Rhinomanometric assessment of nasal airflow in fess

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONSummary: This study was planned to include 30 patients with rhinosinusitis andnasal polyposis. Those patients were classified into two groups* The I st group II 22 patients II had rhinosinusitis alone.* The 2 nd group II 8 patients II had nasal polyposis. The aim of the work is to evaluate objectively the nasal airway patency ofpatients undergoing EFSS.Pre - operatively, all patients were subjected to the following: * History taking* Clinical examination* Routine preoperative investigations for endoscopic intranasal surgery.* C.T paranasal sinuses* Active anterior rhinomanometry by using the mercury electronic(Scotland)Ltd rhinomanometer nr 7d and the same fixed protocol forall patients .Post operatively, all patients were subjected to the following: * Follow up which include subjective component as asking about nasal obstruction and any other symptomatology, and by serial clinical andendoscopic examination for patency of nasal airway.* Rhinomanometric measurements of nasal resistance to airflow weredone 3 months after the operation .- 105----- ~---- ~-----~---Surgical technique:in our study we used the technique of Messerklinger which start withuncinectomy • anterior ethmoidectomy , middle meatal antrostomy and posteriorethmoidectomy when needed. Our study showed that in spite of the fact that there is significantimprovement III subjective sensation of nasal airflow in patients withrhinosinusitis undergoing FESS, but rhinomanomt:tric measurements show no significant lowering of nasal resistance in patients without polyposis and significant results in patients with nasal polyposis.