

Objective Assessment of Upper Airway Diseases

Nasal Examination for upper airway diseases

Tokyo Women's Medical University
MANABU NONAKA MD, PhD

Devices for nasal examination

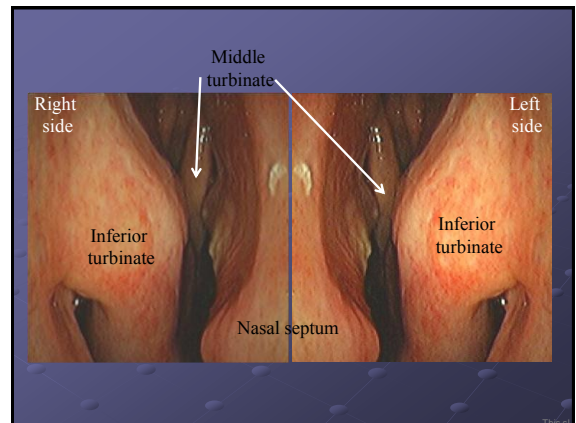
✓ Nasal speculum



✓ Video naso-pharyngo-laryngoscope



Video



Video

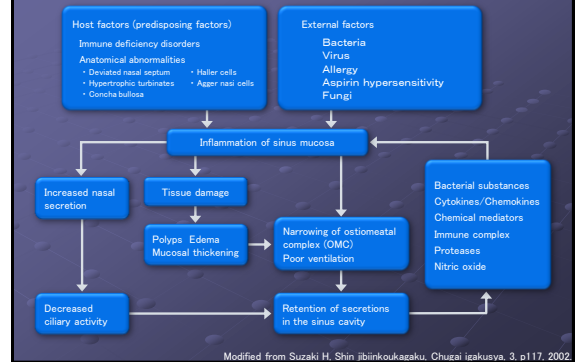


Upper airway diseases

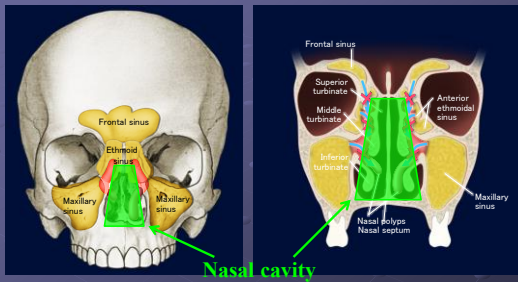
- ✓ Chronic rhinosinusitis
- ✓ Allergic rhinitis
- ✓ Deviated nasal septum
- ✓ Antrochoanal polyps

In the nose

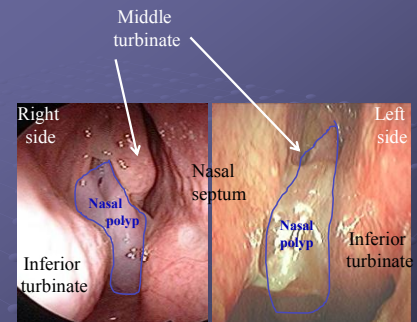
Etiology and pathophysiology of chronic rhinosinusitis



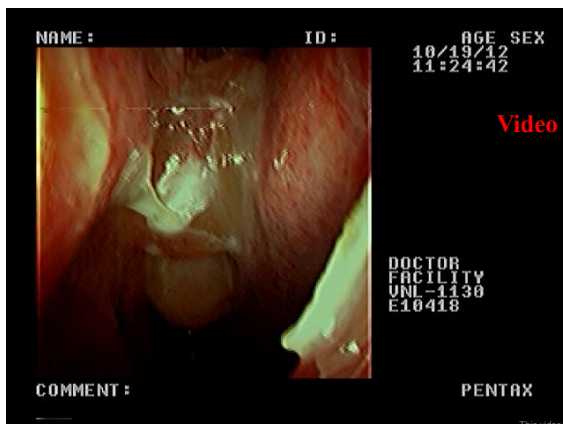
Pathophysiology of chronic rhinosinusitis



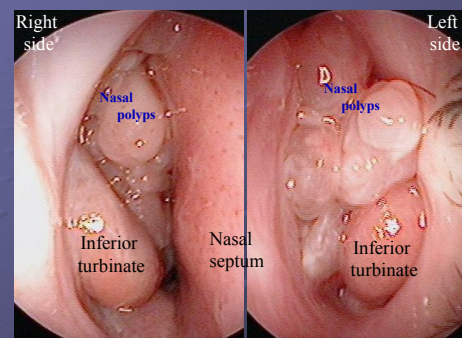
Nasal cavity



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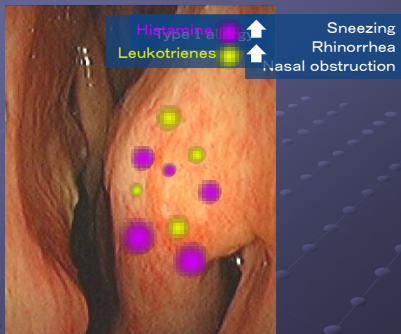


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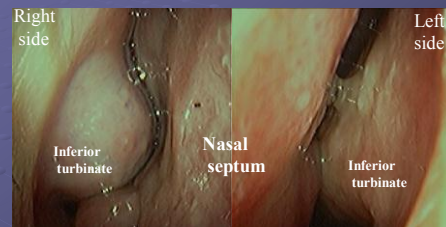


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Allergic rhinitis



Allergic rhinitis



NAME :

ID :

AGE SEX
10/15/12
10:26:38

Video



COMMENT :

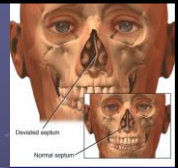
DOCTOR
FACILITY
UNL-1130
E10418

PENTAX

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Deviated nasal septum

The nasal septum is the wall dividing the nasal cavity in half. Estimates are that 80 percent of all nasal septa are off-center, a condition that is generally not noticed. A "deviated septum" occurs when the septum is severely shifted away from the midline.

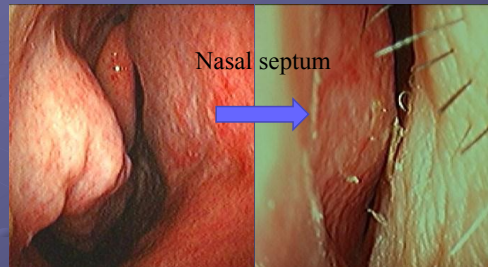


A deviated septum may cause one or more of the following:

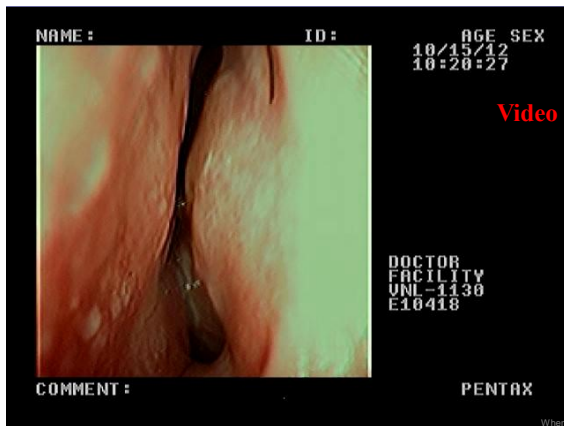
- Blockage of one or both nostrils
- Nasal congestion, sometimes one-sided
- Frequent nosebleeds
- Frequent sinus infections
- At times, facial pain, headache, postnasal drip

After discussing a patient's symptoms, the primary care physician or specialist will inquire if he or she has ever incurred severe trauma to the nose or had previous nasal surgery.

Nasal septum



After 10



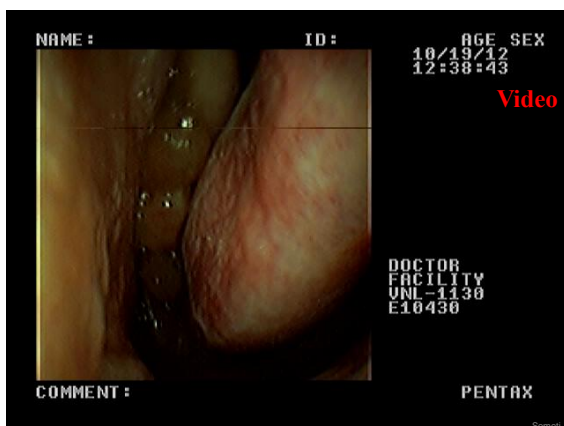
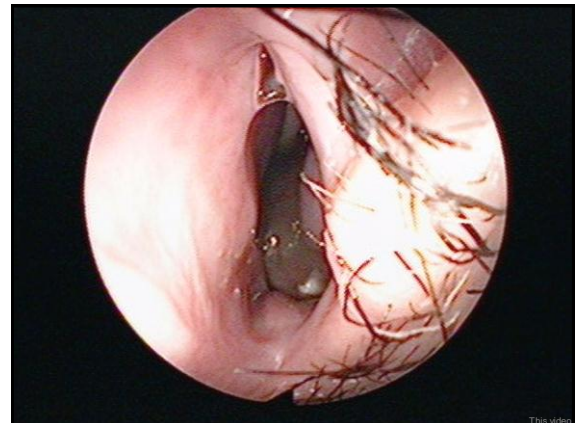
Antrochoanal polyps

Antrochoanal polyps are solitary polyps that arise in the maxillary sinus. But they pass through and enlarge the sinus ostium, and then prolapse posteriorly into the nasopharynx through the posterior choanae.

Antrochoanal polyps represent only approximately 3-6% of sinonasal polyps. The exact etiology is not known, but it is thought that infection may be a common causative factor.

Unlike other sinonasal polyps, antrochoanal polyps are usually found in non-atopic patients. They are most commonly seen in young adults and in the 3rd to 5th decades of life. They are slightly more common in males than in females.

The clinical presentation usually involves an obstructed nasal passage and/or sinus symptoms. Occasionally, larger masses may prolapse so far posteriorly that they are visible through the mouth as they hang down in the nasopharynx.



✓ The nasal speculum and video nasopharyngo-laryngoscope are very useful devices for detecting and identifying nasal diseases.

✓ By using them, we can estimate paranasal diseases to some extent and possibly the presence of airway diseases like asthma.