

Sukcesy i porażki zachowawczego leczenia ozeny

Successes and failures of ozena's medical treatment

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Summary

Ozena belongs to the primary atrophic rhinitis of unknown etiology. The incidence of this disease has markedly decrease in the last decades. We treated 4 patients with ozena between 2000-2005. The diagnosis was confirmed by physical and ENT examination, culture from the nose and CT scan of perinasal sinus. Ciprofloxacin was administered orally in a dose 1,0-0,5 g daily to all patients. Also they were instructed how to clean the nose regularly with an isotonic saline solution and to moisturise nose by wotery spray. The treatment with ciprofloxacin was maintained for 4-6 weeks. In 3 cases the result was very good after 2-4 y observation. 1 patient, 16 y. old girl, didn't cooperate therapy properly - she stopped nasal rinsing after some improvement. The second course of treatment seems to get good result (3 months observation). Our and some other authors conclusion is: ciprofloxacin seems to be a promising drug for the treatment of ozena. For good results cleaning the nose regularly is important as well as antibiotic.