

# Ocena bakteriologiczna w przewlekłym zapaleniu ucha środkowego\*

## Bacteriological evaluation in chronic otitis media

*Anna Pajor, Marcin Durko, Andrzej Jankowski, Anna Bartoszko Tyczkowska, Ramzes Stańczyk*

### Summary

**Introduction.** In chronic otitis media bacterial infection is often a cause of exacerbation in the clinical course and failure in treatment. The aim of the study was to investigate the incidence and profile of the aerobic bacterial flora in chronic otitis media and to determine the drug susceptibility of selected isolated bacteria. **Material and methods.** The samples of 274 consecutive middle ear discharges taken from 228 patients with chronic otitis media were analysed (which constitutes 41,3% all bacteriological examinations made during 3 years). The smears were obtained using sterile cotton swabs, then incubated and identified. Drug susceptibility was determined by disc - diffusion method. **Results.** Monocultures were observed in 77% and mixed infections in 17,5% of smears, no growth was found in 5,5%. The 308 pathogen isolates were recovered, among them — 273 bacterial (88,6%) and 35 — fungal (11,4%). Twenty five species of bacterial microorganisms were found, among them the most common isolates were *Staphylococcus aureus* - 42,9% and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* — 19,8%. Rarely were recovered *Acinetobacter* spp. — 4,1%, *Proteus mirabilis* - 3,7%, *Proteus vulgaris* — 3,3% and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus* — 1,5% of bacterial isolates. Among fungal pathogens (n = 35) *Aspergillus* spp. was isolated in 37,1%, and *Candida albicans* — in 22,9% of cases. **Conclusions.** 1. Aerobic pathogens — *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* were most frequently found microorganisms in chronic otitis media. 2. Mixed infections comprised only a 17,5% of all cultured cases of chronic otitis media. 3. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was highly susceptible in vitro to imipenem (100%), piperacillin-tazobactam (100%), ceftazidime (98%) and amikacin (89,7%), less susceptible to ciprofloxacin (77,6%) and much less susceptible to pefloxacin (33,6%) and cefotaxim (33,3%).