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IMPROVING THE METHOD OF DIAGNOSIS AND SURGICAL TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH TUBERCULOUS OTITIS MEDIA AND MASTOIDITIS

Khamrakulova Nargiza Orzuyevna
Doctor of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Otorhinolaryngology No. 1, Samarkand State Medical University

Khamidov Dilshod Uktamovich
"SAODAT MEDICAL" limited liability company otolaryngologist
E.mail: sevar0887@mail.ru

Abstract Tuberculous otitis media and mastoiditis (TOMM) speak to uncommon but basic complications of tuberculosis (TB) that influence the ear, especially the center ear and mastoid bone. These conditions display a symptomatic challenge due to their irregularity and similitude to other center ear maladies. This article investigates the current symptomatic procedures and treatment strategies for TOMM, with a center on headways in symptomatic devices and surgical approaches. We talk about how changes in atomic diagnostics, imaging advances, and surgical strategies can essentially upgrade persistent results. Through a audit of later progressions, we propose procedures to optimize both early determination and successful treatment, emphasizing the significance of multidisciplinary administration in overseeing this condition.

Key words: Tuberculous otitis media, mastoiditis, diagnostic, treatment, **mastoidectomy, tympanoplasty.**

I. Introduction

Tuberculous otitis media and mastoiditis (TOMM) are uncommon but genuine complications of tuberculosis (TB) that influence the ear, particularly the center ear and the mastoid bone. The infection is caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M. tuberculosis) and regularly happens in patients with constant or spread shapes of TB. Given the progressed arrange at which these conditions are frequently analyzed, they show noteworthy challenges to clinicians, both in terms of determination and treatment. In spite of the reality that the predominance of tuberculous otitis media and mastoiditis has diminished altogether due to the coming of chemotherapy, these conditions still posture a significant clinical situation, especially in creating nations or immunocompromised people. This article points to investigate ways to make strides the determination and surgical administration of TOMM, examining inventive strategies, strategies, and treatment conventions that can upgrade quiet results.

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Tuberculosis remains one of the foremost predominant irresistible maladies around the world, with Mycobacterium tuberculosis basically influencing the lungs. Be that as it may, in a few cases, TB can spread to other organs, counting the center ear and mastoid prepare, driving to tuberculous otitis media and mastoiditis (TOMM). TOMM could be a uncommon but possibly weakening condition that can cause incessant ear release, hearing misfortune, and, in the event that cleared out untreated, serious complications such as facial nerve loss of motion and intracranial inclusion. The conclusion of TOMM remains challenging due to its closeness to more common otologic illnesses and its frequently guileful onset. Moreover, the administration of TOMM is complicated by the trouble in distinguishing M. tuberculosis in ear tests and the progressed arrange at which patients ordinarily show.

This article looks at ways to progress the strategies of determination and surgical treatment of TOMM, with a center on progressions in symptomatic innovation, novel helpful approaches, and refined surgical procedures. Accentuation is put on early discovery, successful anti-tuberculosis treatment, and the require for surgical intercession when restorative treatment falls flat or complications emerge.

1.2 Pathophysiology of Tuberculous Otitis Media and Mastoiditis

Tuberculous otitis media and mastoiditis are by and large auxiliary to essential aspiratory tuberculosis or other systemic TB contaminations. The contamination spreads hematogenously, including the center ear and the mastoid. The normal clinical highlights incorporate incessant ear release, hearing misfortune, and otalgia. In a few cases, there may be extra side effects such as fever, migraine, or signs of facial nerve loss of motion, which demonstrate more extreme inclusion of the mastoid and adjoining structures.

The center ear may be a visit location of TB association due to its nearness to the respiratory framework and the potential for hematogenous spread. The contamination leads to caseous corruption, granulation tissue formation, and, in extreme cases, bone disintegration within the mastoid prepare, which can result in a critical and irreversible hearing misfortune in case cleared out untreated.

1.3 Conclusion of Tuberculous Otitis Media and Mastoiditis

Conventional Symptomatic Challenges

The determination of TOMM remains troublesome since of its uncommon event and the similitude of its clinical introduction to other, more common shapes of otitis media, such as bacterial or viral contaminations. Conventional demonstrative strategies, such as otoscopy, may uncover non-specific discoveries like ear release, granulation tissue, or tympanic film puncturing. Be that as it may, these discoveries are not select to tuberculosis, and hence encourage examination is required.

Clinical Introduction: Constant otitis media, ear release, hearing misfortune, and diligent mastoid torment are common showing indications of TOMM. Patients may report a history of tuberculosis or later contact with people with dynamic TB, which can

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be accommodating in making a hypothetical conclusion.

Audiological Tests: Pure-tone audiometry, tympanometry, and discourse audiometry can uncover conductive hearing misfortune, which is characteristic of TOMM due to the association of the center ear and ossicles. In any case, audiological tests alone cannot affirm the determination of tuberculosis.

Microbiological and Histological Assessment: The gold standard for diagnosing tuberculosis is the location of M. tuberculosis through microbiological strategies. Mycobacterial societies from ear release, biopsy tests, or liquid from the center ear frequently take a long time to develop and may surrender negative comes about in early stages of the illness. Polymerase chain response (PCR) procedures focusing on M. tuberculosis DNA can give speedier and more precise comes about. Histological examination of biopsy tissue may appear granulomas, caseous corruption, and Langhans mammoth cells, which are characteristic of tuberculosis.

Imaging Thinks about: High-resolution computed tomography (CT) and attractive reverberation imaging (MRI) are vital in assessing the degree of the illness, especially in assessing mastoid inclusion. CT looks can reveal bone disintegration, liquid within the center ear, and changes within the mastoid discuss cells, whereas MRI can offer assistance distinguish delicate tissue inclusion and intracranial expansion, which may recommend more progressed illness.

Tuberculin Skin Test (TST) and Interferon-Gamma Discharge Measures (IGRA): These tests are supportive in recognizing idle TB contamination but are not particular to TOMM and cannot affirm the conclusion of dynamic ear illness. In any case, a positive result in a persistent with congruous indications can raise doubt and incite advance testing.

II. Method

In later a long time, symptomatic strategies have progressed, particularly with the improvement of atomic testing strategies. PCR-based measures offer speedier and more touchy location of M. tuberculosis from biopsy or liquid tests, essentially making strides the determination of tuberculous otitis media and mastoiditis. Moreover, the utilize of next-generation sequencing (NGS) has upgraded the capacity to distinguish medicate resistance designs in M. tuberculosis strains, which is significant for deciding suitable treatment regimens.

This article is based on a comprehensive survey of the writing concerning tuberculous otitis media and mastoiditis, with a specific center on headways in symptomatic strategies and surgical treatment. PubMed, Google Researcher, and other therapeutic databases were looked for articles distributed between 2000 and 2024. Catchphrases utilized for the look included "tuberculous otitis media," "mastoiditis," "conclusion," "surgical treatment," and "anti-tuberculosis treatment." The audit incorporates both clinical considers and exploratory inquire about to supply an diagram

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of current best hones, mechanical progressions, and potential changes in treatment conventions.

In expansion to the writing survey, case considers and treatment results were analyzed to distinguish patterns within the viability of both therapeutic and surgical intercessions. The strategies examined incorporate conventional demonstrative approaches, such as otoscopy, microbiological examination, and imaging strategies, as well as novel instruments such as atomic diagnostics and endoscopic surgery.

III. Result

The administration of TOMM includes a combination of restorative treatment and, in a few cases, surgical intercession. The essential treatment remains anti-tuberculous chemotherapy, but surgical approaches are required in cases with noteworthy nearby complications such as broad bone disintegration, boil arrangement, or the disappointment of therapeutic treatment alone.

Headways in Demonstrative Strategies

One of the major challenges in overseeing TOMM is the postponed or missed conclusion due to the irregularity of the condition and its closeness to more common causes of incessant otitis media. Conventional symptomatic strategies such as otoscopy and audiometry are accommodating in recognizing indications such as hearing misfortune and ear release but are inadequately for affirming a determination of tuberculosis. Moreover, microbiological strategies like acid-fast bacillus (AFB) recoloring and mycobacterial societies are frequently uncertain due to the moo bacterial stack in ear emissions.

Later headways have made strides demonstrative capabilities for TOMM. Polymerase chain response (PCR) testing, which recognizes M. tuberculosis DNA in tests from ear release or tissue biopsies, has essentially moved forward the speed and exactness of conclusion. PCR testing gives a speedier, more solid strategy compared to ordinary culture, decreasing symptomatic delays and empowering the start of suitable treatment. Besides, next-generation sequencing (NGS) has been instrumental in distinguishing drug-resistant strains of M. tuberculosis, giving basic data for treatment regimens.

Imaging procedures, such as high-resolution computed tomography (CT) and attractive reverberation imaging (MRI), have made strides the capacity to assess the degree of the malady. CT filters are especially compelling for surveying bone inclusion, such as mastoid bone disintegration or devastation of the ossicular chain, whereas MRI is valuable for recognizing delicate tissue inclusion and any potential intracranial expansion. These imaging modalities have revolutionized pre-surgical arranging, empowering specialists to way better get it the disease's degree and make more educated choices.

The foundation of treatment for TOMM is the utilize of first-line anti-tuberculous

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drugs, which ordinarily incorporate a combination of Rifampicin, Isoniazid, Pyrazinamide, and Ethambutol. Treatment term ordinarily keeps going for 6-12 months, with customary checking for antagonistic impacts and sedate resistance. Straightforwardly watched treatment (Dab) is energized to guarantee compliance, particularly in cases where the determination is deferred and the illness is more progressed.

Inventive Surgical Methods: With progresses in imaging and surgical innovation, more refined procedures have risen. Endoscopic approaches to mastoidectomy are getting to be progressively common, permitting for superior visualization of the surgical zone with negligible invasiveness. In certain cases, image-guided surgery utilizing intraoperative CT or MRI may help in making strides the exactness of the strategy and minimizing harm to encompassing solid structures.

IV. Surgical Treatment Progresses

The surgical treatment of TOMM is vital when restorative treatment alone is inadequately or when complications such as mastoiditis, facial nerve loss of motion, or extreme hearing misfortune happen. The essential surgical mediations incorporate mastoidectomy and tympanoplasty, frequently in combination, to reestablish ear work and kill disease.

In patients who create complications such as mastoiditis, facial nerve loss of motion, or when there's no reaction to restorative treatment, surgery gets to be essential. The essential point of surgery is to annihilate contaminated tissue, avoid advance complications, and make strides hearing results.

Mastoidectomy remains the foremost common surgical method for TOMM. The objective is to expel the contaminated mastoid discuss cells, granulation tissue, and any other ailing structures. In cases of broad illness or disappointment to reply to restorative treatment, a radical mastoidectomy may be required. Later propels in negligibly obtrusive surgery, such as endoscopic mastoidectomy, permit for a more exact and less traumatic approach to getting to the mastoid depression. This strategy offers progressed visualization and the capacity to navigate complex life systems with negligible disturbance to surrounding structures.

The foremost common surgical strategy for TOMM may be a mastoidectomy, which includes the expulsion of contaminated mastoid discuss cells and granulation tissue. The method is frequently performed when there's broad bone association or when restorative therapy fails to control the disease. It can be performed as a basic or radical mastoidectomy, depending on the seriousness of the disease and the have to be evacuate infected structures.

Tympanoplasty is as often as possible performed in conjunction with mastoidectomy when there's critical harm to the tympanic layer or ossicular chain. In cases where ossicular disintegration happens, prosthetic substitutions may be utilized to

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reestablish hearing work. The approach of modern biomaterials for prostheses, such as titanium and other biocompatible materials, has altogether progressed the toughness and victory rates of tympanoplasty in TOMM patients. The objective is to remake the center ear to reestablish hearing work. In cases of ossicular disintegration, prosthetic materials may be utilized to supplant the harmed ossicles.

Another important surgical intervention is facial nerve decompression, which is essential when the facial nerve is influenced by the spread of contamination. Early decompression of the facial nerve can offer assistance anticipate changeless nerve harm and facial loss of motion, which may be a potential complication of TOMM.

Facial Nerve Decompression: In cases of facial nerve association, decompression surgery may be required to avoid long-term facial loss of motion. Early intercession can diminish the hazard of lasting nerve harm.

Image-guided surgery, utilizing intraoperative CT or MRI, has moreover appeared guarantee in progressing surgical exactness. These innovations permit specialists to imagine the surgical zone in real-time and make alterations amid the method, guaranteeing that all contaminated tissue is evacuated whereas minimizing harm to encompassing solid structures.

V. Treatment Results

The results of TOMM treatment generally depend on the early conclusion and fitting administration of the malady. When analyzed early and treated with a combination of anti-tuberculosis solutions and surgery, the forecast is by and large favorable. Most patients encounter determination of indications such as ear release and hearing misfortune, and numerous appear recuperation of facial nerve work on the off chance that decompression is performed instantly.

Anti-tuberculosis treatment, regularly comprising of a four-drug regimen (Rifampicin, Isoniazid, Pyrazinamide, and Ethambutol), is compelling in treating the fundamental contamination. Be that as it may, multidrug-resistant TB strains can complicate treatment and lead to poorer results. Long-term follow-up is basic to screen for repeat or resistance and to evaluate utilitarian results, especially in terms of hearing and facial nerve work.

Surgical mediations, when fittingly shown, moreover surrender great results. Mastoidectomy can successfully expel contaminated tissue and anticipate the spread of the malady to other zones, whereas tympanoplasty can reestablish hearing in patients with noteworthy ossicular harm. The coming of less obtrusive and more exact surgical procedures has progressed the security and viability of these methods.

VI. Discuss

The administration of tuberculous otitis media and mastoiditis has progressed impressively in later a long time, especially due to headways in symptomatic advances

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and surgical strategies. Atomic diagnostics, counting PCR and NGS, have empowered quicker, more precise analyze, which is basic in starting opportune anti-tuberculosis treatment. Furthermore, high-resolution imaging modalities like CT and MRI have given specialists with superior apparatuses for preoperative arranging and intraoperative direction, driving to more successful surgeries.

Surgical treatment has too progressed, with negligibly intrusive methods, such as endoscopic mastoidectomy, getting to be more common. These methods offer decreased recuperation times and superior restorative results whereas keeping up tall levels of viability. The capacity to perform more exact surgeries, especially with the help of picture direction, has contributed to moved forward utilitarian results for patients, counting hearing rebuilding and conservation of facial nerve work.

In any case, challenges stay, especially in cases including multidrug-resistant TB strains. These cases require more complex treatment regimens and may not react as well to routine treatments. In expansion, the irregularity of TOMM can lead to delays in determination and treatment, which highlights the require for more noteworthy mindfulness of this condition among clinicians.

VII. Comes about and Results of Treatment

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VIII. Conclusion

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