Effectiveness of Endonasal Endoscopic Dacryocystorhinostomy for Chronic Dacryocystitis

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Abstract

Background: External Dacryocystorhinostomy was surgical procedure for the treatment of complete nasolacrimal duct obstruction in adults before the endoscopic dacryocystorhinostomy. This study was done evaluate the rate of success of Endo DCR procedure in patients with chronic Dacryocystitis. Methods: The study was carried out in MGM Hospital Warangal and 60 patients were selected for the procedure following inclusion and exclusion criteria and patients underwent Endonasal endoscopic dacryocystorhinostomy and they were followed for three months for complications and recurrences. Results: 60 selected patients underwent the surgical procedure Endo DCR. Out of which 40 (66.67%) were female and 20 (33.33%) were male patients. Most common age group was 46 – 60 years 16 (26.67%). Left side was most commonly involved 33 (55%) of the patients. Septoplasty was also performed along with Endo DCR in 10 (16.67%) patients and Chonchoplasty was performed along with Endo DCR in 5 (8.34%) patients. Success was seen in 54 (90%) and complications were seen in 6 (10%) of cases. Conclusions: External Endoscopic dacryocystorhinostomy is a safe surgical procedure for treatment of chronic Dacryocystitis it has advantages like minimal blood loss, less surgical operating time, can be used in medically compromised patients and better esthetic results post operatively which is more acceptable by the patient. Success in this procedure mainly depends on creating a wide stoma and preservation of mucosa around lacrimal window to reduce change of post operative scarring and stenosis.