

“PATHOGENESIS AND ENDOSCOPIC DIAGNOSIS OF EXUDATIVE OTITIS MEDIA IN CHILDREN”

Gulomov Shoxrux

Daliyev Adham Gulomovich

Scientific supervisor: d.m.s, docent

Relevance of the topic

Diagnosis and treatment of exudative otitis media (EOM) still remains one of the most difficult problems in pediatrics. The disease occurs much more often than it is diagnosed. Inadequate or not timely prescribed treatment can lead to irreversible consequences characterized by persistent hearing loss. In recent years, there has been an increase in the incidence of EOM in adults and children both in Central Asia and abroad.

Currently, there is no single scheme for prescribing conservative therapy and indications for surgical treatment of EOM have not been developed based on the clinical picture, the stage of development of this disease, the assessment of the feasibility of surgical intervention and the risk of postoperative complications.

In order to understand the mechanisms of EMO development, it is necessary to know the process of exudative inflammation. Under the influence of damage of various genesis (physical, chemical, infectious, biological), biologically active substances (BAS) are released into the altered tissues, under the influence of which the permeability of the vessels of the microcirculatory bed increases (as a result of their expansion and damaging effects of antigens), which leads to the release of the liquid part and shaped blood elements into the surrounding tissues — exudate. Exudate is a fluid that accumulates in the extravascular space during inflammation as a result of increased permeability of microcirculatory vessels. As a product of inflammation, it reduces the concentration of toxins (due to their dilution), neutralizes them (due to serum antibodies), supports inflammatory hyperemia, stimulates the release of leukocytes from blood vessels into the focus of inflammation. Fibrinogen exudate is converted into fibrin, the filaments of which form structures that facilitate the transition of blood leukocytes into the wound, fibrin molecules can serve as a substrate for the formation of biologically active peptides — inflammatory mediators.

The incidence of exudative otitis media is high, which is largely due to the complexity of early diagnosis.

The purpose of the study

The aim of the study is to analyze the state of nasopharyngeal structures in children with EOM, to determine the leading causes, etiopathogenesis of this pathology and to develop minimally invasive endoscopic interventions in the treatment of EOM in tubar dysfunction.

Research objectives:

1. To conduct a study of auditory function in children with EOM at different stages of treatment.
2. To develop methods of endoscopic surgical correction of nasopharyngeal structures in children with auditory tube dysfunction.

Scientific novelty

1. For the first time, on the basis of clinical and endoscopic analysis, the leading role of endoscopic examination in children with EOM was determined.
2. The diagnostic and therapeutic possibilities of laser tympanostomy are evaluated, which contributes to the optimization of diagnosis and treatment of patients with middle ear diseases.

Practical significance of the study

The results obtained in the complex diagnosis of EOM in children determine the appropriate methods of treatment, including surgical ones using high-energy laser radiation. And also, early diagnosis of EOM contributes to timely treatment and reduction of morbidity among the population of Uzbekistan

List of Literature

1. Evstigneev A.R. Application of semiconductor lasers and LEDs in medicine/ Scientific and methodological material. Kaluga 2000.p.
2. Tay H.L., Mills R.P., Phil M. Tympanic membrane atelectasis in childhood otitis media with effusion.// J. Laryngol. Otol., June 1995.- Vol. 109.- P.495-498.
3. Astafyeva O.S., Salakhova G.M. Problems of traditional surgery of exudative otitis media. Healthcare of Bashkortostan 1999, No.2-3, pp.63-66.
4. Barteneva A.A., Levin A.L. Serous otitis media in children.// Pathology of the hearing organ in children. - Leningrad, 1976, vol.68. - p.12-15.