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THE HISTORY OF COCHLEAR IMPLANT - 30 YEARS OF STEADY PROGRESS

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COCHLEAR IMPLANT, DEAF PEOPLE, DJOURNO AND EYRIES, ZÖLLNER AND KEIDEL, M. LAWRENCE, WILLIAM HOUSE, GRAEME CLARK, ERNST LEHNHARDT, NEONATAL HEARING SCREENING, DEGREE OF HEARING LOSS, BILATERAL CI, AUDITORY VERBAL APPROACH, TELE-PRACTICE, OTOCUBE

30 years are a very short period of time in relation to the history of mankind. For thousands of years deafness was an irrevocable blow of fate, deaf people were considered to be mentally impaired, “not subject to any education” - as Aristoteles (384-322 before Christ) expressed his view, not in a position to be “a believer in God” / “Ex auditu fidem” as Paulus wrote and Augustinus thought.

DIODE LASER IN LARYNX CANCER SURGERY

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CARBON DIOXIDE LASER, EARLY LARYNX CANCER, PROFESSOR PLOUZHNIKOV, YAG ND LASER

The treatment for early stages larynx carcinoma has been debated for the last decades. Transoral carbon dioxide laser resection with suspension microlaryngoscopy for glottis cancer was first reported in 1970s by Strong and Jako (Jako G.J. Laser surgery of the vocal cords. Laryngoscope 1972, v.82. p.2204-2216). Since 1990s it has become a standard treatment for early glottis cancer, along with radiotherapy and external partial laryngectomy (Motta G., Esposito E., Cassiano B., Matta S. T1-T2-T3 glottic tumors: fifteen years experience with CO2 laser. Acta Otolaryngol. Suppl. 1997.-v.527.-p.155-159).

КЛИНИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ АСПЕРГИЛЛЕЗНОГО РИНОСИНУСИТА

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ХРОНИЧЕСКИЙ РИНОСИНУСИТ, АСПЕРГИЛЛЕЗ, ГРИБКОВОЕ ПОРАЖЕНИЕ ПРИДАТОЧНЫХ ПАЗУХ НОСА, ASPERGILLUS

Своевременность диагностики хронического грибкового поражения придаточных пазух носа во много определяет прогноз его исходов [1-8]. Отсутствие этиопатогенетической терапии является причиной формирования деструктивных изменений в придаточных пазухах, вплоть до возникновения интракраниальных и внутриглазных осложнений [9-11].

МИКРОБИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ОБОСНОВАНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ СПОСОБОВ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ БОЛЬНЫХ С ХРОНИЧЕСКИМ КОМПЕНСИРОВАННЫМ ТОНЗИЛЛИТОМ

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ХРОНИЧЕСКИЙ КОМПЕНСИРОВАННЫЙ ТОНЗИЛЛИТ, НЕБНЫЕ МИНДАЛИНЫ, ДИСБИОЗ, ЛАЗЕР, БИОТОП, МИКРОБНЫЙ ПЕЙЗАЖ, ЭЛИМИНАЦИЯ

С целью сравнительного изучения эффективности схем лечения больных с компенсированной формой хронического тонзиллита проведено микробиологическое обследование и дана комплексная оценка микробиоценоза небных миндалин у 60 пациентов динамике. Компенсированная форма хронического тонзиллита у большинства больных протекала на фоне дисбиоза II степени. У здоровых лиц в 88,2 % выявлена микробиологическая картина эубиоза. Проведение всех видов лечебных мероприятий больным хроническим тонзиллитом положительно отразилось на состоянии микробиоценоза изучаемого биотопа по сравнению с исходными данными, но наибольший эффект в части селективного противомикробного воздействия установлено при использовании точечного лазерного излучения. Стабильность достигнутых результатов подтвердилась микробиологически в динамическом наблюдении за пациентами. В группах, где лазер не применяли, через месяц вновь отмечено ухудшение микробиологической картины: у 80,0 % больных, которым проведена традиционная консервативная терапия.

HALOTHERAPY OPPORTUNITIES IN THE TREATMENT OF NASAL OBSTRUCTION, AS A COMPONENT OF SLEEP APNEA

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HALOTHERAPY, NASAL OBSTRUCTION, SNORING, RHINOMANOMETRY, 3D CT SIRONA, QUALITY OF LIFE, SLEEP APNEA

Adequate nasal breathing is too much important for our life. There are a lot of problems like nasal congestion, dripping of mucus on the back of the throat, headache, neediness of mouth breathing, and as a result, problems in the throat, which affects the patients quality of life significantly, reduces their social activity and efficiency. And this is just the tip of the iceberg. If nasal breathing is impossible, the incoming air is not cleaned, warmed, and moistened. Moreover, its speed of passage through the lungs is increased, that leads to violation of gas exchange. Furthermore, it is known that nasal obstruction can cause the development of sleep apnea and snoring is the most prominent manifestation of breathing disorders during sleep. All this leads to problems not only somatic but social too. And ENT specialists take one of the main place among professionals who engage in resolving these issues.

THE EFFECT OF NASAL BREATHING ON VOICE

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NASAL BREATHING, VOICE, ACOUSTIC VOICE ANALYSIS, STROBOSCOPY, RHINOMANOMETRY

The subject: to determine the effect of nasal breathing on voice.

MAXILLARY SINUS APPROACH MODIFICATION

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INTRANASAL ENDOSCOPIC ACCESS, SINUSES, MIDDLE NASAL PASSAGES, LOWER NASAL PASSAGES, FESS (FUNCTIONAL ENDOSCOPIC SINUS SURGERY), MESSERKLINGER, SHTAMBERGER

The development of endoscopic rhinosurgery is associated with the emergence of Hopkins endoscopic systems in the middle of the XX century. Firstly, Hirschman performed the endoscopy of nasopharynx and nasal sinuses in 1901, and later, in 1925, the American rhinologist, Maltz introduced the term sinoscopy. The term FESS (Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery), is associated with name of Austrian Professor, Walter Messerklinger. The first drainage of Natural anastomosis area was produced by Messerklinger and Shtamberger in 1986. Today, FESS is well-known by otolaryngologists around the world as a technique, characterized by efficiency, low-traumatism, with maximum preservation of anatomical and physiological properties of the treated area.

MAXILLARY NERVE AND SPHENOPALATINE GANGLION BLOCKADE VIA PALATAL APPROACH

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MAXILLARY NERVE, SPHENOPALATINE GANGLION, BLOCKADE, PALATAL APPROACH, PREEMPTIVE ANALGESIA, SURGICAL FIELD BLEEDING CONTROL

Introduction. The modern principles of surgery include minimal surgical trauma and pain-related stress control. In last decades, the concepts of pre-emptive analgesia and multimodal anesthesia to protect the patient from pain-related stress are commonly used. The pre-emptive analgesia is performed to prevent central and peripheral pain sense using analgesia or regional anesthesia prior to the surgery. The multimodal anesthesia is based on a principle of complex effect on the different mechanisms of nociception. The preemptive analgesia and multimodal anesthesia should reduce pain after surgery and prevent the development of the chronic pain syndrome. Thus it is necessary to perform adequate regional anesthesia during surgery under general anesthesia. The block of sphenopalatine ganglion and maxillary nerve is the most advantageous method of anesthesia in rhinology. At the same time it allows to perform the anesthesia of the most part of nasal cavity and sinuses, and terminate afferent sympathetic pain impulsion and efferent influence of autonomic nervous system. This block leads to analgesia as well as to reduced surgical field bleeding. The palatal approach is performed through the greater palatal foramen and is known to be less traumatic and safest sphenopalatine ganglion block anesthesia technique.

BACTERIAL PHARYNGEAL FLORA IN INFLAMMATORY PATHOLOGIES OF UPPER AIRWAYS IN CHILDREN

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INFLAMMATORY, WALDEYER'S RING, PATHOGENIC MICROORGANISMS, BACTERIAL PHARYNGEAL FLORA, SURFACE OF THE TONSILS

Aim of the study. The main role in the development of an inflammatory process in Waldeyer's ring is played by pathogenic microorganisms. Bacterial pharyngeal flora was studied on the surface of the tonsils.

THE DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT OF COCHLEOVESTIBULAR PATHOLOGY AGAINST THE CHIARI MALFORMATION

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BENIGN PAROXYSMAL POSITIONAL VERTIGO, CHIARI MALFORMATION, OTOLITHIASIS, POSITIONAL MANEUVERINGS, CENTRAL DIURETIC, VENOTONIC DRUGS, MENIERE'S DISEASE

When we speak about the vestibular system and especially about a pathology in it, you start realizing all the magnificence and the complexity of organization and regulation in it, the variety of connections with other organs of sense and with all divisions of nervous system. Which means that there could be so many factors causing the dysfunction in the vestibular system that, at times, it can be very difficult to diagnose it right.

MONITORING OF MIDDLE EAR STATUS IN CHILDREN WITH RECURRENT SINUSITIS

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MIDDLE EAR, RECURRENT SINUSITIS, ADENOIDECTOMY, CHRONIC AND RECURRENT OM, CHILDREN, TYMPANOSTOMY

Aim of the study. Comparative analysis of the middle ear status in children with recurrent sinusitis after adenoidectomy.

VOCAL FOLD SUTURE LATERALIZATION AND PARTIAL CORDARYTENOIDECTOMY FOR THE TREATMENT OF BILATERAL VOCAL FOLD PARALYSIS. CASE REPORT

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PULMONARY FUNCTION TESTING, TRANSNASAL FIBROSCOPY, SUTURE LATERALIZATION, LASER PARTIAL RESECTION, BILATERAL VOCAL FOLDS PARALYSIS, ENDOSCOPIC APPROACH

Bilateral vocal fold paralysis is a potentially life-threatening condition. There are many causes of this pathology, but the primary cause is surgical injury, most commonly from thyroid surgery. There are many surgical techniques for patients with bilateral vocal folds paralysis. Nowadays, endoscopic approach is more appropriate for static increasing of glottis.

SPECIFICS NASAL TAMPONADE BY ELASTIC NASAL TAMPON: POSTSURGICAL RESULTS

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REPOSITION THE NASAL BONES, RHINOSEPTOPLASTY, ENDOSCOPIC POLISINUSOTOMII, TURBINOPLASTY, ELASTIC NASAL TAMPON (FOAM RUBBER+GLOVE), TAMPONADE OF THE NASAL CAVITY, SEPTOPLASTY, NASAL TAMPON, GAUZE PADS, HEMOSTATIC SPONGE (TACHOCOMB), HYDROGELS, AEROSOLS, BALLOON CATHETERS, MEROCEL

Studying features tamponade nasal by elastic nasal tampon (foam rubber+glove). Tamponade of the nasal cavity is used after various interventions - septoplasty, turbinoplasty, open and closed rhinoseptoplasty endoscopic polisinusotomii, reposition the nasal bones. In these cases, the nasal tampon is selected according to the size (length, width, height, shape), depending on the shape and the surface area required for the tamponade. Currently known various types of nasal tampon: gauze pads, finger pads (foam rubber+glove) hemostatic sponge (Tachocomb), hydrogels, aerosols, balloon catheters, Merocele. Each has certain advantages and limitations. In our hospital are used elastic tampons because they meet all of our requirements: ease of administration to the nasal cavity, noninvasive and rapid removal from the nasal cavity, uniform pressure on the mucosa, lower risk of infections, is not conducive formation of granulation tissue, the availability and low cost.

THE PROBLEM OF TREATMENT OF VOCAL FOLD PARESIS

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UNILATERAL VOCAL CORD PARESIS, VOICE EXERCISES THERAPY, PHYSIOTHERAPY, VOICE AND RESPIRATORY FUNCTION OF THE LARYNX

The larynx is an organ that performs functions such as breathing, protective, voice and speech. Violation of the last two functions comes to the fore in patients with unilateral paresis or paralysis of the larynx (if it lasts more than 1 year). The problem of voice restoration in patients with unilateral laryngeal paresis, despite the successful application of existing and new treatments, still remains as one of the most difficult and actual in Otorhinolaryngology (ENT). Paresis of the larynx can often become into laryngeal paralysis and complicates the task of the treatment tactics. We conducted a comprehensive clinical and functional study of ENT organs. In particular we made laryngoscopy and endoscopic examination of the larynx, videolarinostroboscopy, acoustic voice analysis, and electromyography. We examined 14 patients with unilateral paresis of the larynx. As an illustration was given an example of the observation of patient A.

THE VIEW OF MAXILLARY SINUSOTOMY IN VARIOUS PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS USING 3 D X-RAY COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE PARANASAL SINUSES

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3D COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY, PARANASAL SINUSES, MODIFIED TROCAR, MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Increasing the number of inflammatory diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses, observed in recent decades, making the actual problem rhinology obtaining adequate diagnostic and treatment methods such pathology (S.Z. Piskunov et al., 1991). Persistent inflammation of the maxillary sinus due to odontogenic, fungal (mycetoma), or other infectious nature, often requires surgery to perform adequate sanitation (W. Draf, 1978).

AUDIOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN CONGENITAL CYTOMEGALOVIRUS INFECTION: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

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AUDIOLOGICAL FINDINGS, SNHL IN CHILDHOOD, CCMV-INFECTION

Congenital cytomegalovirus (cCMV) infection is the leading cause of non-genetic sensorineural hearing loss in childhood. The objective of this study is to evaluate hearing status of cCMV-infected children in Flanders.

RETRACTION POCKETS MANAGEMENT IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OTITIS MEDIA

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CHOLESTEATOMA FORMATION, RETRACTION POCKET (RP), CHRONIC SECRETORY OTITIS, EUSTACHIAN TUBE DYSFUNCTION

Most common cause of retraction pocket (RP) is chronic secretory otitis caused by eustachian tube dysfunction. Weakness of the collagen fiber layer of the tympanic membrane lamina propria is a prerequisite for the formation of a retraction pocket and cholesteatoma.

SURGICAL REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN WITH IMPAIRED NOSE FUNCTION AFTER HEYLOURANOPLASTIC OPERATION

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CCLP (CONGENITAL CLEFT LIP AND PALATE), NOSE VALVE SURGICAL

CORRECTION, HEYLORHINOPLASTIC OPERATION

In the antenatal pathology structure cleft lip and cleft palate take 4-7 place among other congenital malformations and occur in 1:1000 to 1:500 newborns; and this tendency remains to increase [3; 8; 14; 20; 27]. Basically cleft lip and cleft palate are polygenic multifactorial diseases. They occur as isolated malformations or can be one of the congenital syndromes symptom.

THE PARTICULARITIES OF BACTERIAL BIOFILMS OF CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC ADENOIDITIS

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GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY, MASS SPECTROMETRY, MICROBICENOSIS NASOPHARYNX, CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC ADENOIDITIS

Purpose of the research: To characterize a species composition of the microorganisms of a biofilm of children with chronic adenoiditis in different age groups. It was based on the results of a gas chromatography with a mass spectrometry.

BIOMARKERS IN DIAGNOSIS OF LARYNGOPHARYNGEAL REFLUX

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HYPERPLASTIC DISEASES OF LARYNX, NODOSE DISEASES OF LARYNX, LARYNGOPHARYNGEAL (PATHOLOGICAL) REFLUX (LPR), ADHERENCES AND MARKERS OF PROLIFERATIVE ACTIVITY

Laryngopharyngeal (pathological) reflux (LPR) is drawing the growing attention of otolaryngologists. According to the facts presented by foreign authors 15% of all the patients consulting otolaryngologists have clinical manifestations of LPR (F.Farrokhi, 2007). Yet, it is quite difficult to assess the occurrence of the given pathology as the specific manifestations and clear LPR diagnosis algorithms are absent. Today pH-monitoring in esophagus and pharynx is a 'golden standard' of LPR diagnosis. In response to pathological reflux in the mucous membrane of larynx and pharynx the level of carbonic anhydrase decreases (J.M. Wood, 2011). Besides, there is an opinion that hyperplastic changes in laryngopharynx occur under the influence of pepsin (D.M.Bulmer, 2010). It is possible that at LPR pepsin disturbs the barrier function by injuring the intercellular connecting complex (ICC). ICC consists of adhesive compounds (E-cadherin-catenin complex) and adherences. Adhesive compounds are presented by a large family of transmembrane glycoproteins (cadherins) responsible for calcium dependent intercellular adhesion and interaction. Adherences are presented by a few cytoplasmic and membrane proteins containing ZO-1 and occludin. Their complex forms a primary barrier for passing of the dissolved substances through the intercellular space. Thus, the investigation of changes in adhesive proteins and proteins of adherences at LPR in the mucous membrane of larynx can turn out quite prospective during the studying of pathogenesis of the given disease.

SENSORINEURAL HEARING LOSS ACCOMPANIED WITH ATLANTOAXIAL DISLOCATION

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ATLANTOAXIAL DISLOCATION, CONTRALATERAL SENSORINEURAL HEARING LOSS, INCOMPLETE DISLOCATION OF C1-C2, C1-C2 SUBLUXATION, X-RAY CT OF CERVICAL DEPARTMENT OF A BACKBONE

We present audiological, sonographical and computed tomography (CT) data analysis of 17 clinical cases of sensorineural hearing loss (SHL) accompanied with atlantoaxial dislocation. Audiological feature of this SHL form is unilateral hearing loss I-III grade with persisting of tinnitus. These symptoms take place on contralateral ear (relatively to C1 dislocation side). Air-bone gap was 10-20 dB. This pathology is typical for young age patients with preceding cervical part of backbone trauma. The diagnosis was verified using by computed tomography (CT) of backbone cervical part. In all cases C1-C2 dislocation was revealed.

APPLICATION OF THE EUROPEAN CYCLAMEN EXTRACT DURING POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD

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TYMPANOMETRY, AUDIOMETRY, RHINOMANOMETRY, POSTOPERATIVE REHABILITATION, EUSTACHIAN TUBE, RADIOFREQUENCY INDUCED THERMOTHERAPY EUSTACHIAN TUBE (RFITTET), "EUROPEAN CYCLAMEN EXTRACT", THREE-DIMENSIONAL DIGITAL DENTAL TOMOGRAPH VERAVIEWEPOCS 3D P- 40 IN 1700

Goal: To increase the treatment efficiency of patients with the auditory tube dysfunction.

THE ANALYSIS OF MEDULLARY CHEMORECEPTORS FUNCTIONAL STATE IN PATIENTS WITH OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA

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MEDULLARY CHEMORECEPTORS, OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA, NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, HYPERCAPNIA, HYPEROXIA

Introduction. Experiments aimed at central mechanisms of obstructive sleep apnea study make clinicians closer to understanding the patterns of reactions developing in the organism of sleeping man subjected to spontaneous breathing arrests. One of these arrests may become fatal for the patient.

PECULIAR PROPERTIES OF TONSILLAR MICROFLORA IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC TONSILLITIS

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MICROBIOCENOSIS OF TONSILLAR MUCOSA, CHRONIC TONSILLITIS

The disturbance of microbiota within the tonsillar mucosa is of great importance in the pathogenesis of chronic tonsillitis (CT) because the oropharynx is an ecological system in which external factors interact dynamically with the internal ones, while maintaining the balance.

EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF CHRONIC TONSILLITIS AND ITS PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES AFTER LASER RADIATION

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CHRONIC TONSILLITIS, CT №70957, LASER DOT-EFFECTS, LASER TONSILLOTOMY, LABORATORY ANIMALS, LYMPHOID TISSUE, PALATINE TONSILS, THYMUS, SPLEEN

Chronic tonsillitis (CT) is active with periodic exacerbations of infectious focus of chronic inflammation of palatine tonsils with generalized infectious-allergic reactions. From different sources of view, CT is encountered in adults ranging from 5-37%, in children ranging from 15-63% of the total population. CT worsens the quality of life, being the focus of chronic infection while leading to tonsillo-genous complications of other organs and systems.

IMMUNOLOGIC CONTROL OF ACOUSTIC NEUROMA GROWTH AFTER STEREOTACTIC RADIOSURGERY

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IMMUNOLOGIC CONTROL, NEUROMA, STEREOTACTIC RADIOSURGERY

Object: The methods of clinical immunology are using in the diagnosis of various tumors. Tumor regrowth may be detected by using organ-specific marker antigens and changes of the body immune state.

APPLICATION OF COMPUTER NAVIGATION SYSTEM IN ENDOSCOPIC SINUS SURGERY

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ENDOSCOPIC SINUS SURGERY, NASAL CAVITY, PARANASAL SINUSES, CT-SCANS, NAVIGATION SYSTEM, NAVIGATED MICRODEBRIDER

Endoscopic surgical procedures occupy a significant place in the overall treatment of ENT-pathology. The variability of the anatomy of nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses and related structures requires a visual control during surgery. The recent development of endoscopic equipment is a computer navigation system.

PARTICULAR FEATURES OF NASAL CYTOLOGY IN PREGNANCY

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RHINOCITOGRAMS, PREGNANT WOMEN, NASAL CYTOLOGY, LEVEL OF EOSINOPHILS AND NEUTROPHILS, RHINITIS IN PREGNANCY

About 30% of women suffer from rhinitis symptoms. Rhinitis in pregnancy may be caused by different diseases, but the majority of diagnostic tests cannot be realized.

LOW-FREQUENCY ULTRASOUND IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC ADENORHINOSINUSITIS

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LOW-FREQUENCY ULTRASOUND (LFUS) THERAPY, ADENOIDS, ADENORHINOSINUSITIS, PHARYNGEAL TONSILS HYPERTROPHY

АННОТАЦИЯ:

Adenoids, adenorhinosisinuitis and pharyngeal tonsils hypertrophy are the most common ENT pathology in children [3, 4, 7]. It is important to make a difference between true hyperplasia of the pharyngeal tonsils and inflammatory edema associated with infections or allergic diseases. One of the reasons of hypertrophies pathogenic bacterial contamination of pharyngeal tonsil. Microbiological analysis reveals the identity of flora on the surface of the adenoids and the lateral wall of the nasal cavity [4, 8, 9]. More convincing arguments appears currently in favor of preserving the adenoids as an important immune organ [1, 4]. Correctly selection of conservative therapy allows to avoid surgical treatment in certain cases [4, 6].

THE DIAGNOSTIC STAGE IN PATIENT WITH OSTEOMAS OF THE FRONTAL AND ETHMOID SINUSES

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OSTEOMA, IVORY (OR COMPACT), MATURE (SPONGY), MEDULLARY (CONTAINING MARROW), CT SCANNING OF PARANASAL SINUSES, ENDOSCOPIC TUMOR REMOVAL

Osteoma is a benign bone tumor, usually single (multiple osteomas can occur in Gardner's syndrome), without metastases, and extremely rarely getting malignant. Such a neoplasm occurs in tubular bones, skull cap, upper jaw, as well as in the paranasal sinus area. In the paranasal sinuses, osteomas most frequently occur in the frontal sinuses and the ethmoidal labyrinth cells. As a rule, they occur in men more frequently than in women. Etiology of such neoplasms is unknown. Different authors believe that osteoma is relevant to injuries, and chronic or acute

infections. Osteoma is located either on the wide basis, or on the stalk (pedicle). There are also osteomas which are located freely in sinuses, the pedicle of which was lysed due to some reasons. Osteomas can be classified into three histological types: ivory (or compact), mature (spongy) and medullary (containing marrow). Osteomas can be 2 to 30 mm in diameter; tumors over 30 mm are regarded giant.

HEARING AND VESTIBULAR FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH JUGULAR GLOMUS TUMOR AFTER RESECTION BY RETROFACIAL APPROACH

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HEARING AND VESTIBULAR FUNCTION, JUGULAR GLOMUS TUMOR, RESECTION BY RETROFACIAL APPROACH, INNER EAR STRUCTURES

Vascular tumors of jugular foramen are one of the most common types of temporal bone and skull base tumor after vestibular schwannoma.

SCREENING METHOD FOR DIAGNOSIS OF REFLUX-INDUCED LARYNGOPHARYNGITIS IN PREGNANT

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ESTROGEN, PROGESTERONE, HYPOTENSION OF ESOPHAGEAL SPHINCTERS, LARYNX, GASTRIC CONTENTS, PREGNANT WOMEN, REFLUX-INDUCED LARYNGOPHARYNGITIS, QUESTIONNAIRE

Introduction. Growing of the fetus during pregnancy causes increase of intra-abdominal pressure. Increasing of estrogen and progesterone level leads to the hypotension of esophageal sphincters. The mucous membrane of larynx and pharynx is suffering from aggressive gastric contents. That is why pregnant women often suffer from symptoms of reflux-induced pathology. Using invasive diagnostic methods is extremely limited. Therefore non-invasive screening methods become useful for diagnosis of reflux-induced laryngopharyngitis. In particular we would like to discuss the method of questioning.

NASAL VALVE PROBLEMS AND OPTIONS FOR SURGICAL CORRECTION

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NASAL VALVE, RHINOSURGERY, RESISTANCE TO THE AIR FLOW, NASAL VALVE DYSFUNCTION, FORCED BREATH TEST COTTLE, COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY, ENDOSCOPY, ACOUSTIC RHINOMETRY, "SPLAY" GRAFT, "SPRING" GRAFT, TRIANGULAR CARTILAGE

For first time the term nasal valve was proposed in 1903 by P. Mink, although already in 1893, this anatomical structure, but without that name, was described by E. Zuckerkandl. Knowledge

of the structure and function of the nasal valve is necessary for everyone involved in rhinosurgery. The area of the nasal valve regulates the flow of the air stream and nasal resistance. There are two areas of the nasal valve: external and internal. The outer area is formed by fibrofatty tissue of the nose alae, caudal edge of the nasal septum and the bottom of the piriform aperture, which corresponds to the boundary of the nostril. The internal nasal valve is the area formed by the caudal edge of the triangular cartilage and the cartilage of the nasal septum. Periodically, the lower boundary of the valve is the front end of the inferior turbinate. That is increasing because of blood supply due to the nasal cycle. The normal cross-sectional area of the nasal valve is 55-83 mm². This is the area of the greatest nasal resistance.

LASER SURGERY OF RECURRENT RESPIRATORY PAPILLOMATOSIS USING SEMICONDUCTOR LASER 980 μM: EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

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RECURRENT RESPIRATORY PAPILLOMATOSIS (RRP), AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION, ENDOLARYNGEAL LASER SURGERY, DISTANT CO₂ LASER, 980 NM DIODE CONTACT LASER

According to foreign registers recurrent respiratory papillomatosis (RRP) is a relatively rare disease. However, it is one of the most difficult problems of modern otorhinolaryngology, because of frequent recurrences and lack of effective etiopathogenic treatment.

LESION OF THE ENT ORGANS IN WEGENER'S GRANULOMATOSIS

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WEGENER'S GRANULOMATOSIS, ANCA, HISTOLOGICAL VERIFICATION, BIOPSY

Wegener's granulomatosis is a form of systemic vasculitis associated with the production of anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA). This condition is characterized by the combined inflammatory lesions of several organs (lungs, kidneys, upper respiratory tract, eye and ear are the most common targets) based on small-vessel vasculitis with the formation of granulomas.

ACOUSTIC VOICE ANALYSIS IN POSTSURGERY REHABILITATION ASSESSMENT IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PARALYTIC LARYNGEAL STENOSIS

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CHRONIC PARALYTIC LARYNGEAL STENOSIS, VOICE QUALITY, ACOUSTIC VOICE PARAMETERS, LASER CHORDARYTENOIDECTOMY, FIBROLARYNGOSCOPY, ACOUSTIC VOICE ANALYSIS, FUNCTION OF EXTERNAL RESPIRATION, PROGRAM "PRAAT", EAR MIC MARK (AKG-C 420 B-LOCK)

Actuality. Any surgery performed on the larynx to restore breathing in patients with chronic paralytic laryngeal stenosis inevitably leads to deterioration of voice quality. The voice survey in this contingent of patients acquire an independent significance, as allows to choose the optimal volume of surgical intervention, to identify additional advantages and disadvantages of this method of treatment and also to assess the quality of life of these patients.

CHOANAL FORMATION BY TRANSSEPTAL ACCESS IN CONGENITAL ATRESIAS IN CHILDHOOD

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CHOANAL ATRESIA, ASPHYXIA AND DEATH OF NEWBORNS, NASAL CAVITY ADHESIONS (COMMISSURA, SYNECHIA), TRANSSEPTAL ACCESS

Among nose and paranasal sinuses malformations congenital choanal atresia is the subject of otolaryngologists very special attention as the cause of this pathology is still unknown. Choanal atresia's etiology and pathogenesis so far remain unclear, although widely recognized multifactorial congenital anomalies of the maxillofacial area, which determined by the interaction of variety of different etiological factors: endogenous and exogenous.

INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC TONSILLITIS IN PATIENTS WITH THYROID PATHOLOGY

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THYROID PATHOLOGY, CHRONIC TONSILLITIS, TONSILLOR, TONSILLECTOMY

Integrated approach to the treatment of patients is necessary to achieve the best therapeutic results. ENT examination of patients with thyroid disease can help to reveal foci of chronic infection, which may be an etiological factor in the development of autoimmune thyroid diseases or affect to the course of present conditions adversely.

ASPECTS OF DIAGNOSIS OF SLEEP APNEA IN OBESE AND NON OBESE PATIENTS

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SLEEP APNEA, OBESE AND NON OBESE PATIENTS, SNORING, WITNESSED APNEAS, SOMNOLENCE, LARGE NECK SIZE, HYPERTENSION, PULSE-OXIMETRY, DESATURATION INDEX

Background: Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSA) is defined as no breathing during sleep for at least 10 seconds. There are 3 types of physiopathological mechanisms: central, obstructive

and mixed. In obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, the respiratory movements are present, but unproductive, due to the nasal- or oral-pharyngeal barrier. In central sleep apnea syndrome, breathing pause appears due to the absence of the respiratory movement and occurs as a result of the disequilibrium between the automatically and the voluntary respiratory centers.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE NASAL BIOCHEMICAL - FUNCTIONAL STATUS AND ACTIVITY OF THE CILLIARY EPITHELIUM IN DIFFERENT RHINOSINUSAL PATHOLOGIES

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NASAL BIOCHEMICAL, CILLIARY EPITHELIUM, DEVIATION OF NASAL SEPTUM ASSOCIATED WITH CHRONIC HYPERTROPHIC RHINITIS, ALLERGIC RHINITIS, CHRONIC RHINOSINUSITIS WITH NASAL POLYPS, RHINOMANOMETRY, NASAL ENDOSCOPY, COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY 3D, BIOCHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF THE NASAL SECRETIONS, DETERMINATION OF MUCOCILIARY TRANSPORT BY SACCHARIN TEST, STUDY OF CILIARY BEAT FREQUENCY OF NASAL EPITHELIUM PERFORMED USING A VIDEO-MICROSCOPY SYSTEM

Aim of the study. Comparative analysis of the biochemical indices, nasal functional status and in vitro study of the nasal pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium in healthy individuals and rhinosinusal pathologies: deviation of nasal septum associated with chronic hypertrophic rhinitis, allergic rhinitis and chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps.

INDIVIDUAL COMPUTER ASSISTED 3D PLANNING FOR SURGICAL PLACEMENT OF THE BONBRIDGE BONE CONDUCTION HEARING DEVICE

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PREOPERATIVE THREE-DIMENSIONAL (3D) PLANNING TOOL, BONE CONDUCTION FLOATING MASS TRANSDUCER (BC-FMT), BONEBRIDGE (BB)

Introduction: The study aimed on evaluating the benefit of a preoperative three-dimensional (3D) planning tool for surgically placing the bone conduction floating mass transducer (BC-FMT) of the Bonebridge (BB) bone conduction implant.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL, CLINICAL, DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT ASPECTS OF FUNGAL RHINOSINUSITIS: A 5YEAR RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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FUNGAL RHINOSINUSITIS, FUNCTIONAL ENDONASAL OR RADICAL SINUS SURGERY, COMPUTER TOMOGRAPHY, PARANASAL SINUSES, DENTAL SURGERY

The aim. To investigate the incidence, epidemiology, clinical status, diagnosis and treatment of fungal rhinosinusitis in the clinic "Headline".

ACOUSTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF VOICE IN HEALTHY PEOPLE OF ELDERLY AND SENILITY AGE

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ACOUSTIC CHARACTERISTICS, PRESBYPHONIA, AGE-RELATED DYSPHONIA, HOARSENESS, EFFORTFUL VOICING, VOICE FATIGUE, THE LINGWAVES PHONETOGRAMM PRO, JITTER, DSI, VOCAL, DYNAMIC RANGE

Backgrounds: Presbyphonia is the age-related dysphonia, which can significantly effect on the quality of life in elderly people. Changes in voice associating with aging include the hoarseness, effortful voicing and voice fatigue. But the changes of acoustic characteristics of voice may be different.

CHARACTERISTIC OF FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANIC HEARING DISORDERS IN RATS WITH EXPERIMENTAL AUTOIMMUNE THYROIDITIS

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HEARING DISORDERS, INNER EAR, AUTOIMMUNE THYROIDITIS (AT), OTOACOUSTIC EMISSION (DPOAE) REGISTRATION, OUTER HAIR CELLS (OHC) NUCLEI

Relevance. Sensorineural hearing loss refers to diseases not lost its relevance for decades. The lesions of the hearing organ prevalence in the present conditions, low effectiveness of treatment, lack of reliable ways to prevent hearing loss, lack of knowledge about the pathogenesis of sound perception determine the need for further research in this direction (Zagoryanskya M.E. et al., 2006; Kryukov A.I., Petukhov N.A., 2006; Kunelskaya N.L. et al., 2006; Palchun V.T., 2006; Tavartkiladze G.A., 2006).

CLINICAL RESULTS OF APPLICATION PRP AFTER TONSILLECTOMY PERFORMED UNDER THE LOCAL ANESTESY

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CHRONIC TONSILLITIS, TONSILLECTOMY, PRP, HAEMOSTATIC RETICULUM

Background: Chronic tonsillitis is one of the most widespread diseases among general population, among children - 12-15%, among adults - 4-10% (V.T. Pal'chuna, 2007). Tonsillectomy remains a common surgical procedure in Otorhinolaryngology. Today method that can close tonsillar niches after surgery and so decrease the influence of all negative factors is not founded. Researches of the last years proved that autological material, with specific properties and possibility of stimulation of regeneration is PRP (Marx R.e., 2001; Carlson E.r.)

THE INFLUENCE OF OROPHARYNGEAL ANATOMICAL VARIANTS ON THE SEVERITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH SNORING AND OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME

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SNORING, OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME (OSAS), MALLAMPATI SCORE, OROPHARYNGEAL ANATOMICAL VARIANTS, UVULOPALATOPHARYNGOPLASTY, ANTERIOR PHARYNGOPLASTY IN COMBINATION WITH TONSILLECTOMY, BMI, POLYSOMNOGRAPHY (AHI), SLEEP ENDOSCOPY (NOHL CLASSIFICATION)

Aim. To determine the influence of oropharyngeal anatomical variants on the severity and effectiveness of surgical treatment in patients with snoring and obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS).

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USE MACROLIDES IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC "NEUTROPHIL" POLYPOID RHINOSINUSITIS

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PARANASAL SINUSES (PS), POLYPOID CHRONIC RHINOSINUSITIS (CPRS), MACROLIDES, ENDOSCOPIC SURGERY, CHRONIC "NEUTROPHILIC" POLYPOID RHINOSINUSITIS (CNPRS), MICROBIOLOGICAL STUDY

One type of chronic relapsing inflammatory disease of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses (PS) is a polypoid chronic rhinosinusitis (CPRS), which is a serious problem of modern otorhinolaryngology.

ANATOMIC PARTICULARITIES OF MAXILLARY SINUS AFFECTING THE COURSE OF SINUS-LIFTING SURGERY

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SINUS-LIFTING SURGERY, DENTAL SURGEON, PARANASAL SINUSES, OSTEOPLASTIC MATERIAL, ENDOSCOPIC SURGERY ON MAXILLARY SINUSES, 3D CT STUDY

Sinus-lifting surgery is gradually introduced into the normal practice of dental surgeon, however the percent of unsatisfactory results both after surgical complications and more remote ones is significant. The issue of diagnostics and treatment of the complications is relevant and requires close cooperation between ENT specialist and dental surgery both in treatment and in rehabilitation stage.