The effect of hypersensitivity state on chronic suppurative otitis media

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM) is one of the most common chronic diseases worldwide. Despite the prevalence, many of the facts are not understood about the pathogenesis of CSOM and its optimal management. **Methods:** We carried out a comparative cross-sectional study to evaluate the association between allergy and CSOM. Presence or absence of CSOM was established by precise history and otoscopic examination. Skin prick test was conducted to confirm the presence of allergy in both study groups. **Results:** We have found that the prevalence of allergy at 95% confidence interval in CSOM and control groups were 59.7% (47.5, 71.9) and 30.6 % (19.1, 42.1) respectively. There was a significant association between allergy and CSOM (p-value=0.001). **Conclusion:** In conclusion, we advocate that the hypersensitivity states likely to have a role in the pathogenesis of CSOM.

Morbidity and mortality in cytomegalovisus (CMV) positive patients post-peripheral blood stem cell transplant (PBCT) in the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Center

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ABSTRACT

Background and Aim: Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection is a major cause of morbidity and mortality after Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Transplant (PBSCT). This study aimed to determine the characteristics and the outcomes of CMV-positive patients' post-PBSCT. Material and method: A cross-sectional study was done from September 2015-2016. **Methods:** The data of PBSCT patients was retrieved retrospectively using Integrated Laboratory Management System (ILMS) and medical records. The study population was CMV- positive post-PBSCT diagnosed by quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) from January 2014 until June 2016. **Results:** A total of 64 medical records were universally reviewed and 30 cases (46.9%) fulfilled the criteria. Mean age was ±11.14 years. Twenty-three (76.7%) patients underwent allogenic and seven (23.3%) underwent autologous PBSCT. Pre-transplant CMV IgG serology was positive in 29 patients (96.7%). The median duration to detect CMV positivity post-PBSCT was 174.1. Interestingly, 25 (83.3%) patients were positive within 100 days. All patients had resolution of viraemia within ±24 weeks after the treatment. Three patients (10%) died between 1-13 months post-PBSCT. Four patients (13.3%) had CMV end-organ disease 1-5 months (median: ±60.35) post-PBSCT. Two patients (6.67%) had clinical diagnosis of CMV disease. Others developed complications such as mucositis (66.7%) and neutropenic sepsis (43.3%). **Conclusion:** Mortality rate was low (10%) among CMV-positive post-PBSCT patients. The complications of mucositis and neutropenic sepsis can be treated medically.