

thyroidectomy without laryngeal mobility impairment, and 36 healthy voices. Results of subjective and objective voice analysis and their correlation were compared. Subjective voice evaluation was undertaken according to the Yanagihara Chart by three independent experts. Acoustic voice analysis was undertaken by using the Vospector module of “lingWAVES”, Version 2.5 (WEVOSYS, Germany). Statistical data analysis was conducted.

Results. Results of correlation analysis in group of patients with postoperative laryngeal paresis differ significantly from results in group of patients with postoperative secondary dysphonia:

- shimmer parameter is at first place, it has very high correlation with subjective evaluation;
- maximum phonation time (MPT) parameter didn't show high correlation for patients with paresis as in group of patients with secondary dysphonia, although its value is still high and statistically significant;
- noise parameters (Noise, GNE), their significance and connection with subjective evaluation are much higher than in group of patients with secondary dysphonia;
- connection is completely absent between parameters of Fundamental frequency and subjective evaluation of voice, though such connection was in group of patients with secondary dysphonia;
- most significant indicators of voice acoustic analysis which can serve as evaluating criteria for impaired voice function for patients with postoperative laryngeal paresis, have been determined: MPT, GNE, Noise, Irregularity, Overall Severity of dysphonia.

Conclusion. Evaluating criteria for impaired voice function allow valuing objectively severity of dysphonia, as well as dynamics of voice function restoration for these patients.

UNFAVORABLE FACTORS FOR BALLOON DILATATION OF THE AUDITORY TUBE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC EXUDATIVE OTITIS MEDIA

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Introduction. Obstructive auditory tube dysfunction is one of the causes of chronic exudative otitis media. Today, balloon dilation of the auditory tube is the main method of treatment for this disease, but it is not always effective.

Research objectives. To study a group of patients with a negative result of balloon dilatation of the auditory tube who have chronic exudative otitis media and to identify unfavorable factors affecting the outcome of balloon dilatation.

Materials and methods. The study included 37 patients, mean age of 42.7 ± 2.01 (M $\pm$ m), 12 men (32.4%) and 25 women (67.6%). After conservative therapy all patients had obstructive auditory tube dysfunction without positive dynamics. A comparative analysis of ETDQ-7 questionnaire data before treatment, the results of pathomorphological examination of the exudate and the mucosa of the medial wall of the tympanic cavity, computed tomography of the auditory tube, and the autonomic status of the patient in the subgroups with a positive (n=29) and negative (n=8) result have been performed; the factors contributing to the unfavorable outcome of treatment have been determined.

Results. The unfavorable factors were revealed:

- the score on the ETDQ – 7 scale more than 4 ($p < 0.05$);
- exacerbation of general chronic somatic pathology (bronchial asthma, reflux disease) and diseases of the upper respiratory tract in the early postoperative period;
- the diameter of the pretympenic part of the auditory tube is less than 5 mm according to computed tomography ($p < 0.05$);
- the presence of mucous exudate with fibroplastic changes in the mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity;
- imbalance of the autonomic status in the patient-vagotonia ($LF/HF < 2$), ($p < 0.05$).

There were no significant differences in age and sex in the subgroups ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion. The factors established in the course of studying will afford to determining the treatment method of obstructive auditory tube dysfunction for a patient with exudative otitis media and to predict the outcome of balloon dilation.

OUTCOMES OF NASAL RECONSTRUCTION USING CARTILAGE ALLOGRAFTS

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Introduction. Rib cartilage is a standard scaffold material for nasal reconstruction (NR). Material can be obtained both from the patient and from a cadaver donor. Analysis of outcomes of NR using allogeneic cartilage is of interest for comparison with alternative materials.

Research objectives. Aim was to analyze the immediate and long-term results of NR using allogeneic cartilage.