**FP 17: Endoscopic Sinus Surgery Extended Transsphenoidal Approach Performed in a Tertiary Government Hospital, a Case Series**

**Researcher: Organo, Homar Anthony C.**

Abstract:

Background of the study

Endoscopic sinus surgery has already been used as an approached for Transphenoidal surgery. It is minimally invasive and provides well- lit operative field. The endoscopic skull base approach through the large opening of the sphenoid sinus through both nostrils has extended the surgical indication for various skull base lesions.

Methodology

Four cases were included in the study. The indications for these procedures were epidermoid cyst, clival chondroma, and pituitary adenoma. The operations were performed through both the nostrils using rigid endoscope. After tumor removal, the skull base was reconstructed by nasoseptal flap (Hadad flap).

Results

Strabismus was one of the symptoms manifested by the one patient who underwent Endoscopic sinus surgery- transsphenoidal approach. Visual deficit improved after total resection of tumor. No postoperative visual worsening occurred.

Three patients had headache as their presenting symptoms and underwent Endoscopic sinus surgery- transsphenoidal approach. CT scan and MRI was done as a diagnostic procedure. Two patients were found to have clival chordoma. One patient was found to have pituitary macroadenoma and one patient with epidermoid cyst.

Cebrospinal fluid (CSF) leak was one of the surgical complications found among patients. One patient developed this and was readmitted after 2 weeks post-surgery. The patient initially presented with headache and ear pain. CSF drain and administration of IV antibiotics was done. Two of the patients were discharged unremarkable with no complications. And one patient died post-surgery due to medical comorbidities.

Conclusion

Extended endoscopic transsphenoidal approach is safe and effective for various lesions such as pituitary adenoma, epidermoid cyst, and clival chondroma. However, selection of patients who are likely to develop complications is an important factor for procedure efficacy and good outcome.