

Poster

1862-A-1907

Punktionsmottagning

Susanna Marklund

Då SVF infördes för lymfom och ÖNH-cancer såg vi ett behov av att få ett bättre flöde för de patienter som sökte för knölar på halsen. Våren 2016 infördes en Punktionsmottagning i Norrbotten. Vi punkterar resistenser på halsen tillsammans med cytolog och patienterna kan i de flesta fall få svar samma dag. Detta har fallit väl ut med nöjda patienter och där till ett ökat samarbete mellan patologi, hematologkliniken och vår röntgenavdelning.

1815-A-1907

Multi-symptom Relief and Improvement of Quality of Life - A Comparative Multicenter Trial on ColdZyme® Mouth Spray in Common Cold

Fredrik Lindberg

Background: ColdZyme® Mouth Spray (Enzymatica AB, Sweden) is a CE-marked medical device for protection against common cold, consisting of a glycerol barrier containing trypsin from the Atlantic cod. ColdZyme completely inactivates up to 99 % of known common cold viruses in vitro, e.g. influenza virus, rhinovirus, adenovirus, and corona virus.

Material & Methods: A prospective, multicenter, single-blinded, randomized study, comparing ColdZyme to no treatment in 267 patients with naturally occurring common cold. ColdZyme, two sprays 6 times daily, was started at first signs of a cold until symptom free. Parallel intake of symptom-relieving medication (paracetamol, ibuprofen, or nose decongestants) was recorded, and symptoms assessed according to Jackson (1958) and quality of life (QoL) by Wisconsin Upper Respiratory Symptom Survey (WURSS-21), QoL component (Barret 2009).

Results: A significant effect on total symptom relief over 7 days, with a Jackson score AUC of 39.6 ± 23.9 for ColdZyme vs 46.2 ± 25.8 ($p=0.025$). ColdZyme improved every single symptom, with significant effects seen on sore throat, nose congestion and headache. QoL improved from day one, with significant effects seen for all QoL parameters during the disease period (Table), with a significant shortening of disease duration ($p = 0.030$). Number of subjects using symptom-relieving medication throughout the first week was 23% lower in the ColdZyme group ($p=0.037$). No side effects attributable to ColdZyme were reported.

Conclusion: In this comparative multicenter trial, ColdZyme demonstrates an ability to reduce the overall severity of a common cold and to improve QoL significantly. The more frequent use of rescue medication in the control group further underlines the shown effect.

1836-A-1907

Prevention of chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM). An Angolan-Scandinavian collaboration project.

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Background

Chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM) is a major cause of hearing loss and complications to acute otitis media (AOM) in Angola. Prevalence is high especially during poor living conditions. CSOM starts most often in early age due to AOM that does not spontaneously heal, and where no medical treatment is available. The objective of our studies is to find a basis for a national strategy for prevention of CSOM in Angola.

Material and methods

The socioeconomic situation of patients with CSOM (n≈ 400) was recorded.

Aerobic bacteria in CSOM patients were cultured according to standard protocols, and nasopharyngeal carriage of bacteria in a pediatric population (n≈1000) was determined (1).

YouTube film about ear discharge and how to clean and protect the ear was produced (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T8yH41XmfZw>)

Results

Majority of patients attending care for CSOM live in poor socioeconomic conditions.

CSOM might successfully be treated with careful local cleaning and antiseptics.

Carriage study indicates that intensified vaccination campaign might be of great importance

The YouTube film is used in information campaigns in primary care.

Conclusion

Collaboration between Angolan and Scandinavian clinicians and researchers has improved knowledge about the magnitude and causes of CSOM. Reducing the problem of CSOM in the Angolan population necessitates improved living conditions, information campaigns in primary care and investments in education and instrumentation in ORL- care.

Cited reference

1. Uddén F, Filipe M, Reimer A, Paul M, Matuschek E, Thegerström J, Hammerschmidt S, Pelkonen T, Riesbeck K. Aerobic bacteria associated with chronic suppurative otitis media in Angola *Infect Dis Poverty*. 2018;7 (1) 42.

1842-A-1907

Kan den radiologiska bedömningen vid orbitaväggsfrakturdiagnostik förenklas?

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Bakgrund:

Ofta förenklas mätningar av orbitaväggsfrakturer på CT-bilderna med geometriska figurer. Syftet med denna studie är att beräkna areor och volymer med noggranna metoder och jämföra resultaten med geometriska formler samt beräkningar gjorda av radiologer och kliniker.

Material och metod

Detta är en retrospektiv studie av patienter med inferior orbitaväggsfraktur handlagda på Öron-näs och halskliniken vid Karolinska Universitetssjukhuset 2011–2015. Frakturernas areor mättes genom en validerad metod (bild 1) och volymerna (bild 2) med en mer modern mätmetod (Alinasab 2011). Ytterligare beräkningar, där arean antogs likna ellipsen och volymen hemi-ellipsoiden, utfördes (se bild 3). De olika mätmetoderna åskådliggjordes med Bland-Altmangrafer. Träffsäkerhet, sensitivitet och specificitet analyserades.

Resultat

82 patienter inkluderades från två befintliga studiegrupper (Alinasab 2018) (43% kvinnor, 57% män; medelålder 49,7 år (5 - 90 år)). Sensitiviteten var 0,9 – 0,95 och specificiteten 0,5 - 0,87. Träffsäkerheten var 0,73 - 0,9 (se tabell 1). Radiologerna hade en träffsäkerhet på 0,84, sensitivitet 0,86 och specificitet 0,85.

Slutsats

Geometriska approximeringar har hög sensitivitet och låg specificitet, vilket leder till överskattning av skadans storlek och man riskerar således att utsätta patienter för onödig operation. Detta gör att man inte kan godta förenklingarna ur ett kliniskt perspektiv. Radiologerna är bättre på att mäta areor, men sämre på volymer jämfört med kliniker med geometriska beräkningar. Författarens åsikt är att beräkningarna av areor och volymer skall utföras med moderna mätmetoder (Alinasab 2011) och inte med geometriska beräkningar vilket kan leda till fel diagnostik. Detta skall kännas till av radiologer.

2066-A-1907

The 256-Hz tuning fork has low efficacy when evaluating the influence of somatosensation in balance control for relatively healthy elderly

Anna Hafström

Background: Diminished foot somatosensation contributes to balance deficits and increased fall risk. It remains unclear if the 256-Hz tuning fork is adequate to measure, in the outpatient clinical setting, somatosensation in relatively healthy elderly. The aim of this study was to evaluate the performance of the 256-Hz tuning fork compared to other measures of somatosensation and balance.

Material and Methods: Thirty-six subjects (mean 69.4 ± 5.3 years) were allocated into four sensation groups (TFSG) based on their ability to detect vibration from the 256-Hz tuning fork at the first metatarsal, malleolus, tibia, or no sites. A biothesiometer measured vibration perception thresholds (VPTs) and 20 monofilaments tactile pressure sensation thresholds (TPSTs). Balance was evaluated with posturography, functional balance tests, and questionnaires.

Results: There were no significant differences in age, VPTs or TPSTs between the four TFSGs, nor in outcome of functional balance tests, posturography, and questionnaires. Very few significant associations were found between TFSGs and VPTs, TPSTs, functional balance tests, posturography, and questionnaires.

Poster

1845-A-1907

Distansmottagning via videolänk

Anette Sörlin

Då vi lever i ett stort län behövde vi tänka nytt. Med hjälp av ny teknik och engagerade medarbetare så kan vi nu erbjuda patienter i länet besök hos audiolog över videolänk. Det nya sättet att arbeta har fallit väl ut och vi ser nu över ny möjligheter att även arbeta med andra patientgrupper på liknande sätt.

1883-A-1907

An examination of outcomes after application of active bone conducting implants

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Objective

To evaluate audiological and subjective outcomes.

Method

Patients' satisfaction was assessed with the questionnaire Glasgow benefit inventory (GBI)

The audiological evaluation was carried out as retrospective chart analysis of preoperative pure tone and speech audiometry, and as prospective, postoperative pure tone and speech audiometry.

Preliminary results

Six patients with CHL and MHL scored an average total GBI of 42 and the audiological results are comparably with an average functional hearing gain of 29.3 dB. Word Recognition Score (WRS) in noise for the same group was 11.2%, unaided and 53.8% aided, with the not operated ear blocked. With bilateral hearing WRS in noise was 39.6% unaided and 65.6% aided.

Ten patients with SSD scored an average total GBI of 20.6. Average PTA4 in sound field in the deaf ear, with the hearing ear blocked was preoperative > 101 dB, compared to 29.3 dB aided postoperative. WRS in noise, with the not implanted ear blocked, was 10.9% unaided and 58.0% aided. With bilateral hearing the WRS in noise was 59.7% unaided and 72.8% aided.

Conclusions

Patients benefit from their active bone conducting implant in terms of quality of life.

Patients with conductive- and mixed hearing loss (CHL and MHL) have a substantial hearing gain from the implant.

Patients with single-sided deafness (SSD) benefit less from the implant than other diagnosis but the positive outcomes are comparable to other options for this group.

for the same group.