

# **THE EXPERIMENTAL & CLINICAL EFFECTS OF MITOMYCIN C ON THE NASAL MUCOSA**

**Thesis**

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## Introduction

Nasal synachae and adhesions have always been a sequelae of some nasal surgeries.

Surgeons try to overcome such a problem by regular follow up for division

of possible synachae, sometimes by insertion of silicon tubes for about 4

weeks postoperatively, in some cases Co<sub>2</sub> laser was used for division of

long standing adhesions.

Mitotnycin C is an antibiotic with antineoplastic activity which cross-links

with the DNA, (*Radaer et al, 1991*) derived from streptomyces caesptosus,

which has been shown to have an antiproliferative effect on cultured human

fibroblasts when used at concentration of 0.04 mg/ml. It has been widely

used in pterygiutn excision, trabeculectomy, external and endoscopic D.C.R. with favorable results i.e. remarkable decrease in granulation and

stenosis (*Liao et al, 2000*).

Failure of DCR is often due to synachae and scar formation in the nasal

cavity as well as granulation and stenosis at the site of the fistula. (*Pico, 1971*).

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Theoretically Mitoinycin C decreases density and cellularity of the mucosa (Ugrubas et al, 1997), thus prevents the previous drawbacks as well

as the closure of Maxillary sinus antrostomy in Rabbits. (*Ingrams et at, 1998*).