Role of steroids in reducing post operative edema in rhinoplasty

META-ANALYTIC STUDY SUBMITTED FOR PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF MASTER DEGREE IN OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

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2012

سورة البقرة الآية: ٣٢

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, thanks and gratitude are to the ***Merciful Allah*** who helped me not only in this work but all through my life.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to ***Professor DR. Hassan Elibiary***, *professor of Otorhino-Laryngology, Head and Neck surgery; Faculty of Medicine, Ain shams University* for his kind supervision, help, constant guidance and sacrificing a good deal of his valuable time in revising this meta-analytic study and putting his remarks and suggestion.

I would also like to express my deepest appreciation and thanks to ***Dr. Tamer Ali Yousef*** , *Assistant Professor of otorhino-Laryngology; Ain Shams University Hospitals* for his continuous support, generous advice and valuable guidance, in addition to solving any problems meeting me during this work.

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
ACTH	Adrenocorticotropic hormone
COX-2	Cyclooxygenase
IL	Interleukin
NSAID	Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
TNF-α	Tumor necrosis factor alpha

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Rhinoplasty is the one of most common cosmetic surgical procedures performed. Rhinoplasty, like all surgery, creates tissue trauma, which leads to an inflammatory response that can cause morbidity. ***Hoffman et al., 1991*** significant swelling and edema are usual result of bony and soft tissue trauma during surgery. The first mention of steroid use in rhinoplasty was in 1958. ***Simons, 1991***

Steroids were used in rhinoplasty in different dosing schedules. Some used dexamethasone intraoperatively and gave additional tapering doses for 5 days. They reported that swelling was reduced for up to 7 days after rhinoplasty. ***Griffies et al., 1989***

Others used a single dose of dexamethasone preoperatively in rhinoplasty and studied its effect at only the first postoperative day. They reported that dexamethasone was beneficial in decreasing edema on the first operative day. ***Griffies et al., 1989***

The intraoperative and postoperative administration of steroids is widely practiced in maxillofacial and plastic surgery. It is thought that this treatment reduces postoperative swelling and shortens recovery time. ***Schmidt et al., 1990; Habal et al., 1978; Colen et al., 1979***

Several clinical studies evaluated the use of different steroids perioperatively in a variety of orthoganthic and facial surgery. ***Schaberg et al., 1984; Weber et al., 1994; Munro et al., 1986; Habal et al., 1985; Rapaport et al., 1995; Owsley et al., 1996; Echavez et al., 1994***

AIM OF THE WORK

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1. Determination if the steroids decrease postoperative edema in rhinoplasty .

Review of literature