MORPHOLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE MUCOSA OF CAVITY OF THE NOSE AFTER SURGERY

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Abstract: The characteristics of the methods of checking the condition of the mucosa of the cavity of nose after the combined surgical procedure performed in the nasal cavity are presented. Modern advances in medicine in the last decade allow expanding the scope of simultaneous operative procedures. Simultaneous (joint, at the same time) operations allow to eliminate several pathological conditions in the nose and paranasal sinuses at the same time. A strong curvature of the nasal septum is one of the most common local factors associated with the pathology of cavity around the nose. Disruption of nasal breathing leads to changes in mucociliary clearance and creates conditions for inflammation in the cavity around of nose.

Keywords: nasal cavity, FESS, nasal sinuses.

Introduction. In modern medicine, diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses occupy the main place among the diseases of the ENT organs. With the implementation of FESS surgical procedures, the number of operative procedures performed in the nasal cavity has increased significantly. Currently, elimination of the pathological process based on the analysis of the data of endoscopic examination of the nasal cavity, CT of the nose and adjacent nasal cavities, performed functional examinations, maximum preservation of the mucous membrane of the nose and cavities, anatomical bone structures , correcting their configuration, a treatment plan aimed at restoring the lost functions is being determined. In recent years, a lot of data on functional endonasal preventive operations have been collected.

Strong curvature of the nasal septum is one of the most common local factors associated with the lateral pathology of the nasal cavity. Disruption of nasal breathing leads to changes in mucociliary clearance and creates conditions for inflammation in PNS. In this regard, there is a need to sanitize the center of chronic infection and anatomical correction of nasal structures. Modern medical achievements allow to expand the scope of joint surgical practices. In the literature, there are pathological processes in the area of the nasal septum, deformations of the structures of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity, and the natural opening of the nasal cavities; perforative odontogenic maxillary sinusitis; issues related to the implementation of typical variants of joint operations in the finger-like protrusions of the paranasal sinuses combined with the damage of the orbit have not yet been clarified [5-8]. Although in joint operative practices, to one degree or another, injuries of the mucous membrane occur in different

areas of the nasal cavity, the problem of prevention and treatment of post-operative traumatic bleeding becomes extremely important [4-12]. Tampon removal is also a painful process. In addition, the presence of a gauze tampon in the nasal cavity is accompanied by strong inflammatory changes of the mucous membrane, accompanied by the appearance of signs of intoxication. The purpose of the study is to conduct a morphological study of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity in joint surgical procedures. passes with the appearance of signs of intoxication. The purpose of the study is to conduct a morphological study of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity in joint surgical operations. passes with the appearance of signs of intoxication. The purpose of the study is to conduct a morphological study of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity in joint surgical procedures.

Purpose of the research work: Assessment of the state of the nasal mucosa in the rhinocytogramm after various surgical procedures.

The results and discussion. Research materials and methods in 2021-2022, 60 patients with diseases of the nose and paranasal cavities were comprehensively examined and treated at the otorhinolaryngology department of the multidisciplinary clinic of the Tashkent Medical Academy. Combined surgical procedures were performed in these patients, and clinical and morphological studies were conducted on the effectiveness of hemostatic agents. In order to determine the degree of influence of the tools used in the nasal cavity on the nasal mucosa after nasal cavity surgical procedures, a cytological study was conducted in patients (table 1).

Table 1

In rhinopathologies, the state of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity is on a rhinocytogramm

Signs	1 group (n=)			2 groups (n=)			3 groups (n=)		
breath papillary cellular structures derived from the epithelium of the airways	Before the operation	Day 7 after surgery	Day 14 after surgery	Before the operation	Day 7 after surgery	Day 14 after surgery	Before the operation	Day 7 after surgery	Day 14 after surgery
Basal cells	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Scattered cells of the respiratory epithelium	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+

Signs of hypersecretion in respiratory epithelial cells	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Degenerative-destructive signs in respiratory epithelial cells	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Metaplasia of squamous cell elements	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
Treatment pathomorphosis	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Cornification	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+
Fibroblasts	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
segmented neutrophils	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
Eosinophils	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
Lymphocytes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Histiocytes	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Phagocytosis	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Bacterial flora	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-

As can be seen from the table data, the state of the nasal mucosa was recorded in patients of each group in the cytological material obtained from the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity after the operation. Thus, in patients who used gauze tamponade of the nasal cavity (the first group), clear signs of inflammatory infiltration and dystrophic changes were detected. in the second group of patients, a hemostatic sponge was used after surgery, and in this group, in addition to the symptoms in the above group, therapeutic pathomorphism was determined. Patients in the third group (only the splint was used) were distinguished by the reduction of inflammatory signs and the presence of regenerative process signs, as can be seen from the rhinocytogram of the mucous membrane. The results of cytological studies have once again confirmed the effectiveness of using the splint in the practice of otorhinolaryngologists

Table 2

Description of the changes in the condition of the nasal mucosa 7 days after joint surgical procedures in the nasal cavity in the studied groups of patients

Studied indicators (mean values)		1 groups (p=50) Gauze	2 groups (p=50) "Hemo	3 groups (p=50) "Splint"
Mucous membrane tumor	Strongly	15	2	2
	Not	0	11	10
	Average	5	2	5
Fibrinous vision	Strongly	14	1	4
	Not	1	15	13
	Average	7	3	3
Trophic changes	Strongly	3	0	1
	Not	1	13	10
	Average	4	2	2
Saccharin test indicators (standard 6-8 min.)		29.4±3.1 min.	8.6±0.9 min.	11.8±0.7 min.

CONCLUSION

Changes in the surrounding anatomical structures of the nasal septum specific to the type of curvature of the nasal septum develop, changes in the functional state of the nasal cavity with 3-4 and mixed types of the nasal septum. mucociliary transport in joint pathological conditions of tissues - 29.1 min, Ph-7.36, absorption activity - 78.2, secretion activity - 49.3 mgr, rhinomanometry - UHO - 295, UQ - 0.61 indicators were determined. Therefore, it is advisable to correct the nasal septum and anatomical structures located close to it in patients; 3.

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