Rhinoplasty is a pursuit for perfection, and every aesthetic surgeon strives for excellence. In order to continuously improve outcomes of surgery (quality improvement), new armamentaria have been added to increase precision and accuracy in the surgical steps. Power drills to sculpture nasal dorsum, endoscopes to effect internal osteotomies, the 2 mm percutaneous osteotomies to reduce dorsum width precisely and accurately, and non-destructive suture techniques1 to reversibly alter nasal tip position and shape are examples.

As he has used the operative microscope for long periods during his training fellowship and practice in middle ear surgeries, extratemporal facial nerve dissection during parotidectomies and phonosurgeries, the author felt that adopting and adapting the microsurgical principles in his open structure rhinoplasties might help achievement of preoperative goals in a predictable and precise manner and improve the quality of life (QOL) of his patients. This study is a prospective cohort study to evaluate the use of the operating microscope during open approach rhinoplasty for achievement of preoperative goals precisely and accurately.

**RESULTS**

72 patients met the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 64 of them completed the follow-up period. During the operation, dissection was found more accurate in the proper sub-SMAS level with noticeably reduced bleeding (Fig. 1), and delicate structures as alar cartilages were remarkably preserved (Fig. 2). The operative view was optimized by better illumination, magnification and depth perception. During execution of the surgical steps, the desired change was accurately effected and predictably controlled (Fig. 3-5). The surgeon being an ENT consultant found the operating microscope user friendly and the operation time decreased remarkably with ascent of the learning curve. The use of the microscope was found feasible during lateral osteotomy as it needs a wider view. Patients’ recovery was uncomplicated with lesser pain, edema and hematoma. 93.7% to functional parameters.

**CONCLUSION**

The introduction of the operating microscope in rhinoplasty is a value-add to doing a safe surgery precisely and accurately that ends with achieving preset goals effectively and efficiently with better patient’s QOL.

**REFERENCES**