



THE USE OF ELECTROCOAGULATION IN THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PAPILOMAS OF THE NASAL CAVITY AND PARANASAL SINUSES

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Annotation: The article presents analytical studies of surgical treatment of papillomas of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses using electrocoagulation. It was concluded that this method of treatment is effective: minimal tissue bleeding, improved visibility of the surgical field, complete excision of papillomas, a smooth postoperative period, a reduction in the number of disease relapses, and the possibility of treating patients on an outpatient basis.

Key words: diabetes mellitus, vestibular disorders, demyelinated nose and paranasal sinuses, benign tumor, papilloma, surgical treatment, electrocoagulation.

Relevance. Diagnosis and timely treatment of patients with tumor processes of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses is of significant clinical interest for otorhinolaryngologists. Papilloma is one of the most common benign tumors of the ENT organs. Papillomas of the paranasal sinuses account for 15.2% of the total number of benign tumors of the paranasal sinuses.

The reason for relapses is that in the case of surgical treatment, only the visible pathological focus is excised. The human papillomatosis virus remaining in the tissues again leads to the development of the tumor process.

The relapse process is difficult to control with medications and therefore surgical methods continue to be the only way to maintain patency of the respiratory tract. Repeated endoscopic operations lead to the development of cicatricial changes, and as a consequence to cicatricial stenosis of the upper respiratory tract.

Effective treatment of patients with benign tumors of the ENT organs, in particular papillomas, largely depends on the use of modern surgical technologies. By developing new methods of surgical treatment, specialists strive to reduce the traumatic effect on the patient's tissue to a minimum. In this they are helped by high-tech equipment, which provides not only gentle, but also precise effects in the operated area. Such devices, in particular, include the device for electrocoagulation "AESCU LAP tm 350". Coagulation is one of those seemingly simple surgical methods that, with the introduction of high technologies in medicine, are entering a new stage of

development, providing maximum confidence to doctors in the success of the operation and safety to patients. With the help of a surgical coagulator, urgent elimination of bleeding is possible, which is especially important during operations.

The purpose of the study is to study the effectiveness of the use of the surgical coagulator "AESCULAP tm 350" in the surgical treatment of patients with papillomas of the nose and paranasal sinuses.

Material and research methods: 46 patients with papillomas of the nose and paranasal sinuses (2018-2023) aged 18-68 years were examined. The disease occurs among males 27 (52.6%) and females 19 (47.4%) equally often. All patients underwent a comprehensive examination, including a carefully collected anamnesis, examination of ENT organs: anterior and posterior rhinoscopy, endoscopy, X-ray examination methods, immunological examination, histological examination.

The duration of the disease is from 6 months to 8 years. Patients were repeatedly treated for papillomas of the nose and paranasal sinuses: 39 once (88.2%), 5 twice (9.2%), 2 three times (2.6%). In the medical history, 29 patients (59.2%) had indications of chronic diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses.

According to the results of histological examination, squamous cell papilloma was detected in 32 (54.5%) patients, and transitional cell papilloma in 14 (45.4%).

Results and its discussion. At the time of treatment, complaints of difficulty breathing 31 (87.8%), nasal congestion 28 (78.8%), nasal discharge 39 (65.1%), decreased sense of smell 15 (39.4%) and 4 (7.5%) of patients experienced recurrent nosebleeds.

All patients underwent surgical treatment using the AESCULAP tm 350 surgical coagulator. Neoplasms were removed under local infiltration anesthesia (lidocaine, ultracaine). The "incision plus coagulation" mode was used, in which coagulation of small vessels was carried out in parallel with excision of the tumor. The usual electrode was a loop of small diameter. If bleeding occurred during the removal of the formation, a ball electrode and the "coagulation" mode were used. To improve visibility of the surgical field and to carefully remove the formation within healthy tissue, a direct endoscope was used with image transmission to the screen. After the operation, the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses were loosely tamponed with synthomycin ointment.

Long-term results (2-4 years) showed a fairly low percentage of relapses (only one patient with nasal papillomatosis, which was 3% of those operated on), while a survey of patients who underwent similar operations in 2005-2011 without the use of an electrocoagulator, in our department, revealed recurrences of benign neoplasms in 14.6% of cases. When examining patients long-term after surgery, the absence of gross scarring in the nasal cavity was revealed, which contributed to a good overview of the organ and preservation of respiratory function.

Conclusions. Thus, analyzing the use of the surgical coagulator "AESCULAP tm 350" in the surgical treatment of papillomas of the nose and paranasal sinuses, we can conclude that this method of treatment is effective:

- 1) minimal tissue bleeding
- 2) improved visibility of the surgical field, complete excision of papillomas
- 3) smooth postoperative period
- 4) reducing the number of disease relapses
- 5) the possibility of treating patients on an outpatient basis.

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