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**Original article:**

**Study of etiological factors and sensitivity pattern in CSOM**

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**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM) is defined as a chronic inflammation of the middle ear and mastoid cavity, which presents with recurrent ear discharges or otorrhoea through a tympanic perforation. The disease usually begins in childhood as a spontaneous tympanic perforation due to an acute infection of the middle ear known as Acute Otitis Media (AOM). The objective of this cross sectional prospective study was to Study of etiological factors and sensitivity pattern in CSOM.

**Materials and methods:** A total number of 50 patients of paediatric age group (upto 12 years) of both genders presenting with otorrhoea in the OPD of otorhinolaryngology.

Bilateral infection was in 26 (52%) cases, swabs from both the ears were taken, and Unilateral infection was in 24 (48%) cases. A total number of 8 bacterial species and 2 fungal species were isolated from 47 positive cultures. The above table shows that the most common organism isolated was Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA+MRSA) 23(46%), followed by Pseudomonas aeruginosa 11(22%), Proteus species 4(8%), Citrobacter species 3(6%), Aspergillus species 3(6%). Others include Group D streptococci and E.coli in one sample each, as shown in above table.

**Conclusion:** Maximum incidence was noted during 0-8 years and the incidence decreased as the age advances while Maximum number of the patients were males (56%) than the females (44%). Staphylococcus aureus and Pseudomonas spp. were found to be the common cause of CSOM in our study.

**Keywords:** CSOM, Staphylococcus aureus