SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Acute otitis media is one of the most common infections in children. Complications occur rather frequently unless adequate antibiotics therapy for otitis media is used.

The question of the bacteriological correlation between acute otitis media and nasopharynx is still unsatisfactorily answered. The present study aims of identifying the relation between organisms isolated from the nasopharynx and those from cases of acute otitis media with or without perforation one hundred patients with a diagnosis of Aute otitis media were included in the study. 10 patient were excluded. 60 patients (66.7% of 90 patients) showed a full correlation between microbes from the nasopharynx and the middle ear 3 patients (3.3% of 90 patients) showed a partiel correlation between microbes from the nasopharynx and the middle ear while 27 patients (30% of 90 patients) showed no correlation between microbes from the nasopharynx and the middle ear.

In the present study 7 patients with subacute otitis media (70% of 10 patients) showed a correlation between microbes from the nasopharynx and that inside the adenoid tissues while 3 patients (30% of 10 patients) showed no correlation between microbes

from the nasopharynx and that inside the adenoid tissue.

From our study we can conclude that:-

1- for determination of the bacteriologic etiology of individual cases of otitis media, it appears logical to culture the nasopharynx wich constitutes the reservoir of middle ear pathogens.

2- infected adenoids may be the direct source of the primary infections or continous microbial irritation in the nasopharynx may indirectly be the cause of otitis media as persistant infection and oedema maintain chronic dysfunction of the eustachian tube. Thus adenoidectomy may be beneficial in the treatment of subacute otitis media.