

Sinogenic brain abscess

A retrospective analysis on 32 patients who were treated at Oxford University Hospitals for [rhinosinusitis](#)-induced brain abscesses between February 2013 and June 2020.

Results: Mean age of presentation was 45.83 for adults and 11.14 for children. The subdural collection was the most frequent abscess but 25% of patients had multiple sites of the collection; the majority were in the frontal lobe. The most commonly identified pathogens were *Streptococcus milleri* group and *Staphylococcus aureus*; 93.75% of the patients were treated with combined Ceftriaxone and Metronidazole for an average of 8 weeks.

Most patients received also prompt and aggressive surgical treatment with combined neurosurgical and ENT procedures in the majority; this was especially important in the case of subdural empyema, *Streptococcus milleri* infection, and direct intracranial spread of infection. More than half of the patients were treated with a single surgical procedure. Despite aggressive treatment, one-third of patients experienced long-term neurological sequelae; there were no deaths ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Bandino F, Thota R, Pendolino AL, Chaidas K, Jeyaretna S, Lawrence T, Martinez-Devesa P, Qureishi A. A surgical protocol for sinogenic brain abscess: the Oxford experience and a review of the literature. *Rhinology*. 2022 Oct 1;60(5):357-367. doi: 10.4193/Rhin22.070. PMID: 35726849.

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