

Rhinology on the move despite Covid-19!

The October 2020 issue of *Rhinology* is a very interesting edition as it illustrates how world-wide colleagues pave the way for a better future of patients affected by nose and sinus diseases. After the successful launch of EPOS2020 in Spring 2020 ⁽¹⁾, the editorial team of *Rhinology* is proud to present to you the latest and most exciting data in *Rhinology* research. Getting insight into the complexity and relevance of proteomics in CRS, epithelial-mesenchymal contribution to CRS, zinc levels in nasal and systemic compartment of CRS, nasal biomarkers of CRSwNP that predict recurrence of disease after sinus surgery, and the odor identification test for children, called 'U-Sniff', and FID scores (Frequency, Intensity and Duration) scores for epistaxis are all in the 2020 October issue and highly relevant for *Rhinology* practice. These studies build further on the solid grounds of previous *Rhinology* research meeting the unmet needs in the field ⁽²⁻⁵⁾.

Spring 2020 is the era all of us will remember as the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak with smell dysfunction being more appreciated by society than before. Smell impairment has been underestimated as a major burden in CRS and other rhinology patient groups, and finally gets more attention as a significant symptom thanks to SARS-CoV-2 infected individuals who suffer from sudden onset smell loss and realize the burden. Olfactory adaptation and training in patients with olfactory deficits are dealt with by the group of Hummel ⁽⁶⁾ and Klimek et al. ⁽⁷⁾ suggest the inclusion of different kinds of novel digital tools into daily *Rhinology* practice, like artificial intelligence, telemedicine and distant patient monitoring.

The neural aspects of nasal breathing and patency have been neglected by research teams world-wide and finally receive more attention. Interestingly, the pre-operative evaluation of trigeminal sensitivity could be applied for improving patients' selection for septoplasty. Novel endoscopic surgical techniques and approaches allow better removal of skull base lesions, as highlighted in this issue. Authors also reconfirm the efficacy of nasal saline douching for persistent rhinitis as included in the guidelines ⁽⁸⁾, the lack of correlation between PNIF values and OSAS severity, and other important aspects of our daily practice.

The *Rhinology* editorial team hopes you will get inspired by reading the October 2020 issue of *Rhinology*, and get motivated to do better for your patients.



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