Introduction

Previous studies on various population subsets have reported the prevalence of sinus abnormality to range from 16% to 60% (1). Bolger et al. however, suggested that the incidence rate on CT may not be reflective of the true rate of sinus mucosal abnormalities, due to the undocumented concurrent use of antibiotics for other reasons (2). Diagnosis of rhinosinusitis is still primarily done clinically (3), whereas the function of CT and MRI in these cases is supplementary, usually as a pre-surgical tool (4).

Several systems on sinus abnormality staging based on cross-sectional imaging have been developed and studied. In 2004, Zinreich compared 4 different staging systems for rhinosinusitis, namely, the Kennedy, Levine and May, Harvard, and Lund-Mackay (LM) systems and concluded that the Lund-Mackay system was the most objective and