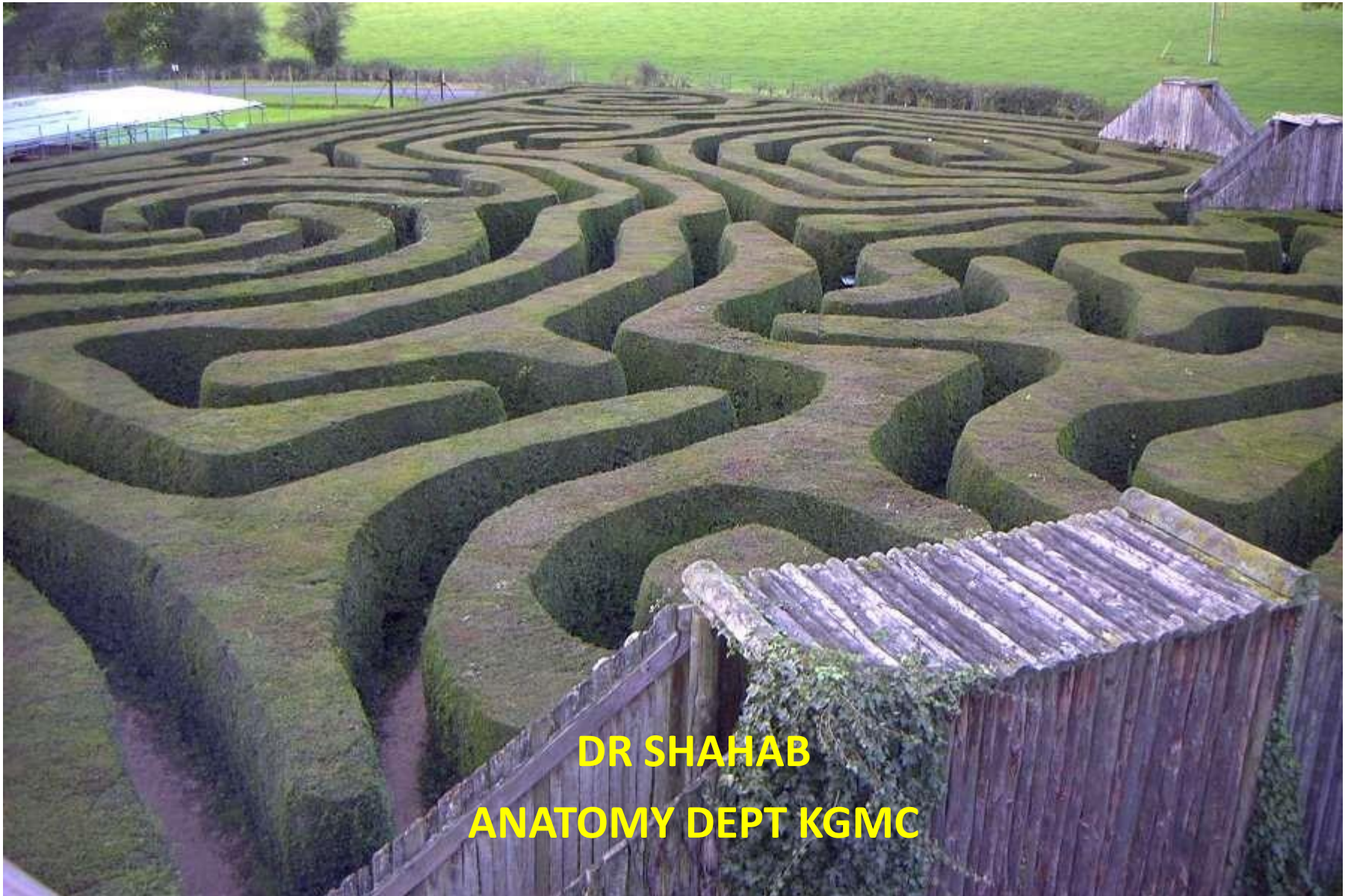


# Development of Ear

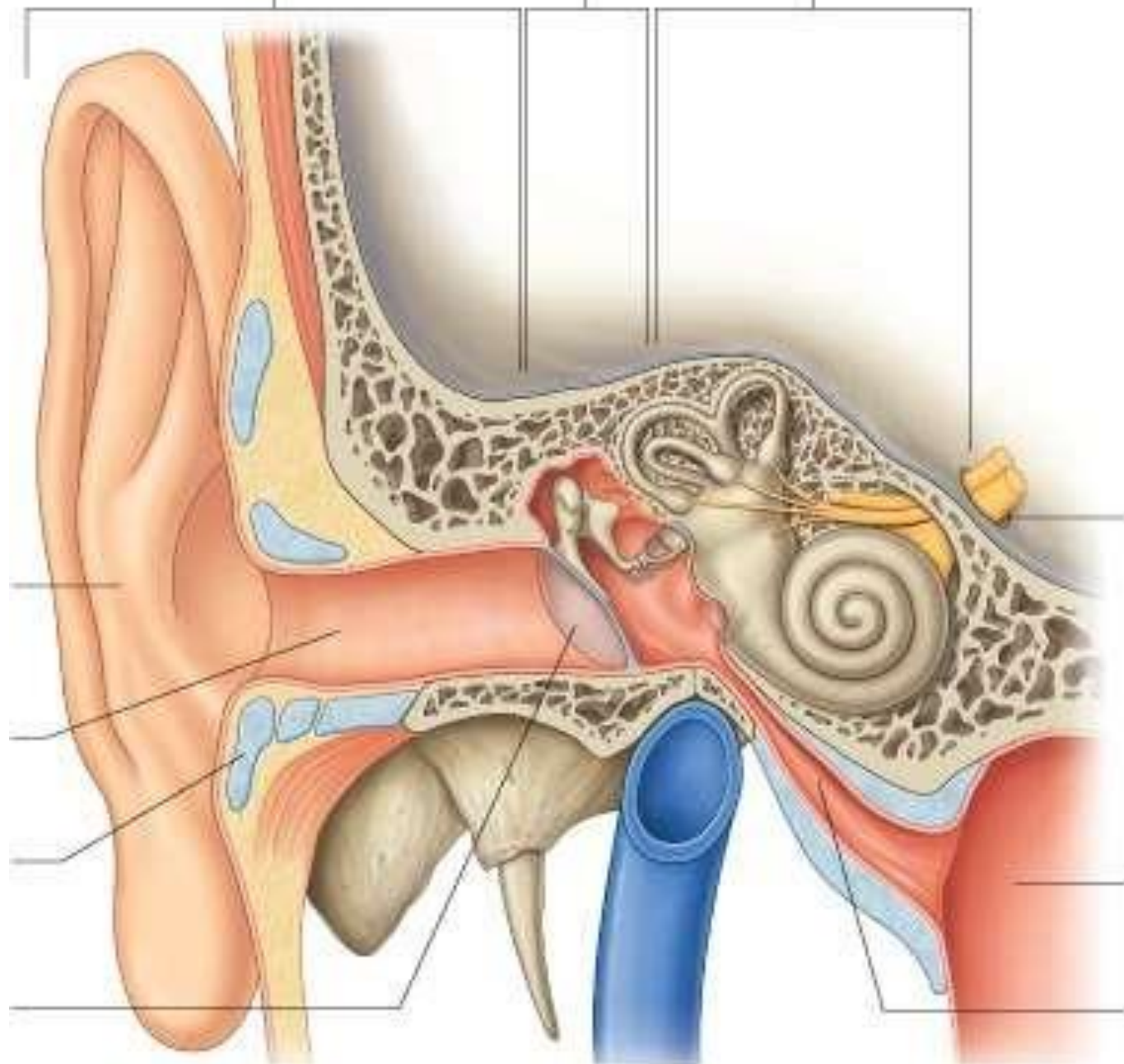


**DR SHAHAB**  
**ANATOMY DEPT KGMC**

External ear

Middle ear

Internal ear



**External ear-** sound collection

*Pinna, EAM and outer layer of TM*

**Middle ear-** sound conduction

*Ear ossicles and inner layer of TM*

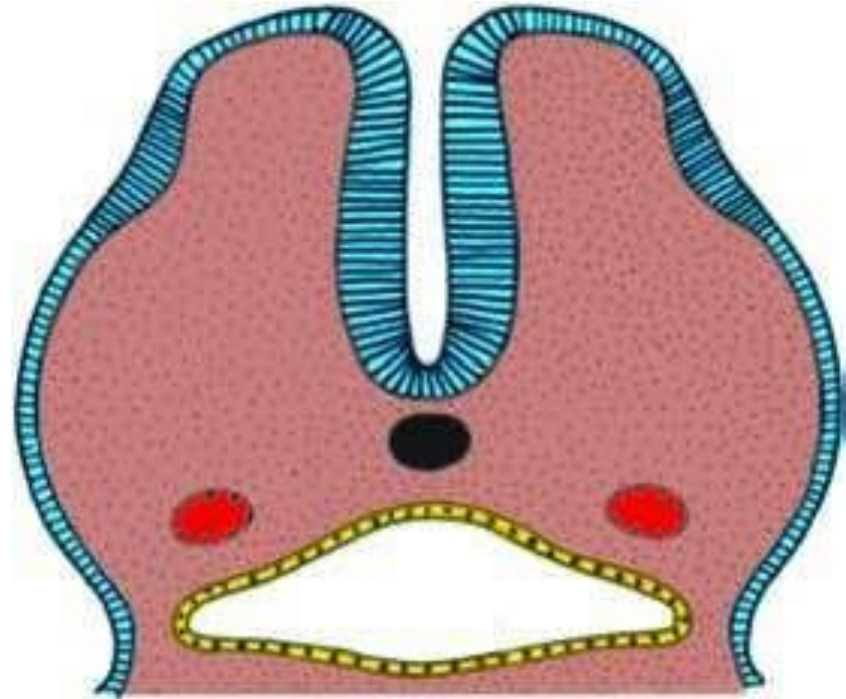
**Internal ear**

- Sound wave to nerve impulse
- Equilibrium

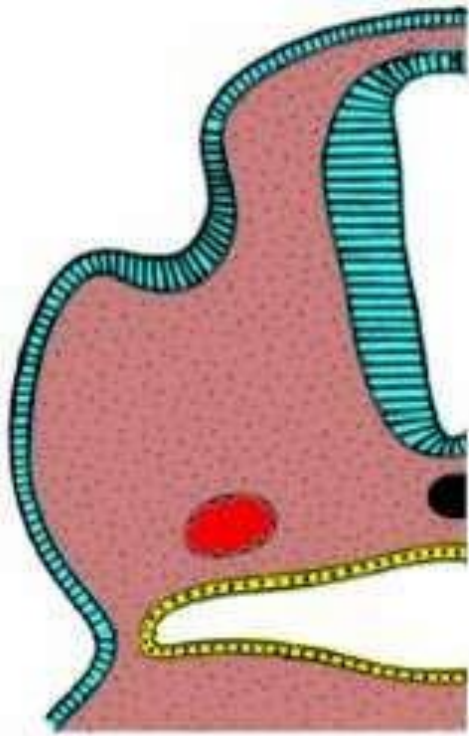
*Labyrinth (bony and membranous)*



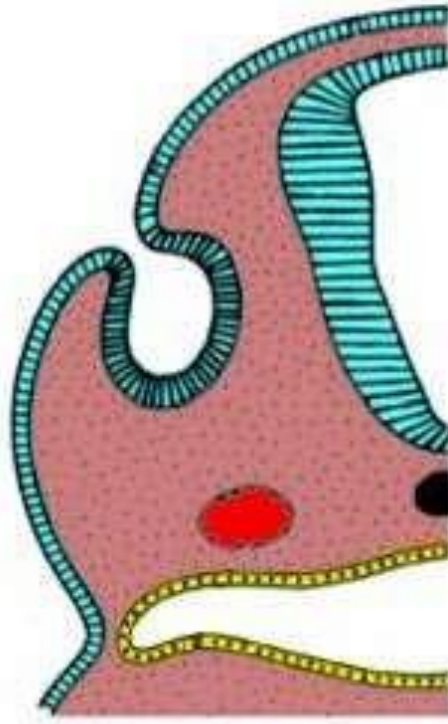
# Development of Internal Ear



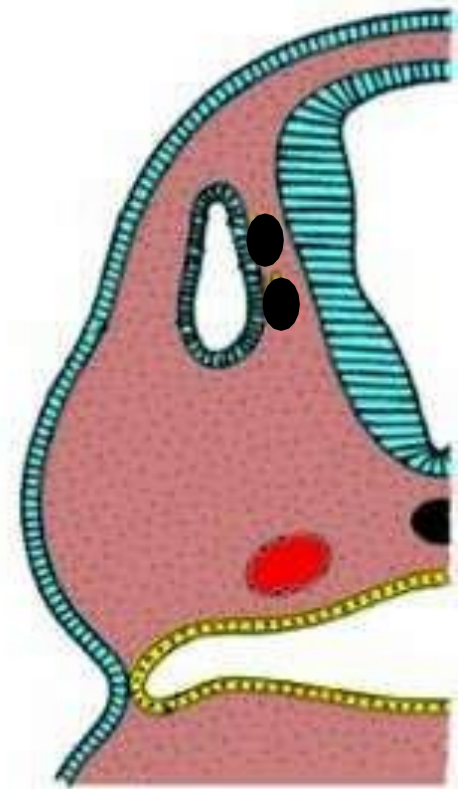
**Otic Placode @22<sup>nd</sup> day**  
**On each side of hindbrain**



**Invaginating placode**



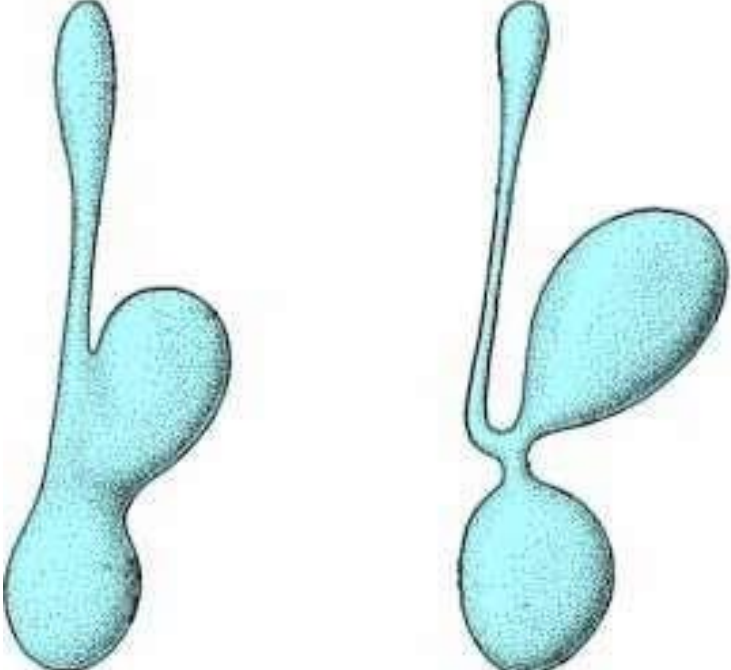
**Otic pit**



**Otic vesicle**



**Forms membranous labyrinth**

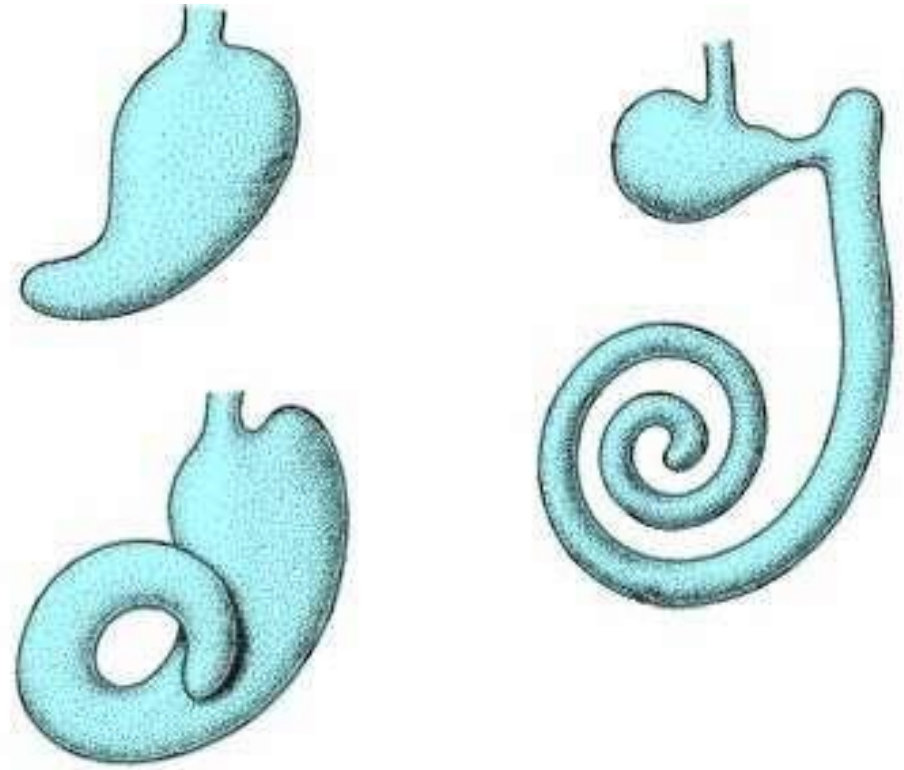


**Ventral part**

Sacculles  
Cochlear duct

**Dorsal part**

Semicircular duct  
Utricule  
Endolymphatic duct



**Utriculo-saccular duct**  
**Cochlear duct**  
**Ductus reunions**

## Development of Utricle and SCD (Dorsal Part of Otic vesicle)



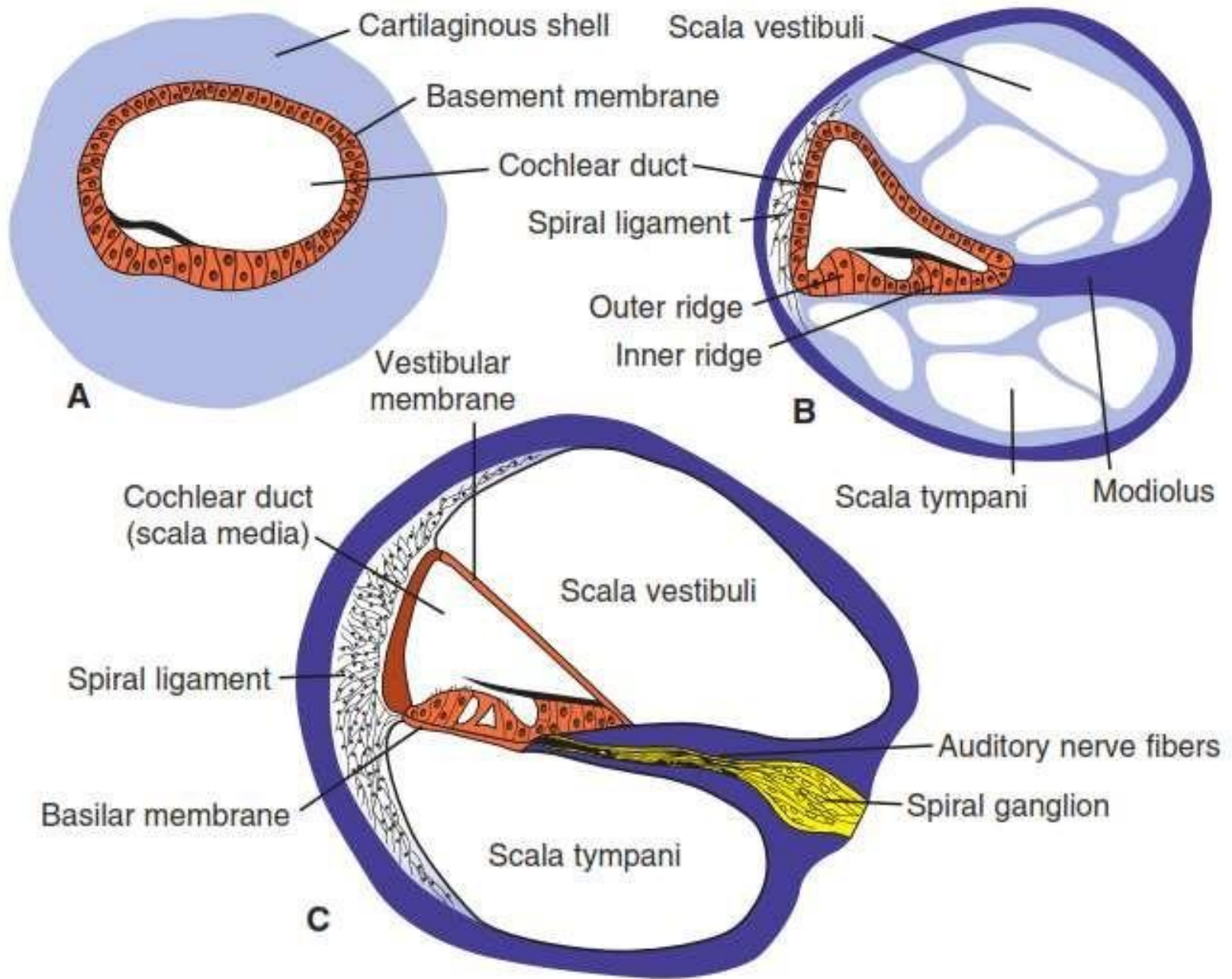
SCDs appear as flat out pocketing of Utricular portion of Otic vesicle.

- Three pairs of SCD are formed – **Ant/Post/Lat**

One end of SCD form dilatation (**Crus Ampullare**) and the other does not widen (**Crus Nonampullare**)

❖ Because two crus nonampullare fuse, there will be 3 crus ampullare and 2 crus nonampullare

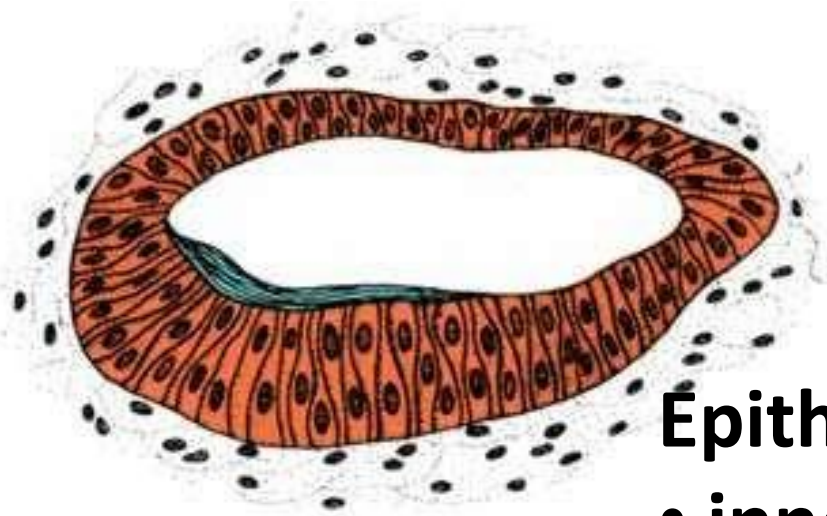






# Formation of Cochlea

- Mesenchyme surrounding CD Differentiate into cartilage.
- Cartilage undergo vacuolization and form **Scala vestibuli** and **scala tympani**.
- Lateral part of CD attached to the cartilage by **Spiral ligament** and medial edge is attached and supported by **modiolus**.



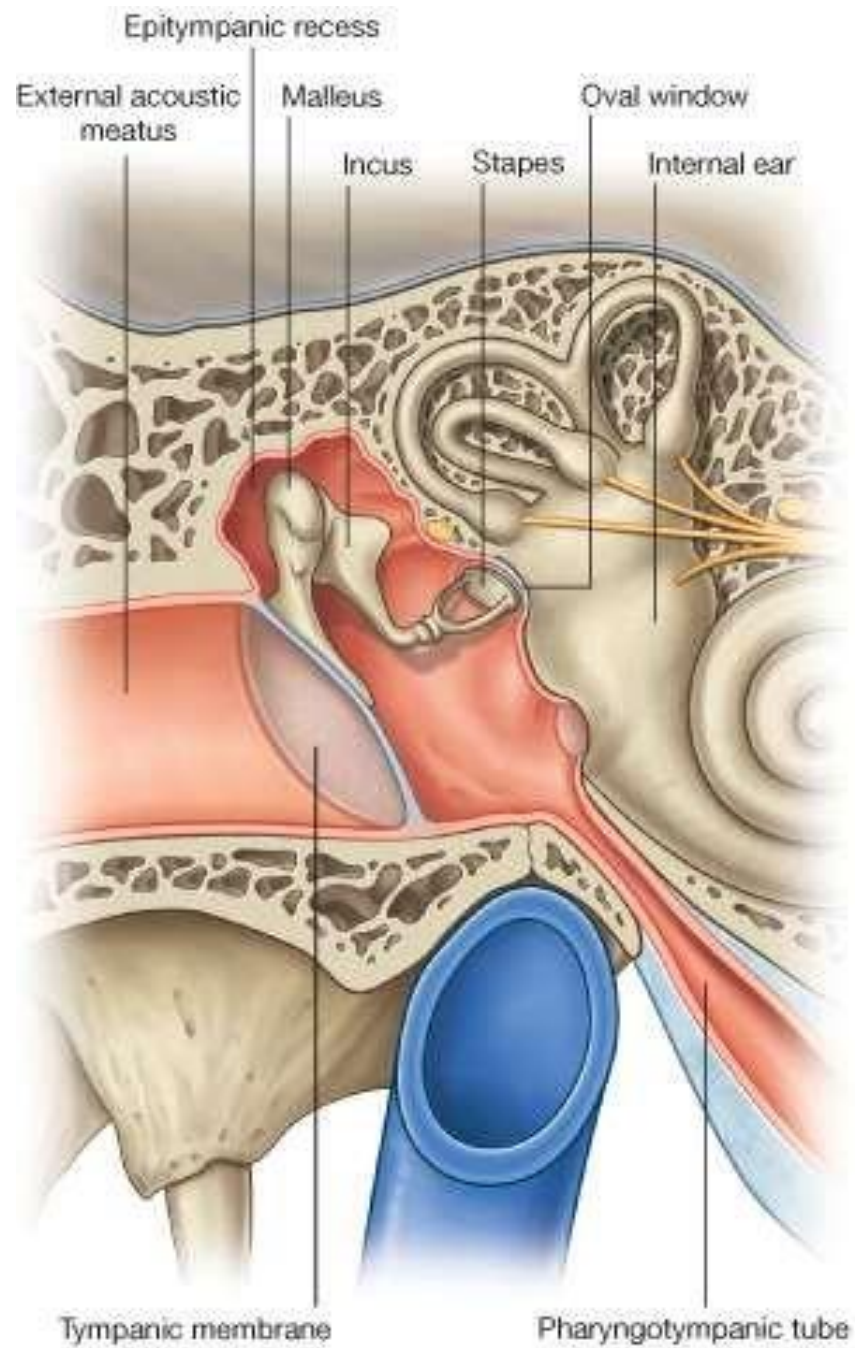
**Epithelium of CD form two ridge.**

- inner ridge
- Outer ridge



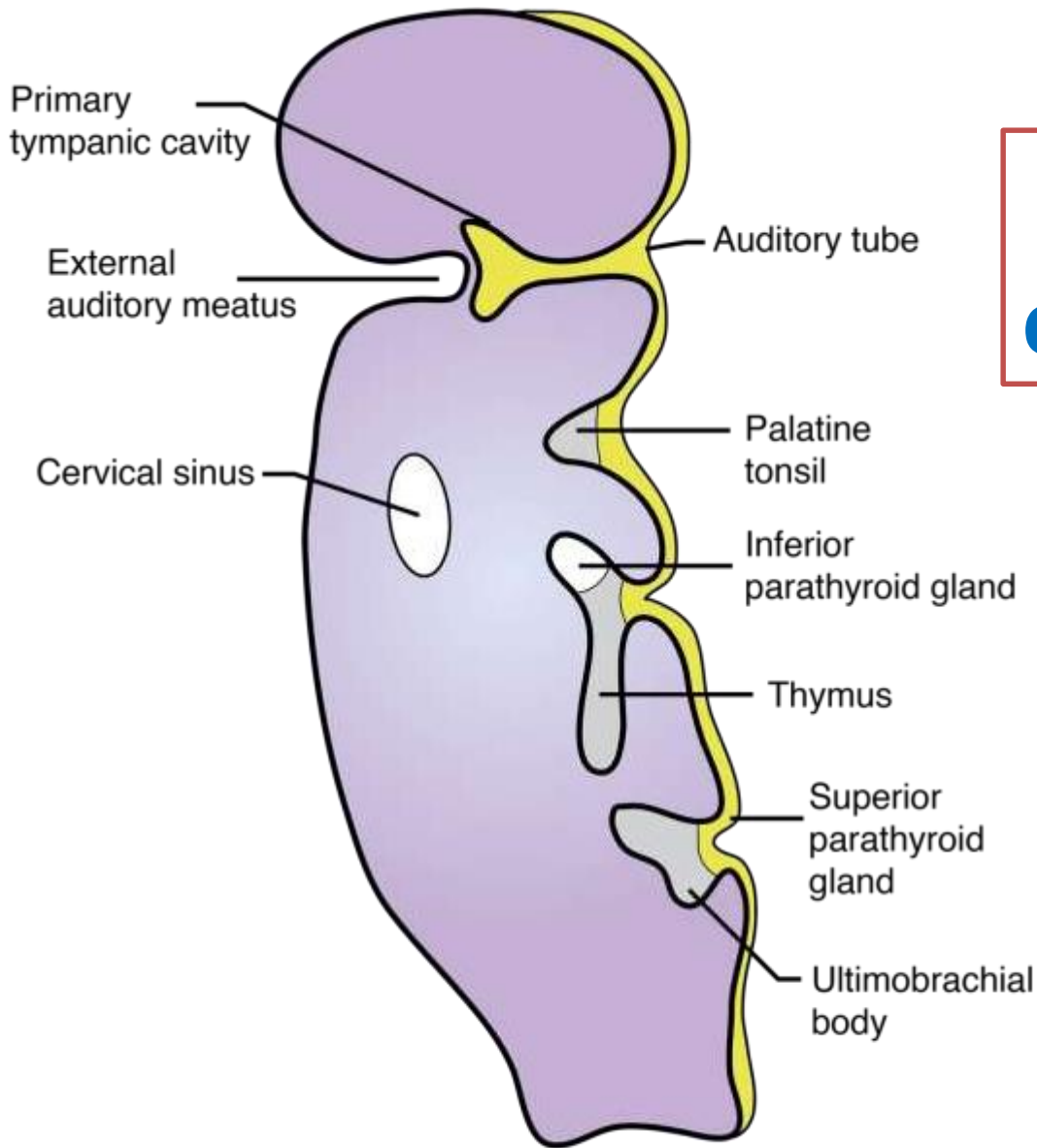
**Outer ridge** forms inner and outer rows of hair cells covered BY tectorial membrane by **Organ of Corti**

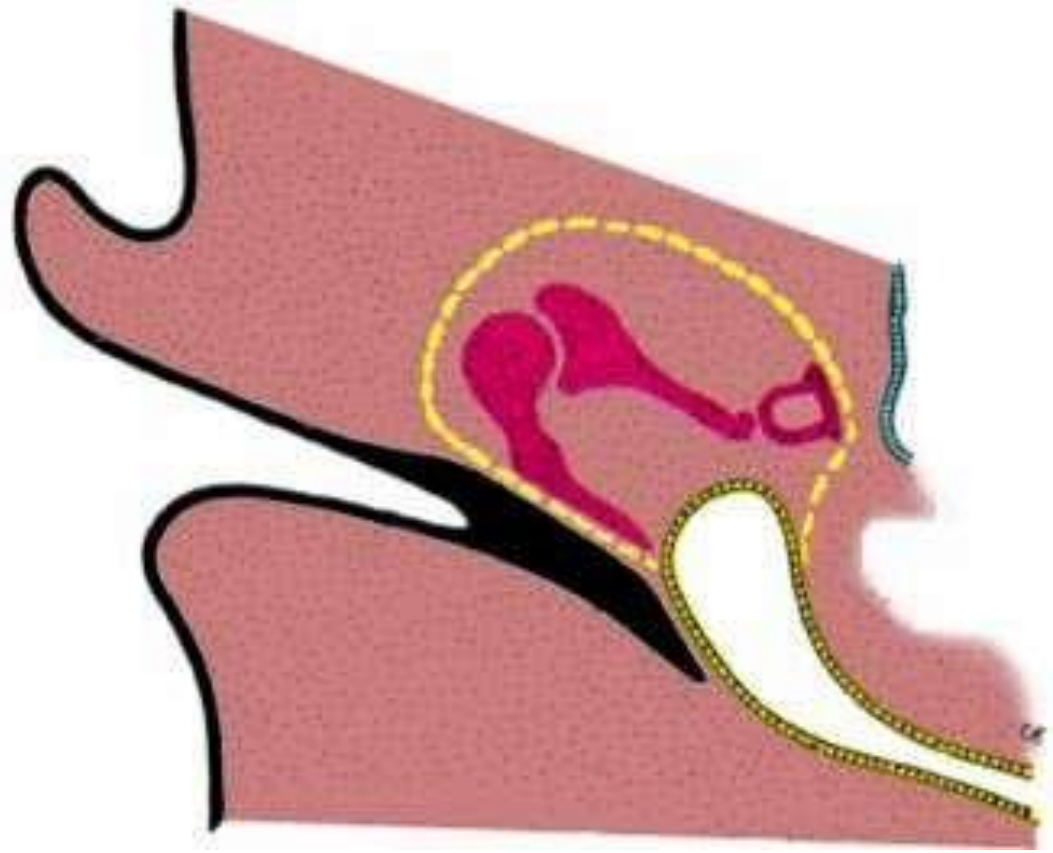
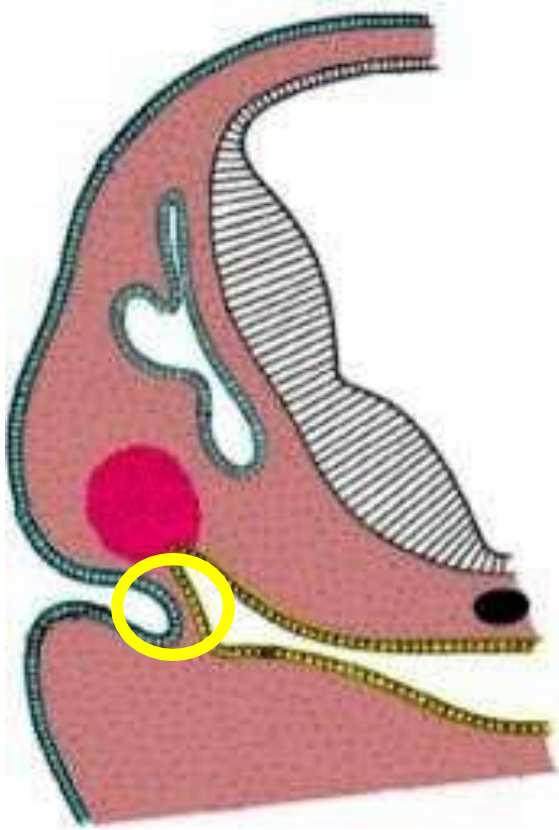
**Impulses received by this organ are transmitted to the spiral ganglion and then to the nervous system by the auditory fibers of cranial nerve VIII.**





# Development of Middle Ear





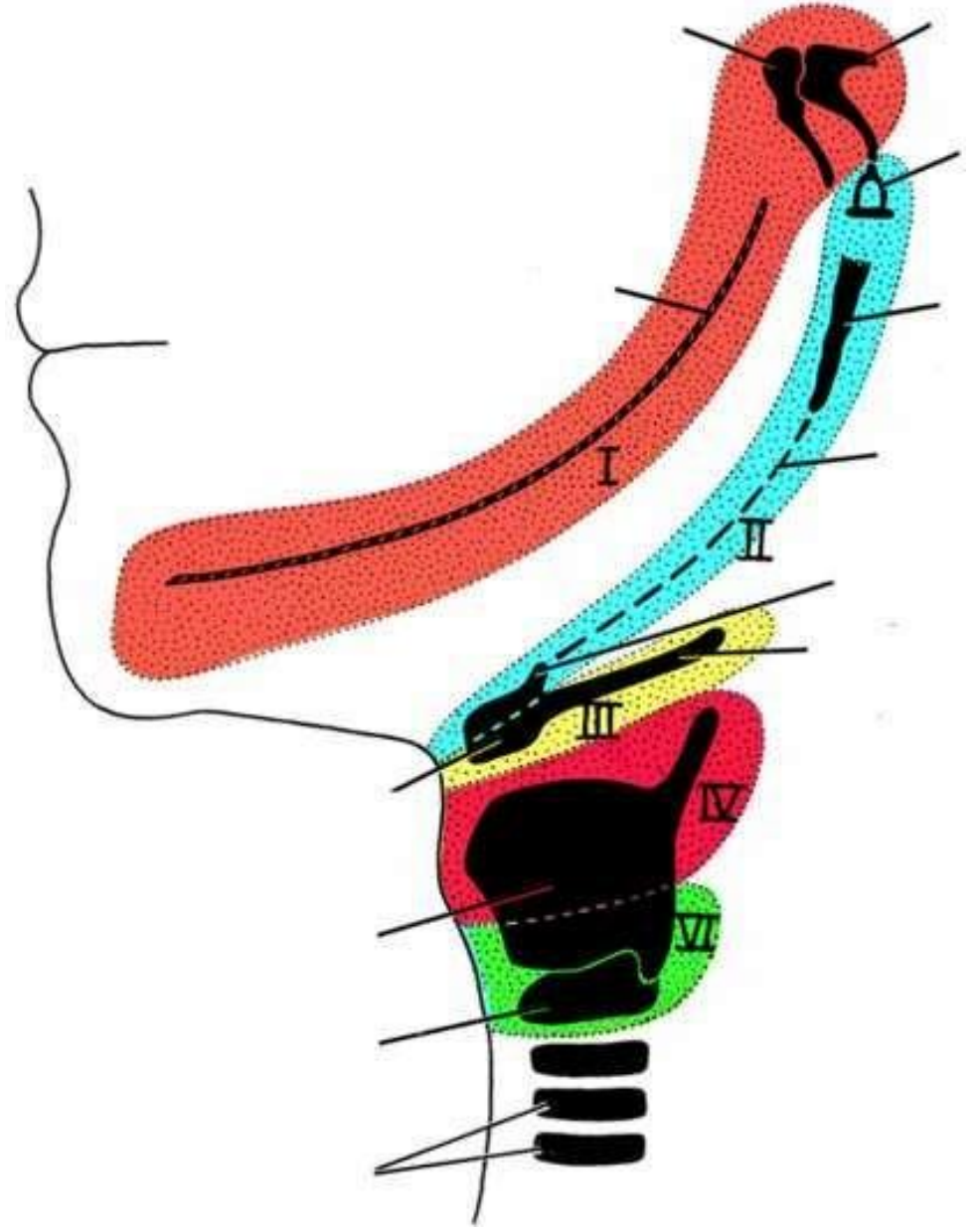
Malleus /Incus and Tensor Tympani- **1<sup>st</sup> Arch**

Stapes and Stapedius muscle- **2<sup>nd</sup> arch**

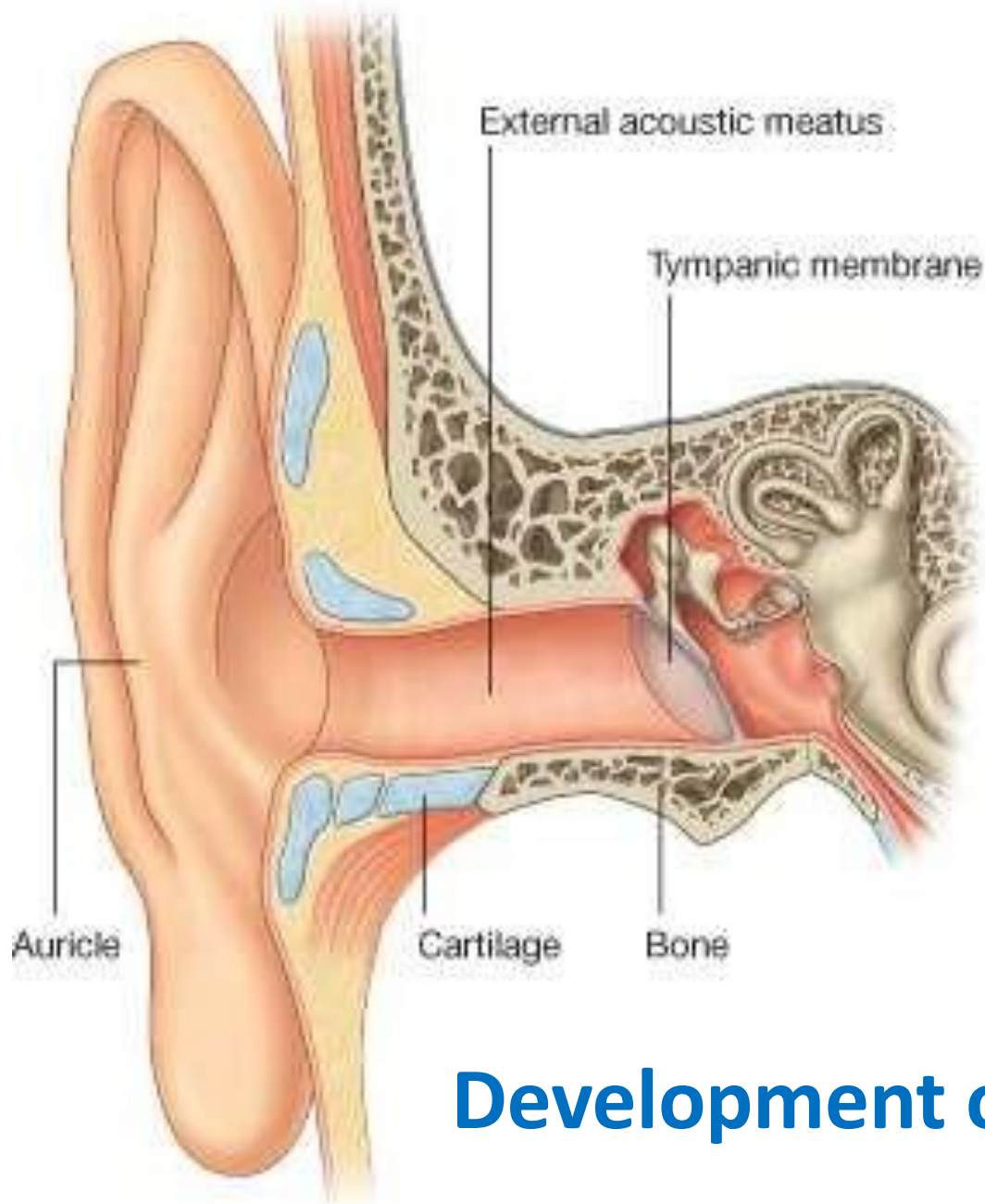
**First pharyngeal pouch**

**Distal part- tympanic cavity**

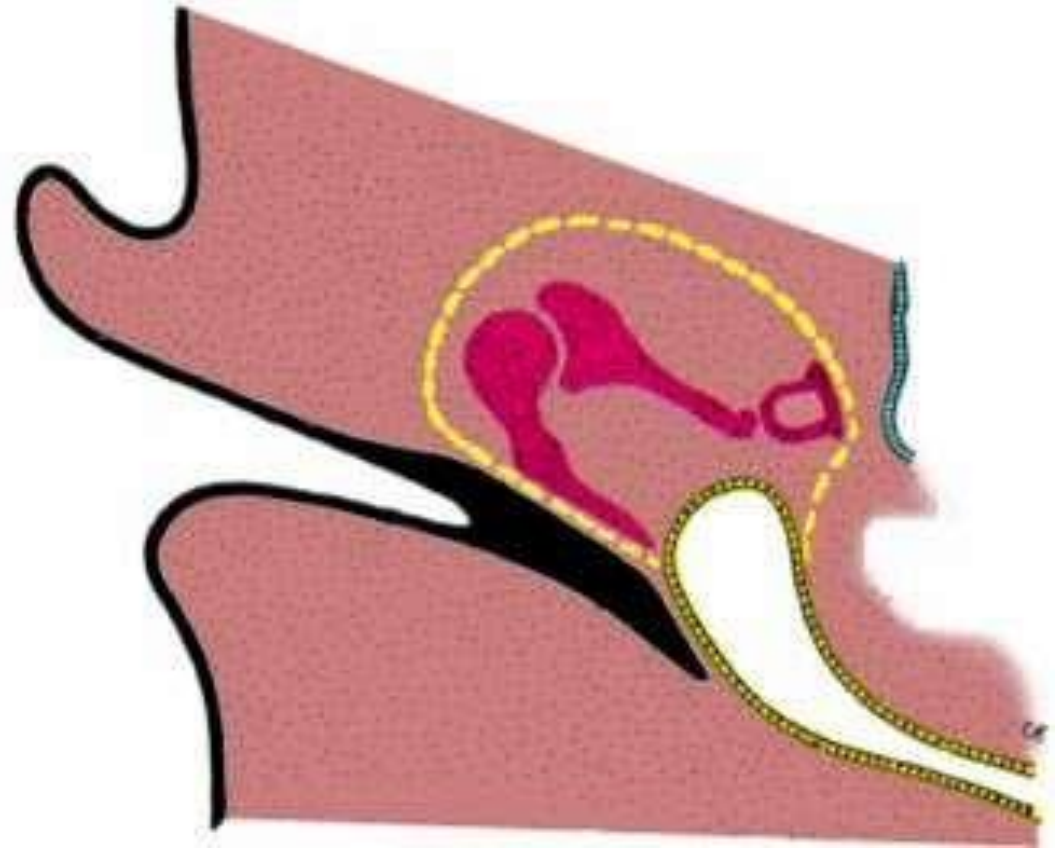
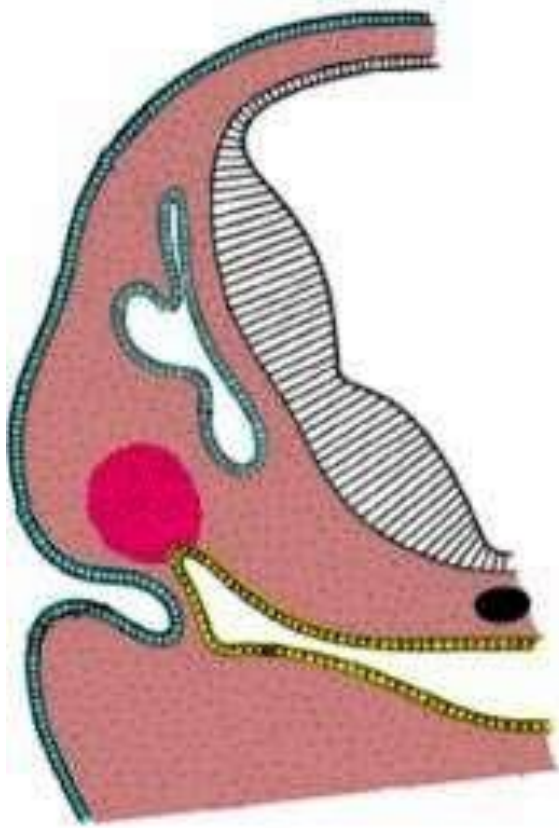
**Proximal part- auditory tube**



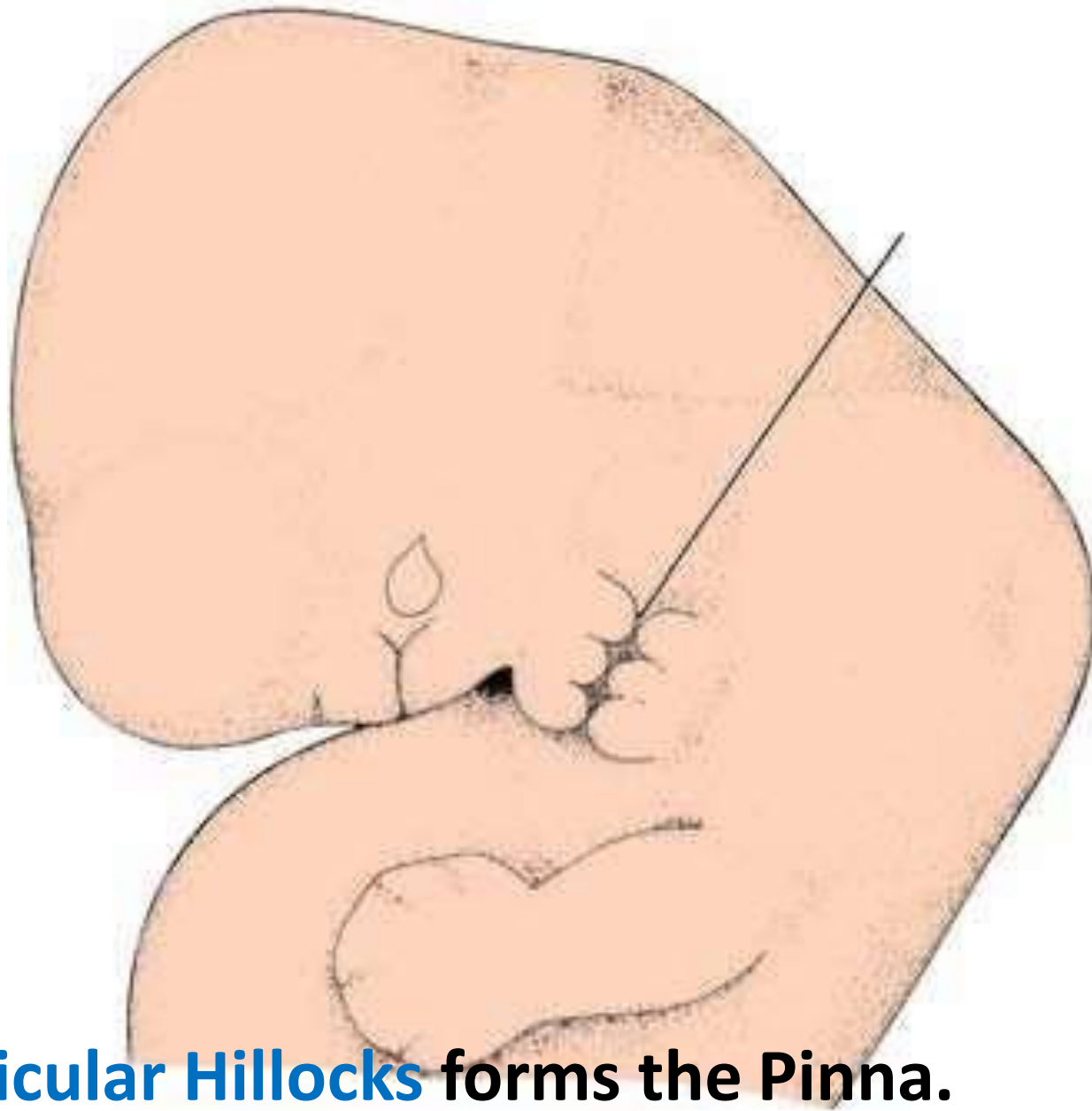




## Development of ext ear



- Six auricular Hillocks forms the Pinna.
- First pharyngeal cleft forms the EAM



- **Six auricular Hillocks** forms the Pinna.
- **First pharyngeal cleft** forms the EAM



Embryonic structure	Adult derivative	
Otic vesicle		<b>Internal ear</b>
Saccular portion	Sacculle, CD, Spiral ganglion	
Utricular portion	Utricle, SCD, vestibular ganglion and endolymphatic duct	
Pharyngeal membrane 1	Tympanic membrane	<b>Middl ear</b>
Arch 1	Malleus, Incus, Tensor tympani	
Arch 2	Stapes, Stapedius	
Pouch 1	Middle ear cavity and auditory tube	
Pharyngeal cleft 1	External acoustic meatus	<b>Ext ear</b>
6 auricular hillocks	Pinna	

# Derangement of development

- There an exhausting list of disorders.
- lets name a few.
  - Treacher collins
  - Pendred
  - Crouzon
  - Preauricular sinus



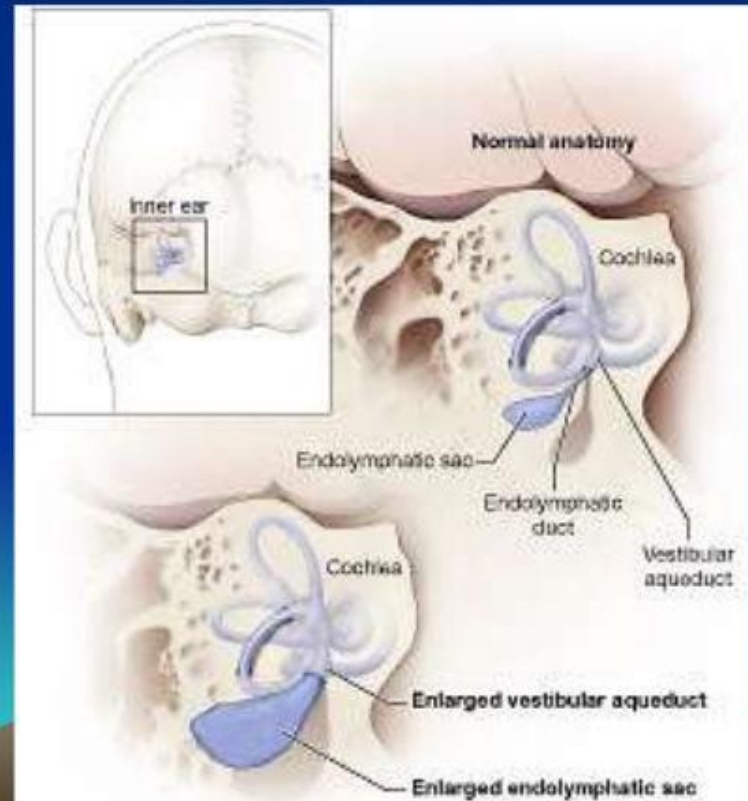
# Treacher Collins

- Atresia of external auditory canal
- malformed auricle
- Middle and inner ear anomalies
- Downward slanting eyes
- Micrognathia
- Underdeveloped zygoma.
- Drooping of part of the lateral lower eyelids



# Pendred Syndrome

- Sensorineural deafness
- Widened vestibular aqueduct
- Shortened cochlea





# Crouzon's disease

- Atresia of external auditory canal
- Malformation of ossicles
- Fusion of different sutures leads to different patterns of growth of the skull.



# Congenital Preauricular Sinus

Failure of fusion of first and second arch tubercles



**Preauricular Sinus**

# External ear malformation

**Preauricular pit**



# External ear malformation

**Microtia**





# External ear malformation

**Preauricular  
appendages**



# External ear malformation

**Anotia**



THANK  
YOU

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