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Experience
• Otolaryngologist at the University of Brasilia at Department of ENT–Head and Neck Surgery
• Associate Researcher of Medical Sciences College of the University of Brasilia
• Vice President of the Brazilian Academy of Rhinology (2016–2017)
• Associate Editor of Brazilian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology–Rhinology and Skull Base Surgery
• Editorial board of the International Archives of Otorhinolaryngology
• ENT Residency Coordinator University of Brasilia
• Experience in ENT Surgery, acting on the following topics: chronic sinusitis, nasal polyposis, skull base surgery, immunohistochemistry, rhinitis and asthma.

Education
• Graduated in Medicine: Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho-UNESP Botucatu (1996),
• Residency: ENT doctor UNESP Botucatu (2000)
• Fellowship: Jikei University Medical School in Tokyo-Japan (2001–2002)
• Post Graduation: Ph.D in Otorhinolaryngology, University of São Paulo (2005)

Skills/Focus
• Endoscopic Sinus Surgery
• Endoscopic Skull Base Surgery
• Rhinology

HOBBIES AND INTERESTS:
• Tennis
• Running
• Play Violin
PRECISION MEDICINE IN CHRONIC RHINOSINUSITIS: UPDATES AND PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract: The definition of chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) is based on clinical criteria of nasal obstruction, nasal discharge, facial pain and / or abnormal smell, resulting from inflammation of the nose and paranasal sinuses. It has multifactorial causes: environmental, anatomical and systemic factors, including comorbidities such as asthma, atopy and genetic predisposition. Despite the undeniable advances in basic research and the various pathophysiological mechanisms described, the complex chronic inflammatory process of rhinosinusitis is still not fully understood.

The CRS is divided according to the presence or absence of nasal polyps (NP) in two groups of treatment: CRS with PN and without PN RSC. In both forms, the central aim is to promote control of the chronic inflammatory state. It is noted however, that the concept of “one-size fits all” is not able to solve all the problems encountered in clinical practice.

Translational research is the basis for understanding the clinical events in the laboratory, as well as use the knowledge generated in basic research in clinical practice. The recent concept of Precision Medicine, uses the “-omics” to personalize the diagnosis and treatment – ie. to take advantage of research tools including proteomics, metabolomics, and genomics, smart phones and social media to collect data on patient outcomes and disease progression; and analyzing large data sets to achieve prevention and treatment strategies that take individual variability into account.

Based on the concept of Precission Medicine, we will discuss what is known about “-omics” in the field of Chronic Rhinosinusitis and what are the perspectives for a “personalized” diagnosis, prevention and treatment.