Introduction

Acute otitis externa is an infection of the external auditory canal, is often seen in outpatient clinics, the incidence is about twelve to fourteen per thousand populations per year **(Rowlands et al., 2001).**

Of the predisposing factors for acute otitis externa, swimming has been shown to increase the risk, also the use of objects such as cotton swabs or other small objects to clear the ear canal is enough to cause breaks in the skin, allows the condition to develop.

Pathogens commonly associated with acute otitis externa are Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus epidermides, Staphylococcus aureus, and Streptococcus pyogenes (**Roland et al., 2002)**.

It is a fact that H-ion is indispensable to life, and there have been many reports about the variability of its concentration in the inflammatory processes. In other wards, certain vital reactions are generally carried out at certain pH levels; prompt changes in pH are observed during inflammatory process.

Some authors suggest that an acidifying agent is a very effective and non-toxic for the treatment of acute otitis externa (**Kantas et al., 2007).**