S U M M A R Y  A N D  C O N C L U S I O N

The present study was conducted in the department of Ophthalmology at M.I.B. Medical College and Hospital, Jhansi for bacteriological study (of chronic dacryocystitis) and its relation with nasal pathology in the patients of chronic dacryocystitis. The study was done in 50 cases (62 eyes), which were suffering from different types of chronic dacryocystitis. We come to the following conclusions:

(1) The incidence of chronic dacryocystitis was very high as compared to other types i.e. chronic lacrimal fistula and mucocele etc.

(2) Patient of 4th and 5th decade of life were most commonly affected, probably because of excessive lacrimation and relative insufficiency of drainage passage at this age.

(3) Females were more predominantly affected than the male. It is due to many reasons i.e. narrow nasolacrimal canal, dust and smoke during cooking, uses of cosmetics, weeping due to excess emotions, less blowing of nose etc.
(4) The incidence of the disease was more common in people of poor socio-economic status with unhygienic surroundings.

(5) Chronic dacryocystitis is common in left eye and one fourth number of the cases were found bilateral.

(6) In almost all the cases, the epiphora was the most common symptom followed by regurgitation of fluid by pressure over the sac area.

(7) During syringing the regurgitation of injected saline from upper puncta of the same eye, suggested the obstruction in the drainage channel at various level.

(8) In bacteriological study the staphylococcus was common as compare to streptococcus and pneumococcus.

(9) Mixed organism infection is not uncommon in all the three sites eg. conjunctival sac, lacrimal sac discharge and nasal mucosa.
In comparative study of bacterial growth, we found a net similarity in 38 eyes of conjunctival sac and lacrimal sac. Whereas the similarity in lacrimal sac and nasal mucosa was found only in 24 eyes. (Total eyes are 62).

Thus it concluded that the conjunctival affection in dacryocystitis is more common rather than the affection of nasal mucosa. It is due to fact that the high incidence may be attributed to the common habitat of two and the easy communication of conjunctival sac and lacrimal sac through punctum.

The incidence of nasal pathology was found only in 13 eyes out of 62, which included deviated nasal septum, inferior turbinate hypertrophy, rhinitis and deviated nasal septum with inferior turbinate hypertrophy. These conditions may compress the lateral wall of lower end of nasolacrimal canal and may be responsible for dacryocystitis. But the incidence of nasal pathology in dacryocystitis patient is very low (only 20.96%).
(12) A further step was taken to verify the relationship between the lacrimal sac and nostril flora in 13 cases of dacryocystitis with nasal pathology. The study of bacterial flora of these two sites revealed that in 6 cases (41.15%), there was similarity, whereas in 7 cases (53.85%), there was no correlation of two floras (out of 62 cases). So it can be said that there are only about 50% chances of getting a involvement of lacrimal sac by nasal pathology.

(13) There is significant correlation between conjunctival sac and lacrimal sac bacteriologically compared to nasal pathology.