

Endoscopic Transsphenoidal Approach Instruments

The application of various angled [endoscopes](#) allows a look “around the corner” resulting in a potentially higher radicality of tumour resection in [endonasal transsphenoidal](#) surgery ¹⁾.

Barycenter of the instrument is the surgeon's hands. Many different tips with different functions. Elimination of the bayonet-like shape. Handle bent in the horizontal plane to avoid interference with the surgeon's hands and to allow the distal, thin part of the instrument to be used safely and comfortably ²⁾.

<http://www.mizuho.com/product/kelly-endonasal-endoscopic-set/>

[Antrum punches](#) – backward cutting, 360 degree rotatable, pediatric version available

[Nasal forceps](#) – through cutting, straight and 45 degree angled up

Nasal scissors – straight, curved left and right to navigate nasal aperture

Suctions – Tapered 1 piece, tear drop suction for greater manipulation

Rongeurs – 2mm, 3mm, 4mm various angles

Bipolar forceps – 0.7mm and 1.0mm tips, straight and angled tips

Dissectors – single shafted bayoneted ring curettes, pistol grip scissors, cup forceps

Cottle elevator, probes, spatulas, and more

¹⁾

Oertel J, Gaab MR, Linsler S. The endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal approach to sellar lesions allows a high radicality: The benefit of angled optics. Clin Neurol Neurosurg. 2016 Jul;146:29-34. doi: 10.1016/j.clineuro.2016.04.016. Epub 2016 Apr 22. PubMed PMID: 27136095.

²⁾

Cappabianca P, Alfieri A, Thermes S, Buonamassa S, de Divitiis E. Instruments for endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal surgery. Neurosurgery. 1999 Aug;45(2):392-5; discussion 395-6. PubMed PMID: 10449087.

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