Role of Immunoglobuline E and Gastro-esophageal Reflux disease in development of Otitis Media with effusion

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The role of allergy in chronic otitis media with effusion (OME) is controversial.

Aim of the work: To study the role of allergy and Gastroesophageal reflux diseases in the etiology of OME.

Material and Methods: It is a prospective study that done on 43 cases, 30 patients suffer from OME with mean age 6.8 years and 13 control child with mean age 8.3 years. Blood sample taken from patients and control children for assay of total Immunoglobuline E (IgE) and serum pepsinogen 1 (PG1). Effusion fluid samples were taken from middle ear of the patients during myringotomy and ventilation tube insertion, IgE and PG1 were assayed in the effusion samples. Total IgE and PG1 were assayed by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

Results: Our results showed that, there is a correlation between serum IgE and Effusion IgE in the patients group, there is negative significant correlation between PG1 in the effusion and serum of the studied patients.

Conclusion: Allergy is a possible risk factor for development of OME. The level of PG1 in the effusion is one tenth its level in the serum of the patients.

Keywords: Immunoglobuline E; Gastro-esophageal Reflux disease; Otitis Media with effusion