PREVALENCE AND CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF THE OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGICAL ORGAN PATHOLOGIES IN THE PATIENTS WITH COAGULOPATHIES

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The diseases of blood system are related to the complex pathologies, incidence of which has tendency to growing during the last years. The frequency rate of different forms of coagulopathies in the republic accounts for 1-13%. The majority of these diseases develop as systemic damages of all organs and systems. The purpose of this work was to elucidate characteristic features of the development of the lesions of the otorhinolaryngological organs in the patients with hemostasis disturbances. There has been carried out examination of 238 patients with hemostasis damage being under out-patients and in-patient treatment in the hospital of the Scientific Research Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion during the period from August till October, 2006.

Keywords: Coagulopathy, otorhinolaryngological organs, nasal hemorrhage, hemocoagulation, hemostasis damage, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, sinusitis, hemophilia, idiopathic thrombocytic purpura, thrombocytopathies.

UDC: 616.21

Introduction

The diseases of blood system are related to the complex pathologies, incidence of which has tendency to growing during the last years. The frequency rate of different forms of coagulopathies in the republic accounts for 1-13%. The majority of these diseases develop as systemic damages of all organs and systems. For the first time this is related to the sharp change of hemostasis, development of hypoxia, inhibition of the activity of the organs of detoxication system, disturbance of the central and peripheral hemodynamics. The existent in these pathologies above-mentioned changes may contribute to occurrence of hemorrhage, lesion of the mucosal membranes of the upper respiratory ways, slowing the process of their reparative regeneration and resistance to infections. It is interesting that during the last years in the literature the few reports appeared about peculiarities of the development of otorhinolaryngological organ pathologies in the disturbances of hemocoagulation (Berger et al., 2005; Bush et al., 1996). This induces need in comprehensive study of this problem in order to increase efficacy of diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. The paper elucidates characteristic features of the development of the lesions of the otorhinolaryngological organs in the patients with hemostasis disturbances.

Material and methods

There has been carried out examination of 238 patients with hemostasis damage being under out-patients and in-patient treatment in the hospital of the Scientific Research Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion during the period from August till October, 2006.

Diagnosis was made on the basis of patient’s complaints, medical history of disease, clinical-laboratory, biochemical and hemostasiological blood examinations. Out of them in 15 patients there was diagnosed hemophylia, in 59 - ITP, in 78 - thrombocytopathy and in 86 patients - hemorrhagic vasculitis. Diagnosis of diseases of the otorhinolaryngological organs was established on the basis of the patient’s complaints, medical history of disease,
parameters of endoscopic examination (otoscopy, anterior and posterior rhinoscopy, pharyngoscopy, indirect laryngoscopy).

The functional state of the oral cavity was evaluated with use of study of nasal obstruction, its transport function, saccharine test, olfactory function with use of the kit of odorous substances. The R-graphy of the paranasal sinuses in direct and indirect projections was performed on the basis of indications.

Results and discussion

Out of study patients with hemostasis pathology in 59 (24.8%) there were found different pathological changes in the otorhinolaryngological organs. Thus, chronic tonsillitis was revealed in 23 patients, adenoiditis - in 3 patients, sinusitis in 5 patients, pharyngitis in 3, rhinitis in 3, otitis media in 4 and in 25 patients there were noted hemorrhages of the different severity. In the patients with severe and prolonged clinical course of the main pathology there was, mainly, identified association of two or more diseases of the otorhinolaryngological organs.

However, the specific nature of organs was depended on the basis disease. In 4 children with hemophilia there was found chronic suppurative mesotympanitis and chronic pharyngitis. In more than a half of patients (53.3%) with idiopathic thrombocytary purpura there were revealed nasal hemorrhages and their incidence rate was higher in children contingent. The chronic tonsillitis was found in 33.3% of cases that was more often noted in the adults. It is known that development of hemorrhages is predominantly determined by qualitative and quantitative insufficiency of thrombocytopoiesis. The severity of hemorrhagic complications correlated with thrombocytopenia severity degree.

In the patients with thrombocytopathies in 80% of cases, there were noted nasal hemorrhages of different intensity which associated with chronic suppurative-inflammatory diseases of otorhinolaryngological organs: chronic tonsillitis was revealed in all patients. Of them the simple form was determined in 48% of patients, the 1st degree of toxicoallergic form in 37%, and the second degree of toxicoallergic form of disease in 15%. Forty nine percents of cases associated with sinusitis, otitis, simple and atrophic rhinitis. Among the studied patients out of all form of chronic sinusitis there were found suppurative, suppurative-atrophic, allergic and suppurative-polypous variants of the clinical process of disease. The clinical picture of chronic sinusitis varied in clinical form and stage of disease. The quantity of discharge is evaluated by passing rate of the sinus outlet as well as quantity of involved paranasal sinuses into the pathological process.

Clinical picture of the suppurative otitis media was characterized by otorrhea and hear reduction, perforation of the membrane of the tympanum of various sizes and configurations. During the process of treatment the diseases were resistant to therapy with antibiotics. Analysis of the prevalence of diseases of the otorhinolaryngological organs in patients with coagulopathies showed need in more deep and comprehensive investigations of the mechanisms of their development, and improvement of saving methods of treatment.

Conclusion

In the patients with coagulopathies the frequency rate of the pathology of otorhinolaryngological organs accounted for 24.8%, the nosological forms and their manifestations depended on the form and severity of the basic pathology. In the patients with coagulopathies such diseases of the otorhinolaryngological organs as nasal hemorrhages (80%) and chronic tonsillitis (45.8%) were found more frequently.

References
