

Endoscopic Endonasal Approach to Skull Base Lesions. Surgical Outcome

Orestes Lopez Piloto

Department of Neurosurgery, Institute of Neurology and Neurosurgery, Havana, Cuba

Introduction: The complexity of the pathology treated by this route, frequently of tumour origin, lies in the close anatomical relationship that they have with important neurovascular structures which, most of the time, are deformed, displaced or completely engulfed in them.

Results: A sample of 65 patients was identified. The average age was 52 years. Among the treated lesions, patients with pituitary macroadenomas (52.3%), followed by craniopharyngioma (20%) predominated. The postoperative complications that were recorded in our series were postoperative CSF fistula, epistaxis and vascular lesion (frontopolar artery) with a total of 3 cases (4.6%) and two deaths (2.9%) The degree of tumour resection in our series was total in 64.7% of the cases operated on by both the standard endoscopic endonasal approach (21.5%) and the extended approach for 43.2%.

Conclusion: The endoscopic endonasal approach is a fundamental tool for the management of most lesions of the anterior cranial base and the sellar / parasellar region because it allows for extensive resections with a relatively low number of complications.

Biography

Orestes Lopez Piloto is a renowned Research Scientist at Department of Neurosurgery, Institute of Neurology and Neurosurgery, Havana, Cuba.

opezpiloto1972@yahoo.es