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Case Report on Management and outcomes of Rhinoscleroma.

Ms. Tanaiya Wankar[1], Ms. Seema Kolhe[2] , Roshan Umate[3] , R. R. Dighade[4]

1 GNM 2nd year, Florence Nightingale Training College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical sciences (DU) Sawangi (M) Wardha India. Email: tanuwankar@gmail.com Mobile No. 9373025905
2 Nursing Tutor, Florence Nightingale Training College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical sciences (DU) Sawangi (M) Wardha India. Email: seemasanvi1234@gmail.com Mobile No. 8975305631
3 Research Consultant, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical sciences (DU) Sawangi (M) Wardha. Email: roshanumate111@gmail.com
4 Dept. of Civil Engineering, Yeshwantrao Chavan College of Engineering, Nagpur. Email: rrdighade@ycce.edu

ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Rhinoscleroma (RS) is a chronic granulomatous lesion caused by Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis. **Present complaints and investigation:** In all cases, the nose is affected, although it can also affect other areas of the airways. The histopathological examination (HPE) or direct evidence of bacteria in nasal exudates are used to diagnose this condition. Inthis case, syphilis, cancer, and midline granuloma are the differential diagnosis for the RS. Streptomycin is the preferred antibiotic, however fluoroquinolones and cephalosporins also work well. If there is an obstruction or a deformity, surgery is recommended. **Past history:** She is 11-year-old girl was. admitted in AVBRH on dated 01/02/2021 with chief complaints of Blockage of the nasal passages (most common complaint) Epistaxis, Dysphagia, and Rhinorrhea Nasal deformity is a type of nasal deformity that occurs when the nose becomes Soft palate anaesthesia, Breathing difficulties that develop into stridor, Anosmia, Dysphonia No evidence of bone erosion were found on the nasal wall. **The main diagnosis, therapeutic intervention and outcomes**: Biopsy was taken from the right nasal cavity and sent for histopathological examination (HPE). HPE revealed extensive inflammatory infiltrates along with lymphoplasmacytic and histiocytic predominance. and On the basis of the HPE, I was diagnosed with RS. The patient was treated with an endoscopic nasal mass ectomy and a course of Ciprofloxacin. **Conclusions** : Rhinoscleroma is an uncommon disease that can mimic a variety of infectious and malignant diseases when it occurs in places with poor hygiene. In cases of symptomatic obstruction, treatment should include long-term therapy as well as surgery.

Keywords: Russell Bodies, Mikulicz Cells, Nose Cavity, Paediatric Patient, Rhinoscleroma.

Introduction:

Rhinoscleroma, a rare granulomatous illness affecting the mucosa of the respiratory system, is caused by Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis. Bacteria with a Gram- negative rod form. [1] RS There have been instances where documented in a number of countries, such as tropical Africa, Middle East, India, Southeast Asia, South and Central America; however, Because of growing movement of people from all over the world, some instances have been identified in nonendemic places in rec is thought that iron deficiency may lead to disease acquisition.[4]In this paper, we describe a case of RS in an 11-year-old child. In this paper, we describe a case of RS in an 11-year-old child. [2] After nasal cavity, the other common sites affected by RS are nasopharynx (18%–43%), paranasal sinuses (22%), and larynx (15%–40%).[3] RS is common in rural areas where socioeconomic conditions are very poor. Crowding, poor nutrition, and inadequate cleanliness all contribute to the spread of this disease. It affects more women than men (13:1) and is most common throughout their second and third decades [4] Iron deficiency is suggested to be a factor in illness

development. [4] A case of RS in an 11-year-old child is described here.

Patient information:

An 11-year-old girl admitted in Acharya Vinoba Bhave Rural Hospital, Sawangi Meghe Wardha with complaints of rhinorrhea, nasal bleeding, and nasal block in the right nostril for the past 3 months. Anterior rhinoscopy A friable lump was discovered in the right nostril. Examinations of the throat and ear were within normal limits. Diagnostic nasal endoscopy demonstrated the same appearance of the nasal mass, with the presence of granulomatous lesions inside the nasal cavity attaching to the floor of the nose . Routine blood tests and serological tests for HIV levels were within acceptable ranges. The X-ray of the chest was normal. The right nostril had opacity/mass on a computed tomography (CT) scan . In the nasal wall, there was no sign of bone erosion. biopsy was taken from the right nasal cavity and sent for histopathological examination (HPE). HPE revealed extensive inflammatory infiltrates along with lymphoplasmacytic and histiocytic predominance.

Primary concern and symptoms:

Obstruction of the nose (most common complaint) Nasal deformity, Rhinorrhea, Epistaxis, Dysphagia, Soft palate anaesthesia. Stridor, dysphonia, and anosmia are symptoms of breathing problems. These were the most noticeable symptoms at the time of admission.

Medical , family and psychosocial history: Patient had medical history of Rhinoscleroma before 3 months .She took treatment for that but not cure .She belongs to nuclear family. All family members are healthy except the patient. Patient look anxious, depressed and confused.

Relevant past intervention with outcome: history of Rhinoscleroma before 3 months and for that she was admitted for 25 days in hospital she took treatment for that. And her outcome was good.

Physical examination and clinical finding: General examination – state of health was unhealthy, thin body built, but nasal blockage is there hygiene is maintained, the height of patient is 120cm and weight is 30 kg. her vital parameters are normal.

Timeline: 3 month ago she was admitted in the hospital for 25 days for the treatment of rhinoscleroma . The medicine of choice is tetracycline. Ciprofloxacin and rifampin are two more antibiotics. Clindamycin and third-generation cephalosporins are effective against bacterial overgrowth.

Diagnostic assessment : After physical examination and investigation of nose shows rhinoscleroma blood examination RBC is low 3.66m/cu mm, Hb is normal 11.2, platelets count is low 1.19WBC is normal 2600cummm. The investigations include diagnostic nasal endoscopy, imaging, and HPE. Diagnostic nasal endoscopy is used to determine the extent of the lesion in the nasal cavity and whether it has spread to other areas of the upper airway. The lesions in the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses are revealed by a computer tomography (CT) scan of the nose and paranasal sinuses. Histopathological examination confirms diagnosis as the rhinoscleroma.

Therapeutic Interventions: Medical management was provided to the patient streptomycin 1 gm im and Tetracycline 2 g / day for 3 weeks She was took all treatment and outcome was good. Her sign and

symptoms was reduced, she was able to do her own activity. There has been no change in the therapeutic intervention.

Follow up and outcomes :-patient condition was improved. Important diagnostic and other test results that need to be followed up on preventing the progression of disease and trying to reserve any sign and symptoms that have appeared because of nasal blockage. a Doctor advised follow up after 15 days.

Discussion:

K. The Enterobacteriaceae family's rhinoscleromatis is an encapsulated Gram- Negative bacillus. causes RS, a chronic granulomatous disease. In anaerobic conditions, it produces spores that can secrete exotoxin, which causes scleroma development in the absence of oxygen. In presence of bacilli. It is often associated with poor socioeconomic condition, malnutrition, poor Hygiene, HIV infection, and overcrowding. RS is common among females and often affects the Middle-aged people. Bilateral nasal cavities are usually affected. In our case, the lesion is confined to One side nasal cavity. Sometimes, it affects the nasopharynx and larynx. Involvement of the larynx May lead to severe stridor. Pediatric patients are rarely affected; however, very few cases are Reported in the medical literature. In this patient, Although cellular immunity may be compromised, this patient was immune.[2]

The disease is divided into three stages: catarrhal, granulomatous, and fibrotic. The first stage is the nasal type, which involves a non- specific examination and biopsy. When RS is at its granulomatous stage, Granulomatous lesions are seen which can block the nostrils. The biopsy is diagnostic in Granulomatous stage. This stage is associated with extranasal extension, with laryngeal involvement being the most prevalent (60– 80%) and stridor being the most common symptom. Extensive fibrosis leads to blockage rather than exophytic aggregates in the fibrotic stage. Because the organism is usually not visible, the fibrotic stage is difficult to diagnose.

The clinical symptoms of the patients with RS are nonspecific and often present with mucopurulent Nasal discharge , Coughing and trouble breathing due to nasal obstruction, dyspnea, nasal bleeding, and Headache. It is a disease that progresses slowly and is marked by periods of remission and relapse. Patients often require medical advice only when the obstructive granulomatous stage leads To obstruction at the nasal cavity.[3]

The investigations of RS include diagnostic nasal endoscopy, imaging, and HPE. Diagnostic nasal endoscopy is used to determine the extent of the lesion in the nasal cavity and whether it has spread to other areas of the upper airway. The lesions in the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses are revealed by a CT scan of the nose and paranasal sinuses. HPE confirms the diagnosis. One study documented RS in children where the Lesions appear as amyloid-like protein in the HPE, which may be due to an autoimmune reaction. Bhowate et. al.[5] and Patil et. al.[6] reported interesting cases of Rhinoscleroma. Other related studies were reviewed[7-9].

One study revealed RS in three siblings staining at the nonendemic area and thought to be due to Neutropenia acting as a predisposing factor Tuberculosis, actinomycosis, leprosy syphilis, histoplasmosis, paracoccidioidomycosis, sporotrichosis, and parasitic illnesses such mucocutaneous leishmaniasis are among the RS's differential diagnoses. The RS should also be differentiated from Wegener's granulomatosis, carcinoma, and lymphomas. The HPE and rod- shaped bacillus that are positive to periodic acid–Schiff and warthin–Starry stain are used to diagnose RS. Anticapsular antisera immunoperoxidase staining is also

beneficial for identifying causative microorganisms. Bacterial culture with MacConkey agar or blood is also helpful for the identification of the bacilli in approximately 50% of the cases. Mikulicz cells, inflammatory cells comprised of numerous plasma cells, as well as sporadic eosinophils and Russell bodies, characterise the histological appearance of RS. Russell bodies are assumed to have originated from plasma cells and were released after the cells disintegrated. Mikulicz cells are bacillus-infected histiocytes with transparent cytoplasm and vacuolated cytoplasm pathognomonic for rhinoscleromatis. Because of its clinical polymorphism, RS diagnosis is typically challenging and time-consuming. Early diagnosis and treatment, on the other hand, are critical for avoiding recurrence and late symptoms.

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