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FURUNCULUS NASI A COMMON INFECTION IN ENT, YET SIGNIFICANT IN TERMS OF THE COMPLICATIONS THAT CAN ARISE IN THE ENDOCRANIUM

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Background and aims: To present this seemingly mild disease of the nose localized in the vestibulum and apex nasi, but here through the vein anastomose of v. angularis and the v. ophtalmica in the sinus cavernosum, where thrombosis can be caused. Hence, it should be timely diagnosed, treated and prevented for the process to stop spreading.

Methods: The diagnosis is made on the basis of the clinical picture, nose examination, frontal rhinoscopy, microbiological findings, hemogram, ophthalmic examination and CT of the endocranium.

Results: Children who were monitored for the duration of one year showed that in 10% of the whole number, the process had expanded to the v.ophtalmica, thanks to the right antibiotic treatment. The length of the treatment was approximately 7 days and the most common isolated carriers were: Staphylococcus Aureus and Streptococcus Piygenus.

Conclusions: In order to avoid the complications that are life-endangering, timely diagnosis and treatment is most significant.

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HIGH RESOLUTION COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE LUNGS IN CASES OF ACUTE SCHISTOSOMIASIS

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Background and aims: to describe abnormalities observed through high-resolution computerized tomography of the lungs of patients with acute schistosomiasis.

Methods: A series of 14 cases with acute schistosomiasis who underwent high-resolution computerized tomography of the lungs during the occurrence of an epidemic outbreak of the disease in Ipojuca, Pernambuco, Brazil, is described.

Results: High-resolution computed tomography revealed that all patients exhibited some degree of abnormality. The most frequent findings were nodules, in 13, and ground-glass opacity, in ten cases. The nodules were multiple, bilateral and more frequent in the middle and lower thirds of the lungs. The halo sign was found in five cases. Ground-glass opacity predominated in the middle and upper thirds of the right lung and the upper third of the left lung. In the ten patients with ground-glass opacities, these were only peripheral in all but one case, who also presented central opacities. Tomographic follow up was carried out on the one hospitalized patient, who had diffuse nodules and multiple peripheral and migratory ground-glass opacities associated to a thickening of the intralobular interstitium.

Conclusions: The present study reveals that ground-glass opacity is a transitory but frequent finding and proposes that acute schistosomiasis should be part of the differential diagnosis in patients with a suggestive clinical history.

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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF THE A (H1N1) PANDEMIC INFLUENZA IN THE STATE OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, FOR THE APRIL-SEPTEMBER 2009 TIMEFRAME

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Background: On April 2009, the emergence of a new influenza virus strain set the stage for the first pandemic in the 21st century. We have analyzed the epidemiological profile of the A/H1N1 pandemic influenza virus - the reported number of cases and deaths, confirmed by lab tests. The geographical scope of the analysis comprised the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, during the Autumn-Winter season.

Methods: Epidemiological data was obtained from the National System of Acute Notifications which aggregates reported cases and are analyzed with