

CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER FOR CHRONIC PURULENT OTITIS MEDIA

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Introduction. Chronic purulent otitis media (CPOM) remains one of the main reasons of hearing loss and of intracranial complications.

Research objectives. To study the characteristics of patients with CPOM under dispensary observation.

Materials and methods. An Excel table was developed for patients registration and it was suggested to district otorhinolaryngologists. The data analysis was carried out using Excel table tools.

Results. Adult patients were analyzed from 10 district of the Grodno region. There are 620 people are dispensary, 295 of them are women (47.58%), 325 are men (52.42%). Among urban residents are revealed 365 patients (58.87%), while among rural residents – 255 (41.13%). Chronic purulent medial otitis is fixed in age of 18 to 25 – in 49 (7.9%) people, from 26 to 35 ages – in 113 (18.23%), from 36 to 45 – in 135 (21.77%), from 46 to 55 – in 122 (19.68%), from 56 to 65 – in 131 (21.13%), from 66 to 75 – in 48 (7.74%), from 76 to 85 – in 17 (2.74%), older than 85 – in 5 (0.81%). The number of patients with epitympanitis (epimesotympanitis) – 217 (35%), with mesotympanitis – 281 (45.32%), with chronic otitis after surgical treatment – 118 (19.03%), after treatment of an intracranial complication – 3 (0.49%), after damage of the facial nerve or labyrinth – 1 (0.16%). 360 (58.06%) people were consulted in the regional hospital, at the department – 50 (8.07), in the Republican scientific and practical center – 39 (6.29%), did not need consultation – 171 (25, 58%). In 126 (20.32%) a sanitizing operation was performed, in 100 (16.13%) – functional reconstructive operation, and in 32 (5.16%) an unknown type of surgical treatment. The conservative treatment was used in 239 (38.55%) patients. 123 (19.84%) people are registered, but have not been operated.

Conclusions. Urban residents are more likely to get sick (58.87%), and people with mesotympanitis prevail (45.32%). The average age varies in the age group from 36 to 45 (21.77%). Morbidity among men and women is almost the same.