RESULTS

Results

(I) Clinical Results.

This work included patients of age ranged from 15 - 50 years old and of sex difference as showen in table (1), 19 males and II females.

Nasal blockage and other nasal symptoms and signs are listed also in table (1).

The duration of the nasal obstruction, as the main complaint of our patient varied from 2 to 10 years with faliure of medical treatment advised by other otolaryngoligsts.

(II) Operative results:

No great difference obtained in results comparing local and general anaesthesia. In the local procedure less marked bleeding and some sort of discomfort were watched.

Considerable primary bleeding occured in two patients from the puncture site, This was easily controlled by local application of ephedrine cotton bledget.

(III) Post operative Results:

Results of the effectiveness of submucous diathermy was based on patient's subjective observation, questionnaire and on rhinological exemination.

1. First post operative week:

All patients were completely ambulatory after the operation. There has been little post operative discomfort, apart from slight increase in nasal obstruction and a mild watery rhinorrhea lasting for 1 week. Five patients complaint of smoke smell in the nose.

No special post operative care was necessary, only a small scab was found in most of cases anteriorly where the electrode has entered the turbinate, it was persisted for 3 - 5 days.

Five patients showed a small sloughed part due to reentery for more than one application to the turbinate. This was removed and the patients were treated medically by alkaline nasal lotion .

In the start of our work, 10 patients were undergone the operation without silastic application, but 4 of them watched to develop adhesions in the first visit. These adhesions were treated by lysis and application of a separating material, a sofratulle gauze (2 patients) and silastic sheet (2 patients), which was removed one week later and healing was occured.

The other 20 patients with silastic application develeped no adhesions.

2. Second to fourth week:

Progressive improvement in the nasal patency became complete in twenty cases (66.7 %), partial in six cases (20 %) and four with unchanged complaint (13.3 %). Tow cases of the later group agreed rediathermy which was done.

In the second visit , complete healing was watched in ththose patients who were treated from adhesions before.

3. Second to Third months:

Twenty two cases (73.4 %) Showed complete relief, but partial relief persisted in six cases (20 %). Two cases (6.6 %) still showed unchanged complaint.

Complete disappearance of smoky smell occurred.

4. Up to 6 months:

Twenty four (80 %) patients showed complete relief and four (13.3 %) with partial one. Two cases still of unchanged complaint (6.7 %) table (2), figure (1) and (2).

In the four cases of partial relief, three of them were females and of mean age 25 years old.

Effect of submucosal diathermy on other nasal symptoms such as;headache, dry pharynx,hyposmia, sneezing and snoring; gave the result of good improvement in headache and pharyngeal

dryness; but little improvement was observed in other symptoms table (2) and figure (3).

Complications were minimal and can be avoided by precise and perfect application of the procedure. One patient showed controlable bleeding which was of primary type and was stopped by simple application of vasoconstrictor locally. Also adhesions occured in four patients were treated simply by minor surgical procedure, lysis and application of a separating material which was removed one week later, so healing was acheived.

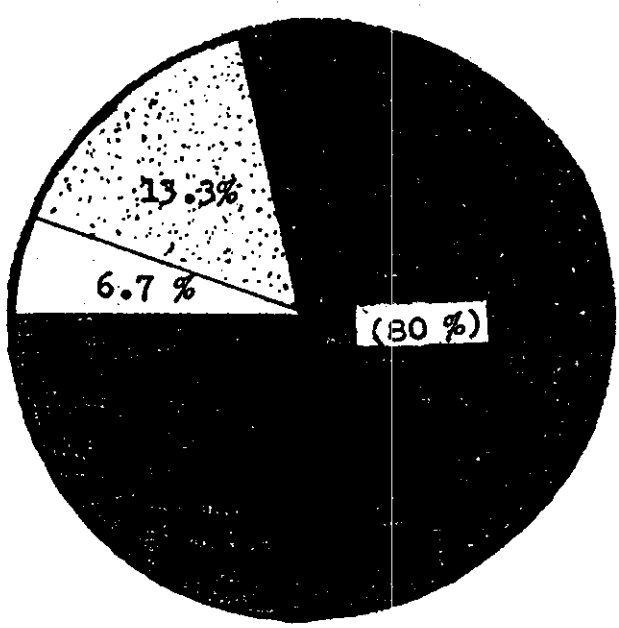
CLINICAL RESULTS (Table 1)

ase	Sex ♂	Sex ♀	Age	Symptoms						Signs	
				Obstruction	Headache	Hyposmia	Dry pharynx	Sneezing	Snoring	Enlarged turbinate	V.C.test
1	+		15	+	+				+	+	-ve
2		+	31	+	+			+		+	-
3		+	25	+	+	+	+			+	-
4	+		28	+						+	-
5		+	34	+	+	+	+		+	+	-
6	+		26	+		+		+		+	-
7	+		16	+	+	+	+			+	-
8		+	44	+						+	-
9	+		30	+	+	+	+			+	-
10		+	35	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
11	+		22	+	+			+		+	-
12		+	30	+	+	+	+			+	-
13	+		23	+		+				+	-
14	+		18	+	+		+		+	+	-
15		+	42	+	+	+	+	+		+	-
16	+		37	+	+					+	-
17	+		28	+		+	+	+		+	-
18		+	20	+	+					+	-
19	+		38	+	+	+		+		+	-
20	+		25	+	+		+		+	+	-
21		+	39	+		+		+		+	-
22	+		31	+	+				+	+	-
23	+		30	+	+	+	+		+	+	-
24	+		26	+				+		+	-
25		+	40	+	+	+	+			+	-
26		+	27	+	+				+	+	-
27	+		21	+				+		+	-
28	+		41	+	+		+			+	-
29	+		21	+		+				+	-
30	+		29	+					+	+	-
	19	11		30	20	15	13	10	9	30	30

EFFECT OF S.M.D. ON NASAL SYMPTOMS

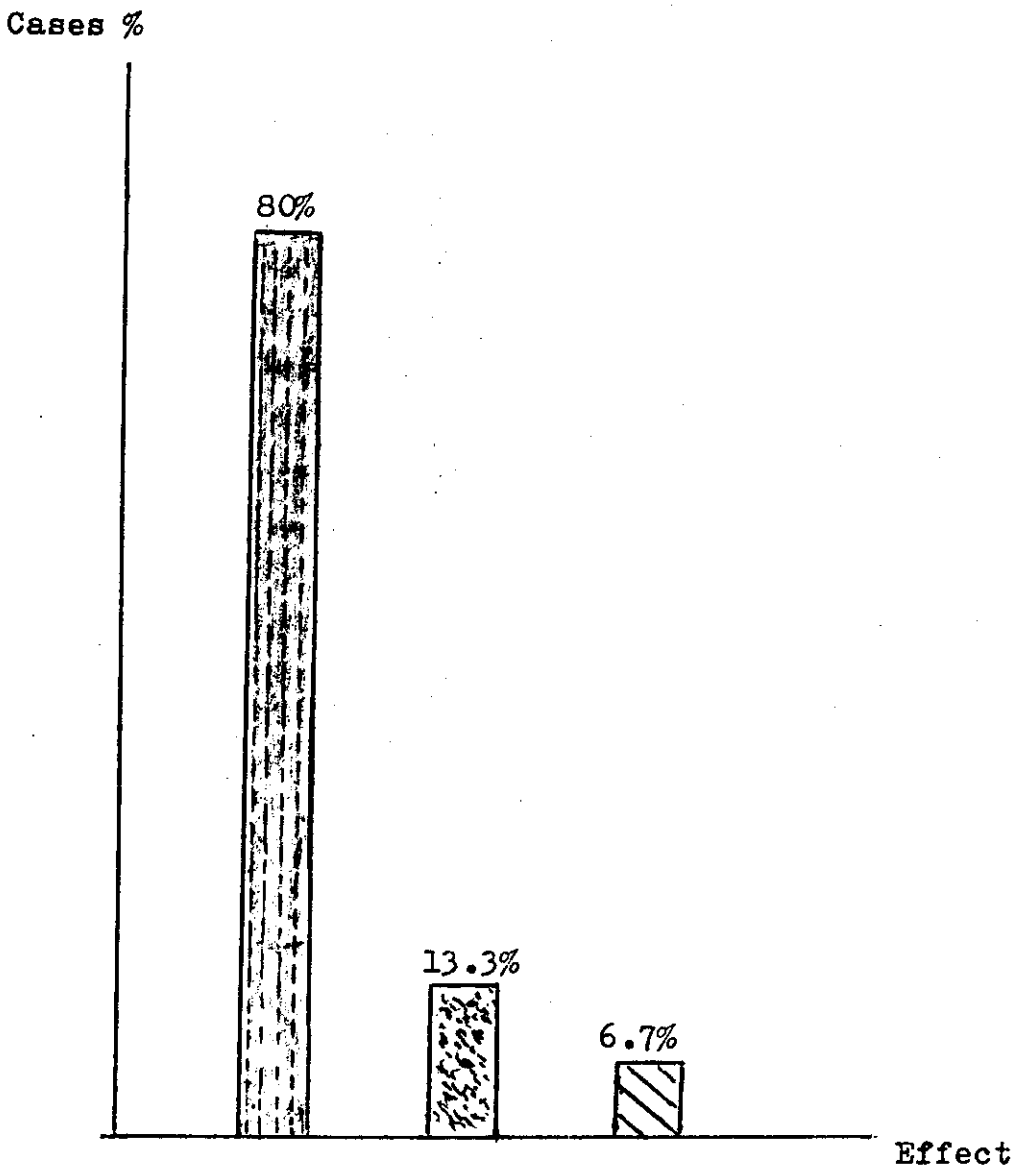
(Table 2)

Symptom	Effect of S.M.D.	No. of cases	percentage %
Obstruction	complete relief	24	80%
	partial	4	13.3%
	unchanged	2	6.7%
Headache	relief	15	75%
	unchanged	5	25%
Hyposmia	relief	10	66.6%
	unchanged	5	33.4%
Dry pharynx	relief	10	77%
	unchanged	3	23%
Sneezing	relief	7	70%
	unchanged	2	30%
Snoring	relief	5	55.5%
	unchanged	4	44.4%



Figure(1); Effect of S.M.D. on nasal obstruction

complete relief.
partial relief.
unchanged complaint.



Figure(2); Effect of S.M.D. on nasal obstruction.

complete relief
partial relief
unchanged complaint

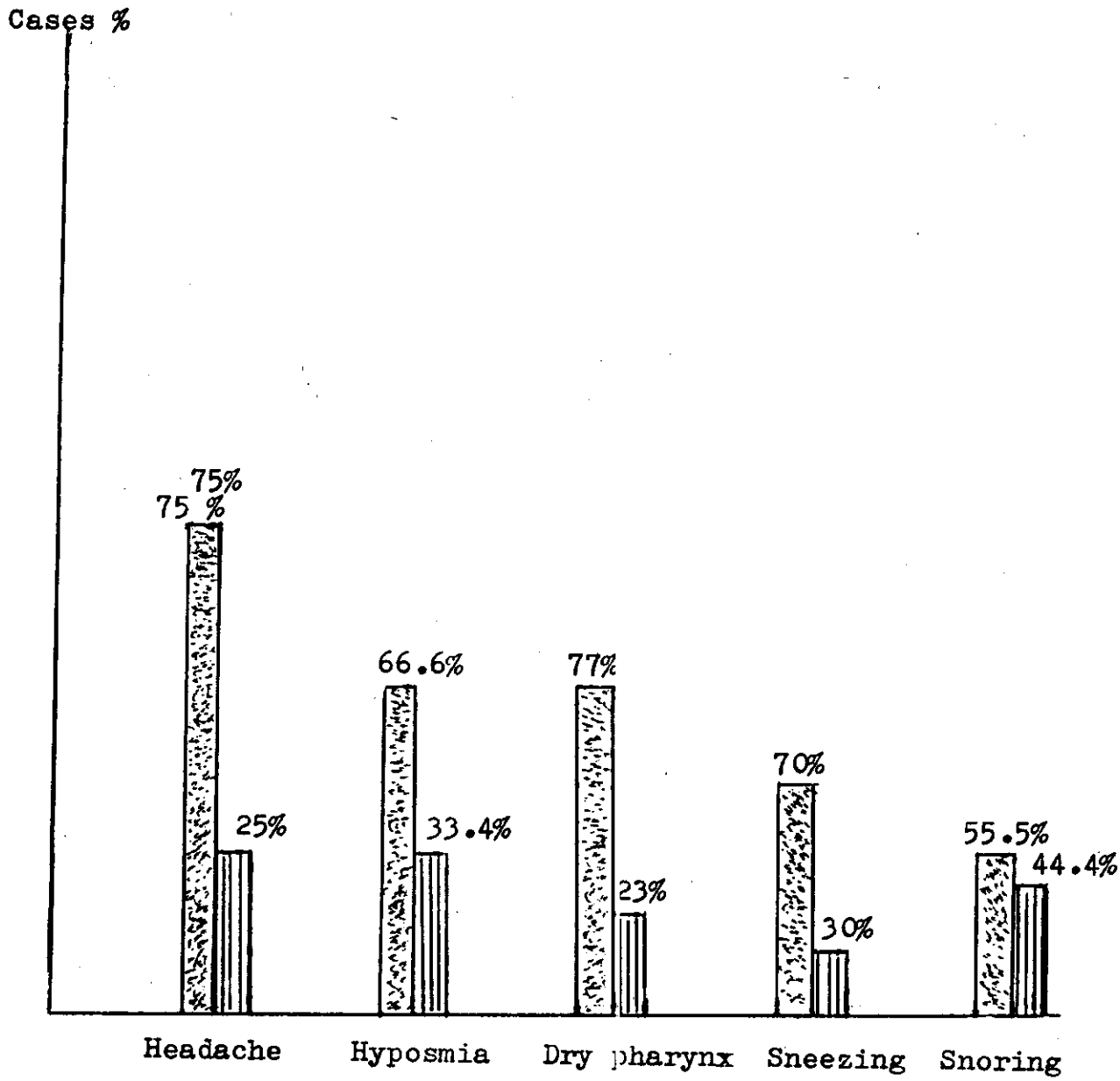


Figure (3) Effect of S.M.D. on nasal symptoms.

relief

unchanged complaint.