

APPROACH TO ACUTE OTITIS MEDIA (AOM)





Acute otitis media is an infection of the middle ear!

DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA

- 1. Middle ear effusion and inflammation
- 2. Acute onset of symptoms (<48 hours)

COMMON PRESENTATIONS



Ear **Fullness** Fever

Otorrhea

Hearing Loss

Children can also appear fussier!

RISK FACTORS

Sick Contacts Recent URTI (daycare, crowding)

Previous **Episodes of AOM**

Immunodeficiency

GERD

Sibling with AOM

Ethnicity (Indigenous)

Cleft Palate/ Lip

Exposure to Cigarette **Smoke**

Exposure to Air Pollution

Lack of **Breastfeeding**

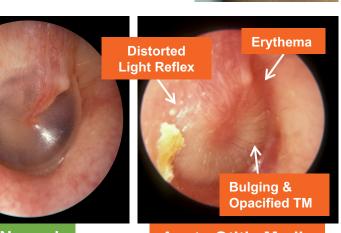
Pacifier Use

PHYSICAL EXAM

- Check for fever!
- Inspect and palpate the auricle, peri-auricular region and mastoid process (erythema. swelling, tenderness)
- Look inside the ear with an otoscope!



Remember that mastoiditis is a common complication of AOM!



Normal

Acute Otitis Media



APPROACH TO ACUTE OTITIS MEDIA (AOM)



GENERAL MANAGEMENT

- 1. Treat pain and fever with analgesics (ibuprofen, acetaminophen)
- 2. Assess whether the patient requires antibiotics

Do all cases of AOM need antibiotics?

AGE OF CHILD

≤ 6 months old

> 6 months old

Start Antibiotics

Assess Clinical Status

Mildly bulging TM, Mild symptoms and Temp <39°C

Observe for 48 hours

Symptoms not improving or complications (hearing loss, gait imbalance, mastoiditis, perforated TM)

Start Antibiotics

Perforated tympanic membrane with purulent discharge or bulging tympanic membrane with one of the following:

- Fever (temp > 39°C)
- Moderately or severely ill (irritability, severe otalgia, difficulty sleeping)
- Symptoms lasting > 48 hr

Start Antibiotics

1st Line Antibiotic: AMOXICILLIN

Dose: 90 mg/kg/day PO divided BID-TID

Duration: 5 days if ≥ 2 y/o; 10 days if < 2 y/o, perforated TM, or recurrent AOM



The most common bacterial causes of AOM are Strep Pneumonia. H influenza and M Catarrhalis!

COMPLICATIONS

Mastoiditis, effusion, hearing loss, learning difficulties, meningitis, gait imbalance

Alternative Antibiotics:

- Amoxicillin-Clavulanate (if amoxicillin used in the last 30 days or treatment failure with amoxicillin)
- · Cefuroxime-axetil or Ceftriaxone (for nonanaphylaxis penicillin allergy)
- Clarithromycin or Azithromycin or Clindamycin (for anaphylaxis penicillin allergy)
- Ceftriaxone (if failure of amox-clav or oral drugs not tolerated or persistent symptoms while on antibiotics >3 days)

PREVENTION

- Decrease modifiable risk factors (exposure to cigarette smoke, bottle feeding)
- Encourage hand hygiene, Pneumo-13 vaccination, annual influenza vaccine