



# **The College of Otorhinolaryngologists and Head & Neck Surgeons of Sri Lanka**

**19<sup>th</sup> Annual Academic Sessions**

**10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> of February 2024**

## **PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS BOOK**

**Grand Ballroom  
Hotel Galadari  
Colombo 1**

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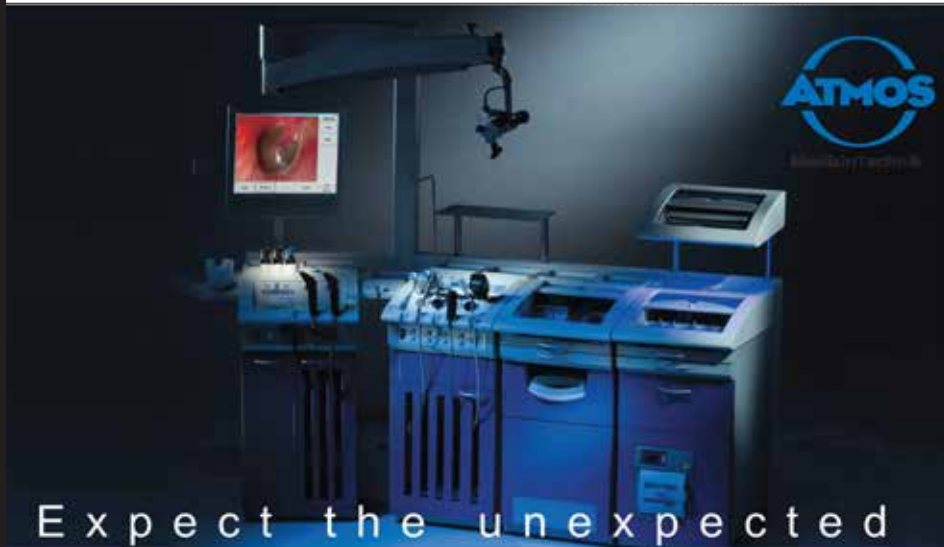
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**PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS BOOK**

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**The College of Otorhinolaryngologists and  
Head & Neck Surgeons of Sri Lanka.  
Council Members 2022-2024**

***President*** - Dr. K.D.R.A. Kirihene

***Nominations were received uncontested for the Following posts***

***President Elect*** - Dr. W.M.C. Narampanawa

***Secretary*** - Dr. (Ms) Rukmali T. Rupasinghe

***Assistant Secretary*** - Dr. (Mrs) Vasanthika Thuduvage

***Treasurer*** - Dr. D.D. Jayasekera

***Scientific Secretary*** - Dr. (Mrs) Sithara Dissanayake

***Social Secretary*** - Dr. (Mrs) Dharshika Thennakoon

***Co-Editor*** - Dr. A.M.P. Drahaman

***Co-Editor*** - Dr. M.B. Perera

***Co-Editor*** - Dr. M.W. Zaffarullah

***Committee Members*** - Dr. A.D.K.S.N. Yasawardena

- Dr. T.A.G. Fernando

- Dr. J.M.R.G Jayaweera

- Dr. Daminda Domingu Arachchige

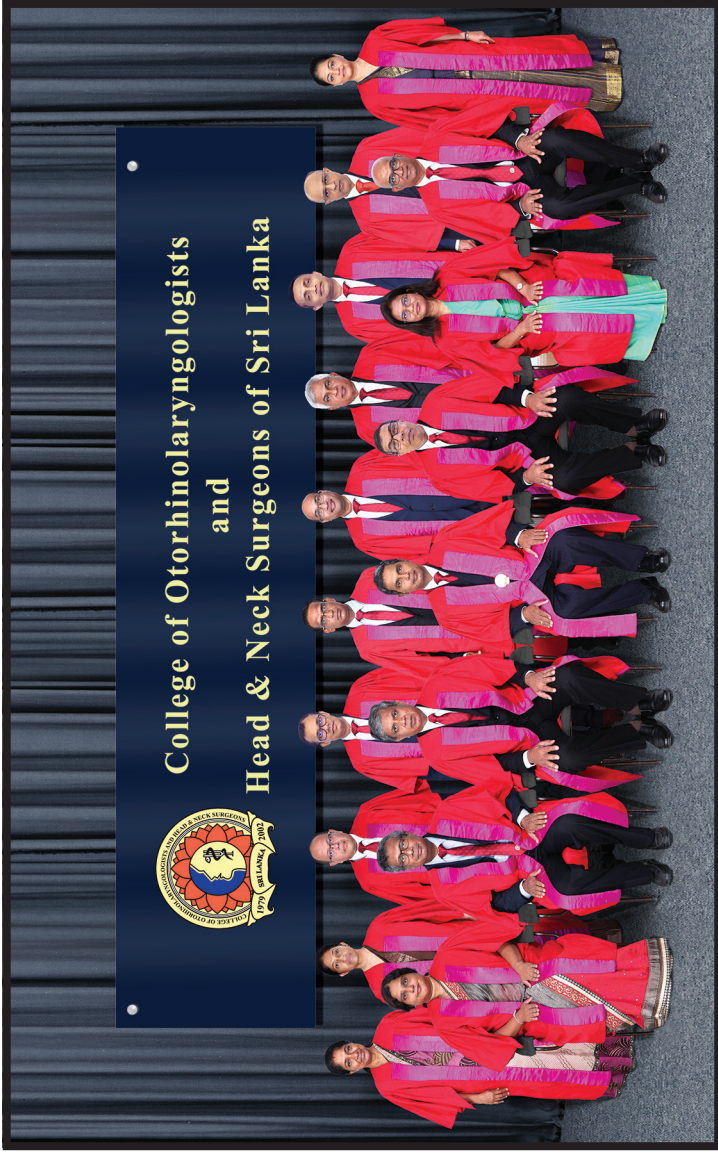
***Ex officio***

***Past President*** - Dr. K.Y.S. Weerakkody

***Past Secretary*** - Dr. S. Densil Indika

***Past Treasurer*** - Dr. (Mrs.) Selvarajini Vettivelu

## The Council for 2022 - 2024



**Seated (from Left to Right)** – Dr. (Mrs.) Sithara Dissanayake, Dr. A.D.K.S.N. Yasawardene, Dr. K.Y.S. Weerakkody, Dr. K.D.R.A. Kirihene, Dr. W.M.C. Narampanawa, Dr. (Ms.) Rukmalie T. Rupasinghe, Dr. D.D. Jayasekera,  
**Standing (from Left to Right)** – Dr. (Mrs.) Selvarajini Vettivelu, Dr. (Mrs.) Vasanthika Thuduvage, Dr. A.M.P. Drahman, Dr. Daminda Dominga Arachchige, Dr. S. Densil Indika, Dr. M.B. Perera, Dr. T.A.G. Fernando, Dr. M.W. Zaffarullah, Dr. J.M.R.G. Jayaweera, Dr. (Mrs) Dharshika Thennakoon



**THE COLLEGE OF OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGISTS  
AND HEAD & NECK SURGEONS OF SRI LANKA  
19TH ANNUAL ACADEMIC SESSIONS 2024**

*DAY 01-PRE-CONGRESS WORKSHOP*

*DATE – 10/02/2024*

*VENUE – ENT AUDITORIUM, NHSL - COLOMBO*

<i>Time</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Resource person</i>
07.30 am – 07.55 am	Registration	
07.55 am – 08.00 am	Welcome Speech	Dr. K.D.R.A. Kirihe President - CORLHNS
08.00 am – 11.00 am	Live surgical workshop Case 1 – Cholesteatoma - Canal wall down with cavity obliteration +/- Ossiculoplasty	Dr. Madhuri Mehta
11.00 am – 01.55 pm	Case 2 – Chronic Otitis Media combined approach +/- Ossiculoplasty	Dr. Madhuri Mehta
01.55 pm – 02.00 pm	Vote of thanks	Dr. Rukmalie Rupasinghe Secretary - CORLHNS

**INAUGURATION CEREMONY**

**ON 10/02/2024 @ 06.25 PM**

**VENUE - HOTEL GALADARI, COLOMBO**

**CHIEF GUEST - PROFESSOR P.L. ARIYANANDA**

**EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA**

**INVITEES ONLY**



# THE COLLEGE OF OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGISTS AND HEAD & NECK SURGEONS OF SRI LANKA 19TH ANNUAL ACADEMIC SESSIONS 2024

DAY 02-ACADEMIC CONFERENCE

DATE – 11/02/2024

VENUE – HOTEL GALADARI, COLOMBO

Time	Topic	Resource Person
08.00 am - 08.30 am	Registration	
08.30 am - 08.40 am	Welcome Speech	Dr. K.D.R.A. Kirihene President - CORLHNS
	Session i - Symposium on mastoid diseases	
08.40 am - 09.20 am	Radiological evaluation of mastoid diseases	Dr. Madhuri Mehta
09.20 am - 10.00 am	Principles in management of cholesteatoma	Dr. Madhuri Mehta
10.00 am - 10.30 am	Panel discussion	
10.30 am - 11.00 am	Tea	
	Session ii - Symposium on thyroid diseases	
11.00 am - 11.20 am	How to evaluate a patient with a thyroid nodule	Dr. M. Milhan Bahar
11.20 am - 11.40 am	Management of a patient with benign thyroid nodule/nodules	Dr. A.B. Kiridena
11.40 am - 12.00 pm	Management of a patient with thyroid malignancy	Dr. T.A.G. Fernando
12.00 pm - 12.20 pm	Complications of thyroid surgery - avoidance and management	Dr. Vasanthika Thuduvage
12.20 pm - 12.40 pm	Surgery in patients with Hyperthyroidism	Dr. W.M.C. Narampanawa
12.40 pm - 01.00 pm	Q & A	
01.00 pm - 01.45 pm	Lunch	
	Session iii	
01.45 pm - 03.00 pm	Oral presentations	
	Guest lecture	
03.00 pm - 04.00 pm	Soft tissue reconstruction of the head and neck	Dr. Y asas Abeywickrama
04.00 pm - 04.05 pm	Award presentation	
04.05 pm - 04.10 pm	Vote of thanks	Dr. Rukmalie Rupasinghe Secretary - CORLHNS







## **19<sup>th</sup> Annual Academic Sessions - February 2024**

### ***Message from the President***

The College of Otorhinolaryngologists and Head & Neck Surgeons of Sri Lanka has been conducting Annual Academic Sessions focusing on different areas of the specialty since its establishment in 2002.

The theme of the 19<sup>th</sup> Annual Academic Sessions is “Back to basics – Strengthen the foundation” focusing mainly on the surgical management of mastoid and thyroid diseases. Mastoid and thyroid diseases have been a common problem handled by the ENT surgeons now as well as in the past. Increasing number of ENT surgeons are involved in head and neck soft tissue construction. Hence, the guest lecture on this topic. Currently less complications are seen in mastoid diseases due to early identification and management by well qualified competent ENT surgeons spread throughout Sri Lanka.



The chief resource person for this year's sessions is Dr. Madhuri Mehta, an eminent surgeon from Haryana, India, who has gracefully accepted our invitation. She is familiar to some of our senior ENT surgeons as she has attended the SAARC 2014 congress. I warmly welcome her for the 2024 annual academic sessions of CORLHNS Sri Lanka.

I would take this opportunity to thank the local faculty, the editorial board of the “Ceylon Journal of Otolaryngology”, the council members, college members, the contributors to the journal and free paper sessions, staff of the NHSL ENT Theatre and the staff of Hotel Galadari. I would also like to thank our sponsors for their continued support for this event despite the financial constraints faced by these companies since 2022.

Finally, I warmly welcome all the delegates and resource personnel to the 19<sup>th</sup> Annual Academic Sessions at Hotel Galadari. I sincerely hope that this will be of immense benefit to all the participants providing an excellent opportunity for professional advancement, socializing and building up of long-lasting friendships.

***Dr. K.D.R.A Kirihene***

***President-CORLHNS***

***Consultant Otorhinolaryngologist and Head & Neck Surgeon***

***National Hospital of Sri Lanka***

***Colombo***



## 19<sup>th</sup> Annual Academic Sessions - February 2024

### *Message from the Secretary*

It is with great pleasure that I convey this message at the 19<sup>th</sup> Annual Academic Sessions of the College of Otorhinolaryngologists and Head & Neck Surgeons (CORLHNS) of Sri Lanka.



Annual Academic Sessions (AAS) are an essential part of the CORLHNS' annual work programme, for the development of this important medical subject in Sri Lanka. The Sessions also mark the culmination of a busy year of academic exercises, including CME lectures, joint sessions and workshops. During the last year, we managed to cover many important topics, encompassing new knowledge in each field to improve patient care.

Under the theme of “Back to Basics – Strengthen the Foundation”, we have a vibrant academic programme, starting with a pre-congress live surgical workshop on Mastoid Surgery conducted by renowned and well experienced ENT surgeon, Dr. Madhuri Mehta. Dr. Mehta has many years of experience in managing mastoid diseases.

Further, CORLHNS strongly believes that clinical research is a part and parcel of clinical practice and a necessity for the improvement of standards of care in the field of Otorhinolaryngology. As such, inculcating a culture of conducting research and exploring new knowledge amongst ENT surgeons is considered fundamental for the growth of the discipline. Towards this, numerous activities have been planned, including publishing the Ceylon Journal of Otolaryngology and conducting research and poster presentation sessions, enabling the researchers to demonstrate their work.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who got involved in making this dynamic academic year of the CORLHNS and AAS 2024 a success. None of this would have been possible without your persistent effort and support.

I greatly appreciate the kind gesture extended by our Chief Guest Professor P. L. Ariyananda, Emeritus Professor of Medicine, University of Ruhuna and Guest of Honour Dr. Madhuri Mehta, Director and Head of the Department of ENT, Jindal Institute of Medical Sciences, India who deserves our special thanks. My sincere thanks also go out to the orator, all the resource persons, members of the review committee for the selection of journal papers, free papers and posters, and judges of the free papers and poster sessions. I am extremely thankful to the Council of CORLHNS 2022/2024 and all our senior and junior colleagues, who tirelessly shouldered the burden in every means possible to make this event a success.



## **19<sup>th</sup> Annual Academic Sessions - February 2024**

As we continue to grow as an academic college, partnerships with our sponsors are vital to the success of achieving our mission. The generous support from our sponsors for this event is commendable. I thank them for their continued support and well wishes.

Lastly, I invite you to join us on this intellectually stimulating and socially rewarding experience and I sincerely hope this year's sessions will provide all of you a memorable professional and intellectual experience.

***Dr. Rukmalie Rupasinghe***  
***Secretary-CORLHNS***  
***Consultant ENT Surgeon***  
***Teaching Hospital Rathnapura***





## **19<sup>th</sup> Annual Academic Sessions - February 2024**

### ***Message from the Scientific Secretary***

It is my true privilege to be able to present the “Annual Academic Sessions 2024” together with the organizing committee. This year the sessions are themed as Back to basics – strengthens the foundation. The conference aimed at visiting the basics in otorhinolaryngology such as management of cholesteatoma, thyroid pathologies and soft tissue reconstruction following head and neck trauma/surgery. I would like to assure that our esteemed panel of local and international resource faculty will give a comprehensive dynamic work up plan including recent advances in the varied topics that will be discussed in the conference. Whilst, I extend my sincere gratitude to all resource personnel, I especially would like to mention Dr. Madhuri Mehta, Director and Head of Department ENT, N.C. Jindal Institute of Medical Sciences (N.C. JIMS), Hisar, Haryana, India for kindly agreeing to attend the conference despite her busy schedule.



The conference not only contains a series of lectures and panel discussions, it also provides a platform for young researchers to present their scientific work and to create collaborations. I hope many will be inspired to do more clinical research related to the field of ENT.

The hard work and dedication of all the members of the council is deeply appreciated. Without them the event would not have been possible. Special acknowledgement is due to president for steering the committee to achieve the targeted mandate and the secretary for her continuous follow up to make the AAS 2024 a success!

***Dr. Sithara Dissanayake***  
***Scientific-Secretary-CORLHNS***  
***Consultant ENT Surgeon***





**OP-01**

**Prevalence and Risk Factors of Allergic Rhinitis among School Children in Sri Lanka.**

*Ranasinghe TND, Karunananda MV, Fernando S, Danasekara Aberathna IS, Jayakody G, Arulkumaran S, Samaraweera NY, Kumarawansa S, Sivaganesh S, Amarasinghe PG, Jayasinghe C, Wijesekara D, Marasinghe MB, Mambulage U, Wijayatilake H, Senevirathne K, Bandara ADP, Gallage CP, Colambage NR, Udayasiri AAT, Lokumarambage T, Upasena Y, Weerasooriya WPK, Dissanayake S, Malavige GN, Jeewandara C*

**Objective**

Allergic rhinitis (AR) is a childhood disease which is under-treated in developing countries. This leads to poor quality of life. Though studies had been done in the past we wanted to assess the current prevalence with the aim of understanding the disease burden.

**Methodology**

The study was done among children aged 10 – 19 in the nine provinces. Stratified multi-stage cluster sampling was used for participant selection from schools according to estate, rural and urban sectors. Data was collected using the ISAAC Questionnaire for children. Statistical significance was estimated using proportion test and chi-square test.

**Results**

Total study participants were 5063, of them 74.6% were 15-19 years of which 51.8% were female. The island-wide prevalence of AR was 10.01% with highest prevalence from Sabaragamuwa Province (17.5%). Self reported AR was significantly higher than those with a doctor confirmed



diagnosis. ( $p < 0.01$ ) Symptoms were most frequently worse during the months of November to January. AR among children without physical activity was higher than children with physical activity. ( $p = 0.048$ , OR = 1.21) Frequent paracetamol usage was higher in children with AR. ( $p < 0.001$ , OR = 2.27) Presence of asthma and eczema was higher in children with AR ( $p < 0.001$ ). There was a significantly reduced consumption of beef, sour banana, curd, milk, pork, pineapple and soft drinks in the diet of those with AR.

### ***Conclusions***

AR in Sri Lanka affects a significant population of school children. It is important that risk factors are identified and that children are diagnosed and treated adequately to reduce the disease burden in Sri Lanka.





**OP-02**

**Assessment of Knowledge and Practices in Tracheostomy Care and  
Emergency Tracheostomy Management: An Audit Among  
Health Professionals at Kandy National Hospital**

*Dhanawardhana DPA, Madusanka DGM, Ethulgama HMSB.*

***Introduction***

Tracheostomy, a common surgical procedure, necessitates specialized post-operative care to ensure optimal patient outcomes. This audit assesses health professionals' knowledge and practices in tracheostomy care and emergency management. It focuses on adherence to established protocols, interdisciplinary collaboration, and applying theoretical knowledge in real-life routine and emergency scenarios.

***Methods***

A comprehensive survey was distributed to healthcare professionals, including medical officers and nurses, to evaluate familiarity with tracheostomy care guidelines, procedures, and complications. It covered critical areas like care protocols, emergency response, communication strategies, and interdisciplinary collaboration, addressing both theoretical and practical aspects. Conducted electronically, responses underwent quantitative analysis to gauge overall knowledge. Qualitative data from interviews and focus group discussions delved into specific gaps, challenges, and areas of concern.

***Results***

Preliminary findings reveal variations in knowledge levels among health professionals, indicating potential gaps in tracheostomy care understanding. While confidence levels in routine care are notable, there are indications of inconsistencies in the application of routine and emergency tracheostomy management.



### ***Conclusion***

Despite a sense of confidence in tracheostomy management, there is a tendency among many to overlook fundamental steps and handling emergencies, adherence to detailed guidelines is also lacking. This research outlines our institution's tracheostomy care knowledge, emphasizing the need for tailored education and training to address gaps and enhance overall competency.



**OP-03**

**Complete clinical audit cycle on Universal Neonatal Hearing Screening Program at Teaching Hospital Anuradhapura**

*Balasubramaniam A, Rupasinghe RT, Niroshini WGS, Damsen RKDK, Daminda DAG.*

***Objective***

To audit the 'single –nurse' led Universal Neonatal Hearing Screening Program (UNHSP) against NHS newborn hearing screening quality standards.

***Design***

Retrospective and prospective record evaluation of the data from audiology unit, ENT Department, Teaching Hospital Anuradhapura (THA).

***Setting***

All the babies born during the given periods at THA were included. Three step screening protocol was adopted and first two OAEs were carried out by a 'single' trained nursing officer visiting post-natal wards. First cycle was conducted from May 2017 to January 2018. Second cycle was carried out from May 2018 to October 2019 after educational interventions to reduce the defaulter rate.

***Results***

Overall coverage of hearing screening was more than 98% and yield was around 1/1000 live births in both cycles. In the first cycle refer rate to SABR and diagnostic battery were 0.79% and 0.27% respectively. These improved to 0.38% and 0.12% respectively in the second cycle. Calculated positive predictive values for well babes were 0.16 and 0.44 at best and worst case scenario respectively in the first cycle. This is due to higher



number of defaulters (17). This narrowed down to 0.24 and 0.26 respectively in the second cycle due to a significantly reduced number of defaulters (only one).

### ***Conclusions***

Coverage, yield and refer rates have been comparable to international standards in both cycles. 'Single nurse' led screening resulted in further decrease in refer rates to audiology in the second cycle due to operator experience. The educational intervention has reduced the number of defaulters significantly resulting in a more predictable positive predictive value of about 0.25 for the nurse led program.



**OP-04**

**Effectiveness of Vestibular Physiotherapy in Residual Dizziness  
Posterior Canalith Repositioning Maneuver for Benign Paroxysmal  
Positional Vertigo: Quasi-Experimental Study**

*Pitawala RRAWMKSK, Sachinthanee KBS, Hasani KK, Sukirthan SP,  
Thuduvage VS, Jayasooriya Y, Rathnayaka GM*

***Objectives***

Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo (BPPV) is one of the most common types of vertigo and canalith repositioning maneuvers are the first line treatment for BPPV. However, some patients experience residual dizziness (RD) even after successful a canalith repositioning maneuver (CRM). The purpose of the study was to investigate the effectiveness of vestibular physiotherapy combined with vestibular sedatives treatment compared to vestibular sedatives treatment only for BPPV patients with residual dizziness after successful canalith repositioning maneuver.

***Methodology***

A quasi-experimental study was conducted including 48 BPPV patients with RD after successful CRM, within the age group 18-75. According to alternative sampling method, the participants were allocated into Group A (n=24) and Group B (n=24). Group A followed only vestibular sedative treatment whereas Group B followed defined vestibular physiotherapy in addition to vestibular sedatives. Demographic characteristics were obtained through a self-administrated questionnaire. The severity of handicap and dizziness were investigated through the scores of dizziness handicap inventory (DHI) and likert scale. Follow ups were carried out after 2 weeks and 4 weeks using DHI and likert scale. Data were statistically analyzed by using IBM SPSS software, version 20.



### ***Results***

The study included 48 participants comprised of 18 males and 30 females within the age range of 30-75 years. The mean values of age, baseline DHI score and baseline likert score were  $54.71 \pm 12.10$ ,  $51.25 \pm 17.81$  and  $5.81 \pm 2.44$ . There were no statistically significant differences between the baseline scores of DHI ( $t = -0.48$ ,  $p = 0.63$ ) and likert ( $p = 0.26$ ) for both groups. A statistically significant difference was observed between the two groups in improvement of likert score, and the improvement of physical subscale of DHI at the end of four weeks ( $p < 0.05$ ). A significant mean difference in group B was observed compared to Group A regarding DHI. Statistical significance was observed for within-group improvements for both groups in terms of likert score, total DHI and its subscales ( $p < 0.05$ ). Age showed statistically significant association with DHI at the baseline and at the end of four weeks ( $p < 0.05$ ).

### ***Conclusion***

Vestibular Physiotherapy combined with Vestibular Sedatives show beneficial effects on management of residual dizziness of BPPV patients.



**OP-05**

**Identification of indoor-allergen sensitization in patients with Allergic Rhinitis at an allergy clinic in Sri Lanka**

*Aberathna IS, Dissanayake S, Malavige GN, Ranasinghe T, Chathurangika H, Jayamali J, Danasekara S, Jeewandara C*

***Objectives***

Data regarding allergen sensitization patterns of allergic rhinitis (AR) are understudied in Sri Lanka. Therefore, we sought to determine the allergen sensitization patterns in patients with AR at an allergy clinic in Sri Lanka.

***Methods***

Two hundred and fourteen (103 adults) with AR, referred to our allergy clinic were recruited. The classification of AR was determined using the Allergic Rhinitis Impact on Asthma (ARIA) and sensitization to indoor allergens, (House Dust Mite, Cockroach, Cat, Dog) were tested by Skin Prick Test and ImmunoCap.

***Results***

The median age of the cohort was 17 years (IQR 1 to 78). Hundred and ninety-seven (92.06%) patients were sensitized to at least one of the tested allergens. The allergen sensitization patterns in patients in order of the decreasing frequency was house dust mite 185/214 (86.45%), cockroach 185/214 (55.14%), cat 58/214 (27.11%), and dog 56/214 (26.16%). Twenty-five (25/208 (12.02%) were sensitized for all 4 allergens. The most prevalent type was moderate severe persistent AR (105/214 (49.07%), followed by moderate severe intermittent AR in 44/214 (20.56%) and mild intermittent AR in 38/214 (17.76%). The least frequent type was mild persistent AR in 27/214 (12.61%). During follow up it was identified



that the allergen avoidance has been shown to reduce AR associated morbidity.

### ***Conclusion***

Sensitization to indoor allergens was seen in most patients with AR. Determining allergen sensitization patterns in patients with AR will help us educate patients regarding environmental modification and further management. These findings may pave the way to initiate specific allergen immunotherapy in Sri Lanka.





**OP-06**

**Identification of Early Predictors of Hypocalcemia Following Total Thyroidectomy**

*Thuduvage VS, Wijenayake W, De Silva ST, Perera NRP, Jayasooriya Y, Rathnayaka GM*

***Objective***

Thyroidectomy is a frequent operation performed worldwide. Hypocalcemia is a common complication following total thyroidectomy, impacting patient well-being and hospitalization duration. Timely identification of early predictors for postoperative hypocalcemia can facilitate early intervention and prevention of complications. This study aims to identify early predictors of hypocalcemia which will enable preoperative vitamin D supplementation, alleviating symptoms, and speed-up patient recovery.

***Methodology***

A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted at a single tertiary care center between May 2022 to May 2023. All the patients who underwent total thyroidectomy during the study period were included. Age, sex, preoperative diagnosis of thyroid disease, preoperative calcium levels, vitamin D levels were assessed as early predictors. Post-operative calcium level and hypocalcemia symptoms were evaluated.

***Results***

Out of total 62 patients, 80% (n = 51) were female patients. 9 patients (14%) developed post-operative temporary hypocalcemia. Notably, the study reported preoperative vitamin-D insufficiency in 88% patients (n=55). Hypocalcemia showed no statistically significant correlation with age, type of thyroid disease, or gender. There was a statistically significant



correlation between pre-operative vitamin-D insufficiency and post-operative hypocalcemia.

### ***Conclusion***

Hypocalcemia following thyroidectomy results in longer hospital stays and a notable proportion experienced temporary hypocalcemia following total thyroidectomy. Age, type of thyroid disease, and gender demonstrated no significant association with postoperative hypocalcemia. Study emphasized the prevalence of preoperative vitamin-D insufficiency and its significant correlation with post-operative hypocalcemia. Pre-operative correction of vitamin -D deficiency should be considered to prevent post-operative hypocalcemia.



**OP-07**

**Fungal Rhinosinusitis – A retrospective analysis of data from the Mycology Reference Laboratory, Sri Lanka**

*Welagedara PGRIS, Anand AP, Ruzaika RFF, Ramanayake RADM, Jayasekera PI*

***Introduction***

Rhinosinusitis caused by fungi encompasses a range of conditions from allergic/ chronic fungal sinusitis to rapidly progressive fatal disease.

***Objectives***

To study the demographic characteristics of patients with fungal sinusitis  
To find out the predominant fungi causing sinusitis in Sri Lanka.

***Methodology***

The details of sinus specimens received to the Mycology Reference Laboratory from 2018 to 2022 were explored and patients with laboratory confirmed fungal sinusitis were selected. Diagnosis was confirmed by either positive direct microscopy or positive culture or both. Available patient details and laboratory findings were extracted from the request forms to analyze.

***Results***

Out of the 2943 sinus specimens received to the laboratory, 52% became positive for fungi. The number of patients diagnosed was 1230. Mean age of the patients was 55 years. Fifty-nine percent of them were females. Majority of the patients were treated at the National Hospital of Sri Lanka (33%) and Teaching Hospital Anuradhapura (19%). Mucormycosis was diagnosed in 384 patients (31%) and 488 (40%) of



patients had Aspergillosis. Other filamentous fungi such as *Fusarium* sp., *Scedosporium* sp., *Paecilomyces* sp., *Cladophialophora* sp., *Scopulariopsis* sp. accounted for 25% of the patients. Risk factors were mentioned only in 17% of the patients confirmed with fungal sinusitis and out of them 80% had diabetes mellitus. There were thirty-nine patients with associated COVID 19 infection and majority of them (32) had mucormycosis and five patients were diagnosed with Aspergillosis.

### ***Conclusions***

Commonest fungi causing sinusitis in Sri Lanka belonged to Mucorales group and *Aspergillus* genus. Diabetes mellitus was the commonest risk factor.



**PP-01**

**Malignant Otitis Externa in Sri Lanka: Study on Clinical profile, management and outcome**

*Rosa OKDST, Dayasena RP.*

***Introduction***

Necrotizing otitis externa (NOE) is an aggressive infection of the soft tissues of the external ear canal.

***Methods***

Retrospective cross-sectional study was carried out in patients at National Hospital of Sri Lanka, ENT unit during a period of 2015 to 2020. Interviewer administered questionnaire was used to collect demographic data, risk factors while other data were collected from bed head tickets and clinic documents.

***Results***

Forty two participants who fulfilled inclusion criteria were recruited. Of them, 83% of them had a known predisposing factor with Diabetes mellitus being the commonest (95%). Otalgia worse at night was the commonest presenting symptom (88.1%). Pseudomonas was isolated in 40% of patients, MRSA in 11% of cases and there was no bacterial growth in 22% of patients. Antibiotic treatment was guided based on culture results. Ciprofloxacin was started as an empirical treatment but guided by sensitivity results. 45% were started on Ceftazidime. Nearly 29% of patients required surgical intervention with mastoid exploration with modified radical mastoidectomy being the commonest intervention. Mortality rate due to complications of NOE was 9.5% (4 patients).



### ***Conclusion***

The rate of *Pseudomonas* isolates were similar to literature. Ciprofloxacin resistance appears to be on the rise. Mortality due to malignant otitis externa in this study was 9.5% in keeping with the range of 3.6% - 14% described in the literature.



**PP-02**

**A Reliable Technique for Reconstruction of Post-Laryngectomy  
Tracheal Stomal Stenosis; A Case Series**

***Dantanarayana DU, Karunadasa KP, Weerakkody KYS***

***Objective***

Tracheal stomal stenosis is one of the major, late-complications following total laryngectomy. It is a troublesome condition to treat, therefore, various reconstructive techniques including Z-plasty and deltopectoral flap have been described in the literature with variable results. In this case series, we describe a lesser known, simple and reliable method of reconstruction using the Internal Mammary Artery Perforator (IMAP) flap.

***Methodology***

In three cases of post-laryngectomy tracheal stenosis, IMAP flap was performed as a pedicled island flap. The flaps were based on perforator vessels in the 1st Intercostal space and the exact locations were identified by the hand-held doppler device. Donor site defects were closed primarily in all cases. Patients were followed up at 2 weeks, 3 months and 6 months after the surgery.

***Results***

All flaps were well perfused with no significant complications. There were no features of re-stenosis during the 6 months follow-up. Diameter of each tracheal stoma was adequate enough to insert a size 8 double lumen tracheostomy tube (outer diameter ~12mm) without resistance.



### ***Conclusions***

The IMAP flap is a reliable flap for the reconstruction of tracheal stenosis. It is also relatively easy to perform and has a good cosmetic and functional outcome.





**PP-03**

**First reported case of Nasal NUT midline carcinoma: Decisive dilemma of radical nasal surgery vs radiotherapy**

*Thelikorala SM, Fernando TAG, Thiranagama P, Ekanayake G*

***Abstract***

NUT midline carcinoma (NMC) is a rare variant of poorly differentiated invasive squamous cell carcinoma known to occur in the midline in young males which carry a poor prognosis with a median survival of less than one year. The tumour manifests by forming abnormal NUT protein from the fusion of oncogenes BRD4 and NUT (Nuclear protein of the testis).

The case describes the first reported nasal NUT carcinoma in Sri Lanka in a 21-year-old young officer cadet who presented with nasal obstruction and epistaxis demonstrating a red friable lesion attached to nasal vestibule found to be invasive squamous cell carcinoma on excision biopsy. He underwent endoscopic piecemeal tumour excision. The histology revealed a NUT carcinoma with CD34 negativity. The dilemma of further curative management occurred between radiotherapy likely to compromise vision of unilateral eye vs radical surgery and nasal reconstruction challenging the patient's expectations of cosmesis.



**PP-04**

**Rare case of Mucormycosis in the mastoid segment of facial nerve**

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***Abstract***

Mucormycosis is an opportunistic fungal infection often causing rhino-orbito-cerebral manifestations in immunocompromised individuals. However, mucormycosis in the temporal bone is a rare presentation.

The case describes a 70-year-old male with a single kidney and diabetes mellitus presenting with sudden onset House-Brackman type IV right lower motor neuron facial nerve palsy. High resolution computer tomography of temporal bone revealed soft tissue density in right mastoid cavity extending to middle ear without eroding ossicles. Patient underwent right cortical mastoidectomy which revealed abnormal granulation tissue covering mastoid segment of facial nerve and histology showed broad non-septate fungal hyphae suggestive of Mucormycosis. Patient was treated with intravenous liposomal amphotericin for 42 days.

The management was challenging as frequent and repeated exploration for debridement and obtaining specimens were not feasible. Systemic antifungals and glycemic control remained main treatment modalities. Early diagnosis with fungal studies and histology of granulation tissue prompts diagnosis and treatment for better survival.

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