
Flow cytometric study of primary and recurrent allergic nasal polyposis

Wageeh Hanna Mousa

Flow cytometry makes it possible to evaluate cell proliferation in 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. Recurrence of nasal polyps is not a complication of surgery since it is a feature of the disease. Even though surgery is meticulous, it is most frustrating to see polyps at the first post operative visit. 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.