Summary and conclusion

Otitis media with effusion is the commonest cause of deafness in the children in the developed world affecting up to 8% of preschool children, it is characterized by presence of middle ear effusion for 3 months or more. Potentially leading to language deficit, therefore effective prevention and treatment is considered imperative **.**

In our study conducted there is a significant difference between pre treatment and post treatment C.T temporal bone with increase of mastoid pneumatization due to improvement of reversible mucosal changes of mastoid air cells.

Tympanometry was found to be an effective test for detection of negative middle ear pressure, being of geart value in young children with OME.

In conclusion postoperative tympanometric follow up of children with OME is more suitable than CT, because the latter has hrmful radiation effect and expensive .

Mastoid pneumatization might be considered as a prognostic indicator in secretory otitis media and the estimated prognosis is poor when the mastoid pneumatization is poor **(Rosen et al., 2004).**