
Summary & Conclusion

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Nasal polyposis in a frequent chronic disease causing unpleasant symptoms to patients.

Nasal polyps are grape like lesions formed of edematous connective tissue covered with respiratory epithelium.

Respiratory epithelial cell proliferation has been expensively studied in animal models bat not in human respiratory epithelium.

The aim of this work is to assess the epithelial cell proliferation and DNA polidy status in allergic nasal polyposis whether primary or recurrent and difference between them by using the flow cytometry.

This study was carried out on 30 patients selected from the otorhinlaryngology Department in Banha Faculty of Medicine suffering from bilateral nasal obstruction due to nasal polyposis. These subjects were classified into 3 groups:

Group 1: suffering from nasal polyposis (15 cases).

Group II: suffering from recurrent nasal polyposis (15 cases).

Group III: Control group including the mucosa of the inferior turbinate from 30 cases.

For each patient, a detailed study, which was covered the full history, clinical examination laboratory investigations and radiological studies to assert and evaluate nasal polyposis.

Under general anesthesia samples were taken from nasal polyposis

from each patient just before starting the functional endoscopic ethmoidectomy and samples from mucosa of the inferior turbinate (as control) after functional endoscopic ethmoidectomy.

All samples were sent for flow-cytometry to study cell proliferation through detection of ploidy and the percentage of S-phase. Form the results of this study, we conclude that:

Flow cytometry makes it possible to evaluate cell proliferation non neoplastic human nasal respiratory epithelium.

Epithelial cell proliferation is higher in polyp than in inferior turbinate mucosa. This result suggests that epithelial cell proliferation which is therefore increased in nasal polyp could play an important role in nasal polyposis pathogenesis and its relationships with inflammation can be suggested.

An increase in proliferative activity of epithelial nasal polyps is not necessary for recurrence of development of polyps.

DNA aneuploidy in polyps increase the risk of recurrence development of polyps.