

# Paediatric Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery and Surgical Planning

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## Introduction

In a number of paediatric head and neck surgery procedures, robotic surgery has proven to be viable and effective. Adoption, however, has not been widespread. With more sophisticated preoperative surgical planning and the development of new robotic platforms with instruments tailored to the application, robotic surgery may be more effectively incorporated into clinical practise. Further research may show the benefit and usability of computer-aided surgical planning techniques such as three-dimensional printing, virtual reality and multiobjective cost function for approach optimization, mirror image overlay and flexible robotic instruments over the state-of-the-art.

## Description

Pediatric skull base diseases are complicated to treat and demand individualised planning. The diseases are more congenital and benign in children than in adults. Advanced surgical planning, which combines a range of software platforms to enable advanced evaluation of image data sets, including virtual endoscopy and the specifics of surgical approach alternatives, has been demonstrated to enhance outcomes. More than 50 open and endoscopic surgical techniques are covered. Due to the underdeveloped sinuses and generally reduced size of the craniofacial bone and nasal cavity in patients under the age of 4, endoscopic methods are quite difficult. With the patient and family, a multidisciplinary surgical team should create and go over possible surgical plans.

Kids are not just miniature adults. They often struggle to express what is upsetting them. They are not always able to be patient and cooperative during a medical examination and they cannot always respond to medical queries. Paediatric otolaryngologists are skilled in examining and treating kids in ways that encourage relaxation and cooperation. Additionally, paediatric otolaryngologists employ tools made specifically for kids. The majority of paediatric otolaryngologists' offices are designed with kids in mind. This includes the waiting areas and exam rooms, which may feature kid-friendly toys, movies and reading materials. This makes the setting for your child more welcoming and safe.

Ear, nose and throat infections in children are the focus of paediatric, also known as paediatric otolaryngology. A paediatric treats children's ear, nose and throat conditions as well as other medical or surgical problems. Patients may also include infants. A specialist for children may also examine any birth abnormalities or head and neck conditions. Children frequently experience issues and parents frequently need to schedule frequent appointments with

a paediatric expert. The paediatric team can be consulted for common ear, nasal, mouth, head and neck issues or more serious problems that may require surgery. Children with speech issues can also benefit from consulting a paediatric.

You can find treatment for the complete spectrum of common and complex ear, nose and throat concerns in kids of all ages, from noisy breathing and sinus disease to hearing loss and congenital neck tumours. At Rush, we provide all of the most up-to-date therapies, from prescription drugs to minimally invasive surgery and we tailor care plans to each child's requirements.

For patients with craniosynostosis, virtual surgical planning of an open cranial vault reconstruction provides a quicker, safer and better surgical treatment. Transferring a virtual surgical plan to the patient, however, is still difficult. Although 3D-printed surgical guides are an option, their creation is a time- and money-consuming process. Augmented reality (AR) can be utilised as an alternative because it enables the user to see a virtual plan right on the patient. A new AR-based workflow was created using glasses to transfer the surgical plans on various kinds of craniosynostosis. This process was compared with surgical guidance.

The use of computer-aided design and virtual surgical planning in head and neck reconstruction has grown in popularity within the field. The method has advantages over conventional free hand surgery, according to proponents, including better postoperative results and intraoperative efficiency that have been shown during mandibular reconstruction. Recently, VSP has been used to reconstruct the maxilla and midface, which are traditionally thought to be more difficult than their mandibular counterparts. Our literature search, however, turned up no substantial randomised control trials supporting these advantages. In light of this, the purpose of this review was to summarise the body of knowledge about the use of VSP in the context of maxillary reconstruction [1-3].

The effectiveness of telemedicine has recently been investigated in other surgical specialties, with some studies reporting comparable outcomes with postoperative telemedicine follow-up compared with in-person appointments. Additionally, the effectiveness of virtual evaluation of new patients is still being researched. Spine surgeons develop surgical plans for patients who have surgical indications based on a mix of patient-reported symptoms, physical examination findings and imaging. It is still unknown, nevertheless, how using telemedicine affects the capacity to create an effective surgical plan for disorders affecting the spine given the restricted opportunity to do a thorough physical examination. This study's goal was to assess the precision of surgical plans produced using telemedicine versus in-person methods.

The effectiveness of orthognathic surgery depends on meticulous preoperative planning, precise execution of the chosen operating plan and postoperative care. Orthognathic surgery has improved over the past 60 years, becoming safer, quicker, less expensive and more effective. At the preoperative stage of orthognathic surgery, traditional surgical planning techniques such as manual model surgery, the use of pictures and two-dimensional radiographs have traditionally been used. The use of virtual surgical planning methods as an alternative to traditional surgical planning is growing. The three-dimensional representation of the facial bones, soft tissue and dentition provided by the computer-aided surgical simulations utilised in VSP has made virtual diagnosis and surgery easier for surgeons [4-5].

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## Conclusion

The most popular procedure for treating craniosynostosis in patients older than six months is open cranial vault reconstruction the cranial vault is separated during and then expertly rebuilt with more volume and a more aesthetically pleasing shape. Virtual surgical planning which virtually simulates the entire surgery in a three-dimensional space can help the surgical team prior to the actual procedure. With the projected cranial volume could be calculated, cranial shape aesthetics can be reviewed from different perspectives and crucial outcome parameters can be measured. This additional insight and the option to evaluate different surgical strategies, could avoid inadequate osteotomies during the actual surgery.

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## Acknowledgement

None.

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## Conflict of Interest

None.

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