

Acute Bacterial Rhinosinusitis in Adults: Part I. Evaluation

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Acute rhinosinusitis is one of the most common conditions that physicians treat in ambulatory practice. Although often caused by viruses, it sometimes is caused by bacteria, a condition that is called acute bacterial rhinosinusitis. The signs and symptoms of acute bacterial rhinosinusitis and prolonged viral upper respiratory infection are similar, which makes accurate clinical diagnosis difficult. Because two thirds of patients with acute bacterial rhinosinusitis improve without antibiotic treatment and most patients with viral upper respiratory infection improve within seven days, antibiotic therapy should be reserved for use in patients who have had symptoms for more than seven days and meet clinical criteria. Four signs and symptoms are the most helpful in predicting acute bacterial rhinosinusitis: purulent nasal discharge, maxillary tooth or facial pain (especially unilateral), unilateral maxillary sinus tenderness, and worsening symptoms after initial improvement. Sinus radiography and ultrasonography are not recommended in the diagnosis of uncomplicated acute bacterial rhinosinusitis, although computed tomography has a role in the care of patients with recurrent or chronic symptoms. (*Am Fam Physician* 2004;70:1685-92. Copyright© 2004 American Academy of Family Physicians.)

► This is part I of a two-part article on rhinosinusitis in adults. Part II, "Treatment," appears in this issue of *AFP* on page 1697.

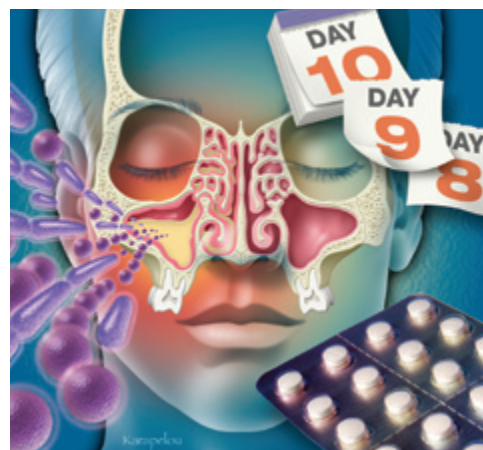
► **Editorial:** page 1642.

See page 1621 for definitions of strength-of-recommendation labels.

Although about one in eight patients presenting with symptoms of upper respiratory infection has acute bacterial rhinosinusitis, family physicians prescribe antibiotics in up to 98 percent of suspected cases.

Acute rhinosinusitis is defined as inflammation or infection of the mucosa of the nasal passages and at least one of the paranasal sinuses. It is one of the 10 most common conditions treated in ambulatory practice in the United States, accounting for an estimated 25 million office visits in 1995.¹ Part I of this two-part article reviews the evaluation of patients with suspected acute bacterial rhinosinusitis. Part II² reviews treatment options.

Although usually caused by viruses, acute rhinosinusitis sometimes is complicated by a bacterial infection, a condition called acute bacterial rhinosinusitis (ABRS).³ A working classification of ABRS according to the timing and duration of symptoms has been developed by the Task Force on Rhinosinusitis sponsored



by the American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery (*Table 1*).⁴

The signs and symptoms of ABRS and prolonged viral upper respiratory infection (URI) are similar, making it difficult to come to an accurate clinical diagnosis. Although about one in eight patients presenting with URI symptoms has ABRS,³ family physicians prescribe antibiotics in up to 98 percent of suspected cases.⁵ Physicians understand the potential for the development of antibiotic resistance,⁶ yet prescribe antibiotics because they believe patients want them.⁷ However, several studies have shown that physicians are inaccurate in perceiving which patients expect antibiotics.^{8,9} Patients actually want reassurance, a careful examination, symptom relief, and the ability to resume their activities more than they want antibiotics.¹⁰

To avoid the emergence and spread of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, a judicious approach to antibiotic use in patients with URI

TABLE 1
Temporal Definitions of Acute Bacterial Rhinosinusitis

Classification	Duration
Acute	≤ 4 weeks
Subacute	4 to 12 weeks
Recurrent acute	≥ 4 episodes per year, with each episode lasting seven to 10 days
Chronic	≥ 12 weeks
Acute exacerbation of chronic sinusitis	Sudden worsening of chronic sinusitis, with return to baseline after treatment

Information from reference 4.

symptoms is important. The cornerstones of management are differentiating ABRS from viral rhinosinusitis and using narrow-spectrum antibiotics.

Pathophysiology

The ostiomeatal complex, the area at the confluence of drainage from the sinuses, is particularly vulnerable to inflammatory changes, swelling, and obstruction. Anatomic variations and other factors generally predispose patients to ABRS by causing inflammation in

the ostiomeatal complex (Table 2).¹¹⁻¹³ The two most common causes of community-acquired ABRS in adults are *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and nontypeable *Haemophilus influenzae* (Table 3).¹⁴ Patients with nosocomial infections are more likely to have gram-negative organisms.¹⁵ Anaerobic sinus infections often are associated with dental infections or procedures.¹⁶ Immunocompromised patients are prone to fungal infections, particularly those caused by *Aspergillus* and *Mucor* species.¹⁷ It is important to remember that most cases of rhinosinusitis are viral in origin.³

Clinical Evaluation

Based on the overall clinical impression, physicians correctly diagnose patients with bacterial rhinosinusitis in only about 50 percent of cases.^{18,19} The duration of symptoms often is cited by physicians as an important factor in deciding whether a patient has a viral URI or ABRS.²⁰ One trial¹⁹ studied the natural history of rhinovirus infection in adults and found that the duration of illness ranged from one to 33 days, with most patients feeling well or improved in seven to 10 days. Sixty percent of sinus aspiration cultures from patients who had URI symptoms for at least 10 days are positive for bacteria.²¹ Therefore, seven days (10 days in children²²) has been proposed as a reasonable cutoff, after which a diagnosis of ABRS should be considered in a patient with typical clinical findings.²³ The Task Force on Rhinosinusitis⁴ sponsored by the American Academy of Otolaryngology–Head and Neck Surgery recommends considering a diagnosis of ABRS after 10 to 14 days of URI symptoms or if symptoms worsen after five to seven days.

Studies of the accuracy of signs and symptoms of sinusitis have been limited by the choice of reference standard (Table 4).^{18,24-28} None has used the “gold standard”—culture showing at least 10⁵ organisms per mL from a direct sinus aspiration. Only two studies compared clinical findings with the presence of purulent sinus aspirates. One study was limited by the overlap of clinical criteria and the lack of aspiration cultures²⁹ and, in the second study, only patients with positive

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TABLE 2
Acute Bacterial Rhinosinusitis: Predisposing Conditions

Viral infection	Cystic fibrosis
Allergic/nonallergic rhinitis	Mechanical ventilation
Anatomic variations	Head injuries
Abnormality of the ostiomeatal complex	Use of nasal tubes
Septal deviation	Samter's triad†
Concha bullosa	Sarcoidosis
Hypertrophic middle turbinates	Wegener's granulomatosis
Haller cells*	Immune deficiency
Topical nasal medications	Common variable
Cigarette smoking	IgA
Diabetes mellitus	IgG subclass
Swimming/diving/high-altitude climbing	Iatrogenic
Dental infections and procedures	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
Cocaine abuse	Immotile cilia syndrome

NOTE: Items are listed in order of relative frequency.

*—Infraorbital ethmoid cells.

†—Aspirin allergy, nasal polyps, and asthma.

Information from references 11 through 13.

computed tomographic (CT) scans underwent sinus aspiration.¹⁸ Five studies have used CT, ultrasonographic, or plain radiographic abnormalities of the sinuses as the reference standard. These studies probably overestimate the presence of ABRS, resulting in biased estimates of the accuracy of clinical findings.^{24,25,30,31} It is clear, though,

that no single clinical finding accurately diagnoses ABRS.

Considering the results of these studies,^{24,25,30,31} a position paper endorsed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the American Academy of Family Physicians, the American College of Physicians–American Society of Internal Medicine, and the Infectious Diseases Society of America concluded that four signs and symptoms are the most helpful in predicting ABRS: purulent nasal discharge, maxillary tooth or facial pain (especially unilateral), unilateral maxillary sinus tenderness, and worsening symptoms after initial improvement.³ Although based on the best available diagnostic test studies, this particular set of findings has not been prospectively validated as a clinical decision rule.

Other groups also have combined findings into clinical decision rules in an attempt to improve the diagnosis of ABRS. The Canadian

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TABLE 3
Microbiology of Community-Acquired Acute Bacterial Rhinosinusitis

Agents	Percentage
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	35
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	34
Anaerobes	6
Gram-negative bacteria	4
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	4
<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i>	2
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	2

Adapted with permission from Low DE, Desrosiers M, McSherry J, Garber G, Williams JW Jr, Remy H, et al. A practical guide for the diagnosis and treatment of acute sinusitis. *CMAJ* 1997;156(suppl 6):S7.

Sinusitis Symposium guidelines¹⁴ recommend the use of a clinical prediction rule based on the Williams criteria (Table 5).²⁴ Using this rule, ABRS is diagnosed when at least four findings are positive, and the diagnosis is ruled out when there are fewer than two positive findings.

Sinus radiography is recommended when two or three findings are positive. A second clinical prediction rule is based on findings from a study by Berg and Carefelt (Table 6).²⁹ In this rule, two or more of four positive findings is 95 percent sensitive and 77 percent specific for

TABLE 4
Clinical Findings and Imaging Studies for Diagnosis of Acute Bacterial Rhinosinusitis

Finding	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	Positive likelihood ratio*	Negative likelihood ratio	Probability of sinusitis if finding is:	
					Positive†	Negative
Signs and symptoms in guidelines‡						
Maxillary pain ^{18,25}	51	61	1.4	0.8	19	12
Maxillary toothache ^{24,25}	18 to 36	83 to 93	2.1 to 2.5	0.7 to 0.9	—	—
Purulent secretions ^{18,24-26}	32 to 62	67 to 89	1.4 to 5.5	0.5 to 0.9	—	—
Maxillary tenderness ¹⁸	49	68	1.5	0.8	21	12
Worsening symptoms after initial improvement (“double sickening”) ²⁶	72	65	2.1	0.4	27	7
Other signs and symptoms						
General clinical impression ²⁷	69	79	3.2	0.3	37	6
Previous URI ^{18,25,26}	85 to 99	8 to 28	1.1 to 1.2	0.1 to 0.6	—	—
History of colored discharge ^{24,26}	72 to 89	42 to 52	1.5	0.3 to 0.5	—	—
Poor response to decongestants ²⁴	41	80	2.1	0.7	26	11
Pain on bending forward ^{25,26}	67 to 90	22 to 58	1.2 to 1.6	0.5 to 0.6	—	—
Abnormal transillumination§ ²⁴	73	54	1.6	0.5	22	8
Imaging studies						
Radiography						
Opacification	85	41	1.4	0.37	20	6
Air-fluid level or opacification	73	80	3.7	0.34	39	6
Air-fluid level, opacity, or mucus thickening	90	61	2.3	0.16	29	3
Ultrasonography	84 (54 to 98)	69 (30 to 94)	2.7	0.23	32	4
Computed tomography	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	—

URI = upper respiratory infection; NA = not applicable.

*—The likelihood ratio expresses the odds that the finding would occur (positive) or would not occur (negative) in a patient with sinusitis as opposed to a patient without sinusitis.

†—Assumes an overall probability of acute bacterial rhinosinusitis of 15 percent. Not calculated where there was a broad range of sensitivity or specificity.

‡—Recommended in the guideline from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, American Academy of Family Physicians, American College of Physicians, and Infectious Diseases Society of America.

§—Abnormal = dull or opaque. Transillumination must be performed in complete darkness. The transilluminator is placed above the infraorbital rim. The examiner observes the light transmitted through the maxilla with the patient’s mouth open. Transillumination may be more useful when the result is opaque (likelihood ratio 4.0) or normal (likelihood ratio, 0.04) than dull (likelihood ratio, 0.41).²⁸

||—Has not been evaluated using sinus aspiration as the reference standard.

Information from references 18 and 24 through 28.

TABLE 5
Williams Prediction Rule*

Findings†	Sinusitis	No sinusitis	Likelihood ratio	Probability of sinusitis (%)	
				Given 15% probability	Given 40% probability
≥ 4	16	4	6.4	53	81
3	29	18	2.6	31	63
2	27	39	1.1	16	43
1	14	48	0.5	8	24
0	2	32	0.1	2	6
Totals	88	141			

*—Uses sinus radiograph as the reference standard.

†—Presence of the following signs or symptoms: maxillary toothache, purulent nasal secretion, poor response to decongestants, abnormal transillumination, and history of colored nasal discharge.

Information from reference 24.

TABLE 6
Berg Prediction Rule*

Findings†	Sinusitis	No sinusitis	Likelihood ratio	Probability of sinusitis (%)	
				Given 15% probability	Given 40% probability
3 or 4	55	10	7.0	55	82
2	10	10	1.3	18	46
0 or 1	3	67	0.06	1	4
Totals	68	87			

*—Uses sinus radiograph as the reference standard.

†—Presence of the following signs or symptoms: maxillary toothache, purulent nasal secretion, poor response to decongestants, abnormal transillumination, and history of colored nasal discharge.

Information from reference 29.

ABRS. Given an overall likelihood of ABRS of 15 percent, the likelihood of ABRS is 41 percent if the rule is positive and only 1 percent if the rule is negative. If the likelihood of ABRS is higher, as in a patient who presents after seven to 10 days of symptoms (i.e., 50 percent), the probability of ABRS is 80 percent if the rule is positive and 6 percent if it is negative.

The Task Force on Rhinosinusitis considers the presence of two or more major findings or one major finding and two or more minor findings (from a list of seven major and seven minor findings) or nasal purulence on

examination to be diagnostic of ABRS.⁴ However, the validity of these recommendations has not been studied, and it is not clear how applicable they are in the primary care setting.

Imaging

Six studies have investigated the accuracy of plain sinus radiographs, using sinus aspiration as the diagnostic criterion. Sensitivities and specificities of

The decision to order radiographs for a patient with suspected acute bacterial rhinosinusitis should include consideration of the desire for diagnostic certainty, drawbacks to unnecessary antibiotic use, convenience, and cost.

Radiography and ultrasonography have a limited role in the evaluation of patients with suspected acute bacterial rhinosinusitis.

various radiographic findings have been estimated from a meta-analysis of these studies (Table 4).^{18,24-28} Air-fluid levels or opacity are 73 percent sensitive and 80 percent specific (Figure 1). Adding mucus thickening increased the sensitivity to 90 percent but decreased the specificity. Conversely, restricting the definition of a positive radiograph to only opacification increased the specificity slightly to 85 percent but decreased the sensitivity significantly. The CDC does not recommend sinus radiography in the diagnosis of uncomplicated ABRS.³ The Canadian Sinusitis Symposium guidelines¹⁴ recommend radiographs when the probability of ABRS is intermediate based on clinical evaluation. The decision to obtain radiographs should include consideration of the desire for diagnostic certainty, drawbacks to unnecessary antibiotic use, convenience, and cost.

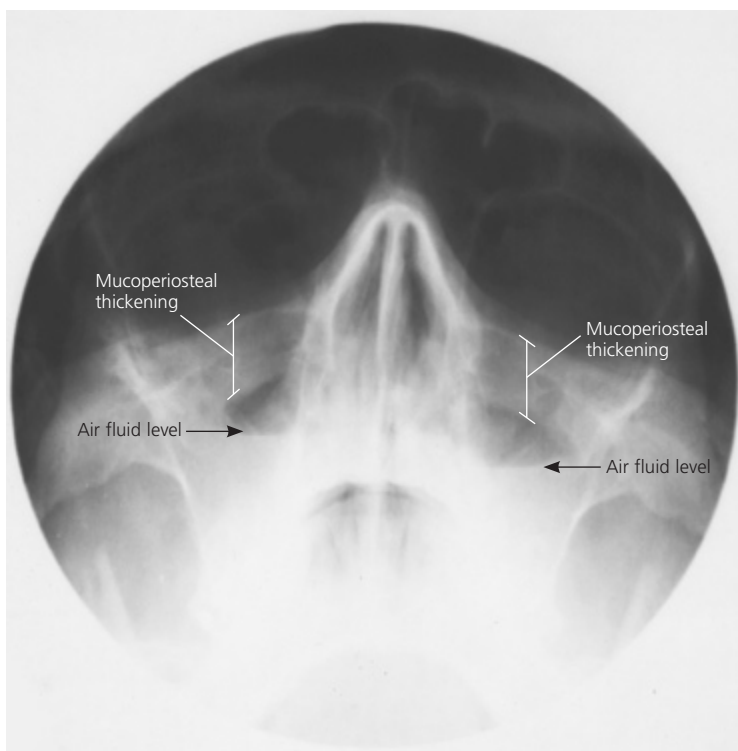


Figure 1. Water's projection (upright, head tilted back). Air fluid and mucosal thickening in both maxillary sinuses.

Five studies compared ultrasonography with sinus aspiration. The results demonstrated variable test accuracy, with sensitivities ranging from 54 to 98 percent (mean, 84 percent) and specificities ranging from 30 to 94 percent (mean, 69 percent).²³ However, the poor performance in some studies suggests that training and experience are necessary to interpret results accurately; therefore, ultrasonography cannot be recommended for routine use.

CT scanning provides better visualization of the sinuses and ostiomeatal complex than plain radiographs and ultrasonography. CT signs of rhinosinusitis are air-fluid levels, total opacification, or mucosal thickening greater than 5 mm. Limited-sinus CT is a series of four noncontiguous, 5-mm slices in the coronal plane through the frontal sinus, the anterior ethmoid and maxillary sinuses, the posterior ethmoid and maxillary sinuses, and the sphenoid sinus. Limited-sinus CT is less expensive and results in less radiation exposure than full-sinus CT. The sensitivity of CT is unknown because it has never been compared with sinus aspiration. Only 62 percent of patients with sinus symptoms have CT abnormalities.¹¹ In addition, the CT scan lacks specificity. Forty-two percent of patients undergoing head CT for other reasons have sinus mucosal abnormalities,^{32,33} and up to 87 percent of patients with common colds have abnormalities of at least one maxillary sinus.³⁴

Radiography and ultrasonography have a limited role in the evaluation of patients with suspected ABRS. CT scanning should not be used for routine evaluation of ABRS, but it has an important role in defining anatomic abnormalities that predispose patients to recurrent and chronic sinusitis.

Approach to the Patient

It seems reasonable to consider the diagnosis of ABRS in patients who have had at least seven days of symptoms with two or more of the key signs and symptoms identified in the CDC guideline,³ the Williams rule, or the Berg rule (Tables 5 and 6).^{24,29} This diagnosis also should be considered in patients who have

Strength of Recommendations

Key clinical recommendation	Label	References
Most cases of acute rhinosinusitis are caused by viral upper respiratory infections.	B	1, 4
Bacterial and viral acute rhinosinusitis are difficult to differentiate. The diagnosis of ABRS should be reserved for patients with a duration of symptoms of seven days or longer.	C	3
Four signs and symptoms are probably helpful in diagnosing ABRS: purulent nasal discharge, maxillary tooth or facial pain (especially unilateral), unilateral maxillary sinus tenderness, and worsening symptoms after initial improvement.	C	3
Sinus radiography is not recommended in the diagnosis of uncomplicated ABRS.	B	5, 6, 7

ABRS = acute bacterial rhinosinusitis.

worsening symptoms after five to seven days and those with severe symptoms regardless of duration.³ Patients without severe symptoms who have had symptoms for fewer than seven days are unlikely to have ABRS. They should be treated symptomatically for viral URI and should not be given antibiotics.

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