

List of Diseases and Conditions

04 Ear Diseases

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When you have found your disease or condition, you look for the treatment color. The treatment colors are magenta (red-blue), blue, cyan (blue-green), green, yellow (red-green), and red. I give the treatment color numbers. Magenta = 0, blue = 1, cyan = 2, green = 3, yellow = 4, and red = 5. *Vestibular Neuritis* would then be categorized as **04-11-1**. Here the last digit, the treatment color, is **blue**. The first two digits are the disease/condition group (from 00 to 66). The next two digits (from 00 to 66) are the illness within the group, and the last digit (from 0 to 6) is the treatment color.

0 4 0 0 **1**

Acoustic Trauma



Acoustic trauma is an injury to the hearing mechanisms in the inner ear. It is due to thunderous noise.

Acoustic trauma is a common cause of sensory hearing loss. Damage to the hearing mechanisms within the inner ear may be caused by an explosion near the ear, firing a gun near the ear, long-term exposure to loud noises (such as loud music or machinery), and any deafening noise near the ear.

0 4 0 1 **1**

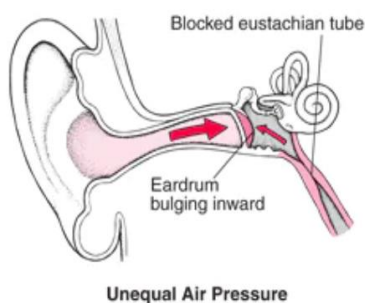
Acute Mastoiditis



Mastoiditis is most often caused by a middle ear infection (acute otitis media). The infection may spread from the ear to the mastoid bone. The bone has a honeycomb-like structure that fills with infected material and may break down. The condition is most common in children.

0 4 0 2 **0**

Barotrauma



Barotrauma is an injury caused by increased air pressure, such as during airplane flights or scuba diving. Barotrauma can cause ear pain or damage to the eardrum.

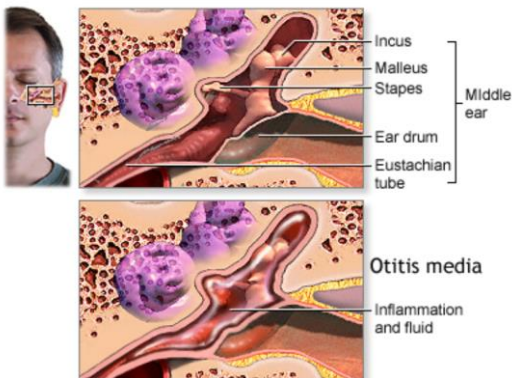
The eardrum separates the ear canal and the middle ear. If the air pressure in the ear canal from the outside air and air pressure in the middle ear changes rapidly or are unequal, it can damage the eardrum. Usually, the eustachian tube, which connects the middle ear and the back of the nose, helps maintain equal pressure on both sides of the eardrum by allowing outside air to enter the middle ear. However, when the outside air pressure changes suddenly—for example, during the ascent or descent of an airplane or a deep-sea dive—air must move through the eustachian tube to equalize the pressure in the middle ear.

0 4 0 3 1 Ear Congestion



Ear congestion refers to a feeling of fullness in the ears. A person may feel that their ears are clogged or blocked up. It can also lead to hearing difficulties, dizziness, and ear pain.

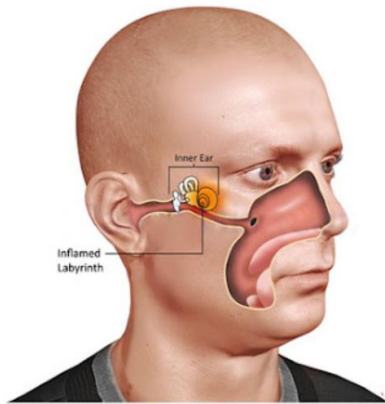
0 4 0 4 1 Ear Infections



Ear infections are one of the most common reasons parents take their children to the health care provider. The most common type of ear infection is called otitis media. It is caused by swelling and infection of the middle ear. The middle ear is located just behind the eardrum. An acute ear infection starts over a short period and is painful. Ear infections that last a long time or come and go are called chronic ear infections. A chronic ear infection is fluid, swelling, or an infection behind the eardrum that does not go away or keeps coming back. It causes long-term or permanent damage to the ear. It often involves a hole in the eardrum that does not heal. Common signs and symptoms include ear pain, drainage of fluid from the ear, and trouble hearing.

0 4 0 5 **1**

Labyrinthitis




Labyrinthitis is the inflammation of part of the inner ear called the labyrinth. The eighth cranial nerve (vestibulocochlear nerve) may also be inflamed. This inflammation causes a feeling of spinning (vertigo), hearing loss, and other symptoms. In most people, these symptoms go away over time.

0 4 0 6 **1**

Serous Otitis Media

Otitis Media with Effusion



Tympanic membrane:

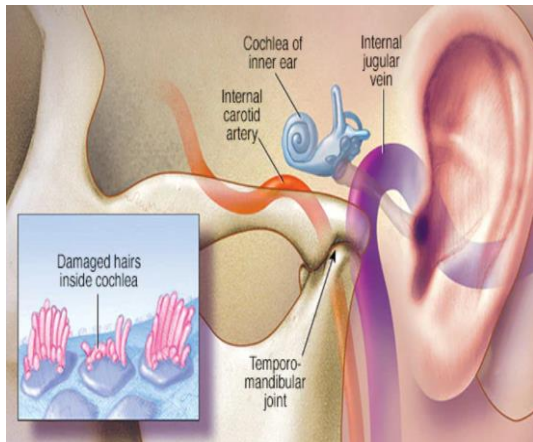
- Translucent or opaque
- Gray/pink
- Reduced mobility
- Effusion present +/- air

Serous otitis media is an effusion in the middle ear resulting from incomplete resolution of acute otitis media or obstruction of the eustachian tube without infection.

Symptoms include hearing loss and a sense of fullness or pressure in the ear. Diagnosis is based on the appearance of the tympanic membrane and sometimes on tympanometry.

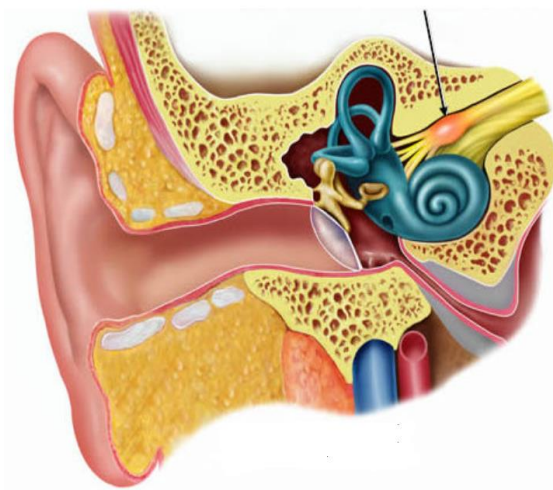
Most cases resolve in two to three weeks.

0 4 1 0 **1** Tinnitus



Tinnitus is when you experience ringing or other noises in one or both of your ears. An external sound doesn't cause the noise you hear when you have tinnitus, and other people usually can't hear it. However, tinnitus is a common problem. It affects about 15% to 20% of people and is especially common in older adults. Tinnitus is usually caused by an underlying condition, such as age-related hearing loss, an ear injury, or a problem with the circulatory system.

0 4 1 1 **1** Vestibular Neuritis



Vestibular Neuritis affects the vestibular system and is produced by the nerve inflammation located in the inner ear. It is responsible for sending the brain the signs that control the balance. It is frequently caused by a virus, an infection that may occur in the respiratory system or the gastrointestinal system, causing inflammation of the vestibular nerve. As a result, the transmission of information collected by the nerve is disturbed. As a result, it is not consistent with the rest of the body receptors, such as vision, which leads to an altered sense of balance.