



Skull Base Erosion and Cranial Nerve Palsy among Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma Patients in H. Adam Malik Hospital, Medan, Indonesia

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Skull base erosion and cranial nerve palsy are complications of nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC). These complications can be caused by primary or metastatic tumor.

Among 37 NPC patients in H. Adam Malik Hospital, Medan during 2004, we found 27 % with skull base erosion and 59,5 % with cranial nerve palsies, mostly n. VI.

Keywords: Undifferentiated Ca, Non keratinizing Ca, Keratinizing squamous Ca, Foramen lacerum, Sella turcica, Os petrosum.

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Allergic Rhinitis is a Risk Factor for Chronic Benign Suppurative Otitis Media

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Background. Chronic benign suppurative otitis media (CBSOM) is a common disease in developing countries especially Indonesia. The prevalence of CBSOM in Indonesia is 2,1 – 5,2%. Inadequate management can cause

deafness, social isolation, decrease in prestige and productivity, even causing handicap and death due to complications and disease process. A large percentage of chronic otitis media is still difficult to cure. Doctors usually assume that inflammation is caused by bacterial infections. Thus, antibiotics are generally prescribed for treatment. But recurrent inflammation may be caused by allergic rhinitis; in CBSOM this possibility cannot be overlooked.

Objective. To study the presence of allergic rhinitis as a risk factor in CBSOM.

Method and Material. This is a case – control study at the ENT polyclinic, Dr. Sardjito Hospital. Patients with CBSOM as case group compared with patients without ear complaints as control group. Risk factors to allergic rhinitis was assessed through history taking, anterior rhinoscopic examination and skin prick test. Data analysis used χ^2 test and logistic regression analysis.

Results. A total of 50 patients as cases and 50 patients as controls underwent allergic rhinitis diagnosis. Forty patients (80%) from case group and 8 patients (16%) from control group were positive for allergic rhinitis. The difference is significant ($p = 0,001$) which shows that allergic rhinitis is a risk factor for CBSOM. The risk of suffering CBSOM is 21 times more frequent in allergic rhinitis patients compared to controls (OR = 21, IK = 95% : 7,53% - 58,56%).

Conclusion. Allergic rhinitis is a risk factor for CBSOM.

Key words: CBSOM, allergic rhinitis, risk factor

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Correlation between Chronic Rhinitis and Sinusitis on Waters' X-ray

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Objective: To find correlation between chronic rhinitis and sinusitis on Waters' view Xray photo. **Method:** This study is observational with cross sectional approach, conducted from January to June 2008. Samples are Waters' view films at Radiology Department of Dr. Moewardi Hospital Surakarta. **Result:** Total samples analyzed were 91. There is strong correlation between chronic rhinitis and sinusitis imaging on Waters view (p value = 0,002; OR 3,78). **Conclusion:** Subject with rhinitis have 3,78 bigger possibility to have sinusitis in imaging.

Key words: chronic rhinitis, sinusitis, Waters view

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