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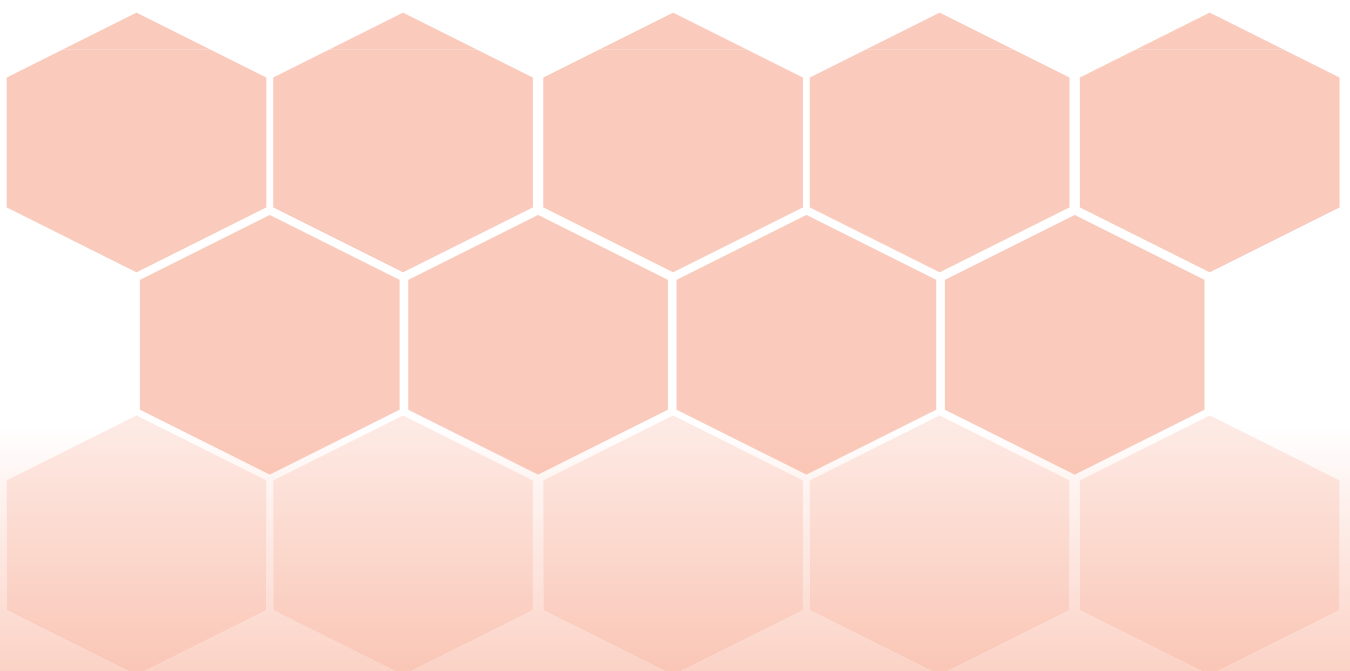
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# **Rhinology and Otology**

October 18-19, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## **Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 1)**



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# RHINOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY

October 18-19, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Recurrent meningitis: An unusual cause

**Hitendra Prakash Singh**

King George's Medical University, India

Bacterial meningitis remains an existence debilitating disease even in the present anti-toxin time; thus, any abnormality which predisposes a patient to a recurrence of this serious disease must be identified and corrected. There have been numerous reports of meningitis due to congenital malformation of the inner ear. Recurrent bouts of meningitis are regular and acknowledgment of the internal ear as the source oftentimes comes simply after a few scenes have happened. Congenitally malformed inner ears may be a source of CSF otorhinorrhea. Two abnormal pathways must be present for any CSF leak to occur; one between the subarachnoid space and the inner ear and second between the inner ear and middle ear. The primary clinical importance of CSF leakage is the risk of meningitis. The presentation of such patients occurs in early stages of life. Authors hereby intend to present an unusual case of recurrent meningitis with common cavity malformation and fistula at stapes footplate, who presented to us at middle age. The patient was operated upon and became symptom free after the treatment.

### Biography

Hitendra Prakash Singh has completed his Master of Surgery degree in ENT from Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi, India. He is presently working at King George's Medical University, Lucknow, India as an Associate Professor. He has published more than 25 papers in reputed journals. His areas of interest are otology and head and neck cancer surgery.

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## RHINOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY

October 18-19, 2017 Dubai, UAE

**Effects of *Bifidobacterium breve* feeding strategy and delivery modes on experimental allergic rhinitis mice**

Yang Xu, Ren J, Yang F L, Lv D, Hung S, Zhang J, Lin P, Liu S X, Zhang N and Bachert C  
Sichuan University, China

**Background:** Different delivery modes may affect the susceptibility to allergic diseases. It is still unknown whether early intervention with probiotics would counteract this effect.

**Objectives:** The effect of different delivery modes on immune status and nasal symptoms was investigated on established allergic rhinitis (AR) mouse model. In addition, the immunoregulatory effects and mechanisms of different feeding manners with *Bifidobacterium breve* were examined.

**Methods:** Live lyophilized *B. breve* was orally administered to BALB/c mice born *via* vaginal delivery (VD) or cesarean delivery (CD) for 8 consecutive weeks, after which they were sensitized by ovalbumin (OVA) to establish experimental AR. Nasal symptoms, serum immunoglobulins, cytokines, splenic percentages of CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ regulatory T(Treg) cells and nasal eosinophil infiltration were evaluated.

**Results:** Compared with VD mice, mice delivered *via* CD demonstrated more serious nasal symptoms, higher concentrations of OVA-specific immunoglobulin (Ig) E, more nasal eosinophil and lower percentages of splenic CD4+CD25+Foxp3+Treg cells after establishing experimental AR. These parameters were reversed by administering *B. breves* shortly after birth. However, the effect of *B. breve* did not differ between different delivery modes.

**Conclusion:** CD aggravates the nasal symptoms of AR mice compared to VD. This is the first report that oral administration of *B. breve* shortly after birth can significantly alleviate the symptoms of AR mice born *via* both deliveries, probably *via* activation of the regulatory capacity of CD4+CD25+Foxp3+Treg cells.

**Biography**

Yang Xu is currently pursuing his PhD in West China School of Medicine, Sichuan University, China. He focuses on scientific research about rhinology and otology.

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# RHINOLOGY AND OTOLOGY

October 18-19, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Atrophic rhinitis

**Yassin Pyar Ghulam Hussain**  
Al Ain Hospital, UAE

**A**trophic rhinitis is an uncommon and distinct clinical syndrome of progressive atrophy of the nasal mucosa. It is characterized by paradoxical nasal congestion and thick, troublesome nasal secretions and complicated by bacterial colonization and infection. Enlargement of the nasal cavities may occur in some forms. Most patients also have concomitant sinusitis and thus, the disorder is more accurately called atrophic rhinosinusitis. There are primary and secondary forms of this disorder, which affect different populations and have distinct presentations. This topic will discuss the classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and management of atrophic rhinosinusitis. Other forms of chronic rhinosinusitis are reviewed separately.

## Biography

Yassin Pyar Ghulam Hussain has obtained his education in Otolaryngology and currently working as Specialist Physician in Al Ain Hospital in UAE.

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## Effect of PepsinA on Heat Shock Protein 70 (Hsp70) response in patients with chronic rhinosinusitis

**Wang Jing**

Sichuan University, China

The objectives of this study are to investigate the relation between laryngopharyngeal reflux and chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) and to explore the effect of pepsinA on the level of Hsp70. Nasal tissue specimens, nasal secretions and blood plasma obtained from 23 CRS patients with nasal polyps (CRSwNP), 26 CRS patients without nasal polyps (CRSsNP) and 9 normal controls were studied using Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) to measure pepsin levels in nasal secretions and blood plasma, Western analysis to measure Hsp70 and pepsinA levels in nasal tissue specimens and Quantitative real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction (Q-PCR) to detect the expression of pepsinogenA, HSPA5 and PTGS2 in nasal tissue specimens. The expression of PepsinA in nasal secretions was significantly higher in patients with CRS than in normal controls ( $p < 0.05$ ). Hsp70 expression level was significantly increased in pepsinA-positive turbinate mucosa, compared with controls ( $P < 0.001$ ) and pepsinA-negative turbinate mucosa in CRSwNP and CRSsNP patients ( $P < 0.001$ ). Similarly, the Hsp70 expression level was significantly increased in pepsinA-positive polyp tissues, compared with the controls ( $p = 0.021$ ) and pepsinA-negative polyp tissues in CRSwNP patients ( $p = 0.016$ ). There was no significant Hsp70 expression difference between pepsinA-negative turbinate mucosa or polyp tissues and controls. Furthermore, no association was found between the presence of pepsinA and HSPA5 in nasal tissue specimens. The results suggest that the LPR may play a role in the development of CRS through the reflux of pepsinA. Increased expression of Hsp70 may be associated with the pathogenic mechanism of pepsinA.

### Biography

Wang Jing is currently majoring in Clinical Medicine, working toward her MD from West China Medical School, Sichuan University, China. Her research direction is the relationship between Chronic rhinosinusitis and Laryngopharyngeal reflux. She is also interested in Nasal Physiology. She has published 2 SCI paper and has participated in international conferences.

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# RHINOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY

October 18-19, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## The use of Interventional Radiology Percutaneous Drainage (IRPD) as a minimally invasive technique in management of deep neck abscess

Al Azawi Ahmed, Al Koteesh Jamal, Al Nakshabandi Abdulla and Nibelle Isabelle  
Sheikh Khalifa General Hospital, UAE

For centuries, the diagnosis and treatment of deep neck abscesses have challenged physicians and surgeons. The complexity and the deep location of this region make diagnosis and treatment of infections in this area difficult. These infections remain an important health problem with significant risks of morbidity and mortality. Drainage is the cornerstone of therapy for the treatment of deep neck space abscesses after ensuring a secure airway before initiating any procedure. Between October 2010 and March 2013, 19 patients presented to the emergency department at Al-Ain Hospital with different varieties of deep neck abscesses. All of them underwent imaging test (either CT scan or ultrasound) to confirm the diagnosis and localization of the abscess. The decision for percutaneous drainage was based on a consensus between both ENT surgical and radiology teams. All patients were admitted to the hospital and received IV broad-spectrum antibiotics covering both aerobic and anaerobic bacteria. In an interventional radiology suite, ultrasound guided aspiration and catheter drainage of neck abscess was done under local anesthesia by insertion of a thin (6-8 Fr) trocar-type pigtail drainage catheter in the abscess cavity. The catheter was kept in place with frequent saline irrigation until drainage stopped. In 17 (89.5%) patients, the abscess was successfully drained and completely cured. In 2 (10.5%) cases the collection was still present after IRPD due to deep multiloculated abscess and required surgical drainage in the operative theater under general anesthesia. By minimizing the physical trauma to the patient, IRPD can reduce recovery time as well as shorten hospital stay. IRPD seems to be a fast, safe and highly effective low-cost minimally invasive method for treatment of deep neck abscesses. Neck abscesses that cannot be treated or not resolved with IRPD require surgical drainage in the operating room.

### Biography

Al Azawi Ahmed is a Consultant Otolaryngologist with 20 years' wide experience in the field of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, including 11 years' experience in UAE from which almost 7 years he has worked in SEHA governmental hospitals. Presently, he has been working in Sheikh Khalifa General Hospital as a Consultant Otolaryngologist. He is involved in academic teaching as an Adjunct Assistant Professor as well as in scientific research. He is triple-board certified and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a Fellow of the European Board and the Arab Board in Otolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery.

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October 18-19, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Maxillary cysts: The endoscopic approach

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Endoscopic endonasal technique is very effective for treating many kinds of maxillary cysts including dentigerous and other kinds. The aim is to collect many cases of maxillary cysts in our ENT department and determine which of them can be treated endoscopically or by combined approach. Many Maxillary cysts can be approached endoscopically when there is any attachment with maxillary sinus and can be treated by a combination of open and endoscopic techniques. Endoscopic endonasal surgery could be considered as very promising way for dealing with maxillary cysts.

### Biography

Saied Alhabash has obtained his education in Otolaryngology from Damascus Academic Hospitals under the Ministry of High Education and later joined as an Assistant Professor (Demonstrator) in the ENT Department, Almwasat Hospital and Alassad University Hospital. He has worked as a Supervisor in Neurosurgery Department in Damascus Hospital (Endoscopic Skull Base Surgery) and then as Supervisor in ENT Department in Red Crescent Hospital, Mediclinic Beach Road and Welfare Hospital, Canadian Specialty Hospital in Dubai, Zulekha Hospital, Sharjah Corniche Hospital and Amina Hospital. Presently, he is working in Medcare Hospital Sharjah, Dubai.

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# RHINOLOGY AND OTOLOGY

October 18-19, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Cervical vestibular-evoked myogenic potential (c-VEMP) in the evaluation of schistosomal myeloradiculopathy

**Lilian Felipe**

Fluminense Federal University, Brazil

Schistosomal myeloradiculopathy (SMR) is the most severe and disabling form of schistosomiasis. The diagnosis is based on clinical, laboratory and image data. Vestibular-evoked myogenic potential (VEMP) is a neurophysiologic test that assesses the vestibulospinal pathway through acoustic or galvanic stimuli. The aim of this study was to evaluate cervical spinal abnormalities in patients with SMR. Fifty-two (52) subjects were evaluated, of whom 29 had SMR and 30 did not (normal control). Normal VEMP was observed in all volunteers without SMR. Abnormal VEMP was recorded in 34% of the group with SMR. After treatment, abnormal VEMP was found in 80% of those with persistent neurologic abnormalities. VEMP is a functional test and the alteration may precede image abnormalities. This procedure may be useful for early diagnosis of schistosomal cervical spinal cord involvement.

### Biography

Lilian Felipe has worked as a PhD Researcher in Health Sciences in the field of Audiology and Otoneurology in Brazil and Netherlands. She has experience in the field of audiology and vestibulology. Her research interests are audiology diagnosis and treatment, vestibular system (evaluation and treatment of dizziness), elderly, public/social health. Currently, she is a Coordinator and Chair Professor in Fluminense Federal University at the Speech Therapy and Audiology Department.

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# RHINOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY

October 18-19, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Topical hyaluronic acid in rhinitis medicamentosa: Could our perspective be changed?

**Manuele Casale**

Campus Bio-Medico University, Italy

**Background & Aim:** This study was designed to prospectively evaluate the role of nebulized hyaluronic acid (HA) as a treatment for patients with rhinitis medicamentosa (RM). RM is a pathological condition of the nasal mucosa induced by prolonged, excessive or improper use of topical decongestants.

**Methods:** Twenty-five (25) patients were treated with HA nebulized *via* Spray-sol twice a day (morning and evening) for 10-days (T1). Subsequently, after three days of washout, patients were treated with physiological saline nebulized *via* Spray-sol twice a day (morning and evening) for 10 days (T2).

**Results:** The HA Spray-sol treatment group significantly improved visual analogue scale (VAS) scores, whereas there was no statistically significant difference in the saline Spray-sol treatment group, results confirmed by the anterior active rhinomanometry (AAR) data. An improvement in the Global Rhinitis Score (GRS) was recorded in both groups, but plus in HA Spray-sol treatment group. Both groups showed a significant reduction in mucosal edema and nasal secretions. Patients treated with HA Spray-sol reduced or even eliminated (11/25 patients) the use of topical decongestant within 10 days of treatment with HA.

**Conclusion:** The results of this study suggest nebulized topical 9-mg sodium hyaluronate plays a pivotal role in the management of RM.

### Biography

Manuele Casale has worked in Thomas Starzl Transplantation Institute in Pittsburgh, Humber River Hospital and the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, University Hospital in Sofia and House Ear Institute in Los Angeles. He has attended the 20<sup>th</sup> Advanced Course of Surgical Anatomy and Dissection in Otolaryngology, the Course of Surgical Anatomy, Microsurgery Intranasal Endoscopic Anterior Skull Base at the University of Zurich and Masters in Head and Neck Surgery at the National Cancer Institute Regina Elena in Rome. He carries out research on several topics which include molecular biology, clinical research and innovative design tools in otolaryngology.

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# RHINOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY

October 18-19, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Effective relationship between the plastic of eustachian tube and endonasal surgery

Yuri Tzvetanov Nikololov<sup>1</sup>, M Nikolova<sup>2</sup> and P Chaparov<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Hospital St. Paraskeva Pleven, Bulgaria<sup>2</sup>Medical University-Sofia, Bulgaria

In the last years, the using of a dynamic videoendoscopic analysis of the function of the Eustachian tube (ET) under conditions of changing pressure in the nasopharynx was shown that in 65% of cases of dysfunction of the Eustachian tube (ETD), the reason is in epipharyngeal tubal ostium. The most common factors bringing to narrowing the ostium of ET could be grouped as endonasal (inflammation with purulent reflux to the ostium, deformation and hypertrophy) and nasopharyngeal (hypertrophy of the tubal tonsils, of the torus tubarius and lymphoid tissue). The presence of this endonasal and nasopharyngeal pathology in chronic ETD reasonably raises the question of the effectiveness of the combination of radiofrequency (RF) tuboplastic and RF endonasal surgery, which is the objective of this work. Over a period of seven years; there have been made 210 (120: Males and 90 Females) endoscopic RF tuboplastic surgery combined with RF endoscopic, endonasal surgery to remove the anatomical and chronic inflammatory changes in the nasal cavity. All patients make a dynamic videoendoscopy of the nasal cavity and the epipharynx and a complex of audiometry and tympanometry. The combination between the radiosurgical endonasal interventions and RF tuboplastic surgery gives very good results concerning the aeration of the middle ear, improvement of results audiometry and tympanometry in 85% of patients for follow-up period of 4 years. As a conclusion we can say that the treatment of chronic ETD should be aimed at restoring the structure-functional unity of the ostium of the Eustachian tube, as in our opinion the simultaneous RF endonasal operations combined with RF tuboplastic surgery appear to be a highly effective solution.

### Biography

Yuri Tzvetanov Nikololov has graduated from Medical University of Pleven in 1982. He has specialized in Ear, Nose and Throat and has completed his PhD in 1991. He is a Member of the Bulgarian Society of Otorhinolaryngology, also the European Academy of Otolaryngology since 2001 and American Academy of Otolaryngology, Surgery of the Head and Neck since 2005.

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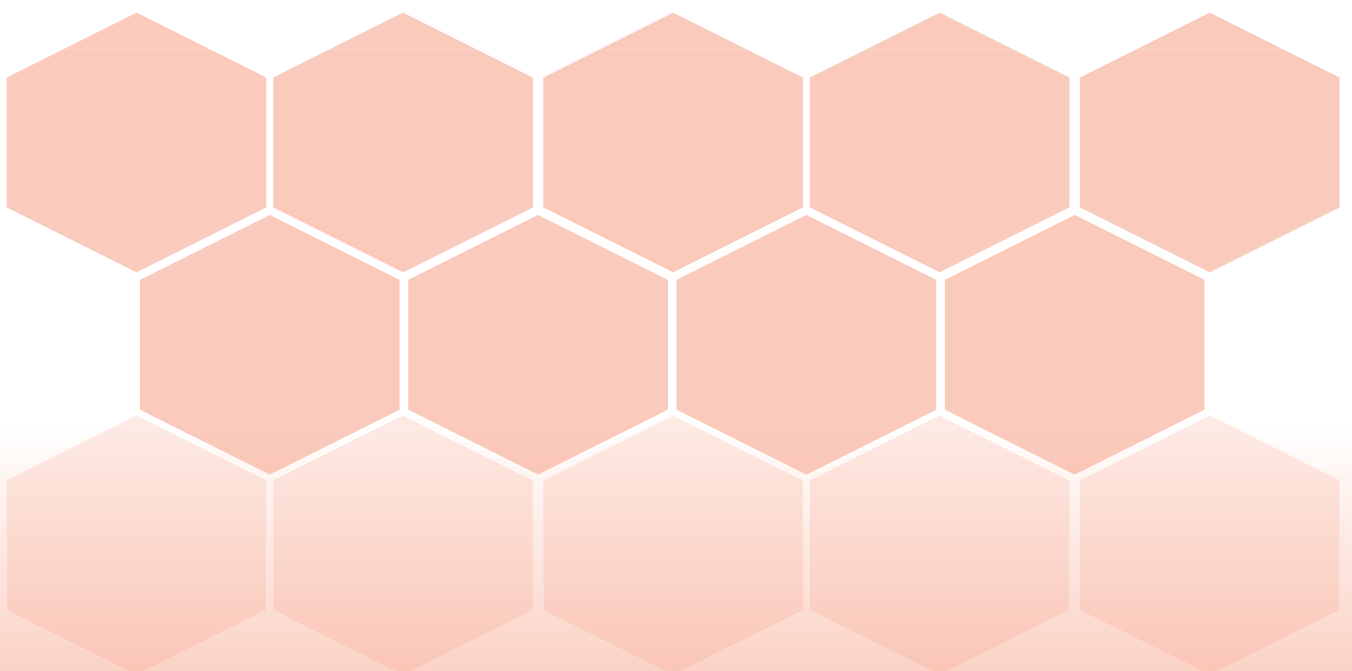
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# **Rhinology and Otology**

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## **Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 2)**



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# RHINOLOGY AND OTOLOGY

October 18-19, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Effect of therapeutic pulsed ultrasound on smell dysfunction in subjects with chronic rhinosinusitis

**Atieh Nazem**

Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Smell dysfunction is one of the main symptoms in chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS). Therapeutic ultrasound (US) is suggested as a novel method for treating the CRS. No study has evaluated the effect of therapeutic US in CRS. The aim of this study was to demonstrate the effects pulsed ultrasound (PUS) in CRS subjects with olfactory dysfunction. Eleven CRS subjects with smell dysfunction (mean age  $47.90 \pm 4.6$  years; male 7; female 4) participated in a pretest-posttest study design with 2 measurements before and after 10 treatment sessions and after one month follow up. Participants received pulsed US (1:9), frequency 1 MHz, intensity/duration 1 W/cm<sup>2</sup>/5 minutes and 0.5 W/cm<sup>2</sup>/4 minutes for the maxillary and frontal sinuses, respectively. Subjects underwent for 10 treatment sessions, three days a week with US given every other day. The outcome measures were the Persian versions of SNOT-20 and University of Pennsylvania Smell Identification Test (UPSIT). The repeated measures ANOVA were used for analysis. The mean changes of UPSIT scores (11/1 to 19/7) and SNOT-20 scores (41/4 to 19/6) were significantly improved after PUS therapy ( $p < 0.001$ ). At one month follow up, the improvements were sustained. The pulsed ultrasound was effective in improving smell dysfunction and symptoms severity in this sample of patients with rhinosinusitis.

### Biography

Atieh Nazem is currently pursuing MSc in Physical Therapy at Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran. She has two published articles to her credit.

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# RHINOLOGY AND OTOLOGY

October 18-19, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Long-term cosmetic and functional outcomes of rhinoplasty: A cross-sectional study of patients' satisfaction

**Ohoud Basim Al-Linjawi**  
King Abdul-Aziz University, KSA

**Objective:** To assess patients' satisfaction about cosmetic and functional outcomes of uncomplicated rhinoplasty and the consequent psychological impact.

**Methodology:** A cross-sectional study carried out among patients aged  $\geq 20$  years, who underwent primary functional and/or cosmetic rhino plastic surgery at Al-Mashfa Hospital, Jeddah before January 2015 (1 year of postoperative follow-up). A total 200 patients were randomly selected from the hospital database and contacted for an anonymous telephone interview using a validated, semi-structured questionnaire investigating 7 postoperative satisfaction parameters. The questionnaire was completed by 3 additional items scoring from 0-100, the overall nose function, appearance and patients' mood before and after rhinoplasty; answers were analyzed as continuous variables

**Results:** We included patients who underwent functional (13.5%), cosmetic (20.5%) or both functional and cosmetic (66.0%) rhinoplasty. Satisfaction parameters showed highest satisfaction score for nose breathing followed by family and friends' satisfaction about nose appearance, while willingness to change appearance through a new surgery had the lowest satisfaction score as 51.0% of the patients answered that they will undergo a new rhinoplasty for that purpose. Female, divorced and unemployed patients had lower scores regarding satisfaction parameters, respectively, while no difference was observed by indication or educational level. Linear regression showed positive correlation of change in mood with both change in nose function and appearance.

**Conclusions:** Patients who underwent primary uncomplicated rhinoplasty have fair satisfaction about functional long-term outcomes but remain relatively dissatisfied esthetically especially female, divorced and unemployed patients. The extent of functional and cosmetic improvements has positive impact on the patient's mood.

### Biography

Ohoud Basim Al-Linjawi is currently an Intern at King Abdul-Aziz University, KSA. He has completed his Bachelor's degree from the College of Medicine, King Abdul-Aziz University, KSA.

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# RHINOLOGY AND OTOLOGY

October 18-19, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Audiovestibular profile of vestibular migraine patients

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Fayoum University, Egypt

Currently a new clinical entity which is vestibular migraine has become a very common disorder. The objective of our study is to describe the auditory-vestibular findings in vestibular migraine; which could play a major role in facilitating diagnosis and creating better awareness of the condition. This study included 50 adults which were divided into 2 groups: The cases group consists of 40 adults, suffering from vestibular migraine and the control group which comprised 10 adult migraineurs. The entire study group was subjected to basic audiological and vestibular assessment. The results showed 77.5% of bilateral within normal peripheral hearing within threshold level and 22.5% revealed hearing loss. Regarding vestibular assessment; all cases and controls were subjected to VEMP, VNG tests and SOT testing. The caloric test gave us the highest percentage of abnormal results 47.5%, followed by VEMP 30%. Positioning test revealed abnormality in 12.5%, positional test gave 5% abnormality and only 1 case showed down beating post head shakes. There appears to be no typical pattern in vestibular testing for establishing a diagnosis of vestibular migraine, which reinforces even further the need for a carefully taken clinical history and audiometric assessment.

### Biography

Reham Rafei El-Shafei has completed her MD in Audiovestibular Medicine from Cairo University and also Postdoctoral studies from Cairo University and Fayoum University, School of Medicine, Egypt. She has been working in Audiovestibular Unit since 15 years; has 15 years of experience in diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of dizzy patients and hearing impaired patients, 3 years of experience in the treatment cochlear implant patients and 7 years teaching experience in Audiovestibular Medicine for undergraduates and postgraduates students.

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