

Analysis of Exudative Otitis in Benign Neoplasms of the Nose, Paranasal Sinuses and Nasopharynx and Chronic Rhinosinusitis

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Annotation: *Exudative otitis media is a polyetiological disease, often due to a combination of several causative factors. With tumors located near the pharyngeal mouth of the auditory tube, early manifestations may be symptoms from the ear and auditory tube - the phenomenon of exudative otitis media. In this article, we present a comparative analysis of the features of the clinical course of exudative otitis media in benign neoplasms of the nose, paranasal sinuses and nasopharynx and chronic rhinosinusitis.*

Keywords: *exudative otitis media, benign neoplasms of the nose, paranasal sinuses and nasopharynx, clinical course, chronic rhinosinusitis.*

Relevance. At the moment, a fairly large number of research papers devoted to the problem of EOM of the child population. In many of these studies, the opinions of the authors on the etiology and pathogenesis of the disease coincide, and diagnostic methods have been developed and approaches to the treatment and rehabilitation of patients with EOM have been developed (1, 2, 3, 4). In contrast to the pediatric cohort, clinical and epidemiological data on EOM in the adult population are quite diverse, and there is no consensus on the factors leading to the development of this disease.

The purpose of the study was to study the features of the clinical course of exudative otitis media in patients with benign neoplasms of the nose, paranasal sinuses and nasopharynx.

Analysis of the distribution of patients by age categories showed that in group I (EOM at RF, PS and NPh), the largest number of patients was found in adolescence up to 17 years old 34.5%, as well as at a young age of 18-44 years old 34.5 %, while in II (EOM at CRS) young patients prevailed 52.1% and average 45-59 years old 25%. In the main group, there was a significant

prevalence of male patients 71%, in the comparison group there was also a slight predominance of male patients 58%.

The study of the medical history showed that patients with RF, PS and NPh sought medical help at later stages of the disease from 6 months or more (87.3%), while the main part of patients with CRS applied for up to six months (60.4%).

The study of the anamnestic data showed that in the main group 41 (74.5%) patients complained of a unilateral process, while in the comparison group both unilateral 26 (54.2%) and bilateral 22 (45.8%) patients complained equally processes. The table shows that the complaints of patients in both groups are similar. The largest number of patients in both groups complained of difficulty in nasal breathing in the main group of 54 patients, which amounted to 98.1%, in the control group 46 (95.8%). In the main group, the second most common symptom was the feeling of a foreign body 92.7%, while in the comparison group the second most common symptom was purulent and mucous nasal discharge 93.7%. In the main group, frequent nosebleeds 38.1% were also noted. Otological symptoms in patients of the main group were detected more often: congestion in the ear, respectively, 50.9%, in the comparison group 47.9%, hearing impairment 45.4% and 37.5%, respectively, noise in the ear 41.8% and 31.2%, but the symptom of sensation of fluid transfusion in the ear in the comparative group was more common 33.3%, compared with the main 20.0%, autophony in the main group was 18.1%, and in the comparison group, the figures were above 25%.

Conclusions. With exudative otitis media against the background of benign neoplasms of the nose, paranasal sinuses and nasopharynx, along with gradually increasing otological symptoms, characterized by a unilateral violation of the functional state of the ear 74.5% (impaired ventilation function of the auditory tube III-IV degree, conductive and mixed type of hearing loss I-II degree, the presence of pathological tympanograms of type B), nasal symptoms (violation of nasal breathing, foreign body sensation, nosebleeds) are noted. The combination of these symptoms may be a criterion for cancer alertness.

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