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Sinus surgery in children: Trends in Kosovo over a nine-year period

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Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate cases of sinus complications in children treated over the last nine years at the University Clinical Center, ENT Clinic, in Pristina, Kosovo.

Study Design: Children with sinusitis with complications had markedly higher CRP levels (median: 10.05 mg/dL) and ESRs (median: 67 mm/h) than those with uncomplicated sinusitis (median CRP: 0.8 mg/dL; median ESR: 7 mm/h).

Setting. Uncomplicated sinusitis in children in the same healthcare system was treated on an outpatient basis. In total, 316 children were treated with medications.

Subjects and Methods: Based on Chandler's classification, the most frequent was group I, with palpebral inflammatory edema (27 cases), while the most infrequent was group V, with only one case of septic thrombosis of the cavernous sinus.

Results: Six children underwent sinus surgery and 50 were treated with medications ($p < 0.01$); there were 21 females and 35 males among the study subjects ($p > 0.05$). Three of the children had more than one sinus infection ($p > 0.05$). Of the 56 cases with sinus complications, 9.3% had nasal polyposis. None of this 56 patient had previous sinus surgery

Conclusion Sinus complication surgery in children is decreasing in Kosovo not only because of treatment with aggressive antibiotic therapy, but also because of primary surgical interventions such as septoplasty, adenoidectomy, and nasal polypectomy.

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