

Nasal polyposis , although it is a benign disease , is an important medical problem , especially unpleasant subjective perception of disease patient and the frequency of relapses of the disease , the monitoring we In the present work studied . There are many different definitions of the disease , generally recognized consensus of specialists dealing with nasal polyposis is characterized by nasal polyps oedematous mucosa as pouches which may be present to a varying extent from a polyp to diffuse polyposis , and that besides the nasal cavity can also affect paranasal sinuses. The etiology of nasal polyposis is complex , but in general it can be said that Nasal polyps are the final stage of the inflammatory process of different origin . this inflammation process is often not limited to the mucosa of the nasal mucosa and paranasal sinuses - nasal polyposis is often part of other diseases such as cystic fibrosis . (Table 1)

As mentioned above , nasal polyposis is a disease with a relatively high number of relapses and after radical - surgical - treatment. Even after the successful "cure " a combination of nasal polyposis treatments with the expected additive effect fails to prevent relapse in all patients.

In the present work we have tried to describe the basics of epidemiology nasal polyposis (differences in the incidence of this disease in relation to age , gender, describe the different distribution

nasal polyposis according to the classification Stammberger , ...) and especially to monitor the frequency of relapses

disease. The above-mentioned parameters were observed in the 96- patient file with nasal polyposis surgically treated at the ENT Clinic of the University Hospital in Vinohrady and 3.Lékařské Charles University in Prague in 2004 .