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## Laryngopharyngeal reflux and chronic rhinosinusitis

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Chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) is a highly prevalent disease; it affects approximately 2-16% of the adult population. The prevalence of CRS is higher in patients with comorbid diseases, such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and environmental allergies. The risk factors for chronic rhinosinusitis focus on genetic, comorbid diseases and environmental factors. In recent years, some studies indicated that laryngopharyngeal reflux (LPR) was the potential risk factor for CRS. LPR is a form of extra-esophageal reflux (EER). The diagnosis methods for LPR include Reflux Symptom Index (RSI), Reflux Findings Score (RFS) and Ambulatory 24 hour double pH probe monitoring. The pathogenesis mechanism between LPR and CRS was still controversial. Some researchers had shown that anti-reflux treatment could improve the syndrome of CRS patients. Further studies are needed to explore the relationship between LPR and CRS.

### Biography

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