
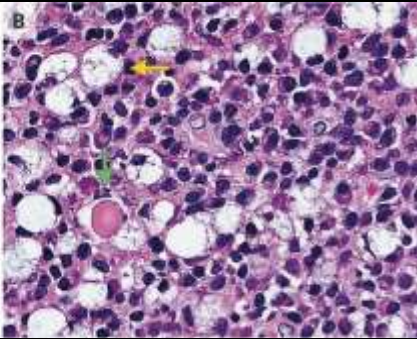
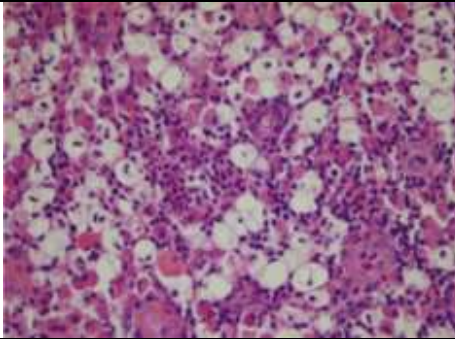

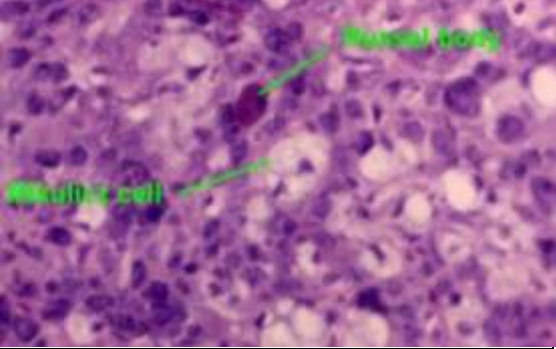

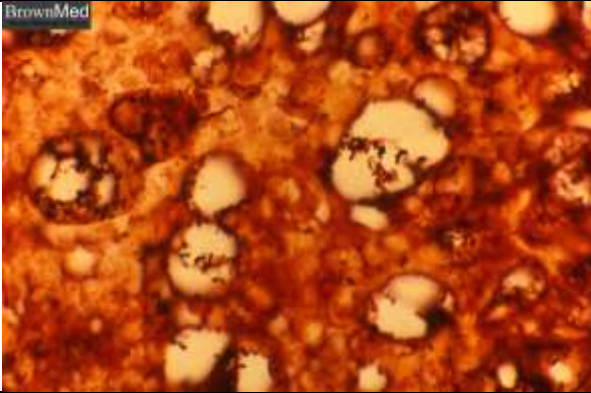


XVI. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

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Rhinoscleroma					
The nose:	Is bulky and increased in size				
Nasal openings:	Show a granulomatous tissue Are markedly obstructed				
The granulomatous mass:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is present in the nasal openings and the nostrils • Large in size • Nodular and irregular in shape • Appears as proliferative masses (in some parts) • Evidences of destruction and ulceration • Slight discharge • Hard in consistence (Cartilagenous) 				
					
					
<p>Figure 68 Nature Rhinoscleroma Specimen No: II-1.336 Reference P. 161</p>		<p>Showing abundant subepithelial histiocytes (Mikulicz cells)</p>			



Rhinoscleroma

- Is a chronic granulomatous bacterial disease of the nose that can sometimes infect the upper respiratory tract.^[1]
- It most commonly affects the nasal cavity—the nose is involved in 95–100 per cent of cases—however, it can also affect the nasopharynx, larynx, trachea, and bronchi.
- Slightly more females than males are affected and patients are usually 10 to 30 years of age.
- Rhinoscleroma is considered a tropical disease and is mostly endemic to Africa and Central America, less common in the United States.

N.B.1:

- Rhinoscleroma is a **chronic granulomatous inflammatory disease of the nose** which may spread to pharynx (and may affect larynx and upper respiratory passages).
- It is common (**endemic**) in certain countries (**Egypt and Eastern Europe**); and,
- Is supposed to be due to **Bacillus rhinoscleromatis**.

N.B. 2:

Diseases of the nose include the following:

<u>Congenital:</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of septum. 2. Septal deviation (common). 3. Stenosis of orifices. 4. Defects due to involvement of nasal cavities (in hare-lip and cleft palate).
<u>II. Inflammatory:</u>	<p>1. Non-specific:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Acute catarrhal rhinitis (coryza = common cold). (b) Chronic rhinitis (hypertrophic, atrophic and rhinitis <i>sicca</i>).
	<p>2. Specific:</p> <p>(a) <i>Diphtheria</i> (usually mild; local effect and carrier-state; unilateral epistaxis).</p>
	<p>(b) Chronic inflammatory granulomata:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tuberculosis (rare; secondary to pulmonary tuberculosis; jelly-like nodules over cartilagenous part of septum; destruction and ulceration). 2. Syphilis (congenital or acquired). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Congenital (saddle-shaped nose;

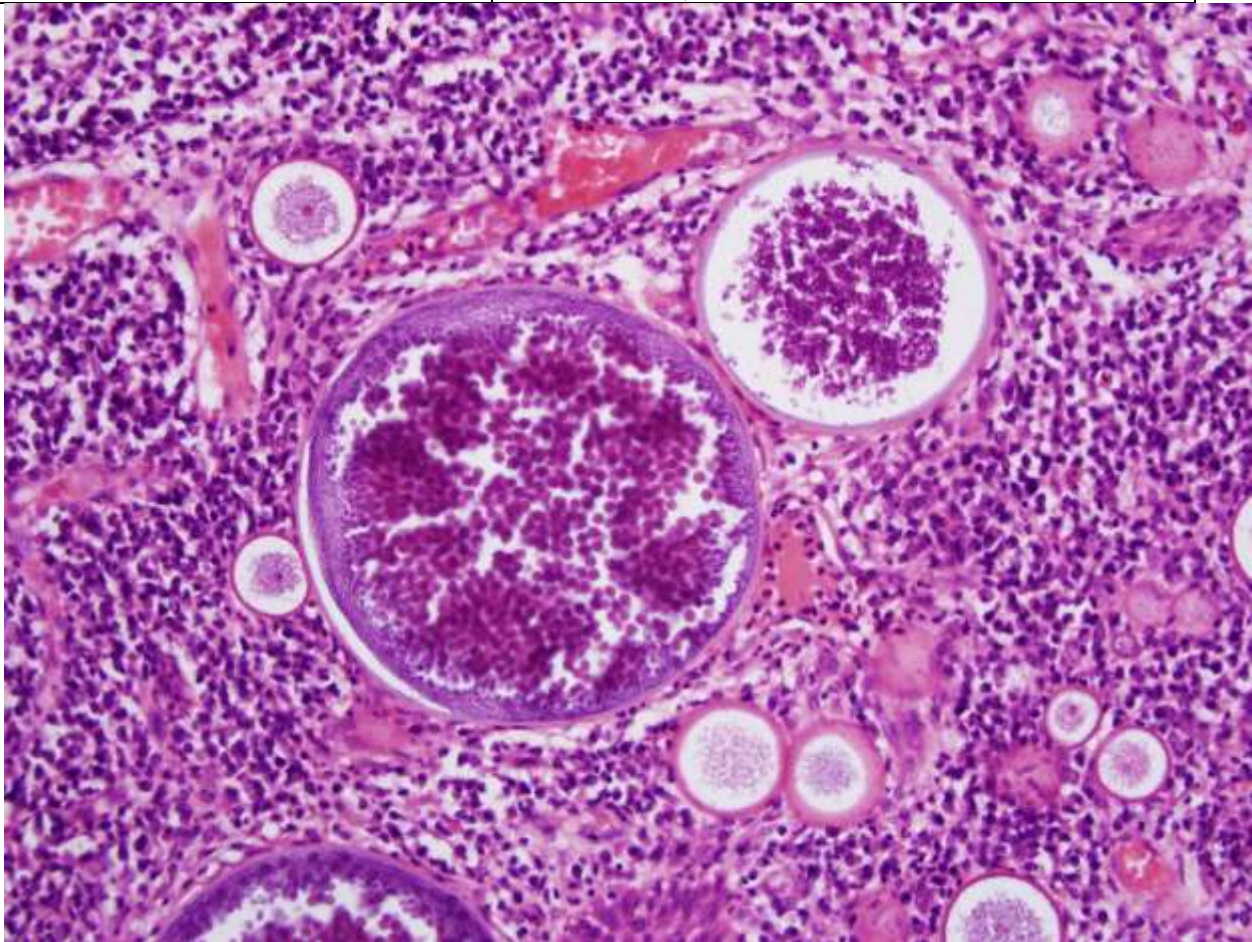
snuffles; acute atrophic rhinitis.

b. Acquired (mucous patches; diffuse reaction; Gummatous necrosis; acquired depression of nose; perforation of septum).

3. *Leprosy (nodular and anesthetic).*

4. *Rhinoscleroma.*

5. *Glanders (infection from nasal discharges of horses).*



Rhino-sporidiosis