MANAGEMENT OF RHINOSPORIDIOSIS

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Abstract

Sixteen cases of rhinosporidiosis, all males, Indian or Bangladeshi, are discussed. Their ages ranged from 20 to 53 years. Each presented with a unilateral bleeding polyp which was diagnosed clinically and confirmed by histopathological examination which revealed sporangia containing numerous spherules along with other cellular changes. Our management, surgical excision followed by cautery, and medical treatment was discussed.

Introduction

Rhinosporidiosis seeberi is a chronic fungal infection mainly affecting the nose and nasopharynx. It can also affect lips, vulva, palate, maxillary antrum, conjunctiva, larynx, lacrimal sac, skin and penis. Visceral involvement can occur. Also, the lesion can affect small bones of the hands and feet, causing osteolytic lesions.

The disease is common among Indians and SriLankans, usually affecting young men. The usual presentation is that of a unilateral bleeding polyp originating from the lateral wall of the nose. Treatment is by surgical excision of the lesion.

Material & methods

Sixteen patients were included in this study all were seen at Al-Sabah Hospital, Kuwait. Over a period of two years, all were males, none being Bangladeshis and six Indians. Their ages ran-