

# Endoscopic Sinus Surgery

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Rhinology - Endoscopic Sinus and Skull Base Surgery - Rhinoplasty

Endoscopic sinus surgery is a surgical treatment that uses small cameras (endoscopes) that allow a surgeon to see inside the nose and, using small instruments, remove the inflamed tissue and bones of the sinuses. This helps to improve sinus function by:

- removing inflamed tissue
- improving ventilation in the sinuses
- allowing for medications to reach the sinus cavity

Sinus surgery is not a cure for sinus disease, but works in conjunction with medications to control sinus inflammation and infection.

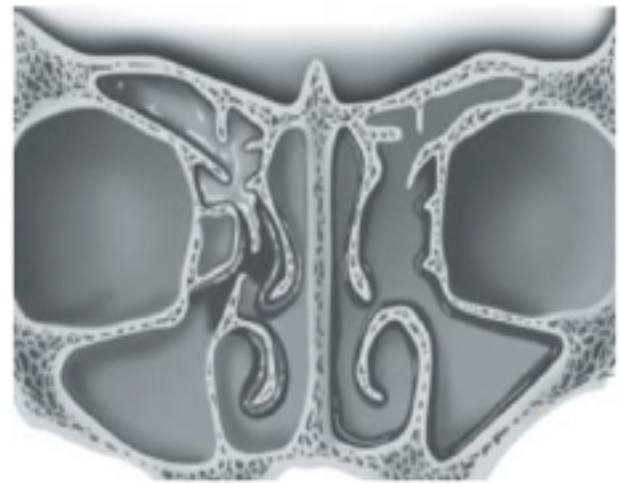
Surgery is done in an operating room under a general anesthetic. An image guided machine is used to help better identify a patient's anatomy, reduce complications and allow for a more complete and safer surgery.

## What conditions are being treated?

- Chronic rhinosinusitis with or without nasal polyps
- Recurrent acute sinus infections
- Nasal and sinus tumors
- Complications of acute sinus infections

## What are the benefits of sinus surgery?

- Improved nasal breathing
- Reduced nasal discharge
- Fewer and less severe sinus infections
- Improved sleeping and quality of life
- Snoring may improve
- Improved well-being, less fatigue
- Improved control of asthma
- Possibly improved sense of smell
- Improved control of allergies



## What is sinus surgery not helpful for?

- Sinus headaches
- Sinus pain and pressure may not improve
- Post-nasal drip/ phlegm may not improve
- Ear pain/pressure, eustachian tube dysfunction

## What are the risks of sinus surgery?

Listed below are potential complications of sinus surgery. It is difficult to give exact percentages of the potential complications as these can vary based on the complexity of a person's anatomy,

extent of sinus disease and history of previous surgery. All efforts are made to ensure your safety and care before, during and after surgery.

- blindness
- CSF/ brain fluid leak
- injury to the internal carotid artery
- double vision (temporary or permanent)
- need for revision surgery
- scar band formation
- sinus opening closure / stenosis/ scarring
- decreased or loss of sense of smell
- obstruction/ injury to the lacrimal (tear duct) system
- bruising around or behind the eye
- post-operative nose bleed (may require transfusion)
- post-operative infection
- mucous crusting in the nose
- lateralization of the middle turbinate
- post-operative infections
- post-operative nasal sensitivity
- worsening or development of facial pain/ pressure and headache
- nasal septal perforation
- fatigue, nausea and vomiting
- worsening of asthma and breathing problems

## What are the alternatives to surgery?

- Sinusitis and nasal polyps may be treated with nasal saline rinses, nasal steroids, repeated course of oral corticosteroids and antibiotics
- Polyps may be removed in the office with a topical anesthetic however, they will recur quickly without having the sinuses completely opened.

## What must you do before surgery?

- Review all information given to you before surgery and contact Dr. Mechor's office if you have any questions or concerns
- Start medications as prescribed before surgery
- Stop ASA or blood thinners 5 days before surgery unless told otherwise by Dr. Mechor's office
- Avoid smoking 1 week before surgery
- Ensure you have a Neilmed Sinus Rinses bottle and kit to start using the day after surgery

## What should you expect after surgery?

It is important that you follow all instructions from Dr. Mechor's office to avoid complications and improve healing.

- You may feel nauseated and tired after surgery. It is not uncommon for patients to throw-up.
- It is normal to have some bleeding after surgery. If you have heavy bleeding that does not stop or clot, please call the office or go to your nearest Emergency Room.
- Start Neilmed sinus rinses the morning after surgery. **You will continue to rinses for months, if not indefinitely, after surgery.**
- You can shower and eat normally after surgery
- Avoid heavy lifting and strenuous activity for 2 weeks after surgery

- You may gently blow your nose and sneeze with your mouth open

## What symptoms should you be concerned about?

- High fever and/ or severe chills
- Severe facial pain or headaches, swelling
- Eye swelling or bruising, double vision
- Heavy bleeding that does not stop or clot

If you have any questions or concerns, please call Dr. Mechor's office at (403)270-8060.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> March 2014 - Brad Mechor MD FRCSC