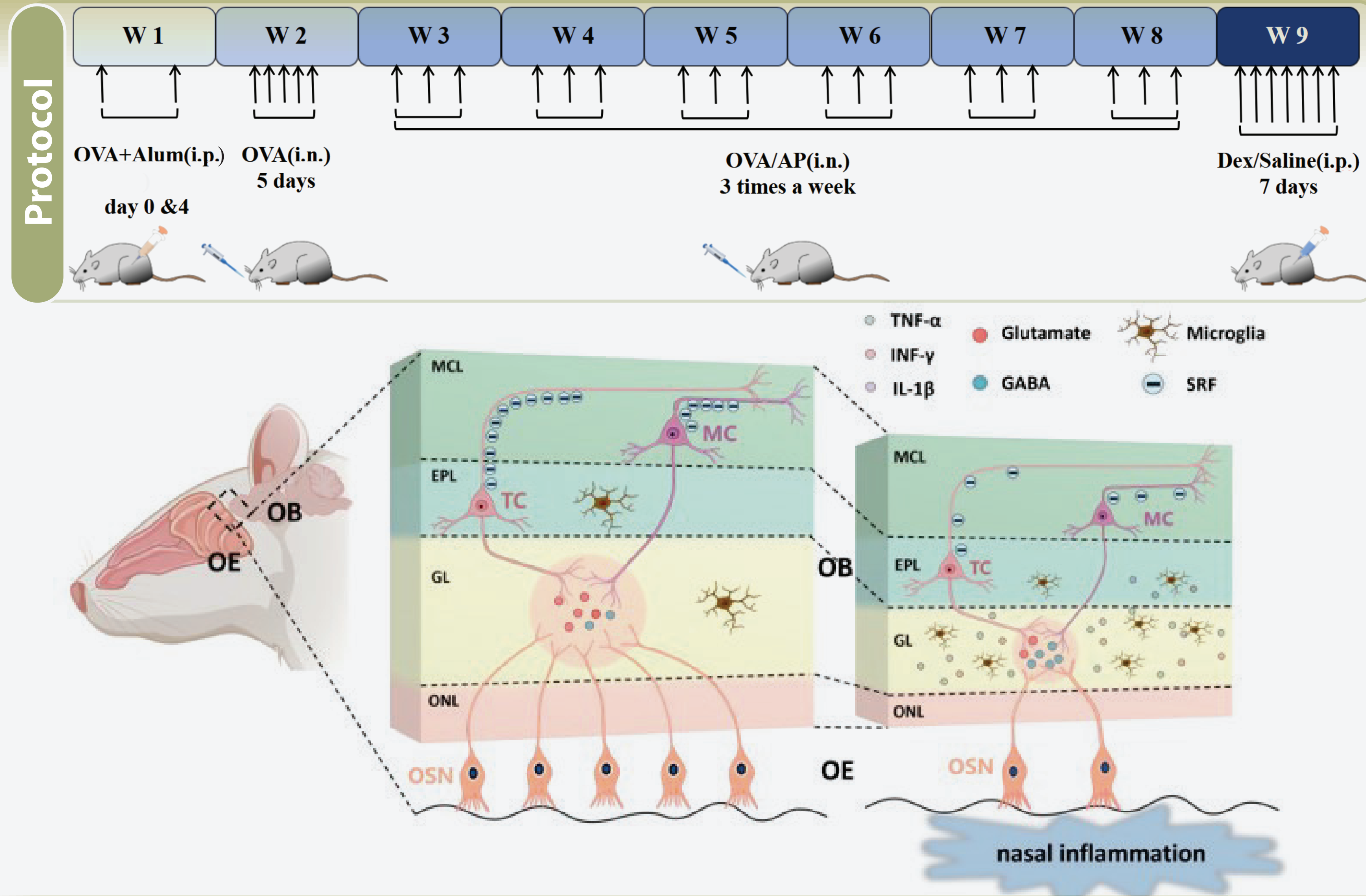
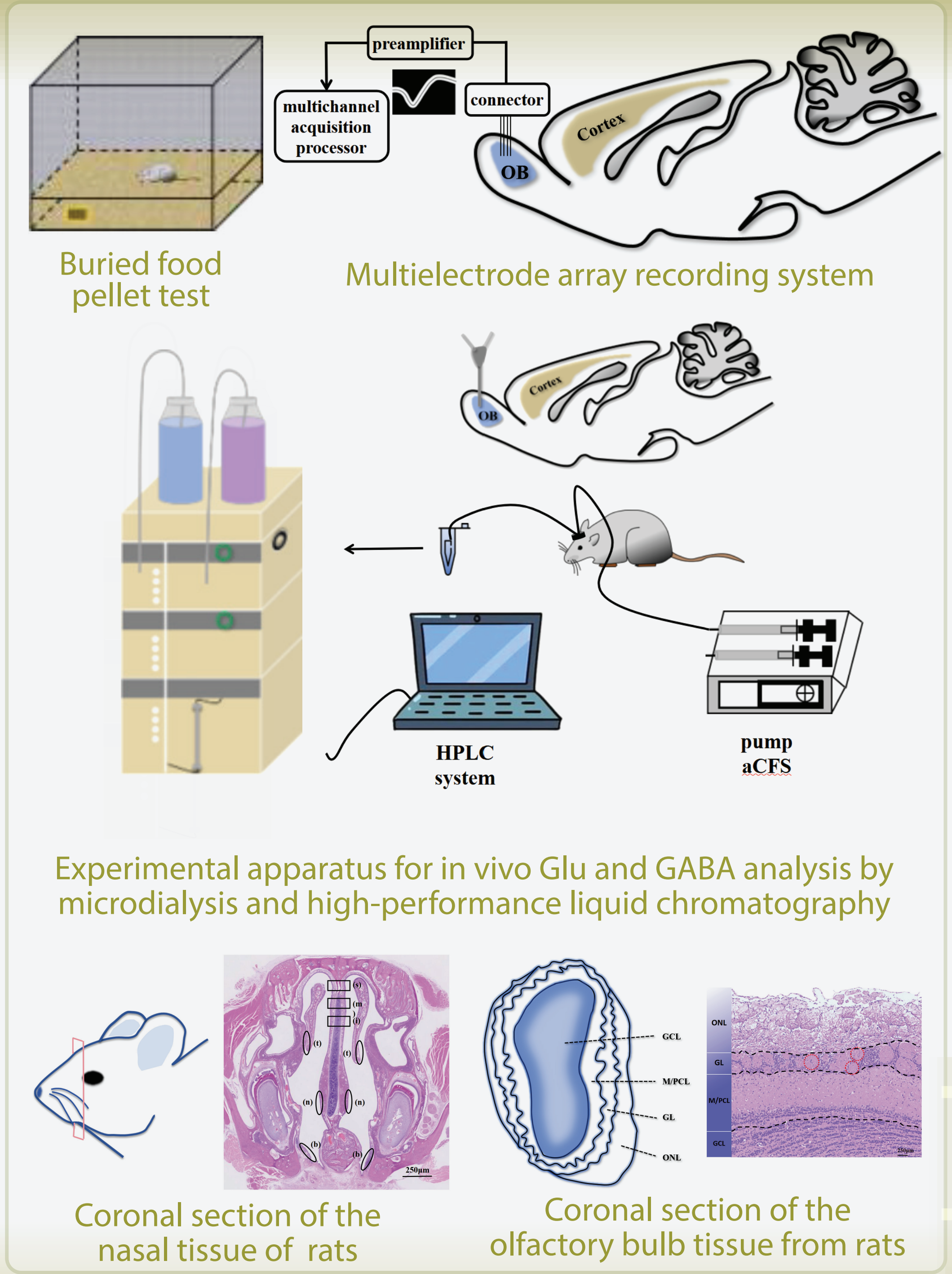


Neuroinflammation and neural activity in the olfactory bulb drives olfactory dysfunction in a rat model of eosinophilic chronic rhinosinusitis



OVA/AP-induced chronic rhinosinusitis in rats led to a reduction in olfactory sensory neurons, an increase in microglia activation, and elevated inflammatory cytokine levels in the olfactory bulb.

Down-regulation of Glu and up-regulation of GABA in the synaptic gaps of the olfactory bulb contributed to a decreased discharge rate of M/Ts.