

Endoscopic Transseptal Transsphenoidal Surgery for Pituitary Tumors: a duble-center preliminary experience

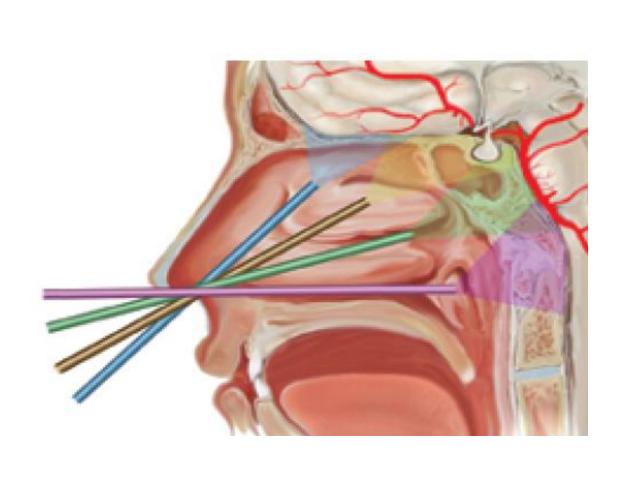
Greco F., Icoangeli A., Aiudi D., Califano A., Capece M., Becchetti A., Cavicchioni G., Bonifacio F., Polonara G., Iacoangeli M., Salvinelli F.

Clinica di Neurochirurgia, Università Politecnica delle Marche, AOU Ospedali Riuniti di Ancona Clinica di Neuroradiologia, Università Politecnica delle Marche, AOU Ospedali Riuniti di Ancona Clinica di Otorinolaringoiatria, Policlinico Universitario Campus Bio-Medico di Roma



Introduction

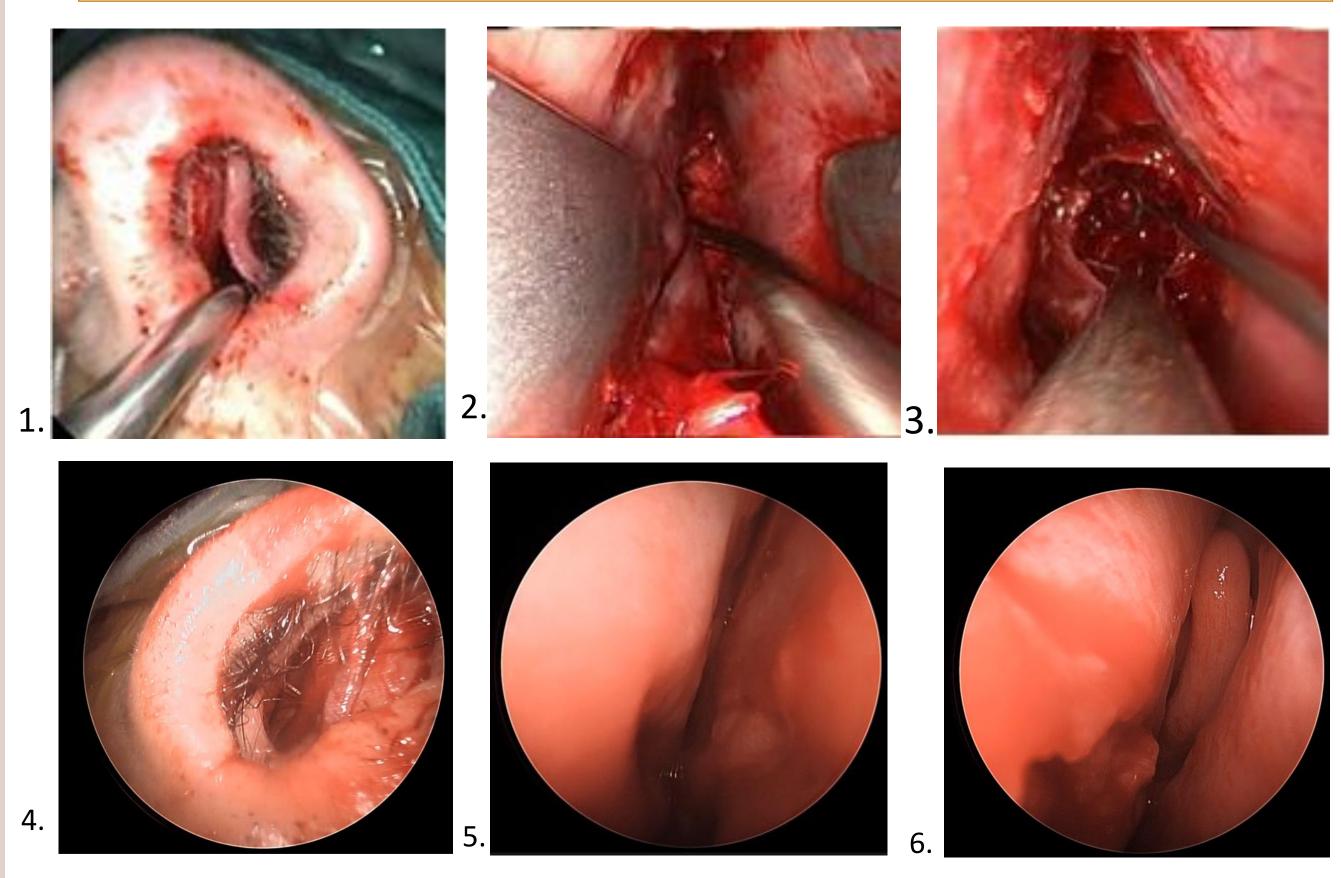
Endoscopic transsphenoidal pituitary surgery is a diffuse and well established surgical technique: over the years, the transseptal approach via a nasal mucosal incision has also gained popularity. Here we describe our preliminary experience with an entirely endoscopic transseptal transsphenoidal approach via an incision in the nasal mucosa for sellar tumour resection.





Methods and Materials

A total of 35 patients, with a midline prevalent, even huge, sellar tumor, who underwent endoscopic transsphenoidal transpetal pituitary surgery from January 2023 to May 2024 were reviewed for evaluation of the safety and efficacy of this approach. The surgical corridor is along the entire length of the nasal septum and an endoscope was used since the initial phases of the procedure.



- 1. The incision of the left nasal cavity
- 2. The nasal speculum used to shape trans-septal corridor and then removed
- 3. Remove of pituitary tumor
- 4. 5. 6. : Endoscopic final intraoperative view

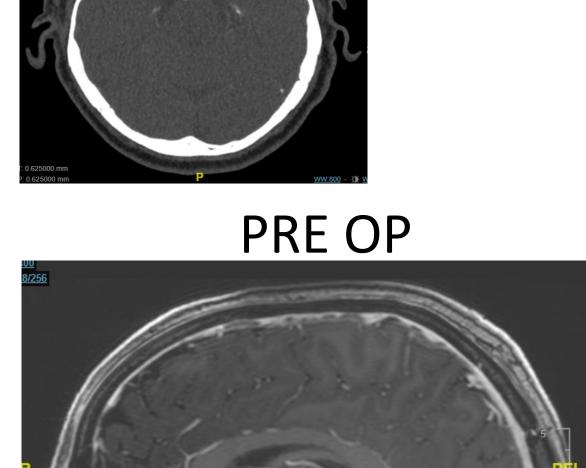
Results

At follow-up, no CSF leaks and no nasal mucosa scarring related to the approach were registered. A low rate of nasal complications occured: 1 septal perforation and 1 mucosal dehiscence. The low-rate of postoperative nasal morbidity was also confirmed by the single case of post-procedural synechia; although the occurrence of a longer operating time in the first cases, globally the transeptal approach did not result in a time-consuming technique and a better cosmetic result was noticed at follow-up.

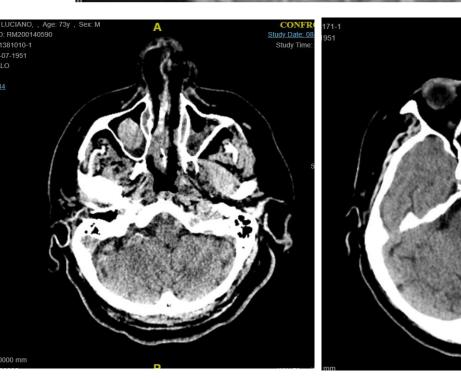
PRE OP







POST OP



POST OP

© POSTER TEMPLATE BY GENIGRAPHICS® 1.800.790.4001 WWW.GENIGRAPHICS.COM

Conclusion

This study confirms, in our experience, the excellent risk-benefit ratio supporting the use of trans-sphenoidal endoscopic transseptal approach in selected cases, of even huge macroadenomas. This working corridor for pituitary surgery was found to be easy for an experienced multidisciplinary team providing good maneuverability and effective therapeutic approach.

Contact

Prof. Maurizio Iacoangeli
Department of Neurosurgery, Marche Polytechnic University,
Umberto I General University Hospital
Via Conca 71, Ancona, Italy
Mail: m.iacoangeli@staff.univpm.it

References

- 1. Halstead AE. Remarks on the operative treatment of tumors of the hypophysis. With the report of two cases operated on by an oronasal
- method. Trans Am SurgAssoc 1910;28:73–93.

 2. Cushing H. The Weir Mitchell lecture: surgical experiences with pituitary disor-ders. JAMA 1914;63:1515–25.
- 3. Wang AJ, Zaidi HA, Laws ED. History of endonasal skull base surgery. J NeurosurgSci 2016;60(4):441–53.
- 4. Guiot G, Rougerie J, Fourestier M, Fournier A, Comoy C, Vulmiere J. Une nouvelletechnique endoscopique: explorations endoscopiques intracrâniennes. PressMed 1963;72:1225–31.
- 5. Jankowski R, Auque J, Simon C, Marchal JC, Hepner H, Wayoff M. Endoscopicpituitary-tumor surgery. Laryngoscope 1992;102:198–202.

 6. Berhouma M, Messerer M, Jouanneau E. Chirurgie endoscopique de l'hypophyseet de la base du crâne. EMC Neurologie 2013;10(1):1–
- 20 [Article 17-385-A-10].

 7. Fettman N, Sanford T, Sindwani R. Surgical management of the deviated septum:techniques in septoplasty. Otolaryngol Clin North Am 2009;42(2):241–52.