Hubungan Antara lambatan Aliran Udar i Hidung dan Paru pada Penderita Bronkus Alergi
Terapi Stenting dan Coiling pada Pseudoaneurisma Sinus Sfenoid Pasca Trauma
Tuli Sensorineural Bilateral Mendadak pada Penderita Parotitis Akut
Remodeling Mukosa pada Rinosinusitis Cronis
Proses Metastasis pada Keganasan Kepala dan Leher

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The Correlation of Nasal and Pulmonary Flow Resistance in Allergic Rhinitis Patients (Research)

HUBUNGAN ANTARA HAMBATAN ALIRAN UDARA HIDUNG DAN PARU PADA PENDERITA RINITIS ALERGI (Penelitian)

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Abstract

Background: Allergic rhinitis (AR) is nasal abnormality due to inflammation process mediated by Ig E after exposure of certain allergen, the most common complain is nasal obstruction which objectively measured with rhinomanometry. Inflammation in AR affecting bronchus as one continuity of airway passage, which can be measured with spirometry. The correlation between the nasal and pulmonary flow resistance is not fully understood.

Purpose: this research objective was trying to define the correlation of those nasal and pulmonary flow resistance in AR patients.

Method: This research was conducted in outpatient Department of Otorhinolaryngology – Head and Neck Surgery as well as Pulmonary Department of Dr. Soetomo hospital, Surabaya, starting from February to June 2013. Research design was cross sectional with consecutive sampling method, based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, then nasal flow resistance was measured with rhinomanometry while pulmonary flow resistance was measured with spirometry. There were 44 patients obtained with anterior rhinomanometry result categorized the existence of nasal flow resistance when the value is > 0,243 pa/cm³/s and vice versa. Spirometry result categorized the existence of pulmonary flow resistance when the value is FEV1% < 75% of prediction or FEF25-75% < 65% of prediction and vice versa.

Result: The AR patients with nasal flow resistance, 13 patients were found having pulmonary flow resistance as well (56,5 %) while 10 patients have no abnormalities in pulmonary flow resistance (43,5 %), while among AR patients without nasal flow resistance, it was found 3 patients had pulmonary flow resistance (14,3 %) while 18 patients had neither (85,7 %). The chisquare test obtained p value 0,004 showed there is correlation between nasal and pulmonary flow resistance in AR patients (p < 0,05). The counting value of relative risk (RR) is 3,96 so the risk of existence pulmonary flow resistance in patients AR with nasal flow resistance was 3,96 times possibility or 25% AR with nasal flow resistance followed with existence pulmonary flow resistance.

Conclusion: the research found there is correlation between nasal flow resistance and pulmonary flow resistance in AR patients.

Keyword : nasal, flow, resistance, pulmonary, flow, resistance, anterior, ehinomanometry, spirometry,

Daftar Pustaka :