INTRODUCTION

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and Aim of the Work

Hypertension is one of the commanest systemic disease all over the world. Otorhinolaryngologist usually encounter many hypertensive patients with nasalairway problems in the form of nasal stuffiness and obstruction. Sometimes, it is difficult to know whether it is the disease or the treatment which is responsible for nasal symptoms (Weiss, 1972). Some antihypertensive drugs have side effects as nasal obstruction, rhinorrhoea and stuffy feeling (Ruta and Alberti, 1984).

The mechanism for this drug effect appears to be adrug induced sympathetic blockage which then allows relatively unopposed parasympathetic activity which leads to engorged nasal mucosa. Vascular engorgment of the nose can hinder airflow through nasal cavity, especially in narrow places (Lung and Wang, 1985).

This study will be carried out on hypertensive patients reciving different types of antihypertensive drugs.
Their nasal airflow will be manitored, prior and after treatment, by the use of anterior rhinomanometry.
The results will be evaluated as regard effect of the different antihypertensive drugs on the nasal airflow and consequantly the nasal stuffiness.