

# Ρινική κοιλότητα, παραρρινιοι κόλποι και ενδοσκοπική εικόνα της ρινικής κοιλότητας

Χρίστος Γεωργάλας PhD MRCS(Ed) DLO(Eng) FRCS (ORL-HNS)

Endoscopic Skull Base Athens (ESA) - Νοσ. Υγεία /  
Leiden University Medical Centre, Leiden , Netherlands

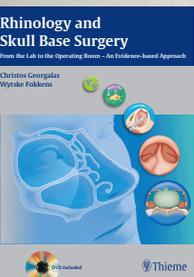
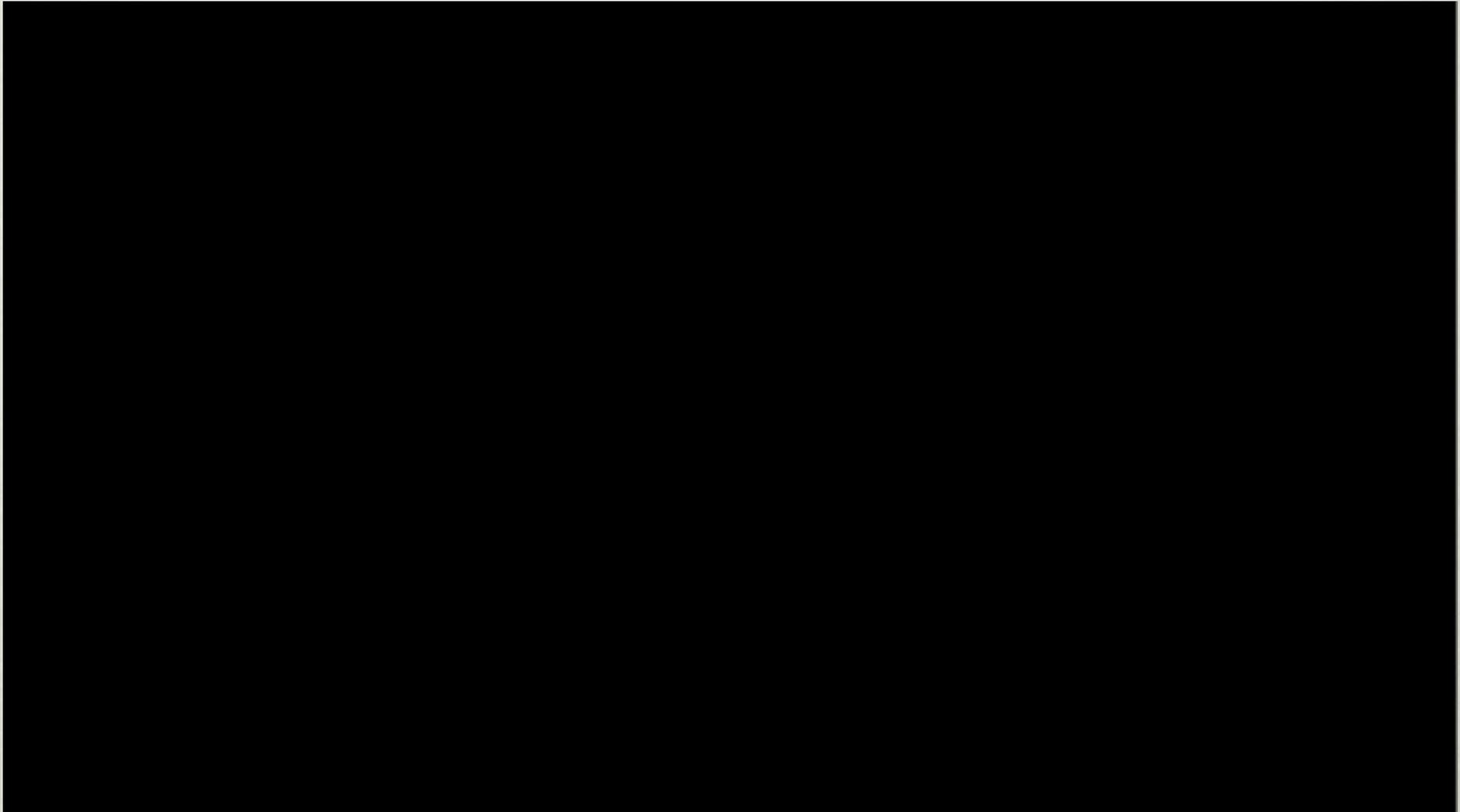


**ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΠΟΔΙΣΤΡΙΑΚΟ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ**

**ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗ ΣΧΟΛΗ**

**ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΜΕΤΑΠΤΥΧΙΑΚΩΝ ΣΠΟΥΔΩΝ**

**“ΕΦΑΡΜΟΣΜΕΝΗ ΝΕΥΡΟΑΝΑΤΟΜΙΑ”**



From: Georgalas et al : Rhinology and Skull Base Surgery, Thieme Publications, 2013

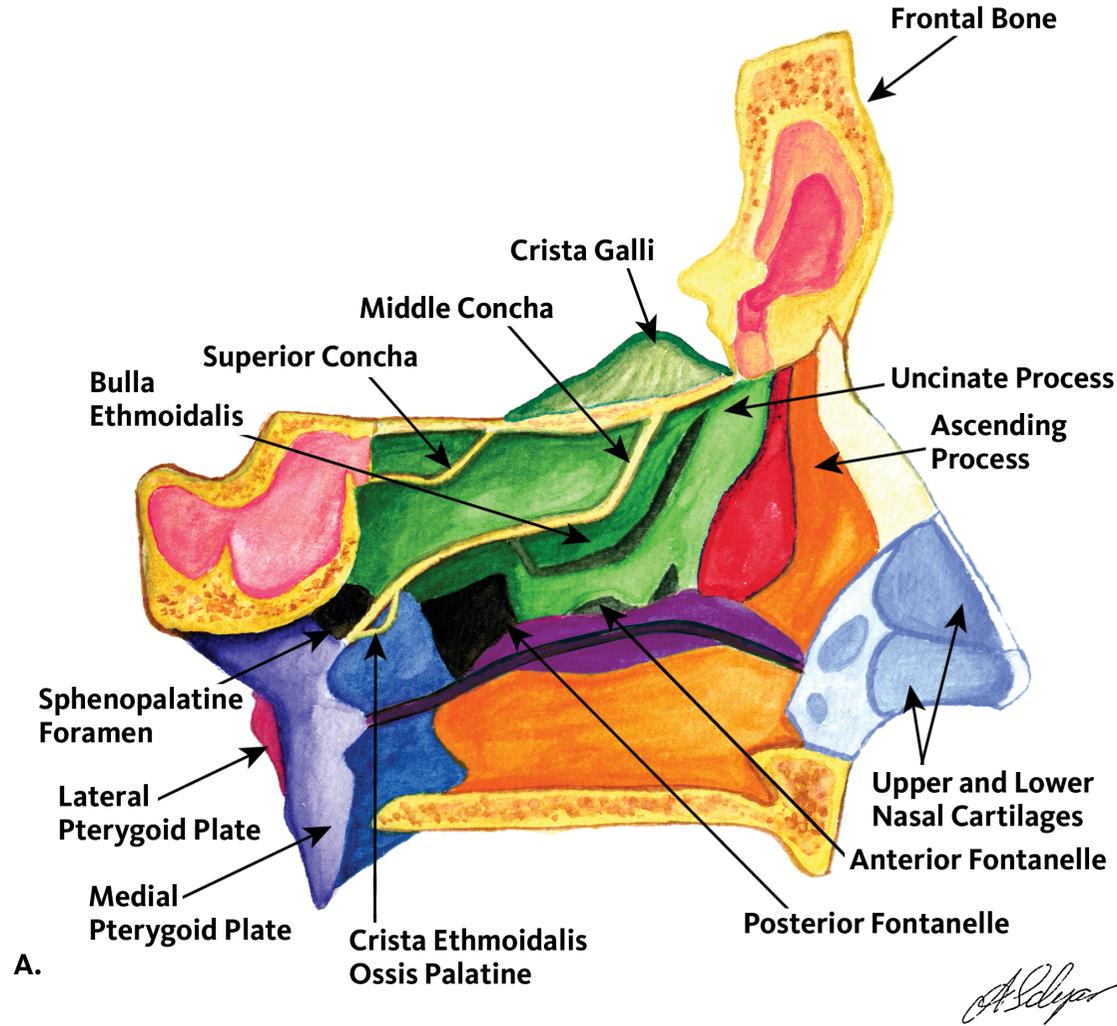
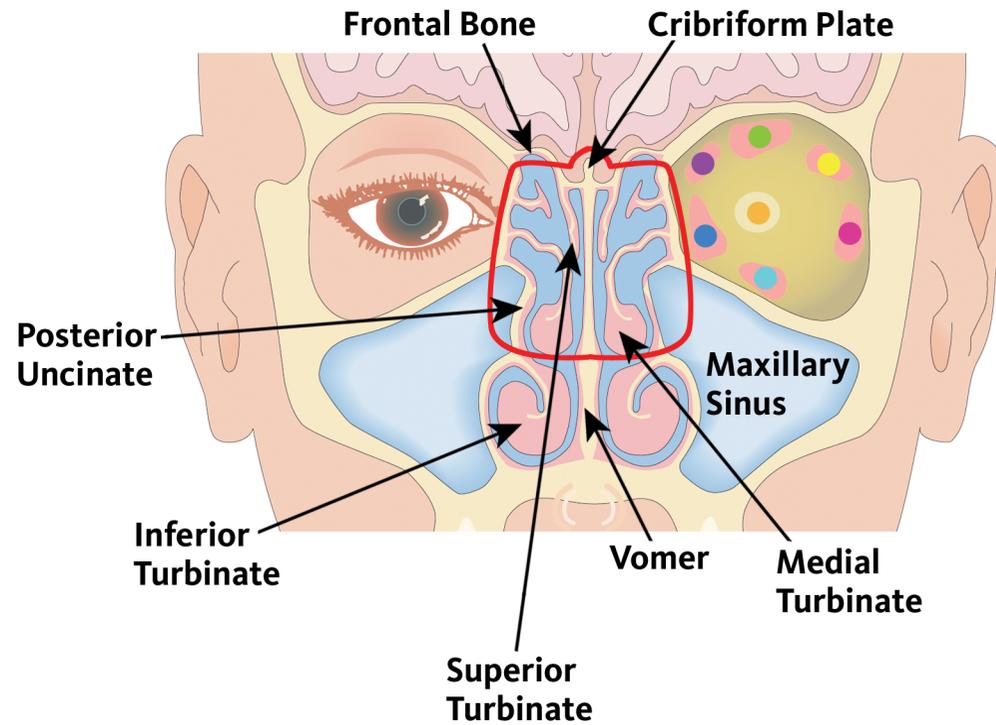


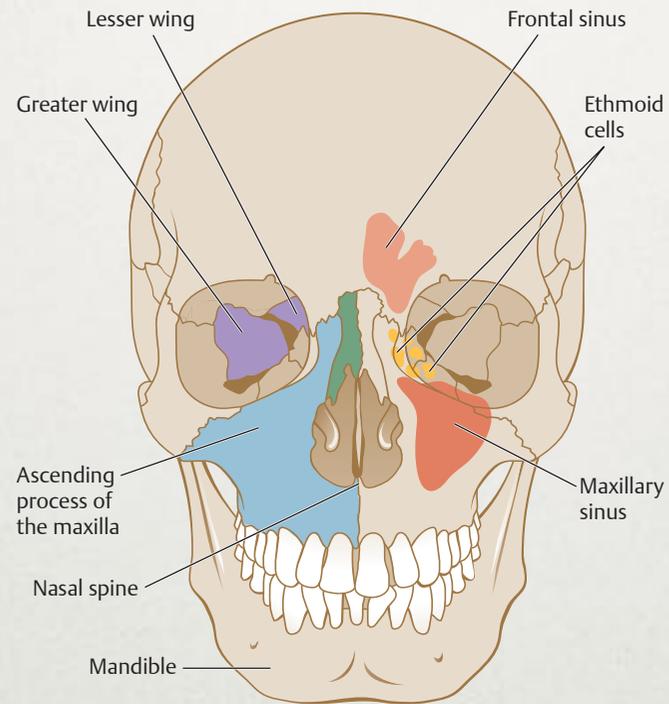
Figure 1.10 A

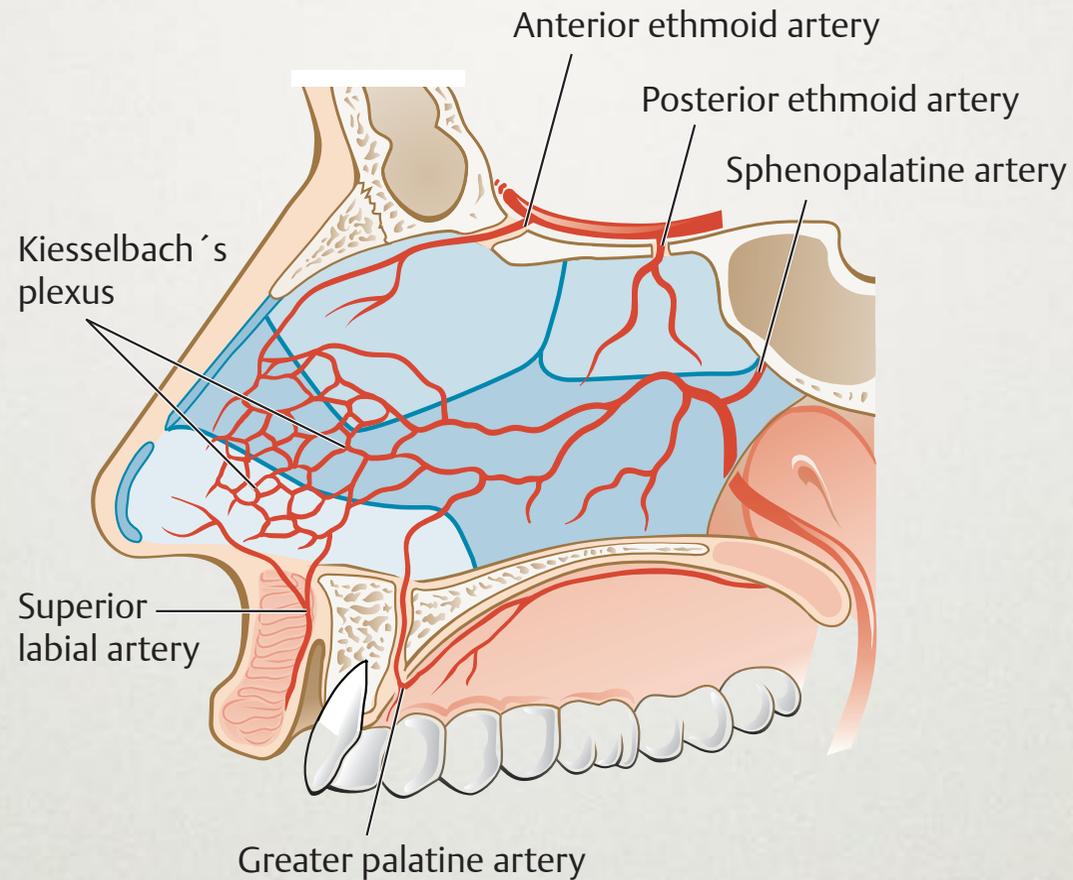


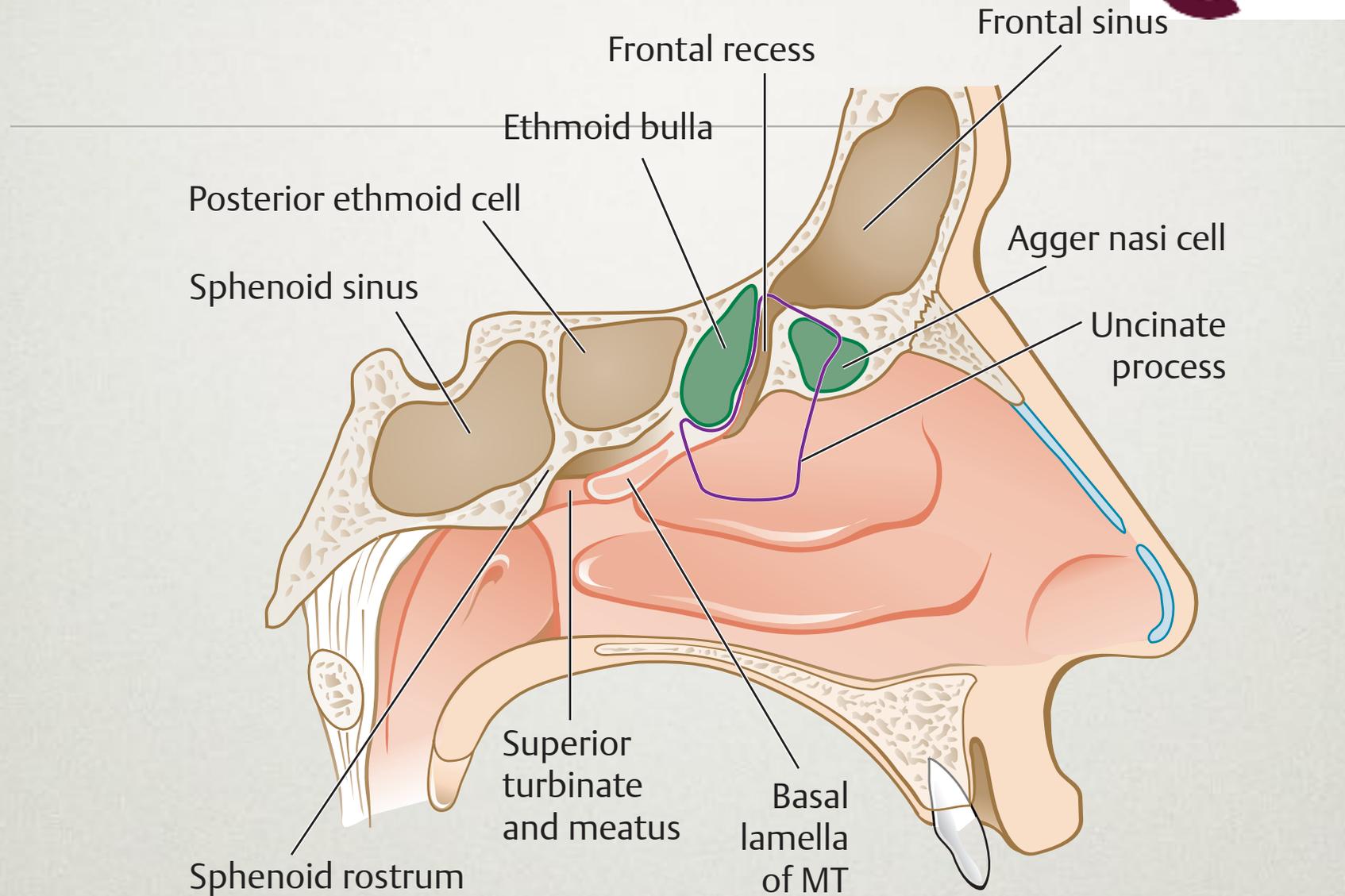
B.

Figure 1.10 B

From: Georgalas et al : Rhinology and Skull Base Surgery, Thieme Publications, 2013





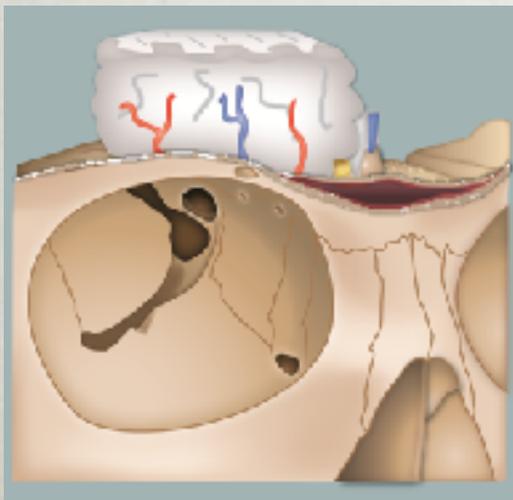


# *Sino-orbito-cranial interface*

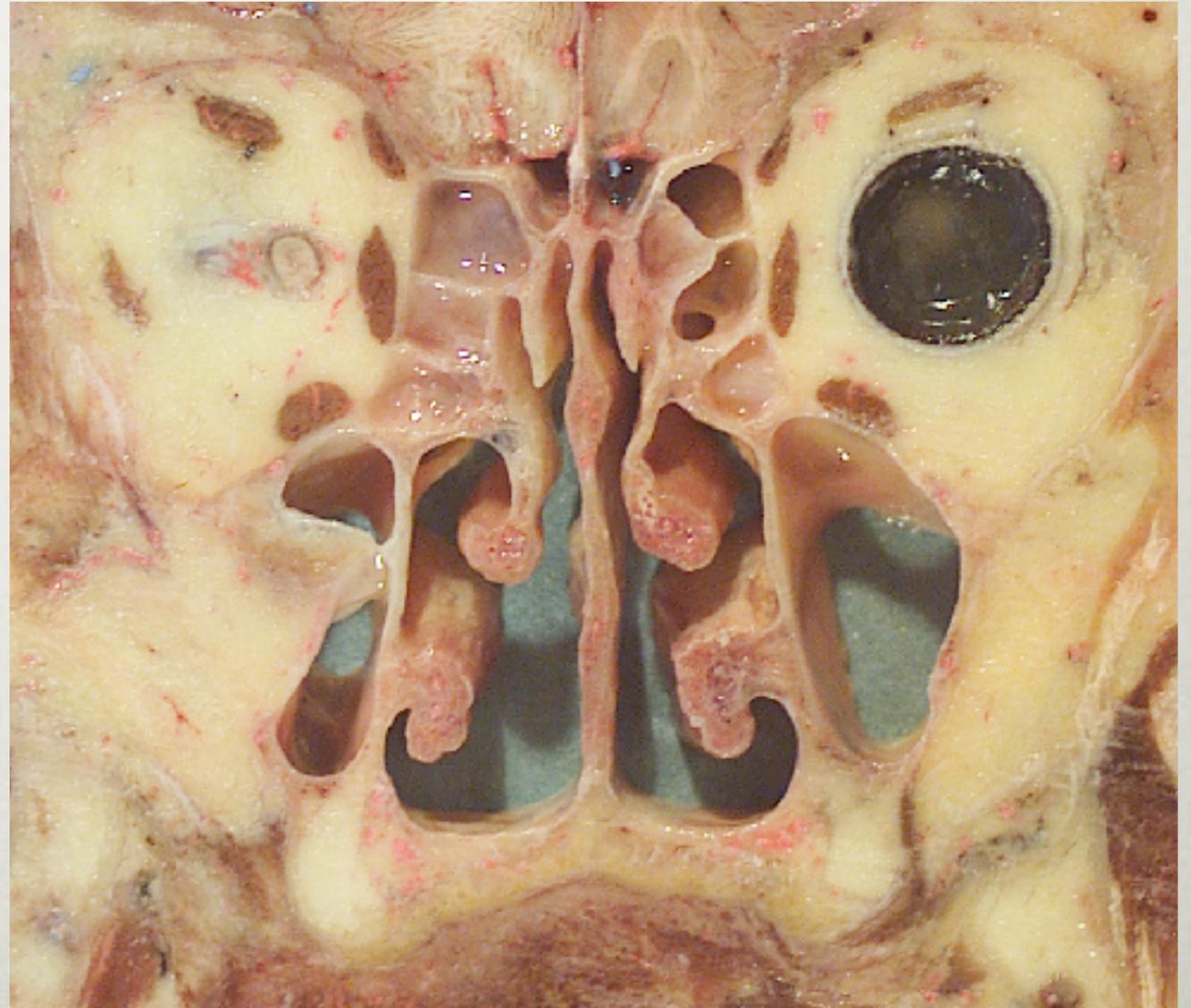
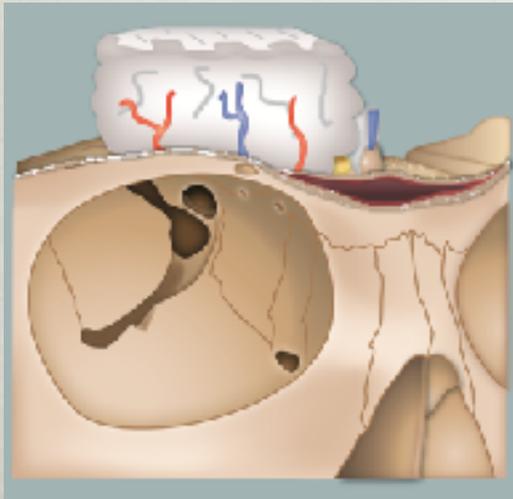


Thanks to Iacopo Dallan!

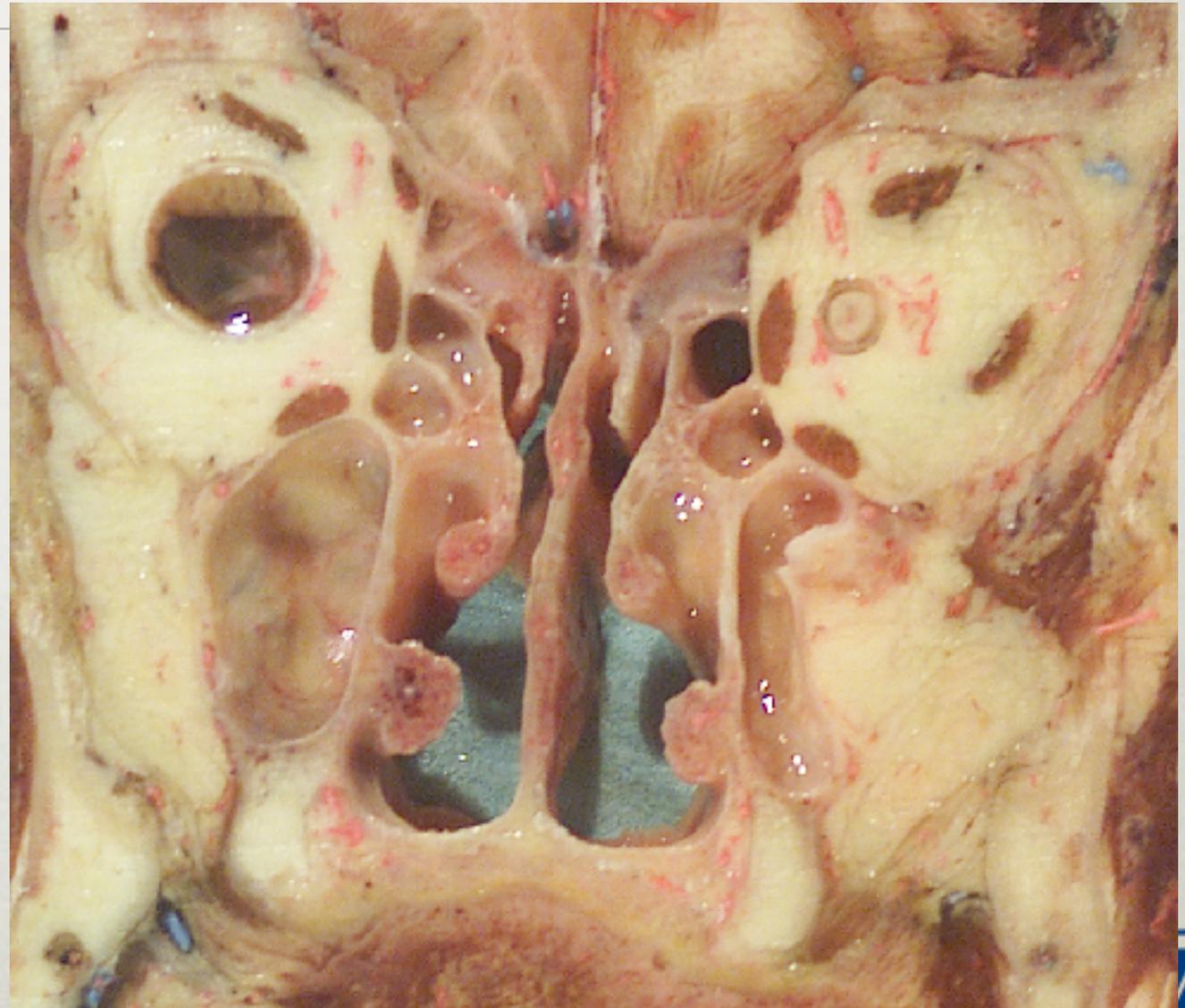
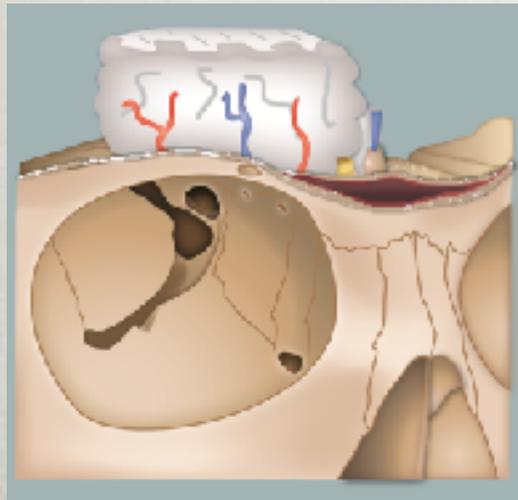
## *Sino-orbito-cranial interface*



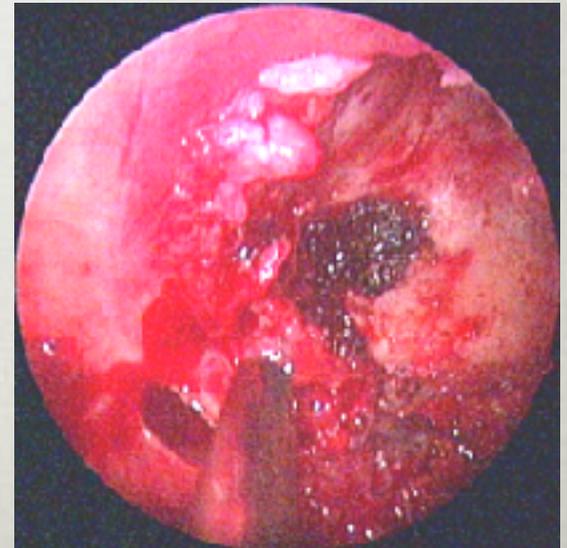
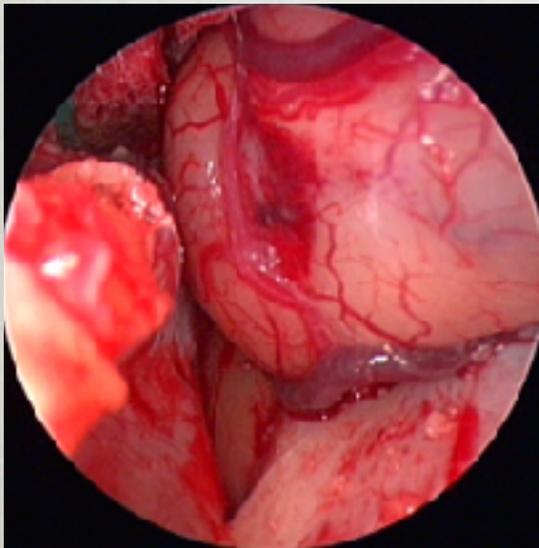
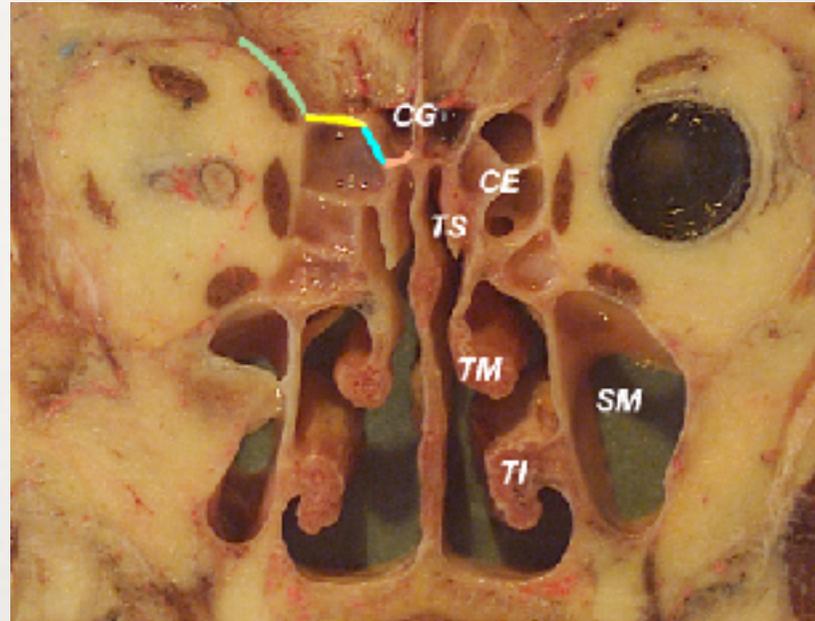
## *Sino-orbito-cranial interface*



# Sino-orbito-cranial interface



# *Sino-orbito-cranial interface*

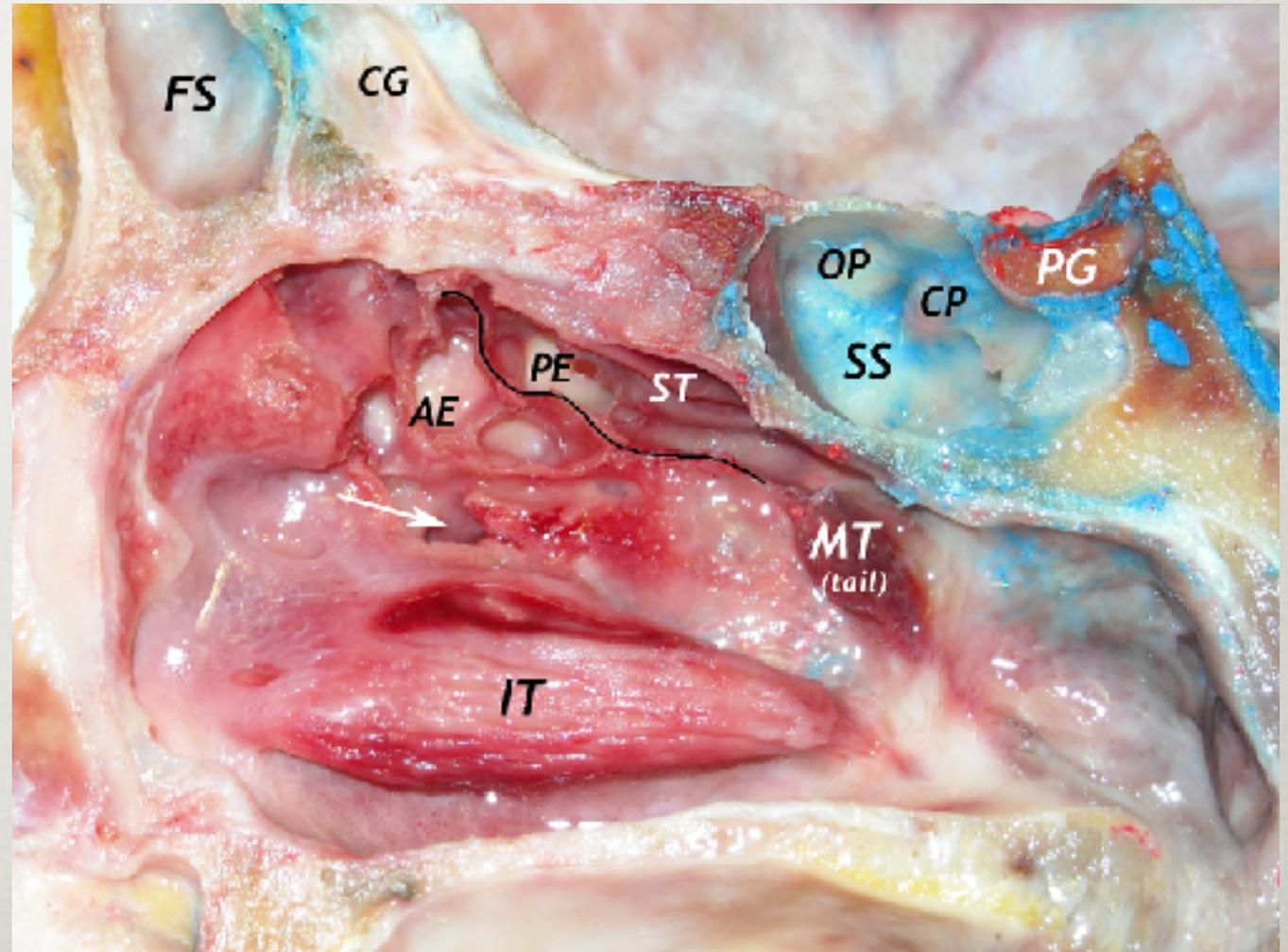


# *Ethmoidal box*

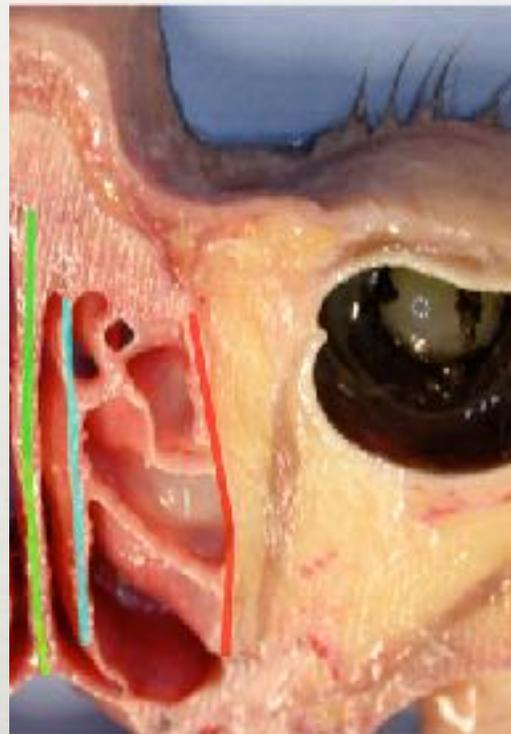
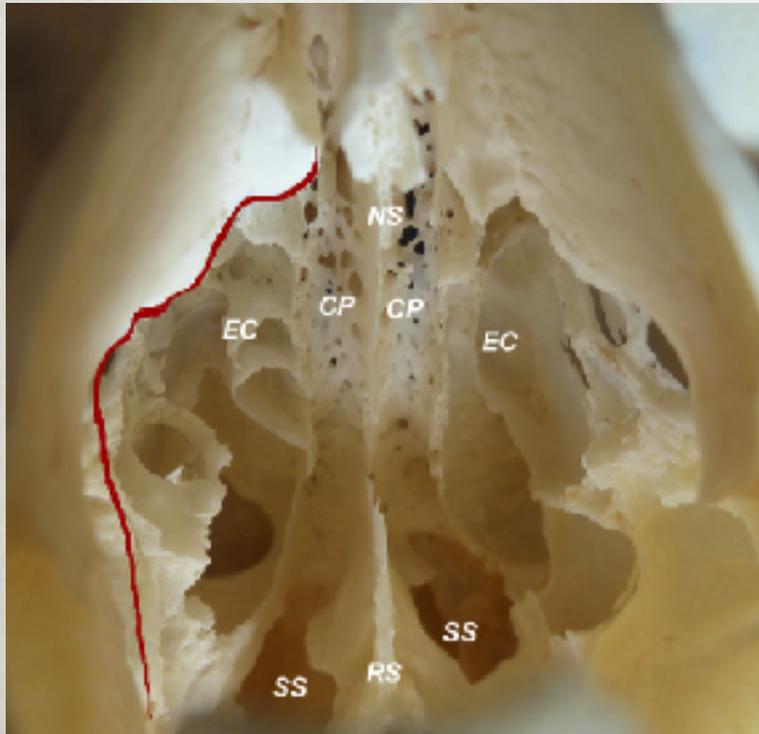


# *Ethmoidal complex*

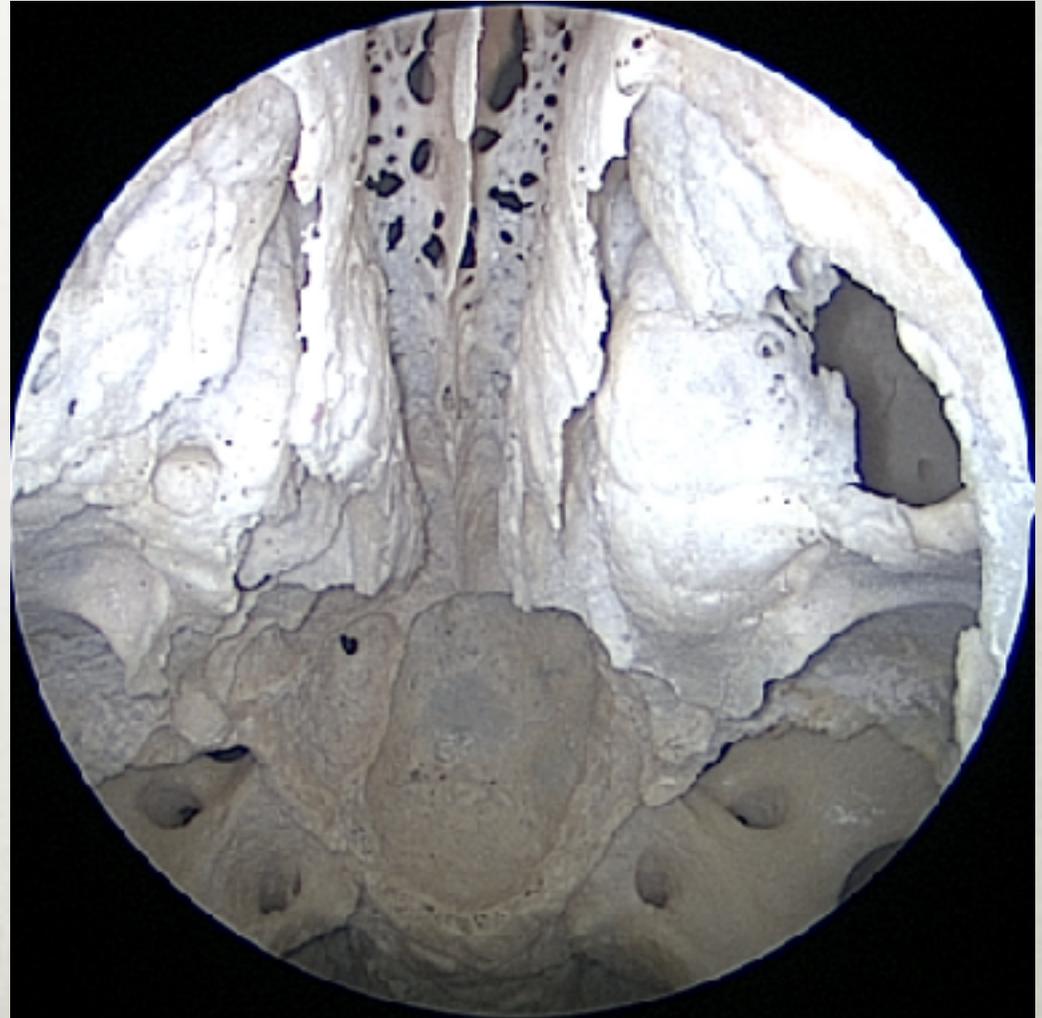
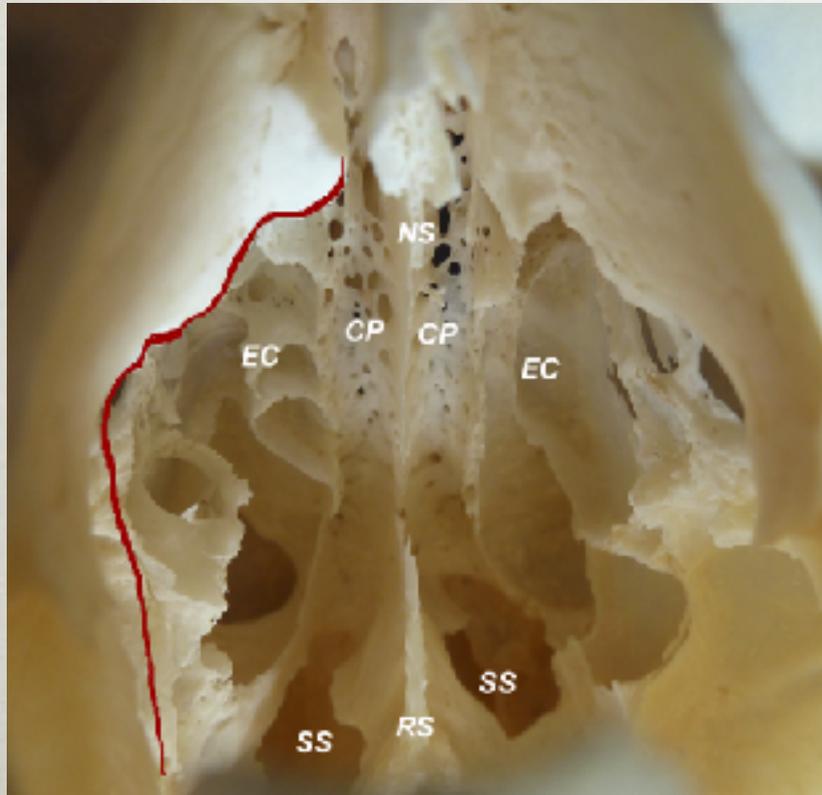
## *Anterior vs Posterior*



# Olfactory fossa & ethmoidal cells



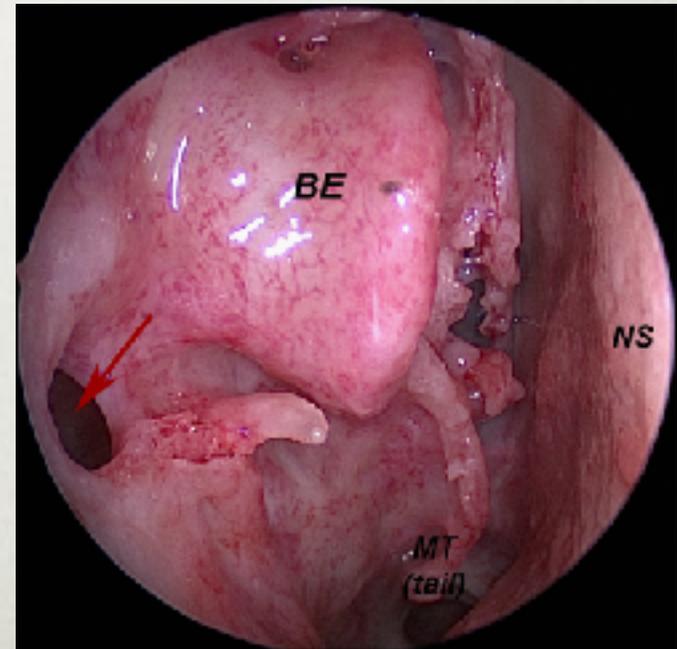
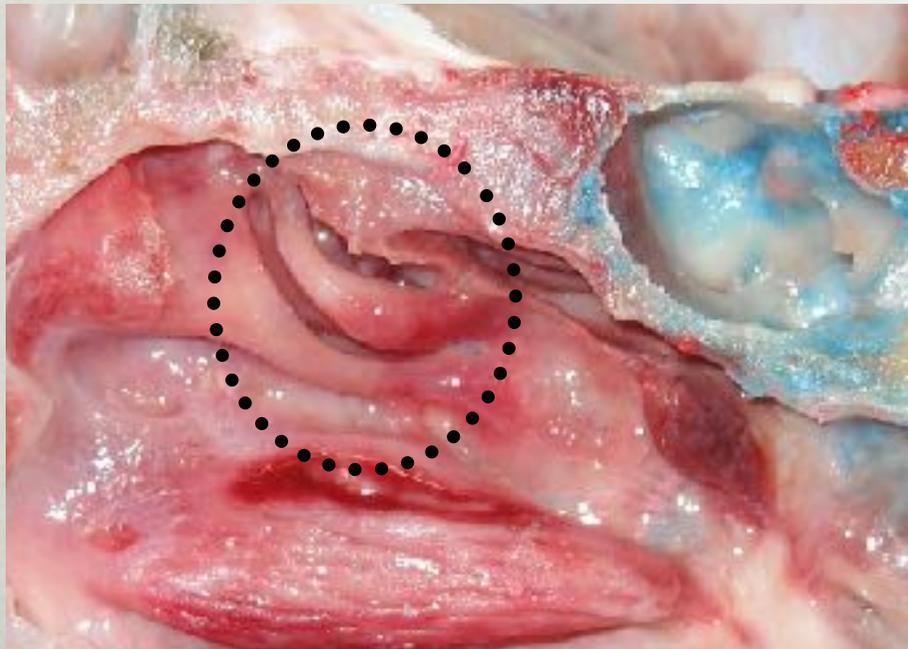
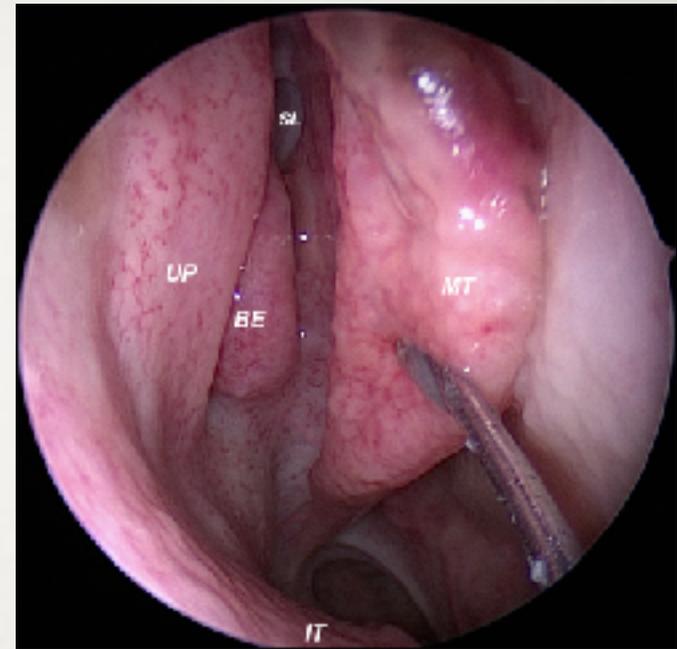
# *Cribriform plate & ethmoidal cells*



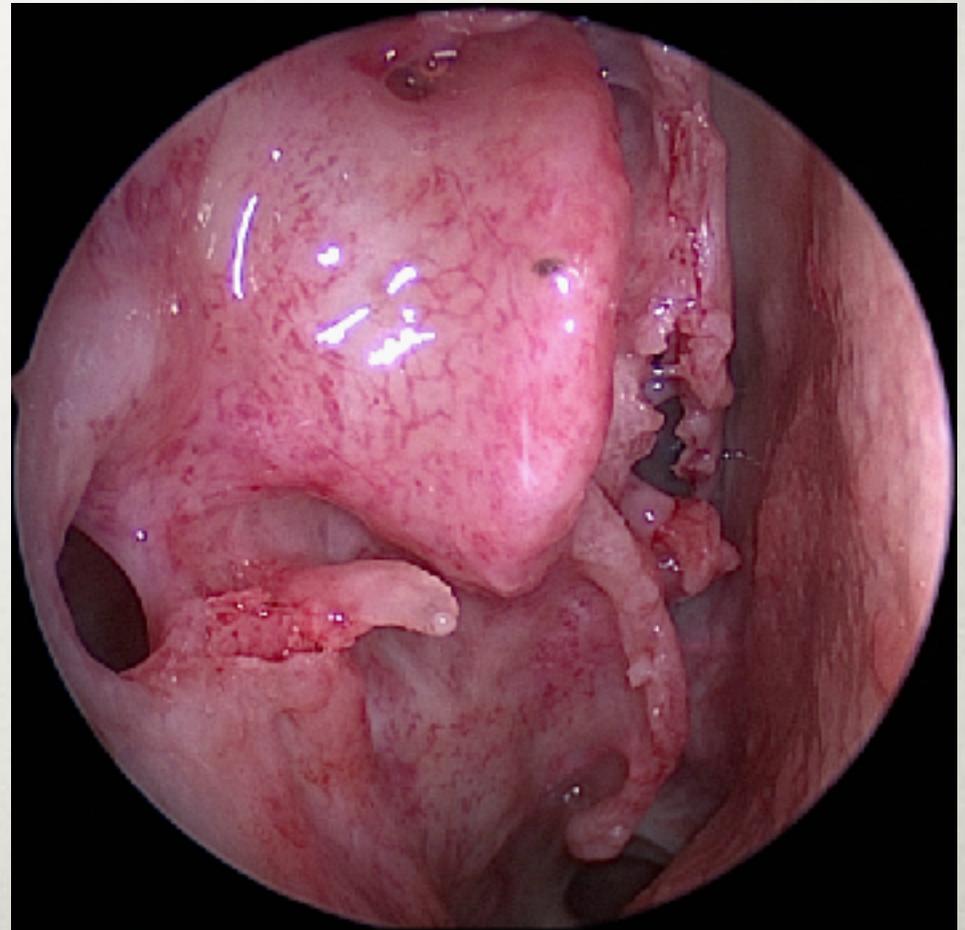
# *Lateral nasal wall osteology*



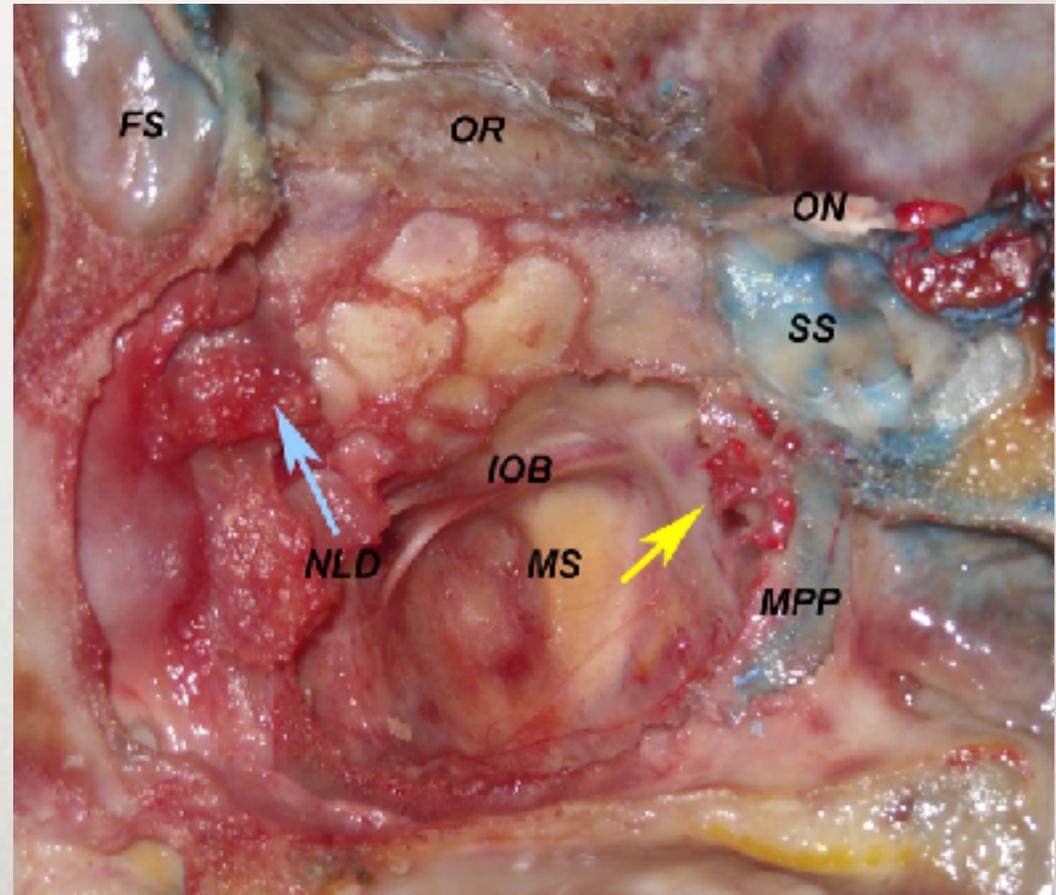
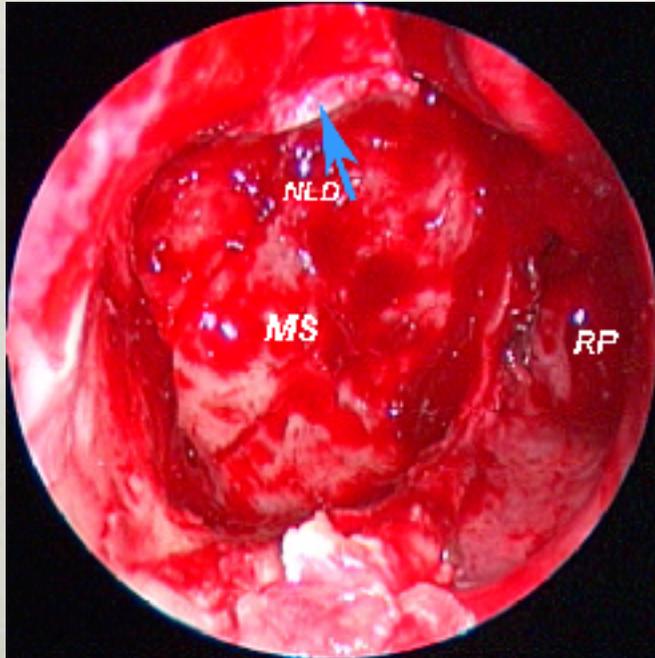
# *Uncinate process and Bulla ethmoidalis*



***Ethmoidal work***  
***Identification of maxillary ostium***

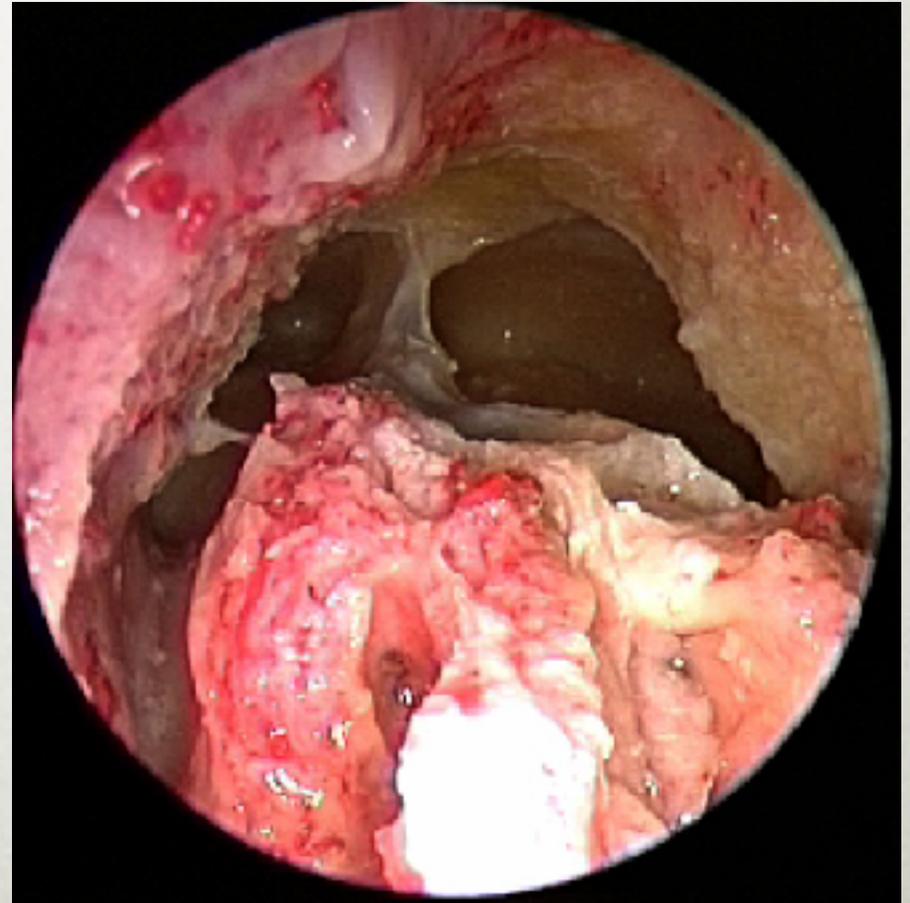


# Maxillary sinus Relationship with lacrima pathways and orbit



# *Frontal sinusotomy*

## *Draf 3*



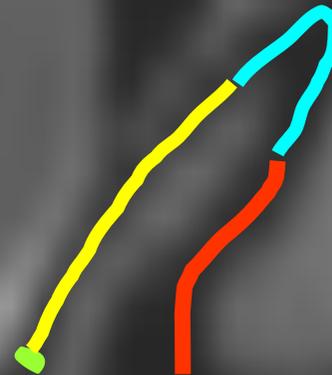
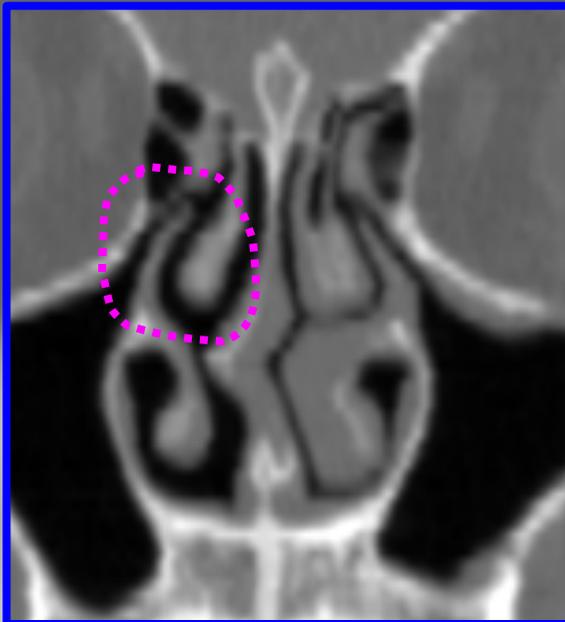
# Note : Ostio-meatal unit

Maxillary ostium

Ethmoid infundibulum (posterior)

Hiatus semilunaris

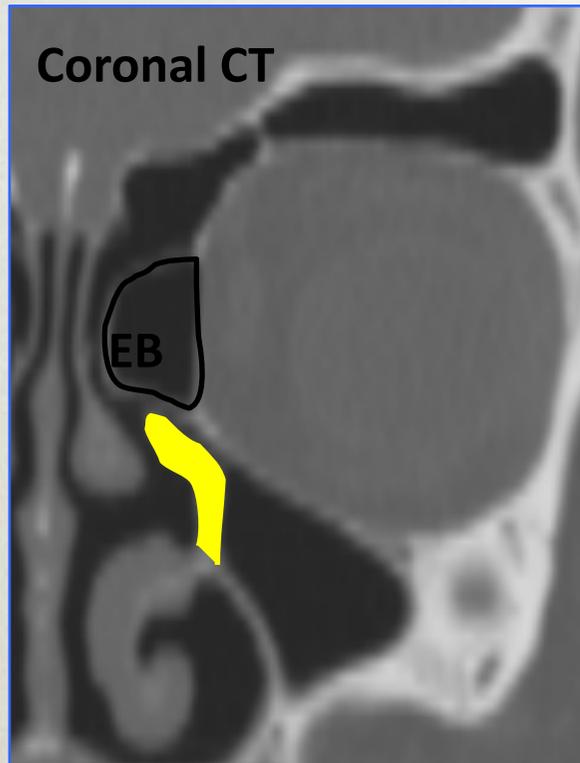
Middle meatus



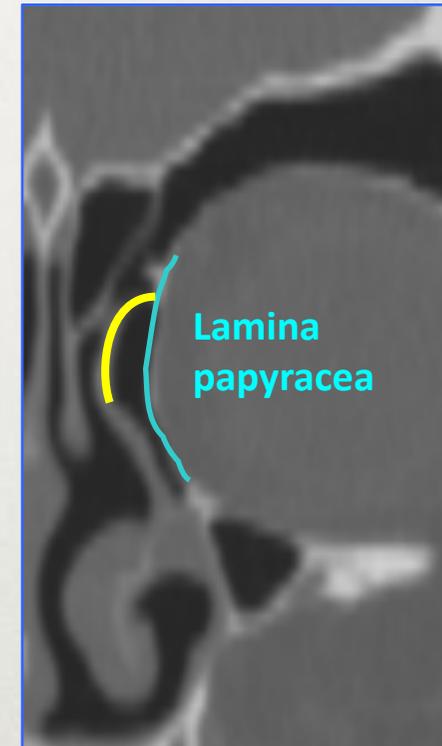
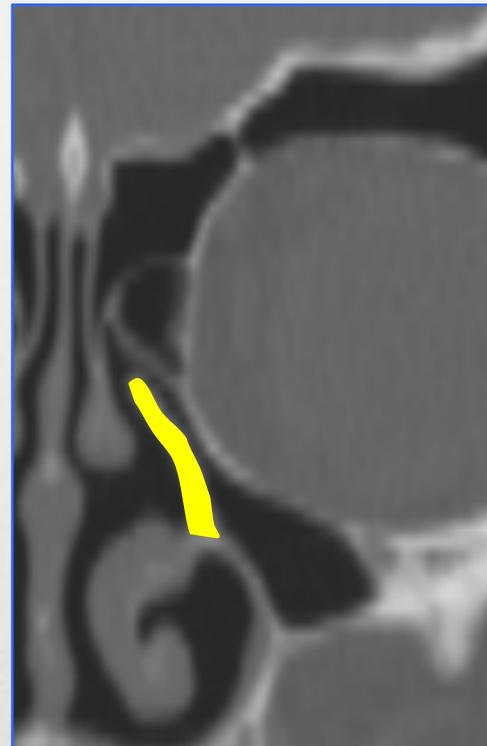
Coronal CT

# Uncinate process

Thin-curved bony lamina of variable height from the lateral side of the ethmoid labyrinth, that forms a portion of the lateral nasal wall.

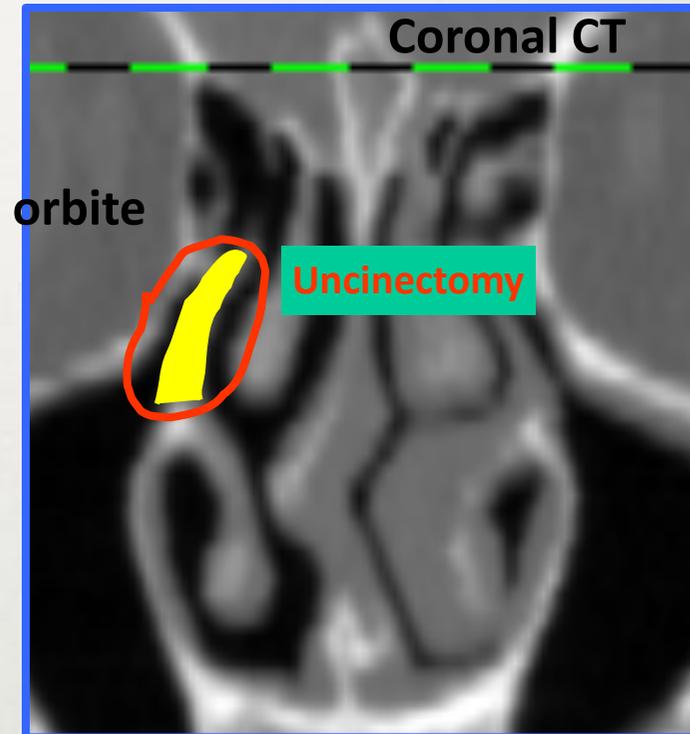
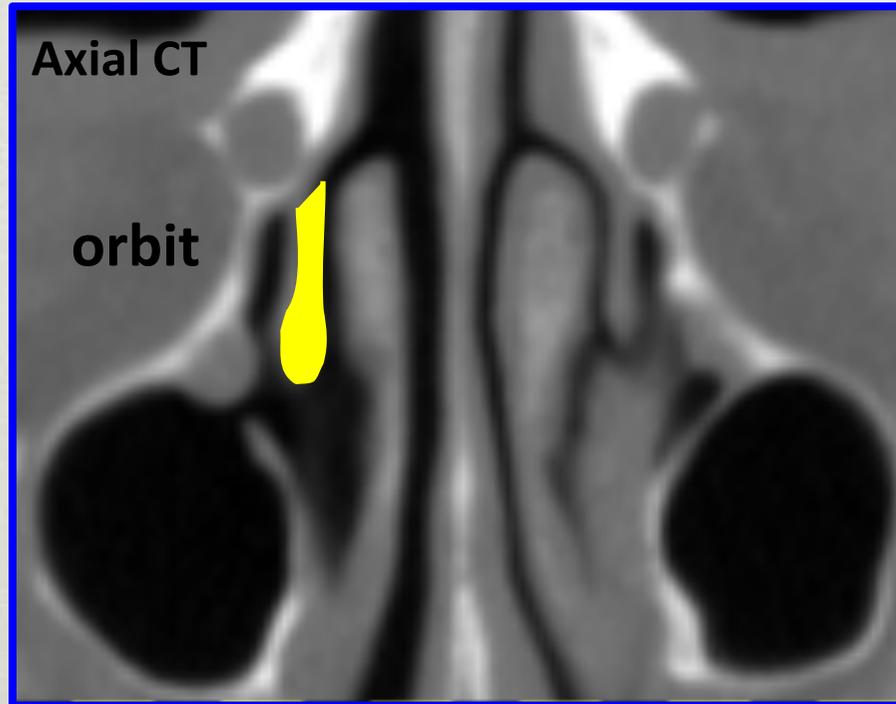


Inferior attachment to the neck of the inferior turbinate



Supero-anterior attachment to lamina papyracea in 50%

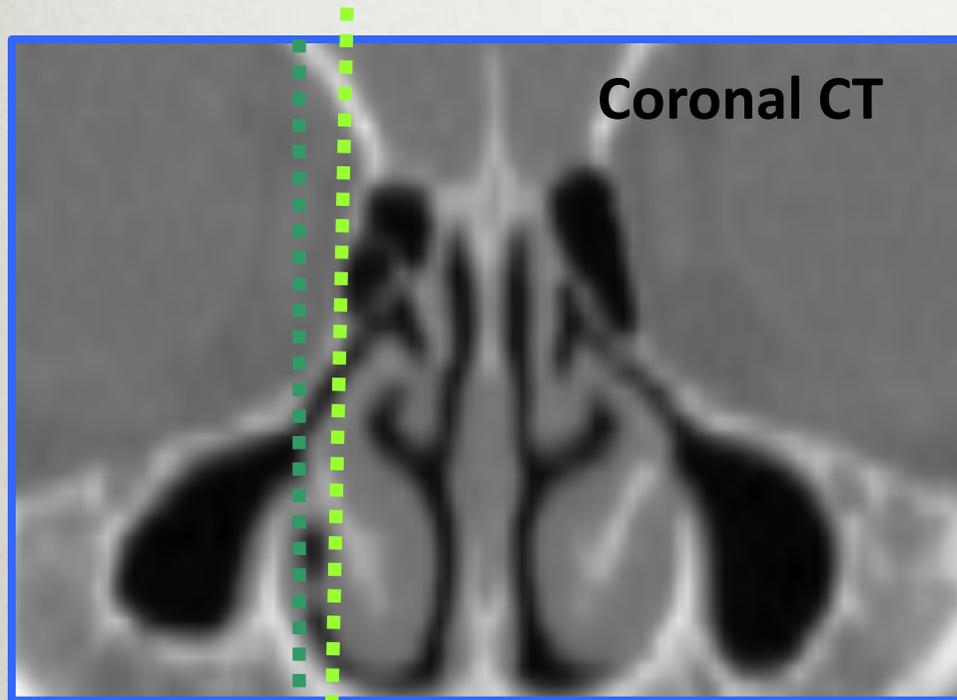
# Vulnerability of the orbit



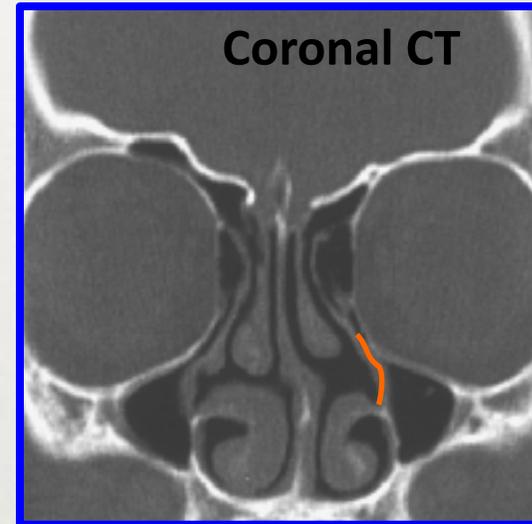
Uncinate process is very close to infero-medial orbit wall.  
They can be merged.

# Vulnerability of the orbit

**Lamina papyracea** localized medial to  
**the maxillary sinus ostium**



(Ex :maxillary sinus hypoplasia;reduced  
ethmoid transverse diameter;children)

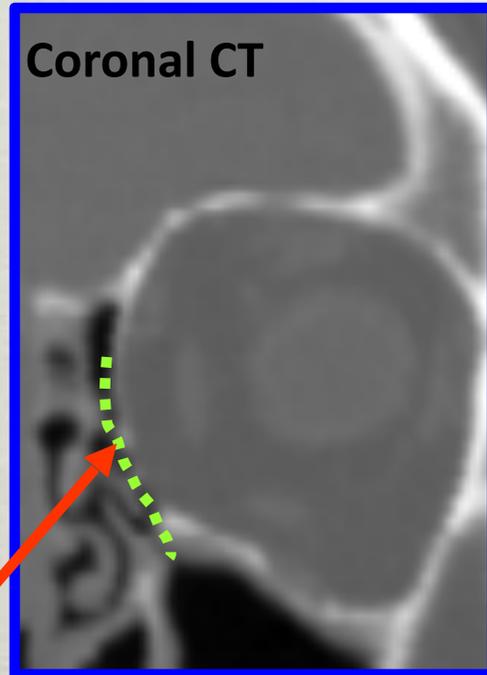


Fusion of the uncinete process to the  
medial orbital wall

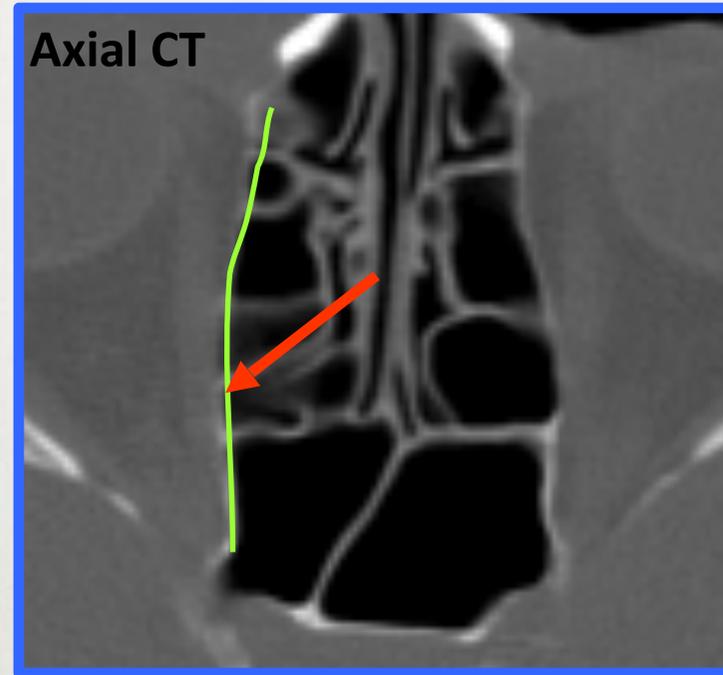
(usually associated with ipsilateral hypoplastic maxillary  
sinus)



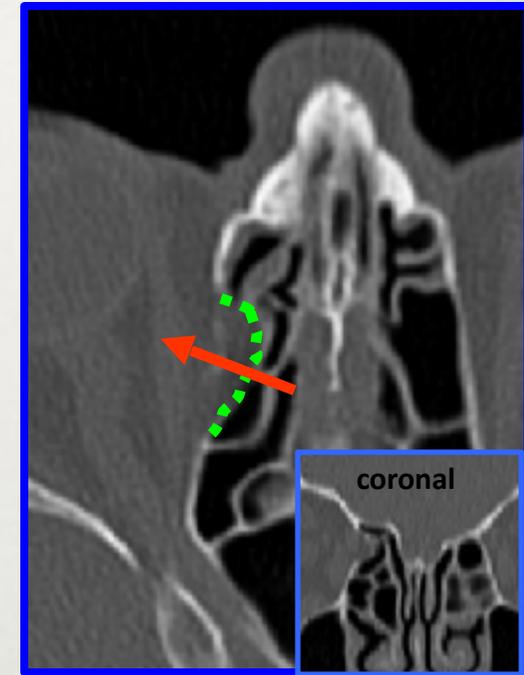
# Vulnerability of the orbit



Dehiscent lamina papyracea



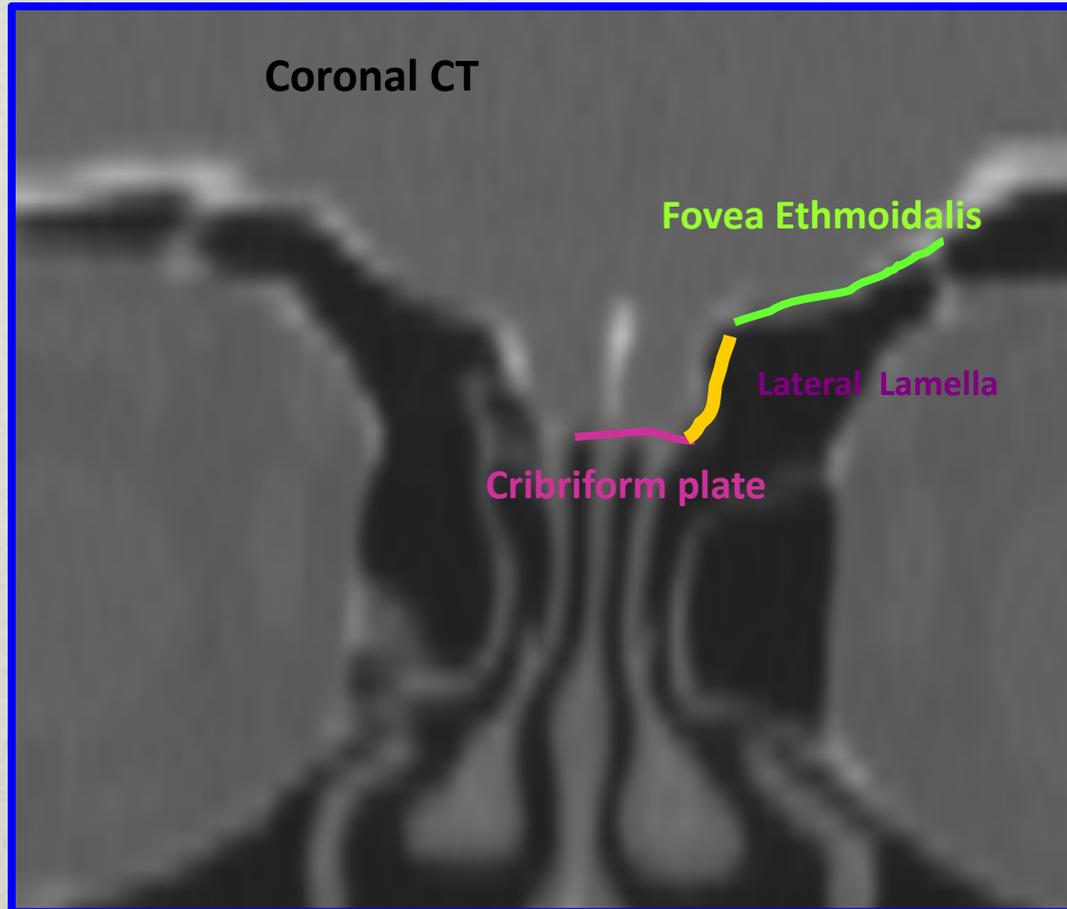
Thin medial orbital wall (lamina papyracea)



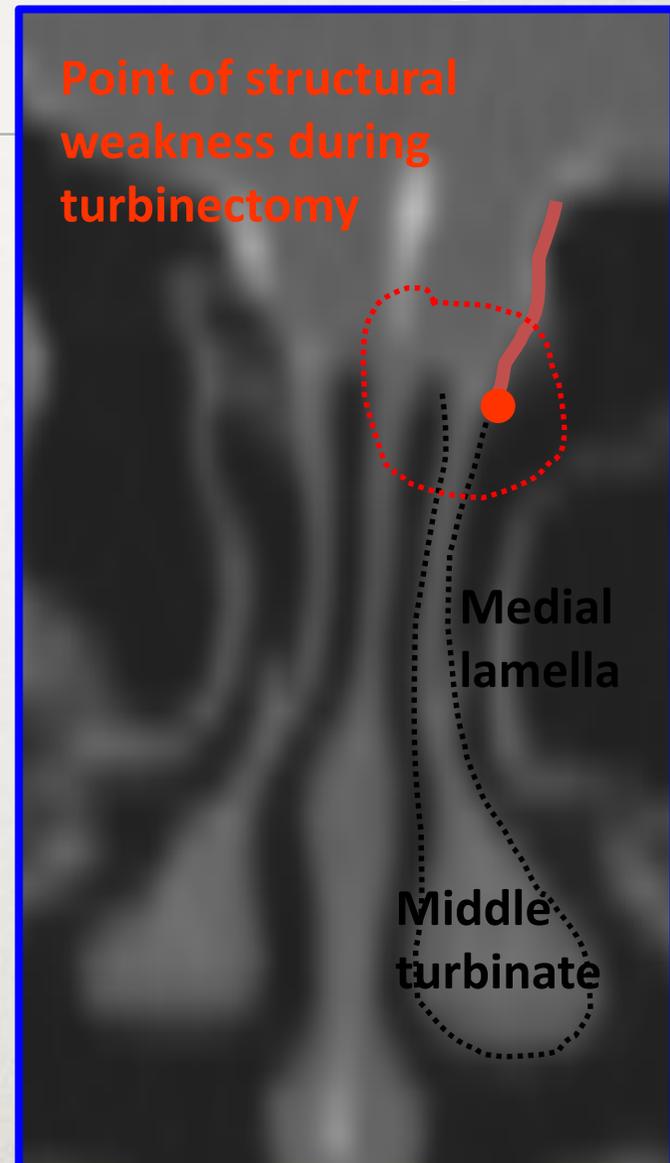
Dehiscent lamina papyracea

# Lateral lamella

(point of structural weakness in the anterior skull base)



Lateral Lamella: 1-16 mm length  
Dehiscent in 15% of specimens

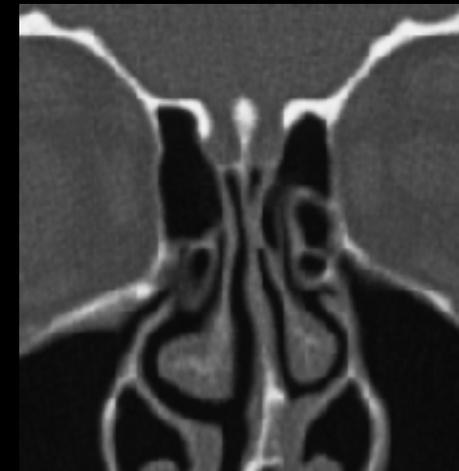
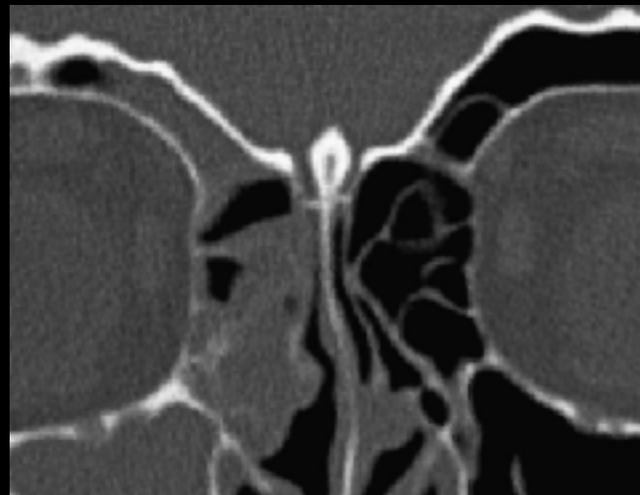


# Keros classification

Type I: olfactory fossa is 1-3 mm deep, lateral lamella is nearly nonexistent;

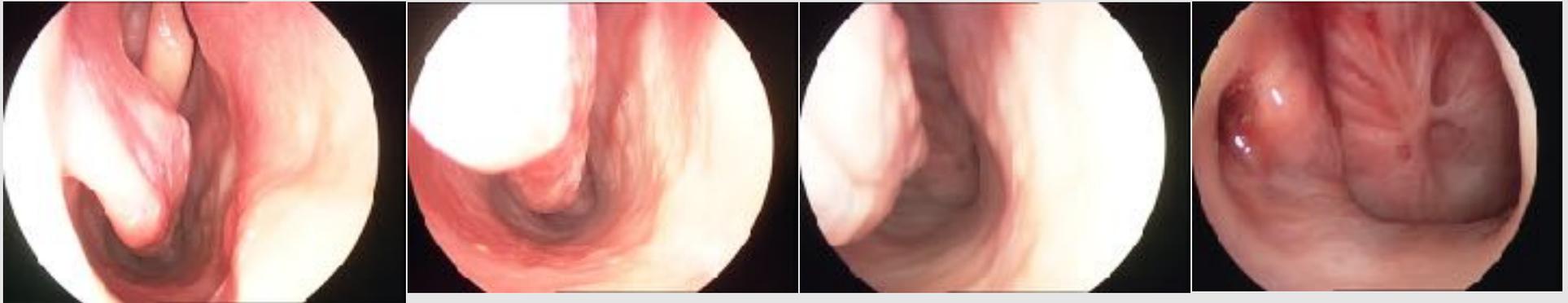
Type II: olfactory fossa is 4-7 mm deep; and

Type III: olfactory fossa is 8-16 mm deep

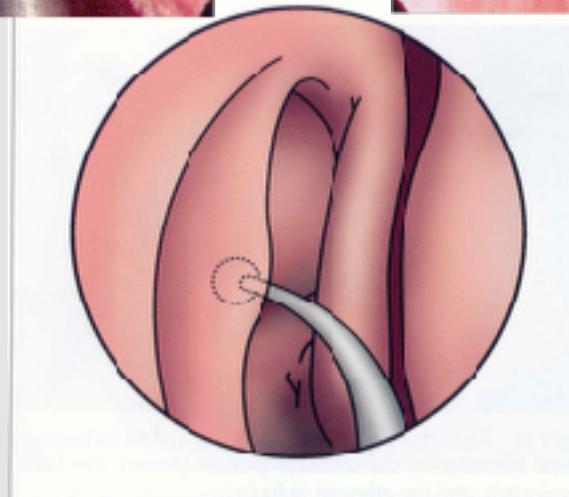
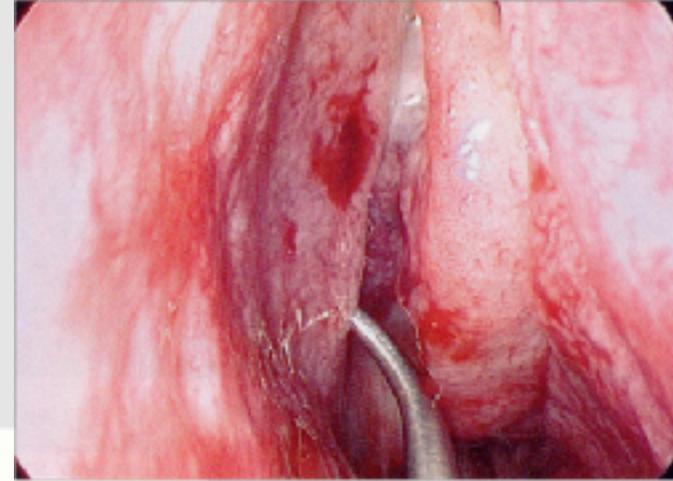
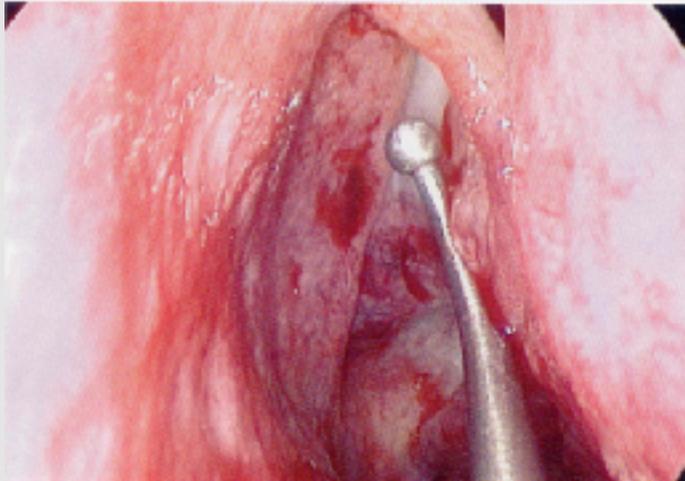


# Nasal endoscopy

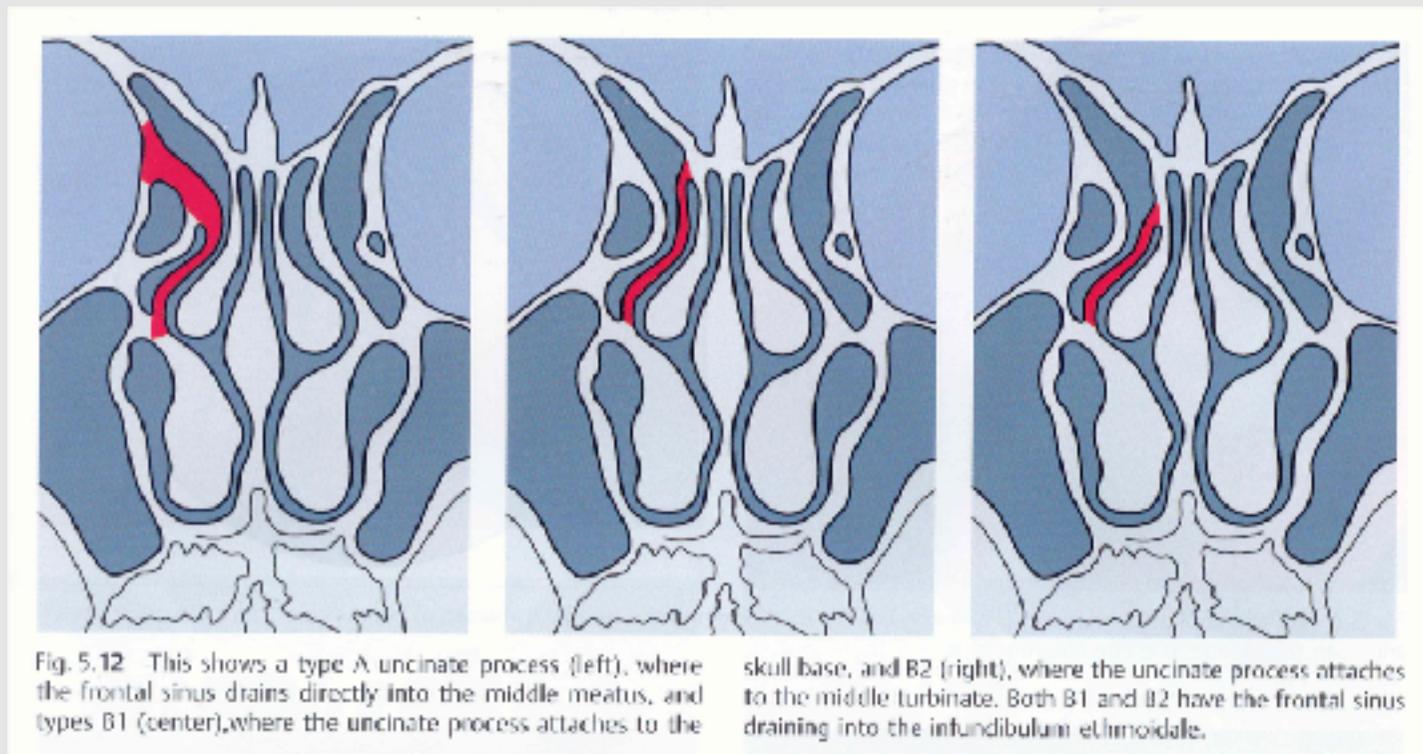
---

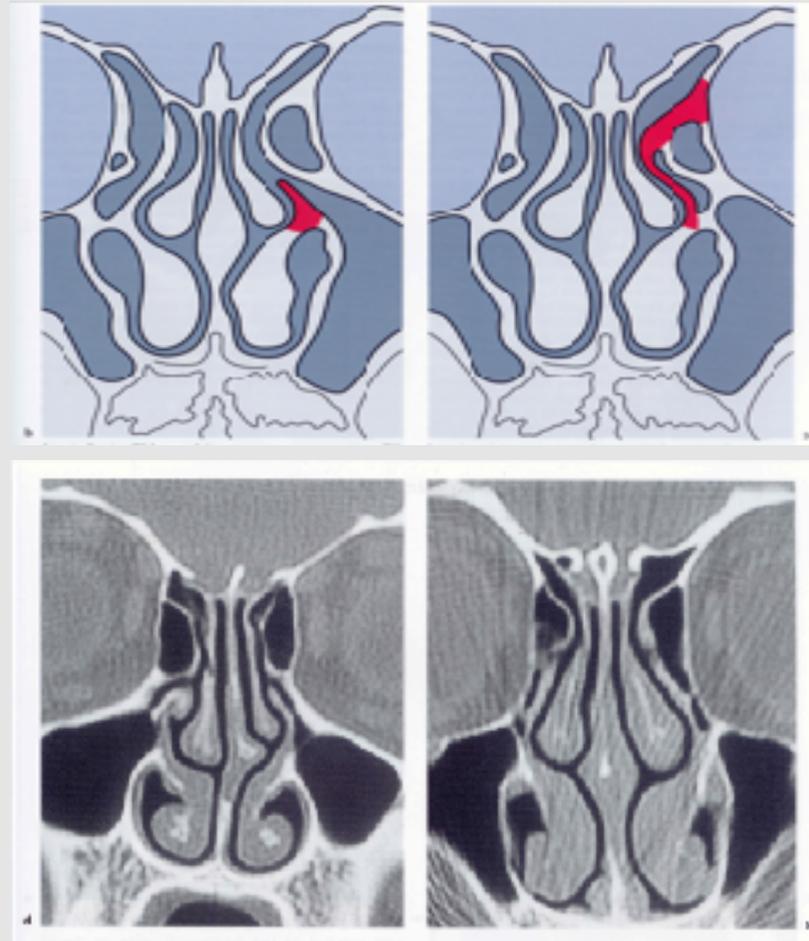


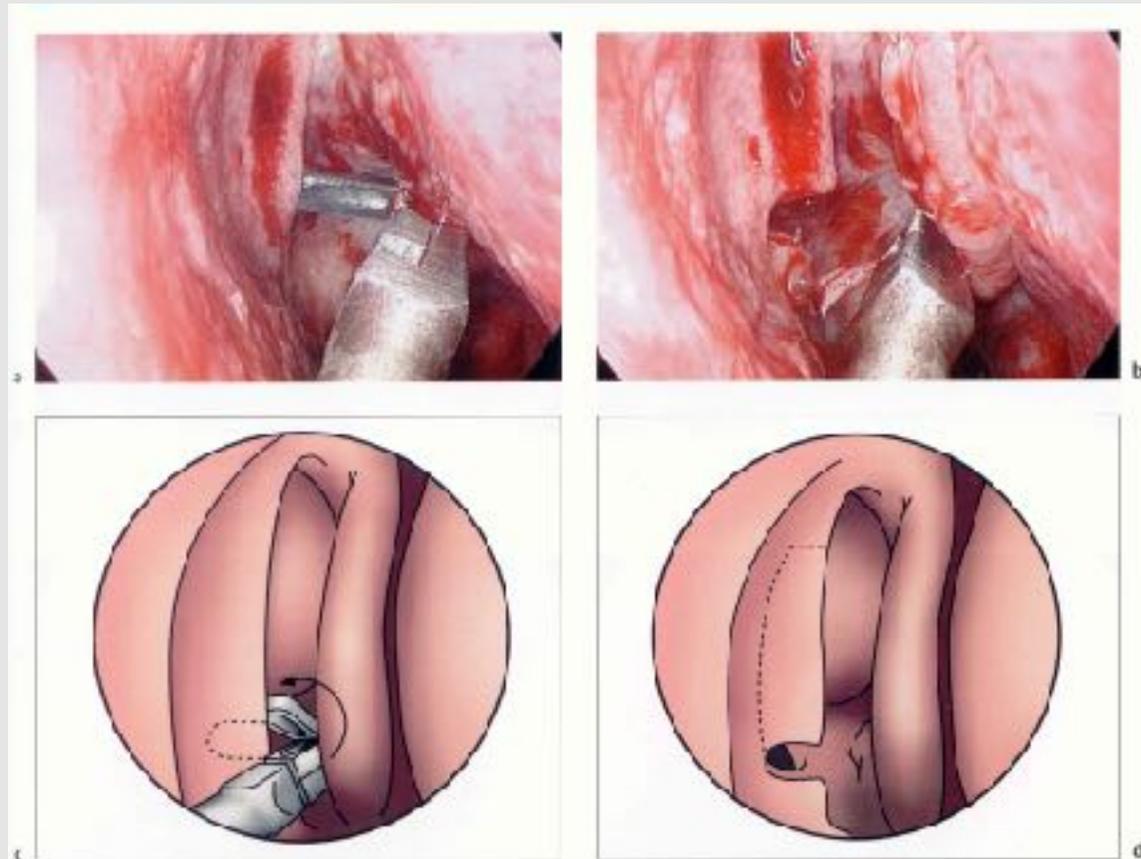
# Free edge of unciniate process



# Uncinate process attachment

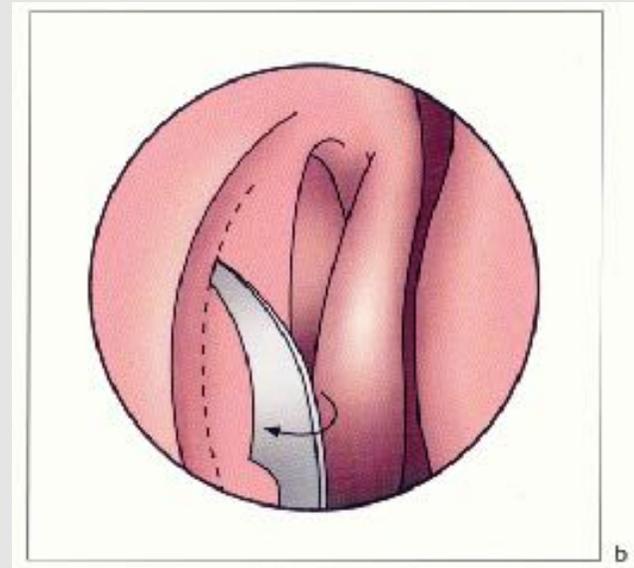




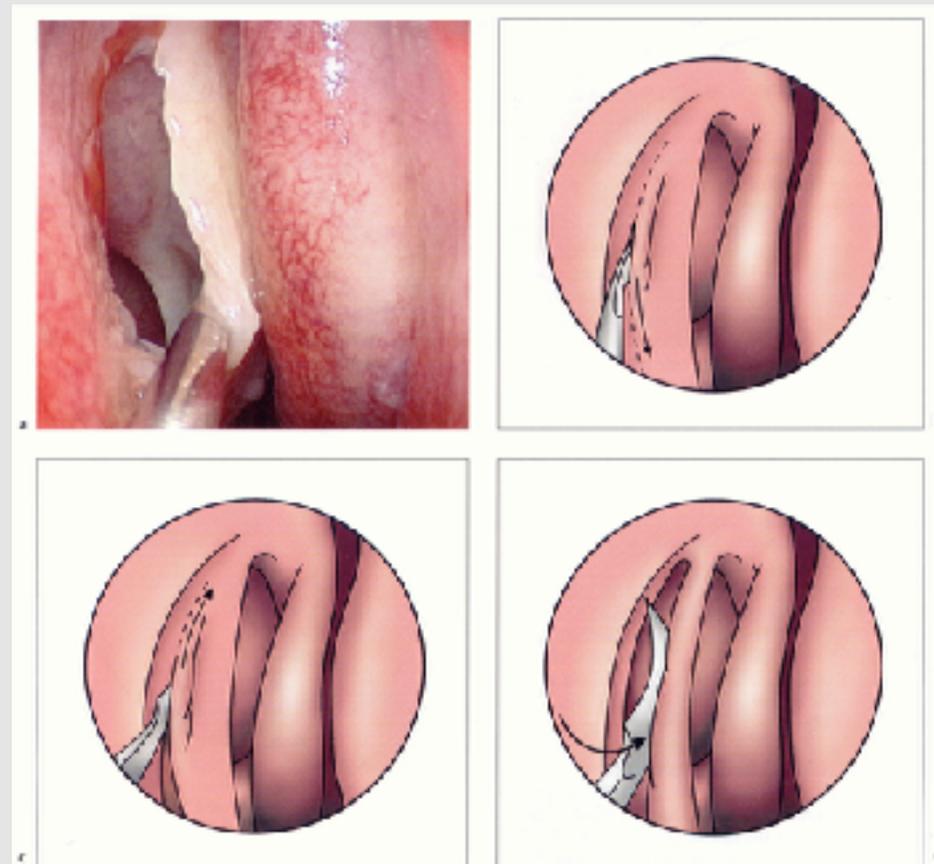


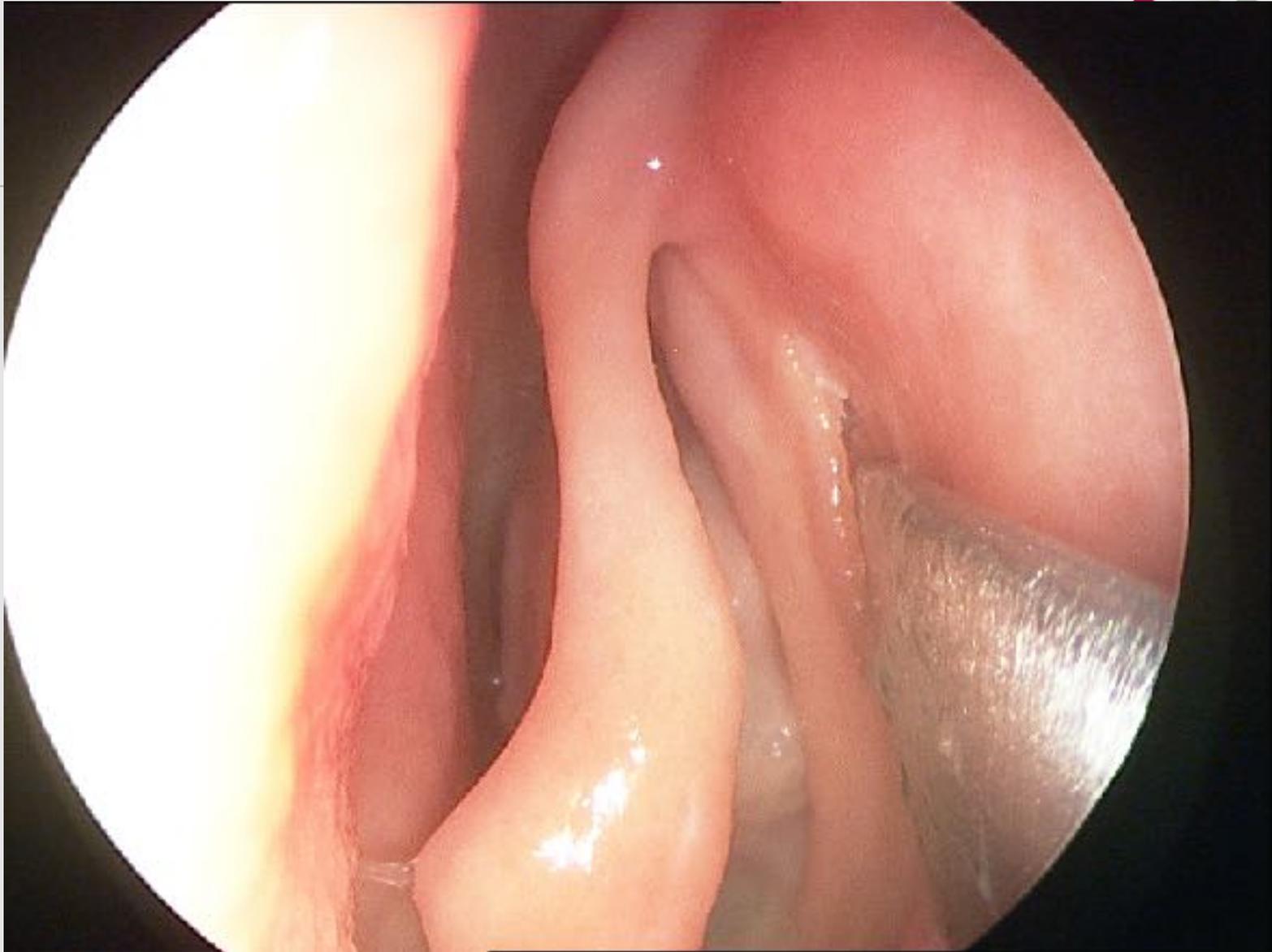
# uncinectomy

---

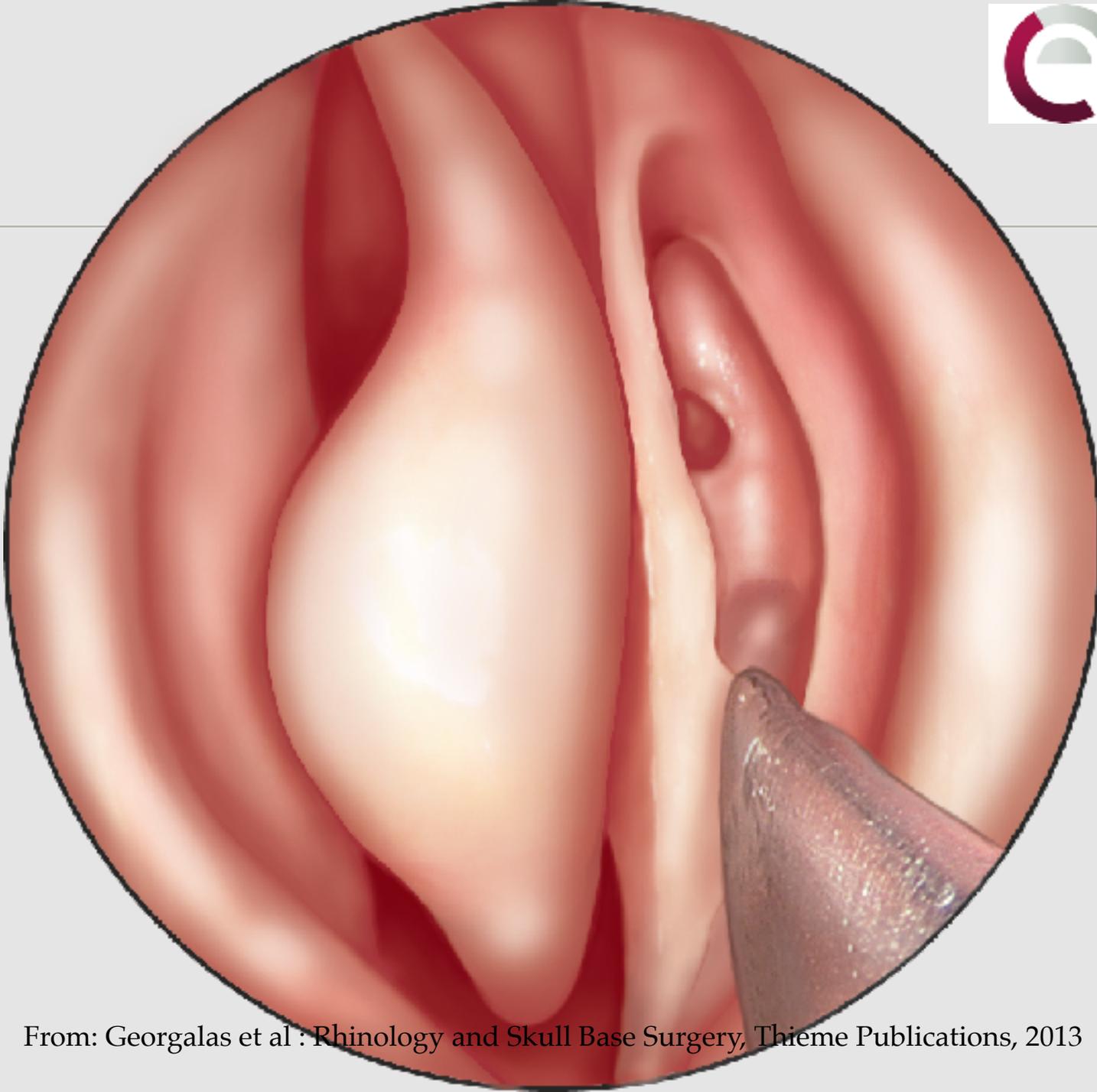


# uncinectomy

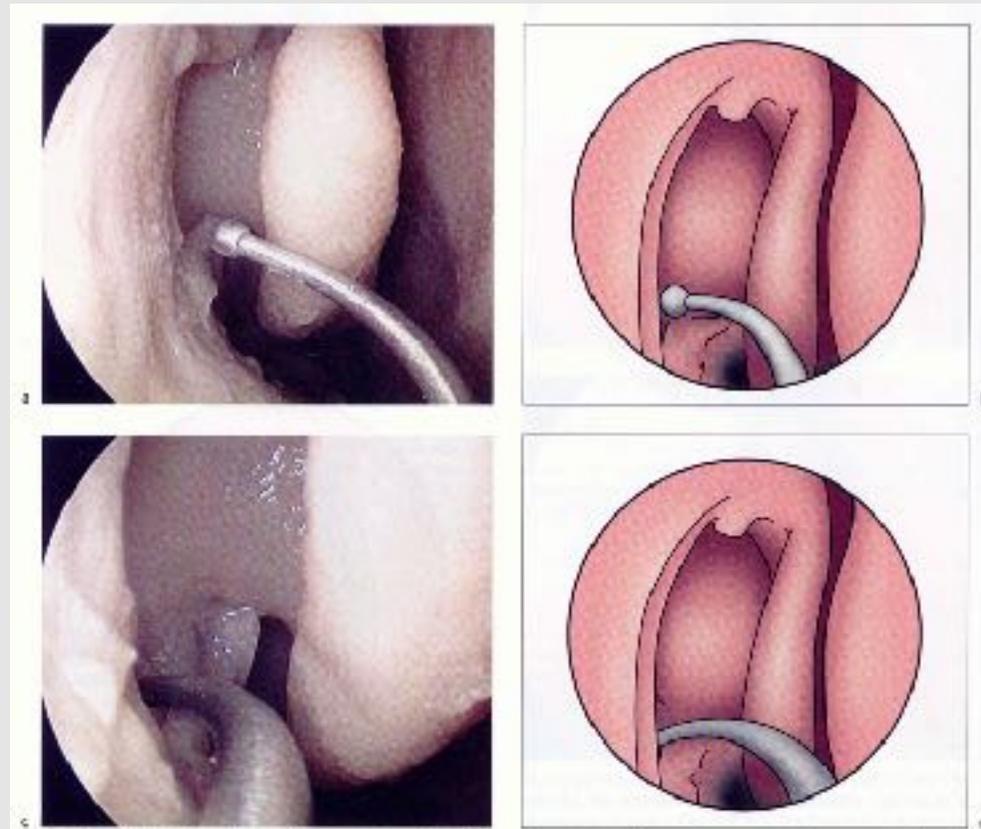


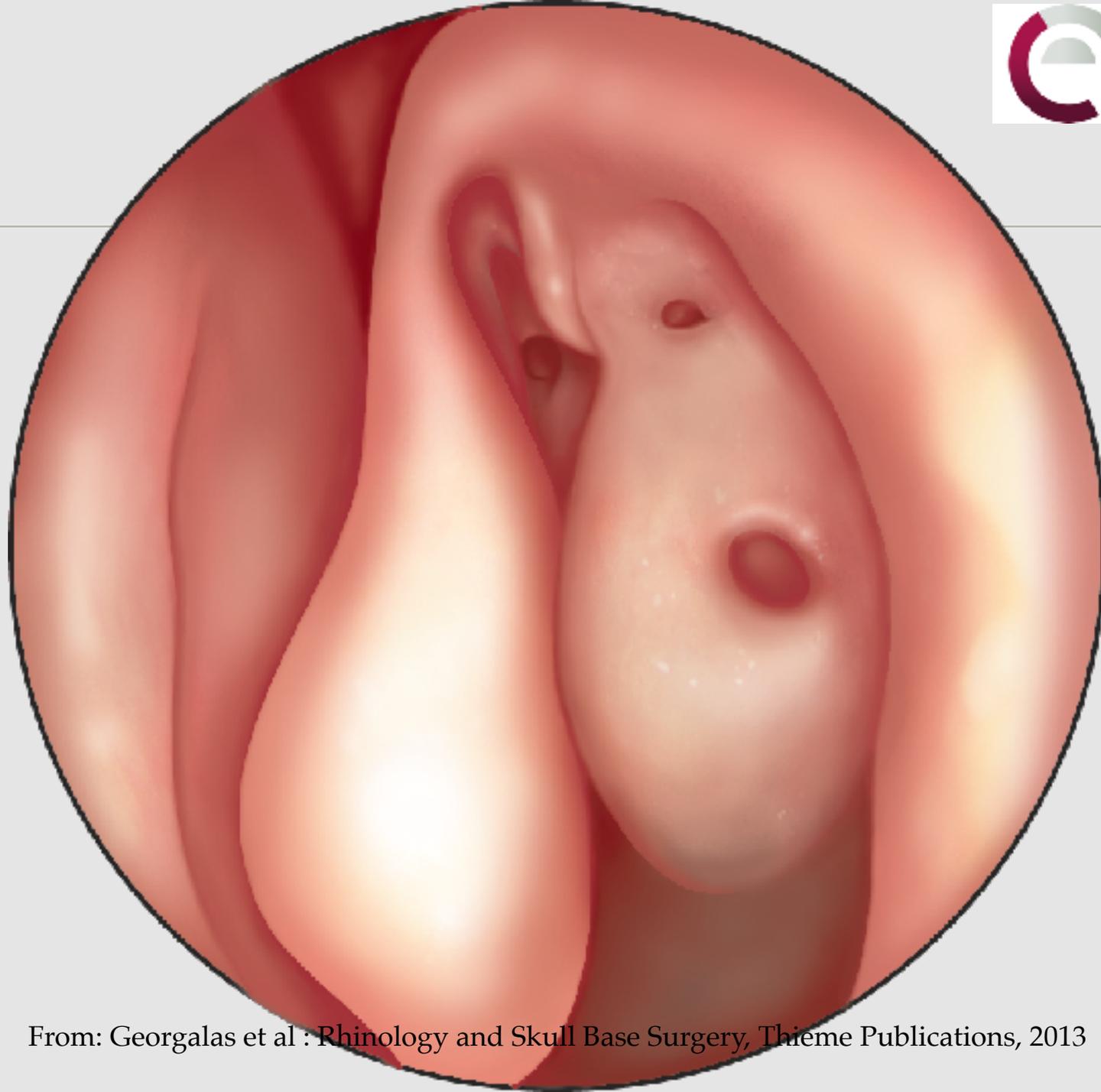


From: Georgalas et al : Rhinology and Skull Base Surgery, Thieme Publications, 2013

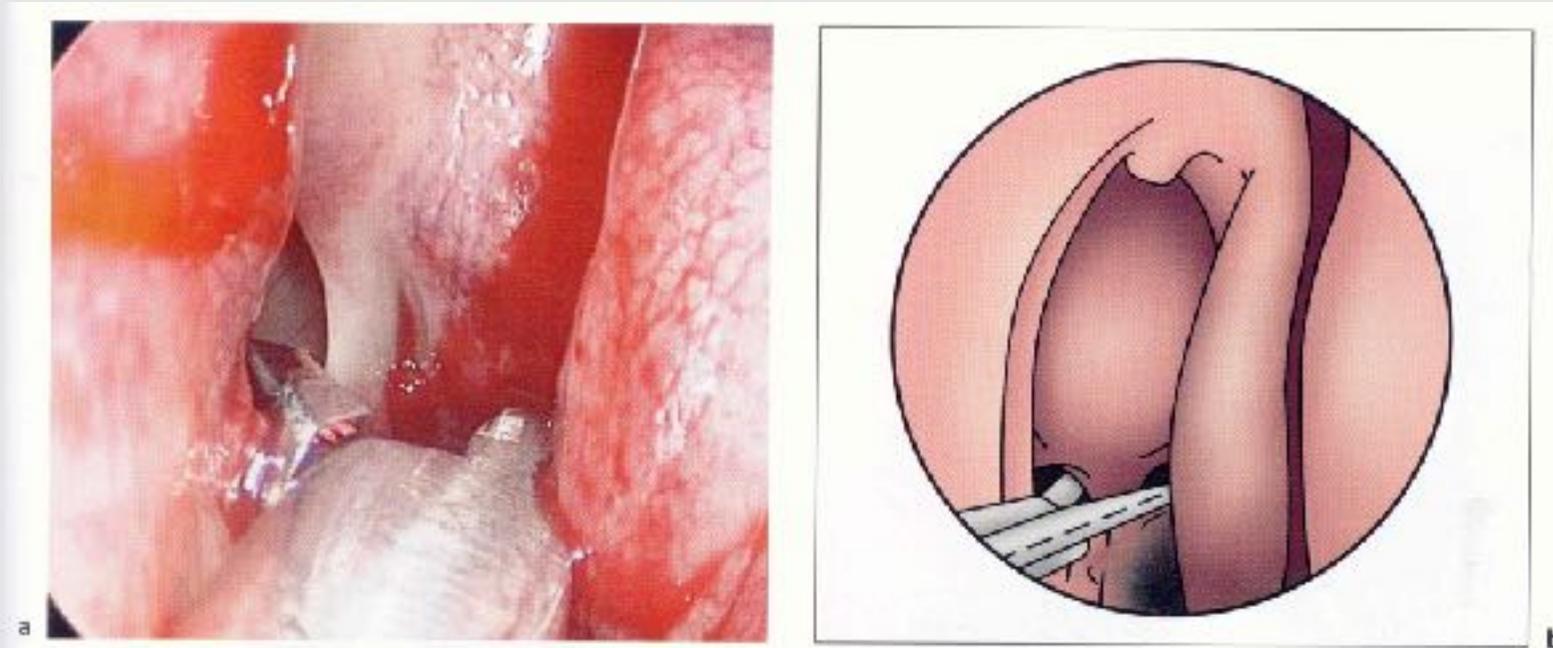


# Finding the ostium





# Enlargement ostium



# Anterior ethmoidectomy

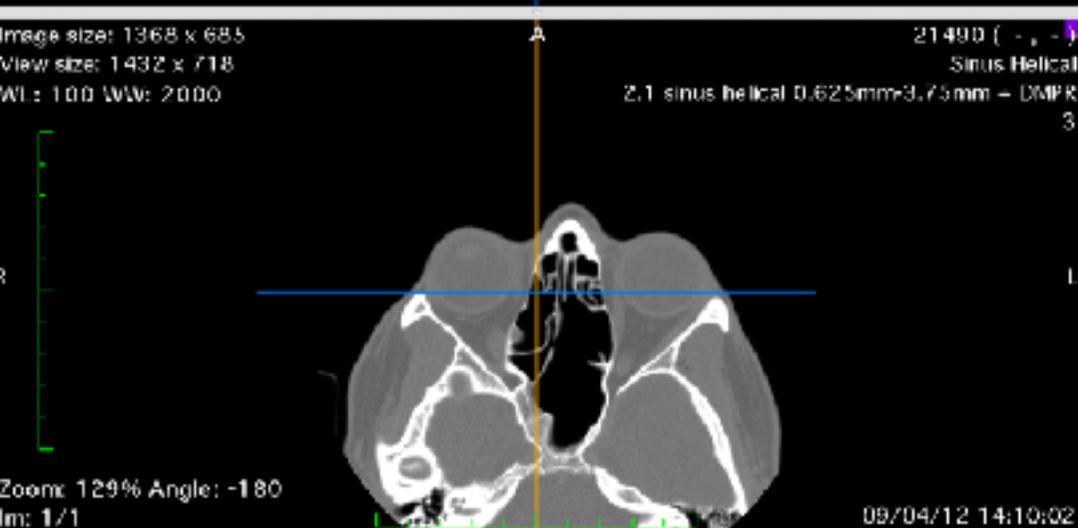
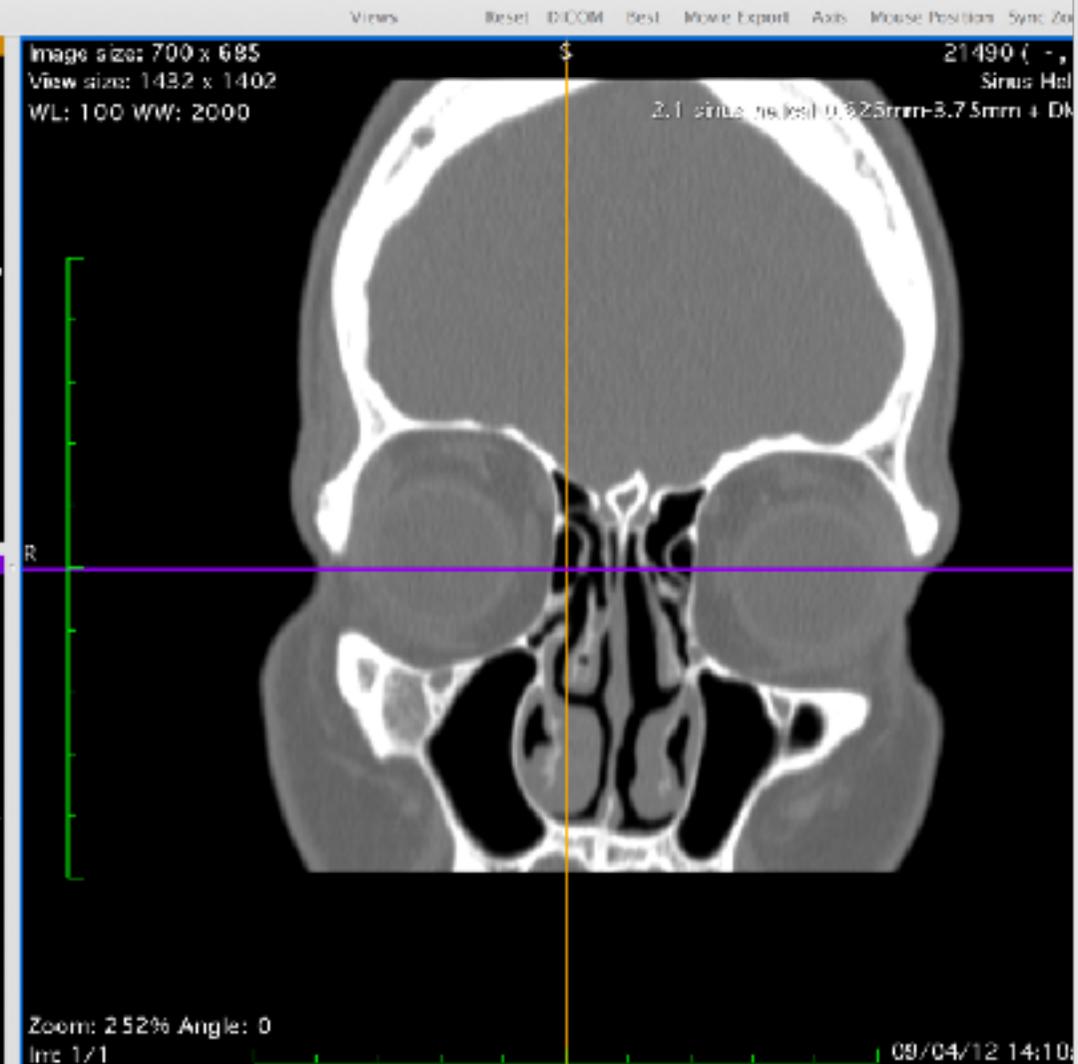
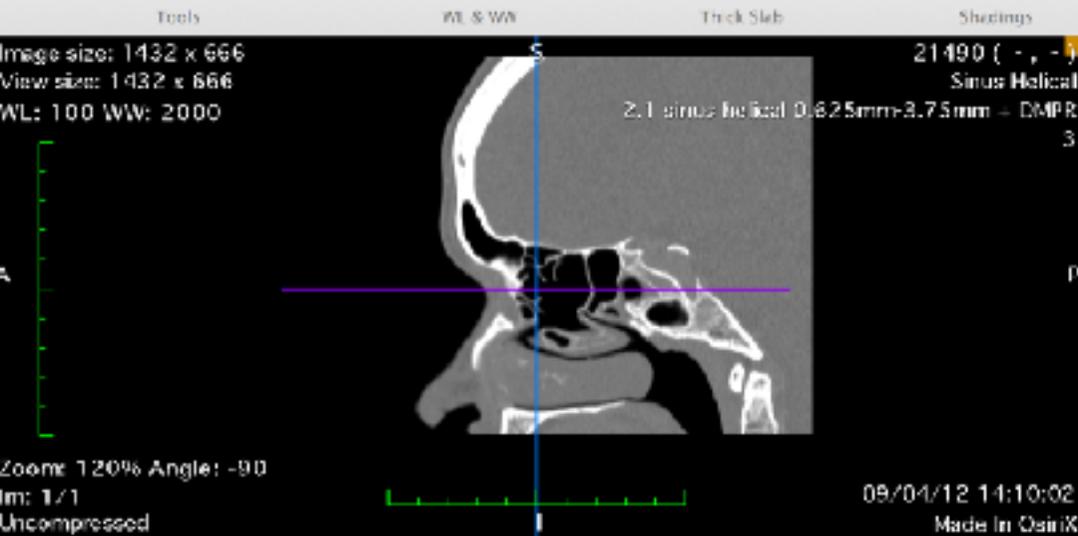
---

- Remove remaining anterior ethmoid cells anterior to ground lamella
- (Not that many!)
- Stay lateral to the attachment of middle turbinate: Often attached to medial part of cribriform plate / lamella lateralis!

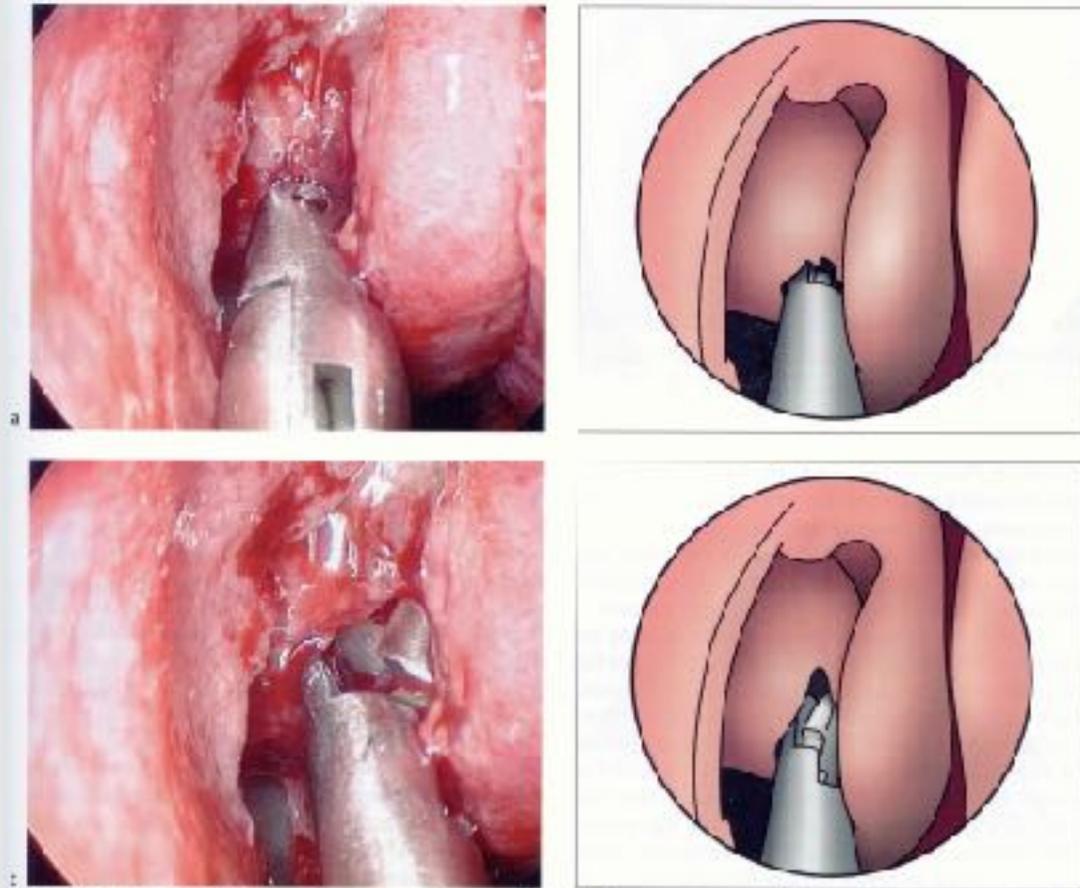
# Map of bulla etmoidalis

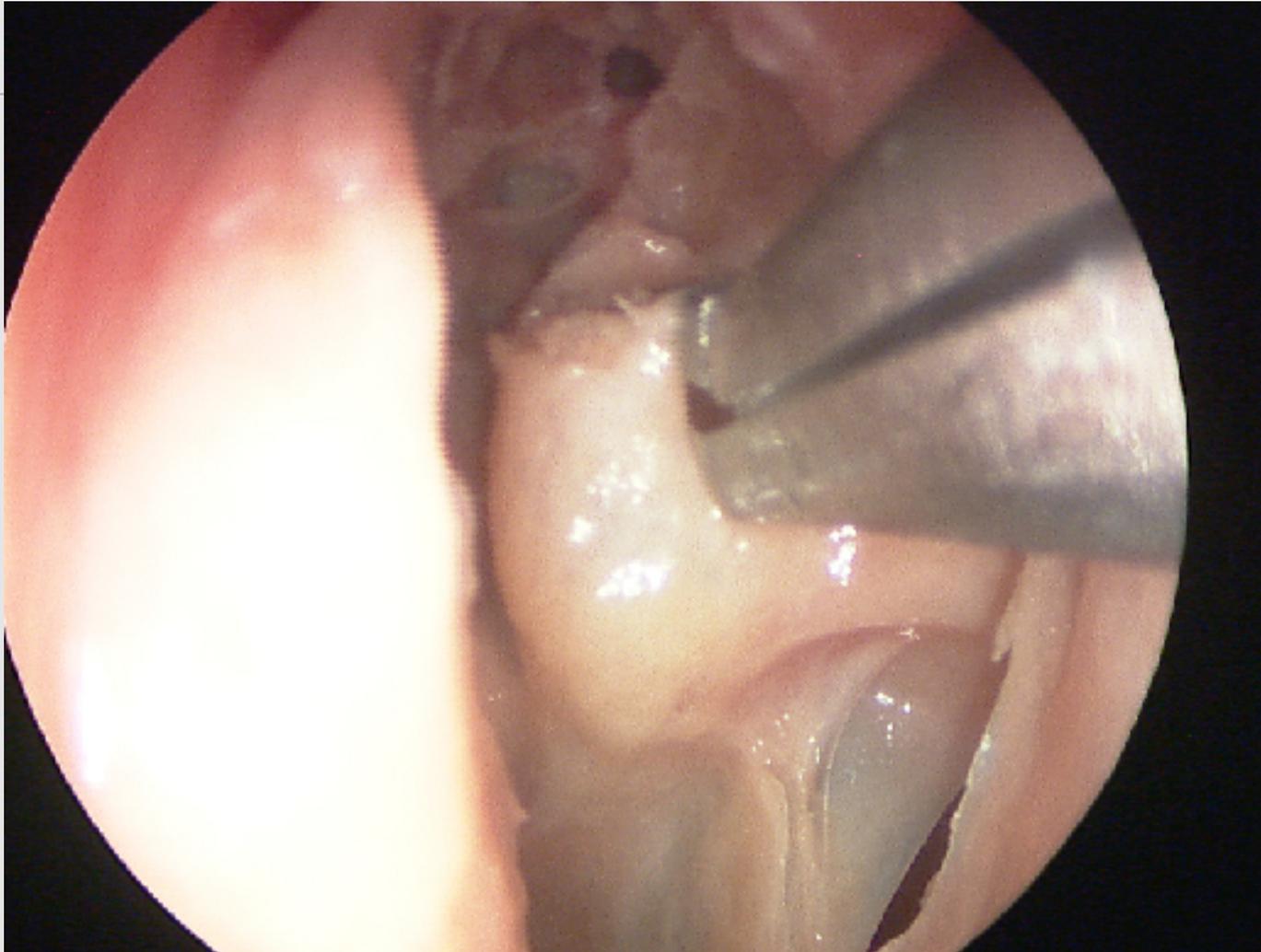


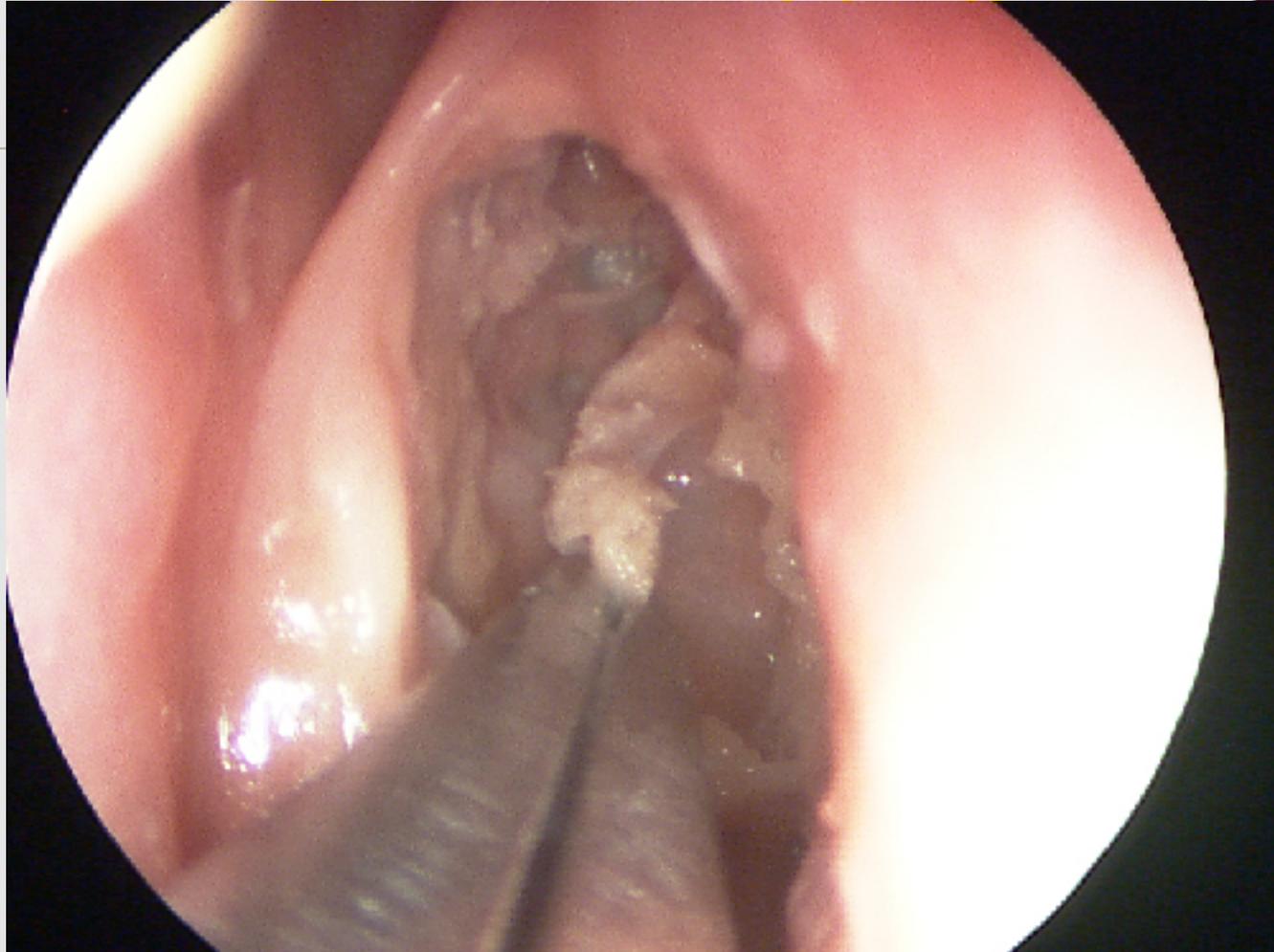
- P (basal)
  - M
  - S (base or s)
  - O (SS)
  - A (frontal)
- suprabullar cells
- Anterior- inferiorly: Infundibulum



# Opening of bulla

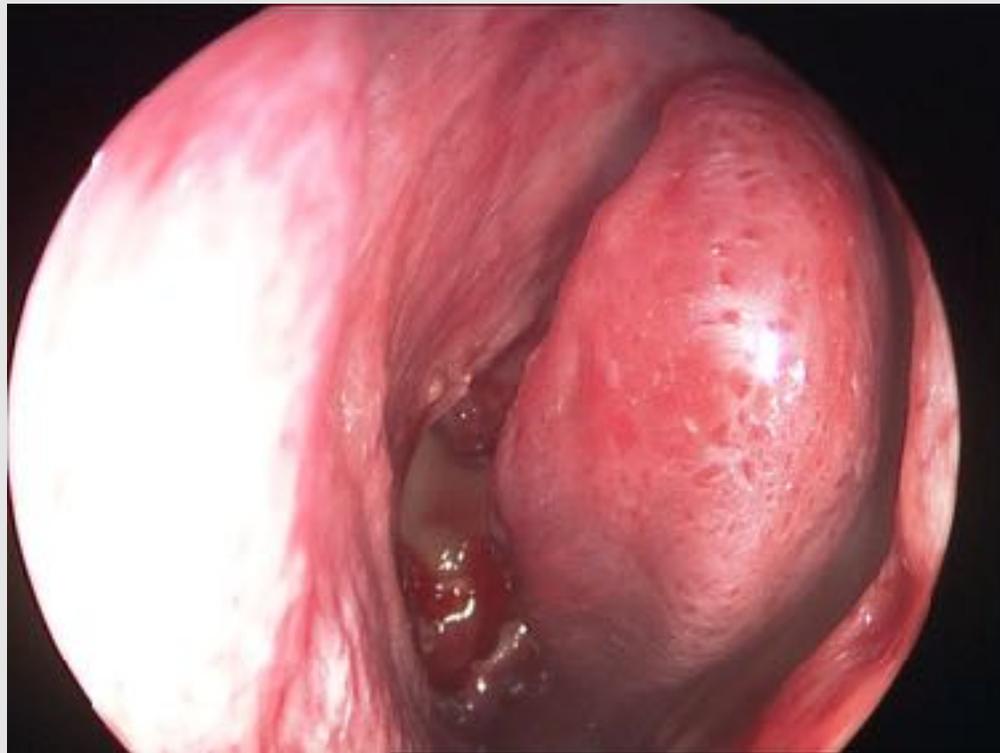




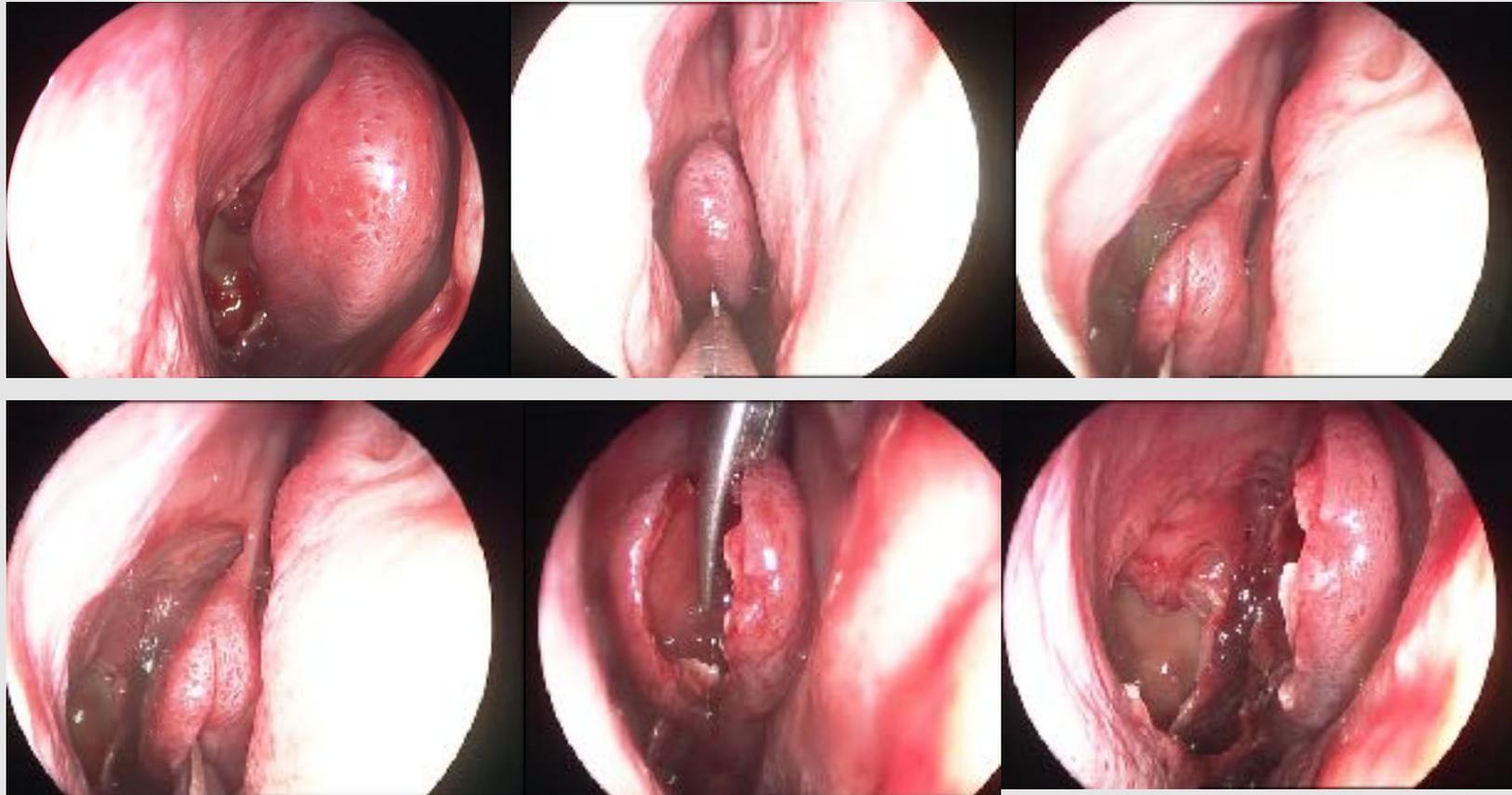


# Reducing concha bullosa (pneumatised middle turbinate)

---



# Reducing concha bullosa (pneumatised middle turbinate)





WL: 100  
CLUT: New CLUT  
Opacity: Linear Table

Mode: MP - Max Intensity Proj. 2  
Thick Slab: 0.45

Shading: On  
Ambient: 0.5  
Diffuse: 0.5  
Specular: 0.0



Image size: 1432 x 666  
View size: 1432 x 666  
WL: 100 WW: 2000

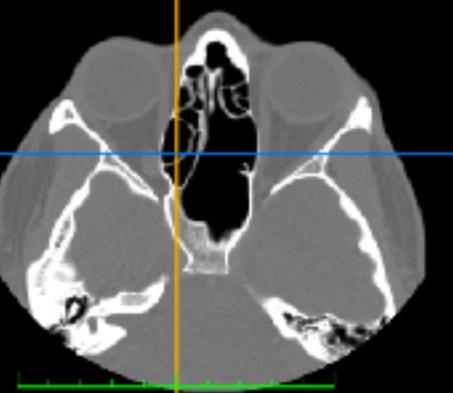


21490 ( - , - )  
Sinus Helical  
2.1 sinus helical 0.625mm-3.75mm - DMPP  
3

Zoom: 120% Angle: -90  
Im: 1/1  
Uncompressed

09/04/12 14:10:02  
Made in OsiriX

Image size: 1368 x 685  
View size: 1432 x 718  
WL: 100 WW: 2000

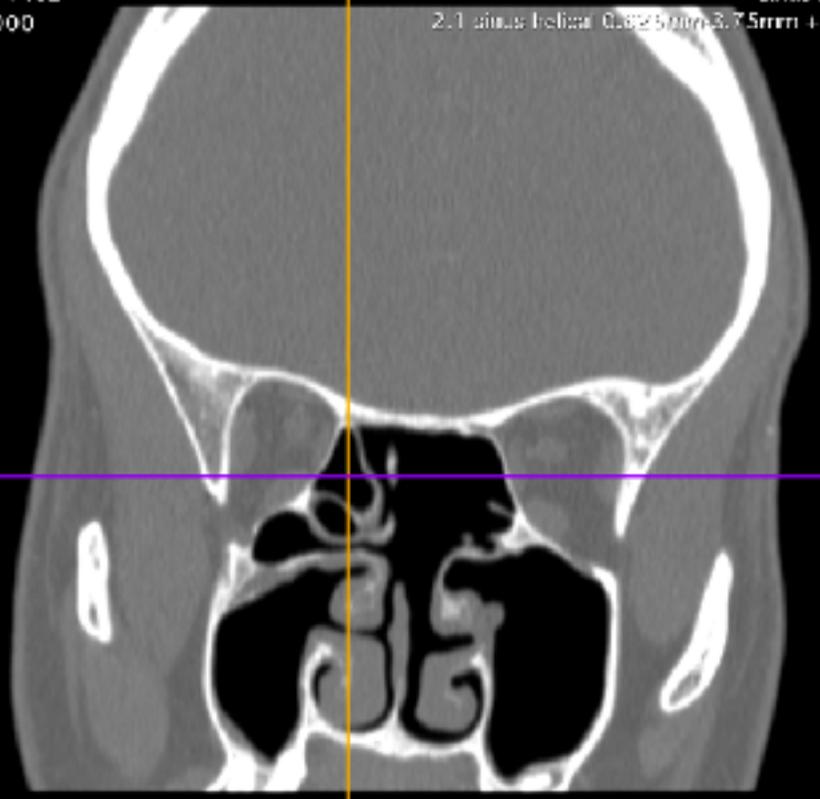


21490 ( - , - )  
Sinus Helical  
2.1 sinus helical 0.625mm-3.75mm - DMPP  
3

Zoom: 129% Angle: -180  
Im: 1/1  
Uncompressed

09/04/12 14:10:02  
Made in OsiriX

Image size: 700 x 685  
View size: 1432 x 1402  
WL: 100 WW: 2000



21490 ( - , - )  
Sinus Helical  
2.1 sinus helical 0.625mm-3.75mm - DMPP  
3

Zoom: 252% Angle: 0  
Im: 1/1  
Uncompressed

09/04/12 14:10:02  
Made in OsiriX

# Posterior ethmoidectomy

---



the posterior wall of the ethmoid cells is thin and the posterior / inferior ethmoid cells are larger and more numerous.

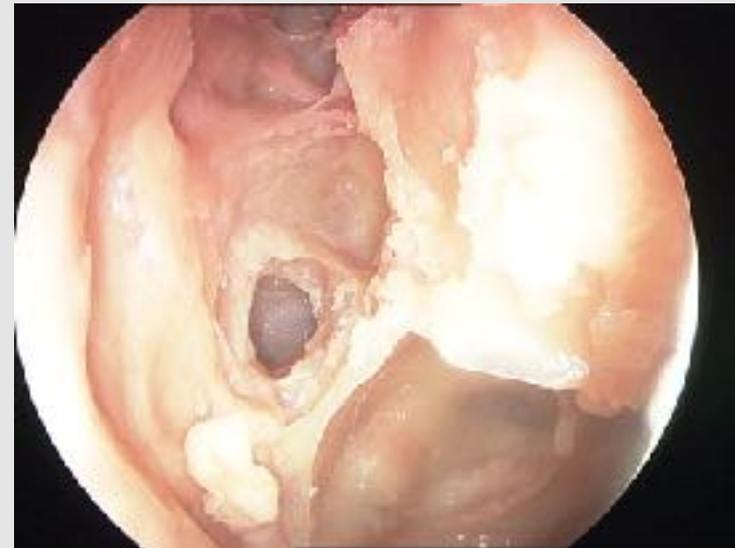


d

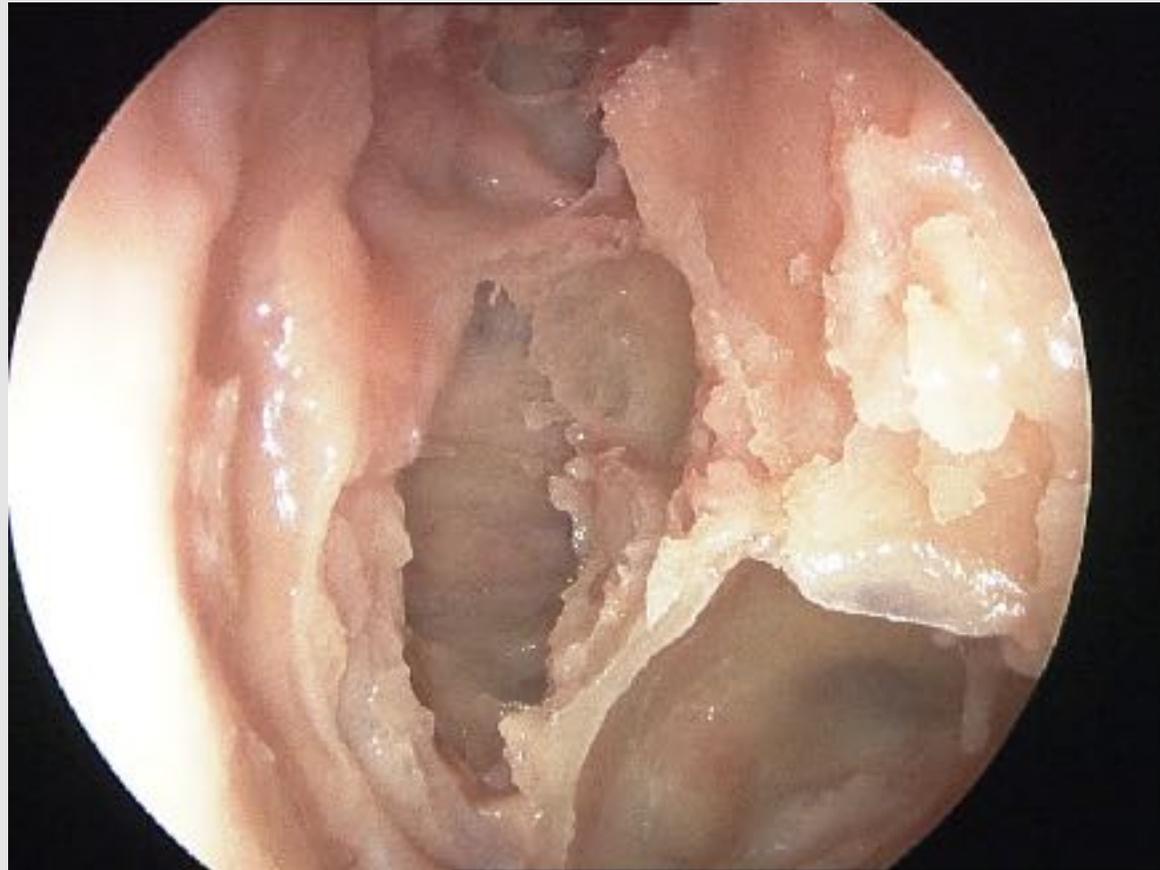
# Posterior ethmoidectomy



# Posterior ethmoidectomy



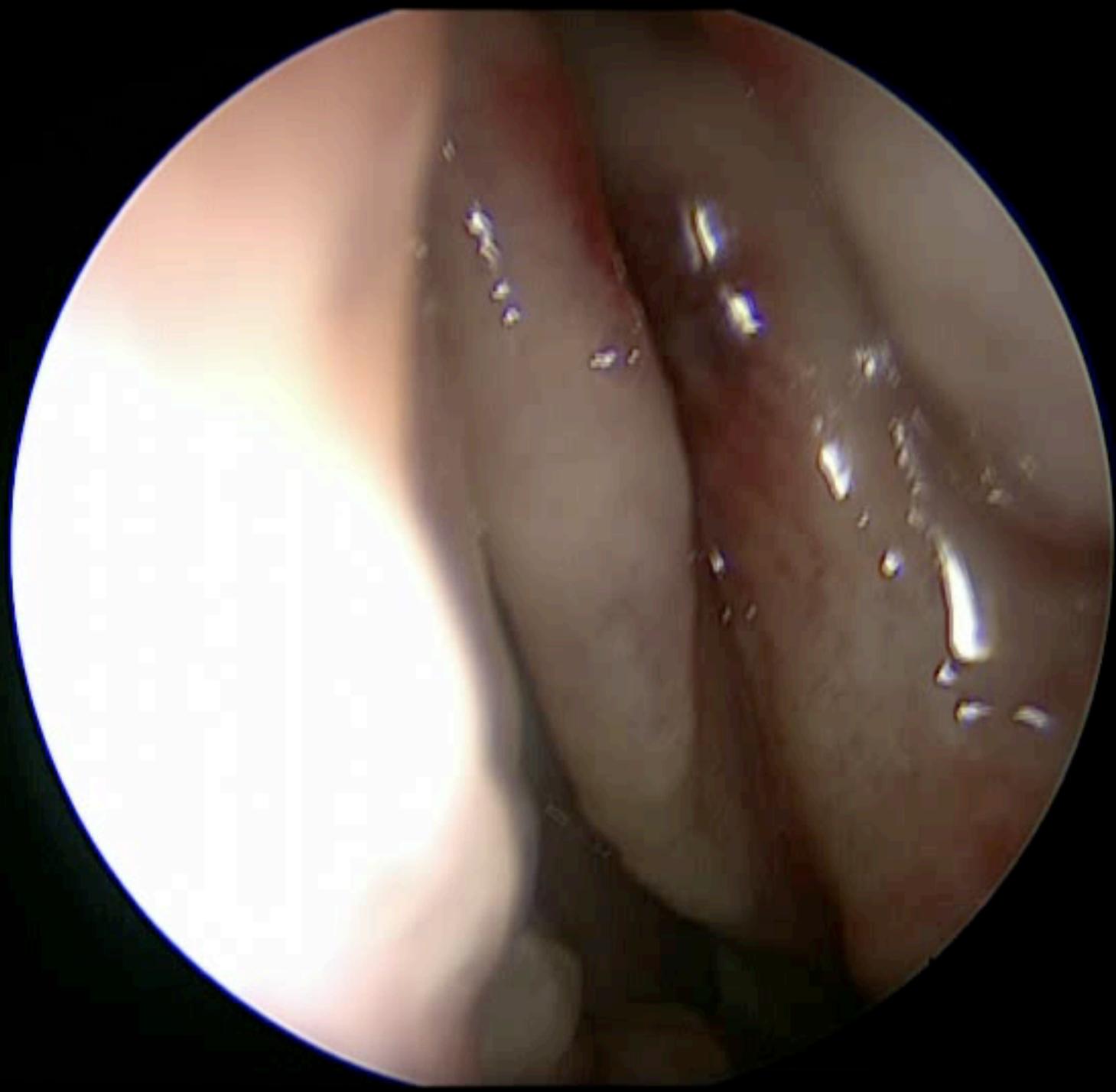
# Posterior ethmoidectomy

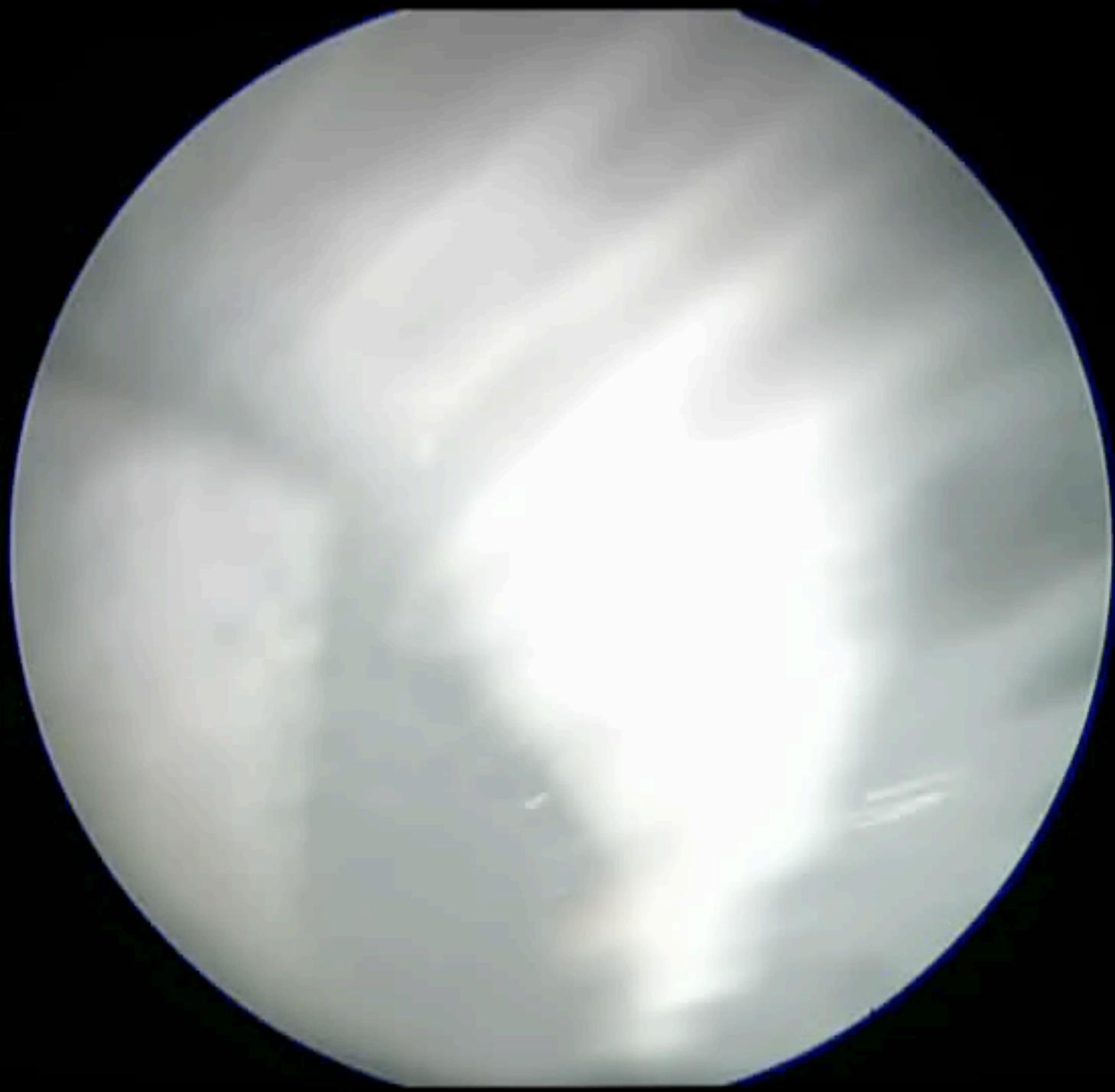


# Posterior ethmoidectomy

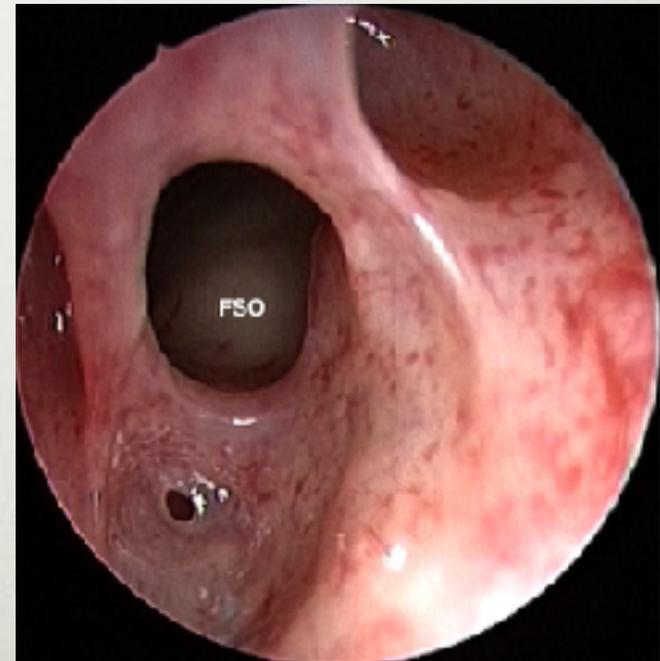
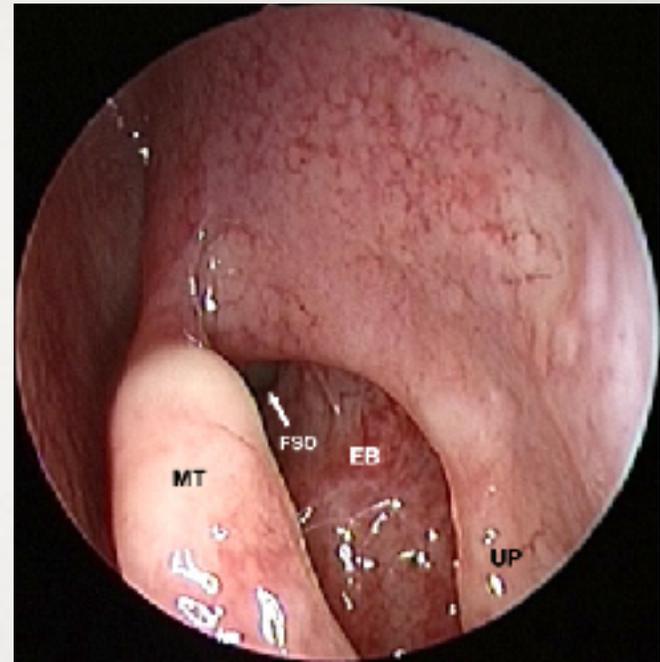
---

- Keep in mind Onodi cell: superolateral to the sphenoid
- The optic nerve and carotid artery may lie in this cell





## *Frontal recess & sinus*

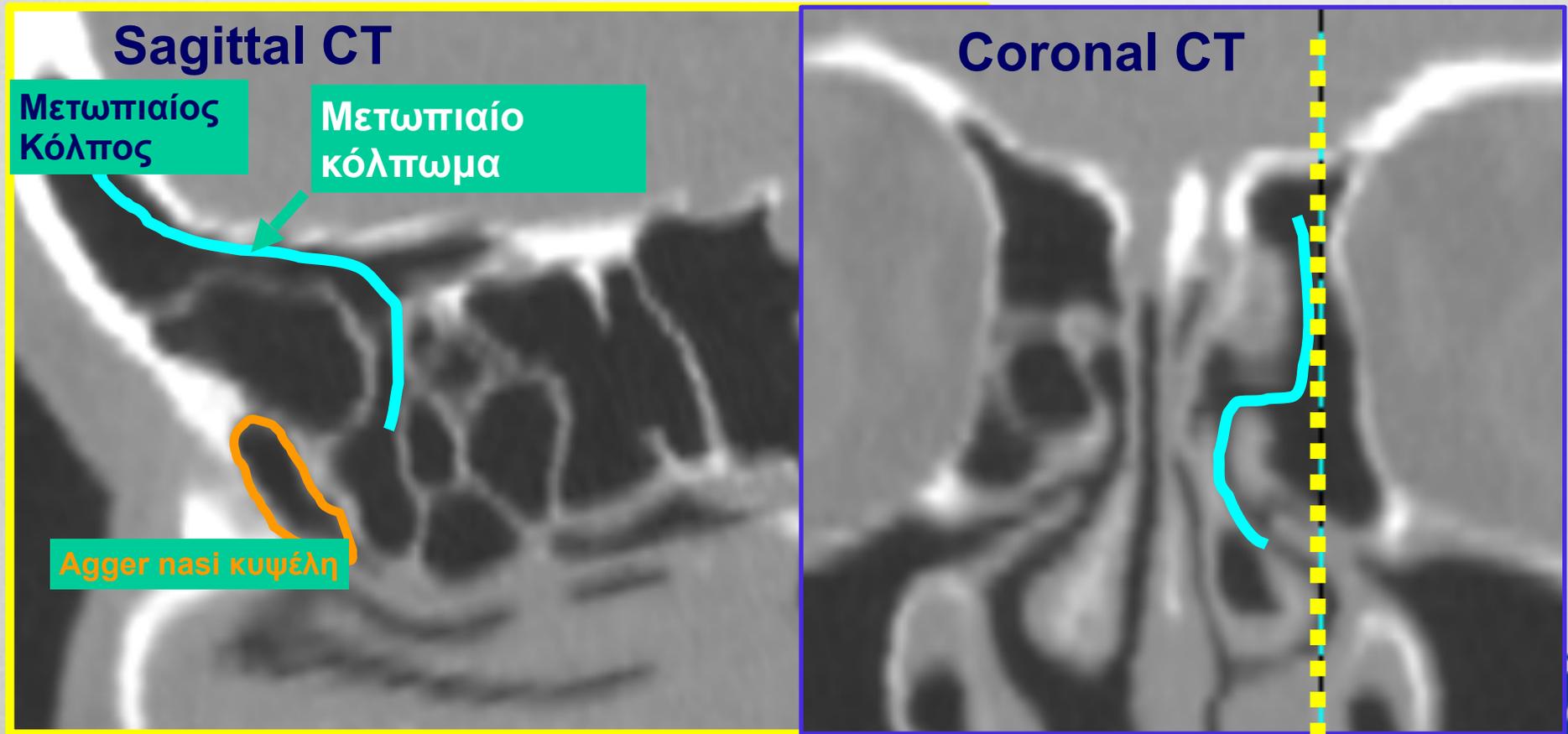


***Frontal recess, intrafrontal cells***



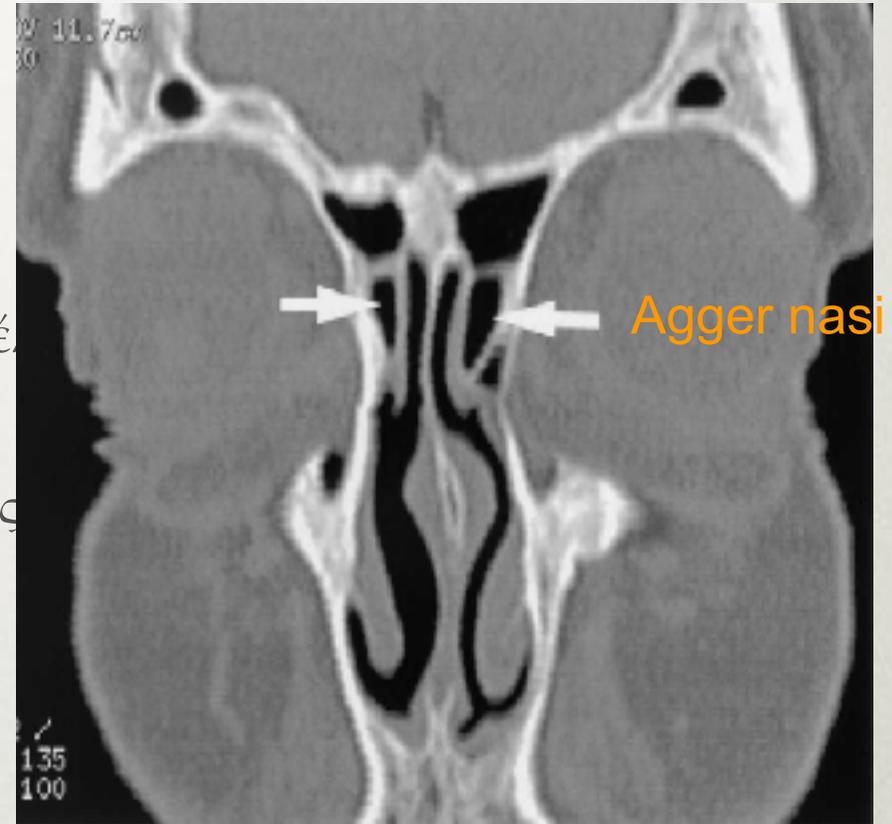
# Μετωπιαίο κόλπωμα (recess)

Επικοινωνία μεταξύ μετωπιαίου κόλπου και ρινικής κοιλότητας. Δεν είναι πόρος με την αυστηρή έννοια του όρου αλλά μάλλον ένα κανάλι ανάμεσα στις πρόσθιες ηθμοειδείς κυψέλες, με τεράστια ποικιλομορφία...

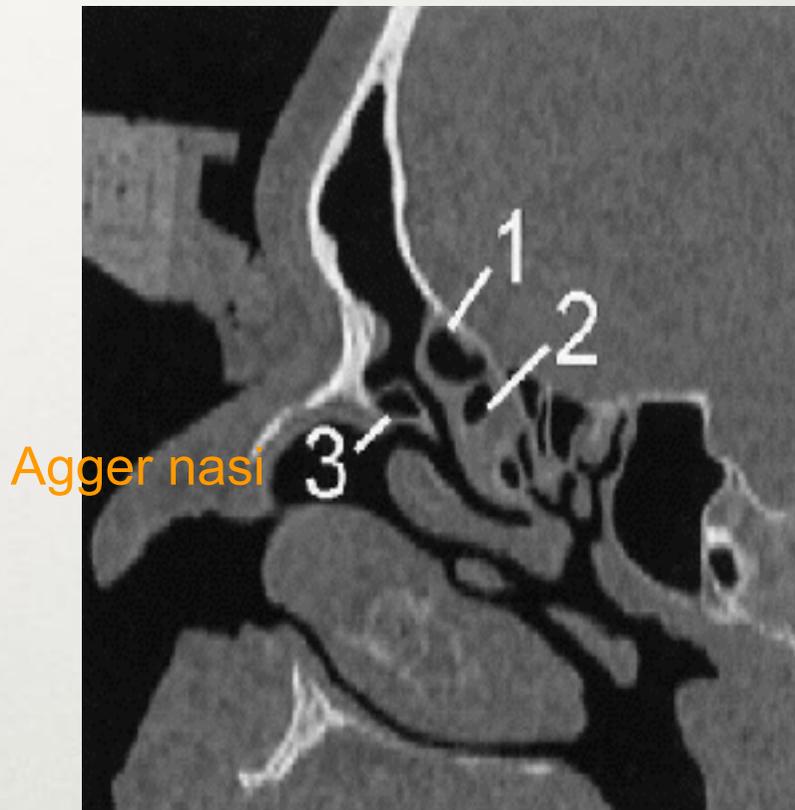
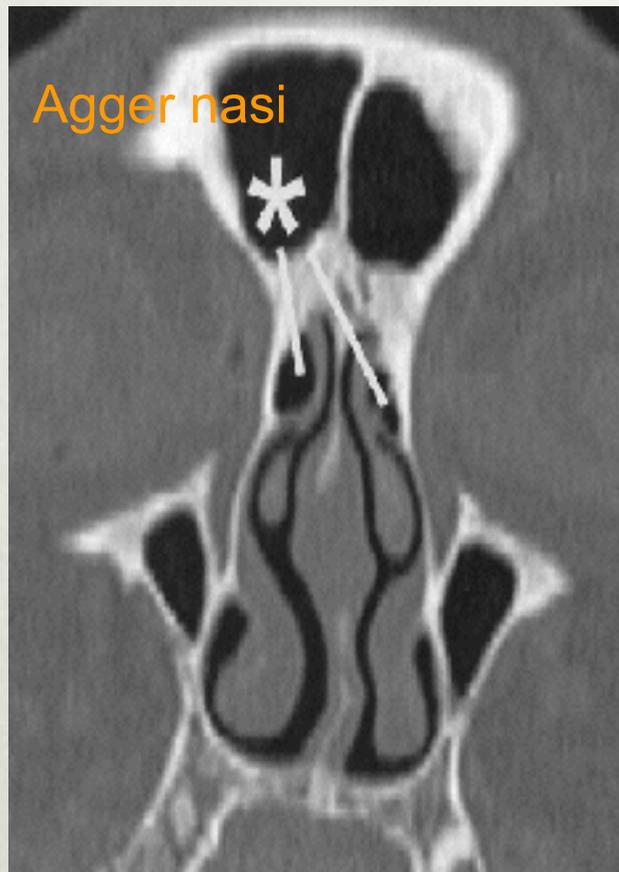


# ΑΓΓΕΡ ΝΑΣΙ

- Η πιο πρόσθια ηθμοειδής κυψέλη  
ethmoidalis....
- Agger nasi- Στην πρόσφυση της
- Ορια



# AGGER NASI



# ΚΥΗΝ TYPE II

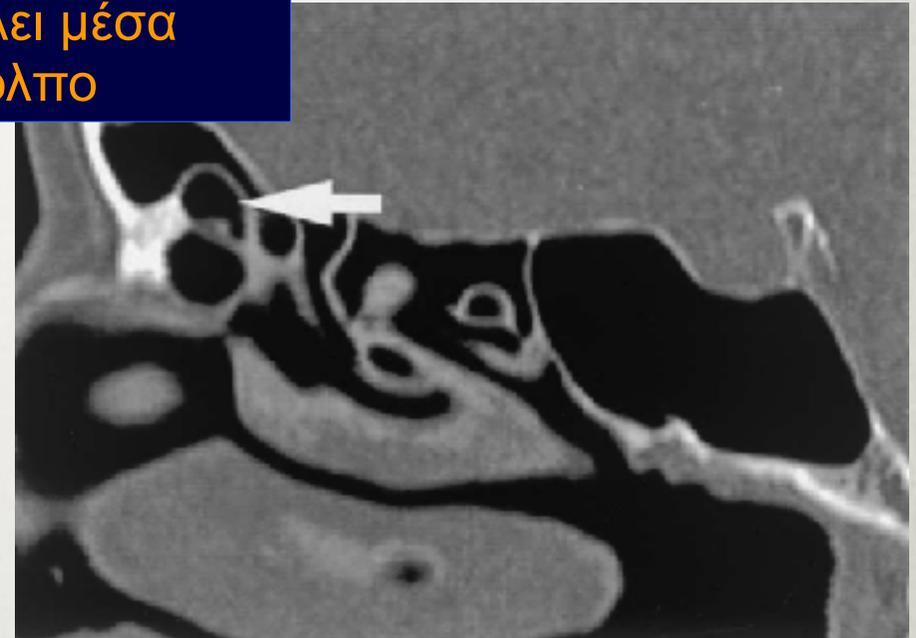
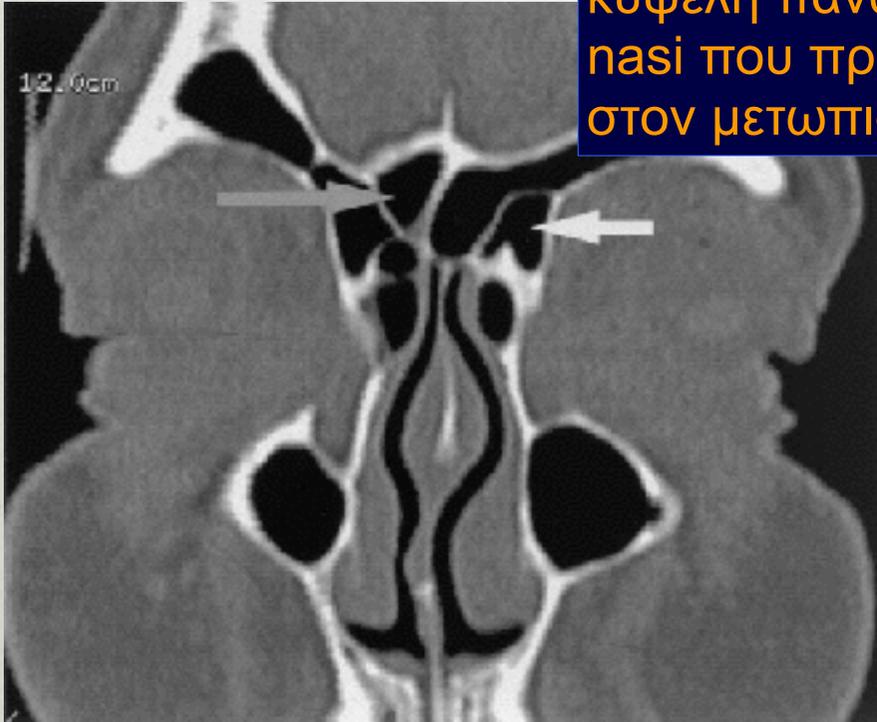
---



Κυηη τύπου 2: Δύο η  
περισσότερες κυψέλες πάνω  
από το agger nasi

# ΚΥΗΝ ΤΥΠΟΥ III

Κυήν τύπου 3: Μία μοναδική κυψέλη πάνω από το agger nasi που προβάλλει μέσα στον μετωπιαίο κόλπο



# ΚΥΗΝ TYPE IV

Κυήν τύπου 4: Μεμονωμένη κυψέλη μέσα στον μετωπιαίο κόλπο, χωρίς επικοινωνία με τη ρινική κοιλότητα



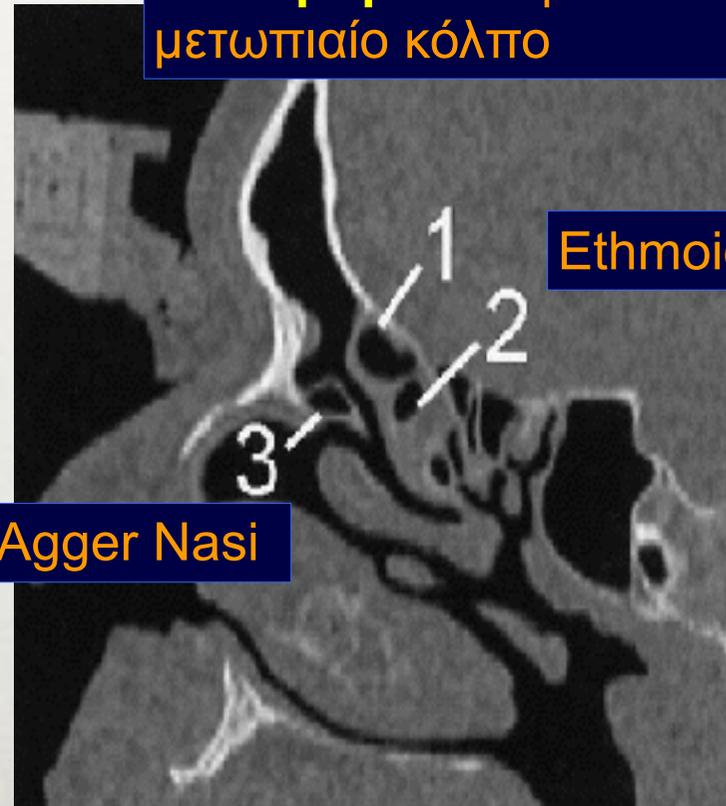
# SUPRA – FRONTAL BULLAR

## CELLS

Fronto bullar cell: Μοναδική  
κυψέλη πάνω απο την bulla –  
**προβάλλει** μέσα στον  
μετωπιαίο κόλπο



Supra bullar cell: Μοναδική  
κυψέλη πάνω απο την bulla –  
**δεν προβάλλει** μέσα στον  
μετωπιαίο κόλπο



Ethmoid bulla

Agger Nasi

# KEEP IT SIMPLE....

---

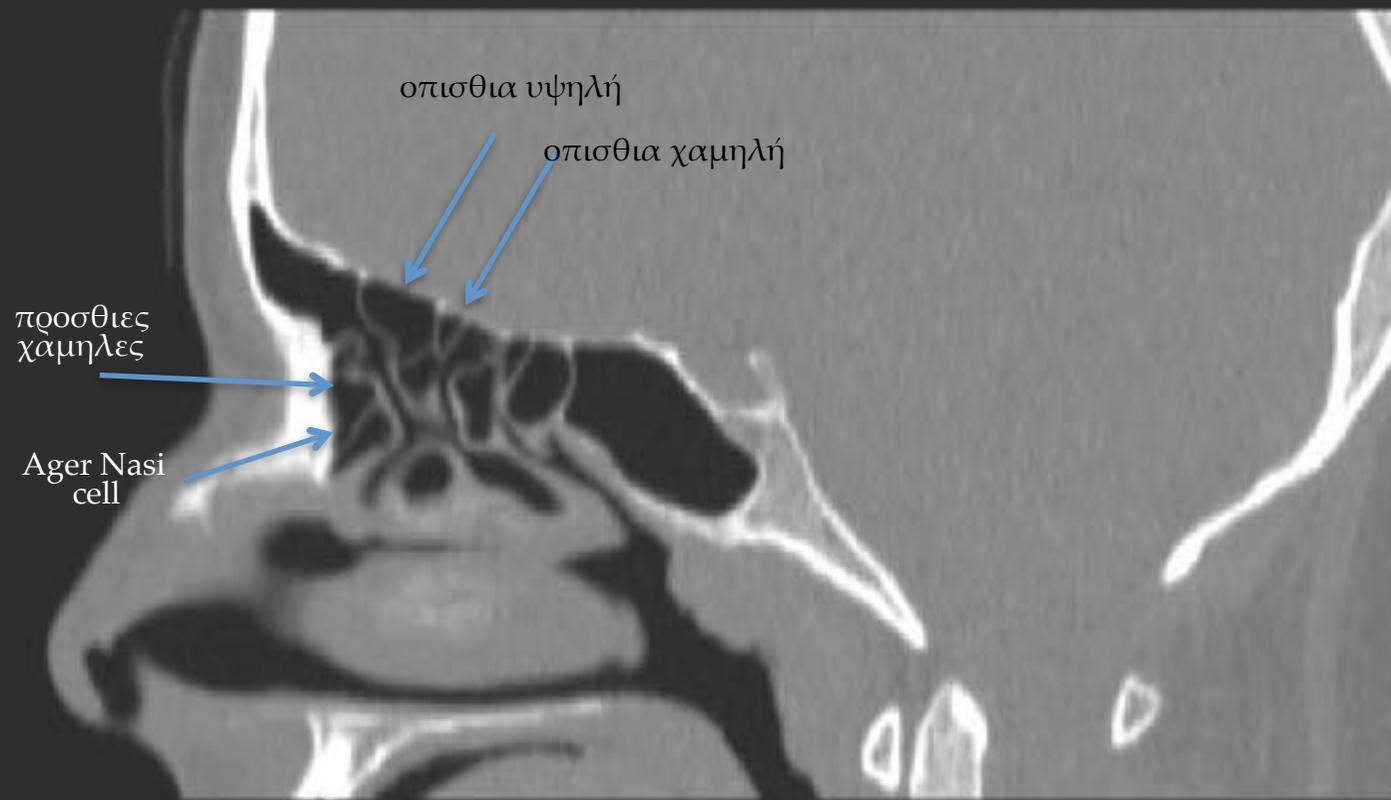
# ΜΙΑ ΝΕΑ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ ΤΑΞΙΝΟΜΗΣΗΣ

- Πρόσθιες
  - Υψηλές (“Kuhn 3,4”)
  - Χαμηλές (“Kuhn 1,2”)
- Οπίσθιες
  - Υψηλές (“frontobullar”)
  - Χαμηλές (suprabullar”)



[European position paper on the anatomical terminology of the internal nose and paranasal sinuses.](#)

Lund VJ, Stammberger H, Fokkens WJ, Beale T, Bernal-Sprekelsen M, Eloy P, Georgalas C, Gerstenberger C, Hellings P, Herman P, Hosemann WG, Jankowski R, Jones N, Jorissen M, Leunig A, Onerci M, Rimmer J, Rombaux P, Simmen D, Tomazic PV, Tschabitscherr M, Welge-Luessen A.  
Rhinol Suppl. 2014 Mar;(24):1-34.



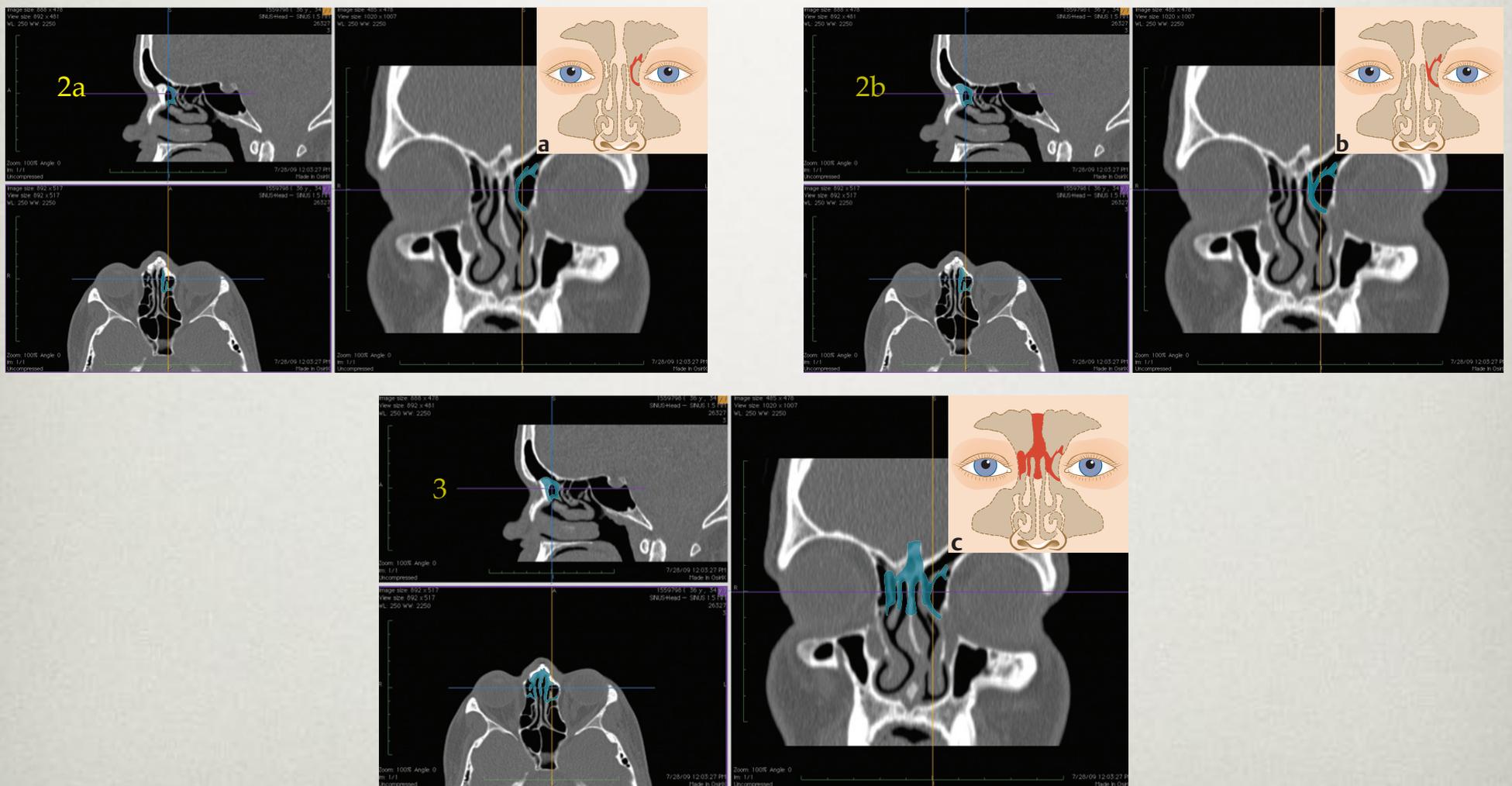
οπισθια υψηλή

οπισθια χαμηλή

προσθιες χαμηλες

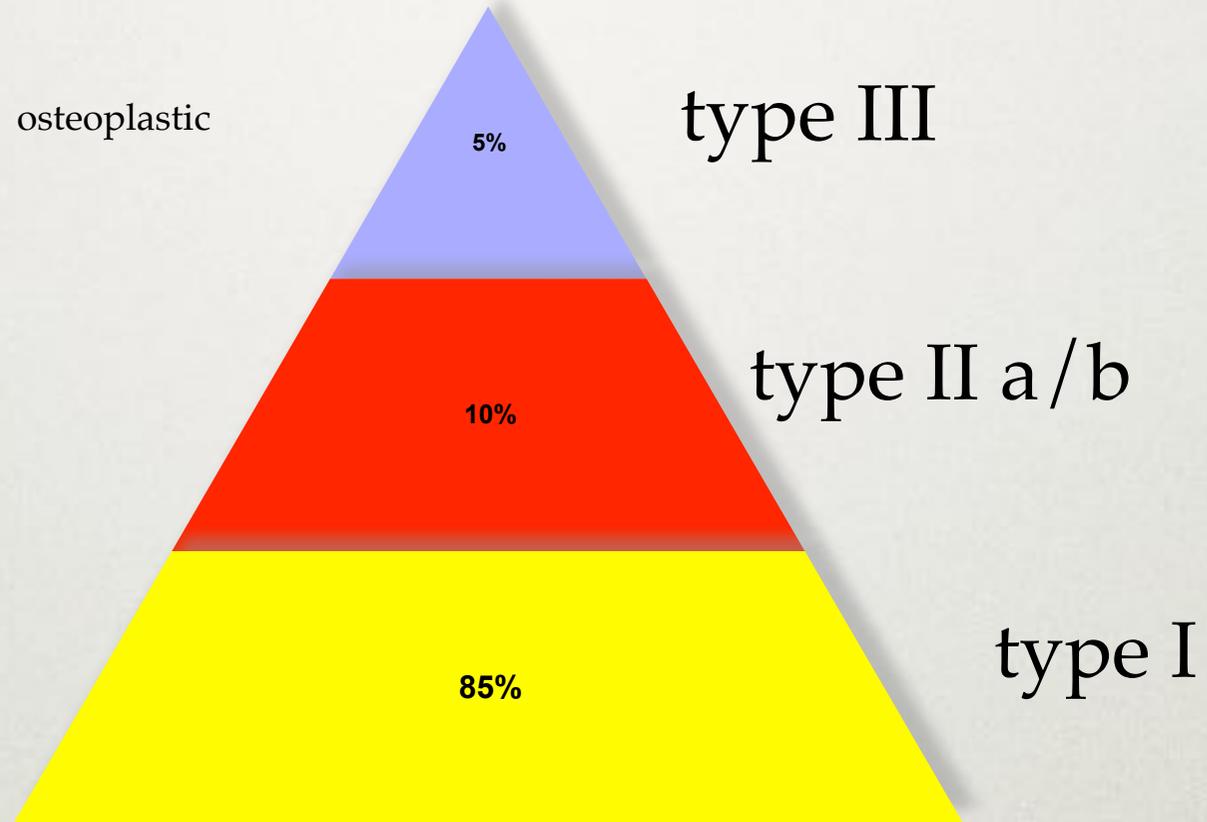
Ager Nasi cell

# ΤΑΞΙΝΟΜΗΣΗ ΠΡΟΣΕΓΓΙΣΕΩΝ ΣΤΟΝ ΜΕΤΩΠΙΑΙΟ



(Primary Surgery)

---



# ALL - OR - NONE CONCEPT

---

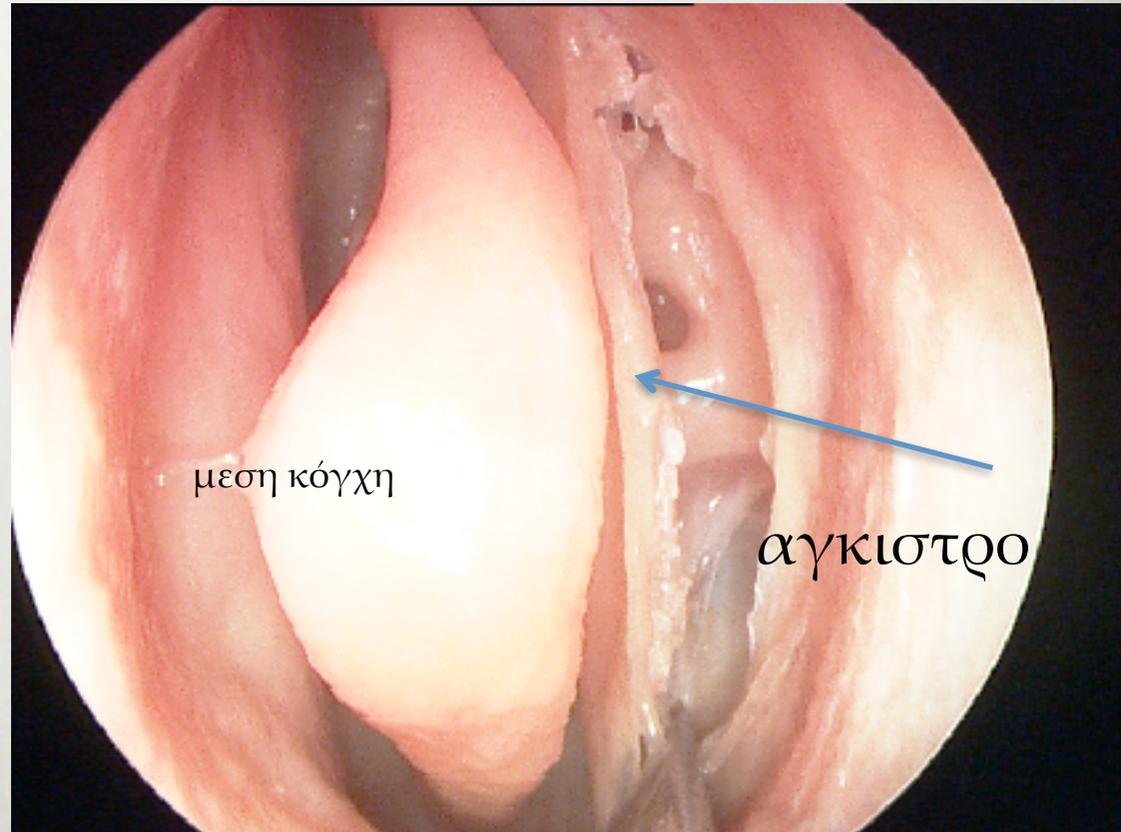
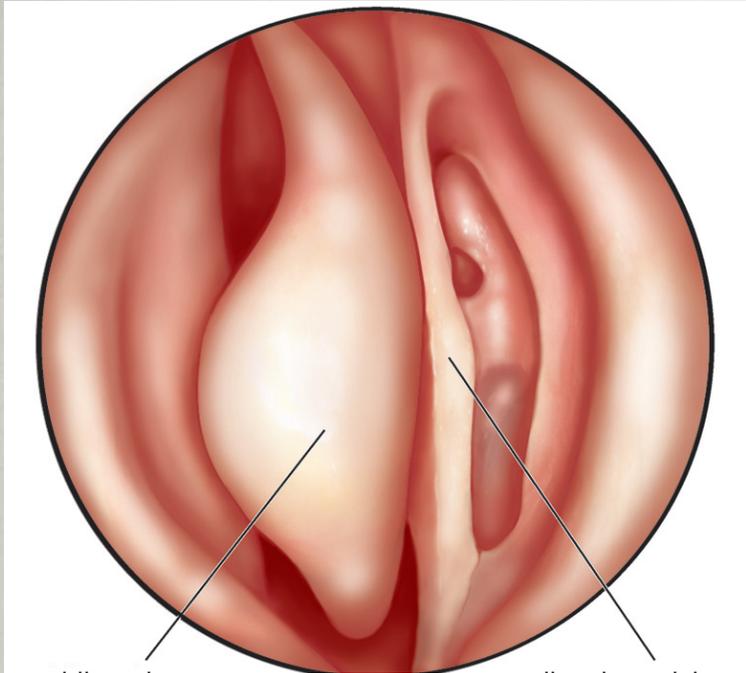
- *Μετά την είσοδο στον μετωπιαίο, δεν υπάρχει επιστροφή*
- *Μια μικρή τρύπα που ανατράται δια μέσου των οστεοκύστεων του μετωπιαίου κοιλώματος οδηγεί νομοτελιακά σε στένωση και ιατρογενή κολπίτιδα*
- *Η λιγότερο επεμβατική χειρουργική στο μετωπιαίο πρέπει να περιλαμβάνει ως ελάχιστο την πλήρη αφαίρεση όλων των οστεοκύστεων του μετωπιαίου*

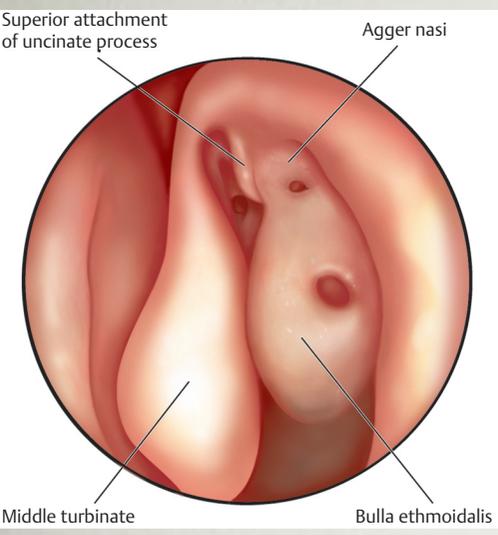
## ΔΡΑΦ 1 - ΕΚΤΟΜΗ ΑΓΚΪΣΤΡΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΪΣΘΙΑ ΗΘΜΟΙΔΕΚΤΟΜΪΗ

---

ενδείξεις:

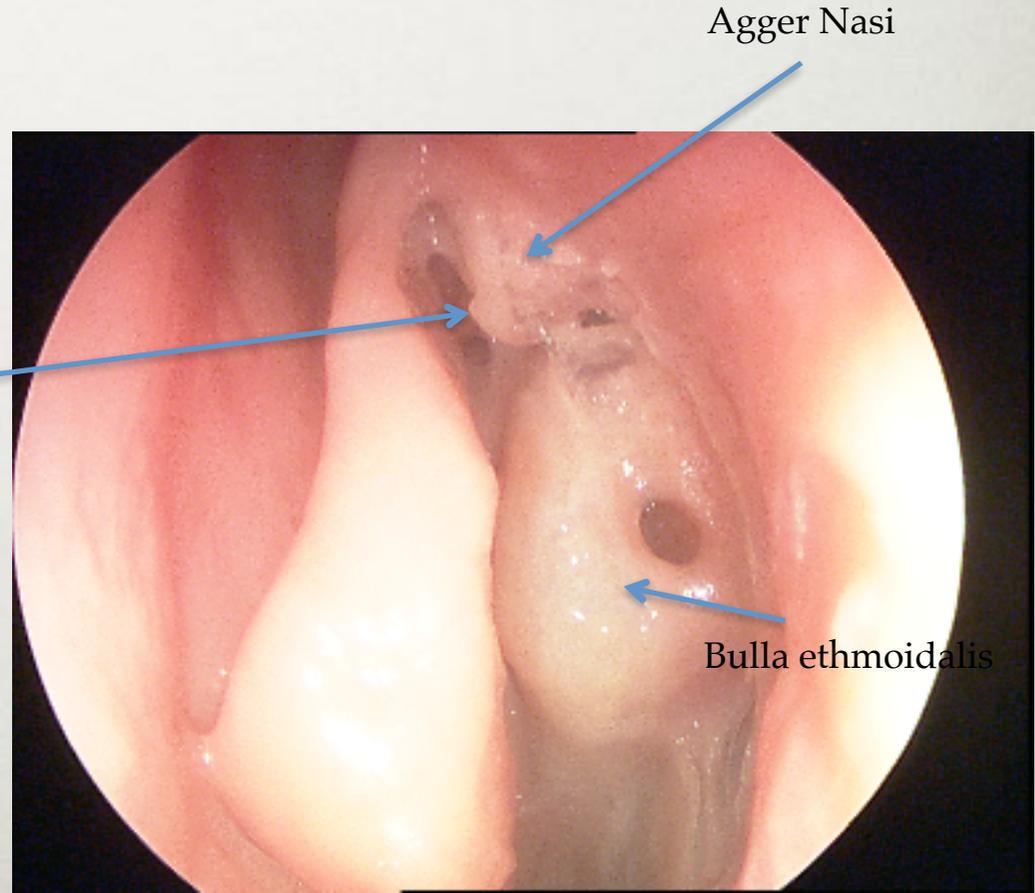
- σχεδόν όλες οι αρχικές επεμβάσεις για μετωπιαία κολπίτιδα

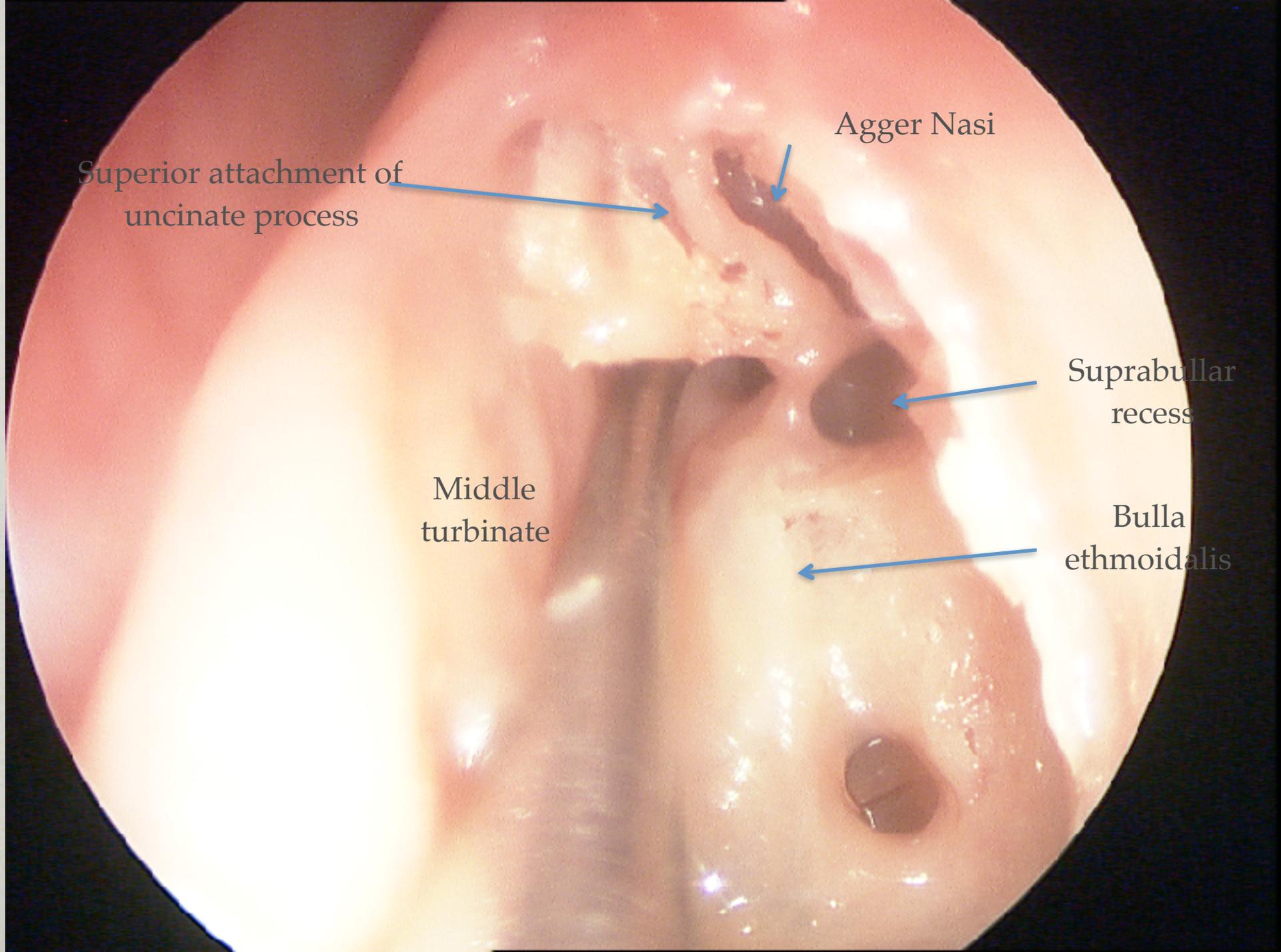




ανω προσφυση αγκιστρου

μεσα κογχη





Agger Nasi

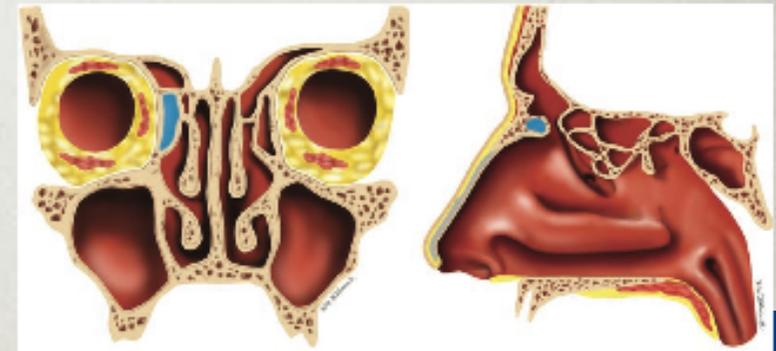
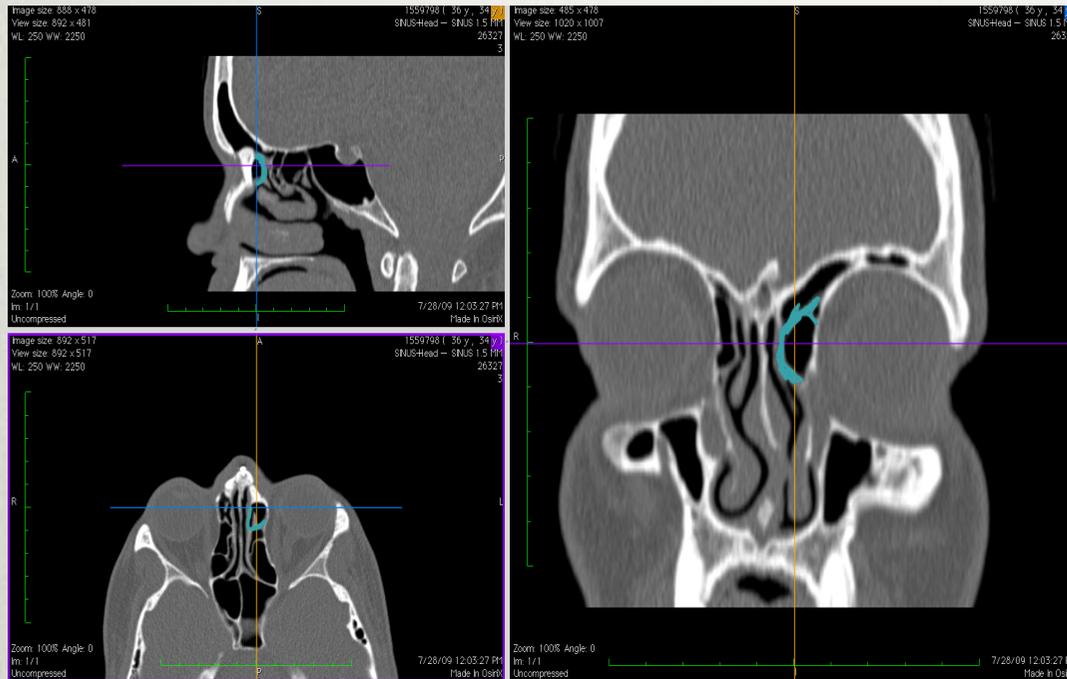
Superior attachment of  
uncinate process

Suprabullar  
recess

Middle  
turbinate

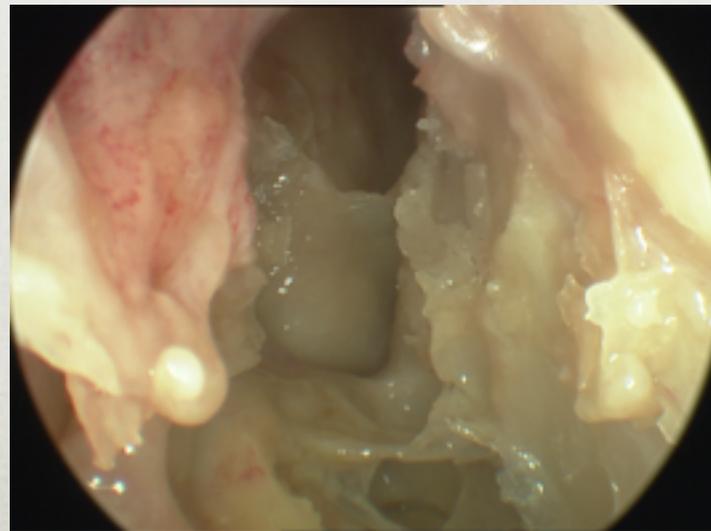
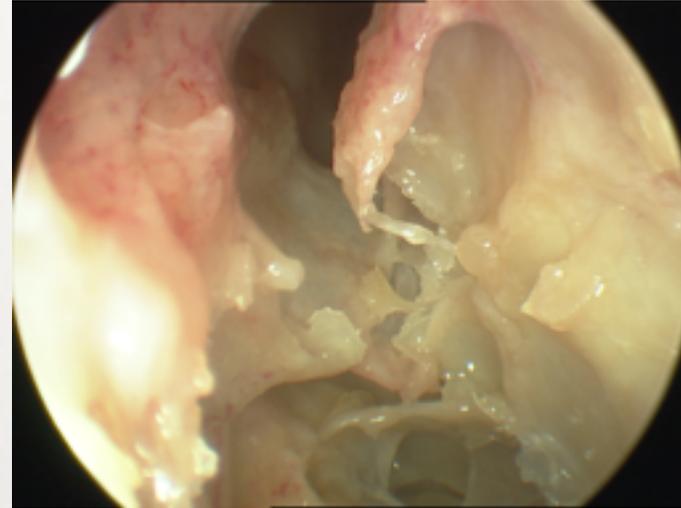
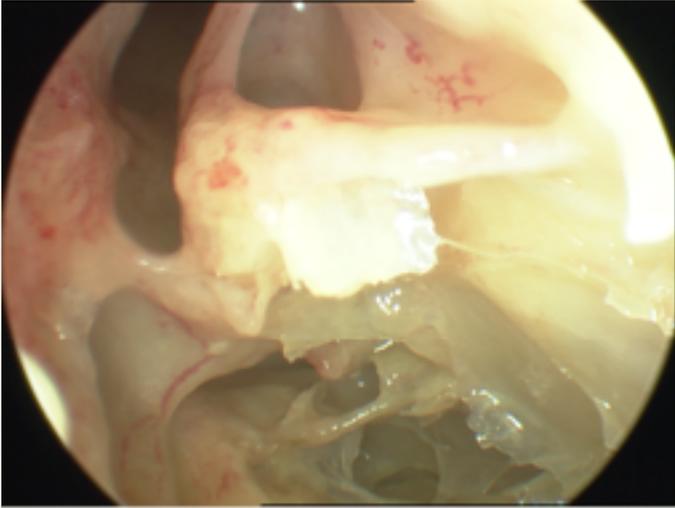
Bulla  
ethmoidalis

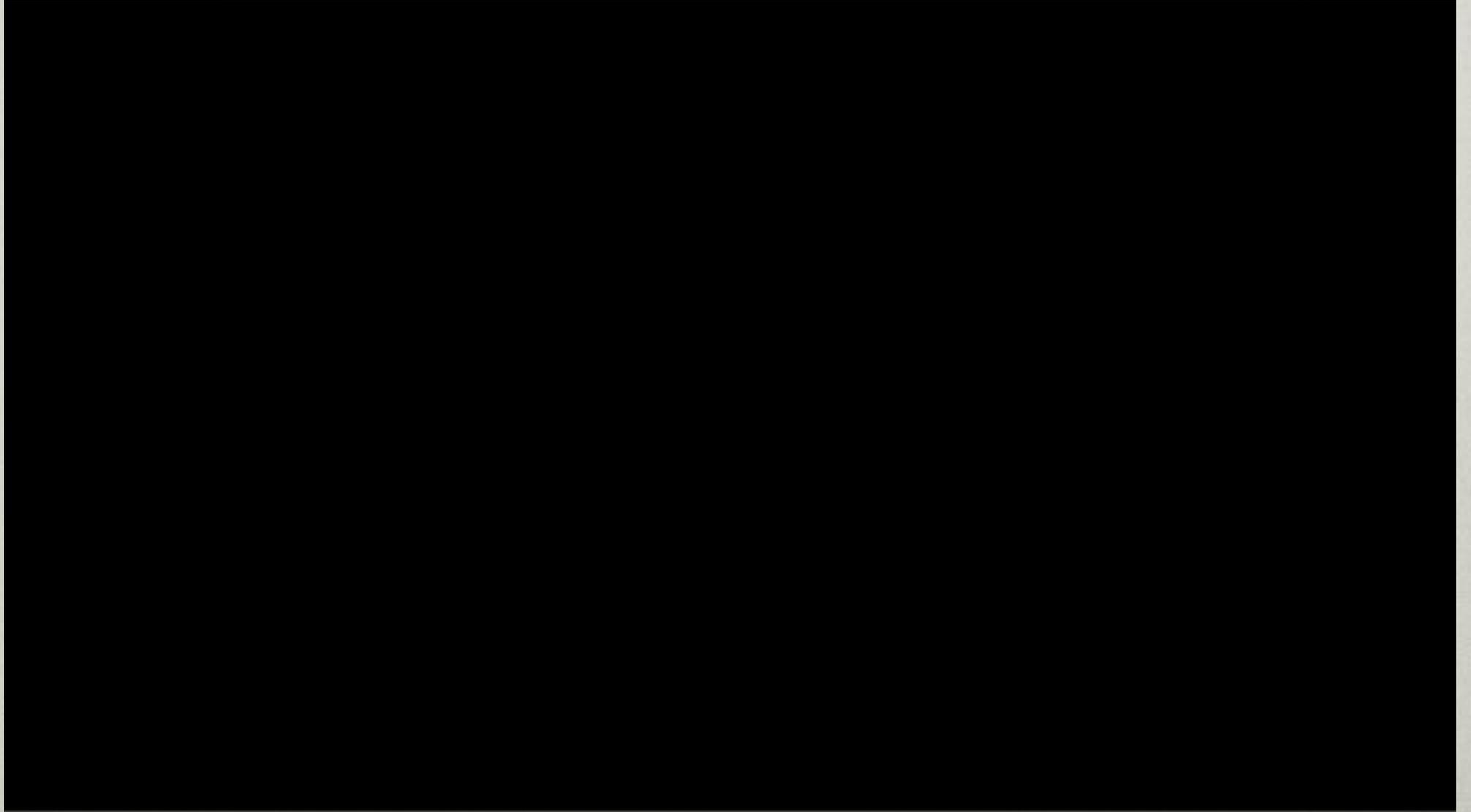
# DRAF 2A - "UNCAPPING THE EGG"



# DRAF 2A

---



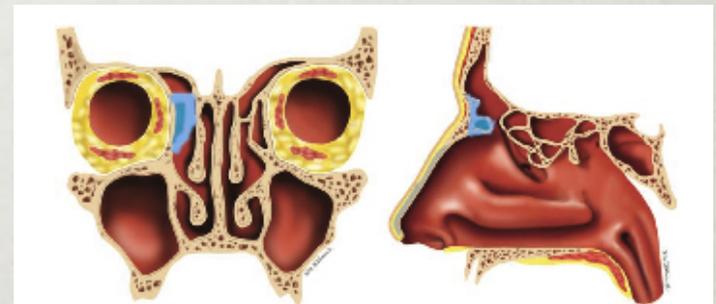
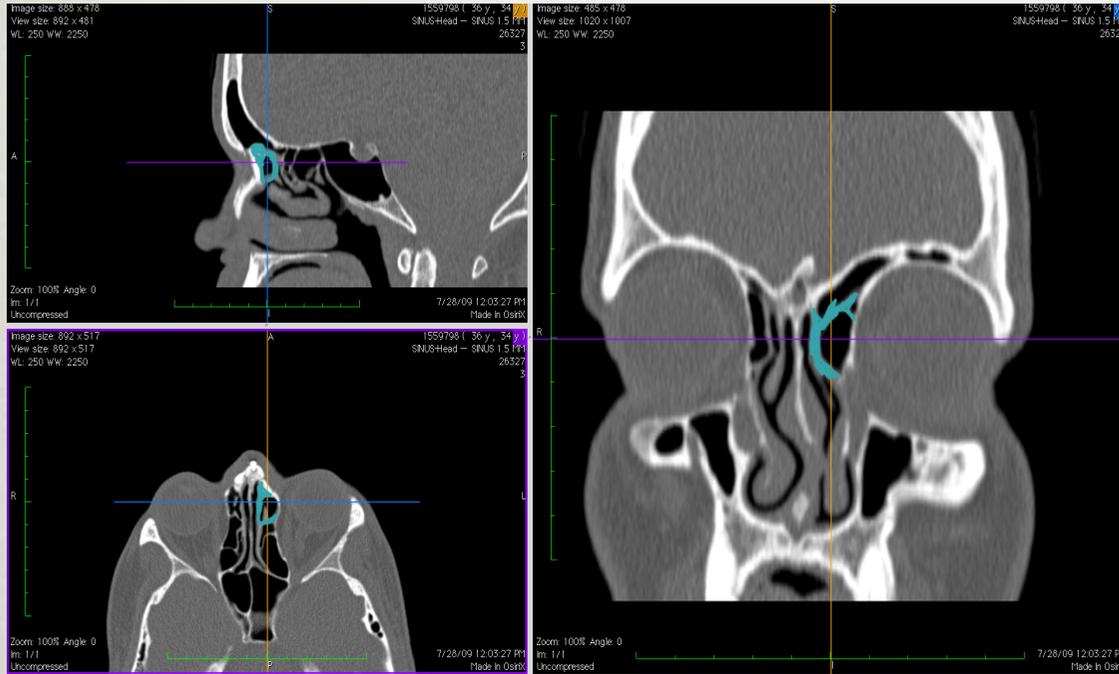


# DRAF IIB

---

- Αφαίρεση (ανάτρηση) όλου του εδάφους του μετωπιαίου κόλπου

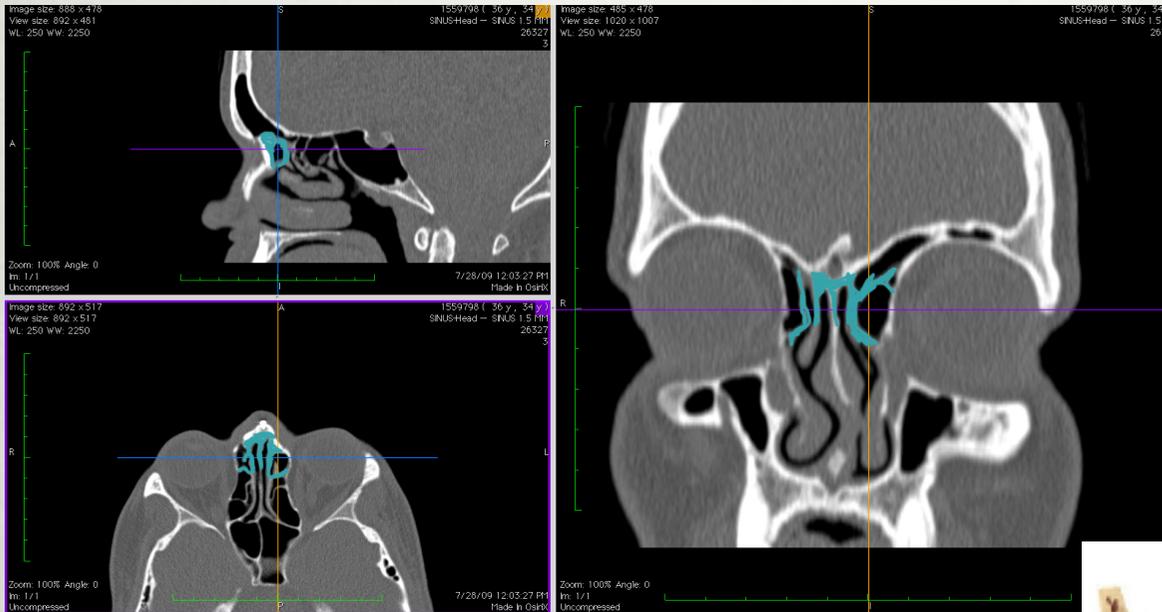
# DRAF 2B



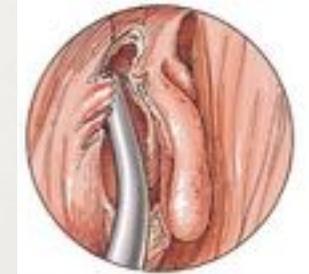
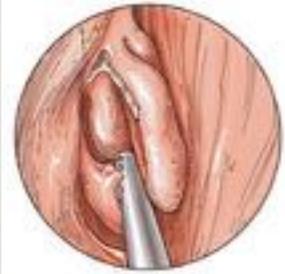
# DRILLING IN THE FRONTAL SINUS



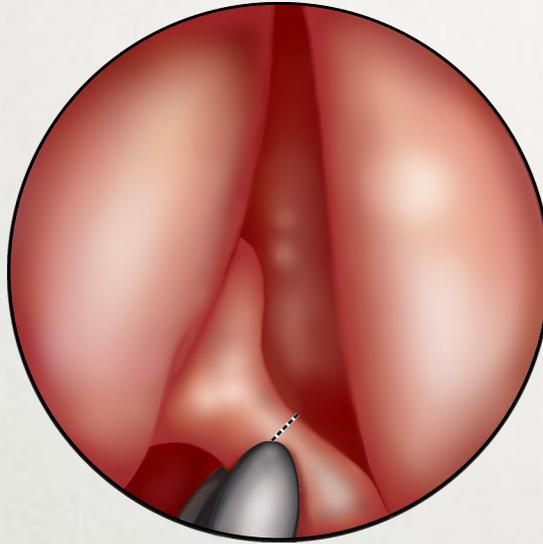
# DRAF ΤΥΠΟΥ 3 -MODIFIED LOTHROP PROCEDURE



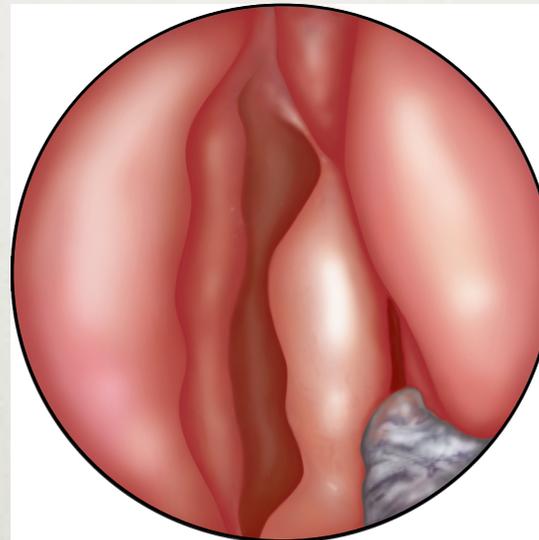
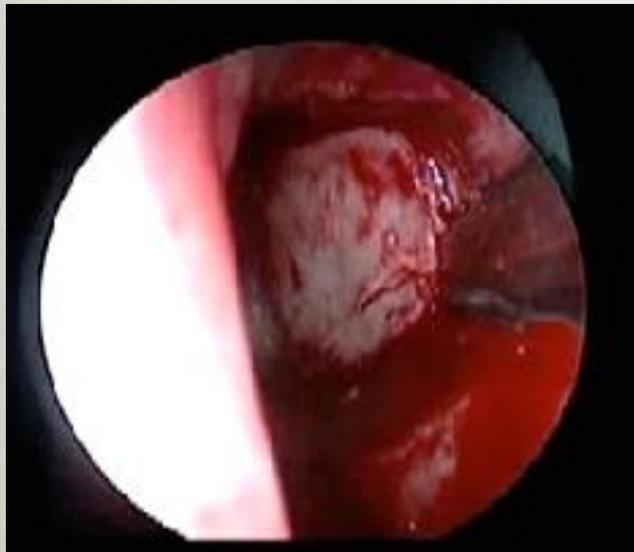
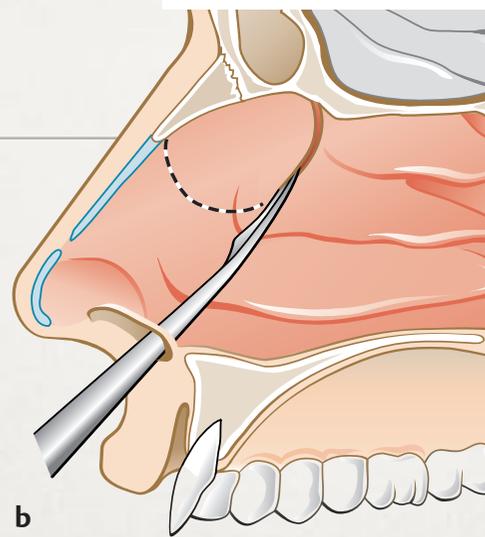
# ΔΡΑΦ 2Α ΑΜΦΩ



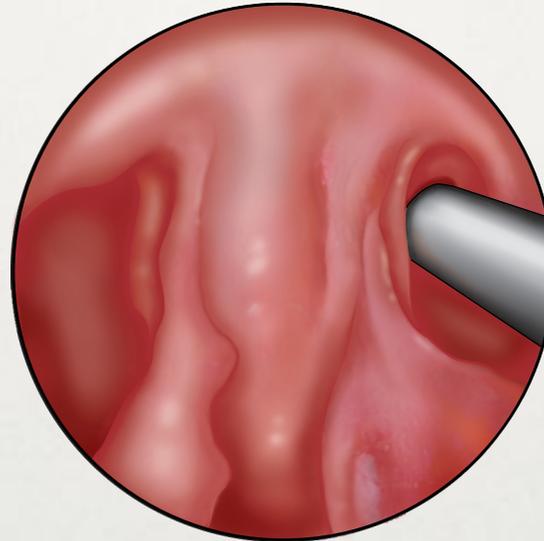
# ΜΕΡΙΚΉ ΑΦΑΙΡΕΣΗ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΚΟΓΧΗΣ



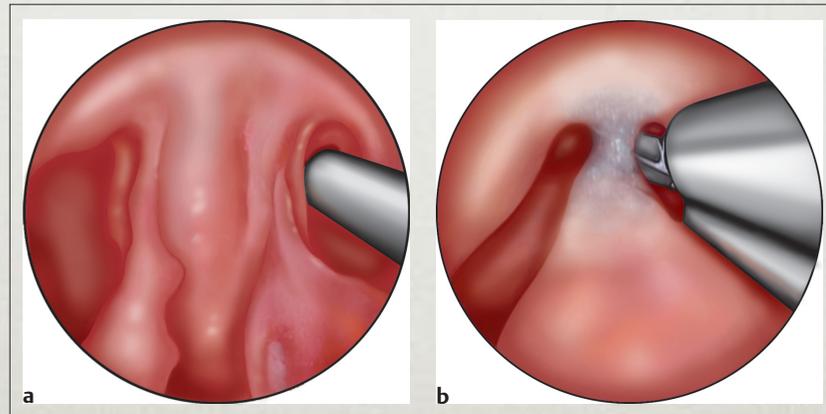
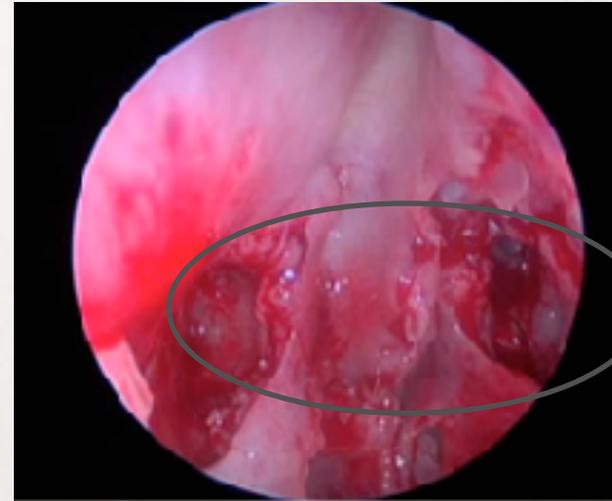
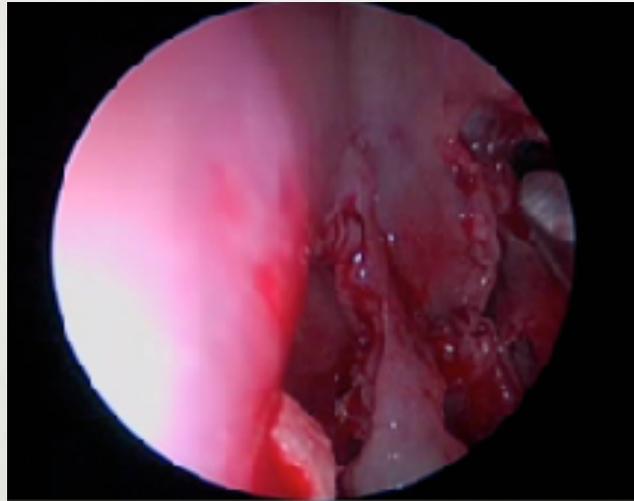
# “ΠΑΡΑΘΥΡΟ” ΔΙΑΦΡΑΓΜΑΤΟΣ



# ΕΝΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΜΕΤΩΠΙΑΙΩΝ ΔΟΥΛΕΥΟΝΤΑΣ ΜΕΣΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥΣ ΔΥΟ ΡΩΘΩΝΕΣ

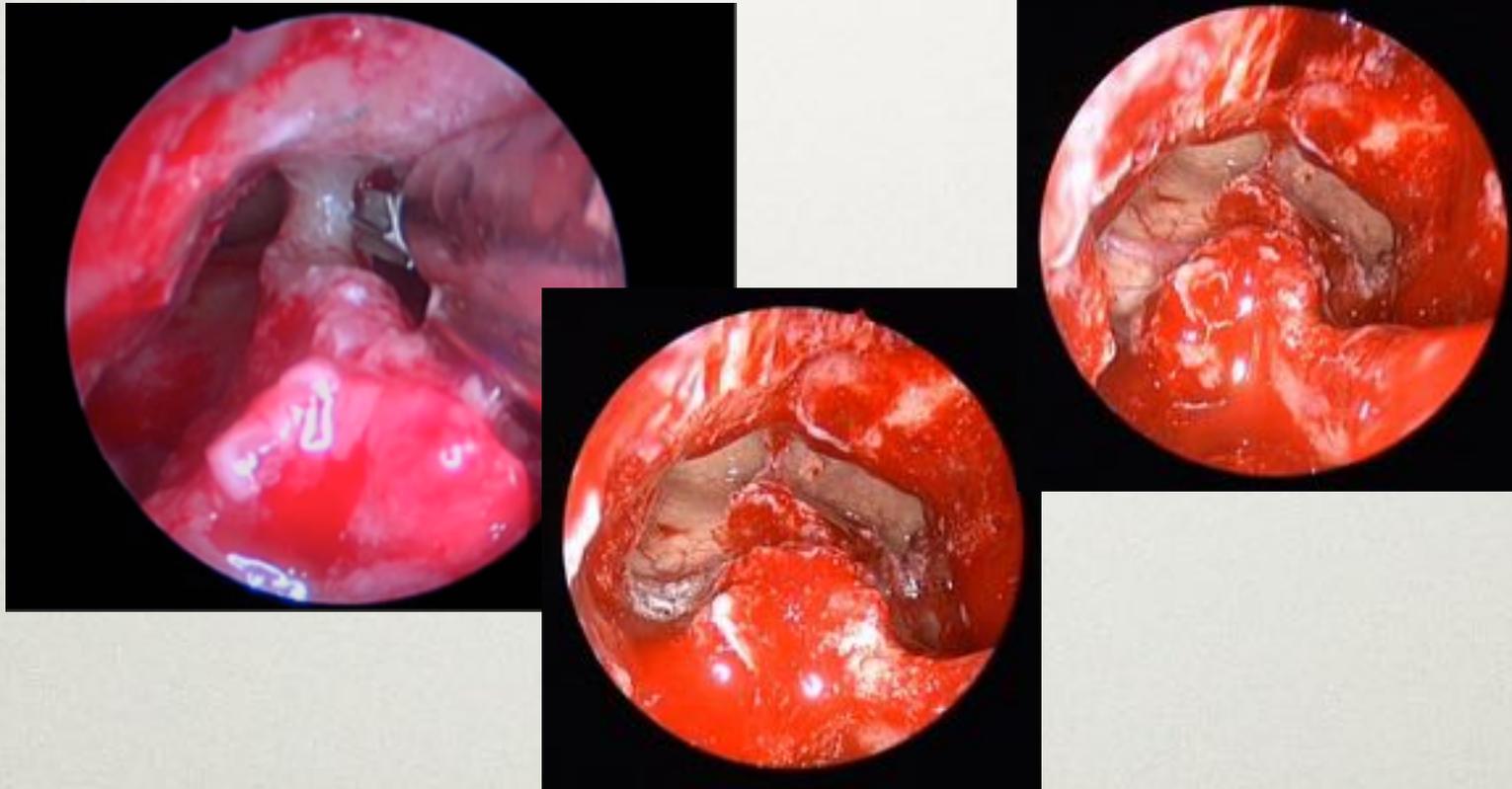


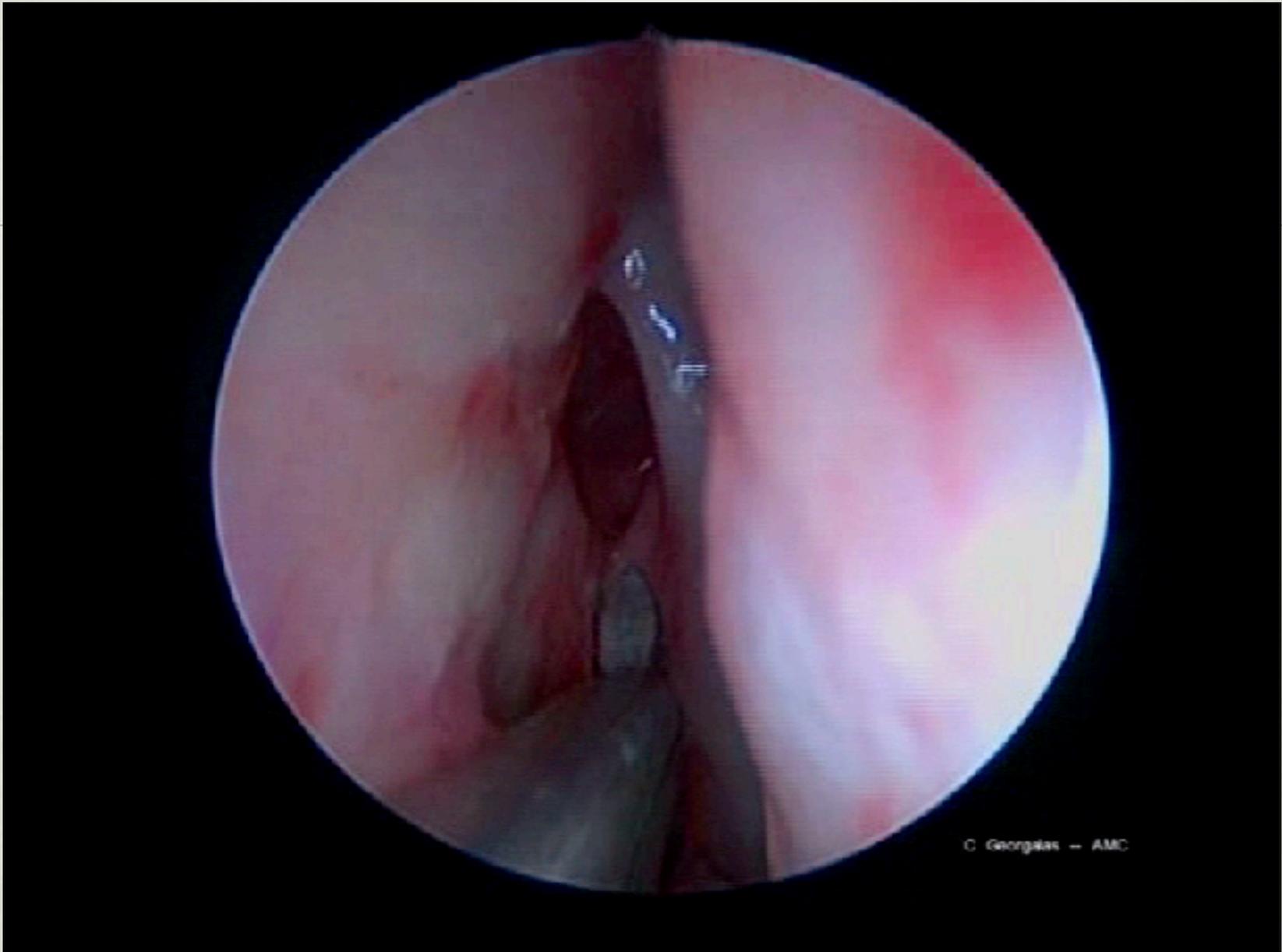
# ΑΦΑΙΡΕΣΗ NASAL BEAK



# ΤΟ ΝΕΟ-ΣΤΟΜΙΟ ΜΕΓΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΕΪΤΑΙ

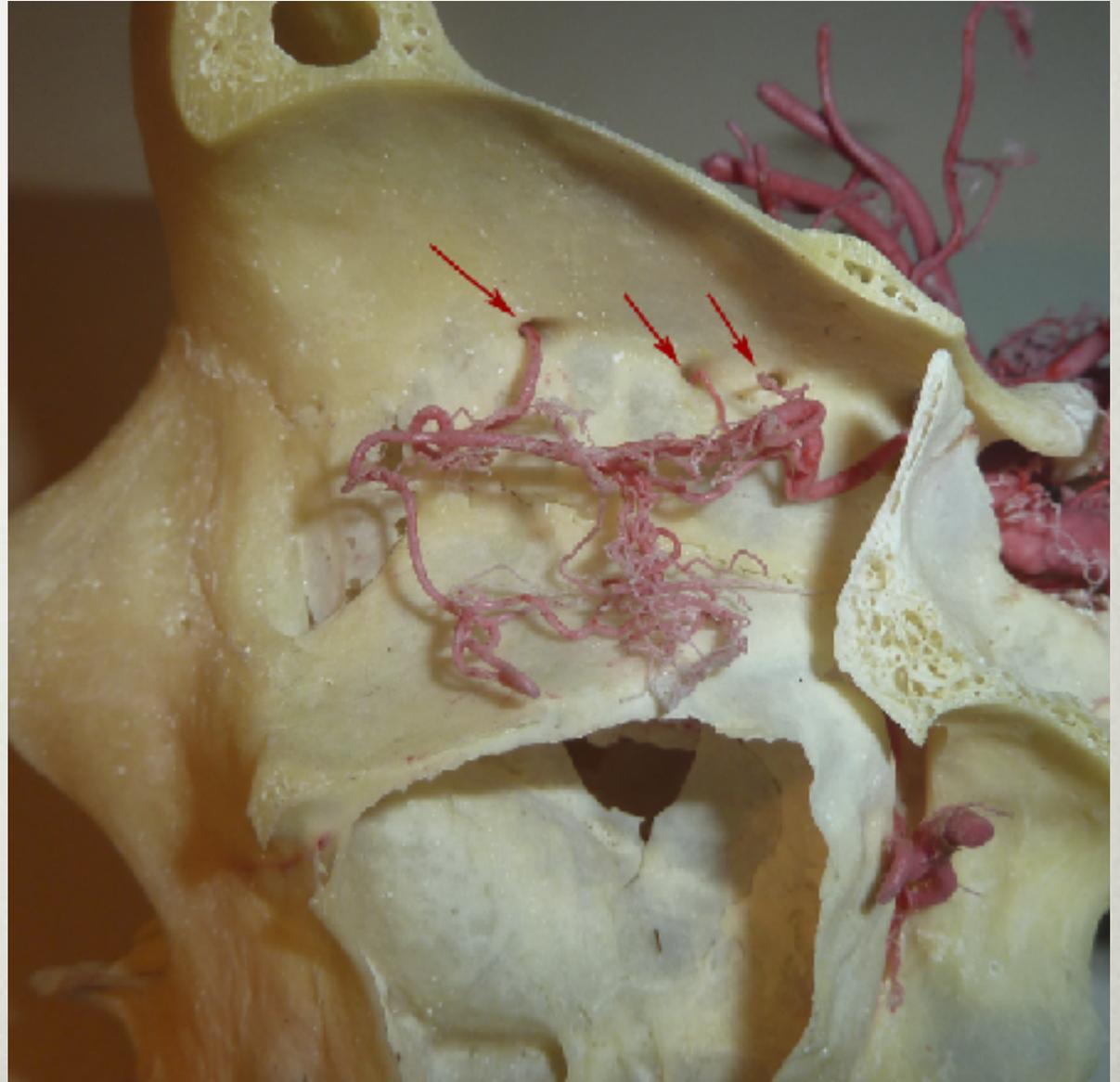
---

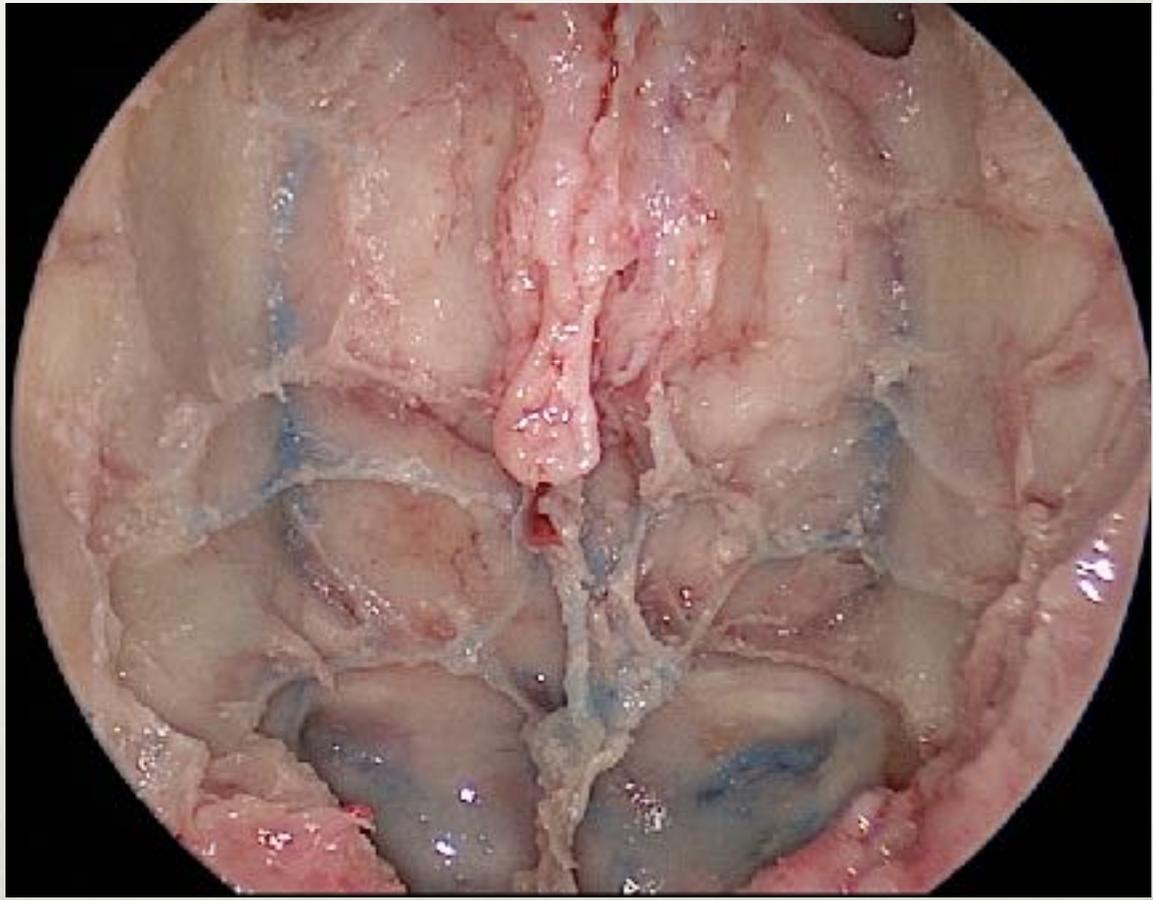


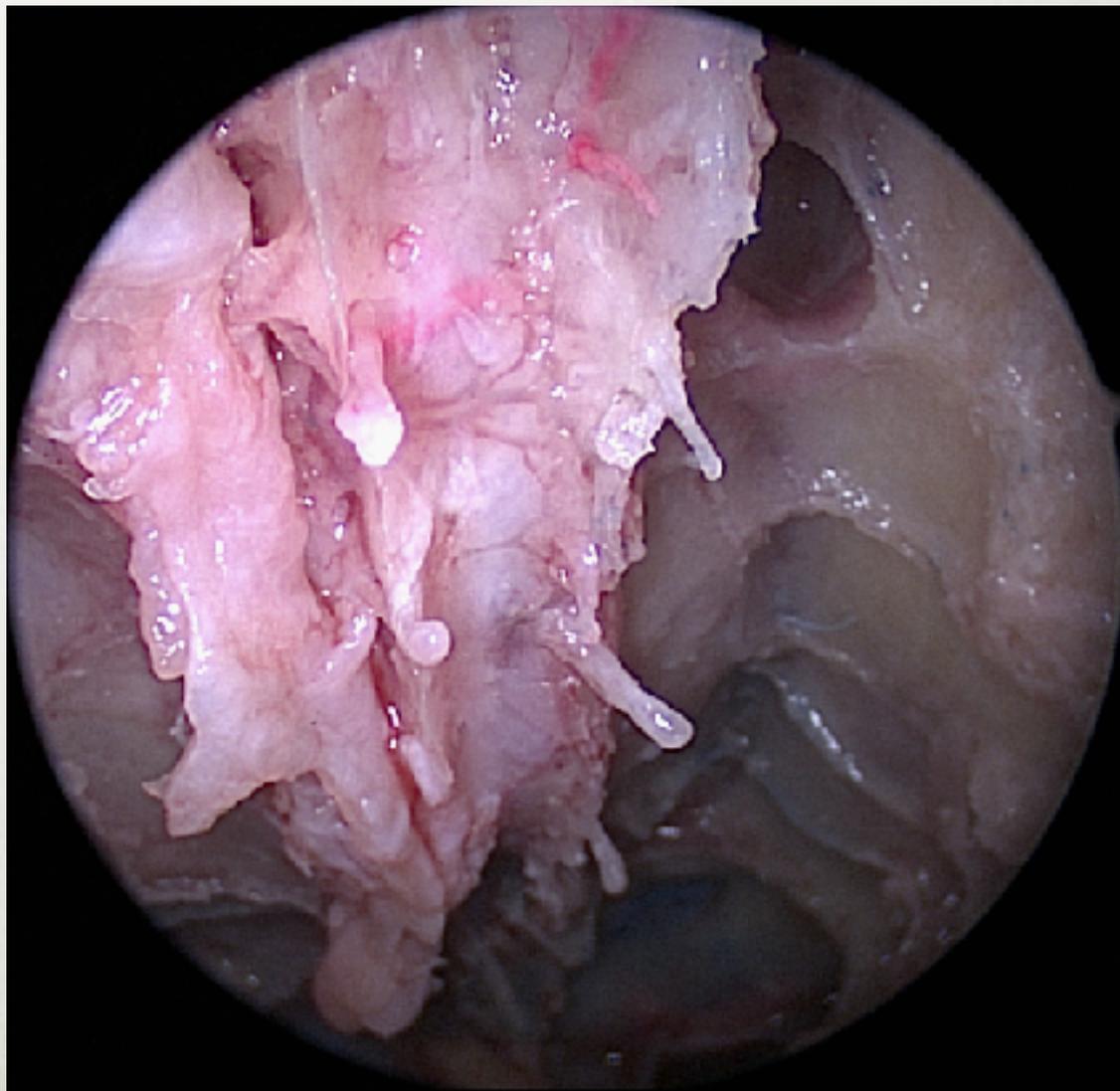


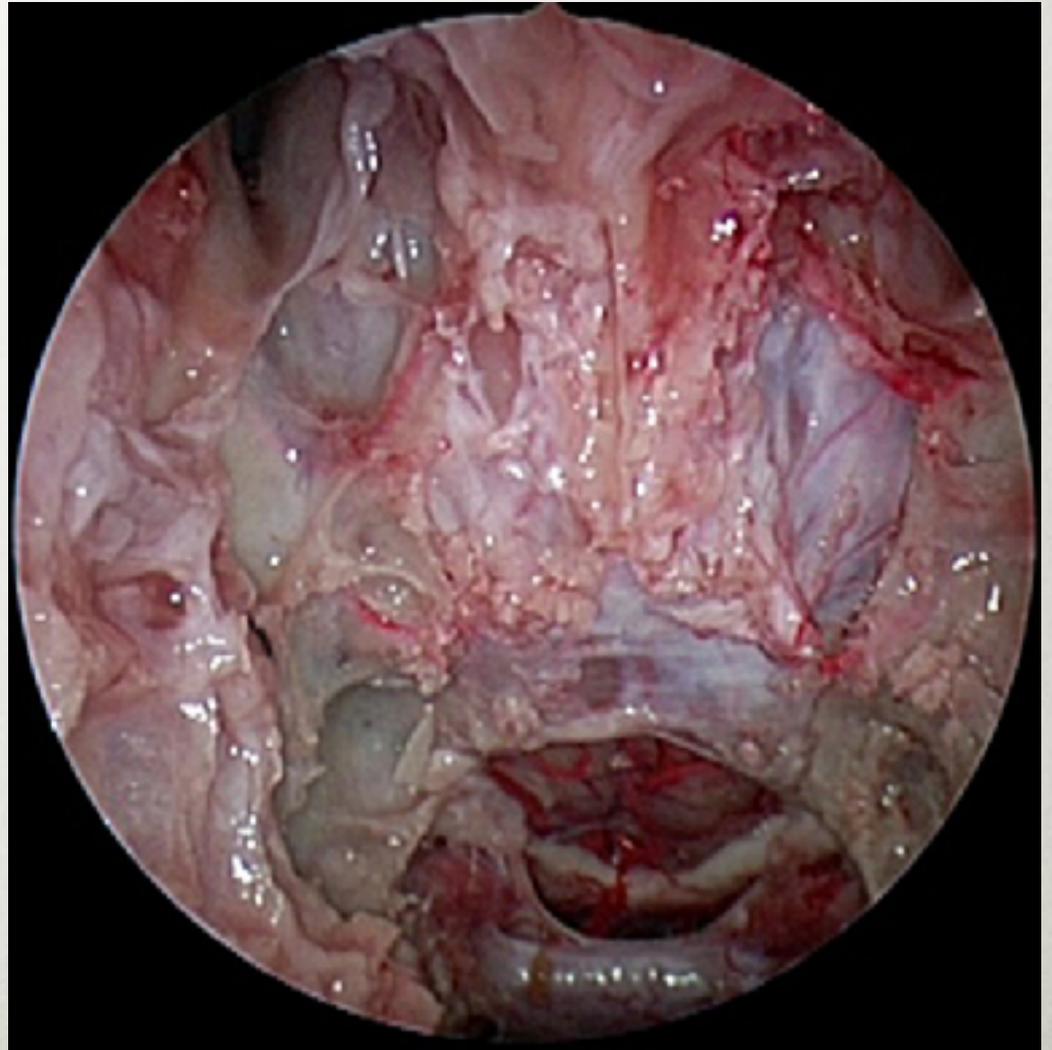
C. Georgalas - AMC

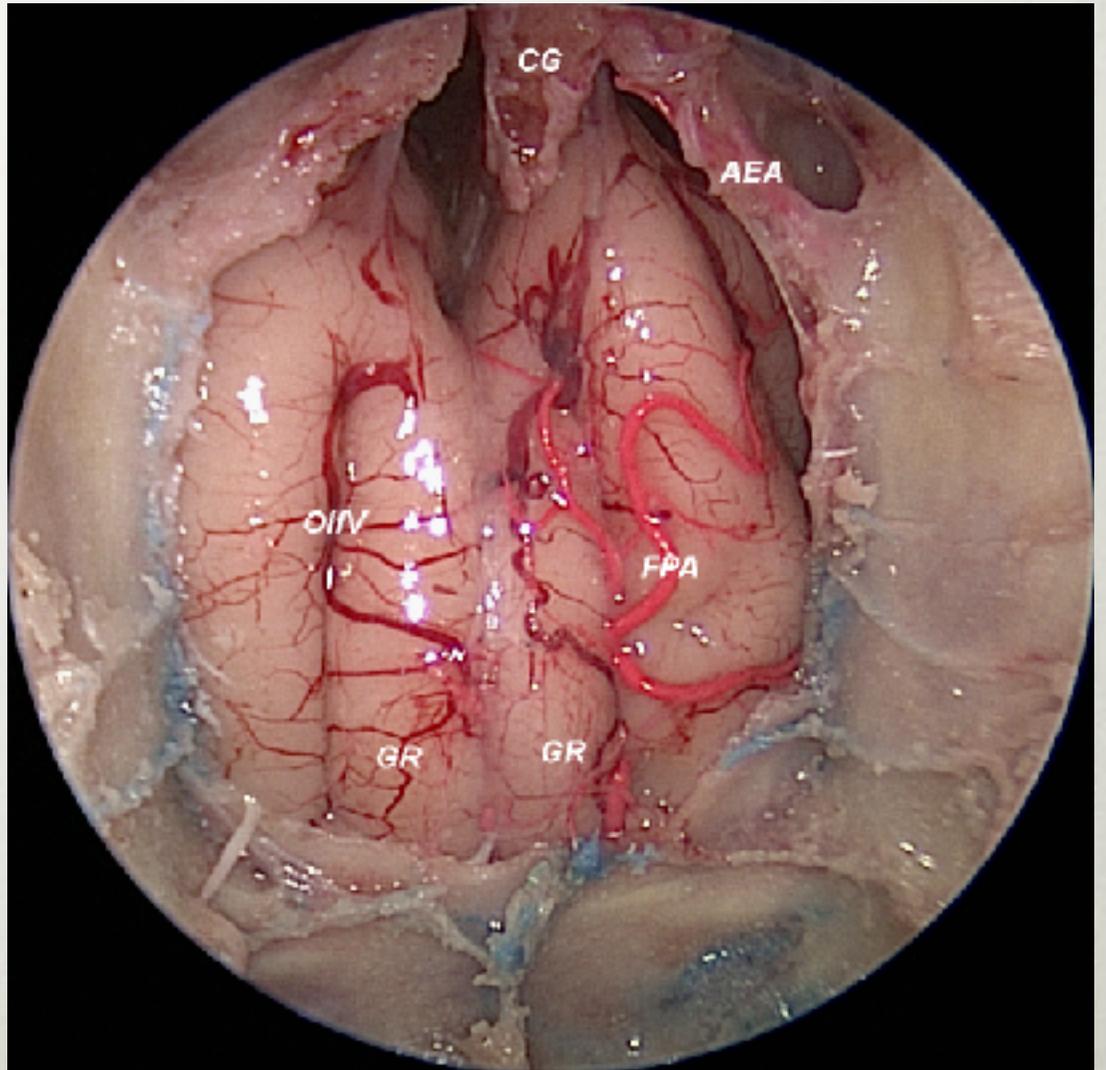
## *Ethmoidal arteries*



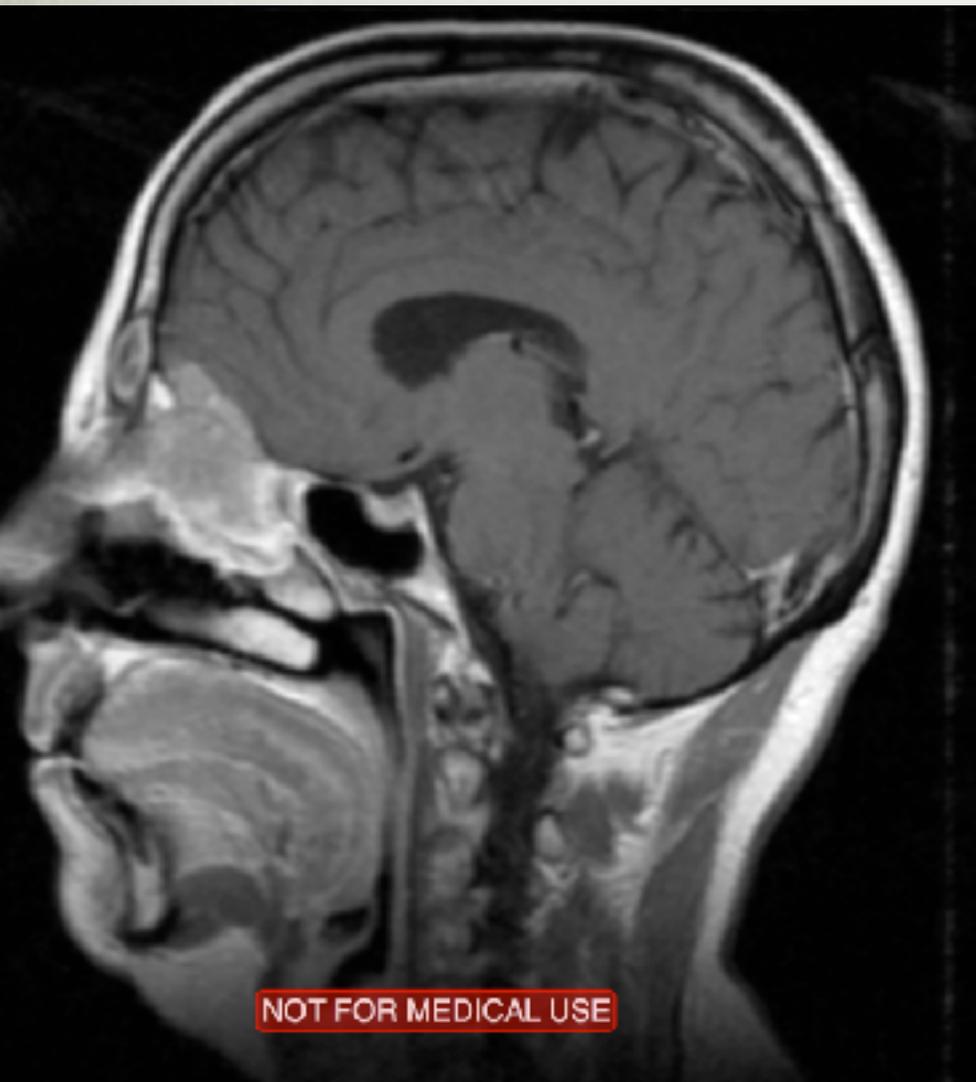


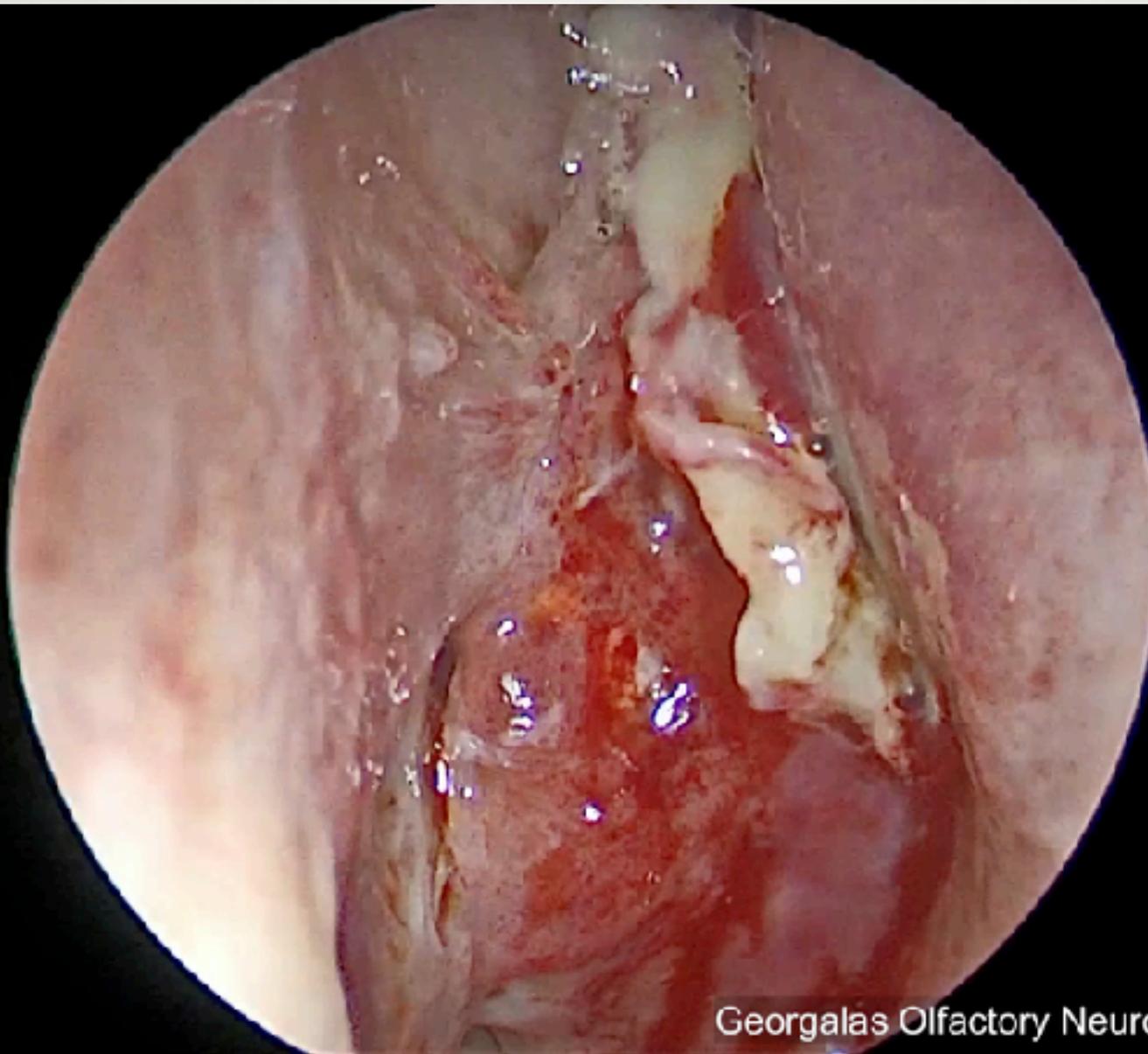






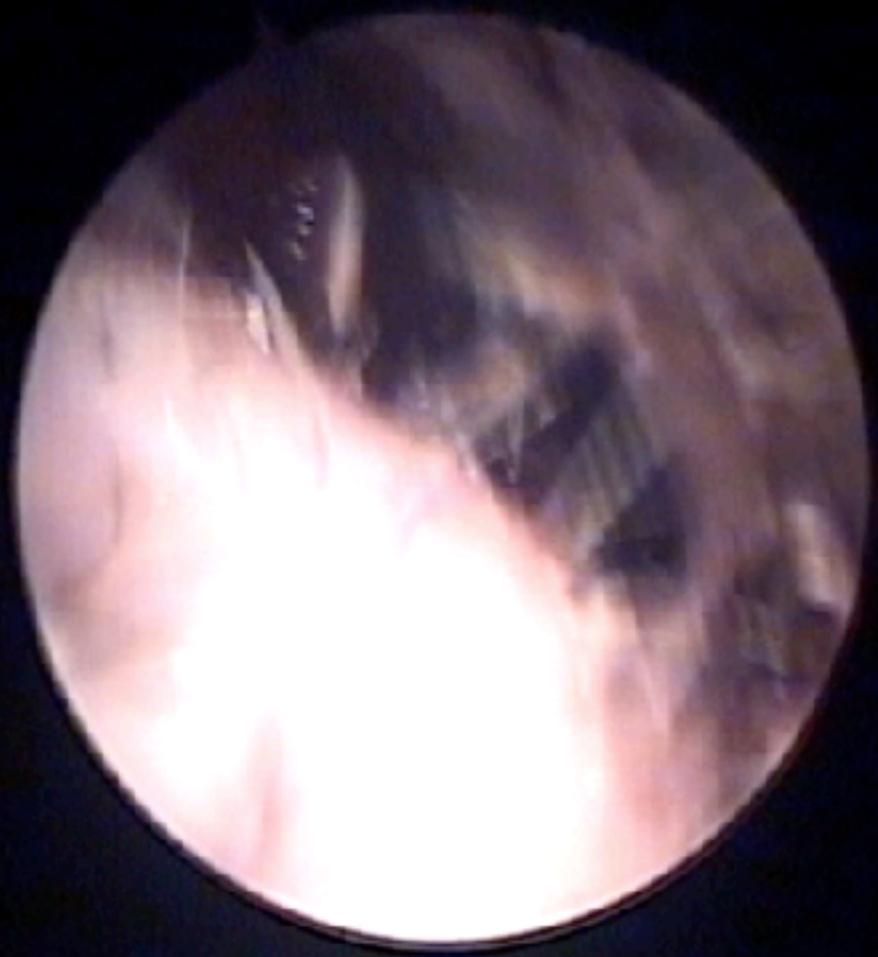




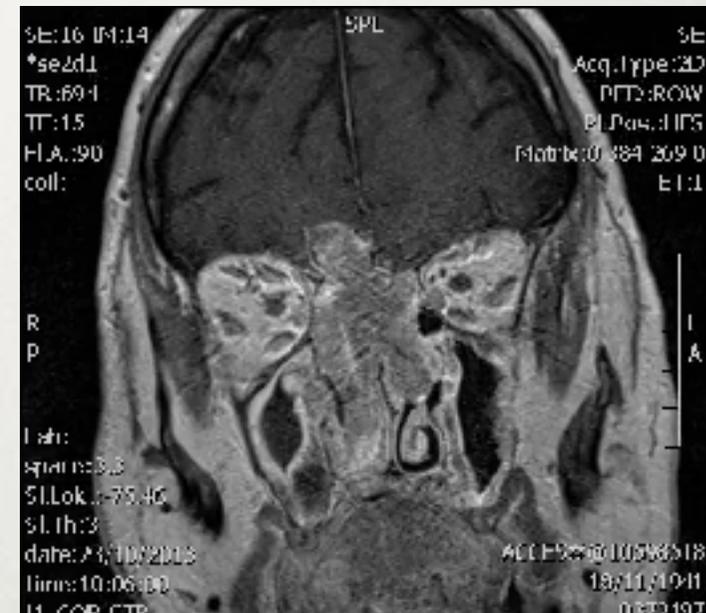
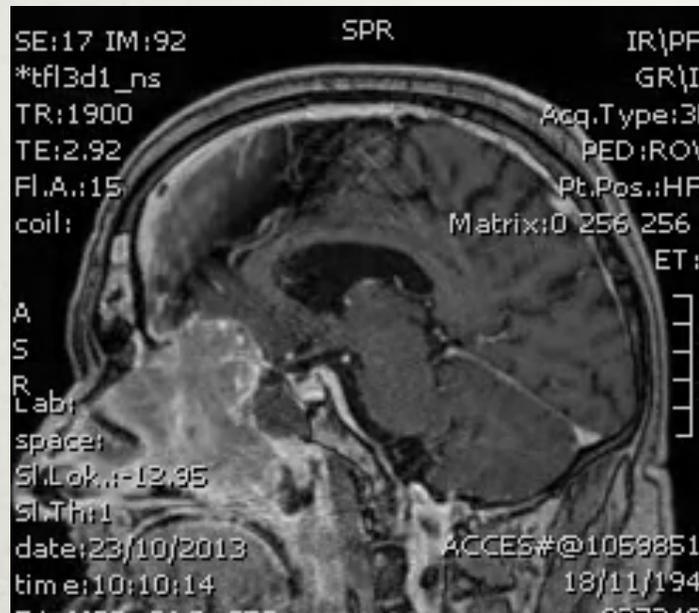


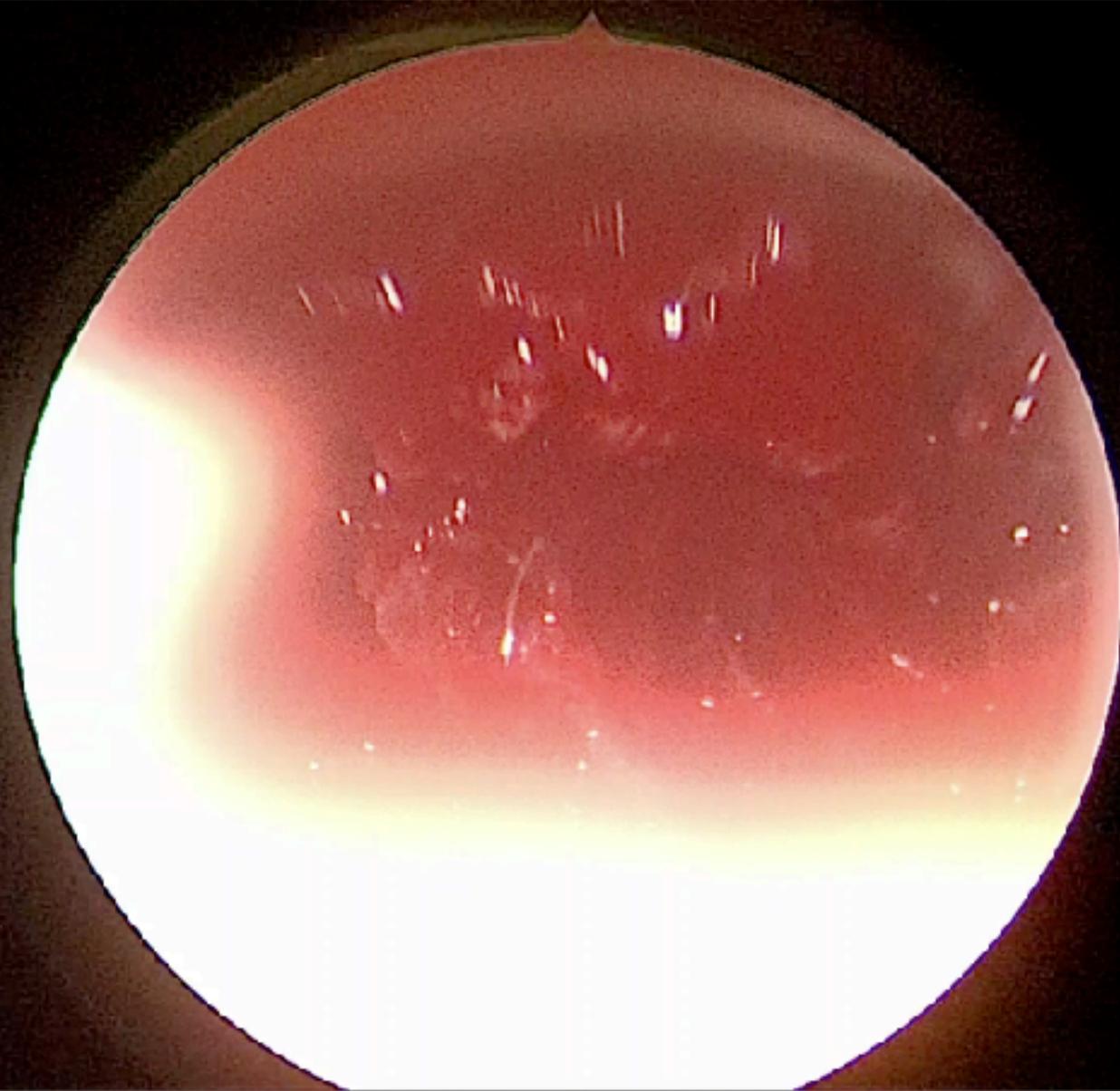
Georgalas Olfactory Neuroblastoma





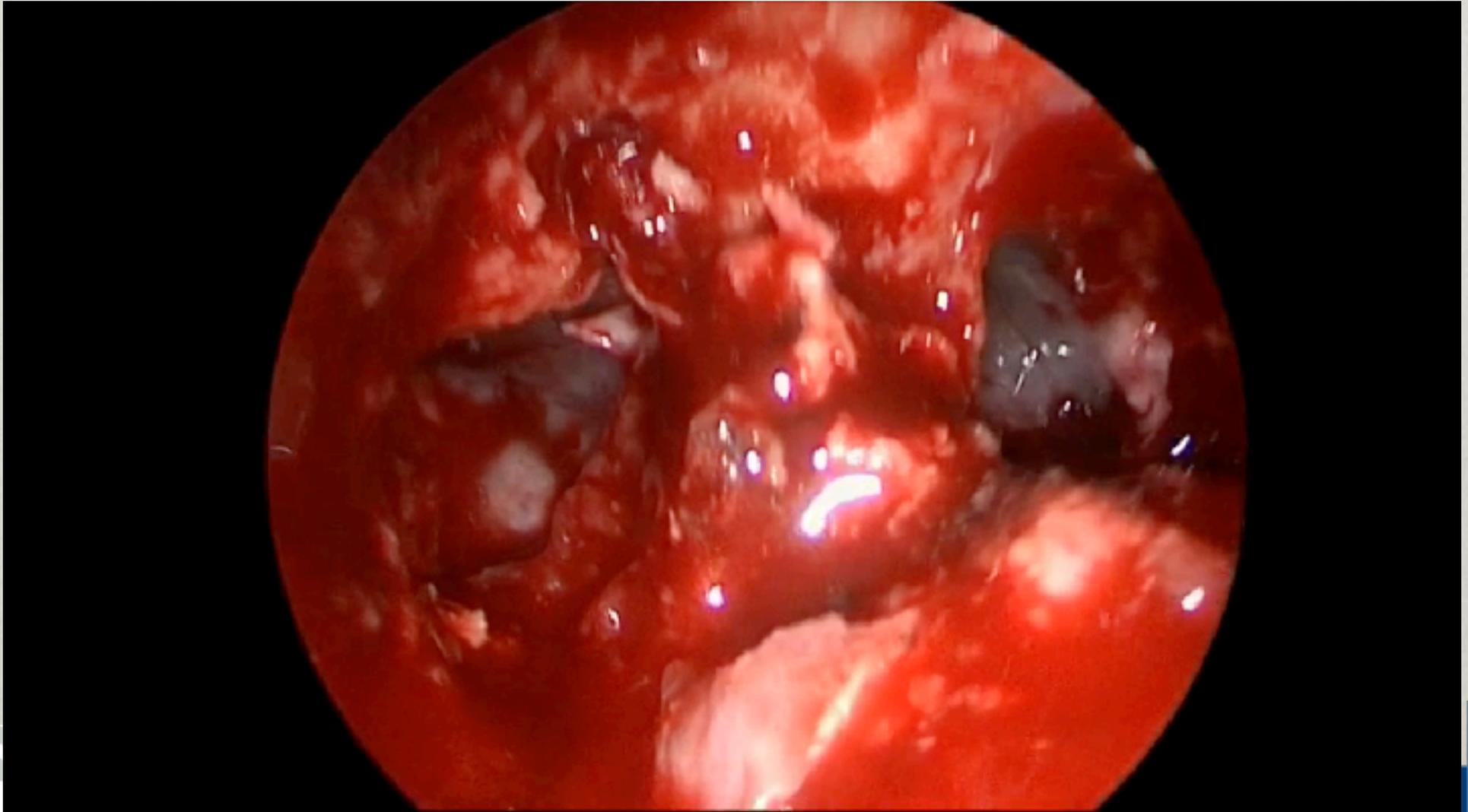
# TRANSCRIBRIFORM

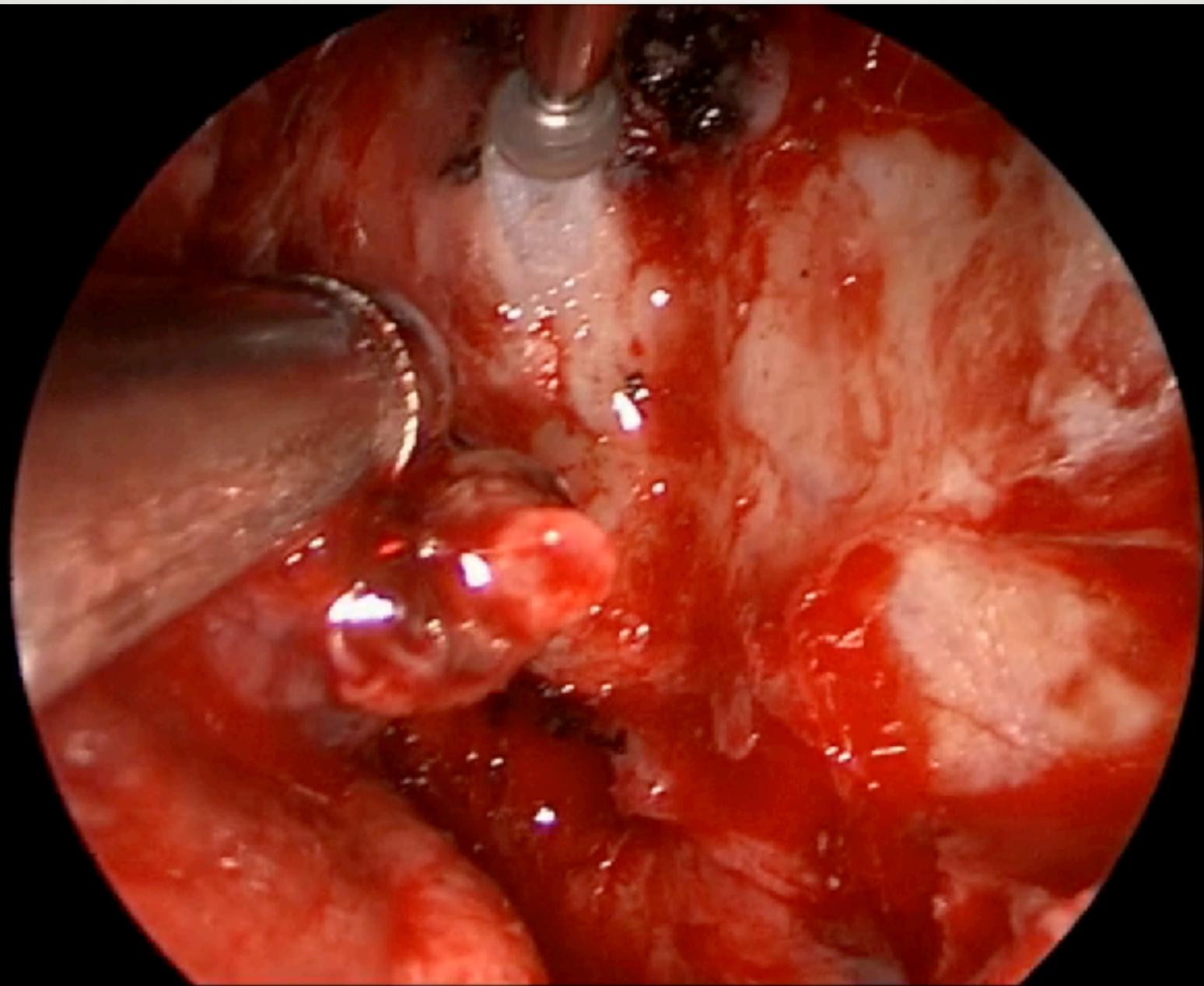


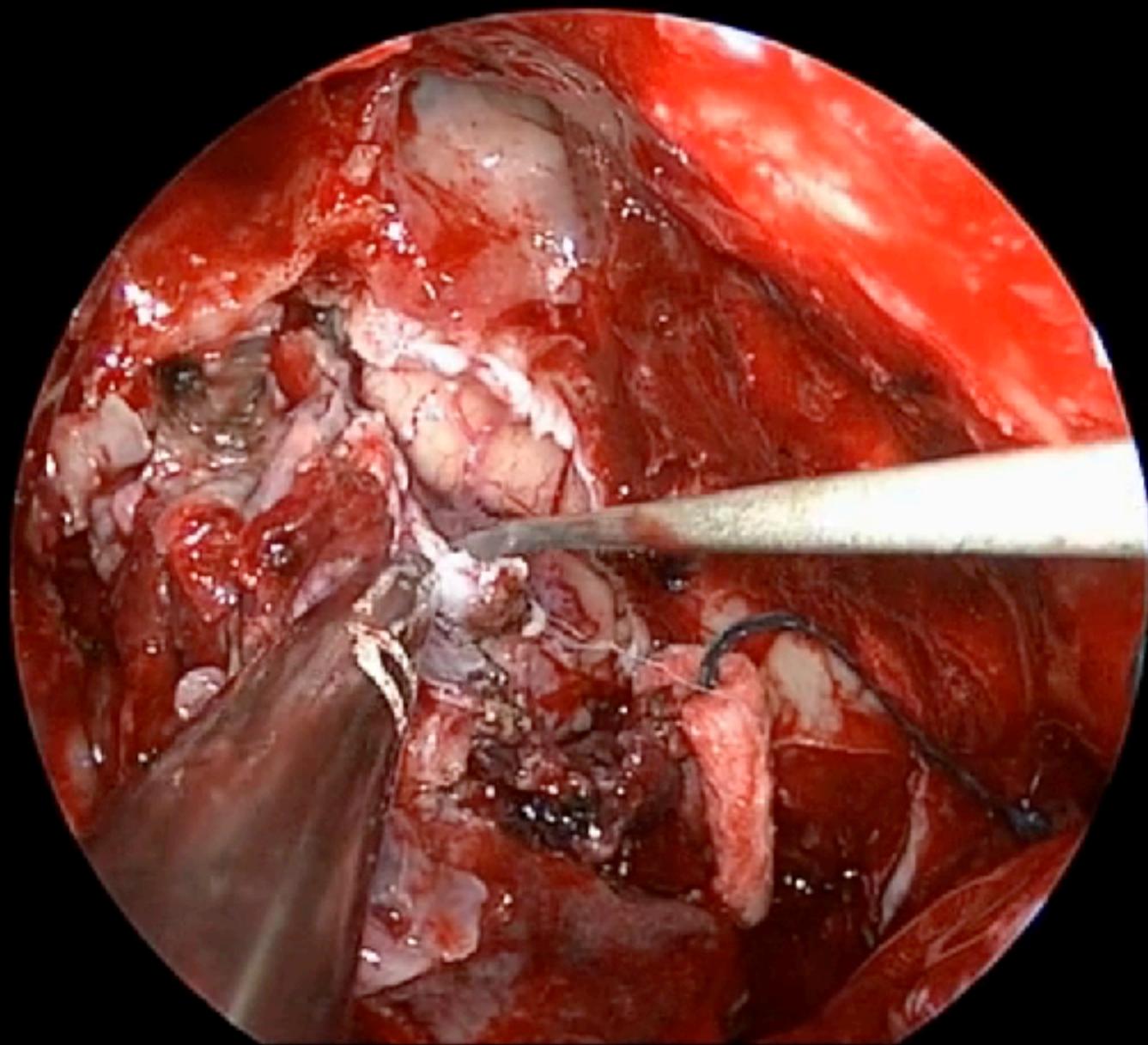


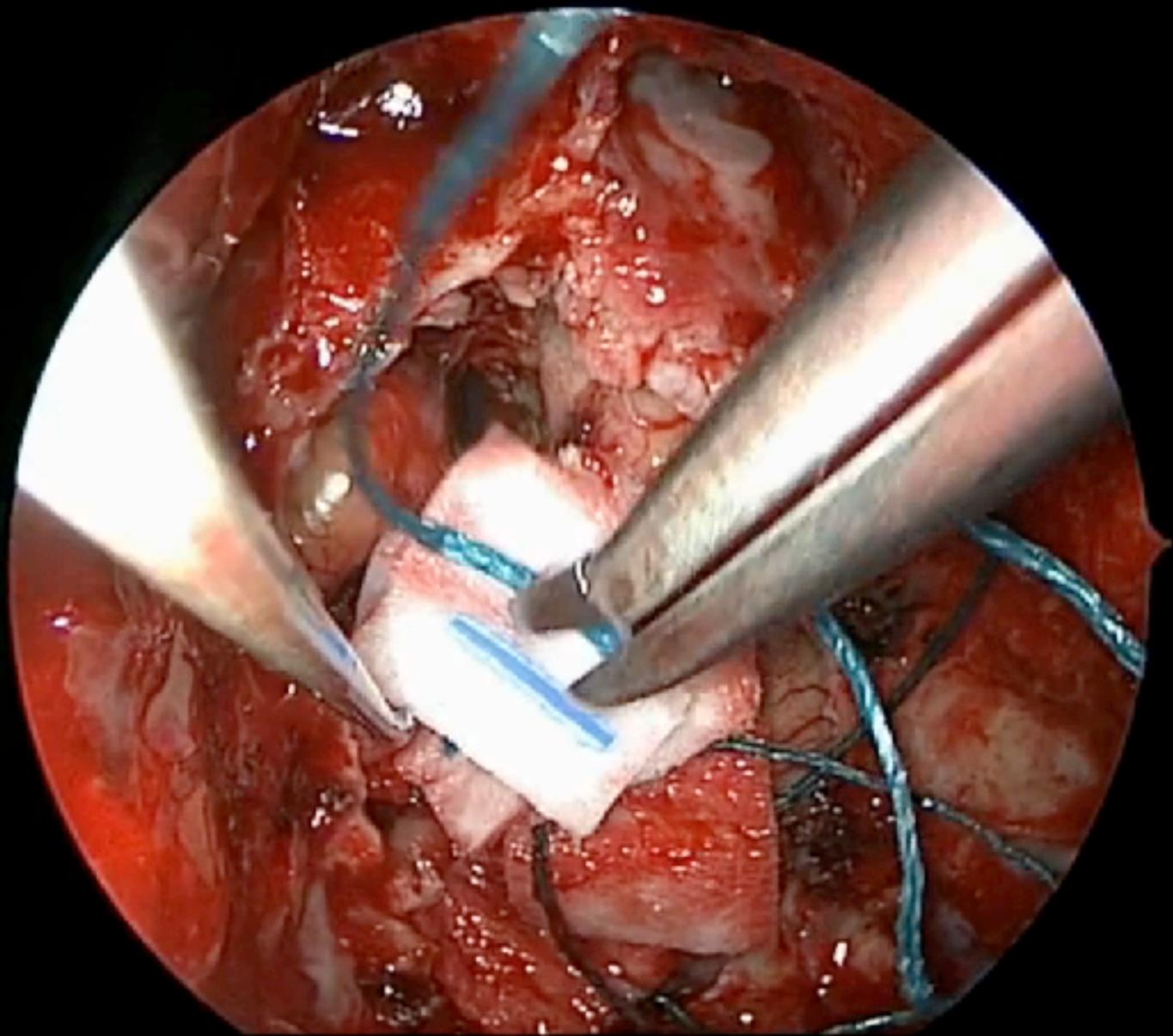
# DRAF 3 - ANTERIOR ACCESS

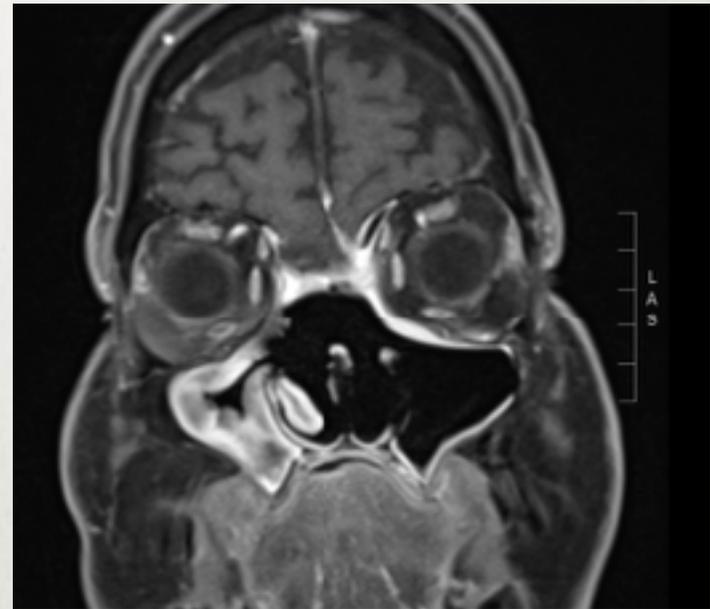
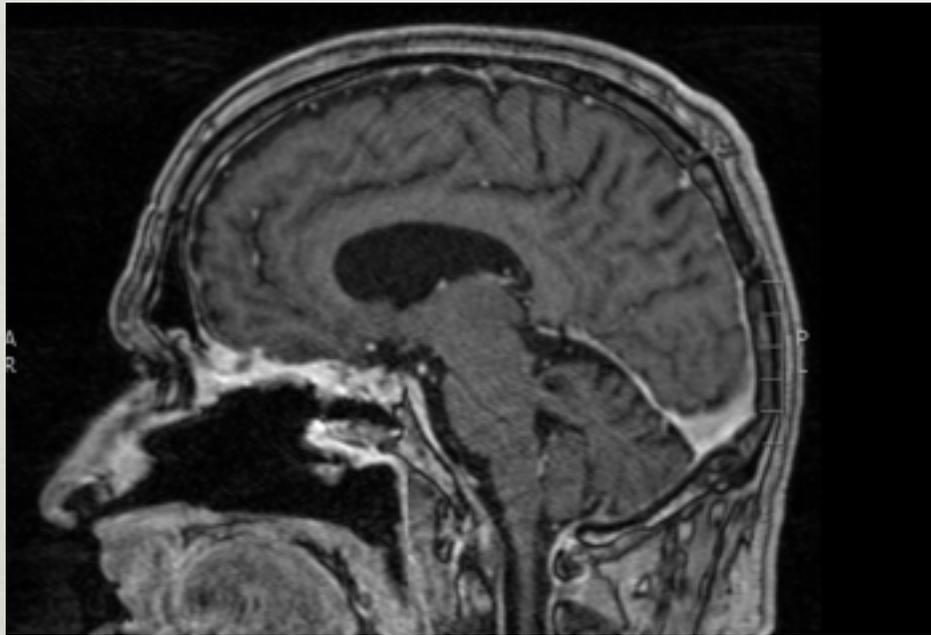
---



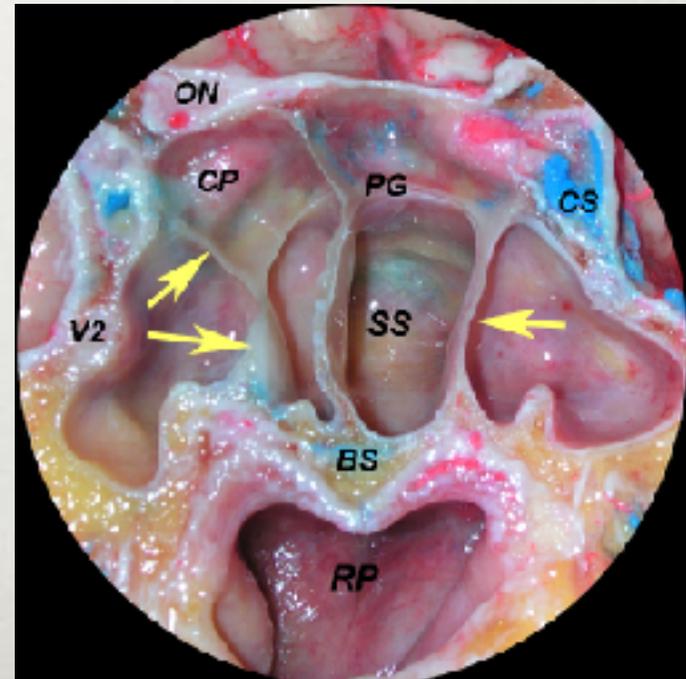
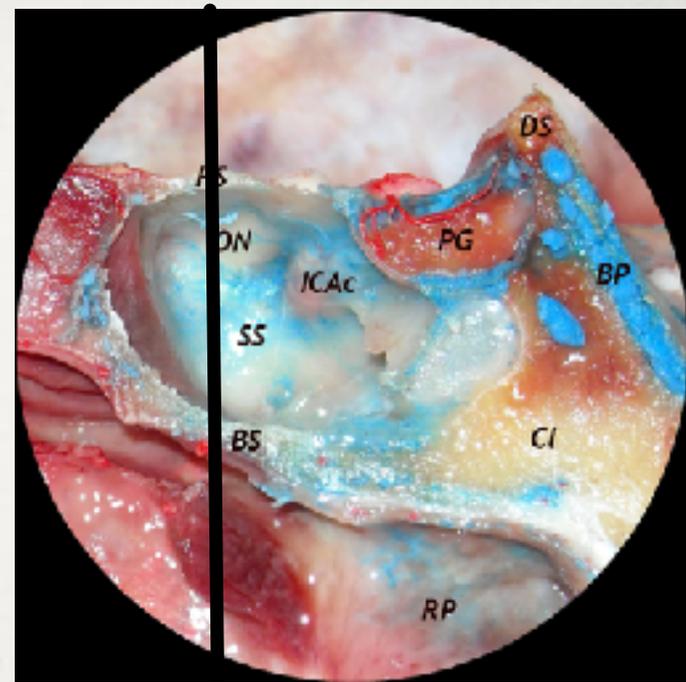




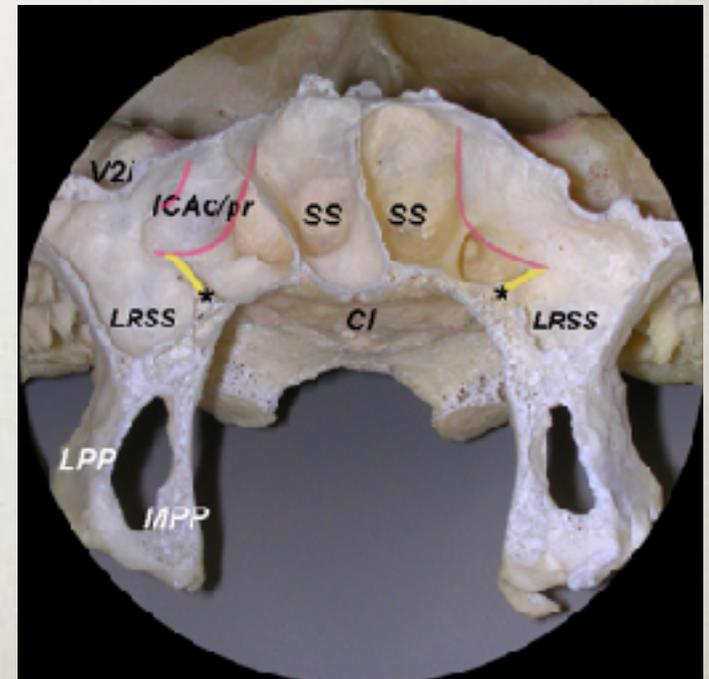




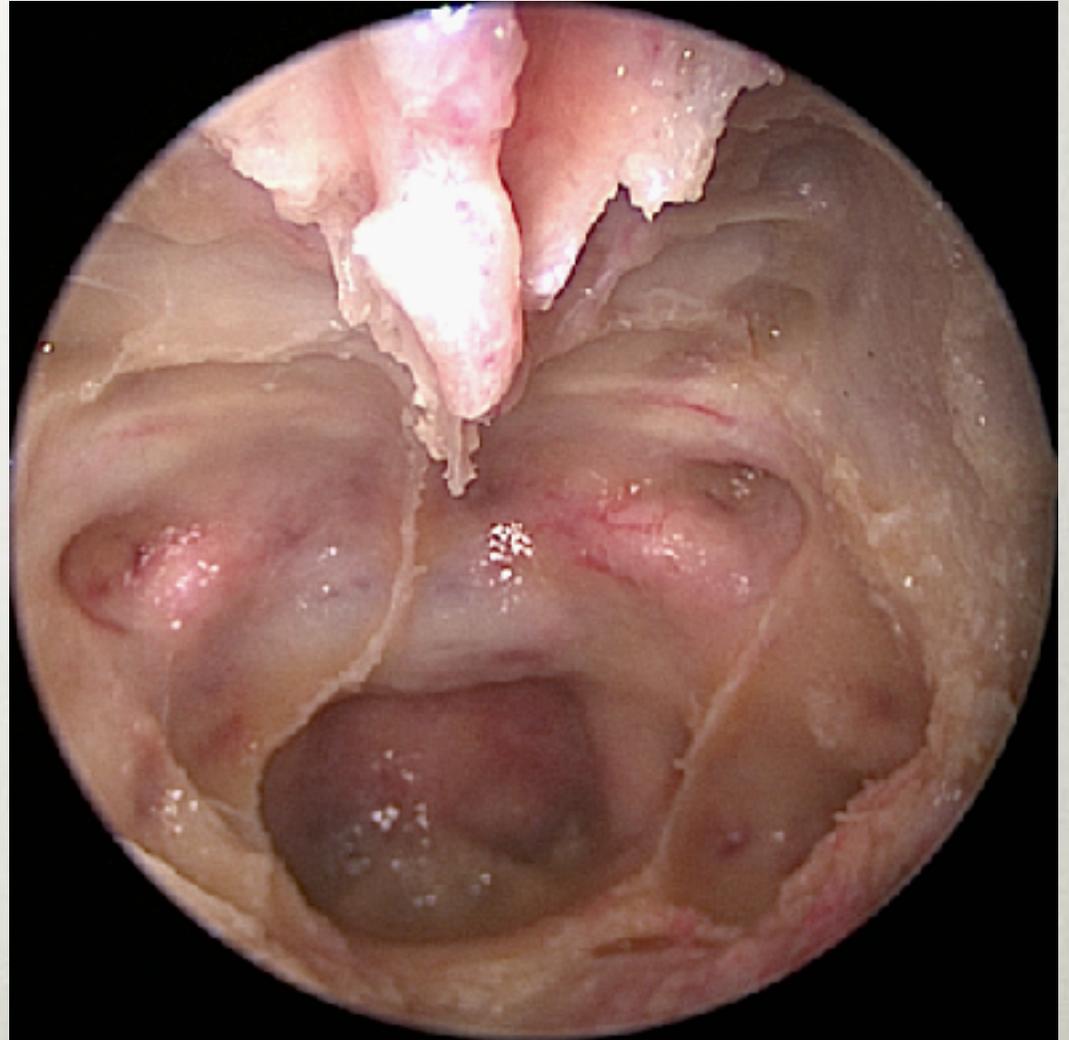
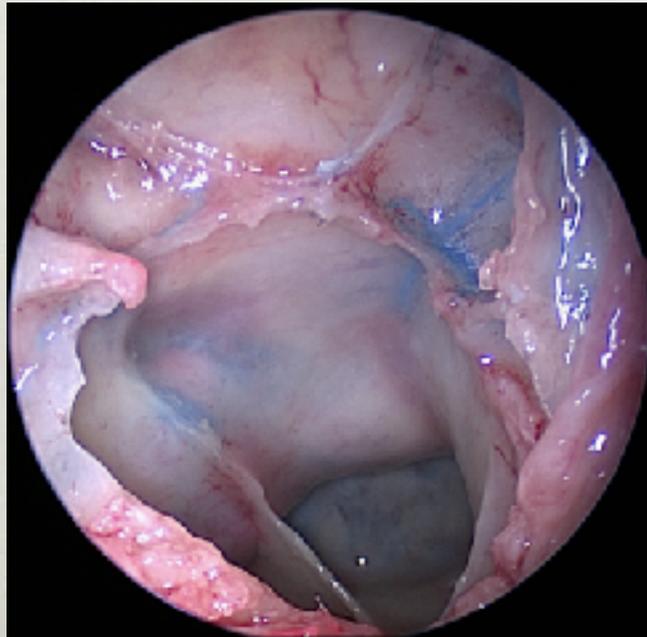
# Sphenoid sinus



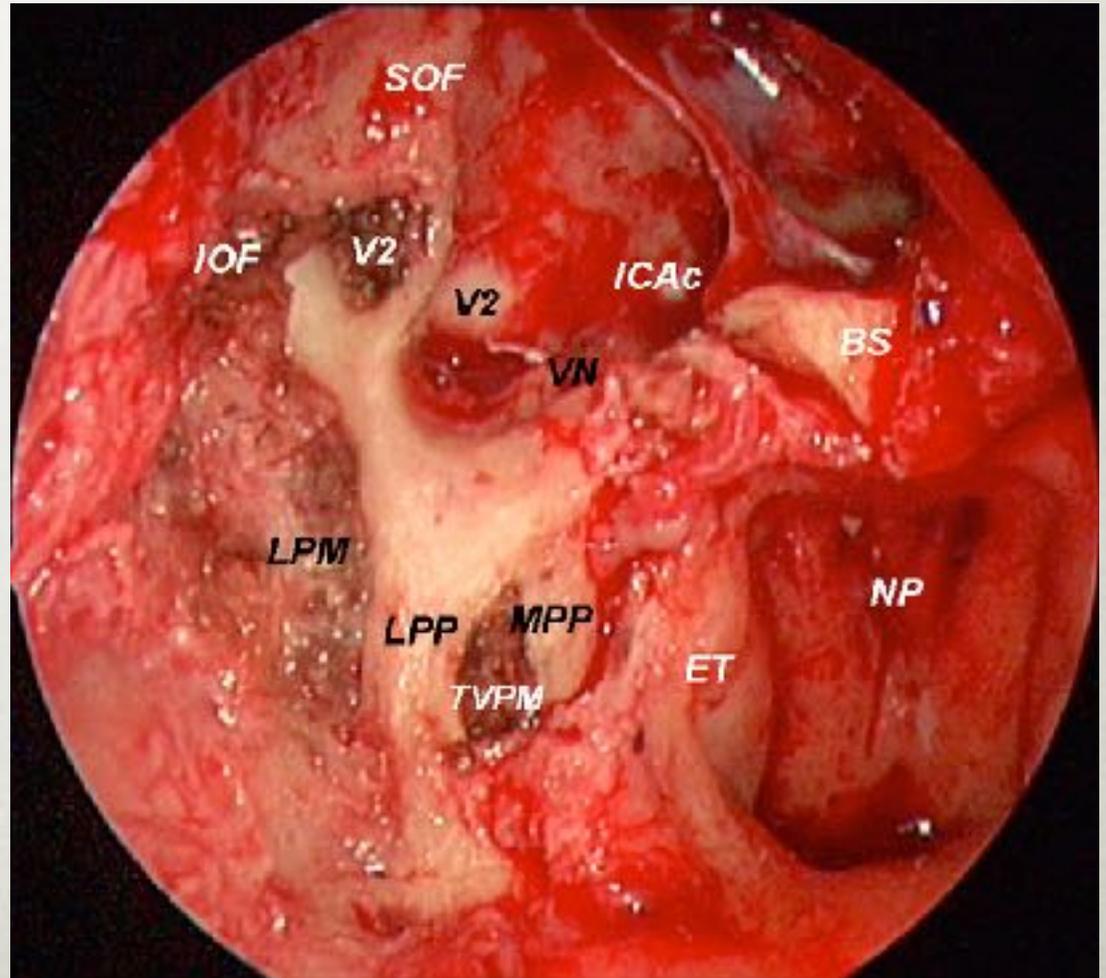
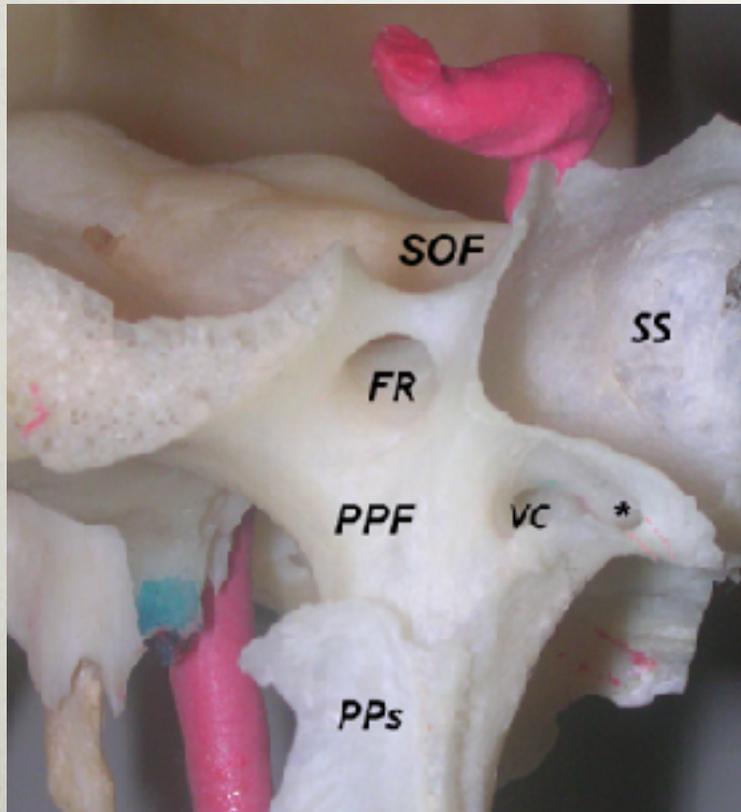
# *Sphenoid sinus (osteology)*



***Sphenoid sinus***  
***Monolateral vs bilateral***

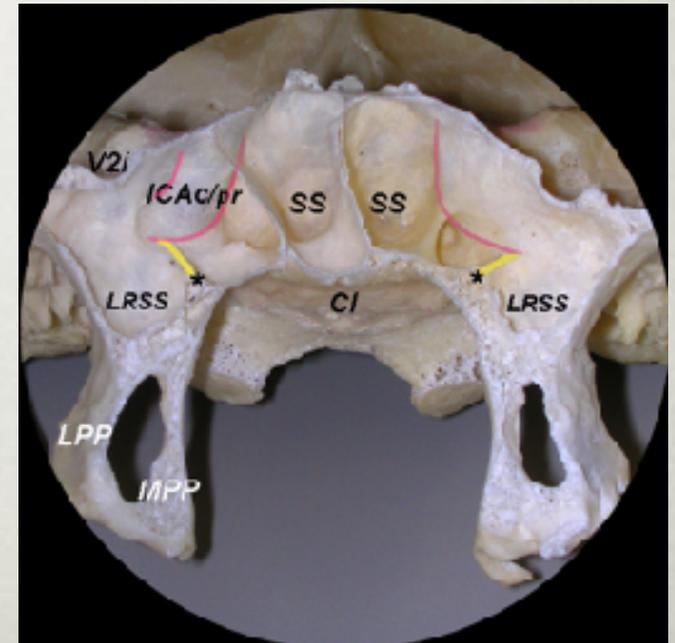


# Sphenoid sinus lateral relationship

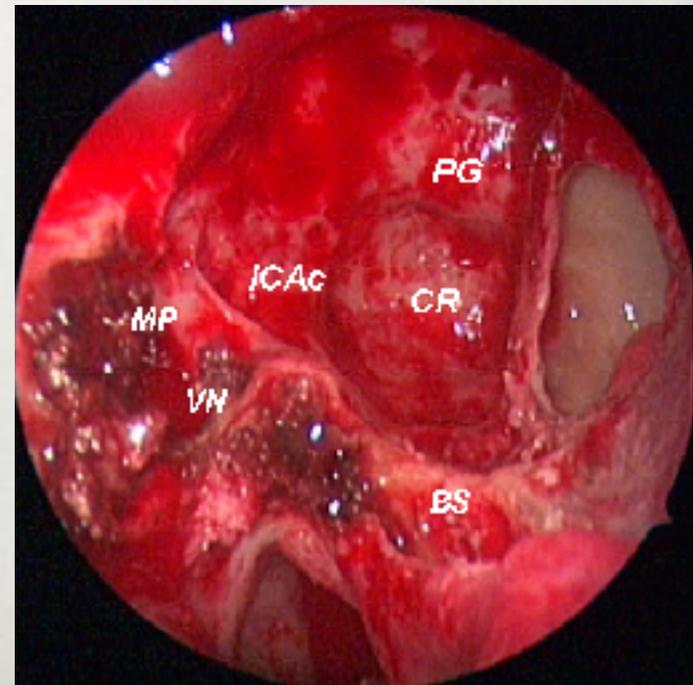
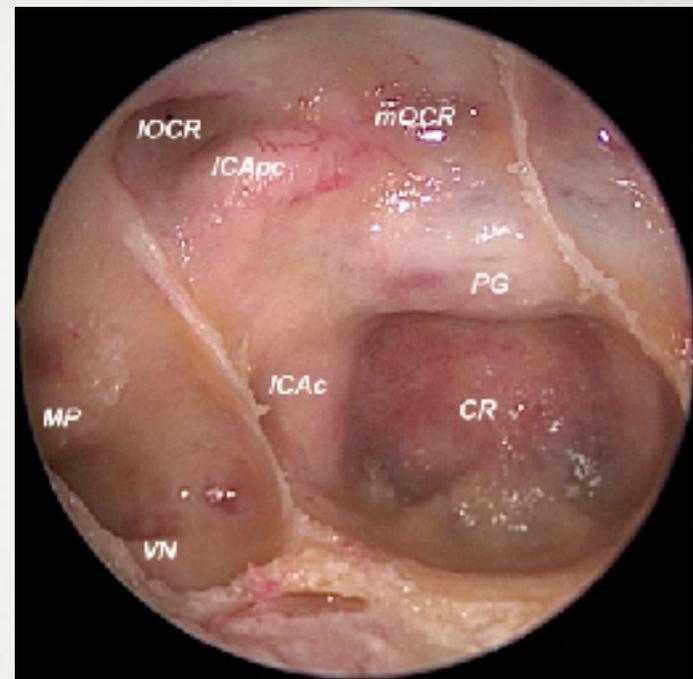


# Sphenoid sinus

## Different degree of pneumatization

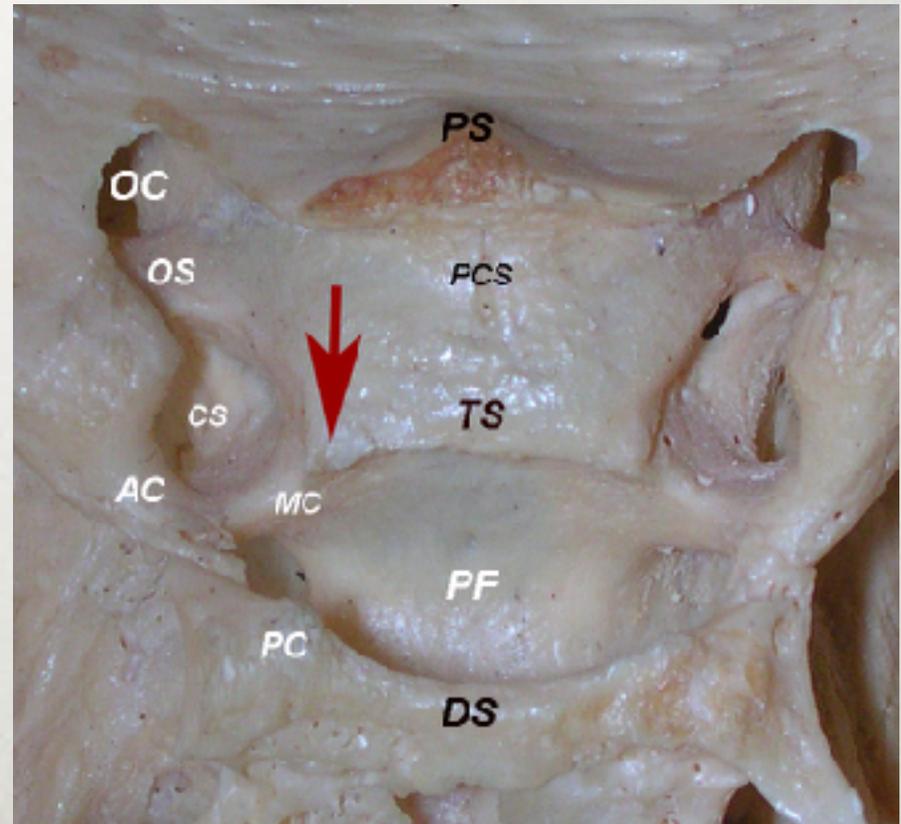
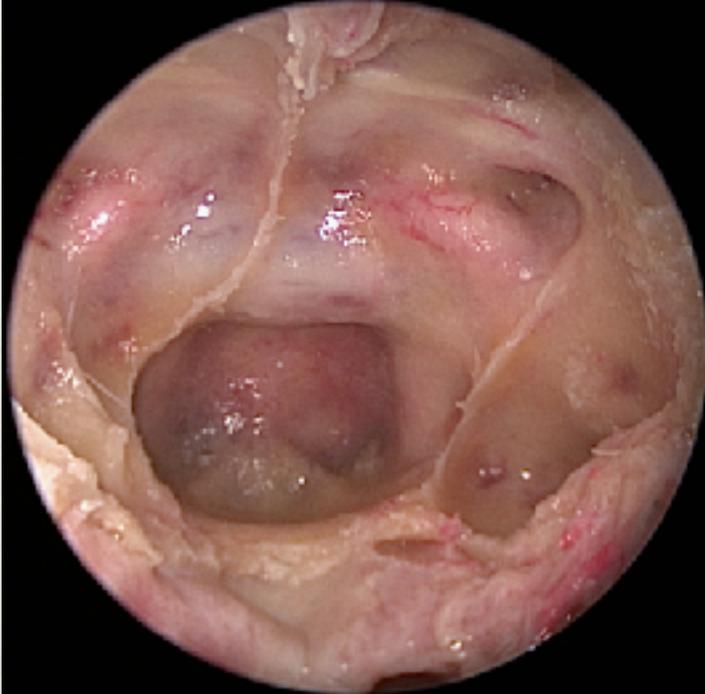


***Sphenoid sinus  
Lateral recess***

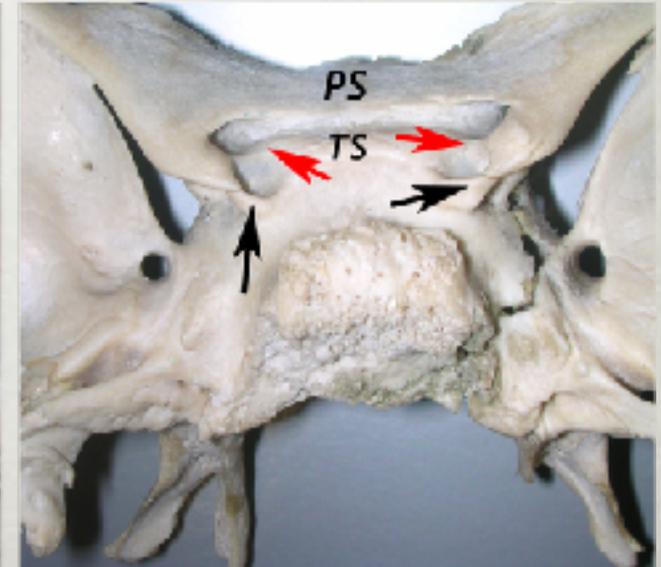
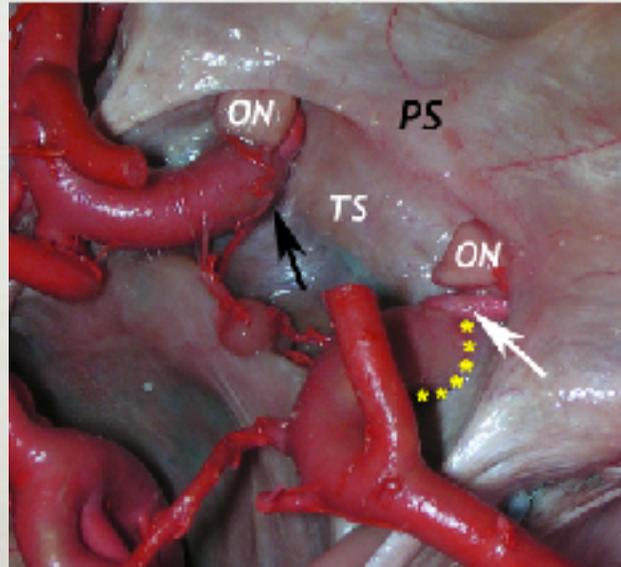
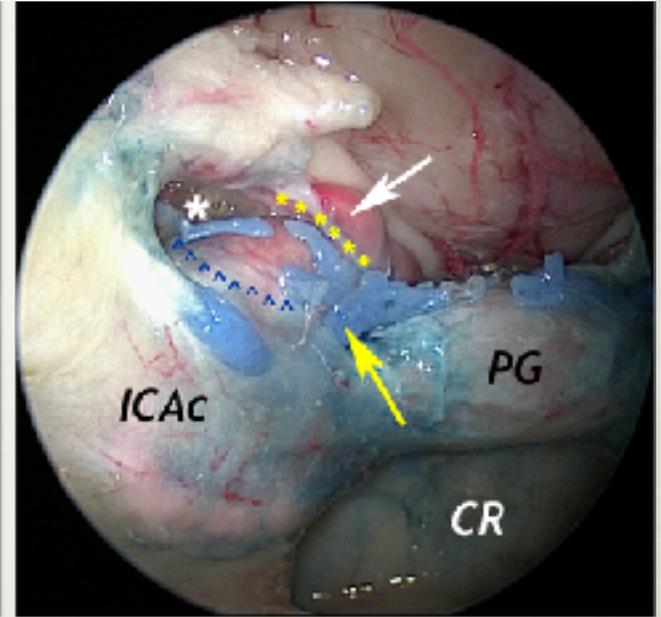
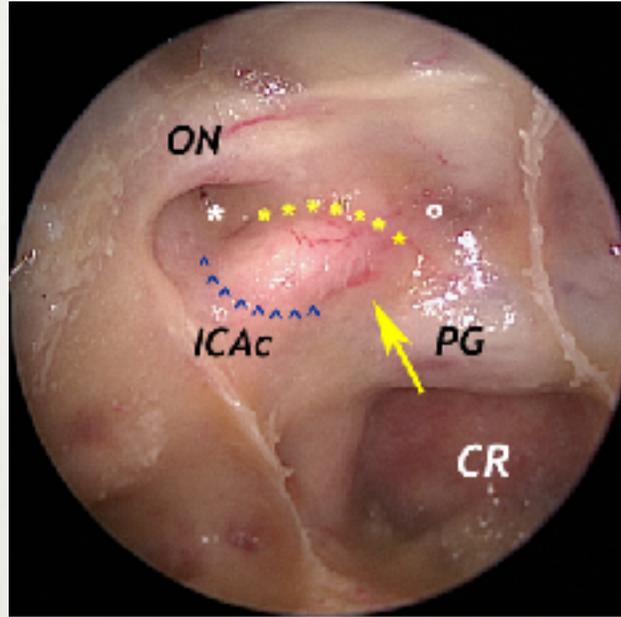


# *Sphenoid sinus*

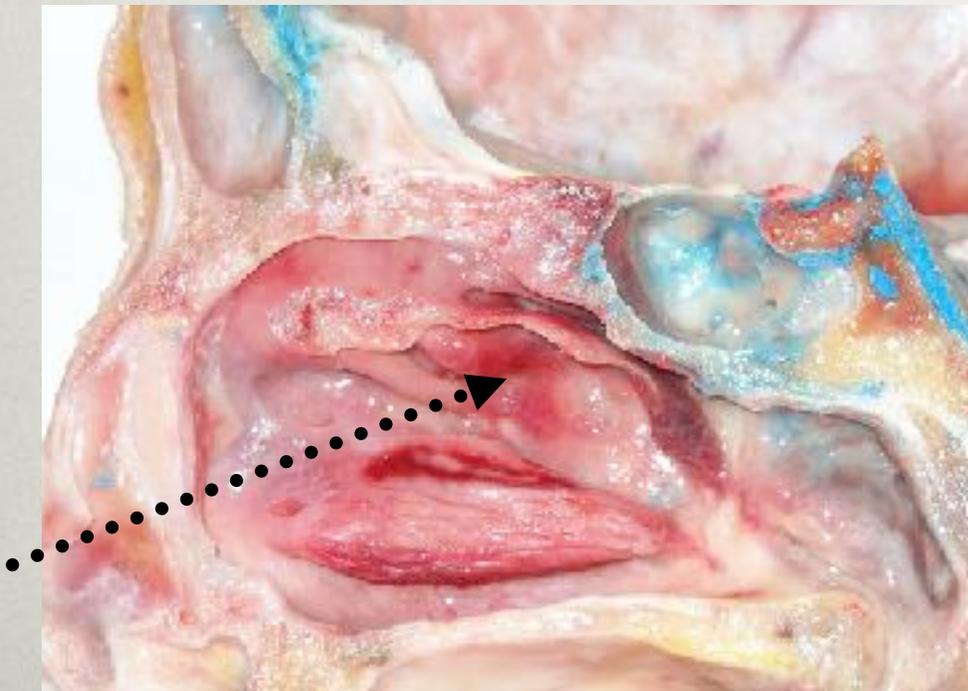
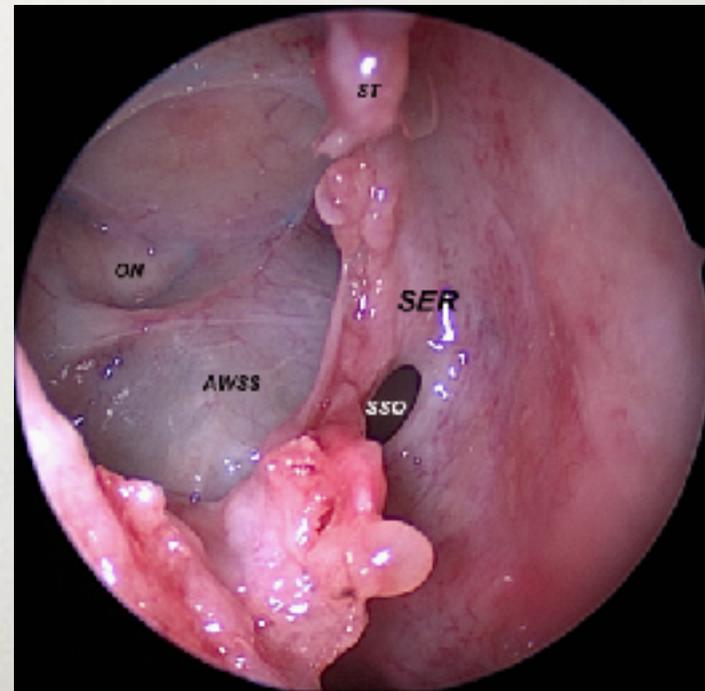
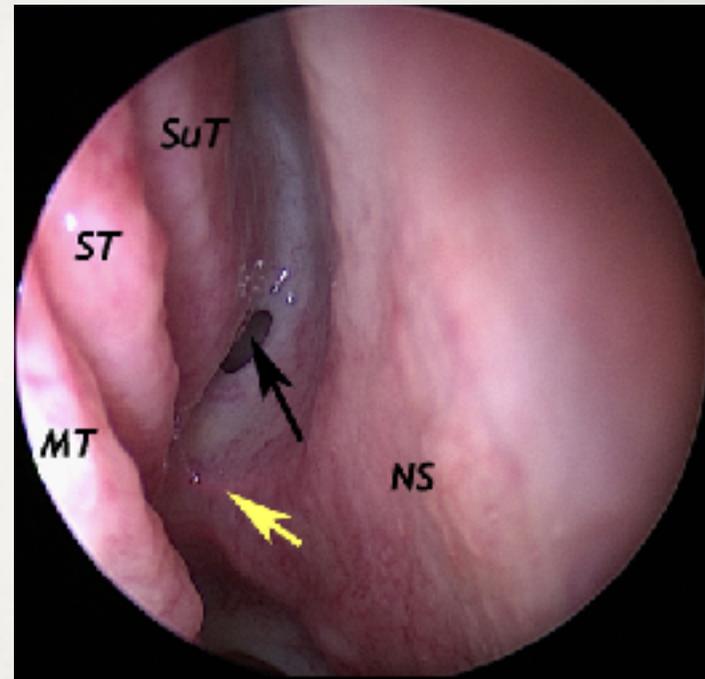
## *Below vs above*



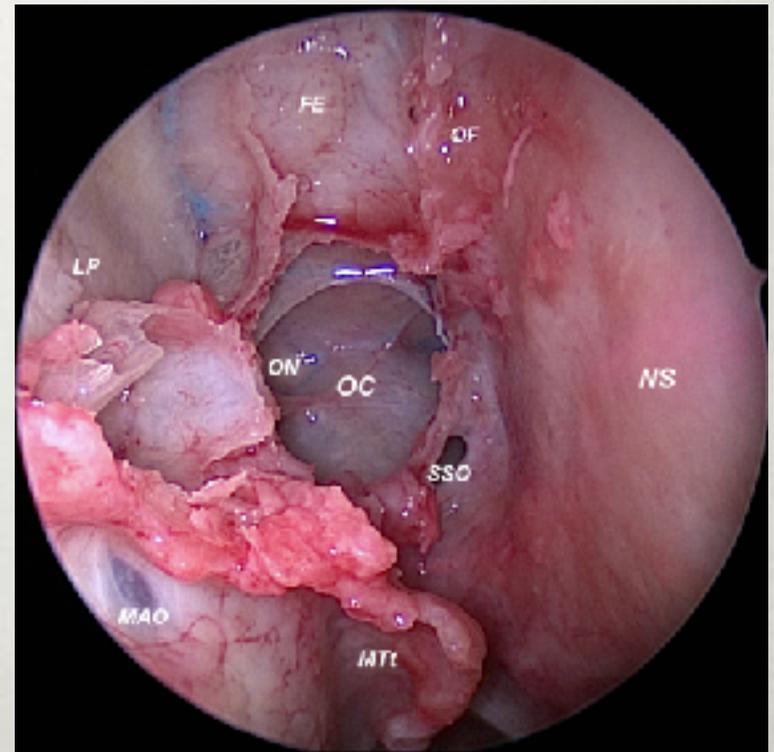
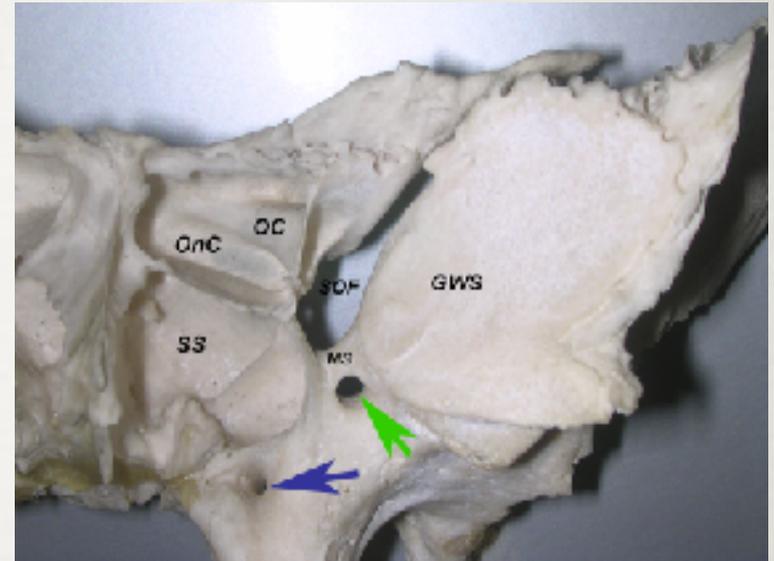
# Sphenoid sinus\_critical relationship



# Sphenoethmoidal recess



# Onodi Cell



# ΣΦΗΝΟΕΙΔ'ΗΣ

---



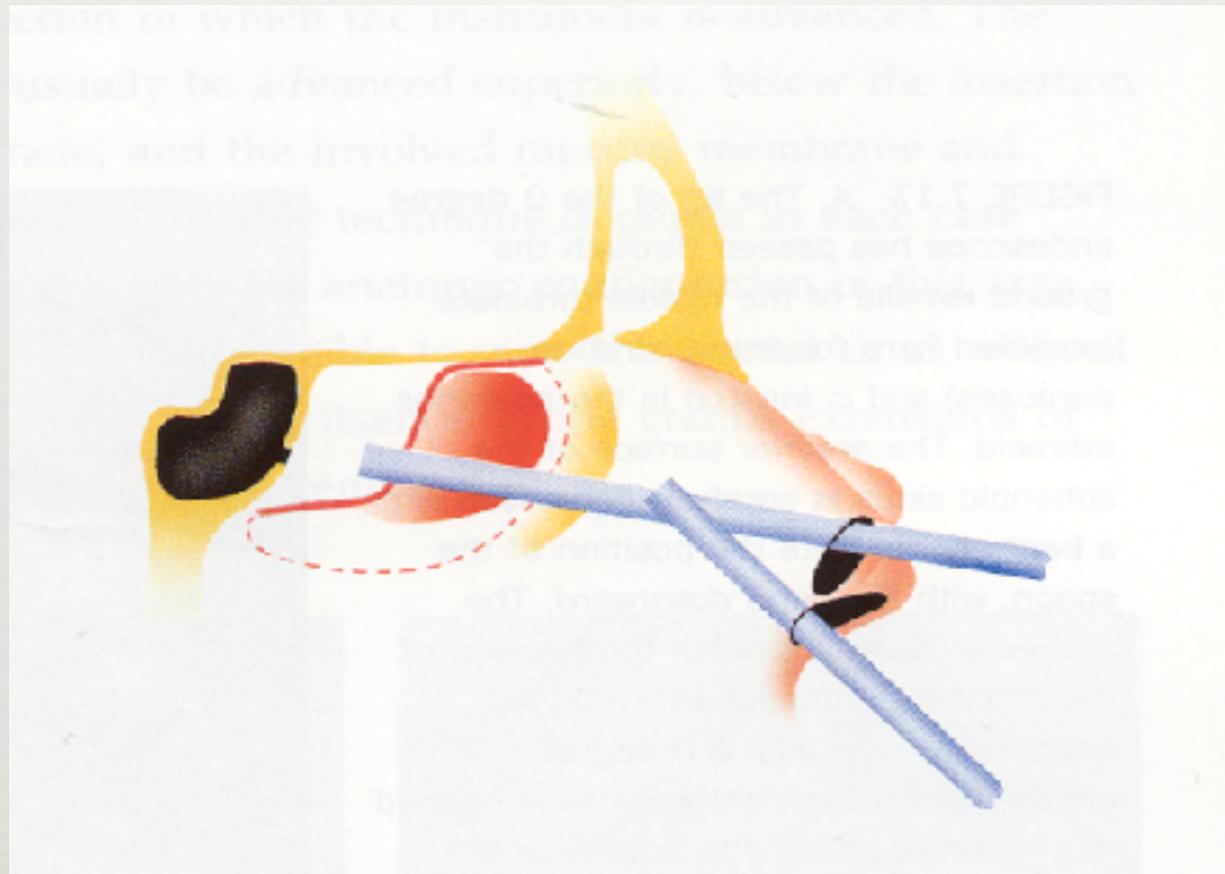
# ΣΦΗΝΟΕΙΔΕΚΤΟΜΉ

---

- Η πρόσθια επιφάνεια του σφηνοειδούς είναι περίπου 8 εκ από την ρινική άκανθα και σε 15<sup>ο</sup> γωνία με την βάση της ρινικής κοιλότητας

# ΣΦΗΝΟΕΙΔΕΚΤΟΜΉ

---



# ΤΕΣΣΕΡΕΙΣ ΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΝΑ ΕΙΣ'ΕΛΘΕΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΣΦΗΝΟΕΙΔ'Η

## A. **Ανω κόγχη**

- Μετακίνησε επί τα εκτός την μέση κόγχη.
- Πίσω και πάνω απο την μέση κόγχη είναι ορατη η άνω κόγχη.
- Επί τα εντός είναι το στόμιο του σφηνοειδούς

# ΤΕΣΣΕΡΕΙΣ ΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΝΑ ΕΙΣ'ΕΛΘΕΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΣΦΗΝΟΕΙΔ'Η

## B. Ρινοφάρυγγας-οπίσθιες χοάνες

- Ακολουθήσε τον ρινοφάρυγγα
- Βρες την οπίσθια χοάνη (ακριβώς εκεί που απο το οπίσθιο τοιχωμα απο κατακόρυφο γίνεται οριζόντιο)
- 1 με 1.5 εκατοστά πιο πάνω είναι το στομιο (4-5 φορές η διάμετρος αναρόφησης)

# ΤΕΣΣΕΡΕΙΣ ΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΝΑ ΕΙΣ'ΕΛΘΕΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΣΦΗΝΟΕΙΔ'Η

## Γ. Μέσω του ρινικού διαφράγματος –rostrum (πιο ασφαλής)

- Αφαίρεσε τον βλενογόνο από το rostrum
- Ακολούθησε το οστό προς τα πλάγια
- Το στόμιο είναι 0.5 – 1 εκ από το διάφραγμα

# ΤΕΣΣΕΡΕΙΣ ΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΝΑ ΕΙΣ'ΕΛΘΕΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΣΦΗΝΟΕΙΔ'Η

Και ο λιγότερος ασφαλής τρόπος

**Δ: Μέσω οπισθίων ηθμοειδών**

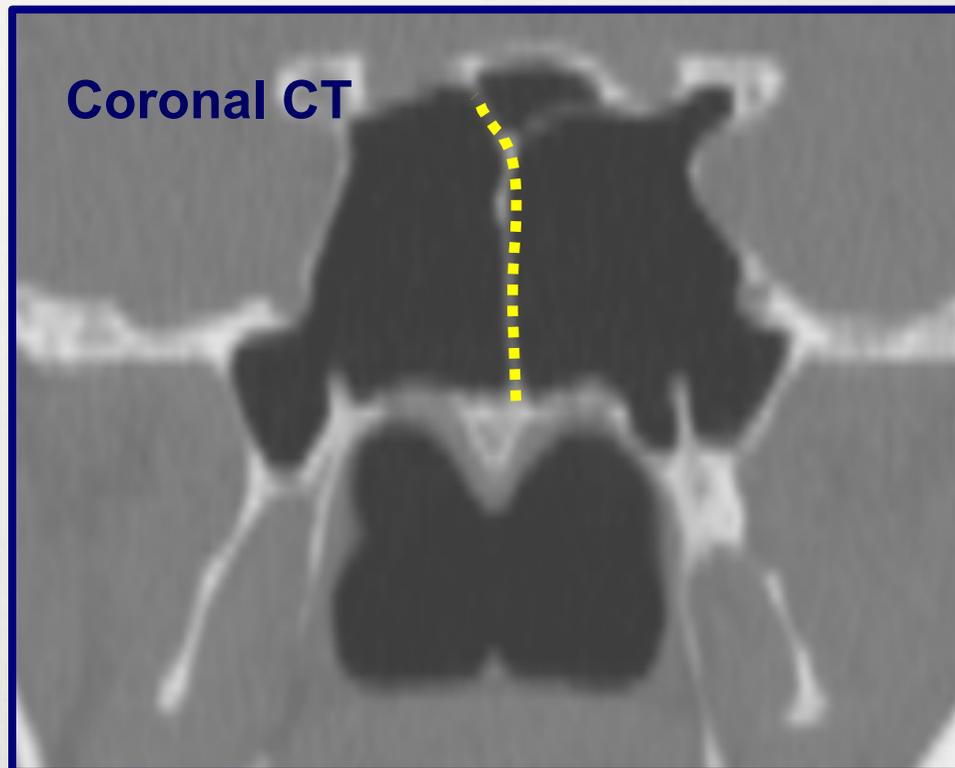
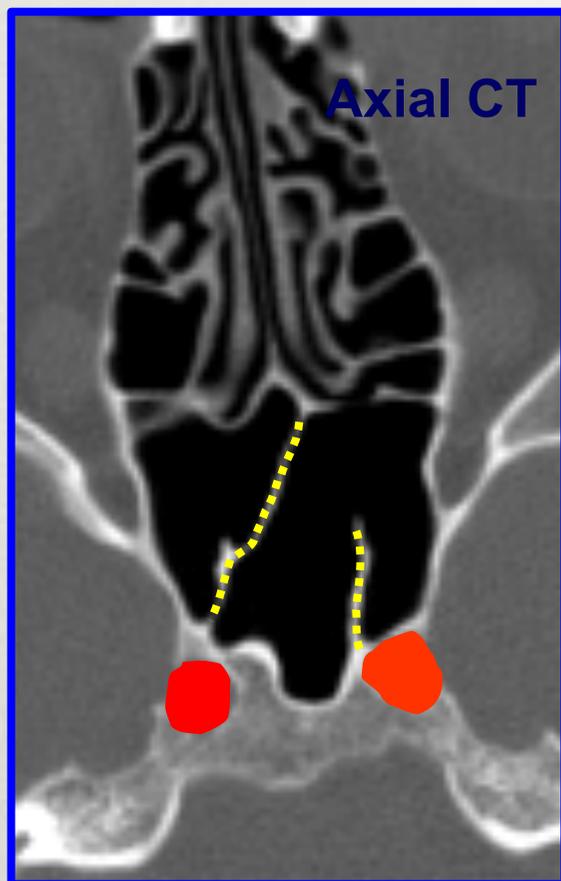
Διάτρησε τη τελευταία ηθμοειδή κυψέλη σε  
κατεύθυνση οπίσθια και μέση –  
ΑΝΤΕΝΔΥΚΝΕΙΤΑΙ!!!

# ΣΦΗΝΟΕΙΔΕΚΤΟΜΉ

Ο οπίσθιος ρινικός κλάδος της  
πτερυγουπερώιας αρτηρίας διατρέχει το  
πρόσθιο τοίχωμα του σφηνοειδούς

Ενοχλητική αιμοραγία

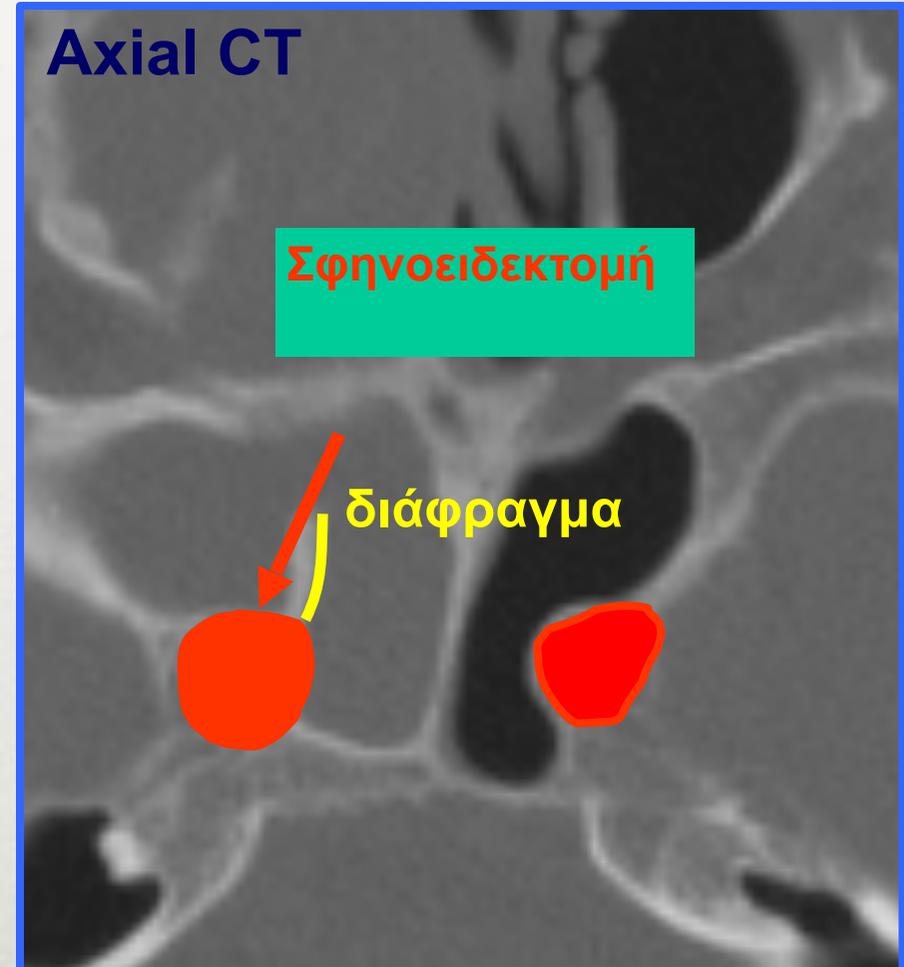
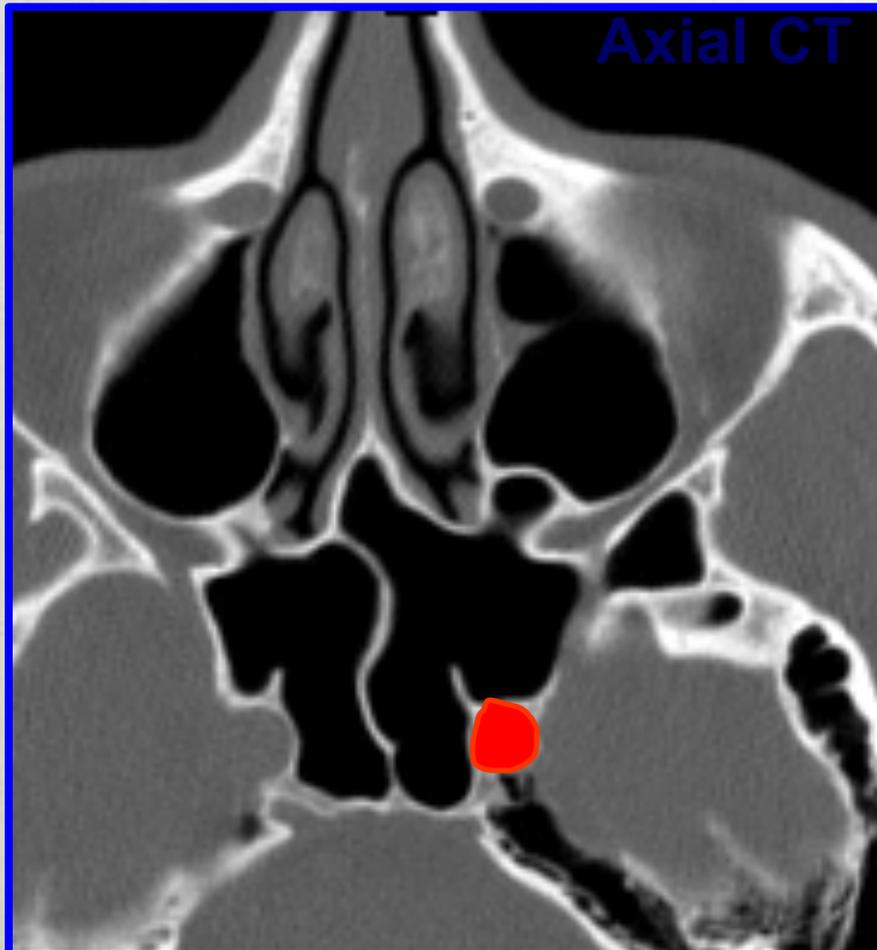
# Διαφραγμάτια του σφηνοειδούς



 Προ – επιππίου τμήμα της έσω καρωτίδας

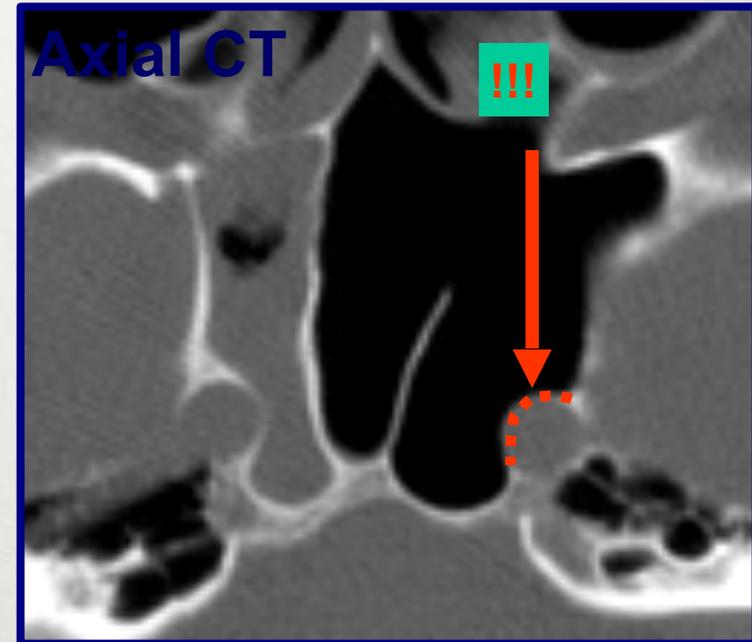
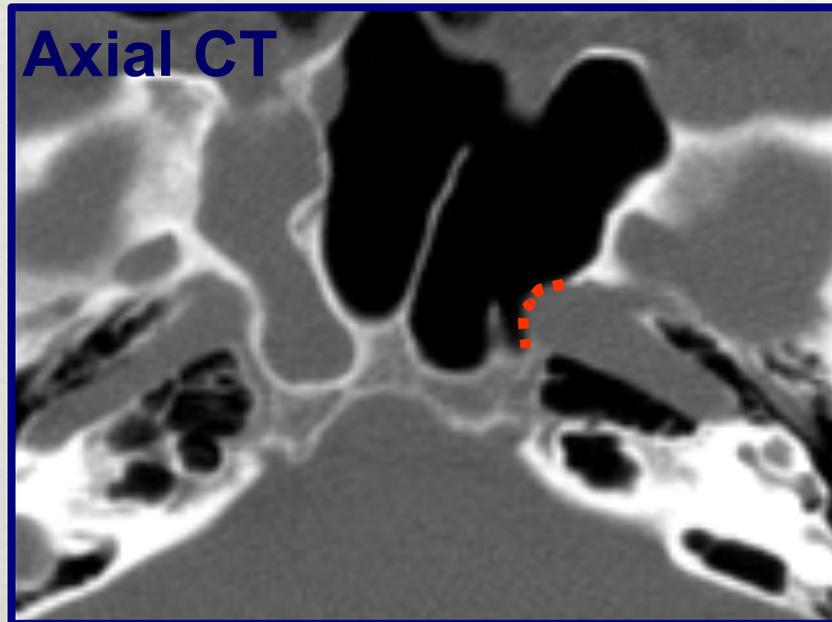
# Η έσω καρωτίδα είναι ευάλωτη

Η έσω καρωτίδα μπορεί να προβάλλει ή να μην καλύπτεται με οστό  
Τα διαφραγμάτια σχεδόν πάντα καταλήγουν στην έσω καρωτίδα

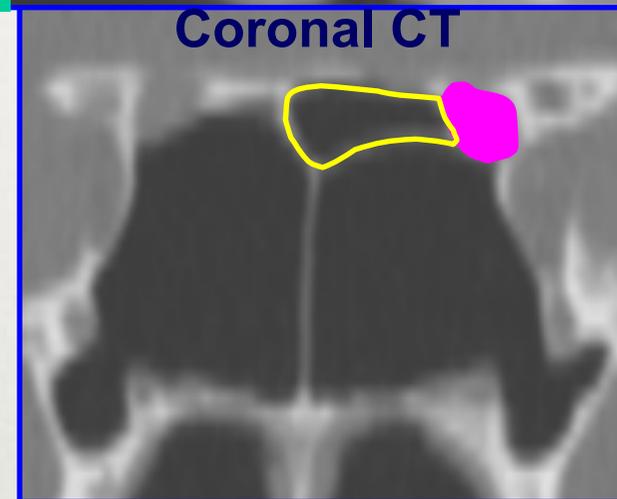
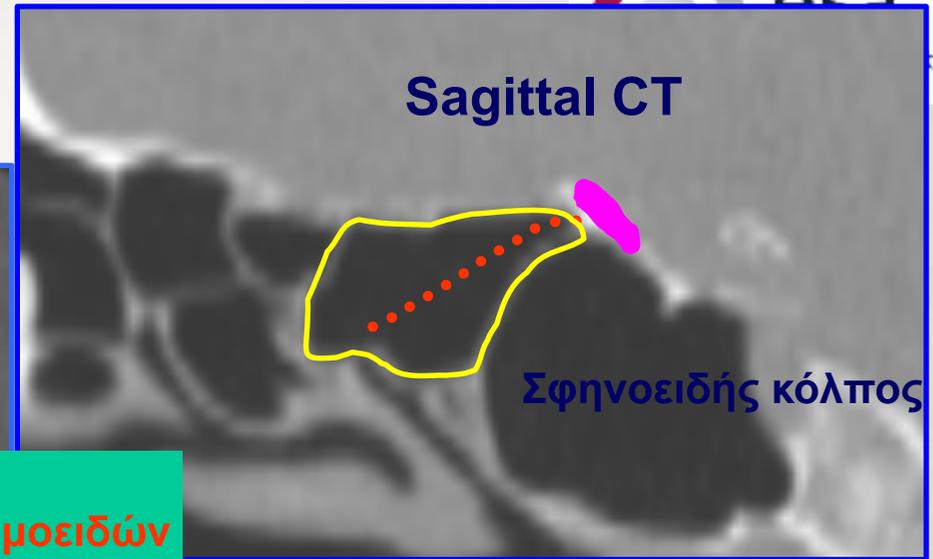
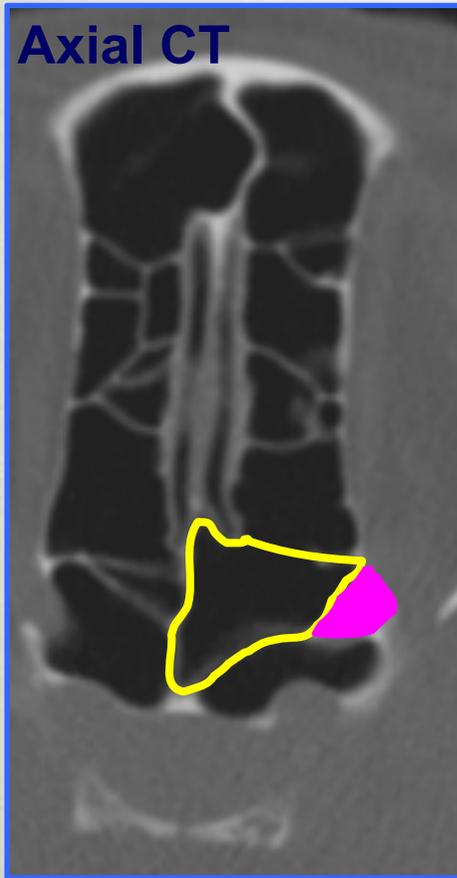


Η έσω καρωτίδα είναι ευάλωτη !

Dehiscent κανάλι  
καρωτίδας (8%)

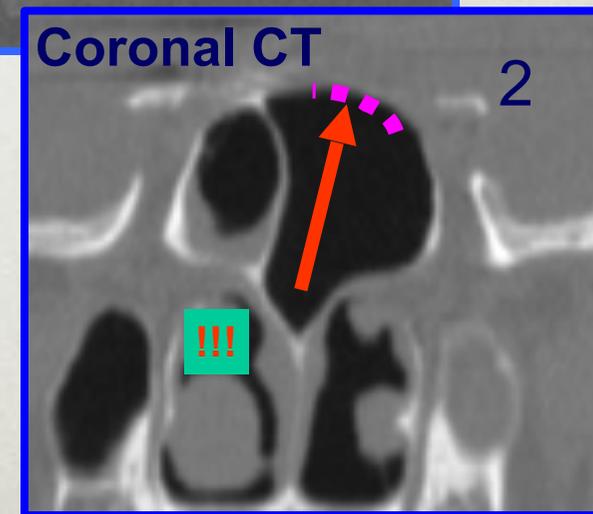
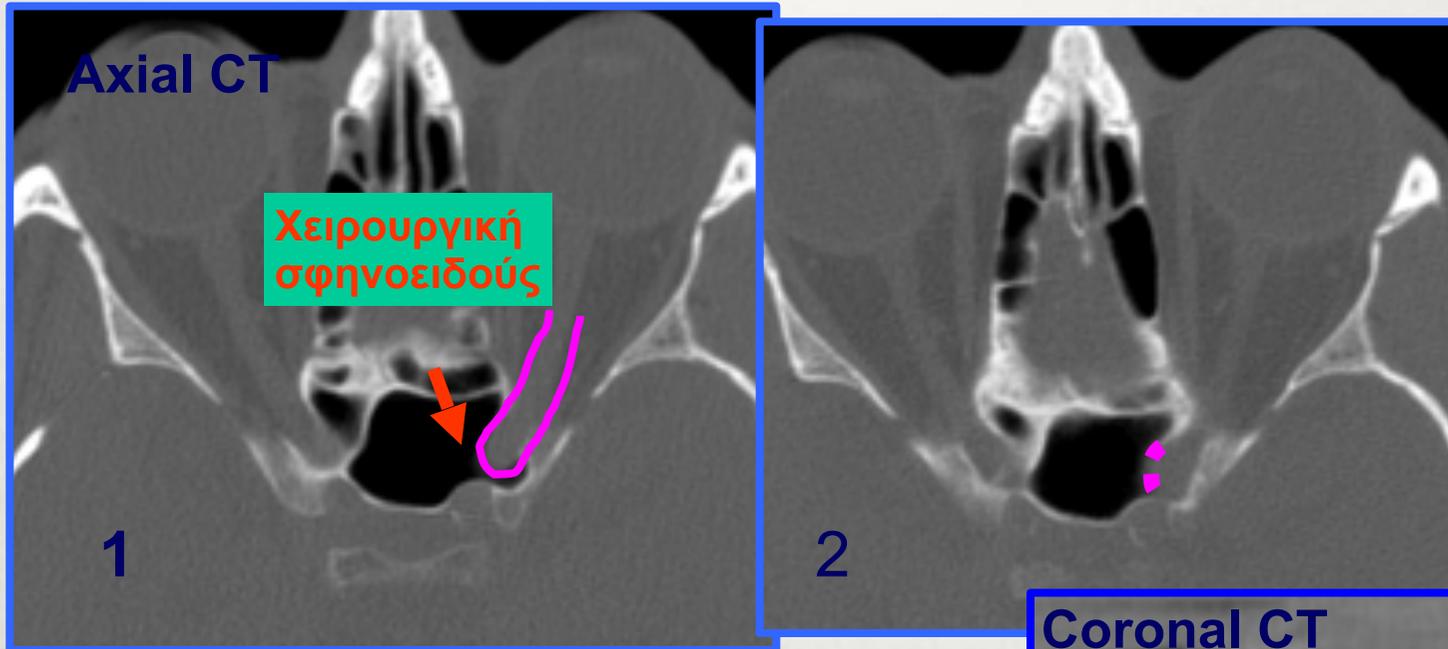


# Κυψέλη Onodi



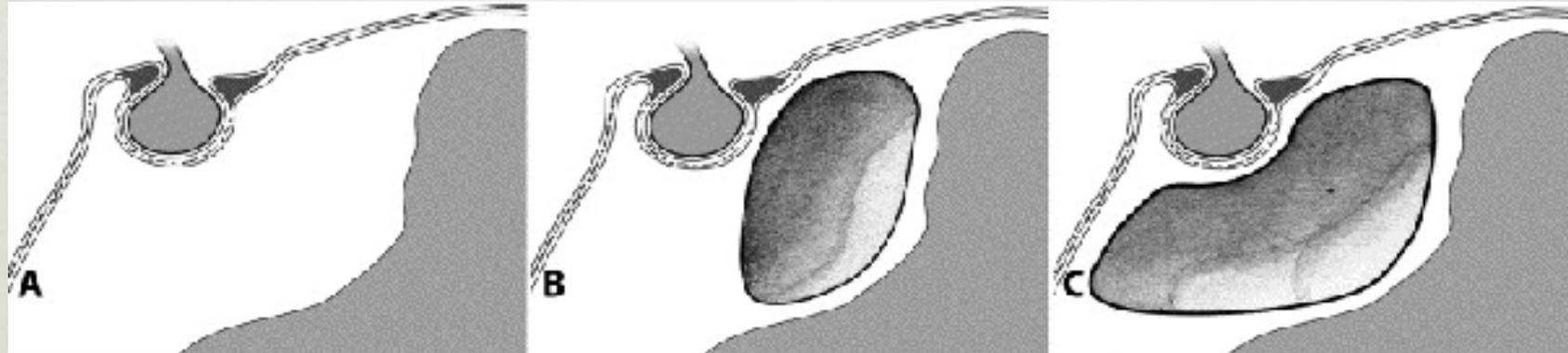
Οπίσθια ηθμοειδής κυψέλη που επεκτείνεται μέσα στο σφηνοειδή κόλπο και περιέχει το οπτικό νεύρο

# Το οπτικό νεύρο είναι ευάλωτο!



1. Προβολή του οπτικού νέυρου εντός του σφηνοειδούς κόλπου
2. Dehiscent οπτικό κανάλι (4%)

# ΤΥΠΟΙ ΠΝΕΥΜΑΤΩΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΦΗΝΟΕΙΔΟΎΣ



A. Κογχικός (Conchal)  
C. Εφιππιτικός (Sellar)

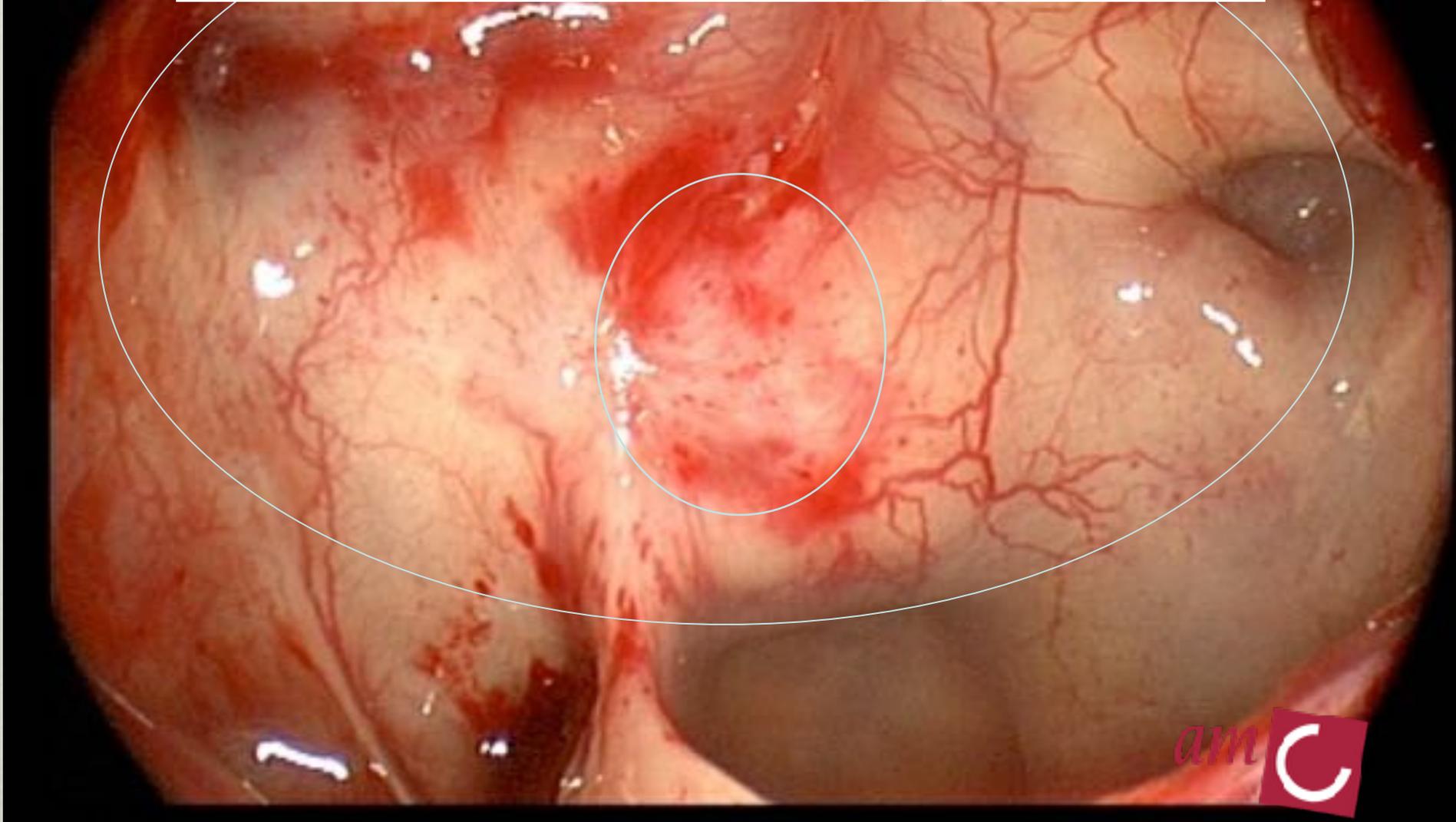
B. Προ εφιπιακός (Pre-sellar)

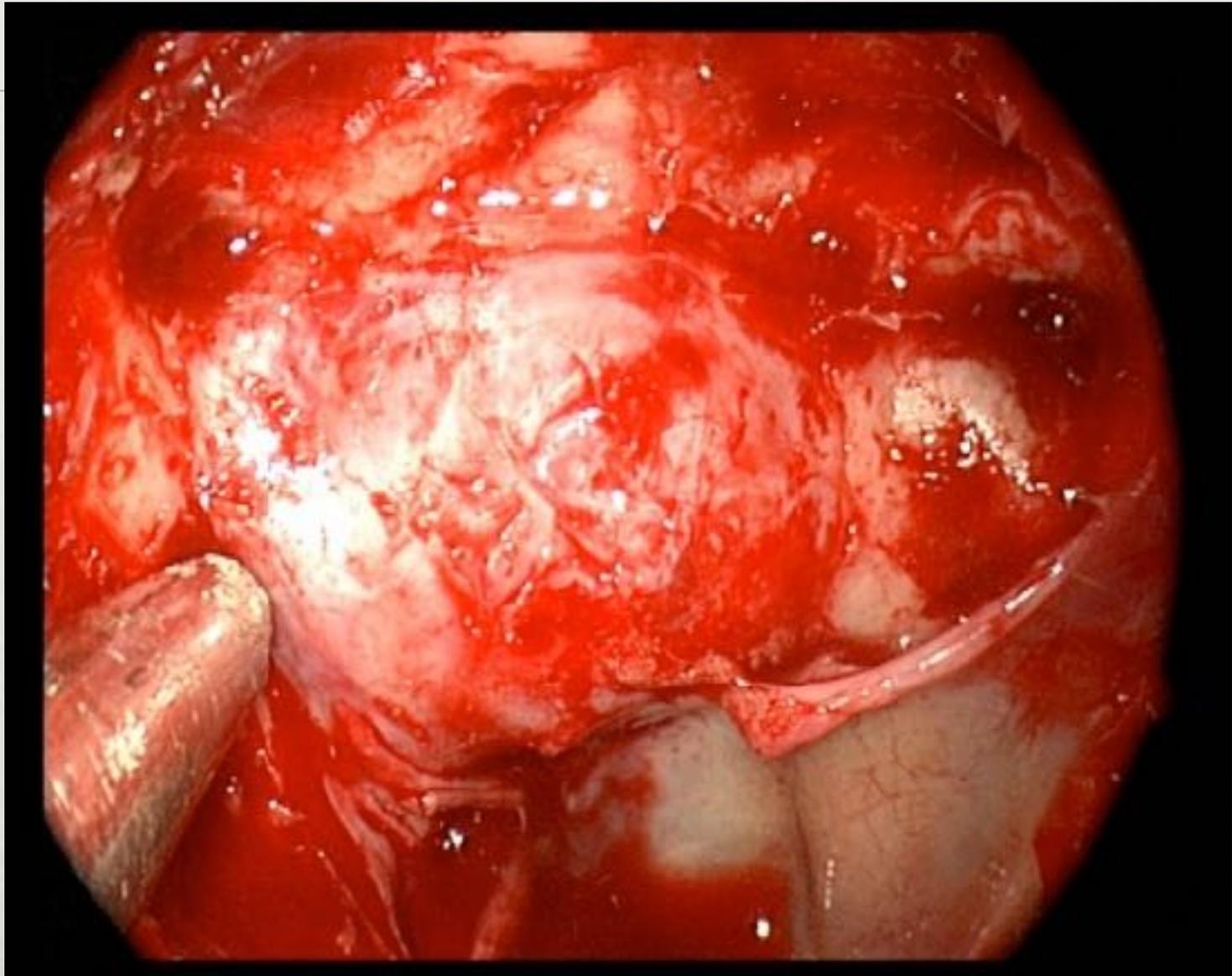
# Extended endoscopic endonasal skull base surgery: from the sella to the anterior and posterior cranial fossa

Amanda Oostra,\* Wouter van Furth† and Christos Georgalast

\*Department of Neurosurgery, Slotervaart Hospital

†Endoscopic Skull Base Amsterdam, Academic Medical Centre, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

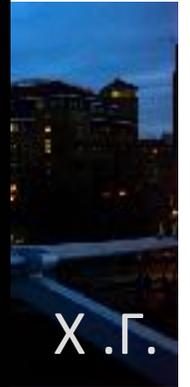
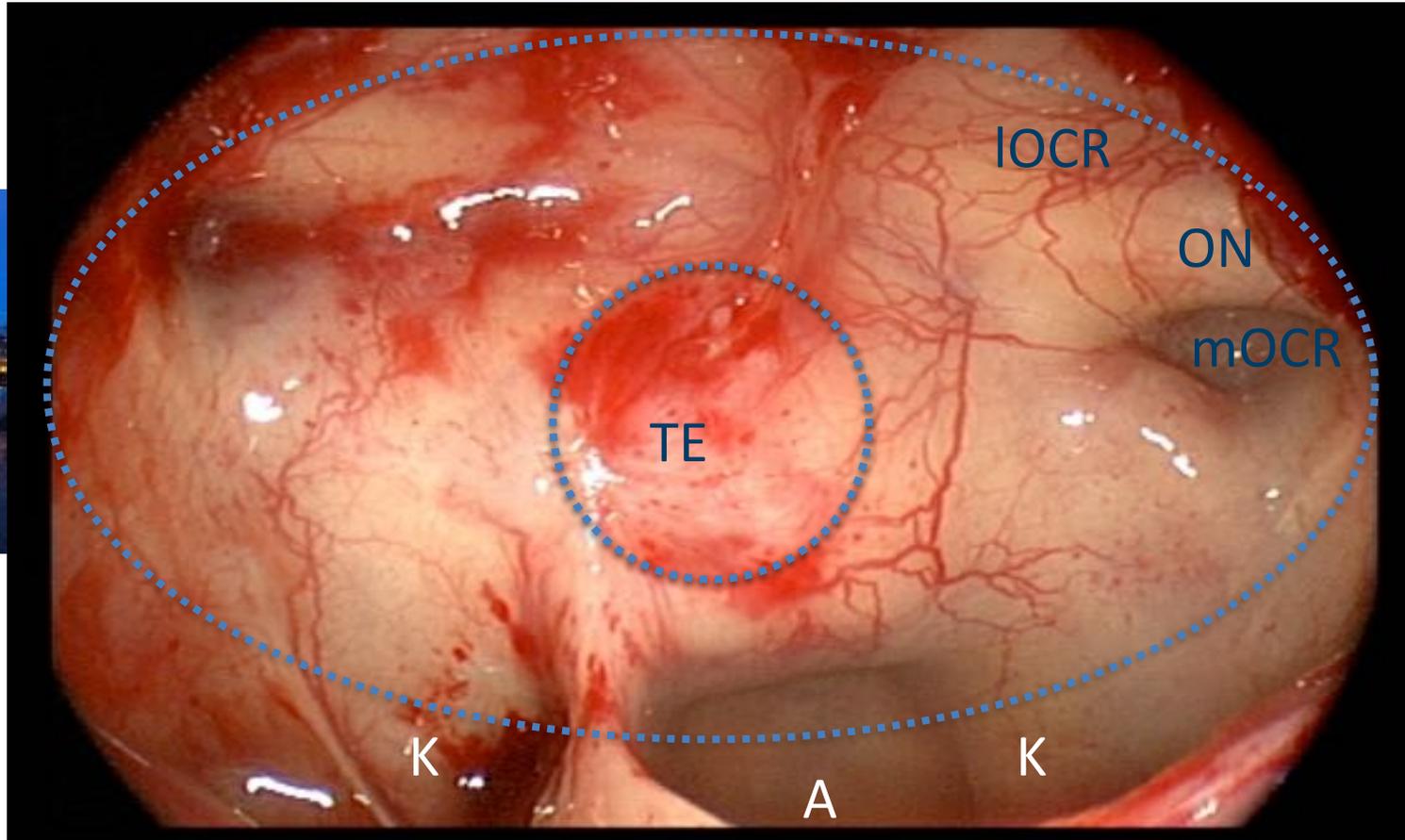


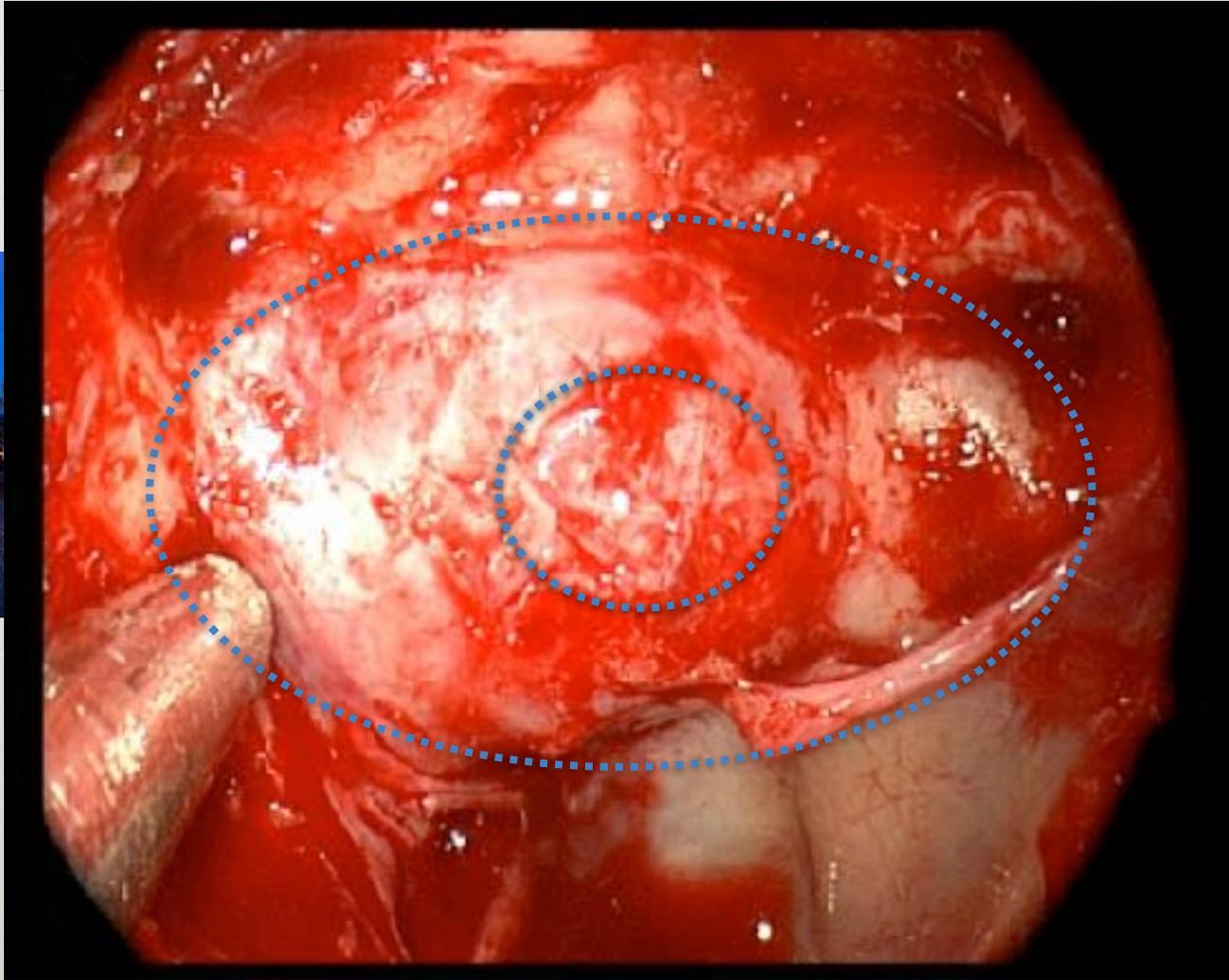




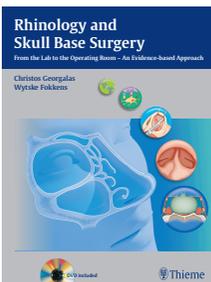
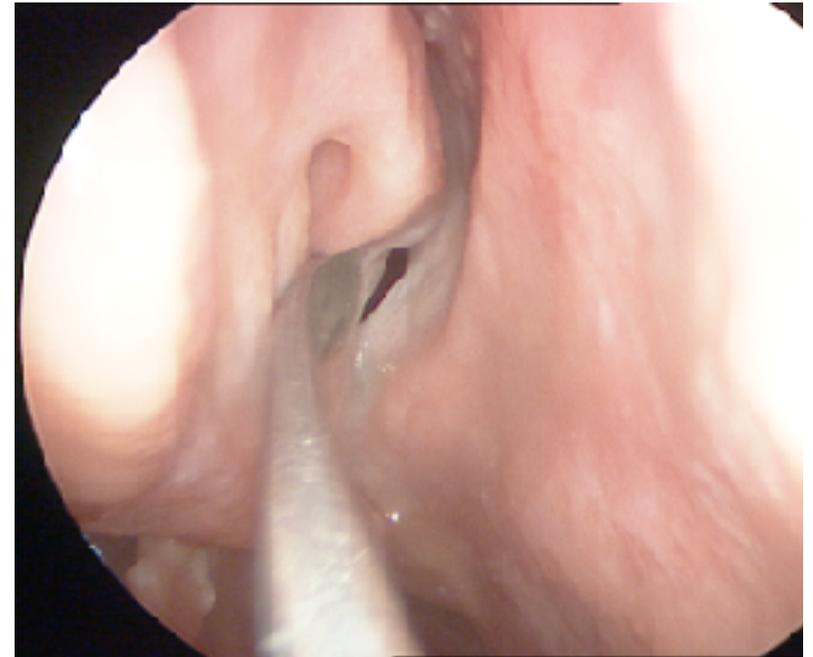
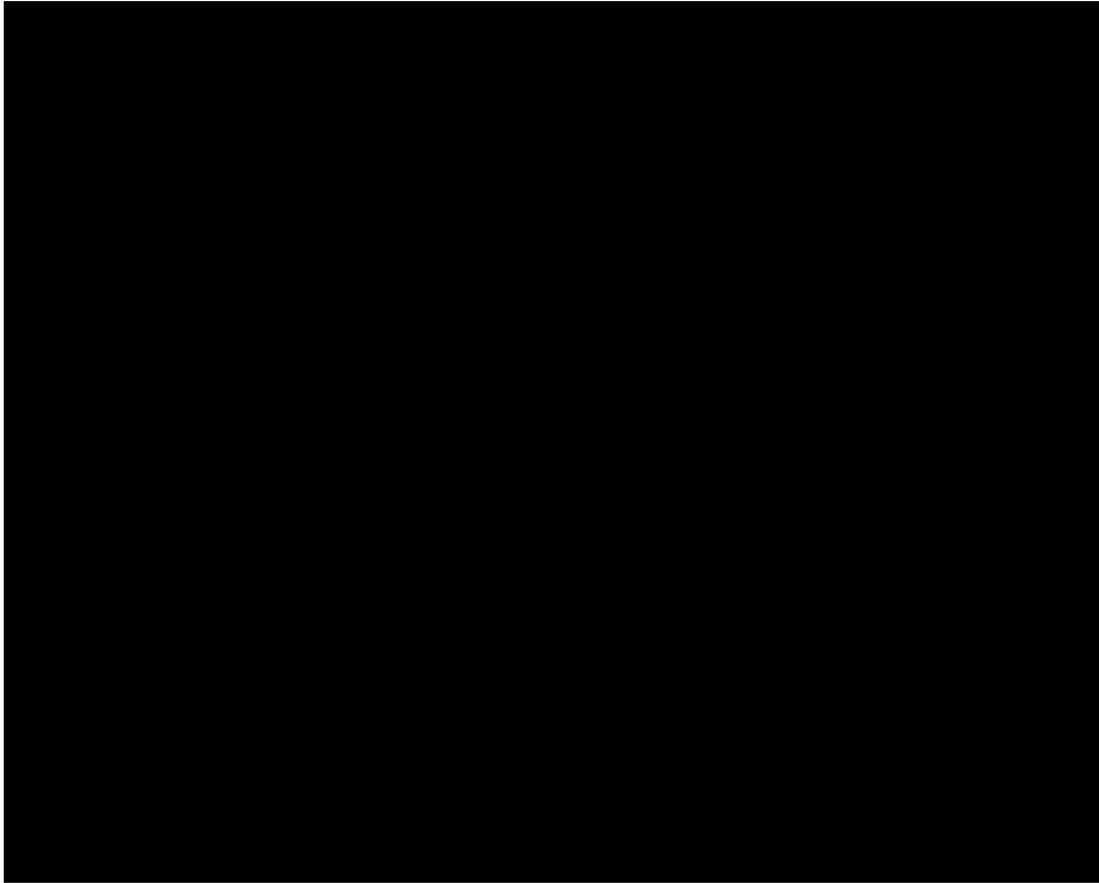


# Πανοραμική θέα



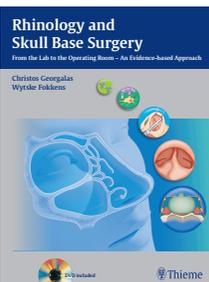
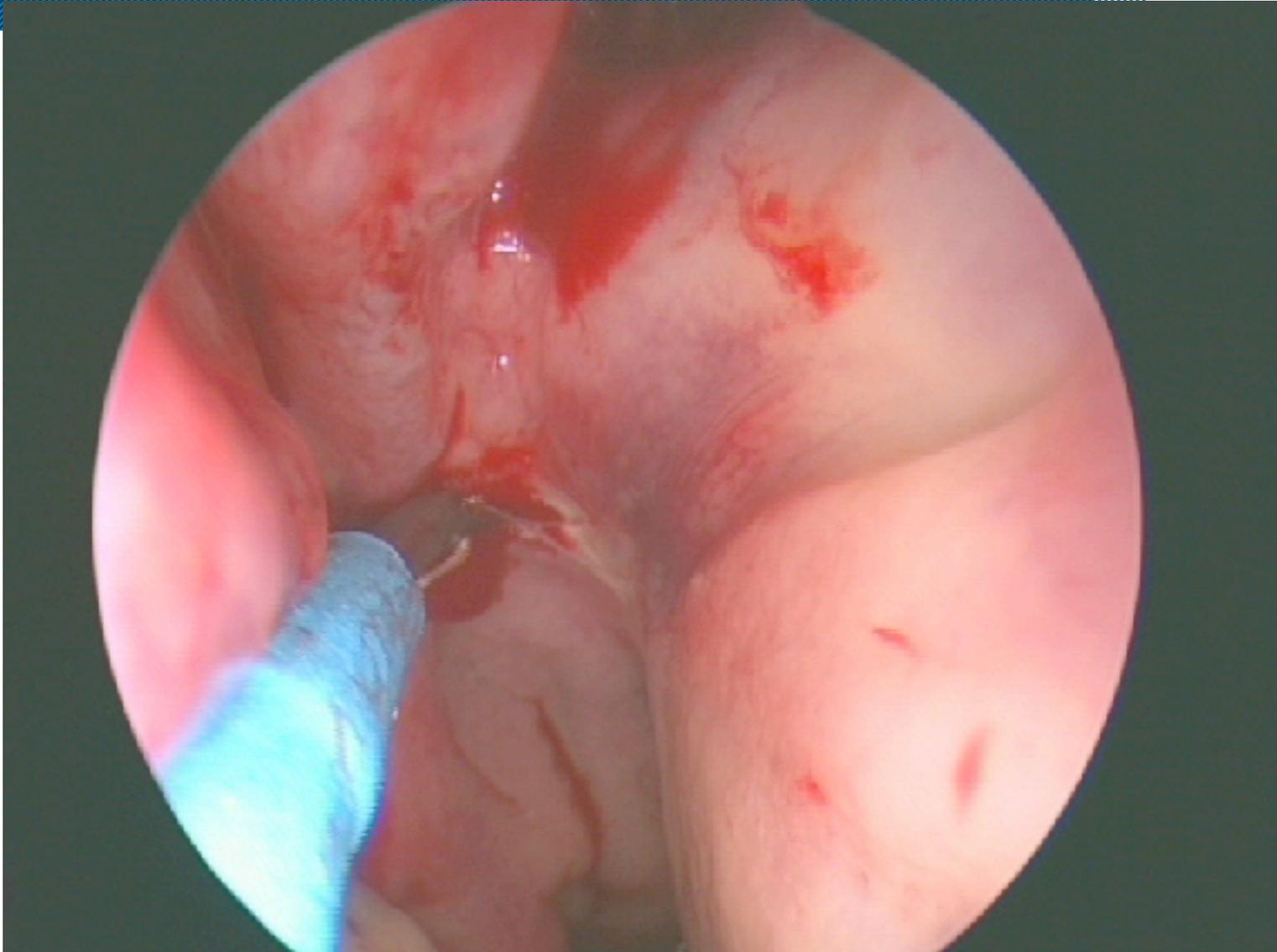


# Βημα 1 - Σφηνοειδεκτομη αμφω



Georgalas C: et al: Rhinology and Skull Base surgery, Thieme , 2013

# Βημα 2 - Αφαίρεση οπισθίου διαφραγματος/ Παρασκευή κρημνού (ΑΝ χρειάζεται)



Georgalas C: et al: Rhinology and Skull Base surgery, Thieme , 2013

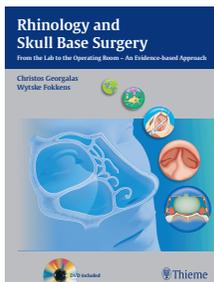
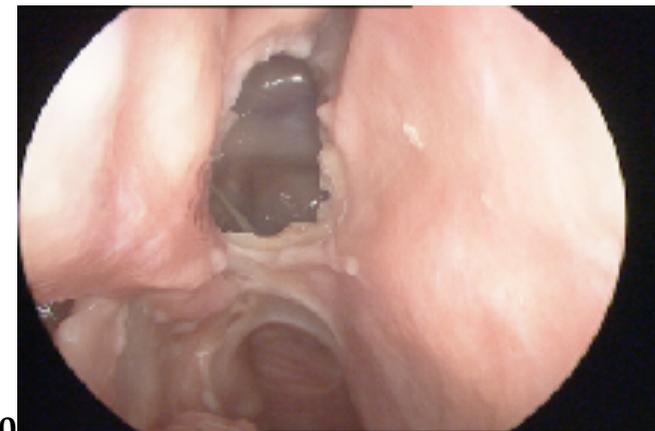
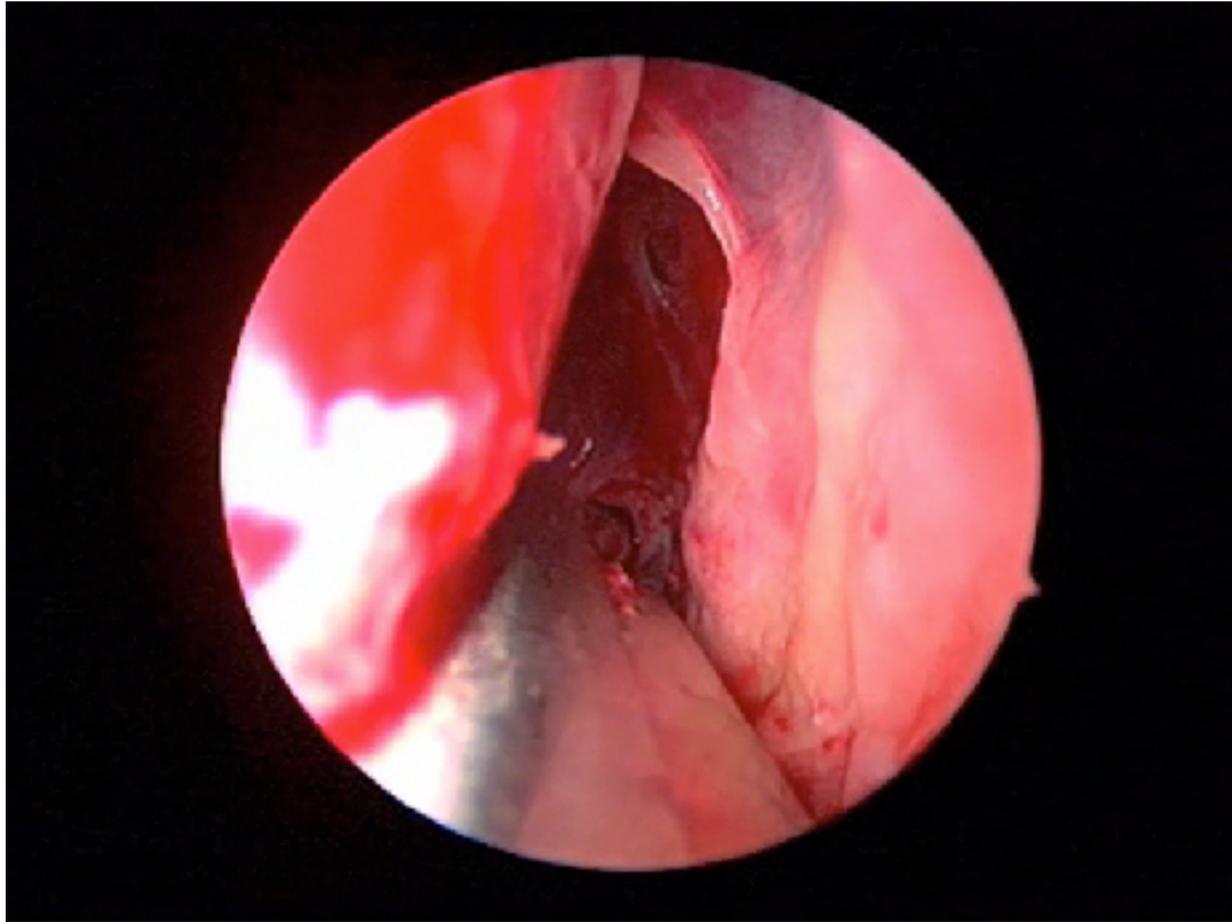
# THE PEDICLED NASOSEPTAL

---



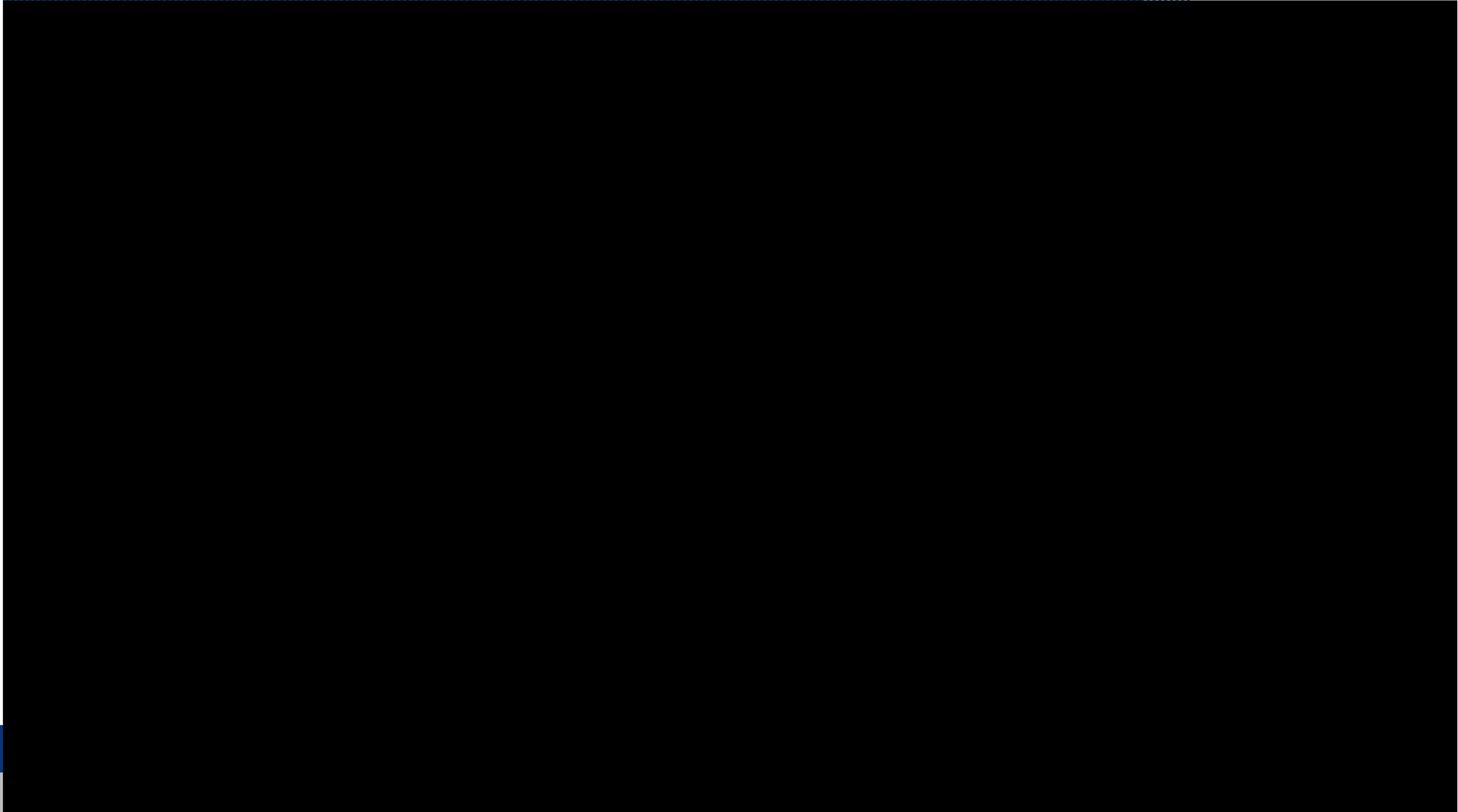
Hadad G, Bassagasteguy L, Carrau RL, Mataza JC, Kassam A, Snyderman CH, Mintz A.  
A novel reconstructive technique after endoscopic expanded endonasal approaches: vascular pedicle  
nasoseptal flap. *Laryngoscope*. 2006 Oct;116(10):1882-6.

# Βημα 3 - Ευρεία αποκαλυψη σφηνοειδους



Georgalas C: et al: Rhinology and Skull Base surgery, Thieme , 2015

# Βημα 4 - αφαιρεση προσθιου τοιχωματος εφίππιου

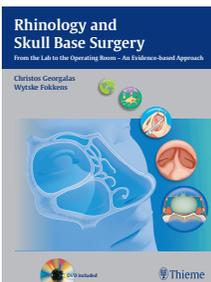
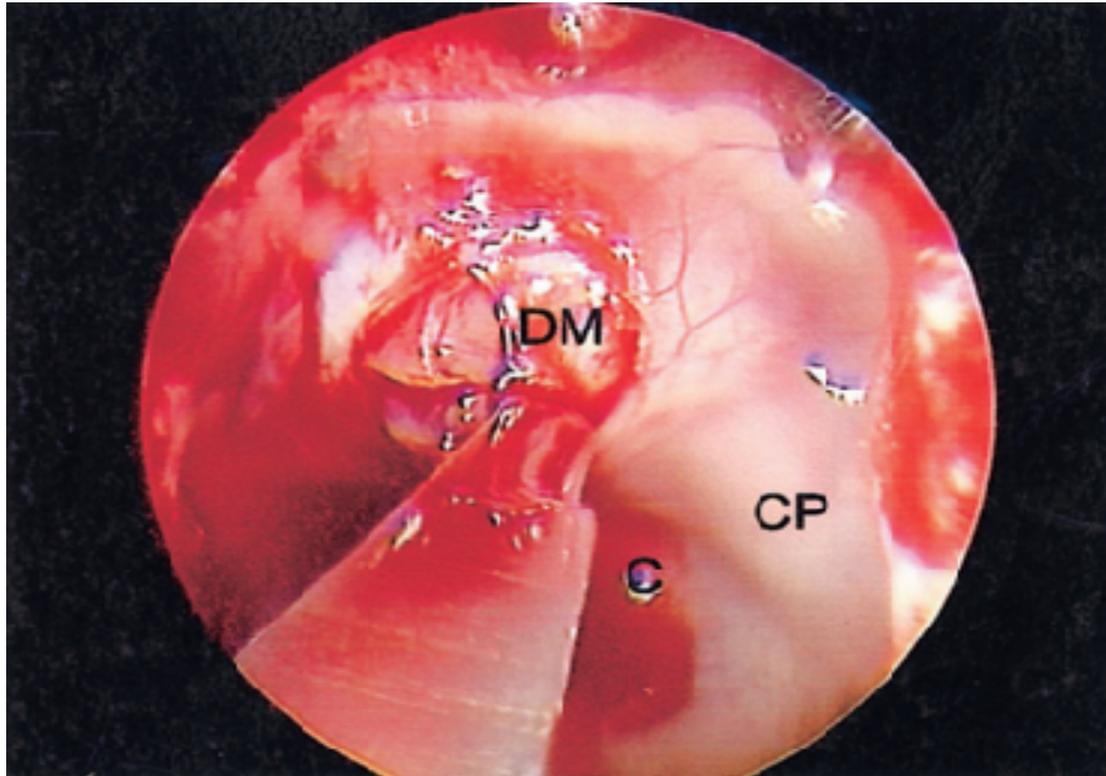


Georgalas C: et al: Rhinology and Skull Base surgery, Thieme , 2013



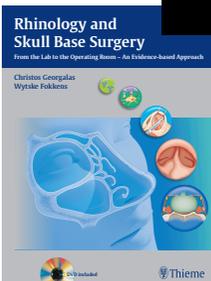
Thieme

# Βημα 5 - τομη μήνιγγας



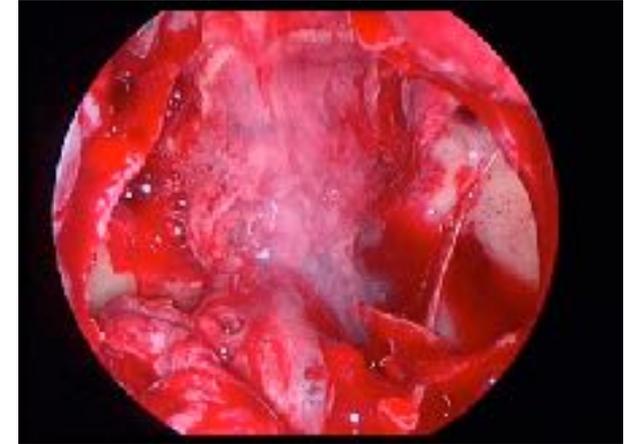
Georgalas C: et al: Rhinology and Skull Base surgery, Thieme , 2013

# Βημα 6 - αφαιρεση αδενώματος



Georgalas C: et al: Rhinology and Skull Base surgery, Thieme , 2013

# Βημα 7 - ανακατασκευή



## Pituitary surgery: Sellar closure

C Georgalas R Willemsse

### Rhinology and Skull Base Surgery

From the Lab to the Operating Room - An Evidence-Based Approach

Christos Georgalas  
Wytse Fokkens



Thieme

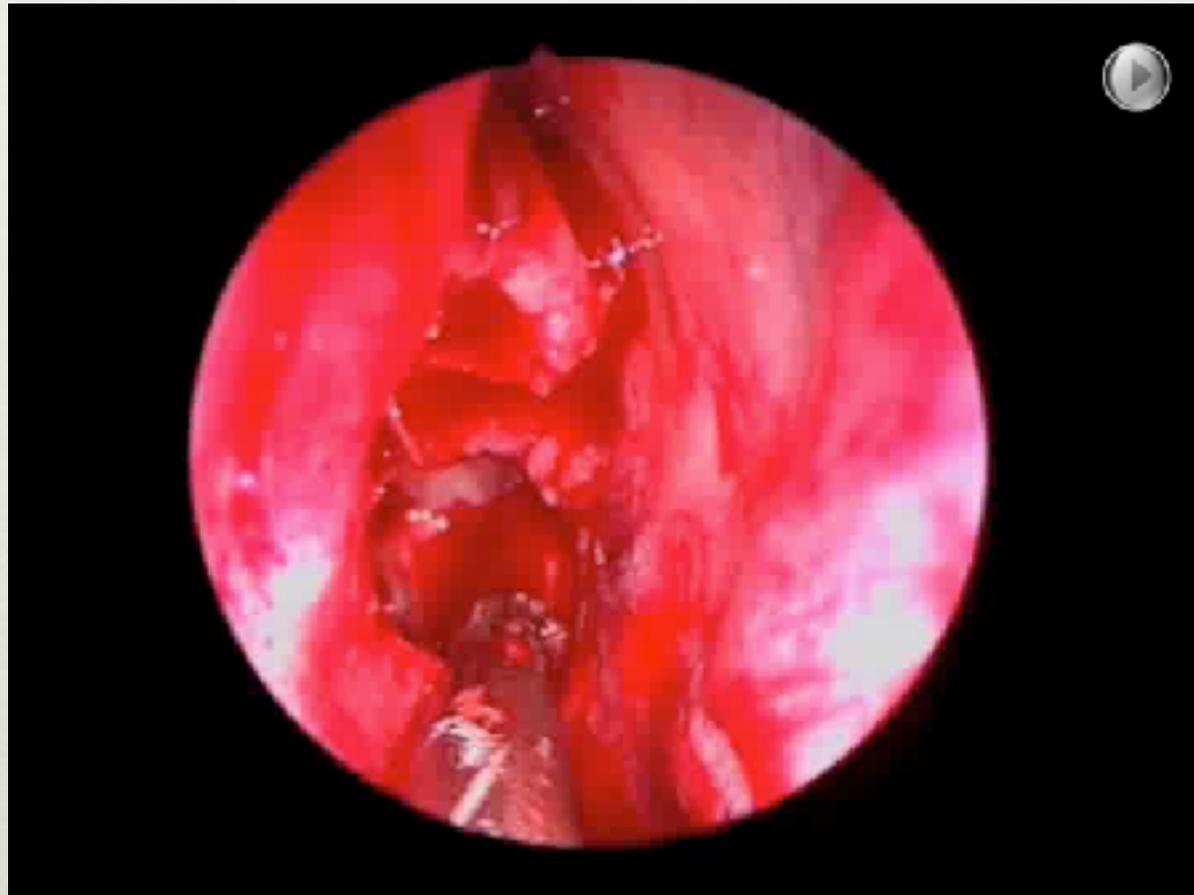
Georgalas C: et al: Rhinology and Skull Base surgery, Thieme

# ΠΕΡΙΕΧ'ΟΜΕΝΑ

---

# ΣΦΗΝΟΕΙΔΕΚΤΟΜΉ ΓΙΑ ΠΡΟΣΠΈΛΑΣΗ ΣΕ ΚΎΣΤΗ ΡΑΤΗΚΕ

---



# ΒΙΒΛΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ

---

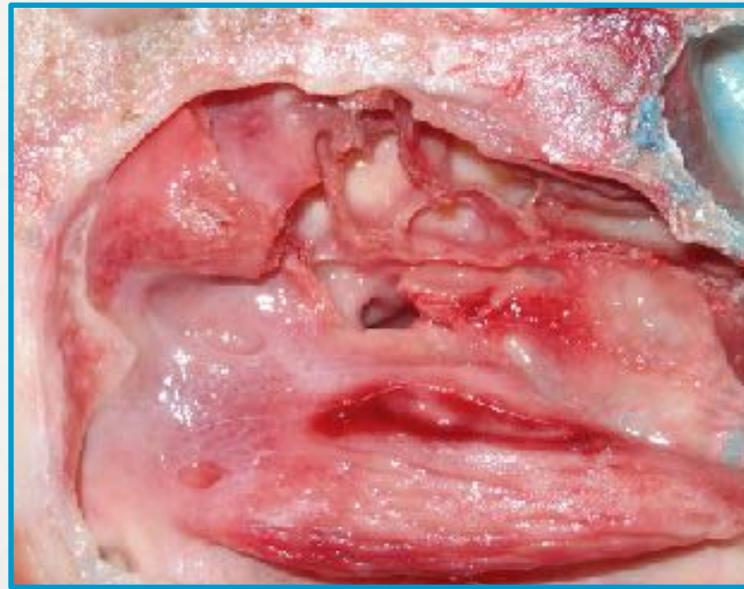
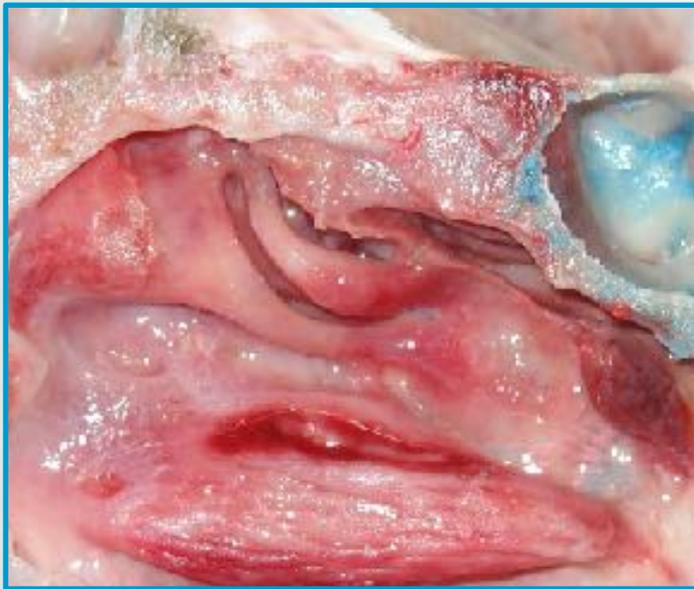
## Κεφάλαια σε βιβλία :

- **Revision Sinus Surgery, Springer Editions, New York, NY, 2008** Pathophysiology of inflammation in the surgically failed sinus cavity  
Georgalas C, Fokkens W , Rinia B
- **Nasal Polyposis, Springer Editions, New York, NY, 2009** Evidence – based surgery in nasal polyposis Georgalas C, Ebbens F , Fokkens W

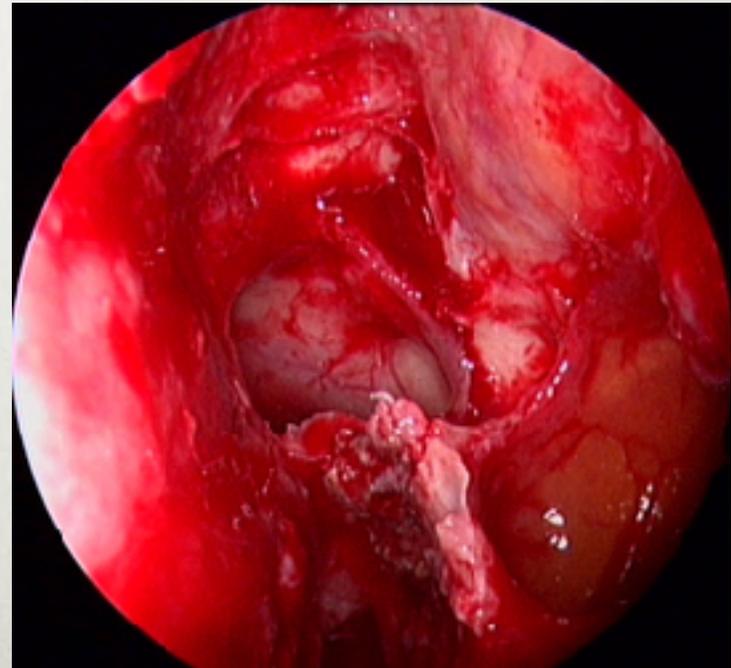
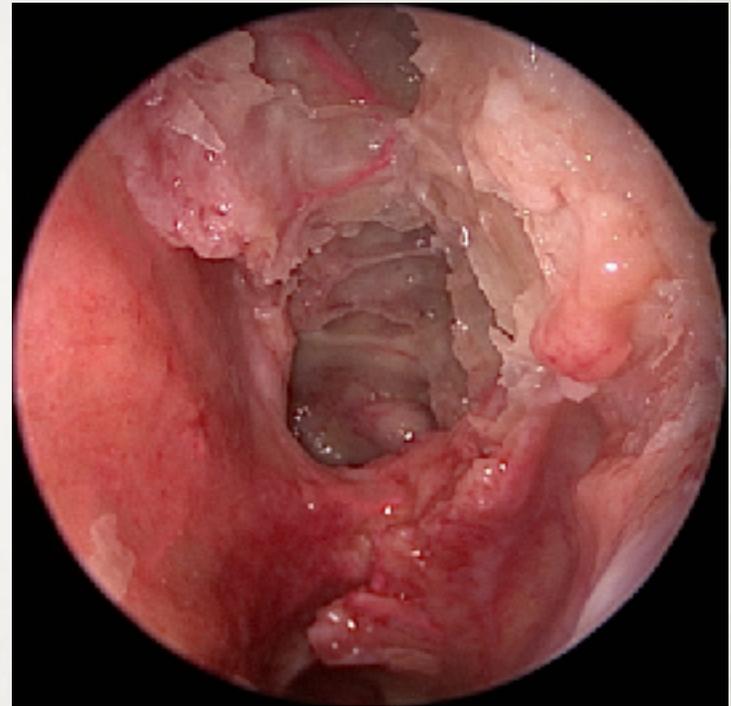
## Αρθρα:

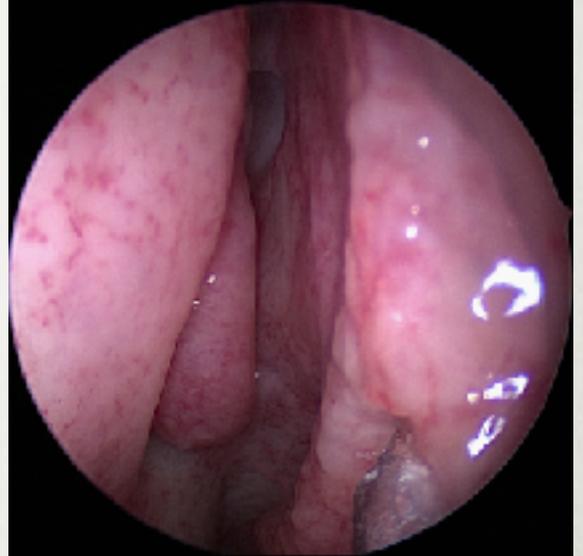
- Georgalas C, Kania R, Sauvaget K, Tran Ba Huy P, Herman P  
Endoscopic transsphenoidal surgery for cholesterol granulomas involving the petrous apex: a case series. *Clinical Otolaryngology* 2008 Feb; 33(1):38-4
- Ebbens FA, Georgalas C, Rinia AB, van Drunen CM, Lund VJ, Fokkens WJ.  
The fungal debate: where do we stand today?  
*Rhinology*. 2007 Sep;45(3):178-89.
- Maxillary mucosal cyst is not a manifestation of rhinosinusitis: Results of a prospective three-dimensional CT study of ophthalmic patients.  
Kanagalingam J, Bhatia K, Georgalas C, Fokkens W, Miszkiel K, Lund VJ. *Laryngoscope*. 2008 Dec 31;119(1):8-12.
- A randomized trial of Rapid Rhino Riemann and Telfa nasal packs following endoscopic sinus surgery. Cruise AS, Amonoo-Kuofi K, Srouji I, Kanagalingam J, Georgalas C, Patel NN, Badia L, Lund VJ. *Clin Otolaryngol*. 2006 Feb;31(1):25-32.
- Basu S, Georgalas C, Kumar BN, Desai S Correlation between symptoms and radiological findings in patients with chronic rhinosinusitis: an evaluation study using the Sinonasal Assessment Questionnaire and Lund-Mackay grading system. *European Archives of Otorhinolaryngology*. 2005 Sep;262(9):751-4

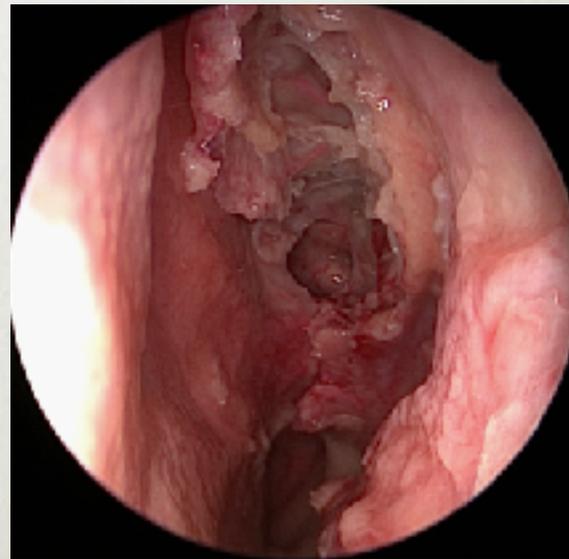
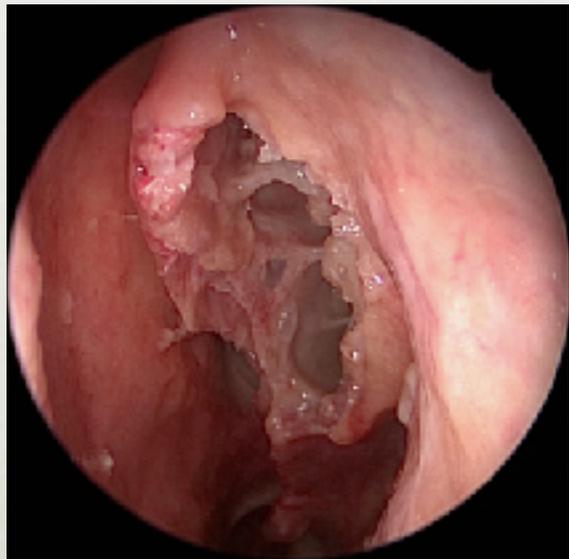
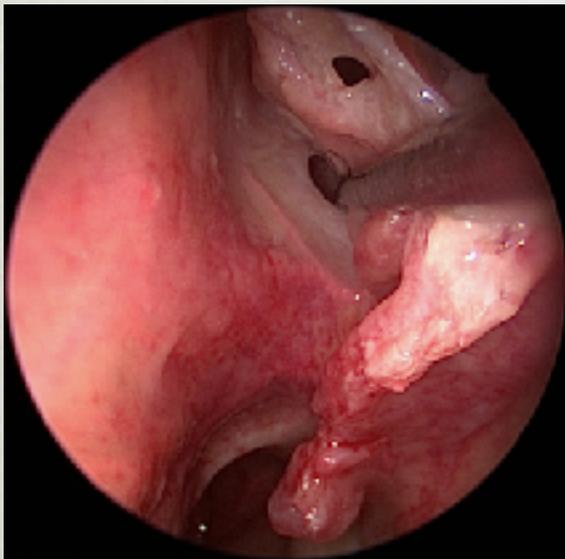
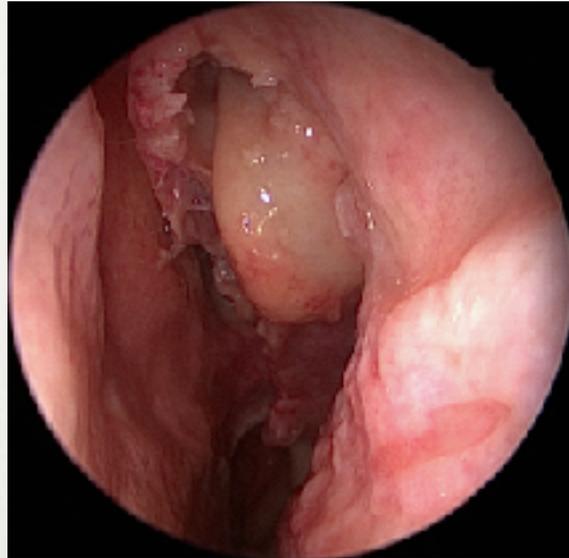
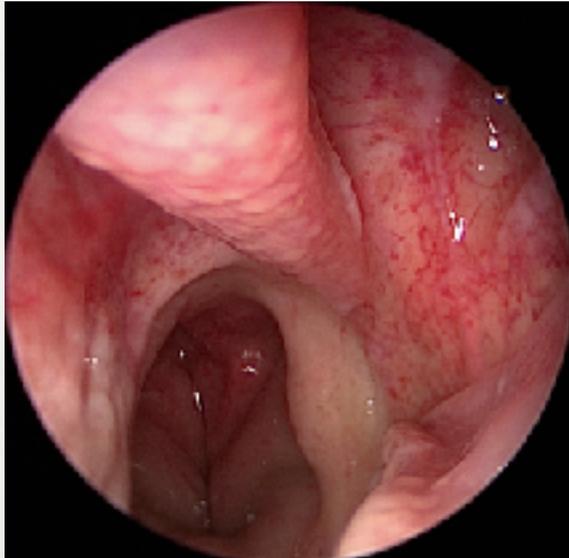
*Ethmoidal disassembly & papiracea exposure*



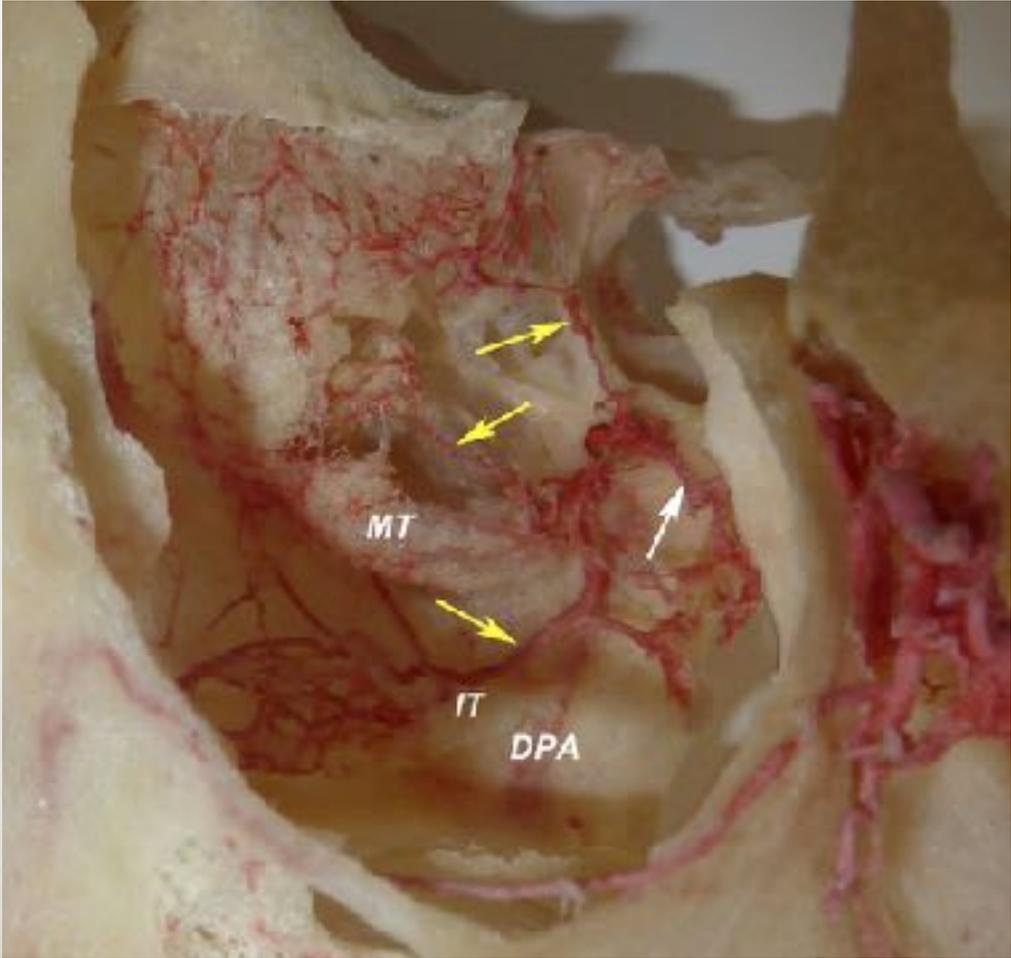
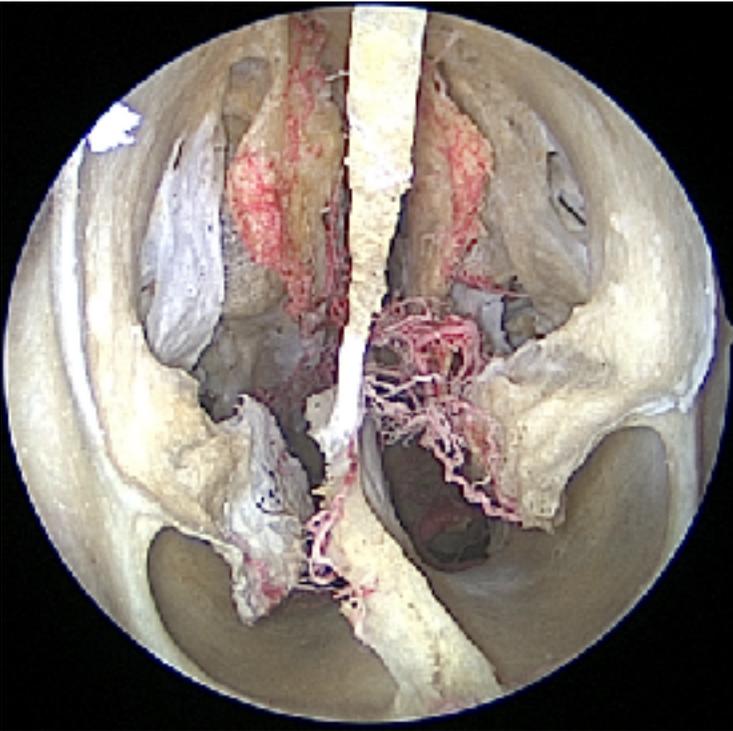
*Complete  
ethmoidectomy*



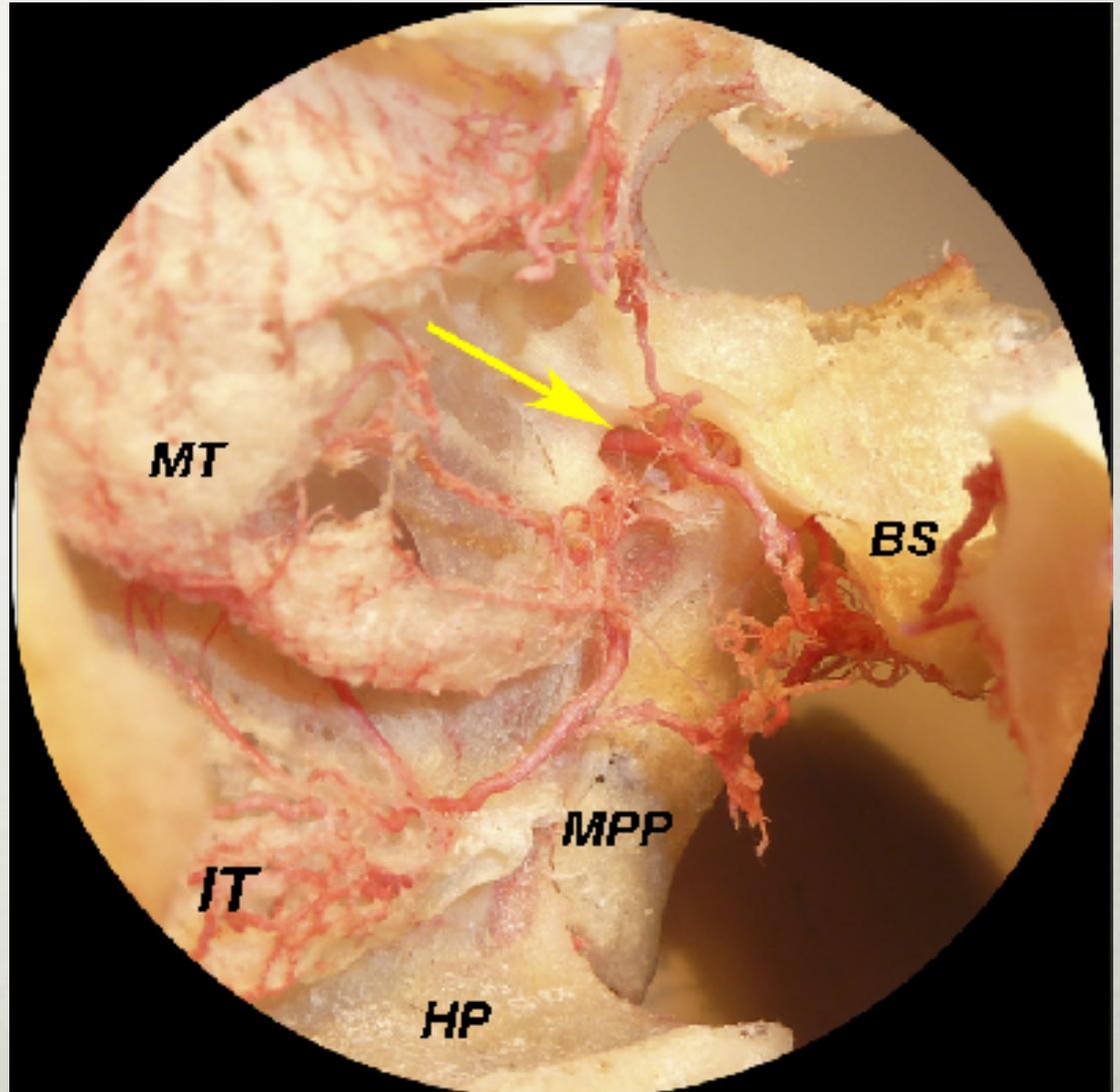
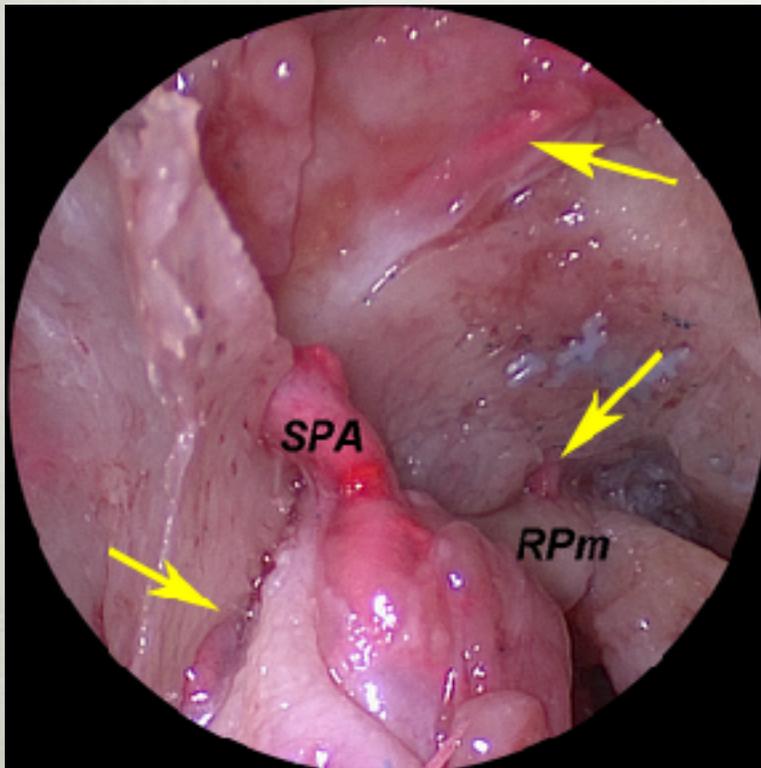




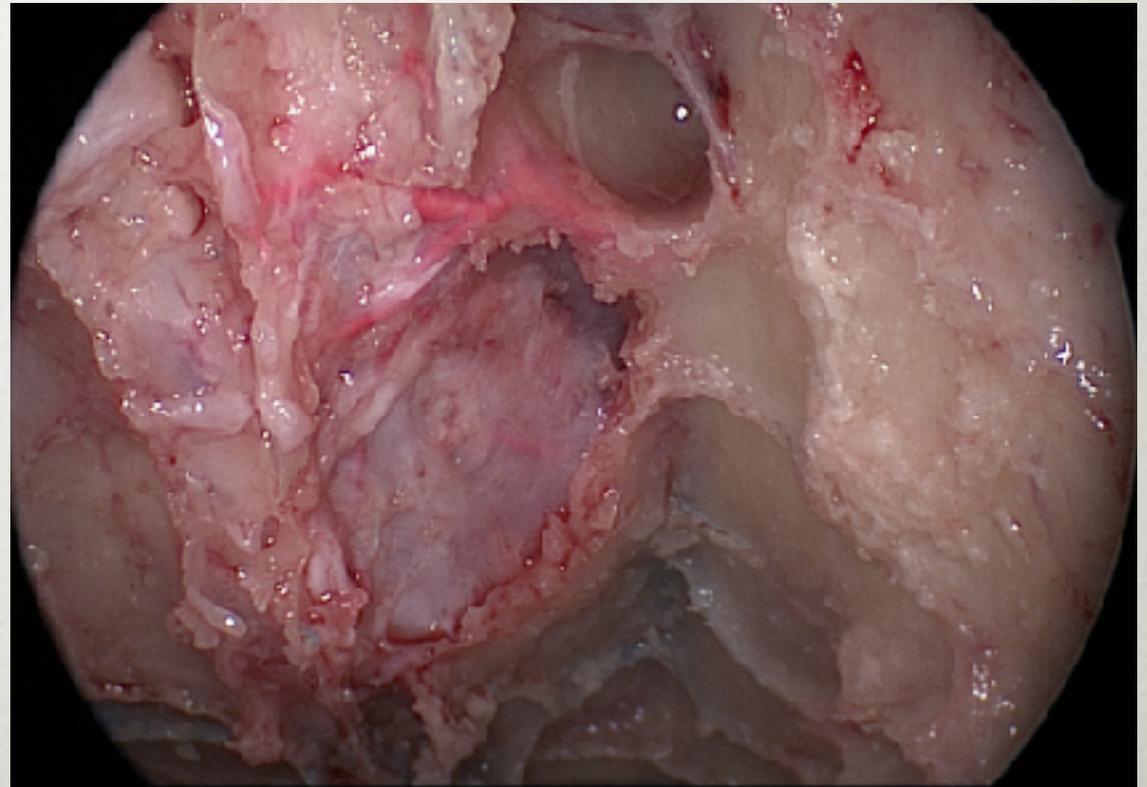
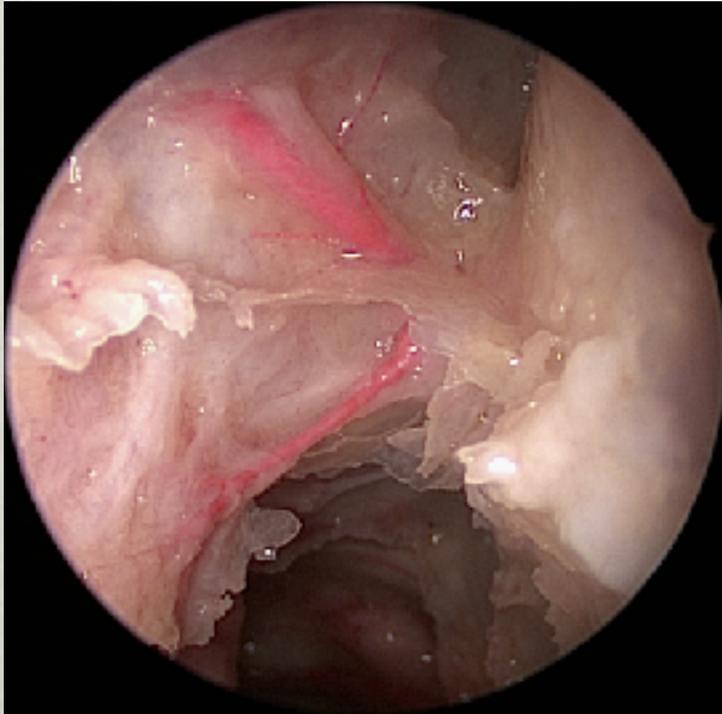
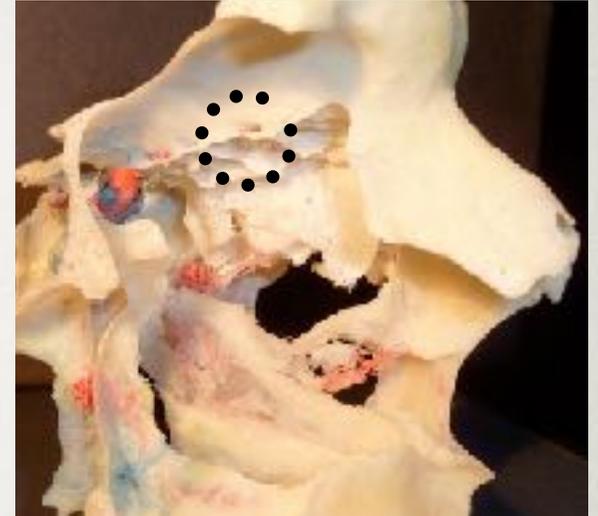
*Lateral wall vascular network*



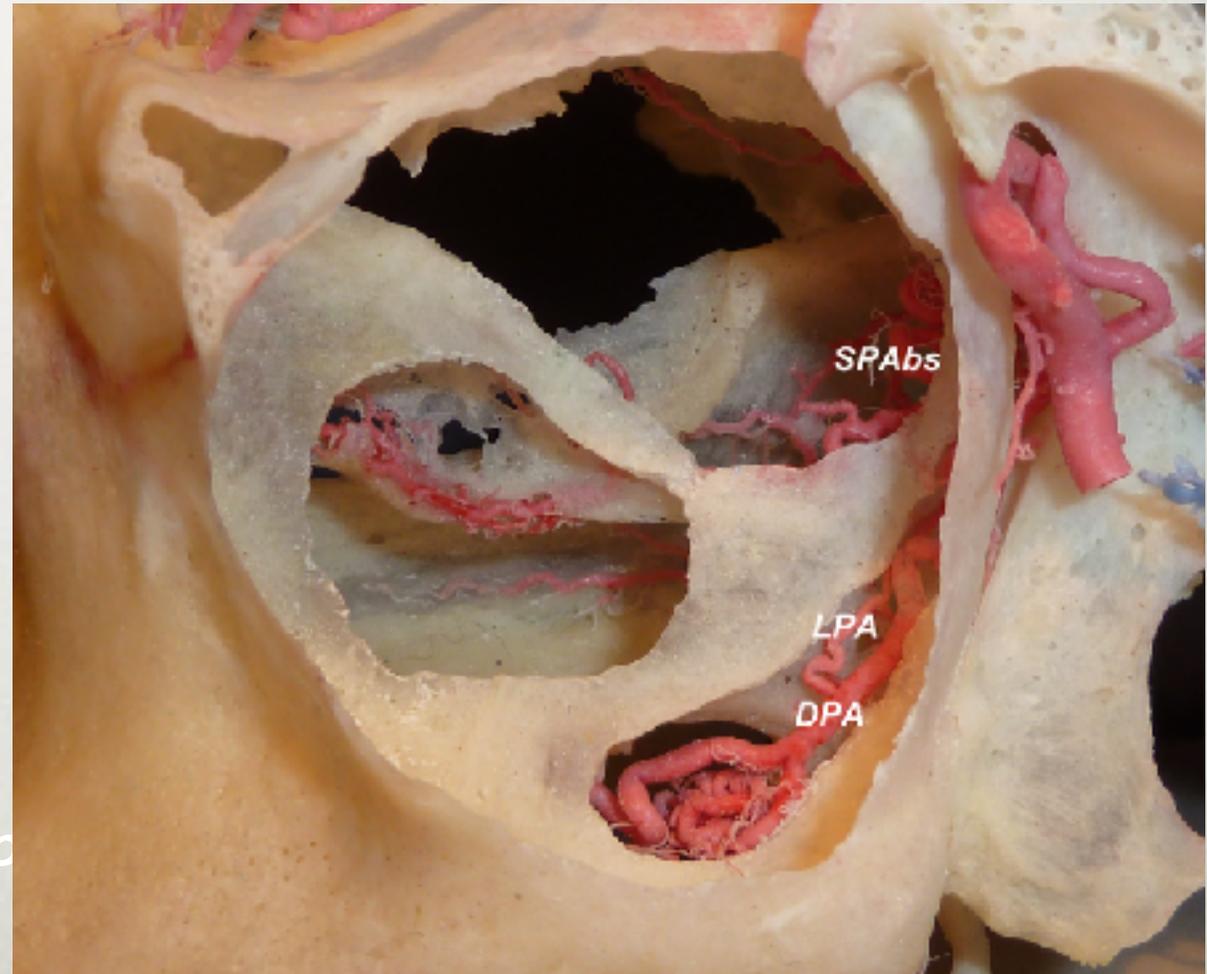
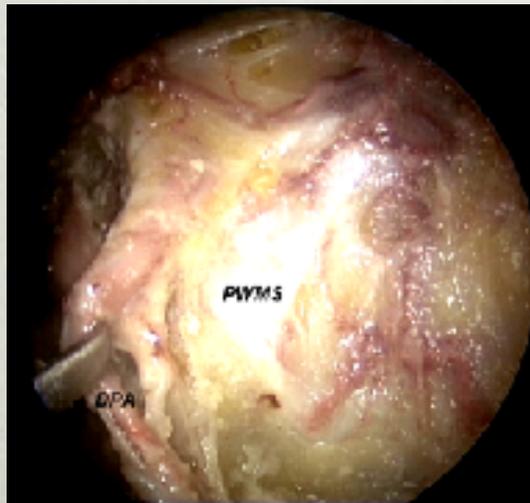
## *Lateral wall vascular network*



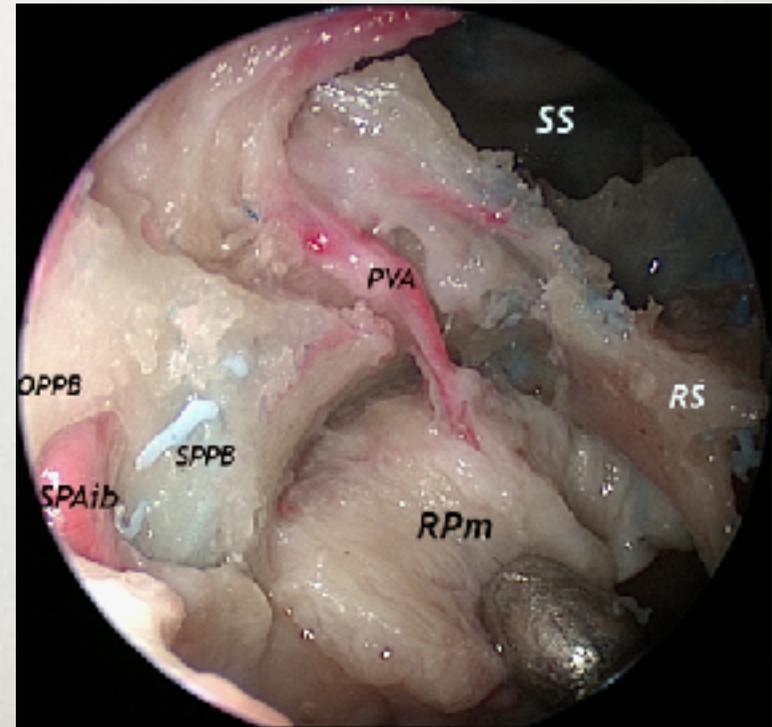
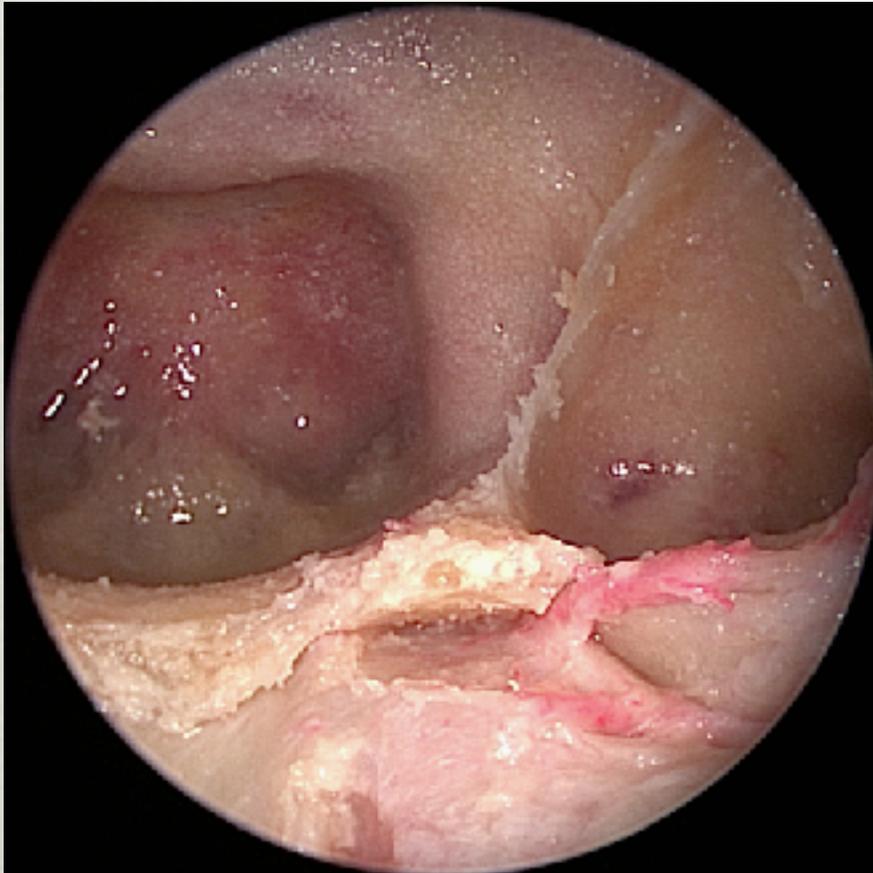
# *Anterior ethmoidal artery*



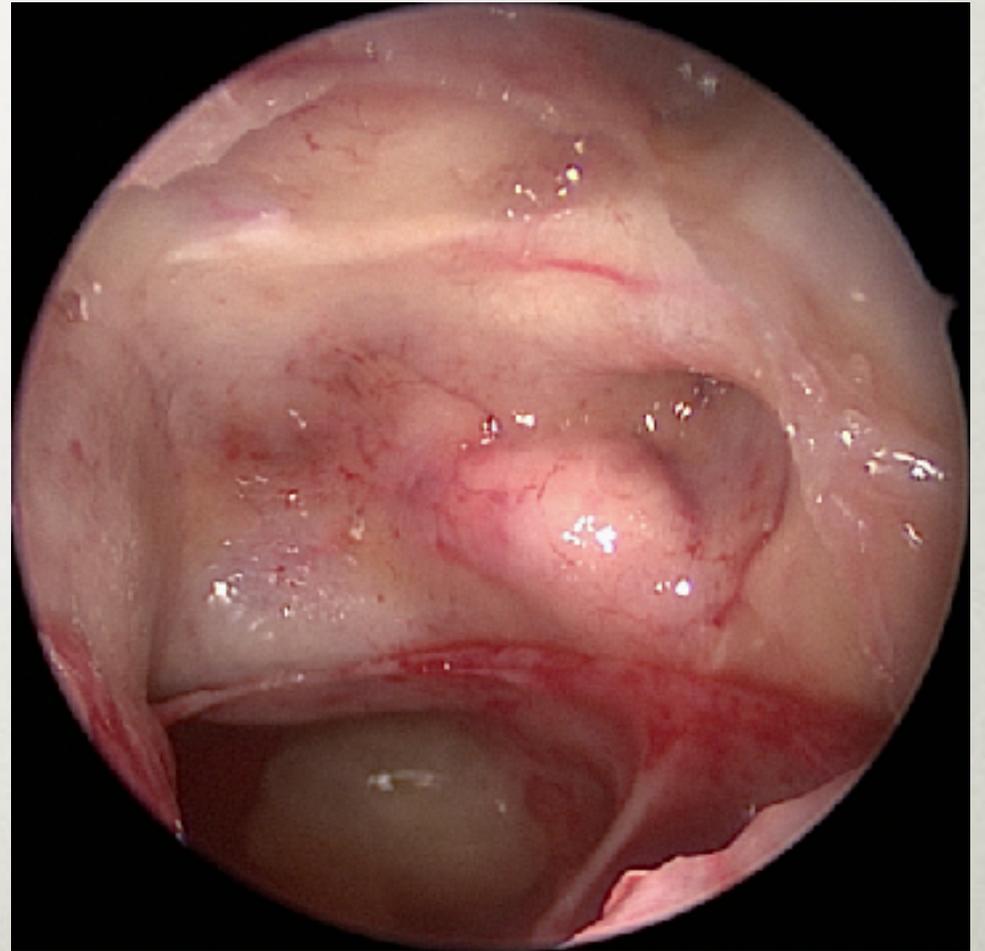
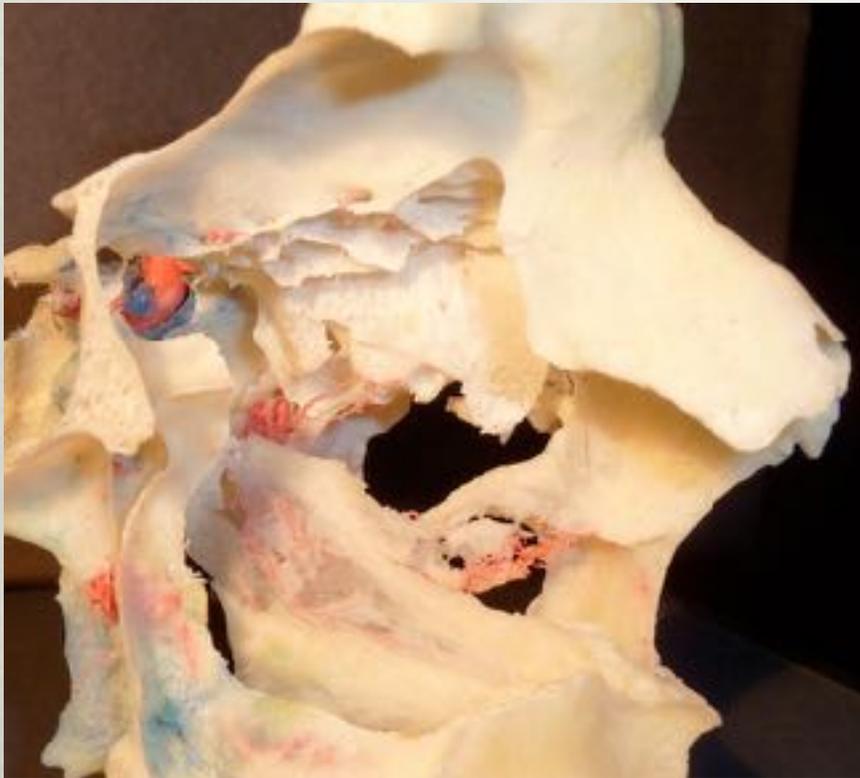
# *Descending palatine artery and lesser palatine artery*



# *Palatovaginal artery*

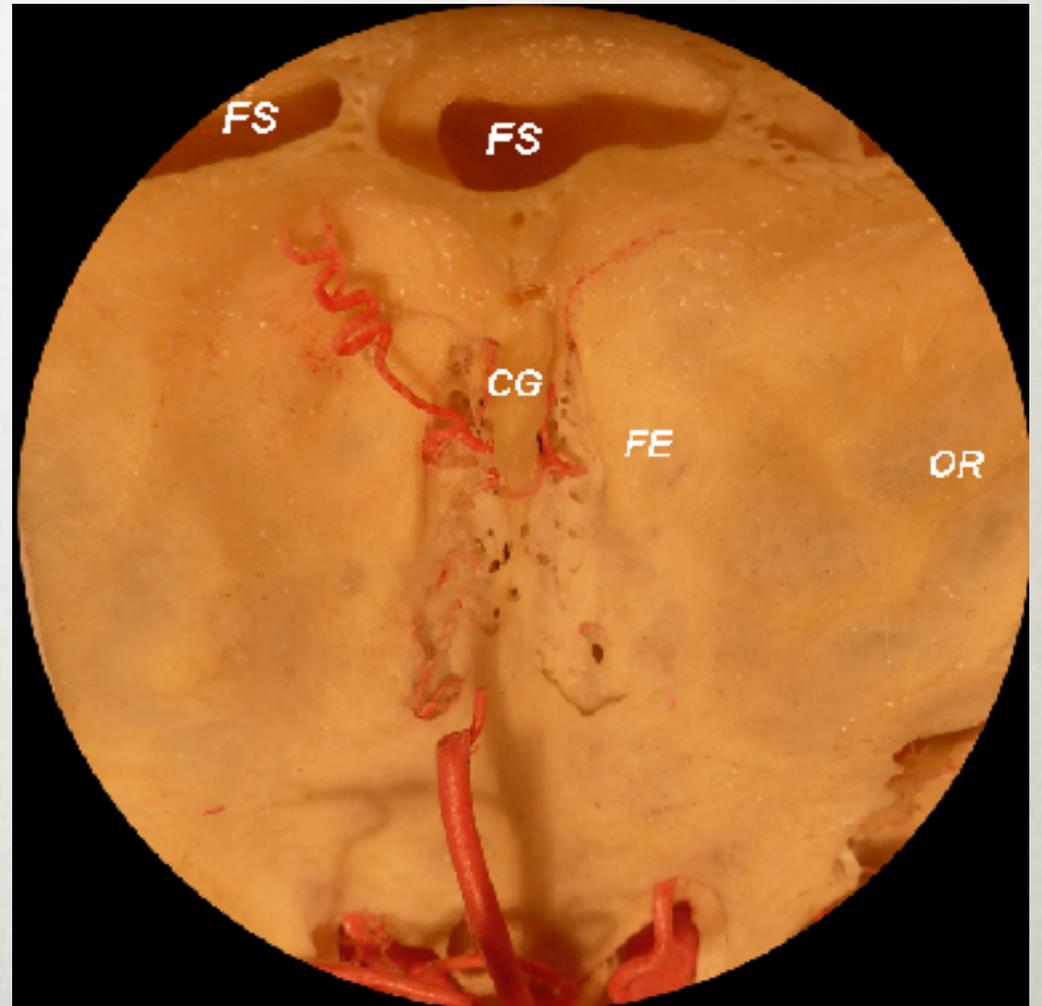
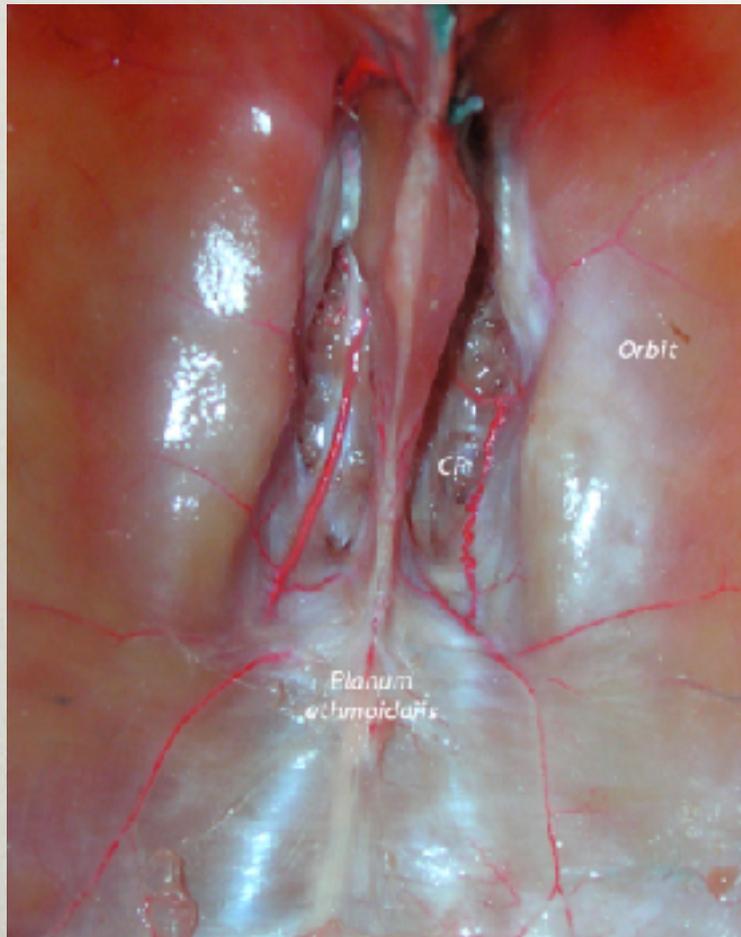


## *Posterior ethmoidal artery*



# *Meningeal arteries*

## *Cranial vision*



## ***Venous channels***



