"OPTIMIZATION OF ENDOSCOPIC DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF EXUDATIVE OTITIS MEDIA IN CHILDREN "

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Relevance of the topic

Currently, there is a significant increase in non-purulent diseases of the middle ear, among which exudative otitis media occupies one of the first places in terms of frequency of occurrence in children's patients.

The established fact is the polyethologicity of EOM (exudative otitis media). Among the reasons contributing to the increase in non-purulent diseases of the middle ear, the following can be noted: insufficiently active tactics of ENT doctors in the treatment of acute otitis media, immune and hormonal disorders, irrational antibacterial therapy, features of the architectonics of intra-nasal structures, violation of the ventilation function of the auditory tube, an increase in diseases of the upper respiratory tract of allergic genesis.

The high level of prevalence, a variety of clinical manifestations and moderate hearing impairment make it difficult to detect exudative otitis media in a timely manner, which contributes to the development of atrophy of the tympanic membrane, tympanosclerosis and pronounced conductive and partly sensorineural hearing loss.

Taking into account the above factors, the problem of EOM in children is very relevant, and solving the issues of early diagnosis and timely conservative and surgical treatment will help prevent the development of persistent hearing lesions in young children.

The purpose of the study

To conduct an endoscopic analysis of the state of nasopharyngeal structures in children with EOM, to identify the leading causes of tubar dysfunction and to develop minimally invasive endoscopic surgical interventions in the treatment of EOM.

Research objectives:

1. To evaluate the informative value of diagnostic endoscopy of the nasal cavity and nasopharynx in children with EOM.
2. Based on the endoscopic examination of the nasopharynx to identify the leading factors leading to the development of EOM in children.

Scientific novelty

For the first time, based on a large clinical and endoscopic analysis, the leading role of endoscopic examination in children with EOM will be determined and the diagnostic and therapeutic capabilities of laser tympanostomy will be evaluated, which contributes to optimizing the 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.

List of Literature

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