

Operation Information

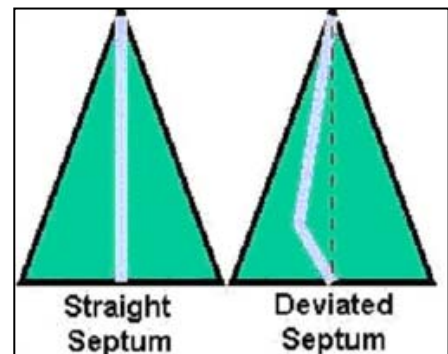
Septoplasty / Submucosal Resection of Septum (SMR)

Introduction

Septoplasty / Submucosal Resection of Septum can be performed to straighten the deviated nasal septum. This operation can reduce nasal obstruction, obstruction of sinus opening leading to sinusitis, epistaxis and septal spur headache, it can also improve nasal deformity attributed by deviated nasal septum.

Indication

1. Nasal obstruction attributed by a deviated nasal septum
2. Obstruction of sinus opening leading to sinusitis
3. Epistaxis
4. Septal spur headache
5. Deviated nose attributed by deviated nasal septum



<http://www.vermahospital.com/faq.htm>

Procedure

1. The operation is performed under general anaesthesia.
2. Through an incision inside the nose, the deviated nasal septum is corrected by mobilization, repositioning and resection.

Possible Risks and Complications

1. Common risks and complications ($\geq 1\%$)
 - i) Bleeding
 - ii) Persistent nasal obstruction
 - iii) Infection
 - iv) Nasal adhesion
 - v) Septal haematoma
 - vi) Septal perforation
 - vii) There is still a chance of incomplete relief of deviation and recurrence
2. Uncommon risks with serious consequences ($< 1\%$)
 - i) Saddle nose deformity / columellar retraction
 - ii) Loss of smell sensation
 - iii) Cerebrospinal fluid rhinorrhoea
 - iv) Toxic shock syndrome
 - v) Death due to serious surgical complication

** It is impossible to mention all the possible complications that may happen and the above is only a few important complications which may occur. Before agreeing for the operation, you must acknowledge and accept the fact that no matter how ideal the situation may be, these events may occur. Damage to peripheral organ, severe haemorrhage and leakage after operation, it may require another operation to deal with the complications.

Pre-operation Preparation

1. Your doctor will explain to you the reason, the procedure and the possible complications. Patient will need to sign the consent form.
2. No food or drink is allowed six to eight hours before operation.
3. Change to operation attires and removal of loose objects (e.g. dentures, jewellery, contact lens etc).
4. Empty bladder before surgery.

Post-operation Instruction

1. Nasal packs will be inserted into the operated side or both sides; you may have to breathe through the mouth. The nasal packs will be removed after one or two days.
2. There may be mild bleeding after the packs are taken off, which usually stops naturally.
3. Small amount of blood stained nasal discharge is normal. You may also experience nasal stuffiness.

Advice on Discharge

1. Please contact your attending doctor or go back to hospital if you encounter persistent bleeding.
2. Follow up: Please attend the follow-up as arranged.

Alternative Treatment

Medical treatment

Consequences of No Treatment

1. Persistent nasal obstruction
2. Sinusitis and its complications
3. Recurrent epistaxis
4. Persistent headache
5. Persistent nasal deformity

Remarks: Should you have any enquiries, please consult your doctor.

Reference

Hospital Authority – Smart Patient (Website: http://www21.ha.org.hk/smartpatient/tc/operationstests_procedures.html)

Compiled by Union Hospital Consent Form Taskforce

The above information is for reference only, please enquire your physician for details
Our Hospital reserves the RIGHT to amend any information in this leaflet without prior notification