The Epidemiology of Chronic Rhinosinusitis and Allergic Rhinitis in Indonesia

Abdul Kadir

Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital Makassar Makassar

Background: Epidemiological and prevalence data for chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) and allergic rhinitis (AR) in Indonesia — the fourth-most-populous country, with an estimated population of over 252 million people — are relatively rare. Purpose and settings: Our initial survey was aimed to measure the prevalence of chronic rhinosinusitis and allergic rhinitis among the patient visiting secondary to tertiary ENT care unit (or University Hospitals and it’s satellites clinic). Our data has been collected secondary from medical records during 2009 until 2014. Result: On epidemiologic grounds, chronic nasal complaints represent about 50% of the total number of outpatient visits to an average Indonesian ENT practice, 18% of them have some typical symptoms of allergic rhinitis. Some association has been found between CRS prevalence and air pollution (include occupational background), active cigarette smoking, secondhand smoke exposure, allergic rhinitis, and gastroesophageal reflux. Rhinosinusitis is still the most common diagnosis for which an antibiotic is prescribed.

Keyword: Rhinosinusitis, Allergic Rhinitis, Epidemiology, Indonesia