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Plastic Surgery of Head and Neck

Volume I

Corrective
and Reconstructive Rhinoplasty

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Title No. 1366

Foreword

... fungar vice cotis, acutum
reddere quae ferrum valet exors ipsa secandi
(HORACE, *Ars poetica*)

Era da prevedere che dopo parentesi assai lunga di silenziosa elaborazione, al grande sviluppo della chirurgia plastica ed al suo affermarsi come «specialità» generalmente riconosciuta, seguisse la fioritura di testi vari di mole e di intenzione a quella dedicati.

Lodevoli opere quasi tutte ma per la maggior parte riflettenti massima la preoccupazione degli autori di esibire i più brillanti risultati raggiunti anziché indicare con sufficiente chiarezza e dettaglio i mezzi più idonei a conseguirli.

Ma ecco finalmente uscire per le stampe questi volumi splendidi di veste dove gli Autori, pur valentissimi chirurghi, quasi dappertutto rinunciano a far bella mostra di sé col fotografico sciorinamento di quanto pur sanno fare ed invece con modestia pari a quella dell'antico Poeta esporre ogni più riposto dettaglio di interventi fondamentali o meno comuni valendosi del sussidio di figure di rigorosa rispondenza e di insuperata artistica efficacia.

Opera questa destinata ad imporsi ed a rimanere proprio perchè di essa può farsi il raro elogio d'essere veramente strumento di lavoro cui tanti chirurghi non mancheranno di fare frequente ricorso onde affinare la propria esperienza proprio come Orazio pensava dovesse essere dell'opera sua.

Nobile fatica quella che soprattutto si propone di migliorarci in ciò che vogliamo apprendere e questo anche se a proposito di così difficile impresa bisogna pur richiamare il monito di un altro Poeta sollecito a ricordare che solo un tanto dell'Arte può essere insegnato, chè il resto è tuttavia l'Artista che se lo deve da solo imparare ...

... nur ein Teil der Kunst kann gelehrt werden:
der Künstler macht das Ganze!

(GOETHE)

Milano

G. SANVENERO-ROSSELLI

After a rather long period of silent development of plastic surgery to a high level and to its establishment as a generally recognized specialty, it was to be expected that books varying in scope and tendency would follow.

Almost all of these works are praiseworthy, but for the most part they generally reflect the preoccupation of their authors with exhibiting their most brilliant results instead of showing the most ideal methods of accomplishing them with sufficient clarity and detail.

But at last a book of splendid format has been published in which the authors, although they are very talented surgeons, almost everywhere abstain from displaying their ability through photographic reproduction and instead, with a modesty comparable to that of the classical poet, expose every most obscure

detail of basic and lesser known procedures using meticulously accurate illustrations which are of unsurpassed artistic efficacy.

This work is destined to find its place and retain it because it deserves the rare praise of being truly a tool to which many surgeons will have cause to resort in order to refine their own experience, in the same manner in which Horace thought his works should be used.

It is a noble goal which, above all, proposes that we improve ourselves in that which we want to learn, and this too, when one is confronted with such a difficult purpose, one must recall the advice of another poet whose intent was to remind us that only a part of art can be taught, and that the rest must be learned by the artist himself.

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der Künstler macht das Ganze!

(GOETHE)

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Preface

At the suggestion of practicing ear, nose and throat physicians, the two authors have recorded their experience in the field of corrective and reconstructive surgery of this and related areas. From the very copious literature on the subject they have chosen those surgical techniques knowledge of which seemed appropriate. Their starting point was the assumption that such a surgical text should present the technique to the reader in words and illustrations. In the selection of illustrative material artists' drawings were chosen, while photographic reproductions which considerably increase the cost of a book were omitted. Every surgeon has good and bad results, and the steps of an operation can not be seen in photographs.

This book should make it possible for the surgeon to orient himself before and during an operation without loss of time. Recent accident injuries which require immediate treatment often unexpectedly confront the less experienced surgeon with difficult problems of plastic surgery. If too little consideration is given to the later cosmetic result during the first operation, one can compensate for this omission only by more extensive plastic surgery. Even then it can be difficult to obtain passably good results. The best chances are thrown away in this manner.

The situation is similar in tumor surgery of the facial structures and of the neck. In extirpation of tumors the surgeon experienced in plastic surgery will obtain much more favorable results than the inexperienced surgeon. As a rule, in these cases as well, the reconstructive operation is made at an early date, immediately following the major operation, rather than later when scarring has occurred. In extensive tumors and serious injuries due to accidents affecting the nose and the nasal sinuses, one is involved with surgery of the dura and the adjacent parts of the skull. The orbit can likewise be affected and thus require plastic treatment.

In the region of the ear the situation is similar. More deeply seated processes may have affected the dura and adjacent parts of the skull. In addition to the surgery intended for healing the disease, plastic surgery may also be necessary.

With regard to the region of the larynx, the trachea, and the cervical part of the esophagus, the authors have begun their discussion of surgical techniques where general laryngological surgery can be considered to stop and plastic treatment begins. The standpoint of the authors remains unaltered that the original operation, which leaves the defect, and the plastic replacement should be done by the same person. The technique of general laryngological surgery can be found in other surgical textbooks.

Disfigurement can result from surgery in inflammatory processes which may in part be destructive to bone. For correction of such disfigurements the authors have attempted to present surgical methods with the greatest number of modifications. It goes without saying that much consideration is given to the correction of malformations such as cleft lip and palate, choanal atresia, microtia, fistulas, etc. — In the region of the nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea and esophagus, surgical techniques have been discussed which improve or restore the function

of these organs. — Today the increase of radiation therapy in the region of the head and neck more often demands corrective and reconstructive surgery which must be done under difficult conditions in areas with disturbed nutrition. A position has been taken with regard to these problems as well as to the problems of plastic surgery in aging and senile patients.

What is presented here should not replace other surgical textbooks but rather supplement them in that it presents the now important field of plastic surgery from the standpoint of the otorhinolaryngologist. From the vast quantity which has been written on the subject in which entirely opposite views are often expressed, the authors bring to the reader that which they consider essential. Whereas in other authors' books on plastic surgery their own procedures have been discussed, in this book the tested methods of various surgeons are presented.

The material has been arranged in such a way that the first volume includes plastic surgery of the nose and some basic techniques of plastic surgery. In the second volume plastic surgery of the rest of the face, ears, and neck including the larynx, cervical part of the trachea, and the pharynx are presented.

The bibliography contains all the related literature of the world so far as it was available. It is found at the end of each volume, arranged according to chapters. — The index is as extensive as possible to enable the surgeon to look up individual surgical procedures and their steps more easily. The index was likewise compiled separately for each volume.

The authors express their recognition and thanks to Mr. HANS BRAND, who made his illustrations in Germany, and to Mr. HORST SCHUMACHER, who was able to work in Switzerland due to the generosity of the publisher. Both have created illustrations with great ability and unprecedented diligence. Indefatigably they have thought themselves into the often difficult anatomical relevance of the individual surgical procedures and in this way have created very impressive illustrations.

Dr. med. MARIA-URSULA DENECKE, specialist for diseases of the ear, nose and throat, was especially helpful in arranging and formulating the German text. The index was compiled by her. The authors express their most profound thanks for her talent in making the German text quite understandable and arranging it clearly.

Encouraged by the success of the German edition and upon the advice and request of many non-German-speaking readers, the authors and the publishers have decided to offer an English edition as well. We are aware that there are very excellent works in English on the same topic. The reader now has the opportunity to become more closely acquainted with many European procedures. These procedures are not so thoroughly known in other regions of the world because of language barriers and difficulty in procuring the literature.

The authors thank Mr. LOWELL OXTOBY for translating the book into English. His translation was discussed with Dr. med. MARIA-URSULA DENECKE and was checked by Dr. med. GERT BIENIAS to assure accuracy of clinical expressions.

Our special thanks are due to the Springer-Verlag for the trust which they have extended to us and for the fine format of this volume.

Translator's note

The basic premise of the translator was to write an "American" English to be understood in as many parts of the world as possible. The requirements of this task were:

1. To translate in a simple style, without the use of many flowery phrases.
2. To minimize the use of synonyms and to use short words where they suffice.
3. To reduce the length of sentences to improve readability and clarity of the text.

4. To be consistent in the use of terms which designate an anatomical feature or describe a procedure and thus avoid confusion. With the approval of the authors, the terms "lower lateral cartilage", "upper lateral cartilage", and "septal cartilage," for example, are used in this text and are the same as "alar cartilage," "triangular cartilage," and "quadrilateral cartilage," respectively, which are also proper. The former were deemed more common.

My gratitude must be expressed to Dr. med. M.-U. DENECKE and to Dr. med. G. BIENIAS for their invaluable assistance in the struggle for logical, factual and clinical accuracy.

Heidelberg

L. OXToby

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