

## **INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF WORK**

Acute otitis media is a common disease, which chiefly occurs in infants, and children. Some children are particularly susceptible to the disease and experience an acute episode with almost every upper respiratory tract infection, especially when epidemic hits nation. The present prospective study was taken in order to analyse the efficacy of the nasal decongestant drops in the treatment of acute otitis media. The aims were :

**1) To evaluate:**

The role of the past history of the patient which may affect the healing process and the outcome of acute otitis media.

**2) To compare:**

The results of treatment of acute otitis media by different means including and not including topical decongestant drops to clarify its role on the eustachian tube in acute otitis media and to identify the best management.

**3) To determine:**

The effect of the different management on the middle ear; as the middle ear effusion is considered to be a common event after acute otitis media. So its clearance from the tympanum will be evaluated 3 weeks (21 days) after the attack.

**4) To detect:**

The effect of the nasal decongestant drops on the middle ear pressure and consequently, the eustachian tube of normal healthy subjects.