



## Pediatric Ent Pathology Cases in Hospitals

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### Abstract

Very few studies have been conducted in the ENT profession that did not include the use of an ENT expert. For this cross-sectional study, we sought to determine the level of activity in the pediatric ear, nose, and throat department. This was a prospective, cross-sectional research including ENT functional unit patients who had been observed for a period of time. A patient's age ranged from 7 months to 180 months during a consultation. A sex ratio of 1.2 (61/51) was recorded. With 33.5 percent of the patients, pharyngology disease was followed by otological, rhinological, and other pathologies with 30 percent and 26.88 percent, respectively. Pediatric ENT has a significant role in the field of ENT. As a result of our research, we were able to demonstrate the wide range of services available in pediatric ENT pathology in remote areas. It is clear that these findings support the idea of distributing specialist services more widely. As a result of these findings, it is recommended that ENT services be decentralized in order to better serve this vital segment of the population.

## Introduction

In the researched region, children aged 0 to 16 make up 42.1% of the population, which is the highest proportion in the world. When it came to sickness in this age range, malnutrition and infections were the most prevalent culprits (Yao et al., 2004; Stenvinkel et al., 1999). Because there isn't an ENT specialist available to do these treatments, there hasn't been any ENT study done in this area. We conducted a cross-sectional study with prospective recruitment to investigate pediatric ENT activities following the establishment of the first operational unit in this region. The results were published in Pediatric ENT.

## Methods

This cross-sectional study was carried out by the functional ENT unit at the Regional Hospital Center on patients under the age of sixteen. Every patient under the age of 16 who came into the clinic was enrolled in the study, regardless of their age. Patients with incomplete medical records were excluded from the research. Therefore, the following information was obtained for each case: the patient's sociodemographic features (identification), the reason for consultation, the diagnosis, and what type of pathology was present in the patient (Otology, Rhinology, Pharyngology or Other). It was possible to obtain these figures by looking through the records of real persons

## Results and Discussion

When we looked at our sample, which included 112 out of 310 patients that came in for consultation, we found that the total frequency was 33.9 percent. Patients ranged in age from 7 months to 180 months on average, with an average age of 7 months. Those present were on

average six years old. It was 1.22 in this example because the sex ratio (61/51) was 1.22. The majority of participants were between the ages of 31 and 60, with the youngest participant being under the age of 31. The average age of the participants was 31.5 years. (See Table I.)

Table I. Distribution of the population by age group

Age groups (months)	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1–30	23	20,53
31– 60	35	31,25
61 – 120	23	20,53
121 - 180	31	27,69
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Pharyngolaryngeal pathology was the most common kind of pathology in rhinological and otological cases, accounting for 36 and 45 cases (40.2 percent), respectively, followed by 39 instances (32.1 percent) and 30 cases (26.7 percent) (table II).

Table 2. Distribution of patients by diagnosis

Pathology		Number (n)	Percentage (%)
<b>Otology</b>	Otitis	10	8,9
	Earwax plug	7	6,2
	Foreign bodies	5	4,5
	Deafness	7	6,2
	Keloid	1	0,9
<b>Rhinology</b>	Adenoid syndrome	22	19,6
	Allergic rhinitis	10	8,9
	Foreign bodies	4	3,6
<b>Pharyngolaryngology</b>	Angina	45	40,2
<b>Other</b>	Cleft lip	1	0,9
	Cyst of the thyroglossal tract	1	0,9
	Malignant non-Hodgkin lymphoma	1	0,9
	Steno Canal Section	1	0,9
<b>Total</b>		<b>112</b>	<b>100</b>

## Epidemiologic

When it comes to youngsters under the age of sixteen, ENT disorders are a common reason for them to see a doctor. The frequency with which they appeared in our dataset was 33.9 percent, which is a significant number. According to the available data, this pediatric incidence is prevalent both in Senegal and throughout Africa. Specifically, 23.5 percent of patients under the age of 16 were discovered; 46.4 percent of patients under the age of 16 were discovered in a study; and 41 percent and 35 percent, respectively, of patients under the age of 16 were discovered in their studies. Following the demographic statistics of our country, which indicates that 42.1 percent of our population is comprised of persons under the age of 16, we have a steady occurrence rate. A prior research found that rhino sinusitis accounted for 35.25 percent of all cases, ontological pathology accounted for 32.3 percent, and pharyngo-laryngo-laryngeal pathology accounted for 17.16 percent of all cases studied.

Pharyngo-laryngeal pathology: Angina accounted for 40.2 percent of the total number of cases in our research group, accounting for 45 cases or 40.2 percent of the total number of cases in our study. Because our study covered a disproportionate number of children in their first and second childhoods, when they are most vulnerable to this disease, this can be explained.

The adenoid syndrome, which was the most frequent disorder, accounted for 57.89 percent of all rhinological recruits. On the other hand found a 51.10 percent success rate, which is similar with our findings. In certain cases, adenoid hypertrophy can result in a bilateral nasal obstruction, which can produce symptoms such as loud open-mouth breathing, rhinolalia, and snoring, as well as sleep apnea syndrome and other breathing difficulties. Everywhere in the globe, allergic rhinitis is getting increasingly widespread (Bousquet et al., 2008; Pawankar et al., 2008)). When considering this situation, atmospheric pollution would be a significant co-factor. In 2012, an allergy to pollen or dust was a contributing factor to 26.32 percent of rhinological recruits. ENT appointments accounted for 35% of all visits to the department of medicine, with allergic rhinitis being the most common cause of these visits (Walker et al., 2011; Geelan-Hansen et al., 2021). These findings illustrate the substantial impact that allergic rhinitis plays in the day-to-day practice of otolaryngology and head and neck surgery.

It was shown that 26.08 percent of those with otitis media were suffering from the condition. Our statistics are comparable to those gathered by Kishve in India who discovered that and 31.8 percent of the population were affected. Among children in a rural community in Nigeria, found that 45 percent of the pediatric age group had otitis media, while Ologe in Nigeria found that 7.3 percent of children had chronic suppurative otitis media in the same setting. The use of earwax plugs on a frequent basis is associated with the excessive cleaning of children's ears during their care by their mothers.

When it comes to the ENT, foreign bodies are a common reason for consultation and emergency treatment. Approximately 75% of instances involve youngsters between the ages of 0 and 15 years old. Children's curiosity, discovery, and investigation of oneself and one's surroundings may be explained by the fact that childhood is a period of exploration of oneself and one's environment (Jirout & Klahr, 2012). Auricular locations were found to be the most common (55.55 percent of instances), followed by the nostrils (8.1% of cases), according to our research (44.45 percent). Our findings reflect the findings of the literature which indicates that the auricular localization is the most common, followed by that of the nasal cavities, in terms of frequency.

Only 1.8 percent of the patients were found to have malformative disease in them. These anomalies included one case of cleft lip and one case of thyroglossal tract cyst, which were both present (Mueller & Callanan, 2007). The two examples were seen in a newborn and a youngster in his or her early infancy, respectively

## Conclusion

Pediatric ENT is a significant component of ENT practice, particularly in our African nations, where the population is predominantly comprised of children. Our research has enabled us to draw attention to the large amount of treatment available in pediatric ENT pathology in a rural setting. Because of these findings, the decentralization of ENT services is encouraged in order to better serve this significant segment of the population.

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