The patient was seen by otorhinolaryngologist as well as neurosurgery; he declined the recommended surgery and consequently remained febrile with a maximum temperature of over 38 °C for 6 consecutive days. He continued to have occasional fever spikes and was not discharged until hospital day 39. During hospitalization he was treated with intravenous ampicillin and sulbactam every 6 hours. At discharge, his treatment was changed to oral metronidazole and daily intravenous ceftriaxone via a central catheter. He received a total of 3 months of antibiotic treatment and remained well after the antibiotic treatment was completed.

DISCUSSION
Sir Percivall Pott (1714-1788), a surgeon at St Bartholomew’s Hospital in London, first described Pott puffy tumor in 1760. It was called a tumor because tumor refers to one of the four historic manifestations of inflammation noted by Aulus Cornelius Celsus (c 25 BC-c 50 AD): rubor (redness), tumor (swelling), calor (warmth), and dolor (pain). Originally described as a complication of head trauma, Pott puffy tumor typically occurs as a complication of frontal sinusitis. The extracranial manifestations frequently include subperiosteal or subgaleal abscesses. Intracranial complications may include epidural empyema, subdural empyema, intraparenchymal abscess, cavernous sinus thrombosis, or meningitis. A review of 53 cases of Pott puffy tumor indicated that sinusitis, head trauma, or cranial surgery are the usual predisposing factors; the majority of cases occurred in younger males. Culture results indicated the frequent pathogens were *Streptococcus* species (47%), anaerobic species (28%), and *Staphylococcus aureus* (22%). Almost half of the cultures revealed mixed infections with more than one isolate. Epidural and subdural empyema were the most frequently reported intracranial complications.

Pott puffy tumor is treated with surgery and antibiotics. Surgical treatment includes drainage of the frontal sinus and other areas of infection. Broad-spectrum antibiotics that have good central nervous system penetration must be started on diagnosis. Prolonged antibiotic treatment is required after surgery because osteomyelitis is usually present.

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References