

Distribution of cases and outcome at ENT inpatient department of a tertiary care hospital

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Abstract

Introduction: ENT-related diseases in children are major outdoor burden in pediatric population. Fortunately the mortality is very low but the rate of complications is still on the rise despite improvements in health care facilities. The most important amongst all ENT diseases in school going children is hearing impairment associated with different types of Otitis media which is largely preventable with early detection and intervention. **Aims and Objectives:** To study Distribution of Cases and Outcome at ENT Inpatient Department of a Tertiary Care Hospital **Methodology :** This was a Hospital Based, Cross-sectional study at Tertiary care hospital during the year Jan 2014 to Jan 2015, during one year period. All the patients admitted to ENT ward irrespective of surgery or not during one year period was noted. Total 510 were found admitted to ward during this year. All the necessary data was collected using, pretested, semi-structured questionnaire. **Result:** Most common age The Patients were 21-30yrs. (21.17%) followed by 11-20yrs. (16.47%), <10yrs. (14.11%), 41-50yrs. (9.80%), 51-60 yrs. (9.60%), 61-70 yrs(7.64%), 71-80(5.29%), >80 (1.76%). Proportions of Male were more (61.96%) as compared to Females i.e. (38.03%). In most common Diagnosis; Nose problems were recorded more (39.21%) followed by Ear Problems (29.01%); Pharynx (18.03%); Head Neck Tumors (6.66%); Larynx (5.09 %.). Overall the 80.39% Improved at The time of Discharge and 17.64% patients was completely recovered 1.17% patients has taken Discharge against Medical Advice and in 0.78% patient death has occurred mostly death common in malignant conditions. **Conclusions:** All the ENT problems were found to be more common in young age and Children and Malignant were common in Old and Middle age.


Keywords: ENT (Oto-Rhino-laryngology Department), CSOM Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media), SNHL (Sensory Neural Hearing Lost).

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INTRODUCTION

ENT- related diseases in children is major outdoor burden in pediatric population. Fortunately the mortality is very low but the rate of complications is still on the rise despite improvements in health care facilities^{1,2}. The most important amongst all ENT diseases in school going children is hearing impairment associated with different types of Otitis media which is largely preventable with

early detection and intervention.³⁻⁶ Even though ear, nose or throat (ENT) symptoms are Infection of the middle ear is the most common disease in children mainly due to altered anatomy of Eustachian tube which is straighter in children as compared to that in adults⁷ According to World Health Organization 42 million people (age >3 years) have hearing loss. The major cause for hearing loss is otitis media, which is second only to common cold as a cause of infection in childhood⁸. Otitis media is also the commonest cause of persistent mild to moderate hearing impairment in children and young adults in developing countries. Preventable ear diseases have been found to be important health problems among children.⁷ nearly one third of the E.N.T outdoor attendance in the hospital comprised of pediatric age group. The problem is compounded by the fact that the children are economically dependent on their parents who are largely poor. This tends to delay early presentation to the hospital.^{1,9}. The remarks by Manson-Bahr over five

decades ago in his paper on Otorhinolaryngology in the tropics, still holds today: 'Affections of the ear, Nose Throat as they occur in the tropics certainly deserves a more generous measure of scientific study than has so far been accorded them'¹⁰.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVE

To study Distribution of Cases and Outcome at ENT Inpatient Department of a Tertiary Care Hospital

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This was a Hospital Based, Cross-sectional study at Tertiary care hospital during the year Jan 2014 to Jan 2015, during one year period. All the patients admitted to ENT ward irrespective of surgery or not during one year period was noted. Total 510 were found admitted to ward during this year. All the necessary data was collected using, pretested, semi-structured questionnaire.

RESULT

Table 1: Age wise Distribution of the ENT patients

| Age group | No. (%) | Percentage |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| <10 | 72 | 14.11% |
| 11-20 | 84 | 16.47% |
| 21-30 | 108 | 21.17% |
| 31-40 | 72 | 14.11% |
| 41-50 | 50 | 9.80% |
| 51-60 | 49 | 9.60% |
| 61-70 | 39 | 7.64% |
| 71-80 | 27 | 5.29% |
| >80 | 9 | 1.76% |
| Total | 510 | 100% |

Most common age The Patients were 21-30yrs. (21.17%) followed by 11-20yrs. (16.47%), <10yrs. (14.11%), 41-50 yrs. (9.80%), 51-60 yrs. (9.60%), 61-70 yrs (7.64%), 71-80 (5.29%), >80 (1.76%).

Table 2: Sex Wise distribution of the ENT patients

| Sex | No (%) |
|--------------|------------------|
| Male | 316 (61.96%) |
| Female | 194(38.03%) |
| Total | 510(100%) |

Proportion of Male was more (61.96%) as compared to Females i.e. (38.03%)

Table 3: Distribution of the ENT Patients as per Surgical Condition

| Region | Surgical Condition | No | Percentage |
|--------|--------------------|-----|------------|
| Ear | | 148 | 29.01% |
| | CSOM | 65 | 12.74% |
| | SNHL | 59 | 11.56% |
| | AOM | 18 | 3.529% |
| | Deaf Mutism | 6 | 1.17% |
| Nose | | 200 | 39.21% |

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Pharynx | DNS | 103 | 20.19% |
| | Chronic sinusitis | 90 | 17.64% |
| | Nasal Polyp | 7 | 1.37% |
| Larynx | | 92 | 18.03% |
| | Adenoids | 10 | 1.96% |
| | Nasopharyngioma | 8 | 1.56% |
| | Tonsillitis | 60 | 11.76% |
| | Esophageal Foreign Body | 14 | 2.74% |
| Oral lesion | | 26 | 5.09% |
| | Chronic Laryngitis | 9 | 1.76% |
| | Foreign Body in Airway | 8 | 1.56% |
| | Laryngeal Edema | 5 | 0.98% |
| | Laryngomalacia | 4 | 0.78% |
| Head Neck Tumors | | 10 | 1.96% |
| | Cleft –Lip | 4 | 0.78% |
| | Fungal Infection | 4 | 0.78% |
| Total | Ranula | 2 | 0.39% |
| | | 34 | 6.66% |
| | Benign Thyroid Nodule | 8 | 1.56% |
| | Ca- Tongue, | 9 | 1.76% |
| | Ca- Lip | 8 | 1.56% |
| | Ca-Larynx | 5 | 0.98% |
| | Ca-Thyroid | 4 | 0.78% |
| Total | 510 | 100% | |

In most common Diagnosis Nose problems were recorded more (39.21%) followed by Ear Problems (29.01%); Pharynx (18.03%); Head Neck Tumors (6.66%); Larynx (5.09 %).

Table 4: Distribution of the Patients as per the Outcome

| Outcome | No | Percentage |
|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Improved | 410 | 80.39% |
| Recovered | 90 | 17.64% |
| Discharge against Medical Advise | 6 | 1.17% |
| Death | 4 | 0.78% |
| Total | 510 | (100%) |

DISCUSSION

In our study we have found that Most common age The Patients were 21-30yrs. (21.17%) followed by 11-20yrs. (16.47%), <10yrs. (14.11%), 41-50 yrs. (9.80%), 51-60 yrs. (9.60%), 61-70 yrs (7.64%), 71-80 (5.29%), >80 (1.76%). Proportion of Male was more (61.96%) as compared to Females i.e. (38.03%). In most common Diagnosis Nose problems were recorded more (39.21%) followed by Ear Problems (29.01%); Pharynx (18.03%); Head Neck Tumors (6.66%); Larynx (5.09 %). Overall the 80.39% Improved at The time of Discharge and 17.64% patients was completely recovered 1.17% patients has taken Discharge against Medical Advice and in 0.78% patient death has occurred mostly death common in malignant conditions. These findings are in

confirmation with R Nepali¹¹, ArupSen Gupta¹², J.A.E. Eziyi.¹³

CONCLUSION

All the ENT problems were found to be more common in young age and Children and Malignant were common in Old and Middle age.

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