# **Tilmelding af Foredrag**

#### **Foredragets titel**

Progression of disease among patients newly diagnosed with chronic rhinosinusitis - a systematic review

#### Forfatter(e)

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#### Afdeling/praksis

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#### Uddannelsesniveau

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#### Introduktion

Chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) is a common disease in both private/local and public/hospitalized health care. In Denmark CRS is estimated to have a prevalence of 9% and the prevalence in Europe is 10.9%. The disease is named chronic rhinosinusitis, but to what extend the word chronic is to be interpreted is uncertain. A systematic review of the literature concerning the progression of chronic rhinosinusitis from the point of initial diagnosis has been performed. With special emphasis on markers of disease prognosis

#### Materiale/metode

A litterature review was performed in accordance with the guideline "Preferred Reporting Items for systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis statement (PRISMA)" on both Pubmed, Medline, Embase and Cochrane. Inclusion criteria

- All sub types of CRS in accordance with EPOS2020
- Newly diagnosed with CRS from the point of data availability
- Both prospective and retrospective study designs
- Both cohort and case-control study
- Exclusion criteria
- Concomitant malignancies
- Reviews
- Non-available original papers
- Non-english literature

#### Resultater

Of the 645 records identified 9 were elligible for the review. 5 studies were retrospective database studies, and the remaining 4 studies consisted of 2 pairs of studies based on the same prospective study population.

#### Key findings:

CRS with co-morbid allergic rhinitis increase the risk of developing asthma (HR 1.72 (95% CI 1.10 - 2.67)) Baseline SNOT-22 could not be used to predict indication for surgery (surgery group: 49.4 (29.6 - 69.2), non-surgery group: 49.9 (22.9 - 76.9), p = 0.93)

#### Diskussion

Surprisingly, very few studies concerning the prognosis of CRS from initial diagnosis exists. The few viable studies report limited prognostic data useful for patient counseling. This merits further studies on the development of CRS from the point of initial diagnosis

### Unavngivet

• Ønsker kun præsentation af poster

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