

“Role and Outcome of Endoscopic Sinus Surgery for Different Sinonasal Diseases- A Retrospective Study”

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Abstract

Original Research Article

Introduction: The indications for functional endoscopic sinus surgery are recurrent acute sinusitis or chronic sinusitis that does not respond to medical therapy. Functional approach is not applicable to all diseases of the Nose and Sinuses. In addition, horizons of Endoscopic Nasal Surgery have grown far beyond FESS and now include other Nasal, Orbital and anterior skull base procedures such as nasal polyposis, endoscopic dacryocystorhinostomy, CSF leak repair, optic nerve decompression. **Objective:** This study was carried out to observe the role and outcome of endoscopic for different sinonasal diseases. Study was done in department of ENT & Head-Neck Surgery, Border Guard Hospital, and Dhaka, Bangladesh from March 2019 to November 2019. **Methods:** This retrospective study was carried out to observe the role and outcome of endoscopic for different sinonasal diseases. Study was done in department of ENT & Head-Neck Surgery, Border Guard Hospital, and Dhaka, Bangladesh from March 2019 to November 2019. Sample size 60 (Sixty) patients included. **Results:** Sixty patients (60) were included retrospectively for this work. Main presenting symptoms of patients were nasal obstruction (78.33%), nasal discharge (73.33%), headache (51.66%) and recurrent sore throat (50%). In this series, minor complications occurred in 13.3% which includes synechia, haemorrhage, infection and ecchymosis of eye. No major complications like CSF leak, retroorbital haemorrhage, blindness were noted. Only 3 cases (5%) had severe haemorrhage. Most of the patients have got complete symptomatic relief, 5 cases had no improvement. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that functional endoscopic sinus surgery (FESS) has provided a safe and efficient method for dealing with different sinonasal disease and can be performed with high success rate for alleviation of symptoms with negligible morbidity.

Keywords: Functional endoscopic sinus surgery, sinonasal disease, complications.

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INTRODUCTION

Endoscopy was born when D'Esoreux demonstrated an alcohol illuminated urothroscope at the Paris Exhibition in 1853 and won prize. The development of electricity followed, and a distally illuminated, water-cooled cystoscope created interest when developed by Leiter in 1879. Nitze's success in using this instrument stimulated Zaufal to use a modified cystoscope to examine the Eustachian tube orifice pernasally during the 1880s - [1]. Nasal and sinus endoscopy was first performed by Hirschman in 1903 using a modified Nitze cystoscope which he used in the nasal cavity and in the maxillary sinus via a tooth socket [2]. The introduction of nasal endoscope has

revolutionized the planning and treatment of nose and paranasal sinus diseases. In the 1960s Messerklinger began his work with endoscopic diagnosis and surgery of sinuses. In 1985, Stammberger, a protege of Messerklinger, gave the first course on endoscopic diagnosis and treatment in the United States. The term Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery (FESS) was coined by Kennedy in 1985. Kennedy, Stammberger and Zinreich were mainly responsible for the rapid dissemination of endoscopic sinus disease diagnosis and surgery for sinonasal diseases [3]. Hilding and later Messerklinger demonstrated that the mucous blanket covering the epithelium was propelled in an organized pattern from within the sinus through natural ostium and then into the nose and nasopharynx [4]. A study of

Bassiouny *et al.* [5] showed that maxillary sinus mucosa in chronic sinusitis returns normal with the improvement of ventilation and drainage of maxillary sinus following FESS. The indications for functional endoscopic sinus surgery are recurrent acute sinusitis or chronic sinusitis that does not respond to medical therapy. Functional approach is not applicable to all diseases of the Nose and Sinuses. In addition, horizons of Endoscopic Nasal Surgery have grown far beyond FESS and now include other Nasal, Orbital and anterior skull base procedures such as nasal polyposis, endoscopic dacryocystorhinostomy, CSF leak repair, orbital decompression. Functional endoscopic sinus surgery can be performed under local or general anaesthesia. Local anaesthesia with deep sedation is preferable because sensory information remains intact along the periorbital and skull base region. Other beneficial effects of local anaesthesia are minimum bleeding during operation, less duration of hospital stay, less cost etc. Through the work of Kennedy & associates, Stammberger and others, endoscopic techniques of Messerklinger are now used during surgery. A significant component in the success of endoscopic surgery is meticulous cleaning of the surgical cavity [6, 7] Patients are seen frequently post-operatively to clean debris and clots, to avoid synechiae and to monitor healing. Long term post-operative follow-up upto 3 to 6 month is necessary to monitor healing. In experienced hands reported complications of FESS are surprisingly few. The most common complications are orbital ecchymoses, hemorrhage and synechiae. The most catastrophic rare complication of FESS is blindness resulting from damage to optic nerve. Another major complication is CSF leak. Most complications of the endoscopic sinus surgery can be managed and preventable. The interest of endoscopic sinus surgery is gradually increasing day by day. Important innovations in radiology, instrumentation and philosophy have greatly contributed to our ability to diagnose and treat sinus diseases.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

- To assess the nose and paranasal sinus diseases which can be treated by FESS?
- To see the efficiency of FESS as the treatment of nose and paranasal sinus diseases.
- To determine the preoperative and postoperative complications and its management and outcome.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

This study was carried out to observe the role and outcome of endoscopic for different sinonasal diseases. Study was done in department of ENT & Head-Neck Surgery, Border Guard Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh from March 2019 to November 2019.

Type of study: Retrospective study

Sample: 60 (Sixty) patients included.

Duration of study: 6 months.

Place of study: Department of ENT & Head Neck Surgery, Border Guard Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Inclusion Criteria

- Patients did not respond to adequate medical and conservative surgical treatment (Antral washout).
- Clinically and radiologically suggested sinonasal diseases such as chronic/recurrent acute sinusitis, nasal polyposis, rhinosporidiosis, etc.

Exclusion criteria

- Malignant conditions of nose and paranasal sinuses.
- Deep fungal diseases

Data collection method: Hospital records.

RESULTS

This study was sixty patients (60) were included retrospectively for this work. Main presenting symptoms of patients were nasal obstruction (78.33%), nasal discharge (73.33%), headache (51.66%) and recurrent sore throat (50%). In this series, minor complications occurred in 13.3% which includes synechiae, haemorrhage, infection and eccymosis of eye. No major complications like CSF leak, retroorbital haemorrhage, blindness were noted. Only 3 cases (5%) had severe haemorrhage. Most of the patients have got complete symptomatic relief, 5 cases had no improvement [Table 1].

Table-1: Presenting symptoms (n=60)

Complaints	No. of patients	Percentage (%)
Nasal obstruction	47	78.33%
Nasal discharge	44	73.33%
Post nasal drip	31	51.67%
Headache	38	63.33%
Sneezing	19	31.66%
Facial pain	10	16.66%
Smell disturbance	20	33.33%
Recurrent sore throat	30	50.0%
Snoring	10	16.66%
Nasal Bleeding	3	5.0%

Table-2: Findings in X-ray paranasal sinuses OM view (n=60)

Findings	No. of patients	Percentage (%)
Opacity in antrum	50	83.33%
Mucosal thickening	45	75%
Mucosal retention cyst	10	16.67%
Septal deviation	10	16.67%

Main findings of X- ray were opacity in maxillary antrum 50 (83.33%) and mucosal thickenings in 45 (75%) cases [Table 2].

Table-3: Findings of CT scan (n=50)

Findings	No. of patients	Percentage (%)
Mucosal thickening	15	75%
Blocked OMC	14	70%
Isodense shadow	10	50%
Septal deviation	7	35%
Paradoxical middle turbinate	2	10%
Aggar nasi pneumatization	1	5%
Concha bullosa	1	5%

Findings of CT scan revealed mucosal thickening in 15(75%) cases and blocked OMC (Osteomeatal complex) in 14(70%) cases [Table 3].

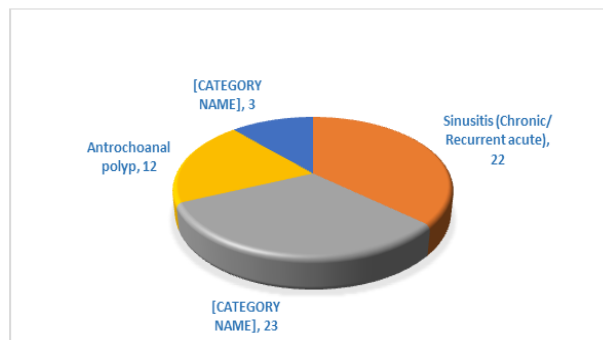


Fig-1: Indications of FESS

Table-4: Complications of FESS (n=60)

Complications	No. of patients	Percentage (%)
Minor Synechiae	4	6.67%
Haemorrhage	2	3.33%
Infection	1	1.67%
Ecchymoses of eye	1	1.67%
Major Severe haemorrhage	3	5.0%
CSF leakage	0	0.0%
Retro-orbital haemorrhage	0	0.0%
Blindness	0	0.0%

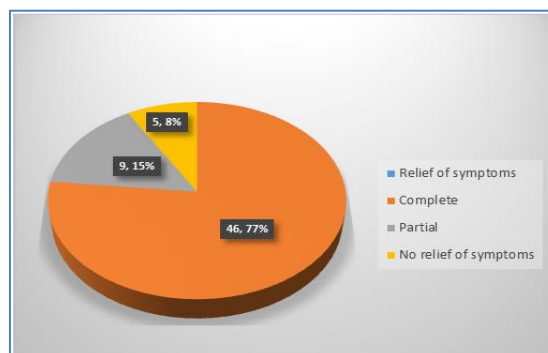


Fig-2: Outcome of FESS (n=60)

Table-5: Post-operative follow-up (n=60)

Follow up	No. of patients	Percentages
1 st wk.	60	100%
2 nd wk	60	100%
3 rd wk	58	96.67%
1 st month	56	93.33%
2 nd month	48	80%
3 rd month	31	51.66%
6 th month	23	38.33%

Table-6: Post-operative follow-up findings (n=60)

Follow up	Hemorrhage	Blood clot	Nasal obstruction	Crust	Synechiae	CSFleak
1 st wk.	2	53	60	60	Nil	Nil
2 nd wk	Nil	22	41	47	4	Nil
3 rd wk	Nil	Nil	23	34	2	Nil
1 st month	Nil	Nil	7	10	1	Nil
2 nd month	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3 rd month	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6 th month	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Table-7: Endoscopic findings during operation (n=60)

Findings	No. of patients	Percentage (%)
Septal deviation	10	16.66%
Polyp	29	48.33%
Marked enlargement of bullae	3	5.0%
Coacha bullosa	5	8.33%
Abnormal uncinat process	7	11.66%
Accessory ostium	5	8.33%
Pradoxical middle turbinate	4	6.66%
Aggar nasi pneumatization	3	5.0%
Inflammatory exudates	20	33.33%

Major indications for FESS were sinusitis (36.67%), ethmoidal polyp (31.66%), antrochoanal polyp (20%) and rhinosporidiosis (11.66%) [Figure1]. In this series minor complications occurred in 8(13.33%) cases which included synechiae (6.67%), haemorrhage (3.33%), infection (1.67%) and eccymoses of eye (1.67%) [Table 4]. Major complications like severe haemorrhage was recorded in 3 cases (5.0%) [Table 7]. No life threatening complications such as CSF leak, retro-orbital haemorrhage, blindness were noted. Complications were similar with other reported series.

DISCUSSION

In the present study majority (48.34%) of patients were in the group of 21-40 years being consistent with the findings of Rahman *et al.* and inconsistent with Venkatachalam [8]. The ages range from 13 to 69 years with mean age of 35.12. The male to female ratio was 2:1, which is similar to some other series [9, 10]. The main presenting symptoms of the patients in the study included nasal obstruction (78.33%), nasal discharge (73.33%), headache (63.33%), post nasal drip (51.66%) and recurrent sore throat (50%). This result is consistent with findings of Rice [11] and Mathew's *et al.* [12] but inconsistent with the result of Gross *et al.* [13]. The findings of plain X-

ray were opacity in antrum (83.33%), mucosal thickening (75%), mucosal retention cyst (16.67%) and septal deviation in (16.67%) cases. This result was inconsistent with the study of Mistry RK [14] where opacity in antrum was found in all cases. In this study, out of 60 patients preoperative CT scan was done in 20 cases where mucosal thickening were seen in 15 patients. This result was different to other studies [9, 15, 16]. Major indications for FESS were sinusitis (36.67%), ethmoidal polyp (31.66%), antrochoanal polyp (20%) and rhinosporidiosis (11.66%). This was almost similar to authors [16, 17]. But this result differs from a study of Levine [18] where ethmoidal polyp (52.40%) and chronic sinusitis (47.6%) topped the series. In this study majority of the patients (70%) were operated under local anaesthesia. The ratio between Local anaesthesia and General anaesthesia was 2.33:1. This result was similar with the results of Rahman MZ [19] where LA: GA was 2.66:1 but dissimilar with results of the studies [18, 20-22]. Alam MN *et al.* performed most of cases under GA where GA: LA was 2.21:1. FESS under LA was much more comfortable because bleeding was less, with no hazards of GA The risks of serious complications like intracranial complications, orbital injury were less because this skull base periorbital region is very sensitive to pain. The patients operated under LA responded immediately

whenever the sensitive structures were touched [23]. In this series minor complications occurred in 8(13.33%) cases which included synechia (6.67%), haemorrhage (3.33%), infection (1.67%) and eccymoses of eye (1.67%). Major complications like severe haemorrhage were recorded in 3 cases (5.0%). No life threatening complications such as CSF leak, retro-orbital haemorrhage, blindness were noted. Complications were similar with other reported series. In Gross *et al.* [22] reported 13.9% complications in their series. Stankiewicz [24] reported a 29% complication rate in 90 patients operated upon, with 7 major and 19 minor complications. Schaefer reported 14% minor and 0% major complications. Stammberger reported two cases of cerebrospinal fluid leak and no other major complications in 4000 cases. Wigand and Hoseman reported ten cases of cerebrospinal fluid leak, two cases of intracranial infection and one death over more than 1000 cases. Complete relief of symptoms was observed in 46 (76.67%) patients and partial relief of symptoms in 5 cases (15.0%). But no relief of symptoms found in 5 cases (8.33%). This was similar with some studies [16, 17] but inconsistent with the study of Smith *et al.* [23, 25] where complete relief of symptoms was recorded more than 80% cases. Endoscopic findings during operation were consistent with other studies [26-28]. Majority of the patients (81.67%) were released from the hospital within 24 hours of operations, as no life threatening complications were noted during operations. This result was near to similar with a study of Danielsen Arild [23] where 90% patients were treated as day case basis. So the success was high and morbidity low in the series.

CONCLUSION

Functional endoscopic sinus surgery has provided a safe and efficient method for dealing with different sinonasal diseases. Most often surgery can be safely and effectively done under local anaesthesia. Nasal endoscopy provides an illuminated view into the nasal cavity so that sinonasal diseases can be managed with high success for alleviation of symptoms and improvement of disease with negligible morbidity. Post operative follow up is as important as surgery and should be tailored to each patients needs.

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