The management of the parapharyngeal space tumors

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The tumors that arise in the para-pharyngeal space can be primary, metastatic and secondary to extension from contiguous structures. Up to 50% of all primary PPS lesions are of salivary origin, while 20% are neurogenic and 30% are of varied histology. Surgery is the treatment of choice and many approaches are proposed. We have analyzed our cases operated in the last 11 years. The role of the cervical and lateral skull base approaches will be summarized and discussed. Trans-parotid and trans-cervical approaches were adequate in most benign tumors. Combined trans-parotid-trans-cervical, trans-cervical-trans-mandibular, infratemporal fossa and petro-occipital trans-sigmoid approaches were needed for bigger tumors, malignant tumors, tumors with skull base involvement and trans-cranial extension.

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Changes in the function of nose in patients with chronic polypoid rhinosinusitis

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Background: Chronic polypoid rhinosinusitis (CPRS) is a complex disorder that remains poorly understood and difficult to treat. The presence of nasal polyps or polypoid mucosa further complicates the treatment of this disease.

Aim: The aim of this research was to study the functional characteristics of the nasal mucosa in patients with CPRS.

Materials & Methods: In our research we investigate 150 patients who were hospitalized in the ENT department of the 3rd clinic of Tashkent Medical Academy from 2009 to 2013, diagnosed with "CPRS". All patients underwent functional studies of the nasal mucosa, which include transport, pH, absorptive and excretory function of nose.

Results: In patient with chronic "eosinophilic" polypoid rhinosinusitis, the functional studies of nasal mucosa shown, that rate of the transport function of mucociliary system of nasal cavity by using saccharine test was 29-54 min. In patients transport function of mucociliary system was 36.3±0.86 min. In determining the absorptive function of the nasal mucosa by introducing turundа gauze moistened with a solution of 1% atropine with the definition of pupil reaction time was 89.9±6.6 min. Cotton ball, weighing 21.7mlgr to determine the excretory function of the nasal mucosa, after the sample was 58.4±0.8mlgr. And patients with "neutrophilic" polypoid rhinosinusitis the functional studies of nasal mucosa shown, that transport function of mucociliary system was 37.5±0.74 min. pH value of nasal secretions were 7.3±0.01 and the pupil reaction time was 80.3±4.0 min. Cotton ball weighting was 55.7±0.8mlgr.

Conclusion: From the above it follows that the conduct functional studies is informative importance in determining the status of the nasal mucosa and contributes to the proper choice of tactics of treatment of patients with CPRS.

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