Summary And Conclusion

Tonsillar disease is one of the most common disorders in the field of otorhinolaryngology.

Chronic tonsillitis is a common disease among children . It is a self limited disease in the majority of cases, because the morbidity and mortality associated with tonsillitis are almost entirely preventable through the judicious use of antibiotics, rapid accurate diagnosis and treatment of these infections should be attempted .

This study aimed at comparing between throat swab and tonsil core culture regarding their efficacy and accuracy in diagnosis of bacterial microflora in chronic tonsillitis with hypertrophy of the tonsils and that of recurrent acute tonsillitis . It is also comparing bacteriology of the core of the tonsil in both hypertrophic group of chronic tonsillitis and recurrent acute tonsillitis group and if the type of bacteria may play a role in the development of hypertrophy of the tonsils .

This study was conducted on 75 patients (37 males , 38 females) . They were all selected from Benha University Hospital, ENT clinic . They has been admitted for elective tonsillectomy Their ages ranged from 4 to 11 years .

Each patient was subjected to full history taking and thorough clinical examination . A throat swab and tonsil core specimens were taken from each child for bacteriological culture .

The patients in this study was classified into three (3) groups , patients with chronic tonsillitis with hypertrophy of the tonsils, patients with recurrent acute tonsillitis without hypertrophy of the tonsils, and patients had hypertrophied tonsils without history of recurrent acute tonsillitis.

In our study, Group A β-hemolytic streptococci GAS was the commonest pathogenic organism isolated from throat swab cultures of the patients (26.6% of cases), followed by Staph.aureus that isolated from (21.3%) of cases.

In our study ,H. influenzae was the commonest grown organism which was isolated from the excised tonsil cores of the studied children (27.9%) , followed by Staph. aureus that was isolated from (25.7 %) of the studied cases, then Group A β-hemolytic streptococci that was isolated from (23.5%) of cases.

In all groups , Staph aureus , H. influenza and group A Beta hemolytic streptococci were the most common organism .

It was found that, there were more pathogenic bacterial isolates from the cores of the group of chronic tonsillitis with hypertrophy more than other groups. It revealed that the tonsil cores of this group were loaded, and condensed with pathogenic organisms. This factor appeared to play a role in development of hypertrophy pf the tonsils.

In recurrent tonsillitis group , and chronic tonsillitis without hypertrophy of the tonsils , Staph.aureus was the most common pathogen followed by GABHS .

In tonsillar hypertrophy group , H. influenza was the most common pathogen .

E . coli and Klebsiella were relatively less common .

On analyzing for general pathogens , the sensitivity and specificity of throat swab was % and % respectively and

In conclusion , we found that routine culture of throat by surface throat swab is not of big validity in diagnosis of bacterial flora in chronic tonsillitis. The organisms recovered from the core is more representative to the true pathogens

In conclusion also, this study revealed that the type of bacteria played a role of development of hypertrophy of the tonsils in some cases of chronic tonsillitis.