Unilateral Sinusitis in 154 Operated Cases

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVES: The purpose of this study is to examine the differences of unilateral and bilateral sinusitis which were detected in radiological examinations and diagnosed to have different pathological results after operation.

METHODS: We focused 154 cases, which comprised of 68 unilateral and 86 bilateral. We confirmed that unilateral sinusitis were involved 30 cases (44.1%) in sinusitis and 38/68 (56%) sinusitis and 30/68 (44%) non-sinusitis. Pathological result of bilateral sinusitis was categorized 72/86 (84%) sinusitis and 14/86 (16%) non-sinusitis.

RESULTS: There was high statistical significant difference in variable pathological results in unilateral sinusitis group than in bilateral sinusitis group. We had preliminary diagnosis based on clinical feature before fiberoptic and CT finding. Estimated sinusitis group resulted in 80/99 (81%) sinusitis and 19/99 (19%) non-sinusitis. Estimated non-sinusitis was 20/55 (36%) sinusitis and 35/55 (64%) non-sinusitis. The patients with unilateral sinusitis were complained of different type of pathology, especially 8.8% of those were malignant disease.

CONCLUSIONS: The patients with unilateral sinusitis were complained of right nasal obstruction and bleeding. The symptoms of their complain were carefully recorded for further pathological analysis. The results were compared to others with different disease and pathologies. The unilateral sinusitis group was noted to compared with pathological results after operation.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The patients who complained with nasal problem were screened in radiological examinations such as X-ray and CT anagren. The patients were comprised of 154, 40 female, 110 male, mean age 56.6, SD 19.2, range 7-99y subjects who were operated in case of no malignancy after biopsy, or had biopsy in case of malignancy. Disease side was diagnosed (right 32 cases, left 36 cases, bilateral 66 cases). Bilateral sinusitis was confirmed when one side was detected in the nasal cavity. PET-CT was done in the case of malignancy from the biopsy or suspicious sign such as bone destruction, nasal bleeding. We confirmed invasion adjacent tissues or metastasis by PET-CT. The symptoms of their complaint were carefully recorded for further pathological analysis. The result of pathological examination was noted to compared with pathological result after operation.

REFERENCES