Correlation between microbes isolated from acute otits media and nasopharynh

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Acute otitis media is one of the most common infections inchildren. Complications occur rather frequently unless adequateantibiotics therapy for otitis media is used.The question of the bacteriological correlation between acuteotitis media and nasopharynx is still unsatisfactorily answered.The present study aims of identifying the relation betweenorganisms isola ted from the nasopharynx and those from casesof acute otitis media with or without perforation one hundredpatients with a diagnosis of Aute otitis media were includedin the study. 10 patient were excluded. 60 patients (66.7%of 90 patients) showed a full correlation between microbes fromthe nasopharynx and the middle ear 3 patients (3.3% of 90 patients)showed a partiel correlation between microbes from the nasopharynxand the middle ear while 27 patients (30% of 90 patients)showed no correlation between microbes from the nasopharynxand the middle ear.In the present study 7 patients with subacute otitis media(70% of 10 patients) showed a correlation between microbes fromthe nasopharynx and that inside the adenoid tissues while 3 patients(30% of 10 patients) showed no correlation between microbes-53-from the nasopharynx and that inside the adenoid tissue.from our study we can conclude thatr-1- for determination of the bacteriologic etiology of individualcases of otitis media, it appears logical to culture thenasopharynx wich constitutes the reservoir of middle ear pathogens.2- infected adenoids may be the direct source of the primary infectionsor continous microbial irritation in the nasopharynx mayindirectly be the cause of otitis media as persistant infectionand oedema maintain chronic dysfunction of the eustachian tube ,Thus adenoidectomy may be beneficial in the treatment ofsubacute otitis media •