



# Lateral Rhinotomy

# **Procedure Information Sheet**

#### Introduction

External surgical approach via the side of the nose

#### Indication

Surgical exposure and removal of disease in the paranasal sinuses, nasal cavity and adjacent skull base.

### The Operation / Procedure

- 1. The procedure is usually carried out under general anaesthesia
- 2. Make an incision along the side of nose
- 3. Swing open soft part of the nose
- 4. May remove part of the nasal bone to access the tumour
- 5. Remove tumour and close the wound

### **Before the Operation / Procedure**

- Inform doctor of any medical condition e.g. diabetes mellitus, heart disease, hypertension and any regular medication, including herbs and dietary supplement.
- 2. Stop food and drink if needed as instructed by doctor or nurse
- Other special preparation or investigation before the procedure
- Intended benefits and expected outcome
  - 4.1 Good exposure for medial maxillectomy
  - 4.2 Complete removal or debulking of tumours
  - 4.3 Reduce bleeding and obstruction caused by the tumours
  - The cosmetic result is usually excellent. The risk of significant adverse effects is small.
- Conditions that would not be benefited by the procedure
  - Extensive local disease that has involved the vital structures around the maxillary sinus or could not be removal completely
  - Distant metastasis 5.2

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#### After the Operation / Procedure

- May need analgesic for pain or discomfort after the procedure 1.
- 2. Sleep in slightly head up position may help reduce postoperative oedema
- 3. Do not blow nose
- 4. After the procedure, avoid rigorous exercise or contact sports for few weeks.
- Diet counseling or speech therapy may be needed for difficult chewing, swallowing or talking.
- 6. See the doctor as scheduled
- 7. Seek immediate medical attention if you have any excessive bleeding, collapse, severe pain, fever or signs of wound infection.

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### **Risk and Complication**

- There are always certain side effects and risks of complications of the procedure. Medical staff will take every preventive measure to reduce their likelihood.
- Common risks and complications 2.
  - 2.1 Wound infection
  - 2.2 Bleeding
  - 2.3 Unsightly scar
  - 2.4 Non-healing wound
- 3. Uncommon risks with serious consequences
  - 3.1 Permanent facial numbness of the operated side (especially if coupled with medial maxillectomy) due to injury to the nerve that innervate the cheek
  - 3.2 The wound may become depressed (especially with excessive underlying bone removal) and the tip of the nose deviate toward the incision
  - 3.3 Orbital injury leading to double vision and even blindness
- Consequences of no treatment
  - 4.1 It depends on the nature of the specific disease that is being treated

#### **Alternative Treatment / Investigation**

- 1. Endoscopic surgery may be used for less extensive disease
- 2. Alternative non-surgical treatment may be feasible for certain diseases

#### **Disclaimer**

This leaflet only provides general information pertaining to this operation / procedure. While common risks and complications are described, the list is not exhaustive, and the degree of risk could also vary between patients. Please contact your doctor for detailed information and specific enquiry.

Date:

### Reference

Dagan, R. et al (2017) Tumors of the nasal cavity. UpToDate. Retrieved on 11/6/2020 from http://www.uptodate.com/contents/tumors-of-the-nasal-cavity

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