# INTRODUCTION

The nose is becoming a common route of drug administration, however, little is known about the pH of the human nasal cavity. Local pH may have a direct effect on the rate and extent of absorption of ionizable compounds **(Washington, 2000)**.

The nasal mucosal pH is ≈ 5.5-6.5, and increases in rhinitis to 7.2-8.3. This knowledge has not led to the widespread measurement of the nasal mucosal pH as an objective clinical parameter. The PH scale ranges from 1-14. The highest acid level possible is a 1 PH. The most alkaline level possible is a 14 PH **(Washington, 2000)**.

The pH of nasal secretions is negatively correlated with the difference in $Na^+$ concentration between nasal secretions and plasma, and may be a marker of trans-epithelial sodium absorption, **(Hehar et al., 1999)**.