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Increasing menace of fungal rhinosinusitis invasive and non-invasive in the southern part of India: A retrospective study

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Fungal infection of the nose and sinuses is an uncommon condition which is being increasingly recognized. In this study we reviewed 100 cases of fungal infection from various districts of South Tamil Nadu. Data was collected in a brief predetermined format. Samples like nasal lavages, sinus secretions, and tissue specimens were processed. Histopathological examination was done. The cases were divided into five categories according to following histopathological features: allergic fungal sinusitis (n=35), sinus mycetoma (n=13), chronic indolent fungal sinusitis (n=10), acute fulminant fungal sinusitis (n=15) and granulomatous invasive fungal sinusitis (n=27). All patients were treated surgically and were given antifungal therapy according to nature of diseases. Two patients had presented with loss of vision. Allergic fungal sinusitis and sinus mycetoma have 100% successful result, whereas acute fulminant fungal sinusitis had poor prognosis. The aim of this study is to increase awareness among clinicians and provide more accurate treatment option to patients.

Biography

Arunprabhu Ganeshan is a Consultant of ENT and Head Neck Surgery at The Apollo Specialty Hospital in Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India. He has an experience of eight years and has been associated with the Hospital for seven years. His experience with fungal sinusitis in the Southern part of Tamil Nadu, India is high and has been constantly elucidating new innovative techniques in faster and better evaluation and surgical clearance to decrease the menace and morbidity caused by this disease. His technique of double-targeting the fungus and co-existing gram negative osteomyelitis of fungal ridden sinuses has borne fruit and improved the outcomes of fungal diseases immensely.

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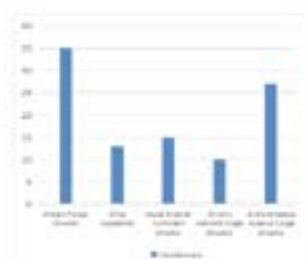


Figure1: Distribution of cases in various histological subgroups

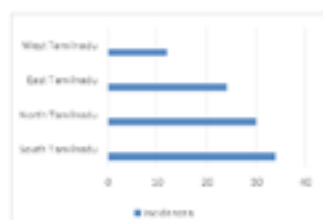


Figure 2: Distribution of cases across Tamil Nadu