

## SOME EXPERIENCES OF MODIFIED LATERAL RHINOTOMY

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In this technique, the incision is made along the lateral border of the nasal pyramid according to the conventional method, but the difference lies in that it is extended to the lateral border of the opposite nostril as shown in Fig. 1. Takahashi's method I, in which the paranasal incision was extended transversely at the bridge of the nose and the method II, in which it was extended above the eyebrow have been used. This has been applied to fifteen clinical cases in the past five years as shown in table 1. The Rhinotomy can be used to the reconstruction of external nose, or to obtain the enough exposure of the nasal and paranasal cavity as a lateral rhinotomy.

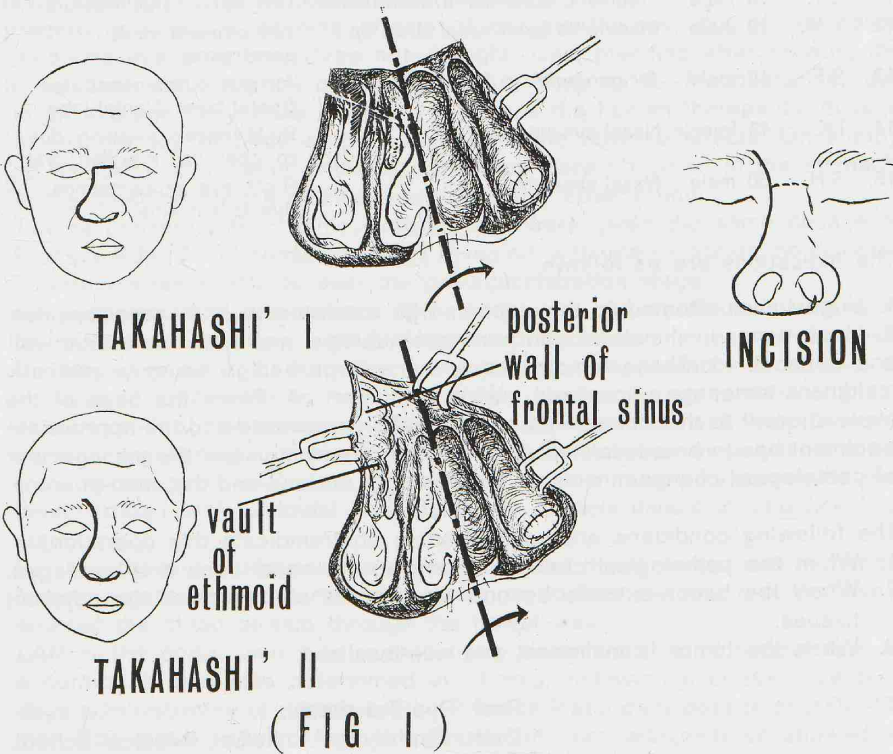


Table 1.

No.	Patient	Age	Sex	Diagnosis	Localization	Method
1.	H.M.	8	male	Ossifying fibroma	Both nasal cavity, ethmoid, right maxillar sinus	I
2.	K.H.	21	male	Ossifying fibroma	Septum, left ethmoid, orbital wall	II
3.	U.A.	26	male	Ossifying fibroma	Right ethmoid, maxillar sinus	I
4.	K.Y.	27	male	Ossifying fibroma	Both ethmoid, frontal sinus	II
5.	I.I.	35	male	Ossifying fibroma	Both nasal cavity, ethmoid, right sphenoid	I
6.	Y.I.	58	female	Papilloma - Carcinoma	Right maxillar sinus, right ethmoid sinus (localized)	I
7.	S.N.	51	female	Papilloma - Carcinoma	Right nasal cavity, ethmoid sphenoid (localized)	I
8.	E.F.	52	male	Meningioma (Exophthalmos)	Right frontal sinus, orbital wall	II
9.	I.M.	65	male	Neurilemmoma (Exophthalmos)	Left nasal cavity ethmoid, sphenoid	II
10.	K.K.	44	male	Adamantinoma (Exophthalmos)	Right nasal cavity, ethmoid, maxillar sinus	I
11.	S.T.	18	male	Traumatic optic nerve disturbance	Left optic canal fracture	I
12.	Y.M.	19	male	Meningitis (post nasal sinus op.)	Left ethmoid vault penetration	II
13.	S.F.	16	male	Air gun bullet in frontal lobe	Air gun bullet penetrates frontal bone, frontal lobe	II
14.	I.K.	42	female	Nasal sinusitis	Right cheek swelling due to post op. maxillar cyst	I
15.	S.H.	50	male	Nasal sinusitis	Right eye exophthalmos due to sinusitis	II

The indications are as follows:

1. Huge tumor situated in the septum with extention to both nasal cavities.
2. Huge tumor in the nasal and paranasal cavities, mainly in the lateral wall and ethmoid.
3. These tumors should be a large benign tumor, a clinically malignant tumor or a localized malignant tumor.
4. When the base of the skull adjacent to the sinuses has to be carefully examined and the appropriate treatment has to be administered.
5. For the observation and the management of pathological changes involving the posterior sinuses and the naso-pharynx.

The following conditions are considered to contraindicate this operation.

1. When the pathological changes extend to the nasal bone and cartilages.
2. When the tumor extends beyond the sinuses and involves the adjacent tissues.
3. When the tumor is malignant and non-localized.

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