

1775

1774-1776.

In 1775, cranial [osteomyelitis](#) was first explained by surgeon Percival Pott as a collection of pus under the pericranium. Dr. Pott reported [cranial osteomyelitis](#) as a consequence of forehead trauma (bone contusion) and extradural hemorrhage ¹⁾ Later, it became known that the cause of such an infection was not an injury but the spread of infection from neighbouring structures, for example, [paranasal sinuses](#). Meltzer and Kelemen first described [skull base osteomyelitis](#) (SBO) in 1959 in patients with a burn injury and osteomyelitis of the external auditory canal ²⁾.

¹⁾

Pott P. London: L Hawes, W Clarke, R Collins; 1768. Observations on the Nature and Consequences of Those Injuries to Which the Head Is Liable from External Violence.

²⁾

Meltzer P.E., Kelemen G. Pyocyaneous Osteomyelitis of the Temporal Bone, Mandible and Zygoma. Laryngoscope. 1959;69:1300-1316. doi: 10.1288/00005537-195910000-00006.

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