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# Evaluation of medical treatment in secretory otitis media

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**SUMMARY AID CONCLUSION** Otitis media with effusion is one of the commonest chronic otological conditions of childhood • It results from alteration of the Mucociliary system with middle ear cleft where serous or mucoid fluid accumulate in association with negative pressure. Although there is no signs of inflammation, bacteria can be cultured from effusion in as many as 50 % of cases. An effusion frequently remains in the middle ear following suppurative otitis media but usually spontaneous clearance within a few weeks. The condition occurs in childhood as overt or covert Hearing loss presenting as an educational problem. In younger children it may present as speech or language delay. Fifty children were selected to have SOM after exclusion of cases with congenital or hereditary abnormalities or sensori-neural deafness. These cases were treated by antibiotics, antihistamines, nasal DROPS, mucolytic and steroid for one month - - - - - followed every week during treatment and after three months for the improved cases. The improvement rate at the end of treatment was 17 cases out of 34 from the total group. 17 cases (60%) showed no improvement and resorted to surgical interference. Fourteen cases out of the 17 cases were of acute type of SOM and the remaining 3 cases were of chronic SOM • After three months re-examination were done for the improved 17 cases. 5 cases showed recurrence of SOM and 12 cases showed no recurrence. From the results of this work, it can thus be concluded that the medical treatment is more effective in acute SOM than chronic SOM. So it is better that medical treatment should be tried in every case of SOM before surgical interference.