

Painless otorrhea is a hallmark and classic finding in cholesteatoma patients.

Conductive Hearing Loss

[Musical-Conductor with Plugged-ears](#)

Conductive hearing loss is a common finding in cholesteatoma patients due to disruption of sound transmission from epithelium debris that blocks it.

Dizziness

[Dizzy-eyes](#)

Another symptom that may occur is dizziness. If a cholesteatoma is left untreated, it can erode the inner ear, resulting in a disruption of horizontal semicircular canal. This will impact balance and hearing, leading to dizziness.

Association

Chronic Otitis Media

[Crone Oats-out-of-ear](#)

Cholesteatoma can come as a result of chronic otitis media due to the presence of persistent hole in the eardrum. Squamous epithelium can migrate through the hole into the middle ear space, and this will lead to the accumulation of debris, resulting in secondary acquired cholesteatoma.

Treatment

Surgery

[Surgeon](#)

Surgery is the definitive treatment of cholesteatoma, which aims to remove it. Hearing loss may not be fully restored after surgery.