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The Results After the Treatment of Adventitis of the Nasal Object in Children With Burved Nasal Objects

Ruzikulova Yulduz Babarakhimovna

Bukhara State Medical Institute

Relevance of the study. Age-related anatomical variability of the structure of the nasal cavity in children requires the search for new surgical approaches to performing septoplasty in children, the development of age-related indicators and the scope of surgical interventions.

The relevance of nasal septum curvature is explained not only by its prevalence, but also by the increase in its combined forms. This pathology is often observed in combination with various other diseases. All this makes it difficult to compare the different clinical manifestations of the disease, their forms. When combined, any pathology changes the clinical picture of the disease, is characterized by a further aggravation of the course of the pathology. The abundance of serious complications serves as a reason to search for new technical solutions in the treatment of nasal septum curvature. In our opinion, one of the reasons for the increase in complications is the insufficient assessment of the premorbid background of this pathology.

Thus, the study of the course of nasal septum curvature in children in the premorbid background and the scientific basis of the treatment of the disease and the implementation of the obtained results into practice are of urgent medical and social importance. The results of this study will help to further improve the standards of effective treatment of this disease in pediatric practice.

Results and analyses. The curvature of the nasal septum is the main factor in the postoperative dynamics of the rN-alkaline acid environment in the nasal septum adventitia of the combined group of patients. This indicates that this indicator occurs 2-3 days earlier than the indicators of the conventional and control groups.

In patients with deviated nasal septum, olfactory dysfunction of grade 1-3 was observed in more than 90.0% of patients in all groups within 3-4 days after septoplasty. On the other hand, only grade 1-2 olfactory dysfunction was observed in 44 (36.4%) patients in all groups within 6-7 days after septoplasty, compared to 24 (55.8%) in the control group, 17 (36.9%) in the main combined group, and 3 (9.4%) in the group without traditional premorbid conditions. This indicates that olfactory dysfunction in patients without traditional premorbid conditions recovers earlier in the postoperative period with deviated nasal septum than in patients with premorbid conditions with deviated nasal septum. In patients of the main-combined group, in whom nasal septal deviation was present against the background of a premorbid disease, a faster recovery of olfactory function was observed compared to patients of the control group. In the comparative assessment of clinical signs of nasal septal deviation, the time to cessation of separation from the wound in the main-

combined group was on average 3.7 ± 0.2 calendar days, which is almost twice as long as the control group (6.2 ± 0.2) ($p < 0.05$). The primary healing of the wound in the main-combined group was on average 5.7 ± 0.3 calendar days, which is significantly better than the indicators of the conventional and control groups. One of the main indicators determining the effectiveness of patient treatment is the number of days the patient is hospitalized. This indicator was on average 5.8 ± 0.3 calendar days in the main-combined group. The average duration of hospitalization in the control group was 8.7 ± 0.2 days, and in the traditional group it was 7.3 ± 0.3 days. The best indicator was recorded in the main group, with a difference of at least 1.5–2.9 days between the indicators of sick children in the traditional and control groups.

Conclusion. Thus, the high effectiveness of the improved treatment and the approximation of tissue regeneration to the physiological norm create a sufficient scientific basis for the treatment of premorbid background in septoplasty practice, as well as the inclusion of local splints and merocele in the complex treatment of nasal septum deviation.

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