Subclassification of Chronic Rhinosinusitis

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Abstract:

Background

Chronic rhinosinusitis is a major health problem with very high prevalence worldwide. The information available about the pathophysiology of the disease is not enough to allow development of curative therapies. Classification of CRS based on the presence of asthma and allergy can be useful to understand the disease etiology and allow better patient's care through individualized treatment plans.

Aim

The current study aimed at classifying CRS cases into subgroups depending mainly on the presence of asthma and allergy in addition to comparing the characteristics of these subgroups.

Methods

This was a retrospective study where data were collected from medical records of patients with CRS. Based on collected data, CRS cases were classified into six subclasses, and patients' characteristics in these subclasses were compared.

Results

The most prevalent subclass was NASsA followed by ASsA, AScA, NAScA, AFS, and AERD respectively. The highest levels of total IgE were found in patients with AFS. Presence of nasal polyps was associated with significantly higher CT and MASNOT scores.

Conclusion

Classification of CRS based on the presence of asthma and allergy can be an informative tool for providing better care to CRS patients.

Keywords: Chronic Rhinosinusitis, Immunoglobulin E, Asthma, Allergy, Nasal Polyps, Allergic Fungal Sinusitis