Histopathology Types of Polyposis in Adam Malik Hospital

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Abstract: The treatment of polyposis until now unsatisfied. Recurrent rate are still high by medicine or surgery, and this problem need to know the type of polyp. The aim of this research are detect nasal and sinus paranasal polyp type in Adam Malik Hospital Medan. The conclusion are allergic type (type I) is the most common (62%).

Keywords: allergic, polyposis

INTRODUCTION

Polyposis management unsatisfied until now. Its recurrence still high in patient who undergo medicine or surgery management. Dhaeng (1996) found 51 cases (25.49 %), who have undergone more than once operation and 76.92 % are allergic polyposis (type I). Soetjipto (2005) found recurrence 13 from 73 cases (17.8 %). Recurrence of polyposis influence by allergy, so it have to detect the polyp type.

Nasal polyposis is chronic inflammation of nasal mucous has been known since 3000 years ago. It is 1.3 % populations in East Europe and 1-4 % in North America. Data from allergic – immunology Department Indonesian University reveal that nasal polyposis 2.7 % from 110 allergic rhinitis. Hellquist (1996) define 4 polyposis histopathology are allergic polyp (type I), fibro inflammatory polyp (type II), seromucin glandula hyperplasia polyp (type III) and polyp with atipical stroma (type IV). Several researches prove that type I is the most common cases. Vogels (2001) found type I 94.8 % from 39 cases and Bucholtz (1999) found 69 % from 16 cases. While Mangunkusumo (2004) found most common type II (74.2 %). Definite etiologi still unknown. There are many theory has been presented but it is not satisfied yet. The theory are allergic, infection and Bernaulli theory.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

This research is cross section method was done in ENT Department Medicine Faculty North Sumatera University/Adam Malik Hospital. Sample is patient come to the Hospital with diagnosis nasal and sinuses paranasal polyposis from Maret 2004 to February 2005. Polyposis mass that take durante operation send to Pathology Anatomi Department, Faculty of Medicine North Sumatera University.

RESULT

We found 26 patients polyposis nasal and sinus paranasal

Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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This table show that male 17 cases (65 %) and female 9 cases (35 %) with ratio 1,8 : 1.

Table 2. 
Age group distribution 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 - 14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 34</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most age group is 34–35 years old (30 %) and the rare is 25-34 years old (8 %).

Table 3. 
Histopathologic type distribution according Hellquist criteria 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Histopathology type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type I</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type II</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type III</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type IV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The commonest histopathologic type is type I are 16 cases (62 %).

DISCUSSION


The most common age group is 35–44 years old (30 %). The youngest age is 10 years old and the oldest is 54 years old. Dowel (1992) found the youngest is 14 years old and oldest 78 years old. Siregar (1995) found the youngest 17 years old and the oldest 50 years old. Soetjipto found the youngest 12 years old and the oldest 65 years old. While Mangunkusumo (2004) found the youngest is 8 years old and the oldest 74 years old.

Be base on histopathology type and Hellquist criteria, we found the most common is type I (62 %). This result similar with Voegels (2001) that the most common is type I (94,8 %) from 39 sample. Like wise Bucholtz (1999) found the most common type is type I (69 %) from 16 sample. While Mangunkusumo (2004) found the most common is type II (74,2 %).

Some researcher believe that allergy is the importance factor for polyposis formation. The evidence allergic factor in polyposis is similar histopathology polyposis and allergic tissue such as edema, eosinophilia in blood and nasal secret. There any close relation between polyposis and astma, hay fever, urticaria and eczema. The another evidence that more case polyposis cure after avoidance allergent and hyposensitization. Some researchers found that eosinophil is predominant in nasal polyposis. Be base on this fact polyposis research tend to eosinophil accumulation in tissue. In allergic tissue, mucosal irritation make edema and polyp formation.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion are allergic type (type I) is the most common (62 %).

REFERENCES


