

EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF DIFFERENT PROCEDURES IN COCHLEAR IMPLANTATION.

*Alaa El-Din M El-Feky^a; Ezz El-Din M El Shiekh^a; Hassan Wahba^b
and Ahmed s El Aassar^{a*}*

^a: Otorhinolaryngology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Zagazig University

^b: Otorhinolaryngology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Ain-Shams University

ABSTRACT

Background: The cochlear implantation has radically changed the outlook for profoundly deaf adults and children. The cochlear implant can provide sufficient hearing sensations to enable most severely or profoundly deafened persons to continue communicating using speech as their primary means of communication. In Classic cochlear implantation; mastoidectomy is done to help retain the electrode leads within the confines of the mastoid cavity. Then the facial recess should be widely opened followed by cochleostomy which is followed by insertion of the electrode array. Minimally invasive cochlear implant surgery has become the mainstay of most experienced centers. **Aim of work:** to evaluate the results of using different procedures in cochlear implantation. **Patients and methods:** The study carried out on 41 patients have done cochlear implantation, starting from April 2011 till April 2014, and we excluded postlingual adults and children with congenital anomalies, post-meningitis cochlear ossification and children with chronic suppurative otitis media (n=7). The patients were divided into two groups: the 1st group of patients was implanted by classic approach the 2nd group of patients was implanted by the SMA and another comparison in which, the patients were divided into two groups: the 1st group of patients was implanted by PULSAR ci100 device the 2nd group of patients was implanted by HI-RES 90K device; all patients were subjected to full preoperative assessment, and full postoperative assessment of complications (major and minor complications). **Results:** there is significant relation between the two groups regarding major complications in favor to classic approach but there is significant danger of facial nerve, chorda tympani nerve injury in classic approach, there is no significant difference between the ways of insertion regarding the major complications and there is significant difference between the 2 groups as regard to device migration, electrode extrusion and device malfunction in favor to Hi-res 90k device. **Conclusion:** classic approach has fewer incidences of major and minor complications than SMA, but there is significant danger of facial nerve, chorda tympani nerve injury in classic approach, Hi-res 90k device is better than PULSAR ci100 device as regard to device migration, electrode extrusion and device malfunction, We still need more assessment for surgical approaches, way of electrode insertion, type of devices.

Keywords: Cochlear implantation, Suprameatal approach, Posterior tympanotomy approach.

INTRODUCTION

Cochlear implant is a device that delivers electrical stimulation through an array of electrodes to a bundle of cochlear nerve fibers. It is established as an effective and safe method of rehabilitation for profoundly deaf patients **1**

Cochlear implants are the first true bionic sense organs. The human cochlea is an electromechanical transducer. Cochlear implants, like other human hair cell, receive mechanical sound energy and convert it into a series of electrical impulses **2**

Sound is first detected by a microphone (usually worn on the ear) and converted into an analog electrical signal. This signal is then sent to an external processor where it is transformed into an electronic code. This code is transmitted via radiofrequency across the skin by a transmitting

coil. Ultimately, this code is translated by the receiver-stimulator into rapid electric impulses distributed to electrodes on a coil implanted within the cochlea **3**

Several cochlear implants are commercially available in the market and are manufactured by Cochlear Corporation, Advanced Bionics, and the Med El Corporation. Over the years, subsequent generations of the various components of the devices have been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), focusing on improved electrode design and speech-processing capabilities. Furthermore, smaller devices and the accumulating experience in children have resulted in broadening of the selection criteria to include children as young as 6 months **4**

The candidacy for implantation is considered separately for adults and children. As outlined in the

1995 National Institutes of Health (NIH) consensus statement on cochlear implantation, adult candidacy is noted as being successful in postlingually deaf adults with severe-to-profound hearing loss with no speech perception benefit from hearing aids. Prelingually deafened adults must be counseled in regard to realistic expectations, as language and open-set speech discrimination outcomes are less predictable. Children are considered candidates for implantation at age 6 months because of meningitis-related deafness with progressive cochlear ossification. Also, audiological criteria include severe-to-profound sensorineural hearing loss bilaterally and poor speech perception under best-aided conditions, with a failure to progress with hearing aids and an educational environment that stresses oral communication⁵

The classic surgery involves mastoidectomy, posterior tympanotomy, cochleostomy, and insertion of array of electrodes through the basal coil of the cochlea. General anesthesia is needed for children and is usual for adult. The body of the implant is inserted into a seat drilled in the skull behind the ear **6**

Minimal access surgery for cochlear implantation has been developed in recent years in order to decrease surgical trauma and secondary complications, mostly related to size and shape of the skin flap.

Although cochlear implantation is considered a safe method of habilitation / rehabilitation for profoundly deaf individuals, a number of these patients suffer complications after surgery **7**.

Surgical complications may be classified into major (if they require additional surgery or hospitalization), and minor, (when they resolve with treatment in an outpatient ward or even with no treatment at all). Major complications involve meningitis, flap necrosis, device failure, electrode extrusion, facial nerve paralysis and others; while the minor complications involve facial nerve stimulation, electrode migration, vertigo, tinnitus, and others. The major surgical complications which require surgery review and, especially those associated with device insertion are not common **8**

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Selection of patients

From April 2011 till April 2014, 41 patients underwent cochlear implantation surgery in Zagazig University were included in the study. Patients were 27 males and 14 females, their age ranged from 2 years to 18

years and all complained of profound sensorineural hearing loss.

Selection criteria:

- Patients suffer from bilateral SNHL with no measurable benefit from hearing aids over a time period of 6 months.
- No medical or psychological contraindication for surgery.
- Realistic expectations by the patients and their parents.

Exclusion criteria:

- Adults suffer from moderate to severe sensorineural hearing loss.
- Unilateral hearing loss.
- Patients underwent previous mastoid surgery at the same ear.
- Patients suffer from congenital anomalies in the inner ear.
- Patients suffer from post meningitis cochlear ossification.

➤ After applying the above criteria, only 34 patients were included for evaluation in the study.

They all underwent:

1- Pre-operative evaluation

All patients in the study had done basic preoperative assessment, which include the following:

- **Thorough general examination and ENT examination**
- **Written consents were taken from all cases**
- **Audiological assessment**
 - Tympanometry.
 - Aided and non-aided audiometry by either play audiometry or visual reinforcement audiometry.
 - Auditory brainstem response
 - OtoAcoustic Emission
- **Language assessment**
- **Intelligence Quotient (IQ) assessment**
- **Electroencephalogram (EEG)**
- **Imaging**
 - Computerized tomography (CT scan) of the temporal bone
 - Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the cochlea, auditory nerve and brain

2- Surgical techniques

A. The classic approach

1. **Incision:** 2 types of incisions:

- Post auricular inverted J shaped incision: in 4 cases

- Extended endaural incision: in 20 case



Fig (1) post auricular inverted J shaped incision



Fig (2): extended endaural incision

2. Elevation of the flap 2 layer

2 flaps layers are elevated

1. The superficial layers include skin and S.C tissue.
2. The deep layer:

- Anterior based Palva flap
- Upper flap is elevated in a sub-periosteal plane to create device seat.



Fig (3) Palva flap

3. Mastoidectomy and Posterior tympanotomy

The facial recess opening is lowered down and the bone anterior to FN is removed till good exposure to round wind niche is achieved.

4. Cochleostomy or RW approach

- First we used to do cochleostomy by opening cochlea in the promontory antro-inferior to round window niche with 1mm diamond bur.
- Now we used to open the RW membrane in all cases, except if difficult exposure, by good

removing of entire RW niche till good exposure of RW membrane.

5. Creation of the receiver/stimulator seat

6. Electrode insertion

7. Muscle Plug

8. Fixation

- We depend in fixation on sewing the periosteum together over the implant.

9. Intraoperative X-ray (C-arm)



Fig (4) Intraoperative X-ray

10. Suturing

11. Intraoperative device function assessment

12. Dressing

B- Suprameatal technique

- 1- Incision: extended endaural
- 2- Elevation of the outer flaps
- 3- Creation of the seat
- 4- Elevation of tympanomeatal flap and anterior tympanotomy.
- 5- Creation of the groove

- A groove is made in in postro superior wall of EAC starting from inside to outside. The groove is 1mm width and 3 mm in depth. It started from the scutum lateral to the long process of incus and just above the level of the pyramid, the chorda tympani should be identified before making the groove and reflected anteriorly away from the groove.
- The groove is continued in outer direction till it reaches the site of the seat without doing the blind tunnel as in classic SMA.

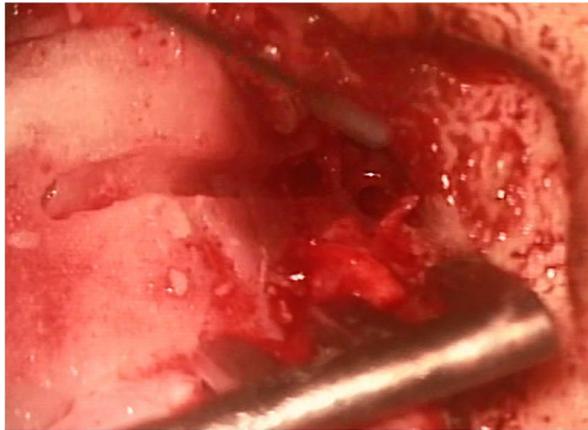


Fig (5) creation of the groove

6- Exposure of RW

- In all these cases the RW membrane was good exposed after removing of entire RW niche.

7- Electrode insertion

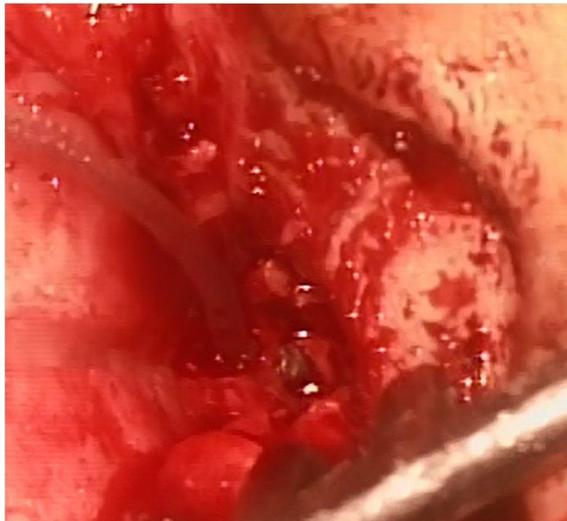


Fig (6): Electrode insertion

8- Fixation of electrode and obliteration of the groove.

By either

- Cartilage and cement like material (glass ionomer or calcium hydroxide).
- bone Pate and bioactive glass powder

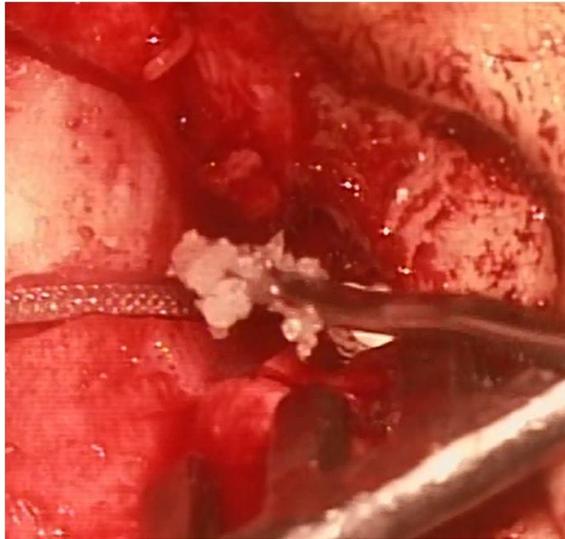


Fig (7): Electrode fixation using bioactive glass

9- Grafting and Packing with gelfoam

- Securing of the TM by temoralis fascia graft, even if intact TM, which is supported by gelfoam in M.E
- Then Tympanomeatal flap is returned and supported by gelfoam and one aural pack to be removed after 2 weeks.

10- Intraoperative X- ray (C- arm)

11- Intraoperative device function assessment

12- Dressing

3- Postoperative care:

- 1st 24 hour we concern on the following: Facial nerve function, Vomiting, Vertigo, Temperature and Dressing is soaked or not
- After 24 hour, we evaluate the presence or absence of hematoma, if hematoma is present, it should be evacuated by aspiration under complete aseptic condition. Then we do digital x ray, Stenver view, for documentation, then we discharge the patient. on oral antibiotic

- After 1 week, we stop the antibiotics and remove the dressings, steristrips and cutaneous sutures, if present.
- After 4 weeks, we start external device programing and recording any twitches, significant pain, and then we start Speech rehabilitation sessions.
- After 2 month, Routine follow-up is done every 2 months

4- Statistical Analysis:

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 14.0 statistical software for Windows (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL). The significance level was set at $P < 0.05$ with a confidence level 95%. The data of the patients, prostheses and procedures were collected, arranged and tabulated then compared using a t test for quantitative data and chi square test for qualitative data.

RESULTS
Age and sex distribution

Table (1): Age groups distribution

Age group	No.	%
2-<4years	8	24
4-<6 years	24	70
6-7 years	2	6
Total	34	100

Table (2): sex distribution

Sex	No.	%
Male	22	65
Female	12	35
Total	34	100

Table (3): shows group with one or more minor surgical complication:

Minor complications	A(28 cases)		B(6 cases)	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Chorda tympani nerve Injury	6	21.4%	1	16.6%
Fever	4	14.3%	1	16.6%
Vomiting	5	17.9%	1	16.6%
Vertigo	3	10.7%	1	16.6%
Hematoma	4	14.3%	0	0%
Wound infection	2	7.1%	1	16.6%
Device migration	3	10.7%	1	16.6%
EAC stenosis	0	0%	1	16.6%
Total cases with one or more minor complications	11	39.3%	3	50%

chi square = 3.8141
P = 0.0431 (significant)

As shown in Table (3), there is significant relation in favor to group (A) regarding postoperative minor complications, but there is more danger of chorda tympani nerve injury in group (A) (patients underwent cochlear implantation by classic approach).

Table (4): shows group with one or more major surgical complication:

Major complications	A(28 cases)		B(6 cases)	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
FN paralysis	2	7.1%	0	0%
Electrode extrusion	0	0%	1	16.6%
Device malfunction due to	0	0%	1	16.6%
Total cases with one or more major complications	2	7.1%	2	33.3%

Chi-square = 4.623
 p-value =0.0433(S)

As shown in Table (4) there is significant relation between the two groups regarding major complications in favor to group (A), but there is significant danger of facial nerve injury in group (A) (patients underwent cochlear implantation by classic approach)

Table (5): Correlation between type of device and the surgical complications

Complications	Hi-Res 90K (29cases)		PULSAR ci 100(5 cases)	
	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%
Device migration	1	3.4%	3	60%
Electrode extrusion	1	3.4%	0	0%
Device malfunction	0	0%	1	20%
Total cases with one or more complications	1	3.4%	4	80%

chi square = 3.974
P = 0.0462(S)

As shown in table (5) there is significant difference between the 2 groups as regard to device migration, electrode extrusion and device malfunction in favor to group B.(Hi-res 90k advantage).



Fig (8): The *Harmony*[™] sound processor and *HiRes 90K*[™] implant from Advanced Bionics

DISCUSSION

This study revealed 6 cases (21.4%) suffered from chorda tympani injury {seen during operation without any postoperative manifestations} out of 28 cases underwent cochlear implantation by classic approach and one case (16.6%) suffered from chorda tympani injury out of 6 cases underwent cochlear implantation by SMA. This is matched with **Hoffman RA and Cohen NL**.

Damage to the chorda tympani nerve in the classic approach was described in 5.2% to 20% of cases .While other surgeons who have reported no chorda tympani nerve injury by SMA or its modifications**7,9,10,11,12**.

Three cases (10.7%) had device migration { One of them cause no any symptoms, only the device is lower than its normal position, In the second case, the device cause protrusion of the auricle forward, with significant cosmetic deformity, also the patient complain from difficult hanging the external microphone on the auricle, The last case the migrated device was very low and it was not attached to the magnet of the external device well, and by using a stronger magnet, skin reaction start to appear, so the patient was revised under G.A and repositioning of the device in the seat and fixation of the device was done.} , one case (16.6%)suffered from device migration{ the device migrate antro-inferiorly and become below the incision, so the patient was revised under G.A and repositioning of the device in the seat and fixation of the device was done., leading to electrode extrusion}.This is not matching with **other studies** which reported no cases of electrode extrusion or damage in the following literatures'. The electrode extrusion or migration of electrode array may occur a long



Fig (9): The PULSAR ci100 MED-EI device

time after surgery. The cause of this complication is variable, but the split bridge technique, tight packing around the cochleostomy window, or canal wall reconstruction should decrease the occurrence of this complication**11, 12, 14, and 15**. This is matching with **Kevin D. Brown MD, Sarah S** who reported that the incidence of electrode migration is (9%) and receiver/stimulator migration is (7%) out of 806 cases. **13**.

Two cases (7.1%) suffered from facial nerve paralysis {one patient didn't improve; this may be also due to difficult steroid therapy as the patient was diabetic with unstable blood glucose level. Physiotherapy was started to avoid muscle atrophy (Died 25days post-operative from hypoglycemic coma), the other patient showed mild facial nerve palsy improved after 3 weeks by steroid therapy} out of 28 cases underwent cochlear implantation by classical approach, no cases has facial nerve injury out of 6 cases underwent cochlear implantation by SMA. This is matched with other surgeons who reported no cases of FN paralysis during the SMA or its modifications**7, 9,10,11,12**.

One case (16.6%) suffered from device malfunction {due to trauma} out of 6 cases underwent cochlear implantation by SMA, no cases has device malfunction out of 28 cases underwent cochlear implantation by classic approach..This is not matching with **Kevin D. Brown MD, Sarah S** who reported that the most common reasons for revision were device failure (78%; 55% hard failure, 23% soft failure) out of 805 cases**13**.

In this study, only two types of devices had been used (Med-EI PULSARci100 {for 5 cases out of 34 cases} and Advanced bionics Hi-Res 90Kadvantage) {for 29 cases out of 34 cases}

3 devices out of 5 PULSARci100 (60%) showed device migration, and one (20%) showed malfunction due to trauma, on the other hand, only one device out of 29 Advanced Bionics Hi-Res 90K (3.4%) showed device migration and when repositioned electrode has been extruded, total device failure was in one case out of 34(3%).

We found significant difference favoring Advanced Bionics Hi-Res 90K regarding device migration and malfunction.

Fayad, Haensel and their colleagues reported 0.8-15.8% failure rate depending on the type of devices, and Parisier and coworkers reported an overall 11% device failure rate based on survey rate of 1175 adult patients who received multichannel implants. A higher device failure rate in children has been reported by Fayad and coworkers. Jeyakumar and Clary reported 3.0% device failure rate in pediatric cochlear implant after one year follow-up¹⁶.

Some of the speech coding in the Advanced Bionics one is a little better than the Cochlear brand. We also found out that in kids the MED-EL PULSAR ci 100 device tends to break more often ¹⁷

CONCLUSIONS

Patients underwent cochlear implantation via posterior tympanotomy approach showed higher incidence of facial nerve and chorda tympani nerve injuries and fewer incidences of minor and major complications than patients underwent cochlear implantation via suprameatal approach.

Patients underwent cochlear implantation using AB Hi-Res90K advantage device have less incidence of device migration, electrode extrusion and device malfunction than others using Med-EL PULSARci100 device.

We still need more assessment for surgical approaches, way of electrode insertion, type of devices and special cases that suffer from congenital anomalies, otitis media, and labyrinthitis ossificans.

REFERENCES

1. Kim CS, Chang SO, Oh SH, and Lee HJ. Complications in cochlear implantation. International congress series 2004; 1273: 145-148.
2. Roland PS. Cochlear Implants, In: Glasscock ME, and Gulya AJ, (eds) SURGERY OF THE EAR, Fifth edition, Ontario, Bc Decker Inc. 2003, 576-612.

3. Driscoll CL, Gluth MB, and Lalwani AK. Cochlear implants, In: Lalwani AK (ed) Current Diagnosis & Treatment otolaryngology-Head & Neck surgery, volume 2, New York, The McGraw-Hill companies. 2004; 937-947.
4. Özdemir S, Tuncer Ü, Tarkan Ö, Kıroğlu M, Çetik F, Akar F. Factors contributing to limited or non-use in the cochlear implant systems in children: 11 years experience. Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol. 2013; 77(3):407-409.
5. Megerian CA and Murry GS. Cochlear Implant Surgery Workup. medscape 2013.
6. Gibson WPR. Cochlear Implants, In: Kerr AG, and Booth JB (eds). Scott-Brown's Otolaryngology, sixth edition, Oxford, Butterworth-Heinemann. 1997; 3/25/1-3/25/20.
7. Postelman JT, Cleffken B, and Stokroos RJ. Post-operative complications of cochlear implantation in adults and children: five years' experience in Maastricht. The Journal of Laryngology & Otolaryngology 2007; 121:318-323.
8. Júnior L, Júnior F, Calhau C, Calhau A, and Palhano C. postoperative Complications in implanted patients in the Cochlear Implant Program of Rio Grande do Norte – Brazil, Braz J Otorhinolaryngol. 2010; 76(4):517-21.
9. Hoffman RA and Cohen NL. Complications of cochlear implant surgery. Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol Suppl. 1995; 166:420-422.
10. Hausler R: Cochlear implantation without mastoidectomy: The pericanal electrode insertion technique. Acta Otolaryngol 2002; 122: 715-719.
11. Kronenberg J. The suprameatal approach: An alternative surgical approach to cochlear implantation. Otolaryngology and Neurotology 2004; 25(1): 41-45.
12. Shankai Yin, Zhengnong Chen, Yaqin Wu, Line Wang, Jian Zhang, Wensheng Zhou, Weidong Zhou, Jiayun Huang, Zhisen Shen, Jianxin Qiu. Suprameatal approach for cochlear implantation in 45 Chinese children. International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology 2008; 72: 397—403.
13. Kevin D. Brown MD, Sarah S. Incidence and indications for revision cochlear implant surgery in adults and children. The Laryngoscope 2009; 119: 152-157.

14. Taibah K. The transmeatal approach: a new technique in cochlear and middle ear implants. *Cochlear Implants Int.* 2009; 10(4): 218–228.
15. Tange RA. Modifications on the Alternative Method for Cochlea Implantation, *Cochlear Implant. Research Updates, Dr. Cila Umat (Ed.)* 2012; ISBN: 978-953-51-0582-4.
16. Fayad JN, Georges WB. , Micheletto JN, and Parisier SC. Facial Nerve Paralysis Following Cochlear Implant Surgery. *Laryngoscope* 2003; 113(8):1344-1346.
17. Ariel Moctezuma, Jane Tu .An Overview of Cochlear Implant Systems. *Otoneurology* 2011;.27-31.

الملخص العربي

زراعة قوقعة الأذن غيرت المفاهيم بالنسبة إلى المرضى فاقدي السمع من الكبار أو الأطفال فهي تكسب مرضى الصمم الحسي العميق سمعا كافيا ليجعلهم قادرين على إستخدام التخاطب كوسيلة تواصل أساسية. لقد أصبحت التقنيات الغزوية الصغرى هي الأساس في أغلب المراكز المتخصصة.

تشمل هذه الدراسة التي إقيمت في مستشفيات جامعة الزقازيق-قسم/الأذن و الأنف و الحنجرة واحد و اربعون حالة قاموا بزراعة القوقعة، منهم سبعة و عشرون ذكرا و أربعة عشر أنثى، أعمارهم تتراوح بين عامان و ثمانية عشرة عاما و كلهم يعانون من الصمم الحسي العميق. من خلال تحضيرات ما قبل الجراحة وجدنا ثلاث حالات كانوا عندهم عيوب خلقي، وثلاث كانوا عندهم التهاب بالأذن الوسطى، و حالة كانت تعاني من ضمور كلى بالعصب الثامن الأيمن، و حالة كانت تعاني من ثقب بين أذنئ القلب و حالة كانت تعاني من داء السكري الوراثي، و حالة كانت تعاني من تعظم بالقوقعة بعد إلتهاب سحائي .

بعد تطبيق صفات الإستبعاد في هذه الدراسة، أصبح لدينا أربعة و ثلاثون مريض، تم تقسيمهم إلي مجموعتين: (مجموعة أ) و هم من أجريت لهم زراعة قوقعة الأذن عن طريق بضع الطبلبة الخلفي و هم ثمانية و عشرون حالة و (مجموعة ب) و هم من أجريت لهم زراعة قوقعة الأذن عن طريق الصلاخي العلوي و هم ست حالات.

بعد المقارنة مع الدراسات المشابهة وجدنا أن:

المرضى الذين اجرؤا زراعة القوقعة عن طريق بضع الطبلبة الخلفي اكثر عرضة لاصابة العصب الوجهي السابع و الحبل الطبلي عن نظرائهم الذين اجرؤا زراعة القوقعة عن الطريق الصلاخي العلوي. في حين ان المضاعفات الجراحية الصغرى اقل حدوثا للمرضى الذين اجرؤا زراعة القوقعة عن طريق بضع الطبلبة الخلفي.

المرضى الذين اجرؤا زراعة القوقعة بإستخدام جهاز AB Hi-Res 90K advantage كانوا أقل عرضة لمضاعفات تحرك الجهاز أو فشلة ممن اجرؤا زراعة القوقعة بإستخدام جهاز Med-EI PULSARci100 مازلنا نحتاج الى دراسة أكبر لتقييم الأساليب المختلفة لزراعة قوقعة الأذن.