

PS13 Otitis externa maligna u 89-godišnjeg bolesnika sa šećernom bolešćuStjepan Herceg^a, Tino Hmelina^b, Marin Boban^c, Mihael Ries^d^a *Klinička bolnica "Sveti Duh"*^b *Opća bolnica Zadar*^c *Zavod za hitnu medicinu Splitsko-dalmatinske županije*^d *Klinički bolnički centar Sestre Milosrdnice*DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26800/LV-144-supl6-PS13> Stjepan Herceg 0000-0001-9543-4482, Tino Hmelina 0000-0002-0173-0828, Marin Boban 0000-0002-5552-0295, Mihael Ries 0000-0002-9543-8130

Ključne riječi: magnetska rezonancija; osteomijelitis; otitis externa maligna

UVOD: Otitis externa maligna infekcija je vanjskog zvukovoda i temporalne kosti. Bolest je češća kod starijih bolesnika sa šećernom bolešću. Uobičajena klinička slika je jaka i oštra bol u uhu koja se pogoršava tijekom noći te svrbež.

PRIKAZ SLUČAJA: Bolesnik star 89 godina sa šećernom bolešću primljen je u objedinjeni hitni medicinski prijem zbog jake boli u lijevom uhu koja traje unazad 10 dana. Bolesnik je prethodno liječen zbog upale vanjskog uha prije dva mjeseca. Učinjen je hitni CT mozga te je prikazana tvorba uz bazu lubanje retrofaringealno lijevo u visini epifarinksa promjera 3x2 cm, koje se postkontrastno heterogeno imbibira. Zbog postavljene sumnje na neoplastični proces, pacijentu je zakazana magnetska rezonanca (MR) koja također pokazuje zadebljanje mekog tkiva duž lijevog zvukovoda sa širenjem upale u lijevi retrofaringealni prostor što odgovara otitisu externi maligni. Osim slikovnih metoda, laboratorijski nalazi su pokazali i upalu s visokom sedimentacijom eritrocita (SE) s vrijednošću od 72. Nakon potvrđenog otitisa externe maligne, započeto je liječenje i.v. fluorokinolonskim antibiotikom. Nakon dva tjedna terapije i još uvijek oscilirajućeg intenziteta boli, pacijentu je zakazana kontrolna MR koja je i dalje bila u skladu s upalom te je nalaz bio nepromijenjen u odnosu na prethodnu. Međutim, ESR je bio niži s vrijednošću od 59 što upućuje da se upala smanjuje.

ZAKLJUČAK: Unatoč tome što otitis externa maligna nije tako čest, riječ je o ozbiljnoj infekciji koja može dovesti do teških i po život opasnih komplikacija te je samim time jedna od dijagnoza koja se ne smije propustiti.

Malignant external otitis in 89-year-old patient with diabetes mellitus

Keywords: magnetic resonance imaging; osteomyelitis; otitis externa

INTRODUCTION: Malignant external otitis (MEO) is an infection of the external auditory canal and temporal bone. MEO is more common among elderly patients with diabetes mellitus. The usual clinical presentation is severe and persistent ear pain that worsens over the night.

CASE REPORT: A 89-year-old male patient with diabetes mellitus was admitted to the emergency room for intense pain in the left ear lasting for 10 days. The patient was previously treated for external otitis in the same ear two months prior. Emergency CT scan showed soft tissue thickening of 3x2 cm with post-contrast enhancement placed in the line of the nasopharynx. Due to raised suspicion of a neoplastic process, the patient was scheduled for an MRI scan that also showed soft tissue thickening along the left auditory canal with inflammation spreading to the left retropharyngeal space which corresponded to malignant external otitis. Besides imaging methods, lab results also showed inflammation with a high erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) with a value of 72. With MEO confirmed, treatment with IV fluoroquinolone antibiotic was started. After two weeks of therapy and the pain intensity still oscillating, the patient went for a control MRI scan that was still consistent with inflammation, unchanged in comparison to the previous one. However, ESR was lower with a value of 59 which indicates that inflammation is decreasing.

CONCLUSION: Despite the fact MEO is not so common, it is a serious infection that can lead to severe and life-threatening complications so it is one of the diagnoses that must not be missed.