

**COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH POLYPOUS
ETHMOIDITIS**

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Abstract: The study involved 30 patients, 17 of whom formed the main group and received the immunostimulant Derinat in the postoperative period, the effect of which normalized the indices of local and general immunity of patients with polypous ethmoiditis, and also reduced the number of relapses. The significantly low level of IgA after treatment increased to control values, the content of the reduced level of IgG normalized, and the high level of IgM significantly decreased to the control value.

Keywords: immune status, polypous ethmoiditis, Derinat.

INTRODUCTION

The last decades have been marked by intensive research into the etiology and pathogenesis of polypous ethmoiditis (PE). All these theories consider disorders in the immune system as an important link in the pathogenesis of the disease. In this regard, many authors currently pay great attention to the issues of immune disorders in PE [1, 3, 4]. According to various literary sources, the presented immunological data have some discrepancies [2, 5]. In this regard, determining the impaired link of immunity is a pressing problem in otolaryngology, as it provides an opportunity to choose the right drug [4].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We examined 30 patients with PE in the ENT departments of the Andijan MI clinic. All patients underwent clinical examination upon admission to the hospital, including general blood and urine tests, X-ray of the nose and ONP, CT and MRI if necessary, as well as a study of humoral and cellular immunity. Dynamic immunological studies were performed on the 10th day after surgery.

TL included antibacterial, anti-inflammatory therapy, vasoconstrictor drugs and surgical intervention - endonasal removal of the polyp, which was performed under general anesthesia in 8 patients (26.6%), under local - 22 (73.4%). Postoperative management included daily dressings using antiseptic ointments.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Comparative analysis of clinical symptoms of patients with PE before and after treatment is presented in Table 1.

A decrease in nasal discharge, headaches and restoration of nasal breathing in patients of the control group were noted on the 6-7th day after polyp removal, the average length of hospital stay was about 8 days. The dynamics of improvement of clinical manifestations in patients of the main group was observed at earlier stages, the average indicators of

improvement of clinical indicators were: restoration of nasal breathing, cessation of nasal discharge and headaches on the 3-4th day after polyp removal, the average length of hospital stay was 4-5 days.

The immunological study of blood showed that in patients with PE, the initial concentrations of IgG and IgA were significantly reduced, and the concentration of IgM was increased. During treatment, in patients of the control group, IgG remained at the level of the initial concentration until the 10th day, while in patients of the main group, by the 10th day, a tendency towards a significant increase in their level was noted. This is probably due to the acceleration of the formation of mechanisms of stable general immune protection, including the stabilization of the ratio of CD19 and CD3 (CD4 and CD8).

Table 1.

Clinical symptoms of patients with PE before and after treatment

Traditional therapy had a certain effect on the humoral component of immunity. The relative number of CD19 increased to 18.6 ± 1.0 , after the use of Derinat this indicator increased to

№	Clinical symptom	Before treatment n=30	After treatment	
			TL N=13	CT n=17
1.	Pathological nasal discharge	26 (86,6%)	7(53,9%)	-
2.	Headache	28 (93,3%)	5(38,5%)	-
3.	Difficulty in nasal breathing	29(96,6%)	4 (30,7)	1(5,9)
4.	Nosebleeds	5 (16,6%)	2 (15,4)	-
5.	Feeling of a foreign body in the nose	13 (43,3%)	-	-
6.	Olfactory disorders	21(70%)	5(38,5)	1(5,9)
7.	Signs of general intoxication	19 (63,3%)	7(53,9)	-

20.2 ± 1.3 .

When comparing the humoral immunity indices in the examined patients, there was a tendency for the IgA content to increase to 1.3 ± 0.3 g/l and for IgM to decrease to 1.9 ± 0.3 g/l, as well as an increase in IgG to 10.5 ± 1.3 g/l ($P < 0.05$), indicating persistent disimmunoglobulinemia. While after the use of Derinat the CD3 content increased and differed from the control value by 0.2%, the CD4 level also increased and amounted to a difference of 1.4%, CD8 had a clear tendency to decrease to the control value with a deviation of 3.8%. Low CD19 levels were restored to control values with a difference of 1.8%. The significantly low IgA level after treatment increased to 1.48 ± 0.16 g/l, the content of the reduced IgG level was normalized, and the high IgM level significantly decreased to the control value (1.3 ± 0.08 g/l).

Analysis of the treatment performed in patients of the main group showed the absence of relapses of the disease in 15 (88%) patients with an observation period of up to 1 year.

CONCLUSION

Polypous ethmoiditis leads to an immunological imbalance, and all links of the immune system suffer, especially the humoral one. Against the background of traditional therapy, shifts in immunity indicators persist, which indicates the need to include drugs with

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immunocorrective properties in the treatment complex of this pathology. Thus, the use of the immunostimulating drug Derinat makes it possible to significantly increase the effectiveness of treatment, which subsequently helps to reduce the number of relapses and leads to a decrease in the number of reoperations.

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