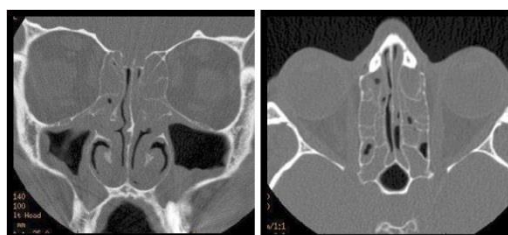




Experience of 3 French Reference Centers for PCD, Créteil, Necker, Robert Debré, members of the network group RESPIRARE, in bacteriological and radiological characteristics and management of CRS.

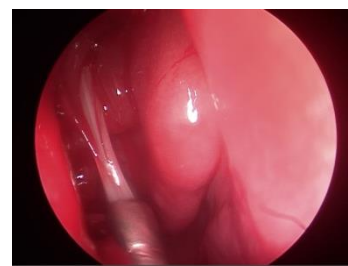


Chronic rhinosinusitis is the foremost manifestation in adult patients with primary ciliary dyskinesia (PCD).



Results of a study in 41 adult patients:

- CT opacities in ethmoid cells in 100% patients
- CT opacities in maxillary sinuses in 85 patients
- In case of purulent rhinosinusitis, oral or intravenous or sonic nebulized antibiotics based on bacterial results of the nose and of the sputum.



Bacteriological analysis of middle meatus secretion in 31 patients with purulent secretions.

Microorganism	% of patients
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	25.8
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	19.3
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	19.3
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	6.4
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	3.2
Other	25.6

Conclusion: Results support the hypothesis that the sinuses can be considered as a bacterial reservoir and could be a target for surgical and antibiotic treatment in patients with PCD. Expectations from this new clinical practice:

- Reduced antibiotic use;
- Improvement of antibiotic efficiency;
- Reduce of surgery.



(1) E. Bequignon, L. Dupuy, V. Escabasse et al. Follow-up and management of chronic rhinosinusitis in adults with primary ciliary dyskinesia: review and experience of our reference centers. *J. Clin. Med.* 2019, 8, 1495

*Medical Device class IIa. Read carefully the instructions for use supplied with the device.
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