RELIABILITY OF FLEXIBLE FIBEROPTIC NASOPHARYNGOSCOPY FOR EVALUATION OF NASAL & NASOPHARYNGEAL OBSTRUCTION IN CHILDREN A CLINICAL STUDY

Thesis

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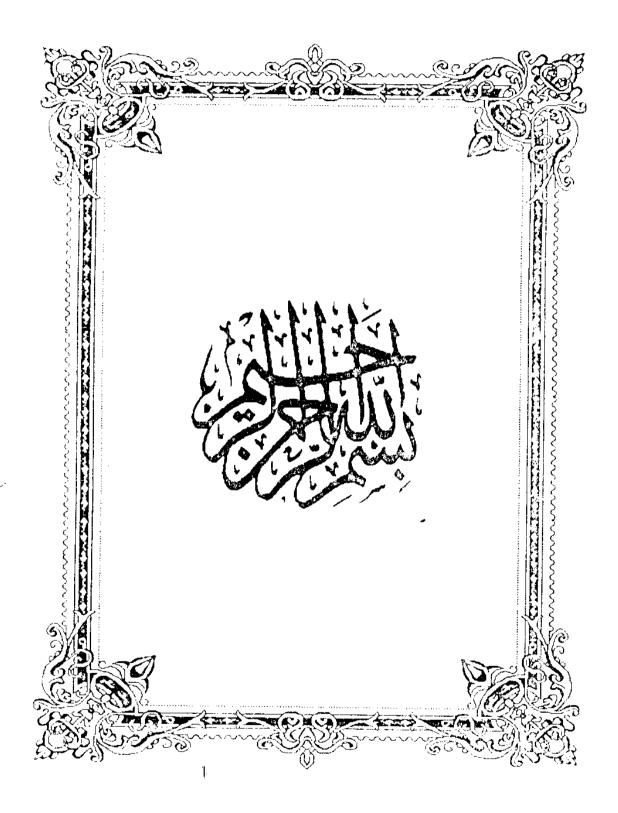
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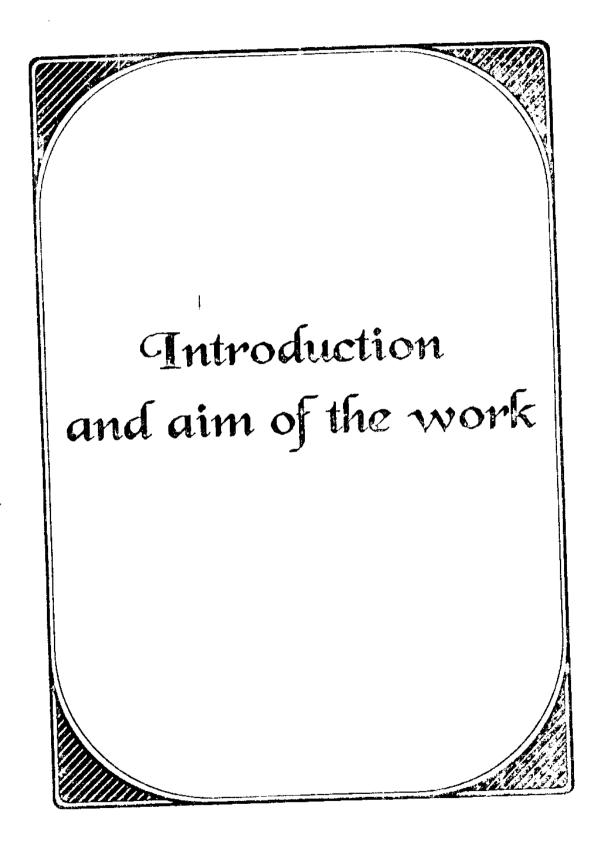
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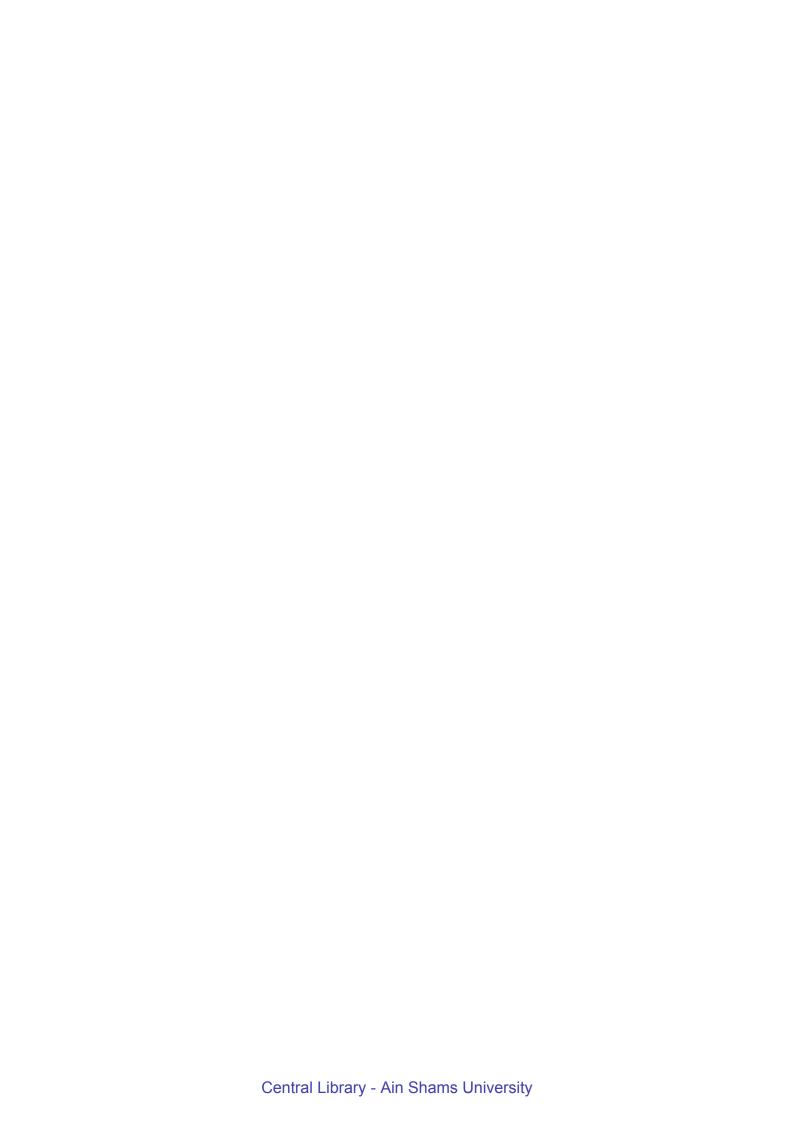
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Traditional clinical examination is frequently inadequate to evaluate children affected by chronic Nasal obstruction, radiology may be of some benefit but it is hazardous due to exposure to radiation in young age and gives only a limited information. Therefore other means needs to be tested for the anatomical and functional examination of the Nasal and Nasopharyngeal cavities in children (cantarella and De-Berti, 1994).

There are Many different Methods for documentation of Nasal and Nasopharynageal examination which have been described. The masopharynageal Mirror examination representing the oldest method nowever Nasopharynx May not be adequately examined by such small Nasopharyngeal Mirror in children. The development of quartz rod and zoom lense optical system with superior illumination and resolution and more recently the easy to use flexible fibrescope permitted a more detailed and a more accurate study of the nose and nasopharynx (Gilbert and pigott, 1982).

The introduction of flexible endoscopes allows clear visualization of Nasopharynx in the out patient clinic for almost every child (John, et al., 1992).

Coupling of endoscopic instruments to the video camera allowed documentation of the Nasopharyngeal examination (yanagisaw, ct al., 1989).

Despite the wide spread use of these instruments, little information is available about the limitation and reliability of these techniques (shanmugham, 1985).

Since the nose& Nasopharynx including, its epithelium, lymphoid tissue, and supporting structure contains awide varity of cell types, so many different lesions May originate in the Nose and Nasopharynx. The lesions include congenital anomalies, traumatic, inflammatory and Benign and malignant neoplasms (lederman 1981).



The aim of our work is to study the significance of examination with photographic and video documentation of the Nose and Nasopharynx by the modren flexible endoscopic device compared to the use of anterior rhinoscopy, posterior Rhinoscopy, plain films and computerized tomography in the diagnosis of Nasal and Nasopharyngeal obstrution in children.

