



PROSPECTS OF ASSESSING THE PROBLEM OF CHRONIC RHINOSINUSIS AND THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE NASAL MUCOUS LAYER IN SHARP CONTINENTAL CLIMATE CONDITIONS

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Relevance . Chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) is not only a local pathology, but also a polyetiological disease that negatively affects the quality of life of the whole organism. The sharply continental climate of the arid regions of Uzbekistan, in particular the Bukhara region, is characterized by extreme dryness of the air, high temperature amplitudes, and an abundance of fine dispersed dust particles in the air. Such unfavorable environmental and meteorological factors have a constant aggressive effect on the mucous membrane of the upper respiratory tract, weakening the cleansing (mucociliary) function of the epithelium and disrupting the local immune barrier. The specific influence of climatic factors on the pathogenesis of CRS and the mechanisms of changes in the functioning of the mucous membrane have not been studied in sufficient detail in the existing scientific literature.

The purpose of the study. To formulate a concept for assessing the morphofunctional state of the nasal mucosa and disorders of the mucociliary transport system in patients with chronic rhinosinusitis in a sharply continental climate.

Research methods and materials. As part of the scientific work, a comprehensive examination of patients with chronic rhinosinusitis who applied to the clinical base of the Bukhara State Medical Institute is planned. According to the research design, in addition to standard ENT examination, patients are provided with modern videoendoscopic diagnostics, determination of the



transport function of the nasal mucosa (saccharin test), and examination of cytological and immunological indicators of the mucous membrane. The results obtained will be analyzed in a comparative manner with the data of a control group of healthy individuals and meteorological parameters of the region.

Expected scientific and practical results. Identification of the criteria for disruption of the mucous membrane epithelium under the influence of local climatic factors will allow for early remission of the disease and prevention of complications. Through a systematic assessment of the functional parameters of the nasal cavity, a scientific basis will be created for the inclusion of individual correction methods that protect the mucous membrane microenvironment in the standards of patient treatment.

Conclusion. The study of chronic rhinosinusitis in a sharply continental climate requires diagnostic and therapeutic approaches that take into account regional characteristics. Assessment of the functional state of the mucous membrane is a key factor in predicting the course of the disease and implementing effective rehabilitation measures in practice.