

# First smartphone app that can hear ear infections in children

15 May 2019



Dr. Randall Bly, an assistant professor of otolaryngology-head and neck surgery at the UW School of Medicine who practices at Seattle Children's Hospital, uses the app and funnel to check his daughter's ear. Credit: Dennis Wise/University of Washington]

Ear infections are the most common reason that parents bring their children to a pediatrician, according to the National Institutes of Health.

This condition occurs when fluid builds up in the middle ear behind the eardrum and is infected. This buildup is also common in another condition called otitis media with effusion. Any kind of fluid buildup can be painful and make it hard for children to hear, which can be especially detrimental when they are learning to talk.

Both conditions are hard to diagnose because they have vague symptoms: Sometimes children tug on their ears or have fevers, and sometimes there are no symptoms. In addition, [young children](#) may not be able to describe where they hurt.

Now researchers at the University of Washington have created a new smartphone app that can detect fluid behind the eardrum by simply using a

piece of paper and a smartphone's microphone and speaker. The smartphone makes a series of soft audible chirps into the ear through a small paper funnel and, depending on the way the chirps are reflected back to the phone, the app determines the likelihood of fluid present with a probability of detection of 85%. This is on par with current methods used by specialists to detect fluid in the [middle ear](#), which involve specialized tools that use acoustics or a puff of air.

The team published its results May 15 in *Science Translational Medicine*.

"Designing an accurate screening tool on something as ubiquitous as a smartphone can be game changing for parents as well as [health care providers](#) in resource limited regions," said co-author Shyam Gollakota, an associate professor in the UW's Paul G. Allen School of Computer Science & Engineering. "A key advantage of our technology is that it does not require any additional hardware other than a piece of paper and a software app running on the smartphone."

Once diagnosed, [ear infections](#) can be easily treated with observation or antibiotics, and persistent fluid can be monitored or drained by a doctor to relieve symptoms of pain or hearing loss. A quick screening at home could help parents decide whether or not they need to take their child to the doctor.

This app works by sending sounds into the ear and measuring how those sound waves change as they bounce off the eardrum. The team's system involves a smartphone and a regular piece of paper that the doctor or parent can cut and fold into a funnel. The funnel rests on the outer ear and guides sound waves in and out of the ear canal. When the phone plays a continuous 150 millisecond sound—which sounds like a bird chirping—through the funnel, the sound waves bounce off the eardrum, travel back through the

funnel and are picked up by the smartphone's microphone along with the original chirps. Depending on whether there's fluid inside, the reflected sound waves interfere with the original chirp sound waves differently.

"It's like tapping a wine glass," said co-first author Justin Chan, a doctoral student in the Allen School. "Depending on how much liquid is in it, you get different sounds. Using machine learning on these sounds, we can detect the presence of liquid."

When there is no fluid behind the eardrum, the eardrum vibrates and sends a variety of sound waves back. These sound waves mildly interfere with the original chirp, creating a broad, shallow dip in the overall signal. But when the eardrum has fluid behind it, it doesn't vibrate as well and reflects the original sound waves back. They interfere more strongly with the original chirp and create a narrow, deep dip in the signal.

undergo surgery for ear tube placement, a common surgery for patients with chronic or recurrent incidents of ear fluid. The other half were scheduled to undergo a different surgery unrelated to ears, such as a tonsillectomy.

"What is really unique about this study is that we used the gold standard for diagnosing ear infections," said co-first author Dr. Sharat Raju, a surgical resident in otolaryngology-head and neck surgery at the UW School of Medicine. "When we put in ear tubes, we make an incision into the eardrum and drain any fluid present. That's the best way to tell if there is fluid behind the eardrum. So these surgeries created the ideal setting for this study."

After parents provided informed consent, the team recorded the chirps and their resulting sound waves from the patients' ears immediately before surgery. Many of the children responded to the chirps by smiling or laughing.

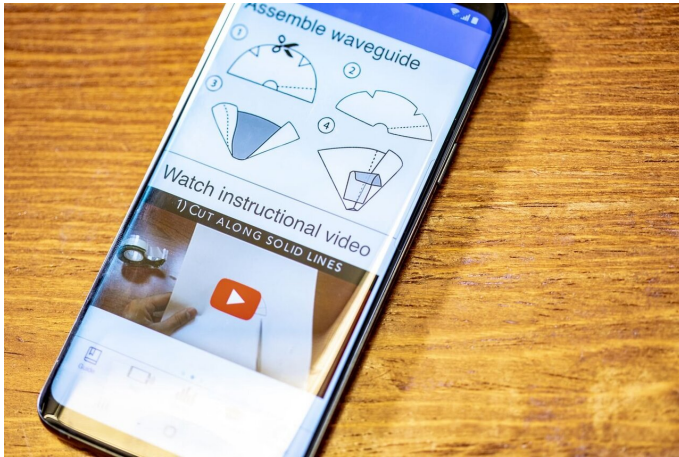


Among the children getting their ear tubes placed, surgery revealed that 24 ears had fluid behind the eardrum, while 24 ears did not. For children scheduled for other surgeries, two ears had bulging eardrums characteristic of an ear infection, while the other 48 ears were fine. The algorithm correctly identified the likelihood of fluid 85% of the time, which is comparable to current methods that specialized doctors use to diagnose fluid in the inner ear.

Then the team tested the algorithm on 15 ears belonging to younger children between nine and 18 months of age. It correctly classified all five ears that were positive for fluid and nine out of the 10 ears, or 90%, that did not have fluid.

University of Washington researchers have created a new smartphone app that can detect fluid behind the eardrum by simply using a piece of paper and a smartphone's microphone and speaker. Credit: Dennis Wise/University of Washington]

To train an algorithm that detects changes in the signal and classifies ears as having fluid or not, the team tested 53 children between the ages of 18 months and 17 years at Seattle Children's Hospital. About half of the children were scheduled to



plan on commercializing this technology through a spinout company, Edus Health, and then making the app available to the public.

"Fluid behind the eardrum is so common in children that there's a direct need for an accessible and accurate screening tool that can be used at home or clinical settings," Raju said. "If [parents](#) could use a piece of hardware they already have to do a quick physical exam that can say 'Your child most likely doesn't have ear fluid' or 'Your child likely has ear [fluid](#), you should make an appointment with your pediatrician,' that would be huge."

The team's system involves a smartphone and a regular piece of paper that the doctor or parent can cut and fold into a funnel. Credit: Dennis Wise/University of Washington

**More information:** J. Chan et al., "Detecting middle ear fluid using smartphones," *Science Translational Medicine* (2019).

[stm.sciencemag.org/lookup/doi/...scitranslmed.aav1102](http://stm.sciencemag.org/lookup/doi/...scitranslmed.aav1102)

"Even though our algorithm was trained on older kids, it still works well for this age group," said co-author Dr. Randall Bly, an assistant professor of otolaryngology-head and neck surgery at the UW School of Medicine who practices at Seattle Children's Hospital. "This is critical because this group has a high incidence of ear infections."

Provided by University of Washington

Because the researchers want parents to be able to use this technology at home, the team trained parents how to use the system on their own children. Parents and doctors folded paper funnels, tested 25 ears and compared the results. Both parents and doctors successfully detected the six fluid-filled ears. Parents and doctors also agreed on 18 out of the 19 [ears](#) with no fluid. In addition, the sound wave curves generated by both parent and doctor tests looked similar.

"The ability to know how often and for how long fluid has been present could help us make the best management decisions with patients and parents," Bly said. "It also could help primary care providers know when to refer to a specialist."

The team also tested the algorithm on a variety of smartphones and used different types of paper to make the funnel. The results were consistent regardless of phone or paper type. The researchers

APA citation: First smartphone app that can hear ear infections in children (2019, May 15) retrieved 20 May 2019 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-05-smartphone-app-ear-infections-children.html>

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