

# THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC  
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
P.O. BOX 111  
SUVA, FIJI  
TEL: (677) 232 1111  
FAX: (677) 232 1112  
WWW.USP.SUVA.FI

## ENGLISH 101

### UNIT 1: THE HISTORY OF FIJI

OBJECTIVES: TO UNDERSTAND THE HISTORY OF FIJI  
AND ITS PEOPLE.

TOPICS: THE HISTORY OF FIJI  
THE PEOPLE OF FIJI

### UNIT 2: THE ECONOMY OF FIJI

OBJECTIVES: TO UNDERSTAND THE ECONOMY OF FIJI  
AND ITS PEOPLE.

TOPICS: THE ECONOMY OF FIJI  
THE PEOPLE OF FIJI



OTOMECHANISM OF OME IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

What are the main factors contributing to OME in early childhood?

The main factors contributing to OME in early childhood are: 1. Eustachian tube dysfunction (ETD), 2. Adenoid hypertrophy, 3. Allergic rhinitis, 4. Upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs), 5. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), 6. Immature immune system.

How does Eustachian tube dysfunction (ETD) contribute to OME?

ETD contributes to OME by preventing the normal ventilation and drainage of the middle ear. This leads to the accumulation of fluid in the middle ear space, which can cause hearing loss and discomfort.

What role does adenoid hypertrophy play in the development of OME?

Adenoid hypertrophy plays a significant role in the development of OME. Enlarged adenoids can block the Eustachian tube, preventing the normal flow of air and fluid. This leads to the accumulation of fluid in the middle ear. Additionally, adenoid hypertrophy can be associated with chronic rhinitis and sinusitis, which can further contribute to OME. The term **OT TABLE** is used to describe the relationship between OME and adenoid hypertrophy. The term **stable** refers to the fact that OME often persists for a long period of time without resolving on its own.

How does allergic rhinitis contribute to OME?

Allergic rhinitis contributes to OME by causing inflammation and swelling of the nasal mucosa. This can lead to Eustachian tube dysfunction and the accumulation of fluid in the middle ear.



