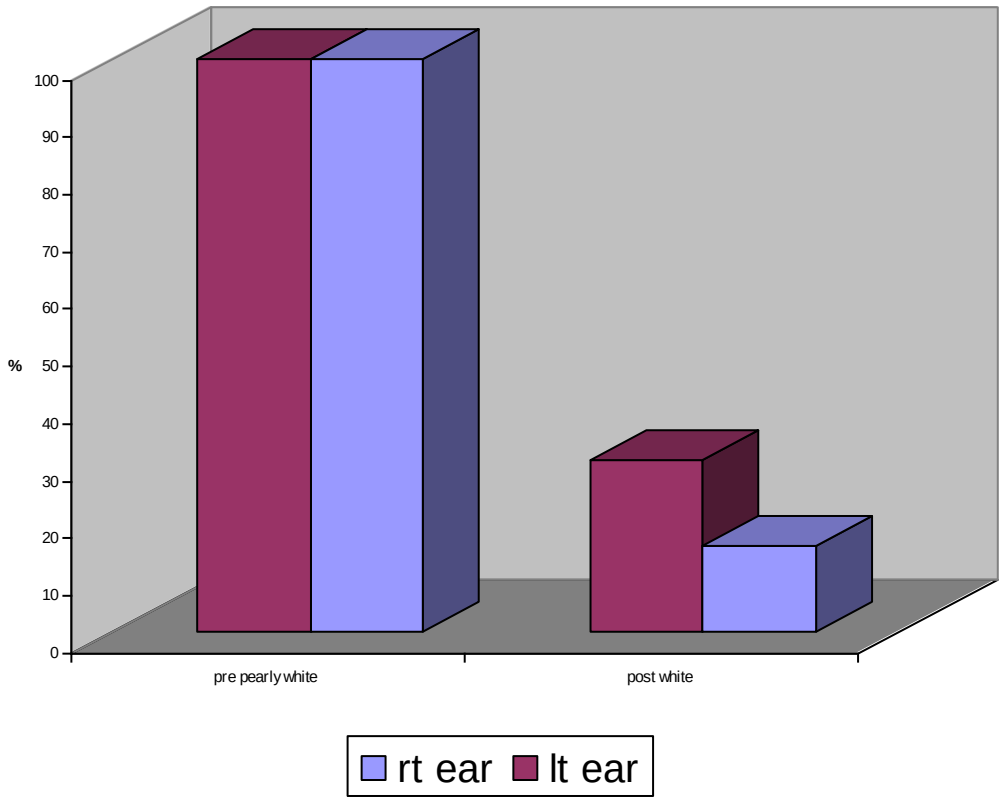


Table (٨): show colour changes of T.M (pre & post operative) in Rt ear 60 patients had dull grey T.M (pre operative), 9 patients had pearly white T.M with white patch post operative (15%), 51 patients had pearly white T.M (85%). In Lt ear 60 patients had dull grey T.M (pre operative), 18 patients had pearly white T.M with white patch post operative (30%), 42 patients had pearly white T.M (70%), this table was statistically significant (p value < 0.001). This was confirmed by chart (٧).

Table (٩) Degree of T.M retraction pre and post operative

Degree of retraction / ear	pre		post		Z	P
	No	%	No	%		
Right ear						
• Mod	40	66.7	2	3.3	5.86	< 0.001
• sever	20	33.3	3	5.0	3.54	< 0.001
Left ear						
• Mod	15	25.0	1	1.7	3.5	< 0.001
• sever	45	75.0	3	5.0	6.06	< 0.001

Chart (8) dgree of retraction pre and post operative among rt ear

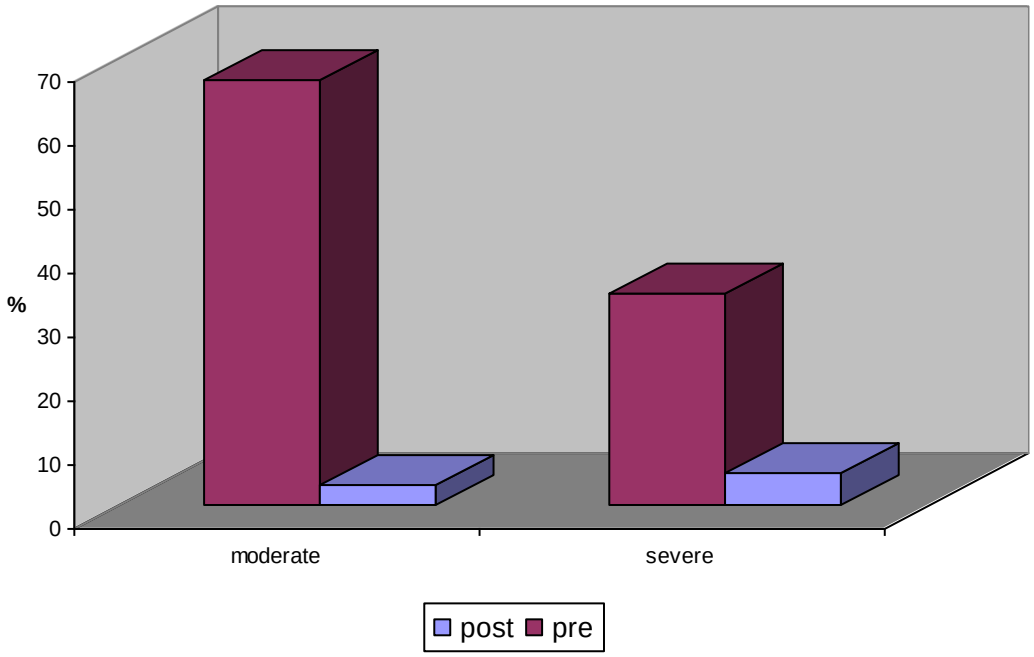


Table (٩): show degree of T.M retraction among the study group (pre and post operative). In pre operative Rt ear, there were 40 patients with moderate retraction (66.7%), 20 patients with severe retraction (33.3%). In post operative Rt ear, there were 2 patients with moderate retraction (3.3%), 3 patients with severe retraction 5%. In pre operative Lt ear, there were 15 patients with moderate retraction (25%), 45 patients with severe retraction (75%). In post operative Lt ear, there were 1 patient with moderate retraction (3.5%), 3 patients with severe retraction 5%. The table was statistically significant (p value < 0.001). This was confirmed by chart (٨).

Table (١٠) T.M immobility of pre & post operative

Immobility / Ear	pre		post		Z	P
	No	%	No	%		
Right	60	100.0	2	3.3	7.37	< 0.001
left	60	100.0	3	5.18	7.18	< 0.001

Chart (9) T.M immobility pre and post operative among rt and lt ears

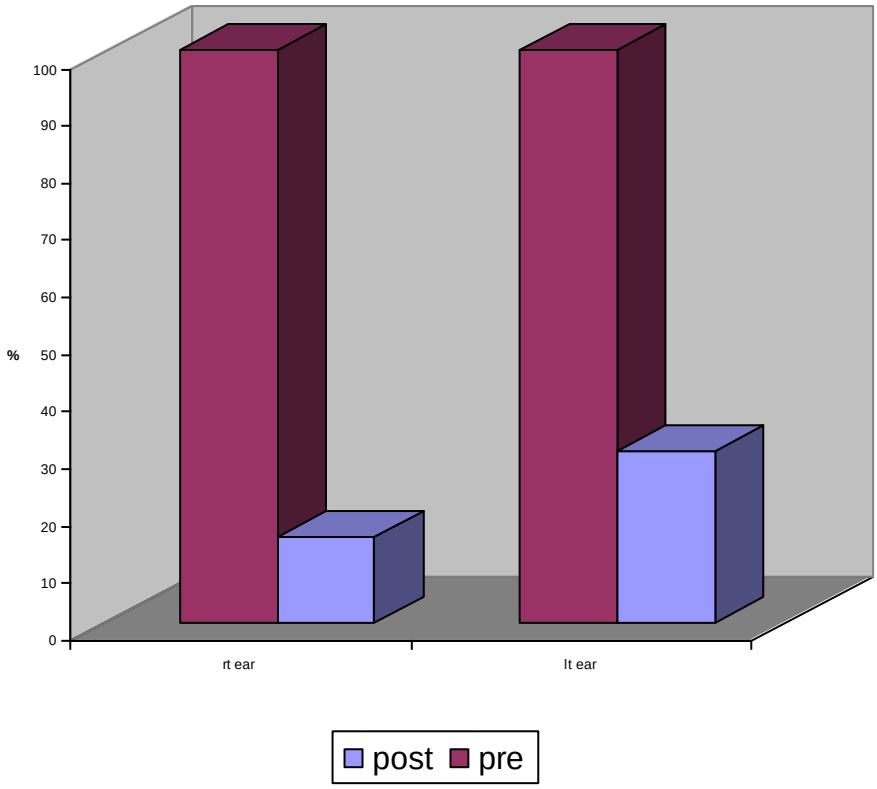


Table (١٠): show distribution of T.M immobility among the study group. In pre operative Rt ear, there were 60 patients (100%) had immobile T.M. In post operative Rt ear, there were 2 patients (3.3%) had immobile T.M. In pre operative Lt ear, there were 60 patients (100%) had immobile T.M. In post operative Lt ear, there were 3 patients (5.18%) had immobile T.M. This table was statistically significant (p value < 0.001). This was confirmed by chart (٩).

Chart (10): Drum with Myringosclerotic patch.

Chart (11): Drum with Myringosclerotic patch.

Chart (12): Drum with Myringosclerotic patch.

Chart (13): Drum with Myringosclerotic patch.

Chart (14): Drum with middle ear effusion.

Chart (15): Drum with myringotomy incision.

Chart (16): Drum with Grommet tube.

Chart (17): Rt Drum during putting of vitamin E drops

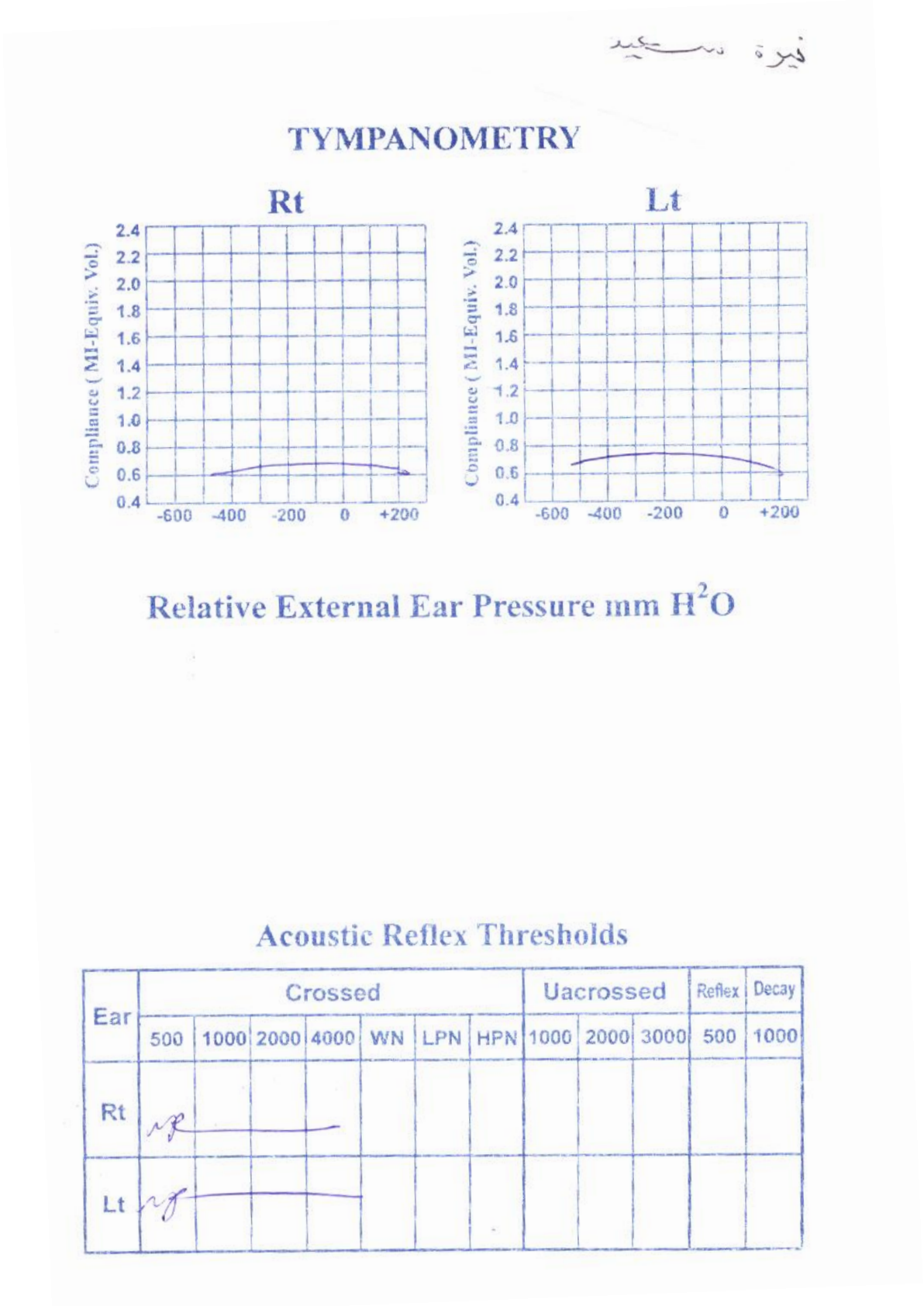
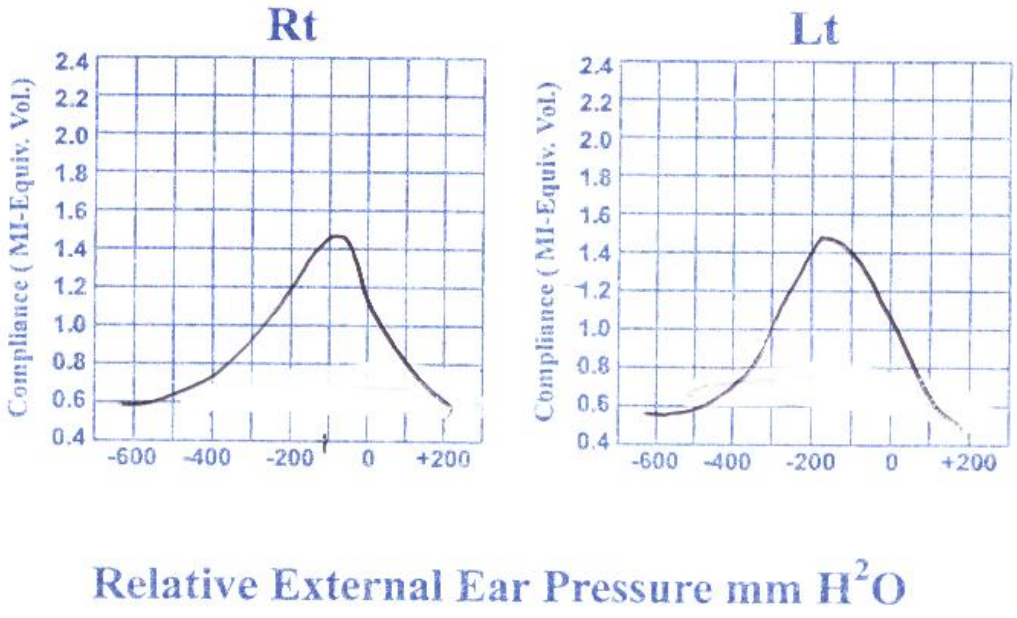


Chart (18): Pre operative tympanometry and acoustic reflex.



Acoustic Reflex Thresholds

Ear	Crossed							Uacrossed			Reflex	Decay
	500	1000	2000	4000	WN	LPN	HPN	1000	2000	3000	500	1000
Rt												
Lt												

Chart (19): Post operative tympanometry and acoustic reflex after Grommet tube falling out.