Diagnostic Imaging Pathways - Sinusitis (Acute)

Population Covered By The Guidance

This pathway provides guidance on the imaging of patients with acute sinusitis.

Date reviewed: July 2014

Date of next review: 2017/2018

Published: October 2014

Quick User Guide

Move the mouse cursor over the PINK text boxes inside the flow chart to bring up a pop up box with salient points. Clicking on the PINK text box will bring up the full text.

The relative radiation level (RRL) of each imaging investigation is displayed in the pop up box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>RRL</th>
<th>EFFECTIVE DOSE RANGE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Radiation Symbol" /></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Minimal Radiation Symbol" /></td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>&lt; 1 millisieverts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Low Radiation Symbol" /></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1-5 mSv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Medium Radiation Symbol" /></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>5-10 mSv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="High Radiation Symbol" /></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>&gt;10 mSv</td>
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</table>

Pathway Diagram
Diagnostic Imaging Pathways - Sinusitis (Acute)

ACUTE SINUSITIS

Date reviewed: July 2014
Please note that this pathway is subject to review and revision

Treat empirically

Immunocompromised patients

Children <4 years

Good response

Inadequate response to medical therapy or recurrent acute sinusitis

Suspected intracranial or intraorbital complications

Urgent ENT specialist referral

Commence on broad spectrum intravenous antibiotics

Refer to ENT specialist

Refer to ENT specialist

CT ± MRI

May require surgical drainage and debridement

Imaging not indicated

Clinical follow up as indicated

CT

CT ± MRI

Appropriate treatment

Appropriate treatment

Image Gallery

Note: These images open in a new page

1a

Pansinusitis with Preseptal Cellulitis and Septal Abscess

Image 1a, b,c and d (Computed Tomography): Gross preseptal and subcutaneous oedema affecting the right upper cheek and periorbital tissues. Mild right proposis. Post-septal abscess seen between the lateral rectus and the postero-lateral aspect of the right globe. Pansinusitis with fluid levels within each sinus group indicating active suppuration. Numerous locules of gas within the subcutaneous oedema, the right orbit, and tracking through the right optic canal.

1b

1c
Teaching Points

- Imaging is indicated in acute sinusitis if
  - There is inadequate response to medical therapy
  - There are numerous episodes of acute bacterial sinusitis in a year
  - There is a clinical suspicion of intracranial or intraorbital complications
  - The patient is immunocompromised
- A CT scan of the sinuses is the recommended imaging modality if indicated

Acute Sinusitis

- Acute sinusitis is a clinical diagnosis and is defined as a rhinosinusitis that has persisted for between 7 and 28 days, with the presence of two or more major sinus symptoms or at least one major and two minor sinus symptoms.
- Acute sinusitis is normally diagnosed on clinical grounds, and imaging is not usually required. However, there are a number of scenarios in which imaging is indicated if
  - There is inadequate response to medical therapy, or
  - There are numerous episodes of acute bacterial sinusitis in a year, or
  - There is a clinical suspicion of intracranial or intraorbital complications, or
  - The patient is immunocompromised
- Major symptoms: facial pain/pressure, facial congestion/fullness, nasal obstruction/blockage, nasal discharge, hyposmia/anosmia, purulence in the nasal cavity on examination and fever.
- Minor symptoms: headache, halitosis, fatigue, dental pain, cough and ear pain/pressure/fullness.
- Symptoms in children are more non-specific with cough and nasal discharge being the most common presentations. Facial pain and headache are not usually present.
- Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae and Moraxella catarrhalis account for the majority of acute bacterial sinusitis in adult and paediatric populations.
- Mixed microorganisms cultured from intranasal swabs do not usually correlate with the pathologic source.
- Specialist ENT referral is warranted in the following situations:
  - Suspected complications (subperiosteal, intradural, and brain abscesses)
  - No response to 2nd line antibiotic therapy
  - Recurrent disease ( >3 acute episodes per year)
- Use of plain radiography for diagnosis of inflammatory sinus disease is not recommended.
Coronal Computed Tomography

- Coronal CT is not a routine investigation in the diagnosis of acute bacterial sinusitis and is indicated only for non-responsive or recurrent acute sinusitis, pre-surgical planning and for evaluating suspected complications 1-4, 6, 8
- Coronal plane optimally displays 9, 10
  - The ostiomeatal unit and relationship of the brain and roof of the ethmoid sinus
  - The relationship of the orbits to the paranasal sinuses
- For patients requiring sinus imaging evaluation, consensus in North America and Europe currently recommends CT in preference to plain film radiography which are insensitive and non-specific 1-4
- There have been no studies comparing CT to sinus puncture and aspiration
- CT has low specificity for diagnosis of acute sinusitis, thus clinical correlation is essential 11
- Features of acute sinusitis on CT include: mucosal thickening, presence of air/fluid levels, enhancing pockets with non-enhanced central zone (pus) and complete sinus opacification 12, 13
- For anatomical evaluation including pre-surgical planning, a non-contrast scan is adequate
- If complications are suspected, then the scan is usually performed before and after administration of contrast
- Multidetector CT enables fast scan times, and may reduce the need for sedation in young children
- Low-dose CT protocols can effectively reduce the radiation dose without significantly affecting diagnostic quality 14, 15

Magnetic Resonance Imaging

- For intracranial complications of acute sinusitis, MRI is more accurate than CT and is considered by some to be the initial diagnostic modality of choice 16, 17
- MRI and MR Venography (MRV) are more sensitive than CT for the diagnosis of cavernous sinus thrombosis 18, 19
- Limitations: expensive, not available at all centres, long scan times 20

References

References are graded from Level I to V according to the Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine, Levels of Evidence. Download the document


Information for Consumers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information from this website</th>
<th>Information from the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists’ website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consent to Procedure or Treatment</td>
<td>Computed Tomography (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiation Risks of X-rays and Scans</td>
<td>Contrast Medium (Gadolinium versus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sinusitis (Acute)

Computed Tomography (CT)
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

Iodine (Contrast Medium)
Gadolinium Contrast Medium
Iodine-Containing Contrast Medium
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
Radiation Risk of Medical Imaging During Pregnancy
Radiation Risk of Medical Imaging for Adults and Children

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