

THESES

ANATOMIC BASES FOR THE SELLAR REGION SURGERY BY TRANSPHENOIDAL ROUTE: MICROANATOMIC STUDY OF 25 SPHENOID BODIES (Abstract)*. THESIS. SÃO PAULO, 1994.

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The purpose of this study is to review the anatomy of the sphenoidal sinus and its role in the surgery of the sellar region by transphenoidal route.

Twenty-five sphenoid bodies were injected with Neoprene and each part of them was studied. Morphological analyses of the sphenoid sinus were done, including the study of the septa, internal carotid artery, optic and trigeminal nerves, and the bone covering them.

The sellar type with intersinus sept deviated to the left was the most frequent. In the medium sagittal plane the thinnest bone (0.1 mm) was found at sphenoid plane, and the thickest (7.80 mm) at the clivus.

The average length of the internal carotid artery in the lateral wall was 9.26 mm for the pre-sellar segment, 14.32 mm for the intra-sellar, and 12.33 mm for the retro-sellar. The bone covering it varied from 0.1 mm to 7.70 mm and was absent in one specimen.

The optic nerve had an average extension of 12.16 mm, an average bone thickness covering it of 1.02 mm, and was not present in five.

The maxillary nerve had an average length of 14.79 mm, an average bone thickness covering it of 1.26 mm and was absent in two.

The mandibular nerve (V3) was present at the postero-inferior portion of the sphenoidal sinus in three specimens.

KEY WORDS: sphenoidal sinus, sellar region, microanatomy.

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