



A Study of Foreign Bodies in The Ear, Nose And Throat in A Tertiary Care Hospital

Dr. Mangesh Gulwade

Assistant professor, Department of ENT, GMC, Chandrapur

Dr. Pranay Gandhi

Assistant Professor in community medicine, GMC, Chandrapur

ABSTRACT

Objective : To analyze FBs in terms of type, site, age, and gender distribution and method of removal.

Methods : A retrospective study was performed in a tertiary care hospital. The study period was from 1ST Jan 2015 to 31st Dec 2015.

Results : A total of 134 patients had FBs in the ear, nose, or throat; 94 were males and 40 were females. Of the 134 patients, 70 (52.23%) had FB in the ear, 28 (20.89%) in the nose, and 36 (26.86%) in the throat.

Conclusion : FBs in the ear and nose were found more frequently in children, and the throat was the most common site of FB in adults and elderly people.

KEYWORDS : foreign body, ENT.

Introduction

A foreign body (FB) is any object in a region it is not meant to be, where it can cause harm by its mere presence if immediate medical attention is not sought.¹ *It can be found in the ear, nose, and throat (ENT) region. FB may be classified as animate (living) and inanimate (nonliving). The inanimate FBs can further be classified as organic or inorganic and hygroscopic (hydrophilic) or nonhygroscopic (hydrophobic).*² *The presence of FBs in the ENT region is one of the most common causes of otolaryngologic emergencies.* FBs can be introduced spontaneously or accidentally in both adults and children. Generally, FBs are more common in younger children; this may be due to various factors such as curiosity to explore orifices, imitation, boredom, playing, mental retardation, insanity, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, along with availability of the objects and absence of watchful caregivers.³ *The aim of this study is to analyze FBs in terms of type, site, age, and gender distribution and method of removal.*

Materials and Methods

A retrospective study was performed in the Department of ENT, Head and Neck Surgery in a tertiary care hospital. The study population includes the number of patients with ENT FB lodgment who presented in the Outpatient Department (OPD) or in the emergency room (ER) during the 1-year study period (1ST Jan 2015 to 31ST Dec 2015). The data were obtained from the hospital record books. Anterior rhinoscopy and otoscopy examination were performed to diagnose FB of the nose and ear, respectively. Rigid or flexible nasal endoscopic examination was also performed in suspected cases of FB in the nasal cavity that was not visualized with anterior rhinoscopy.

Results

During the study period, 134 patients visited this hospital with FB in the ENT area; 94 were males and 40 were females. Of the 134 patients, 70 (52.23%) had FB in the ear, 28 (20.89%) in the nose, and 36 (26.86%) in the throat. The FB was removed with or without local anaesthesia (LA) in 98 (73.13%) patients, and only 36 patients (26.86%) required general anaesthesia (GA).

Foreign Bodies in the Ear

A total of 70 patients presented to the hospital with FB in the ear. Of these 70 patients, 28 (40%) harbored animate (living) FBs. These were 22 cases of ticks, 4 cases of cockroach, 1 case each of ant and aural myiasis. The rest (42; 60%) had inanimate (nonliving) FB in their ears. Of these 42 cases of nonliving FB, 15 were hygroscopic FB in the form of grams, peanuts, bean seed, and rice grain; the remaining 27 cases were of nonhygroscopic FB in the form of cotton, paper, eraser, broken matchstick/cotton bud, foam, and beads.

Of the total 70 patients, 32 (45.71%) were children <10 years of age.

Of 70 cases of FB in the ear, 66 were removed in the OPD and ER with or without LA and only 4 required examination under microscope under GA for removal of the FB; all of them were younger than 10 years of age.

Foreign Bodies in the Nose

Twenty-eight patients had FB lodged in the nose. Twenty-seven patients (96.42%), all of whom were children <10 years of age, had nonliving FB and only 1 patient had living FB (i.e., maggots), an adult patient with fungating growth due to carcinoma of maxilla. Of 27 cases with nonliving FBs, 10 patients had hygroscopic FB such as bean, peanut, corn, and grams, and 17 patients had nonhygroscopic FB such as eraser, paper, sponge, and plastic and metallic objects.

Of the total 28 patients with an FB in the nose, 27 (96.42%) were of the age group < 10 years. Most of the FBs were removed in the OPD and ER with the application of topical nasal decongestant. Only 2 patients required removal of the FB under GA.

Foreign Bodies in the Throat

A total of 36 patients presented with the complaint of ingestion of FB. The most common type of FB was meat bone/bolus in the form of chicken, mutton, or buffalo meat and the most common site of the impaction was cricopharyngeal junction in 21 patients (58.3%). The other sites of FB impaction were oral cavity, oropharynx, hypopharynx, and thoracic esophagus.

All the ingested FB were inanimate, with 26 (72.22%) being organic and 10 (27.77%) being inorganic. Organic FBs were meat bolus and bone (fish, chicken, mutton, and buffalo meat). The inorganic FBs included denture, coin, and plastic and metallic objects.

Age of 60 or more years was the most common group involved with FB in the throat, with 10 patients presenting with FB impaction. Among all the patients who ingested an FB, 30 patients (83.33%) required GA under GA for FB removal.

Method of FB Removal

Removal of FB is not always easy. It requires proper instruments and skill. In our study, most of the nasal and aural FBs were removed in the ER or OPD with or without LA. Out of 134 FBs in the ENT, 36 (26.47%) required GA for FB removal and rest (98; 73.13%) were removed with or without LA.

TABLE 1: Showing characteristics of patients with Foreign Bodies.

Characteristic	Number of patients (N=134)	Percentage (%)
Sex:		
Male	94	70.14
Female	50	29.86
Site of Foreign body:		
Ear	70	52.24
Nose	28	20.89
Throat	36	26.87
FB removed in:		
Local anaesthesia	98	73.13
General anaesthesia	36	26.87

Table 2: Showing types of foreign bodies:

	Number	Percentage (%)
FB in Ear:(n=70)		
Type:		
1. Living	28	40
2. Non living	42	60
Age		
<10 yrs	32	45.71
FB in Nose:(n=28)		
Type:		
1. Living	1	96.42
2. Non living	27	3.58
Age		
<10 yrs	27	96.42
FB in Throat:(n=36)		
Type:		
1. Living	0	0
2. Non living	36	100
Age		
<10 yrs	0	0

Discussion

Adults and older children usually give a history of FB lodgment in ENT. But younger children are brought to the clinic by anxious parents or relatives. FBs may vary widely in shape, size, and composition, and the symptoms may range from asymptomatic to acute life threatening condition.

In our study, the most common age group affected was age <10 years, similar to results found in many other studies.^{4 5 6 7 8} This may be due to the tendency of young children to lodge objects into the natural orifices of body, accidentally or intentionally.

Our study showed that there is predominance of FBs in the nose in younger children, which was seen in many other studies.^{1 3 7} *Unilateral, foul-smelling, purulent nasal discharge in children must be regarded as due to FB until proved otherwise. With growth and cognitive development, the introduction of FB in the nostrils diminishes significantly, which is found only in patients with psychiatric disorders. FB in the nose or ear is usually unilateral*, although it can be bilateral, as in one of our patient with FB grams in both nasal cavities and another case of FB erasers in both the external auditory canals. Sometimes there can be multiple ear or nose FBs as well.

FB ingestion is a common problem. The most frequently swallowed FBs in children include coins and metallic FBs (parts of playing objects), and meat bones (chicken bone/fish bone/mutton/buffalo meat) are common in adults and elderly patients.^{8 9} *In our study, meat bone/bolus was the most common FB found inside the throat, and the most common site of lodgment was the cricopharyngeal region.* Such patients come in clusters, especially during religious festivals like Dashain and Tihar. Heavy consumption of alcohol and eating meat simultaneously, especially during festivals, along with poor mastication may be the cause for meat bone/bolus impaction in adults. In elderly, edentulous patients, defective peristalsis due to age-related neuromuscular incoordination and poor masticating habits are the predisposing factors for the cause of impaction of meat bone/bolus in the esophagus. Moreover, in elderly people there are commonly other underlying pathologies that cause narrowing of the digestive tract. Coin

was the most common FB in the throat in children in our study, which is similar to other studies^{2 9}; this may be due to fact that the coins are often handed to younger children and they accidentally swallow because of their tendency to take things into the mouth, inadequate control of deglutition, and shouting or crying while playing or eating.

Plain X-ray of soft tissue in the neck is a cost-effective radiologic examination method useful in the evaluation of FB in the throat. We advise X-rays in patients with history of FB ingestion. Direct laryngoscopy was occasionally useful in the evaluation and removal of FB in the oropharynx and hypopharynx. FBs from the digestive tract are usually removed by rigid esophagoscopy. But flexible upper gastrointestinal endoscopy is useful especially in the case of ingestion of radiolucent FBs. Moreover, it helps to detect the site of impaction especially in patients with cervical spondylosis where neck extension is not possible and to remove the FBs, or to push the FB into the stomach (e.g., in cases of impacted meat bolus at the distal part of esophagus).

Conclusion

FBs in the ear and nose were found more frequently in children, and the throat was the most common site of FBs in adults and elderly people. Most of the nasal and aural FBs can be easily removed in the ER or OPD.

References

- Sarkar S, Roychoudhury A, Roychoudhuri B K. Foreign bodies in ENT in a teaching hospital in Eastern India. *Indian J Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* 2010;62(2):118–120.
- Carney A S, Patel N, Clarke R. London, UK: Edward Arnold; 2008. Foreign bodies in the ear and the aerodigestive tract in children; pp. 1184–1193.
- Shrestha I, Shrestha B L, Amatya R CM. Analysis of ear, nose and throat foreign bodies in Dhulikhel hospital. *Kathmandu Univ Med J (KUMJ)* 2012;10(38):4–8.
- Banerjee S. Concept of foreign body—its past and present. *Indian J Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* 1999;51(1) 01:23–30.
- Das S K. Aetiological evaluation of foreign bodies in the ear and nose. *J Laryngol Otol.* 1984;98(10):989–991.
- Higo R, Matsumoto Y, Ichimura K, Kaga K. Foreign bodies in the aerodigestive tract in pediatric patients. *Auris Nasus Larynx.* 2003;30(4):397–401.
- Ray R, Dutta M, Mukherjee M, Gayen G C. Foreign body in ear, nose and throat: experience in a tertiary hospital. *Indian J Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* 2014;66(1):13–16.
- Adhikari P, Shrestha B L, Baskota D K, Sinha B K. Accidental foreign body ingestion: analysis of 163 cases. *Int Arch Otorhinolaryngol.* 2007;11(3):267–270.
- Pokharel R, Adhikari P, Bhusal C L, Guragain R P. Oesophageal foreign bodies in children. *JNMA J Nepal Med Assoc.* 2008;47(172):186–188.