Applicability of questionnaire in outcome measures in a septrhinoplasty in a Hospital School

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Evaluate the satisfaction and the clinical benefit of rhinoplasty patients using questionnaires related to appearance and function.

Methods: A cross-sectional study of all patients who underwent septrhinoplasty surgery in a hospital school by the 1st author between 2007 and 2009. Patients answered two questionnaires, the GBI and SNOT-22, for the pre and postoperative outcome measures. The results were compared by T Test. We chose to study the period of the first three postoperative months for the questionnaire evaluation. Results: The results showed a high level of satisfaction of patients undergoing rhinoplasty when assessed through questionnaires GBI and SNOT-22 separately, but we found a weak correlation between them.

INTRODUCTION

A common difficulty encountered in the literature was the lack of consensus on the quantification of improvement or worsening of symptoms. In this study, we sought to demonstrate the applicability of questionnaires in outcome measures in septrhinoplasty surgery, using the Glasgow Benefit Inventory (GBI) and the Sino-Nasal Outcome Test (SNOT-22).

METHODS

- **Objective:** To evaluate the satisfaction and the clinical benefit of rhinoplasty patients using questionnaires related to appearance and function.
- **Methods:** A cross-sectional study of all patients who underwent septrhinoplasty surgery in a hospital school by the 1st author between 2007 and 2009. Patients answered two questionnaires, the GBI and SNOT-22, for the pre and postoperative outcome measures. The results were compared by T Test. We chose to study the period of the first three postoperative months for the questionnaire evaluation.

**Results:** The results showed a high level of satisfaction of patients undergoing rhinoplasty when assessed through questionnaires GBI and SNOT-22 separately, but we found a weak correlation between them.

DISCUSSION

We conclude that there was a high level of satisfaction of patients undergoing rhinoplasty when assessed through questionnaires GBI and SNOT-22 separately, but we found a weak correlation between them.

REFERENCES

6. Fedoroff VJ, Batzdorf U. The correlation of the results obtained by the SNOT-22 questionnaire and GBI improvement, no change and worsening were compared by Pearson’s correlation coefficient. For the t-test, considering significant p values less than 0.05. For the t-test, considering significant p values less than 0.05, we obtained 0.014 (Figure 1-3).