

Investigations of nose

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- An exact diagnosis is essential before starting appropriate and individualized therapy.
 - Depending on the history and symptoms, a variety of diagnostic measures may be employed.
 - The following examinations should be performed in every patient with complaints relating to the nose or sinuses

1. Endoscopic examination of the nose

- After administration of a nasal spray for local anesthesia and decongestion.
- A thin, high-intensity fiber optic endoscope is introduced into the nose.
- The entire nasal cavity can be examined including the nasal septum, turbinates and nasopharynx
- This technique is the best way to completely evaluate the anatomical features inside the nose.



2. Rhinomanometry

- This test measures the pressure difference between the nostrils and nasopharynx and the amount of air passing through the nose.
- It should be performed before every operation in order to quantitate the degree of nasal airway obstruction.
- The test is also an essential part of quality control and should be repeated a few weeks after the operation.
- Comparing the pre- and post-operative values allows one to document the success or relative failure of an operation.

Rhinomanometry testing



3. Allergy testing

- Nasal airway obstruction can have many causes.
- Enlargement of the inferior turbinate is one of the most common reasons for this problem; in many instances an allergic disease of the nose is the underlying cause.
- A simple series of skin tests (**prick tests**) identify over 90% of the allergens (allergic triggers).
- This test allows one for all practical purposes to exclude allergic rhinitis or identify its likely causes.
- When an allergy test is positive-depending on the symptoms-most often a non-operative therapy is sufficient to reduce or eliminate the patient's complaints.

ALLERGY TESTING

NOW AVAILABLE



QDL

Quality Diagnostic Laboratories

SYMPTOMS



Runny Nose,
Sneezing



Itchy, Puffy
Swollen Eyes



Coughing



Sore Throat,
Hoarseness



Itchy Skin, Hives, Swelling, Rash, Eczema



Headaches

COMMON ALLERGENS



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WHEAT, MILK



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TESTS

Atopy "Cultures" (IgE)

(Inhalation and Food Allergies)

Provides an immediate response to human IgE antibodies against common inhalation and food allergens to ensure precise for the diagnosis of allergic respiratory and food allergy. Increase productivity, conductivity in medical practice.

Inhalation (IgE)

(Inhalation Allergies)

With testing and interpretation may lead to allergy treatment options and to correct therapy, difficult to achieve without a precise diagnosis.

Pediatric (IgE)

(Inhalation and Food Allergies)

Lab diagnosis, consultation that may lead to allergy treatment options, well as diagnosis, therapy, treatment, quality of life and problems.

4. Smell test

- A variety of substances are held in front of each nostril separately before and after decongestion of the nasal mucosa.
- This test today is usually done using standardized test kits (such as Sniffin Sticks); they provide well-standardized results.
- The smell test is a key part of the evaluation of all nasal diseases.
- It is essential when the patient complains of a reduced or even absent sense of smell, which is often the case for patients with nasal polyps.
- Smell tests assess the ability of subjects to detect, discriminate, or identify odors.

ALLERGY SKIN TESTS



5. Imaging

- Modern imaging techniques are essential in the diagnosis of chronic rhinosinusitis and nasal polyps.
- Cone beam Computed tomography (CBCT) or Computerized tomography (CT scan) are the method of choice for visualizing the fine bony structures which separate the sinuses from the orbit or other sensitive areas of the skull.
- The exact images of bones forming the boundaries of the sinuses are required by the surgeon as he or she plans an operative approach to correct sinus disease.
- Excellent imaging makes it possible to operate with the greatest safety, avoiding vital structures which could potentially be damaged (Therapeutic approach to chronic rhinosinusitis and nasal polyps).
- Conventional X-ray images are not precise enough and even magnetic resonance imaging is not ideal for analyzing these essential structures.

Plain x-ray of PNS



CT Scan of PNS



Nasal polyps



**Origin from
ethmoid sinus**



**Origin from
maxillary sinus**

Benign inflammation nasal polyps seen on CT scans



THANK
You