Tympanoplasty, Mastoidectomy, and Stapes Surgery

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Prefaces to the second edition

Surgery is a part of life and, therefore, subject to continuous change. The principles exposed in the first edition of this book are as valid now as before. The new additions concern mainly

- the introduction of a new technique of meato-plasty for closed cavities;
- the use of titanium prostheses for ossiculoplasty and stapes surgery (particularly malleostapedotomy); and
- the inclusion of imaging techniques for the planning and evaluation of surgical procedures.

The value of radiologic imaging is still underestimated by many otologists. The extent of pneumatization of the mastoid is the best measure of the ventilating competency of the middle ear cleft during childhood and remains, in consequence, “the best objective test for eustachian tube function” available to the clinician. The knowledge of many anatomical details of the middle and inner ear seen on an HRCT scan are the basis for selection of the adequate surgical strategy. Multiplanar CT reconstructions have opened a new era in the evaluation of shape, length, and position of radio-opaque middle ear prostheses placed in the middle ear. Unexpected changes in length and form occur during crimping and may be responsible for unforeseen failures in ossiculoplasty. Part 4 of this book is an expression of the conviction that conventional and multiplanar CT should be integrated in the concept of modern temporal bone surgery.

Again we have to thank those who have put a lot of effort into the realization of this volume. John May and Thomas Linder have helped in reviewing the complete text and have provided many valuable suggestions for its improvement. Dr Beat Porcellini has provided the material and the expertise needed to write the imaging section. Professor Rodrigo Posada has also contributed, adding the experience gained using the surgical techniques exposed in this book in South America.

We are especially grateful to Mrs Ruth Angliker, who has successfully taken over the difficult task of integrating the new drawings to the level of those of Mr I. Glitsch. Finally we would like to acknowledge the efficient assistance of Dr Clifford Bergman, Ms Stefanie Langner, and Ms Elisabeth Kurz of Thieme Publishers in the production of this book.

It is with pleasure that we acknowledge the support given throughout the past 10 years by the FIMF (Fisch International Microsurgery Foundation) in the organization of the many courses upon which the experience necessary to write this manual is based.

Last but not least, I would like to express again my gratitude to my wife Monica and my children Marina and Jann for having continuously and graciously accepted that my perseverant occupation with this book took up so much of my time.

Prof. Ugo Fisch

Revising this edition of Tympanoplasty, Mastoidectomy, and Stapes Surgery has indeed been a laborious project. Every effort has been made to update the material and to present it in an even clearer form than in the previous edition. It has been a pleasure working together with Ugo Fisch over the past 17 years in preparing these texts and teaching this philosophy of otologic surgery in our annual courses in Zurich as well as to the otolaryngology residents at Wake Forest University. We have been fortunate to have the invaluable efforts of Thomas Linder in preparing this text and organizing the courses.

I must thank my wife Connie and my sons Joseph and William for their patience and tolerance for the time I have spent away every year in the preparation of this text and teaching others these techniques.

John S. May
Every surgical move should be, as in a chess-game, the result of a logical plan. Surgical disasters are usually the consequence of ill-conceived and therefore hazardous actions. Only the constant use of reasonable and logic principles based on knowledge and experience will allow the surgeon to react adequately, even when facing the most unexpected situation.

The aim of this book is to convey a logical approach to the most common problems in otologic surgery. To realize this purpose we have not reviewed all available techniques of tympanoplasty, mastoidectomy, and stapes surgery, but only considered those that have proven of value during 30 years of otologic practice and teaching. Particular care has been taken to explain the reasons determining the choice of a particular technique. Revision surgery, which is the natural harvest of prolonged activity in the otologic field, offered sufficient opportunity to assess the validity of the surgical principles illustrated in this book. Adequate exposure remains the main prerequisite for successful surgery. Most failures of myringoplasty are the consequence of inadequate canalplasty. Wet open cavities are usually the result of insufficient exteriorization. Failures in stapes surgery often derive from limited exposure through a narrow external auditory canal. To achieve adequate exposure, one must be prepared to enlarge a microsurgical keyhole rather than to use inadequately small keys.

The joint preventive efforts of pediatricians and ENT specialists have reduced, in developed countries, the number of patients in need of otologic surgery. The corresponding dilution of surgical expertise has increased the need for simple and reliable otologic techniques. We prefer the endaural approach to the transcanal use of the ear speculum because it provides a larger exposure and allows the use of both hands for ossicular reconstruction and stapes surgery. In view of the reduced opportunities for surgical experience, residents and practicing otologists should also learn to accept their limitations. One should be prepared to refer rare and complex pathologies to those with greater experience and to step out in due time from too difficult surgical adventures to avoid disaster.

The danger of a surgical manual is that it may give a false impression of simplicity and ease. This is why we have attached great importance to the meticulous description of each surgical step. The illustrations in this manual were made by the author and are intended to convey essential surgical features rather than to be a realistic reproduction of a given anatomical situation.

Of course, the manual skills required to perform safe surgery can only be acquired by temporal bone dissection in the laboratory and by carefully supervised surgery in the operating room. Only in this way can one learn to perform an adequate canalplasty reducing the overhang of the anterior canal wall without breaking into the temporomandibular joint, to safely skeletonize the semicircular canals and the tympanomastoid segments of the fallopian canal for the correct exenteration and exteriorization of the retro- and supralabyrinthine pneumatic spaces, and to perform the steps of stapes surgery with sufficient delicacy of touch. We have tried to make the reader aware of these difficulties throughout the book, particularly in the “rules and hints” sections following each chapter.

A book like this is the result of the effort of many people. I am very greatful to my wife, Monica, for having gracefully accepted that many weekends and vacations were absorbed by the preparation of this book. Sincere thanks go to Mrs. Ch. Hofmann for the invaluable help in typing the manuscript, to Mrs. B. Schmugge for the precious computer instructions, and to Mrs. A. Rapold for trying the impossible and giving me time to write this book within my endless working schedule. I also have to acknowledge the invaluable and dedicated help of Mrs. R. Brandstäter and Mres. E. Haukenfrers in the operating room, and in compiling the list of instruments cited in this book. My special gratitude goes to Mr. I. Glitsch, who has agreed to give his unique professional touch to the illustrations in spite of his well-deserved retirement and to Dr. John May who, after spending a year of fellowship with us, has taken the trouble to revise the manuscript and to offer many suggestions for its improvement. My thanks also go to Dr. R. Zane, Houston, for his help in correcting the galley proofs. Finally I have to acknowledge the
great help of Mr. Menge, Mr. Schäfer, and Ms. Solaro of Thieme, who have used all their expertise to put this book in the proper printed shape.

It is my hope that this manual will help residents find a reliable way through the complex and fascinating world of otologic surgery and be of value to the ENT practitioners in solving some of their challenging daily problems.

Zürich, Spring 1994

U. Fisch