

EFFICIENCY OF ANTI-ALLERGIC DRUG IN THE TREATMENT OF POLYPOSIS RHINOSINUSITIS

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Abstract. The problem of the etiology and treatment of polyposis rhinosinusitis (PRS) remains unresolved. Pathogenetically, PRS arises as a result of allergic rhinitis, characterized by involvement of the microcirculatory bed, secretory gland cells, formation and recurrent growth of nasal polyps, predominantly originating from edematous tissue infiltrated with eosinophils, neutrophils, and other lymphoid tissue cells. Despite the advancement of surgical techniques and the wide range of drugs used, the recurrence rate of polyps ranges from 5 to 60%. Therefore, there is a need to develop new methods of postoperative treatment to accelerate the rehabilitation of patients with PRS. The aim of this study was to use the drug Rialtris in the postoperative treatment of patients with PRS, which has anti-inflammatory and antiallergic effects.

Materials and methods. The study involved 35 patients with PRS aged 14 to 65 years with a long duration (more than 2 years) of the disease. After the surgical intervention, tampons were removed on the second day, and Rialtris was administered with 2 injections into each nasal passage twice a day for 2 weeks. The composition of Rialtris includes mometasone furoate (inhibits the development of allergic and inflammatory reactions) and olopatadine hydrochloride (histamine H1 receptor antagonist).

Results of the study. The endonasal application of Rialtris in the postoperative period resulted in anti-inflammatory and anti-recurrence effects, leading to sustained remission. Observation of patients over 2 years revealed only 2 cases (5.7%) of polyp recurrence in patients with polyvalent allergy.

Conclusions. Thus, based on the above, it is worth noting the appropriateness and effectiveness of the developed strategy of using Rialtris in the postoperative treatment of patients with PRS. This led to a decrease in histamine levels and eosinophil activity, as well as a reduction in the number of eosinophils, neutrophils, and epithelial cell adhesion proteins compared to baseline levels, resulting in the absence of allergic-inflammatory reactions, a decrease in recurrences, and normalization of clinical parameters.

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