

# OTITIS MEDIA: GET THE FACTS

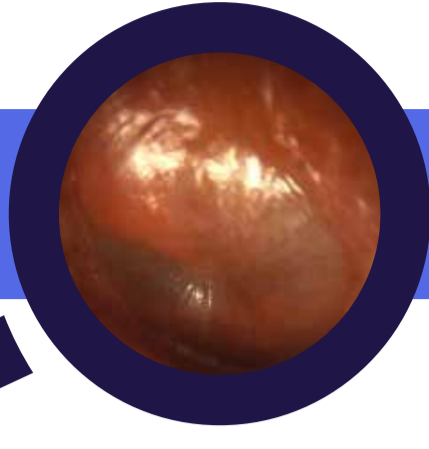


Globally, in children less than 5 years of age the incidence of acute otitis media (AOM) is 10.85%, which equates to more than 700 million cases each year<sup>1</sup>.

Hearing impairment is associated with 50% of OM cases in low and middle income countries<sup>2</sup>,

**SOME STUDIES REPORT ESTIMATES AS HIGH AS**

**60-100%**



Temporary hearing impairment is most commonly caused by otitis media (OM)<sup>2</sup>.

**~21,000**  
PEOPLE DIE

annually due to OM complications, with children <5 years of age having the highest mortality rate<sup>1</sup>

**> 3 IN 1000**

Globally, more than 3 in 1000 people suffer hearing loss as a result of otitis media<sup>1</sup>.

## OTITIS MEDIA

Hearing loss onset and progression can be prevented through early identification and treatment of OM<sup>1</sup>.

OM is a predominant cause of childhood morbidity. In developed countries, it is the most frequent reason why children undergo surgery or are prescribed antibiotics<sup>3</sup>.

In children, OM is one of the most common reasons to visit a clinician in high-income countries<sup>1</sup>.

If left untreated, OM can spread to other parts of the patient's head, can result in permanent hearing loss and subsequently result in problems with speech and language development<sup>4</sup>.

**78%**

There are fewer than one ENT specialist per million population in 78% of low-income countries<sup>5</sup>.

**2.2 MILLION**  
CASES

In 2019, there were 2.2M cases of OM in Korea<sup>6</sup>.

**50%**

The prevalence of OM in the Indigenous Filipino population is approximately 50%<sup>7</sup>.

## IN CHILDREN

**3**

**YEARS OLD**

By 3 years of age, at least 80% of children have had at least one episode of OM<sup>4</sup>.

**7**

**YEARS OLD**

By the age of 7, 40% will have 6 or more recurrences of AOM<sup>8</sup>.

**9**

**YEARS OLD**

In Korea, 52% of children under the age of 9 have OM<sup>6</sup>.

In a study carried out in Sado Island, Japan, 5.5% of patients presenting to a paediatric outpatient department aged <5 years were diagnosed with AOM<sup>9</sup>.

This included asymptomatic patients suggesting that the tympanic membrane should be checked even in the absence of symptoms<sup>9</sup>.

**5.5%**

**< 5 YEAR OLD**

**8.5X**

The rate of OM in Indigenous children in Australia is 8.5X higher than for non-Indigenous children<sup>10</sup>.

**1 in 10 indigenous children**

Only 1 in 10 Indigenous children in remote communities across Australia has healthy ears<sup>11</sup>.

**3.25%**

In school-age children in Thailand, the prevalence of OM is 3.25%<sup>3</sup>.

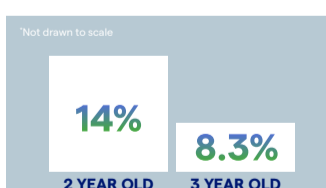
**17%**

**< 24 MONTHS**

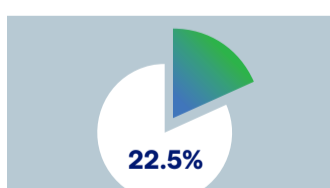
A study on 274 Vietnamese children <24 months showed 17% had otitis media with effusion (OME)<sup>12</sup>.



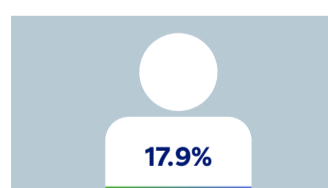
Indigenous children in Australia have the highest rates of OM and perforated tympanic membranes worldwide<sup>13</sup>.



In studies carried out in China, the prevalence of OM in 2 year old's was reported at 14.0% and 8.3% in 3 year olds<sup>3</sup>.



In Australia, the prevalence of unilateral and bilateral OM was found to be 22.5% in children aged 5-7 years of age<sup>14</sup>.



A study in Malaysia to determine the prevalence of OME amongst pre-school children, showed the overall prevalence as high as 17.9%<sup>15</sup>.

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