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ANTIBACTERIAL THERAPY OF PATIENTS WITH MAXILLARY ACUTE PYOGENIC SINUSITIS

The issue of treatment of maxillary acute pyogenic sinusitis is relevant in modern otorhinolaryngology. It is determined by such factors as a decline in the reactivity of the organism, an increase in the number of antibiotic-resistant strains of microorganisms, an increase of frequency and gravity of rhinogenous orbital and intracranial complications. Thus, besides the recuperation of drainage and ventilation of maxillary sinus an adequate antibacterial therapy is essential in treatment of maxillary acute pyogenic sinusitis. The issue of the adequate antibacterial therapy may be successfully solved due to the presence of a wide range of antimicrobial drugs. One of them is fluroquinolone Gatilin (gatifloxacin). There is no information in Ukrainian otorhinolaryngology as for the use of this drug in treatment of maxillary acute pyogenic sinusitis. We used Gatilin drug as an antibacterial medication in the treatment of maxillary acute pyogenic sinusitis. Gatilin is a modern IV-generation fluroquinolone. The mechanism of action of the drug provides a wide spectrum of antibacterial activity. It is active against Gram-positive, Gram-negative, atypical microorganisms and anaerobes. It is used for treatment of many infections in the organism, including the infections of the ENT organs (acute otitis and aggravation of chronic otitis, acute sinusitis and aggravation of chronic sinusitis). Gatilin is represented in the pharmaceutical market by Ananta Medicare company (the UK). It is issued in the form of tablets of 200 mg, 400 mg № 10. It is used in the ENT practice in a dose of 400 mg once a day or in a dose of 200 mg twice a day during 5-7 days.

42 patients with maxillary acute pyogenic sinusitis, aged 19 to 45, were kept under our observation. The patients were divided into 2 groups: main and control. There were 28 patients in the main group and 14 patients in the control group. The groups were matched as for the age and course of the disease. Gatilin was introduced into the scheme of treatment of the main group. The treatment of the patients of the control group was carried out according to the traditional scheme. Gatilin was prescribed internally in a dose of 1 tablet (200 mg) twice a day for 7 days. The treatment complex included vasoconstrictor nasal drops.

The efficacy endpoints of the treatment were: subjective assessment of the therapy by the patients (influence on nasal secretion, nasal breathing and headache), rhinoscopic pattern (absence of secretions in the middle nasal passage, color, humidity, consistence of nasal mucosa), state of the maxillary sinus (size of the sinus, absence of pyogenic secretion in the sinus).

A more intensive regression of the symptoms of inflammation of the maxillary sinus was observed in the main group of the patients when the results of the treatment were analyzed. Thus, 25 patients from 28, who were taking Gatilin, noted complete disappearance of nasal secretion, 3 – reduction of nasal secretion, 26 – disappearance of a headache, 2 – headache relief on the 5th - 6th day of the treatment); these indices were much lower in the control group.

The rhinoscopic pattern of 25 patients from the main group normalized on the 5th -6th day of the treatment. Their nasal mucosa was pink, of normal humidity level, normal consistence, without any secretions, the nasal patency was also normal; in the control group the normalization of the rhinoscopic pattern on the 5th -6th day of the treatment was noted in 7 out of 12 cases.

The state of the maxillary sinus (increase of sinus size, absence of pyogenic secretion in the sinus) improved on the 5th -6th day of the treatment in 25 cases of the main group; in the control group the state of the maxillary sinus improved on the 5th -6th day of the treatment in 6 cases. Gatilin drug was tolerated well by all the patients; the patients didn't have allergic reactions or other adverse events.

Thus, the use of Gatilin in the treatment of patients with maxillary acute pyogenic sinusitis improves effectiveness of the therapy of patients having this pathology. The obtained results permit to recommend Gatilin as an antibacterial drug for treatment of patients with maxillary acute pyogenic sinusitis.