

Pre-operative CT sinus assessment - applied anatomy and basic principles

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MORTON & PARTNERS
RADIOLOGISTS



Overview

- Introduction
- Checklist
- Acquisition technique
- Bony margins
- Anatomy
- Case examples

Introduction

- Functional endoscopic sinus surgery
 - Preserve mucosa
 - Re-establish patency, mucociliary clearance and ventilation
 - Preoperative tomography (HRCT) – critical surgically relevant information to the surgeon

The role of the radiologist

Extent of sinonasal disease

Surrounding soft tissues
ie. Brain, orbit etc.

Opacification of the drainage
pathways

5

Critical variants

Anatomical variants

Checklist

- Septum
- Middle turbinate
- Uncinate process
- OMC and maxillary sinus
- Frontal sinus drainage pathway
- Anterior skull base
- Cribriform plate
- Lamina papyracea
- Anterior ethmoid aircells
- Basal lamella
- Posterior sinus group
 - Onodi cells
 - Sphenoid sinus pneumatisation
- (Anterior) ethmoidal artery
- Bony margins of the sinuses
- Brain orbit and nasopharynx

CLOSE*

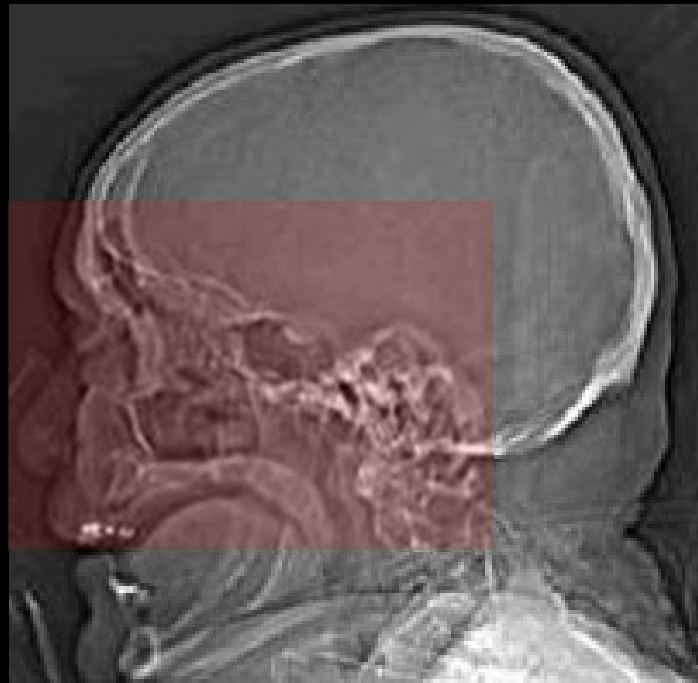
Acquisition technique

- Following episodes of acute sinusitis treatment
- Decongestant, intranasal drops
- Clearance of sinuses prior to imaging

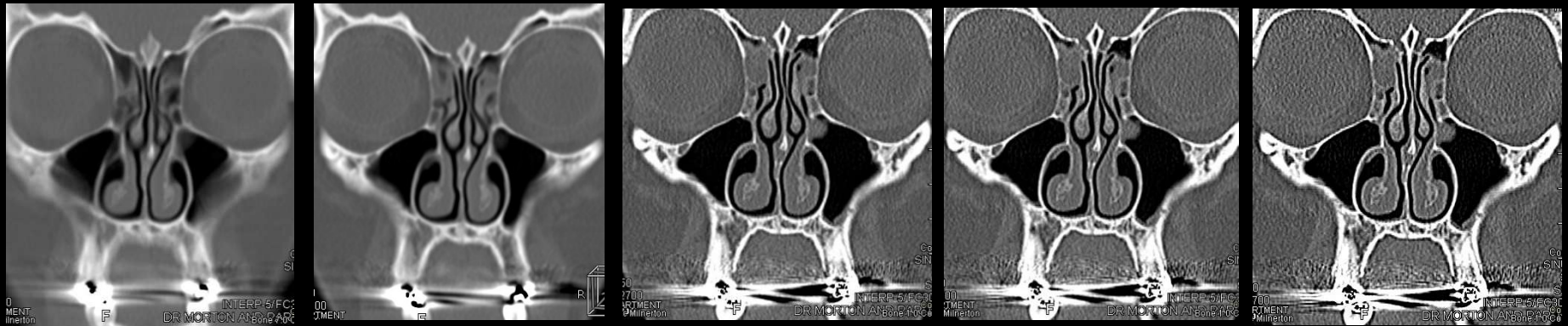
Acquisition technique

- Noncontrasted high resolution, multidetector computed tomography (HR MDCT)
 - kVp 120 – 140
 - mAs 200
 - FOV 180mm
 - Slice thickness of 0.9mm
 - Collimation 40 x 0.625
 - Multiplanar reformat imaging

Acquisition technique



Acquisition technique



Smooth

Sharp

Post processing of the raw data

Bony margins of the sinuses

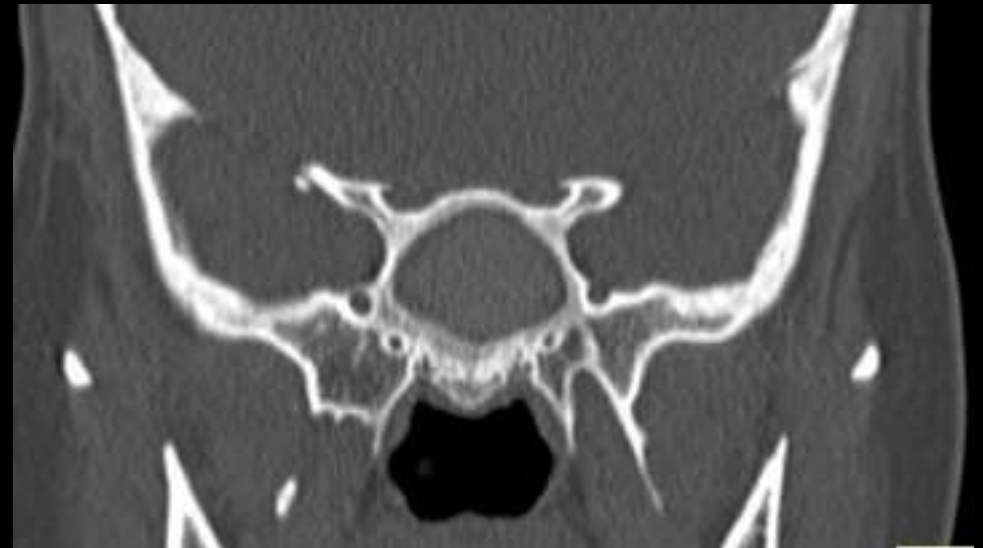


Neo-osteogenesis



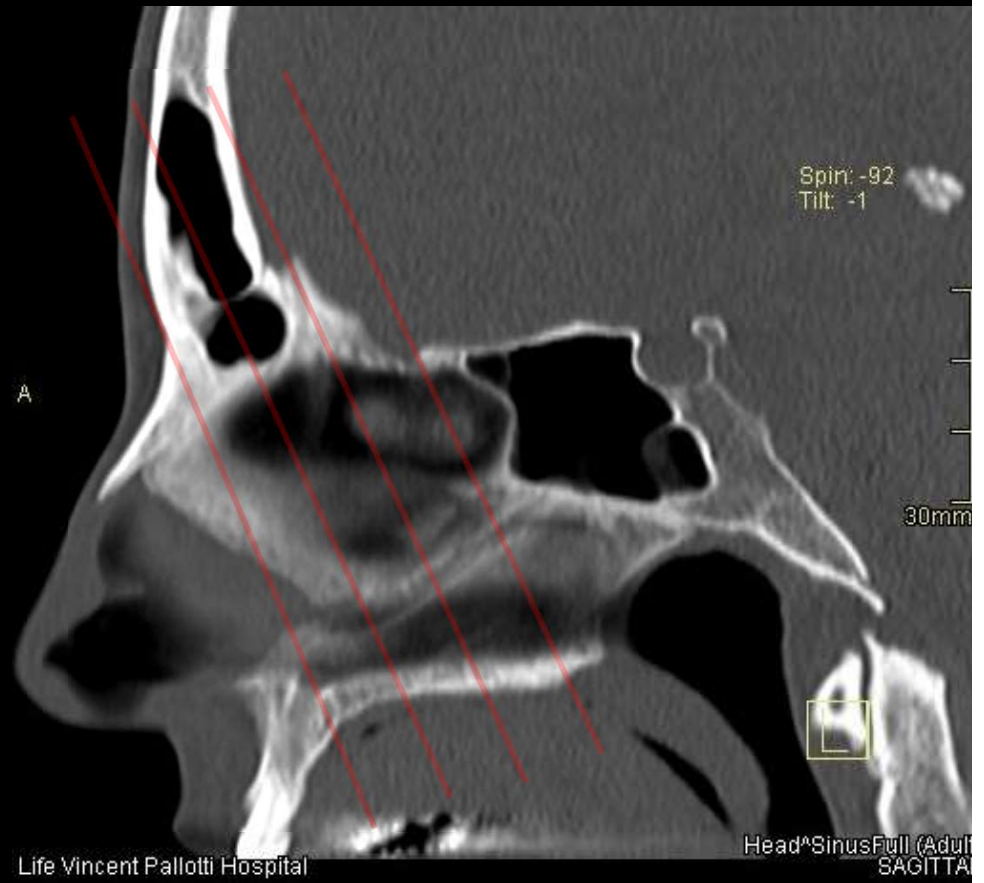
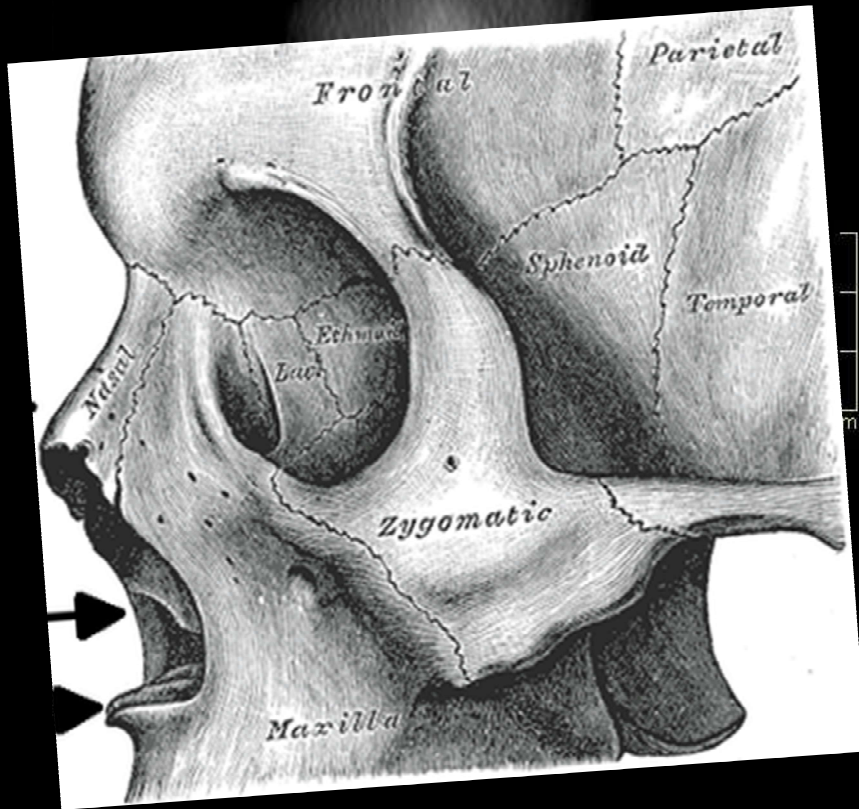
Hyperostosis and mucosal calcification

Bony margins of the sinuses

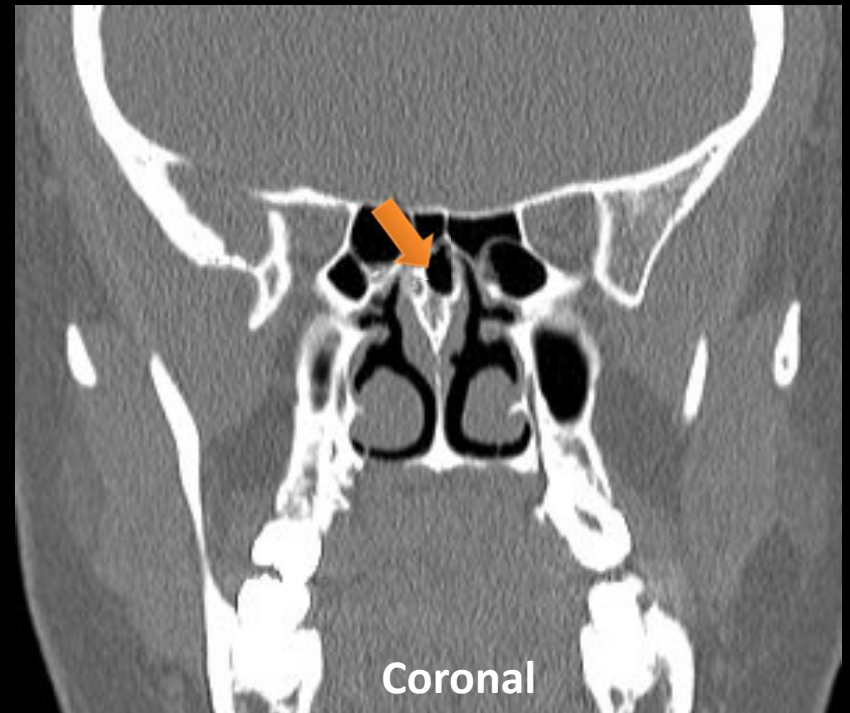


Hyperostosis and resorption of the ethmoid lamella

Nasal septum



Nasal septum variation



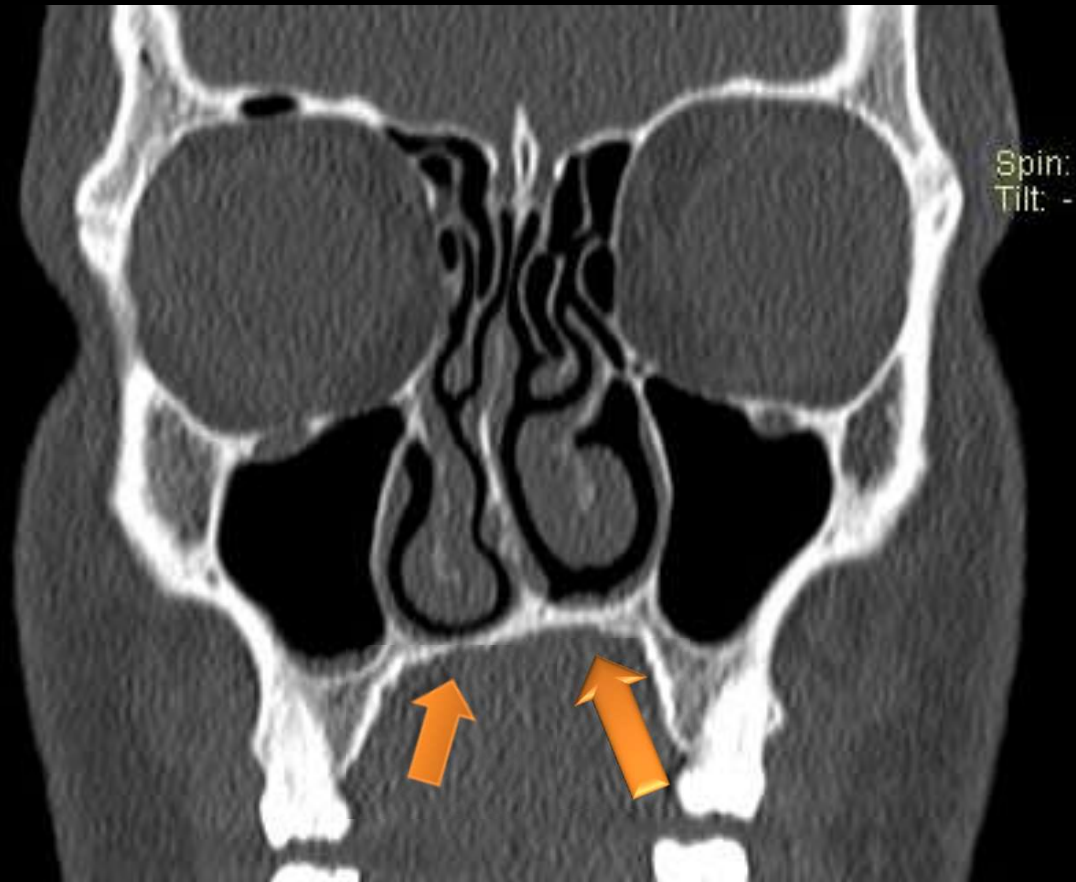
Posterior nasal septal air cell

PITFALL – may resemble cephalocele

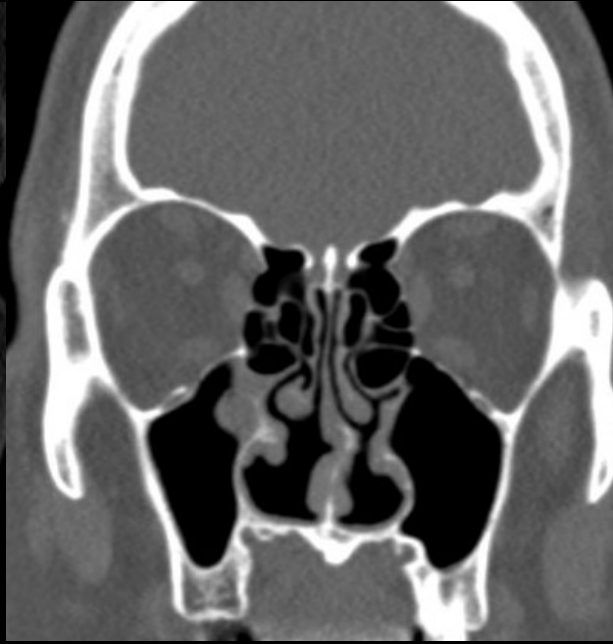
Nasal septum deformities

- Spurs or ridges
- Deviations
- Dislocation, deformity of the condrovomer al junction

Deviation



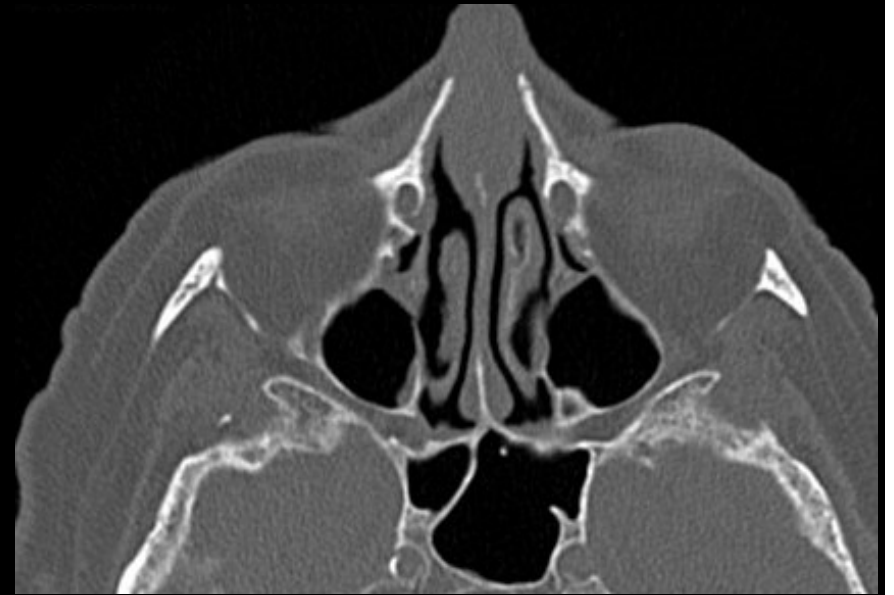
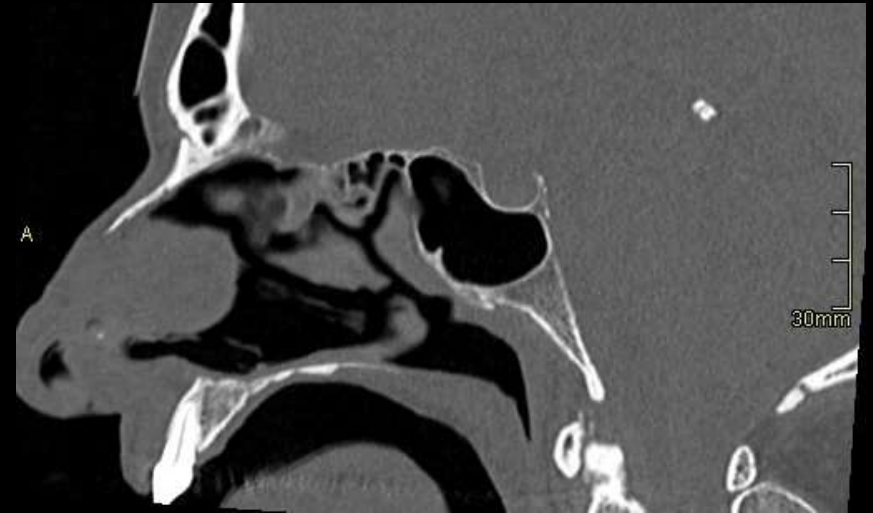
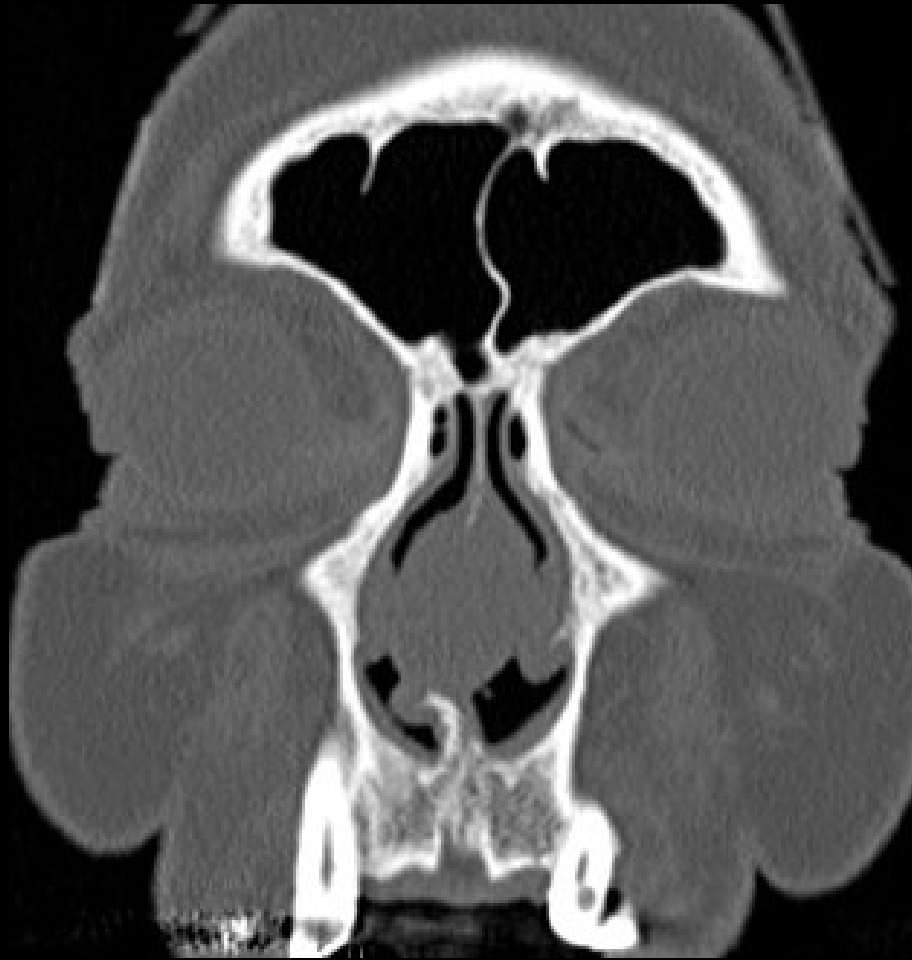
Spur, Ridge, Dislocation



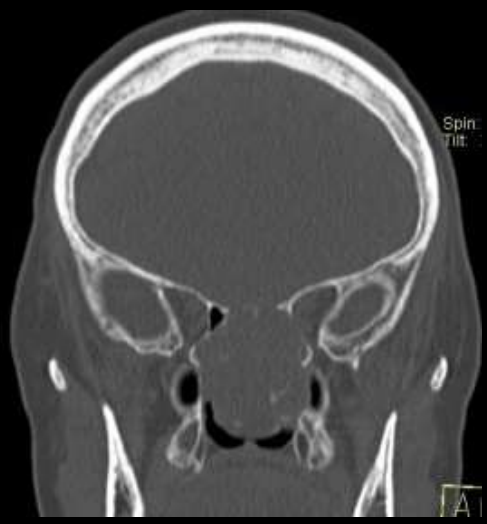
Dislocations

Case

Nasal septum hematoma

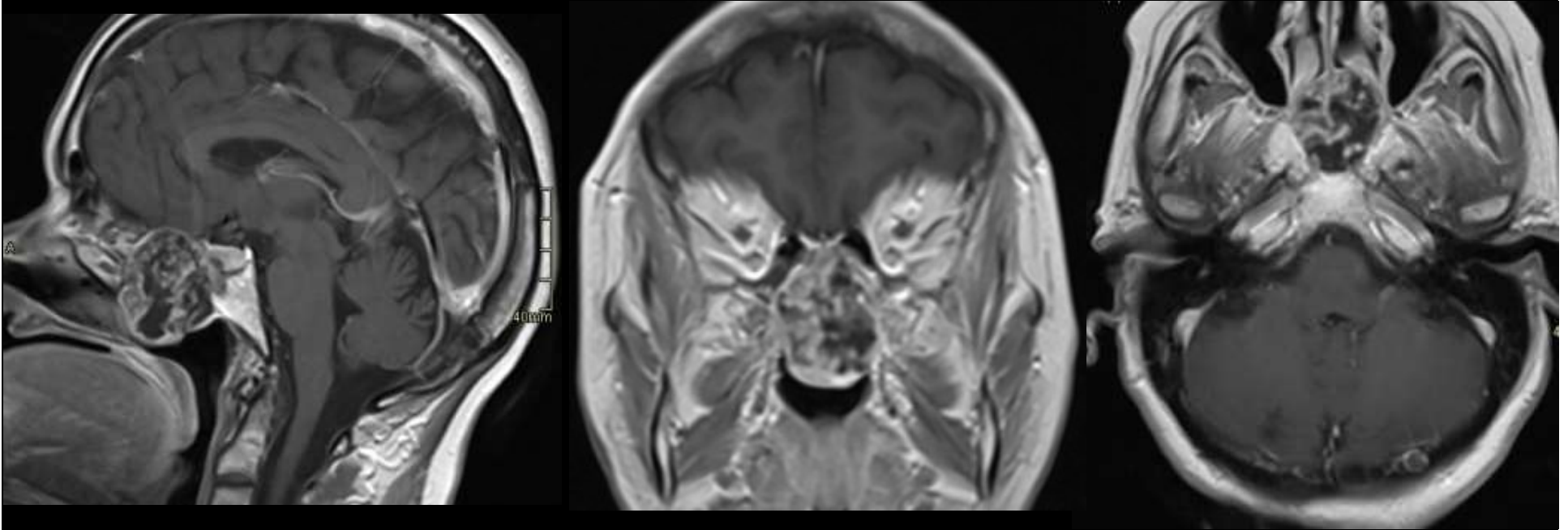


Case



Case

Chondrosarcoma of the nasal septum



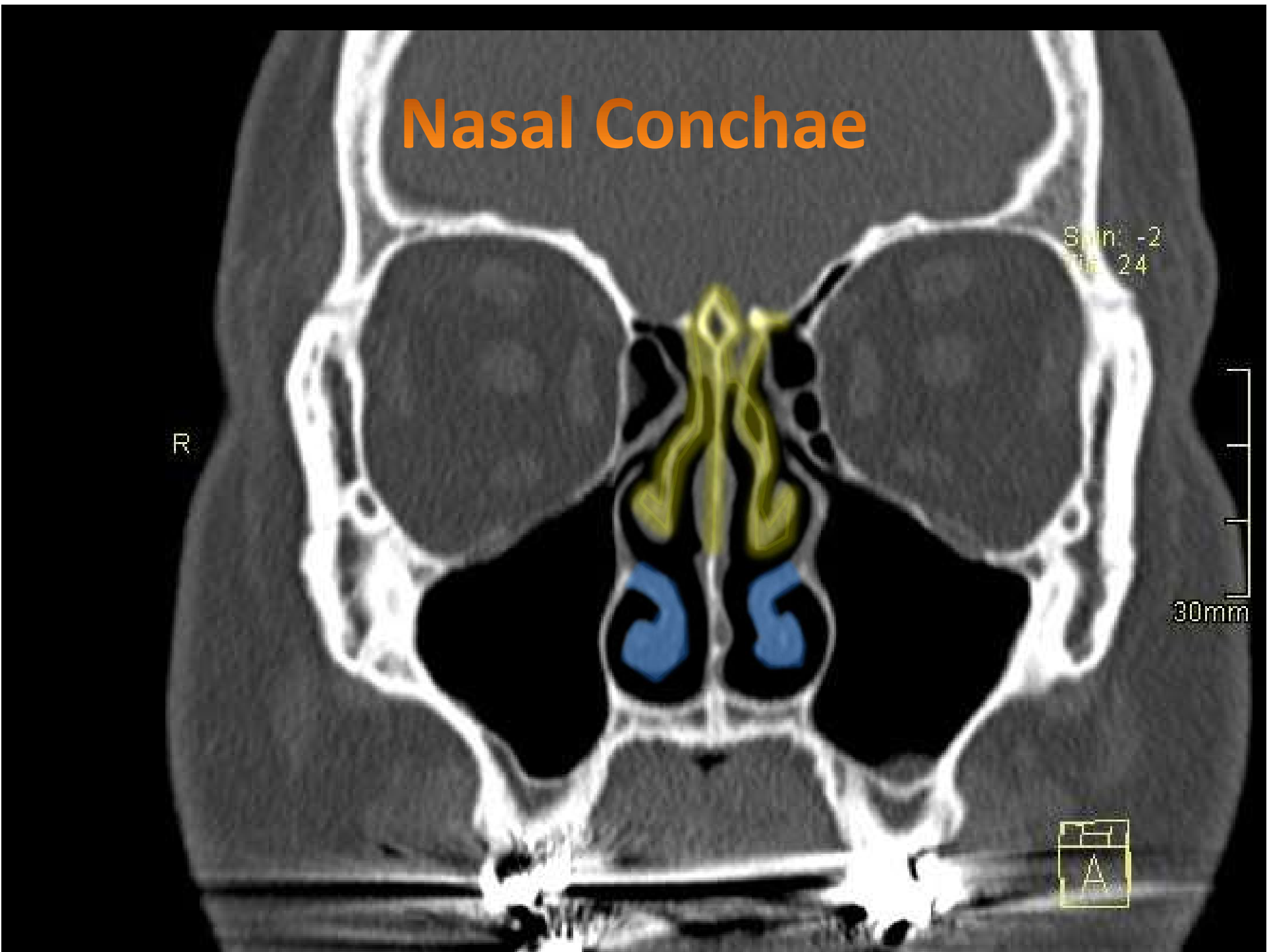
T1 Post gadolinium Sagittal, Coronal and Axial

Nasal Conchae

R

Spin: -2
Tilt: 24

30mm



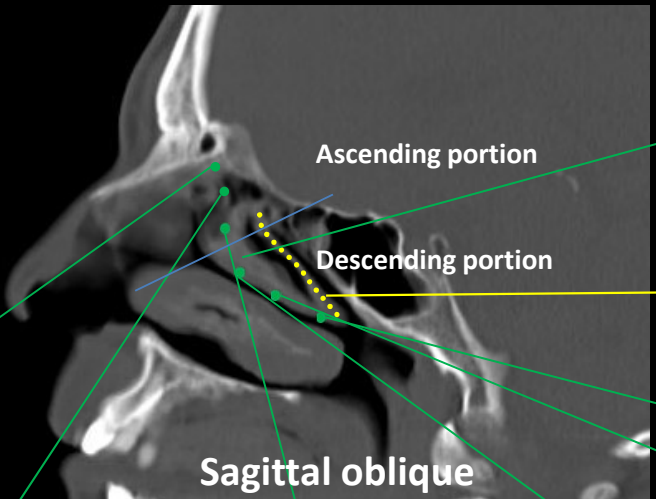
Lacrimal duct



Middle turbinate

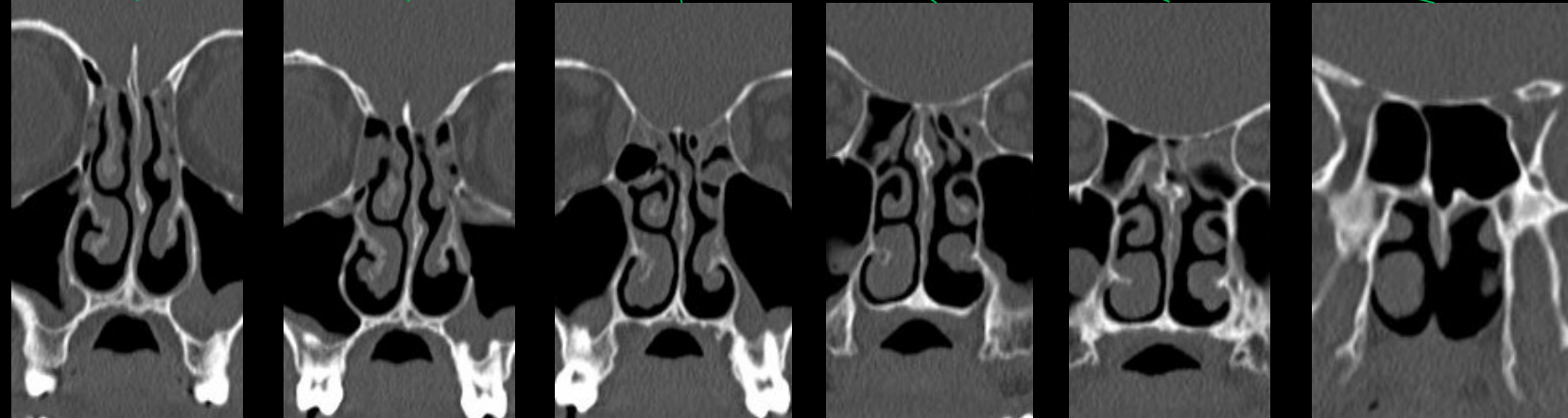
- Length of the 5th finger
- Over the opening of the maxillary and ethmoid sinus – buffer for pressurised nasal airflow

Attachment of the middle turbinate



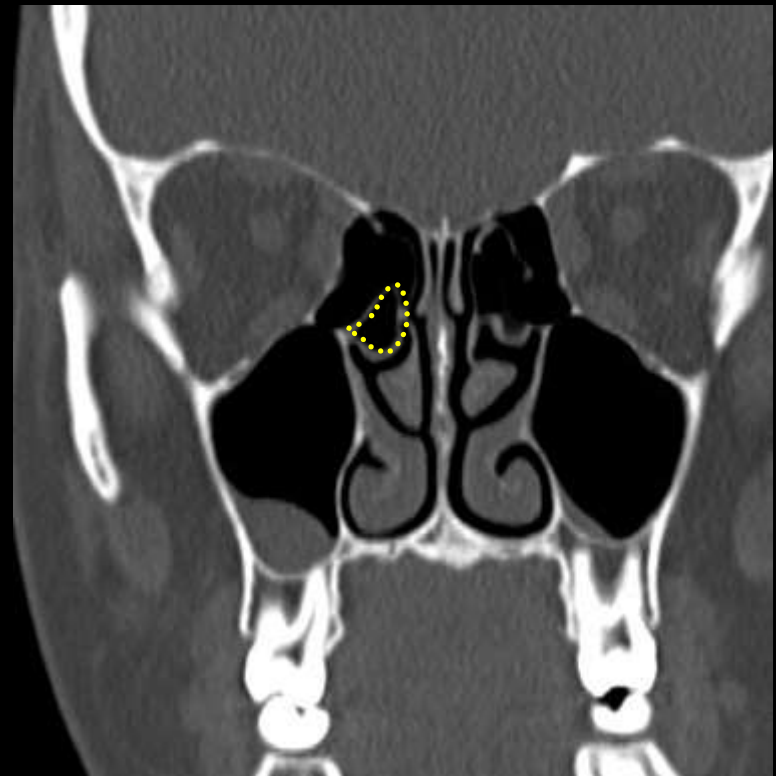
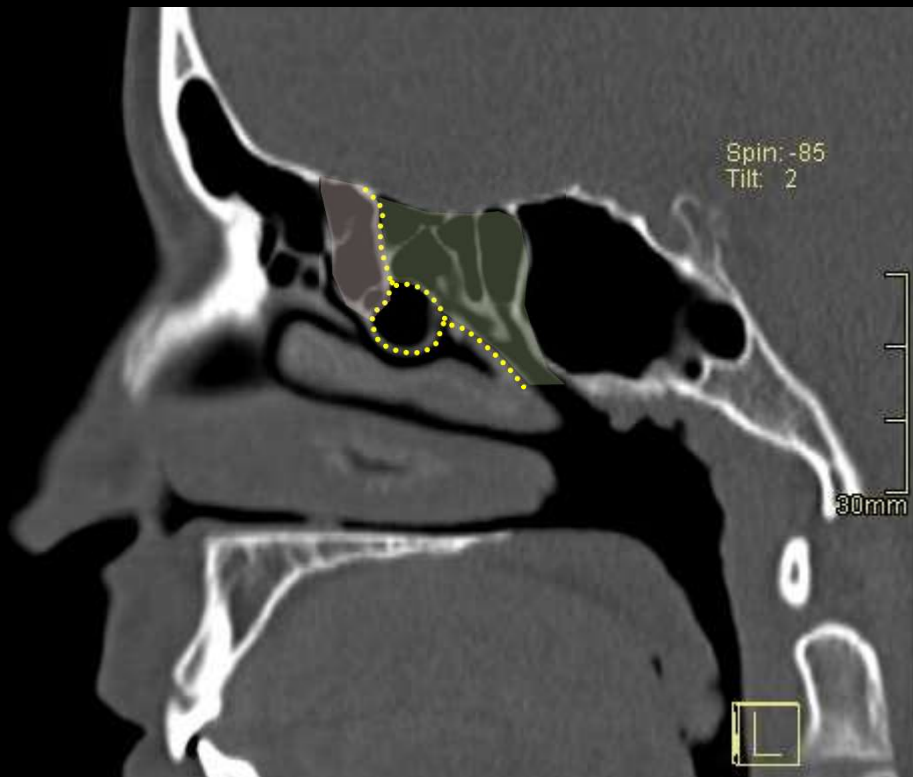
Lamina Recurvata

Lamina Basilaris



Sequential coronal imaging

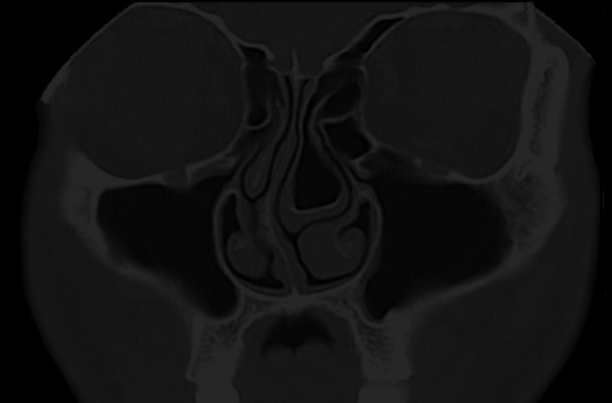
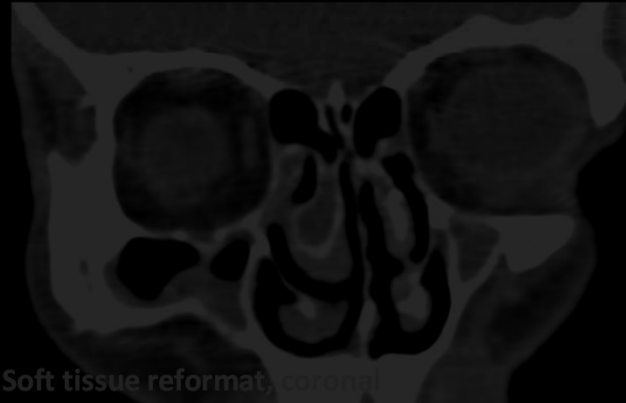
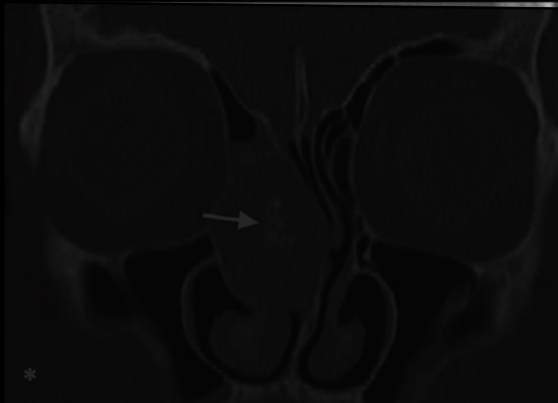
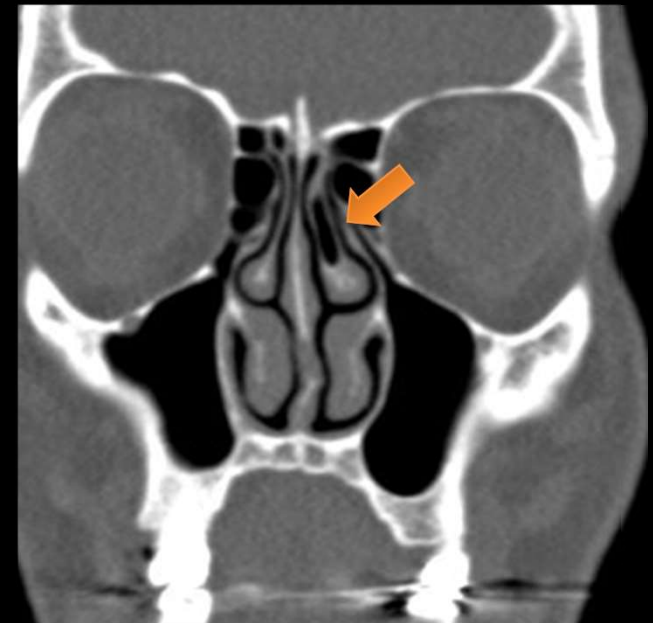
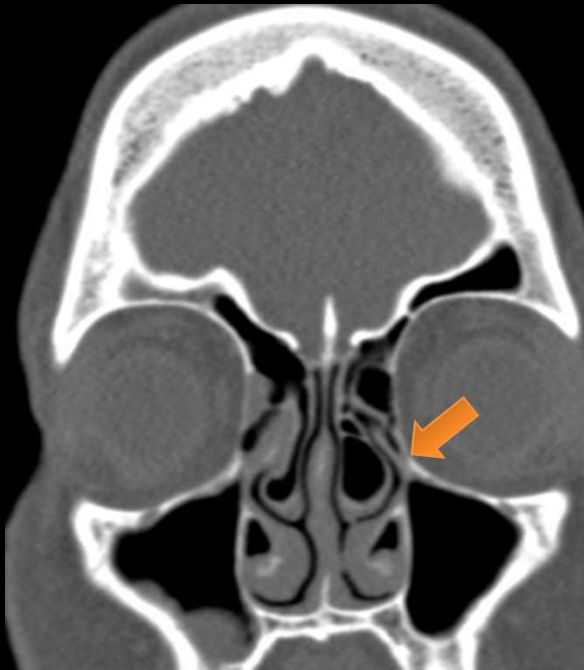
Basal Lamella



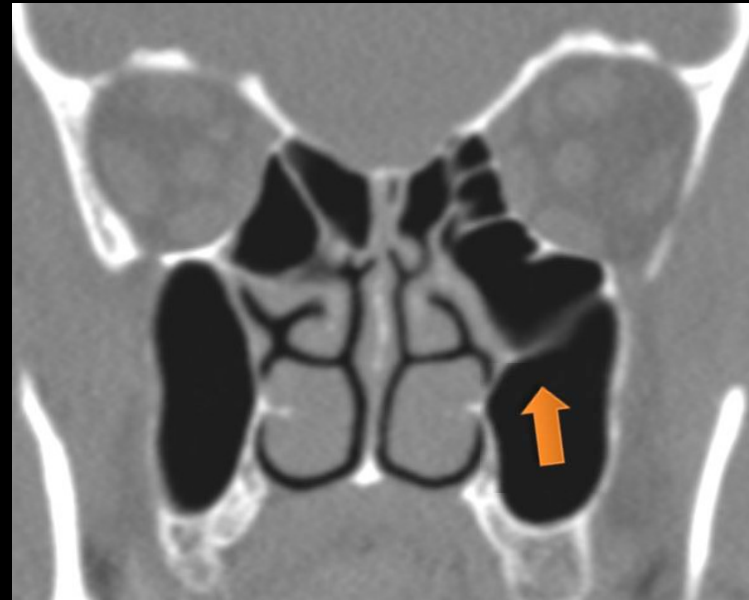
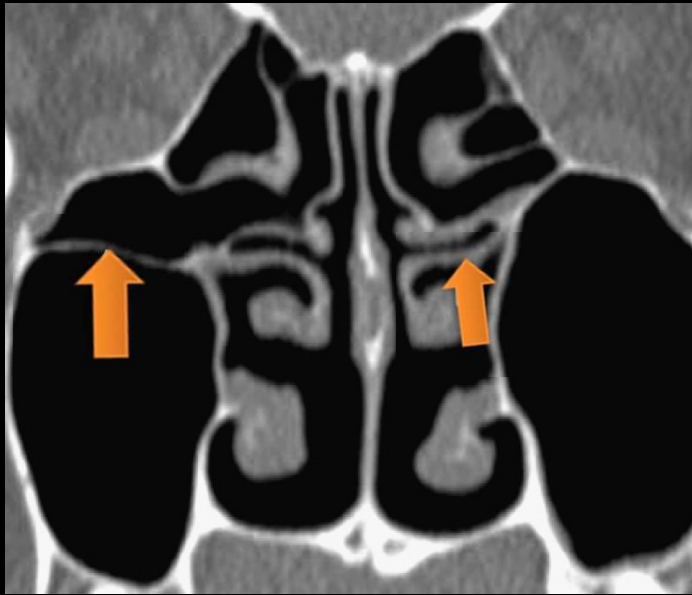
Middle turbinate - variation



Middle turbinate - variation

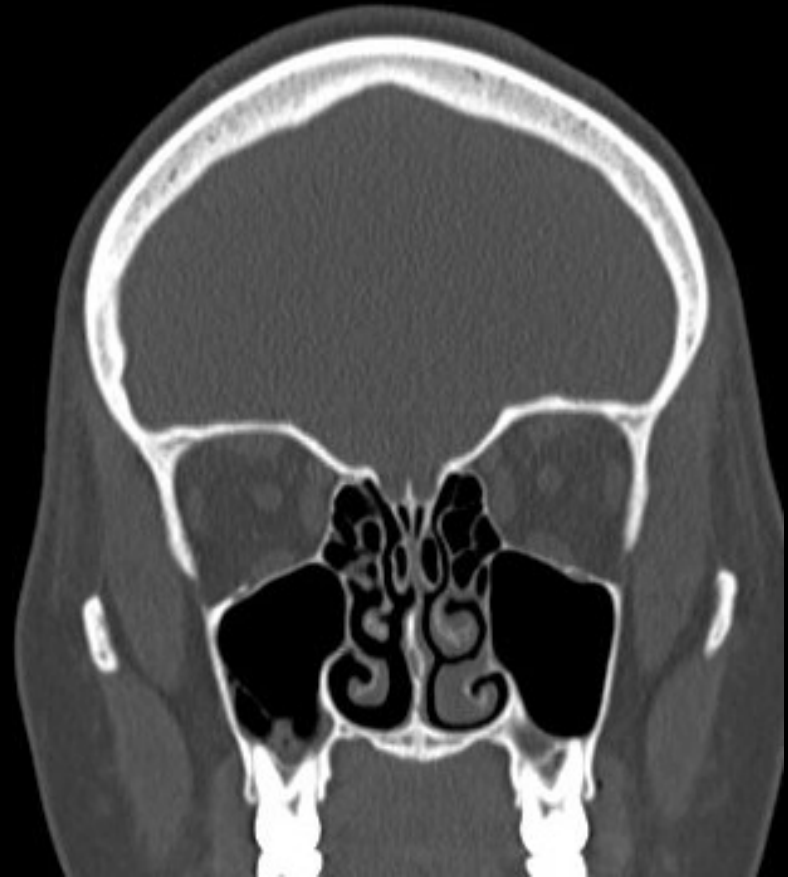


Missed Lamella

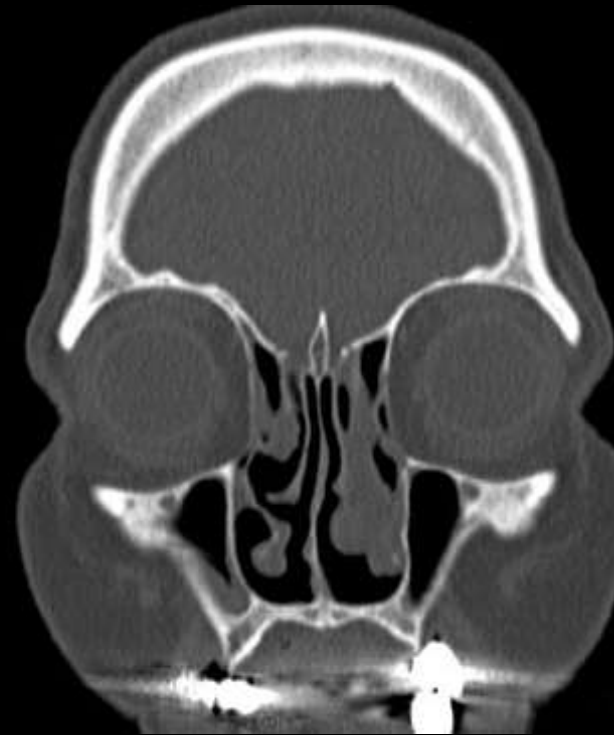


Coronal

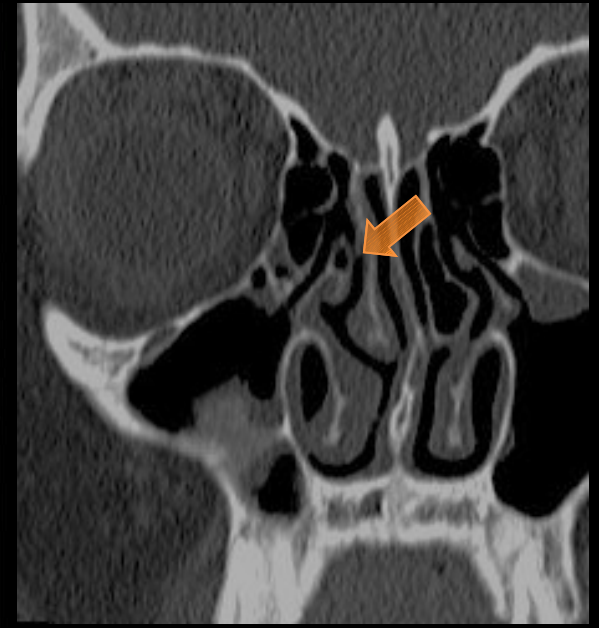
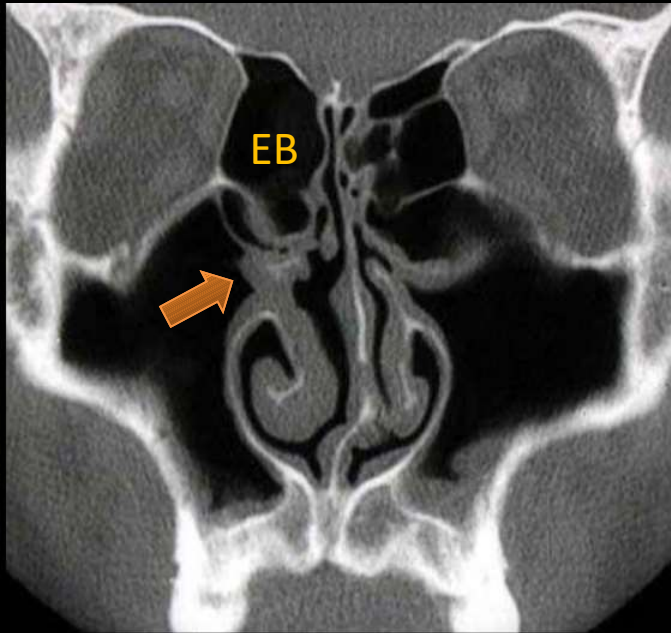
Superior concha bullosa



case

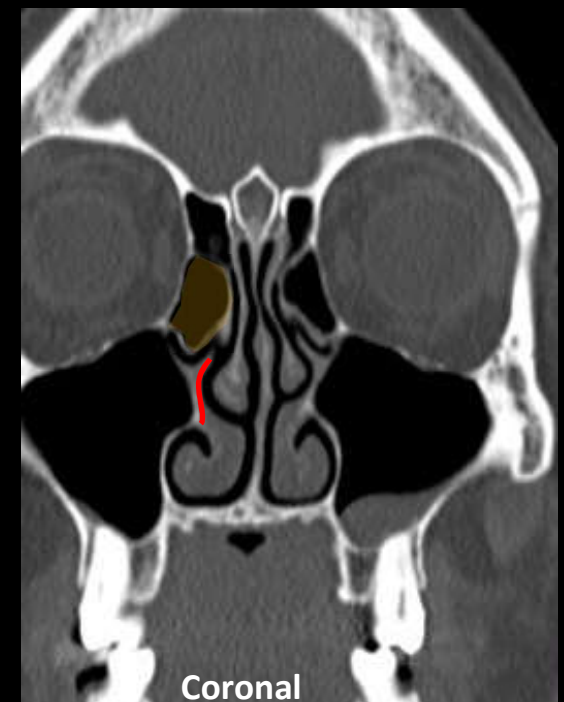
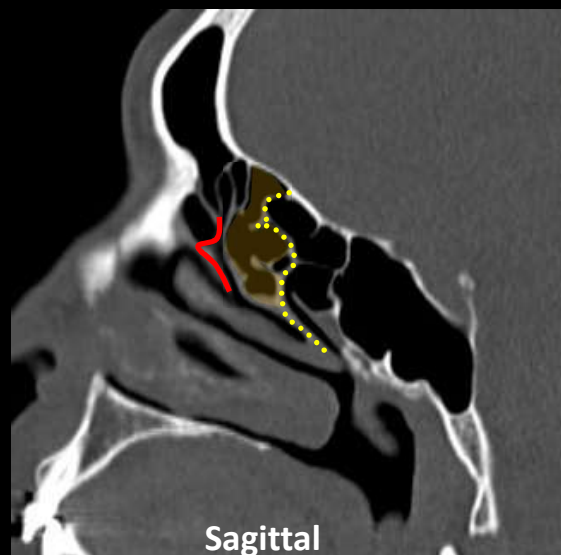
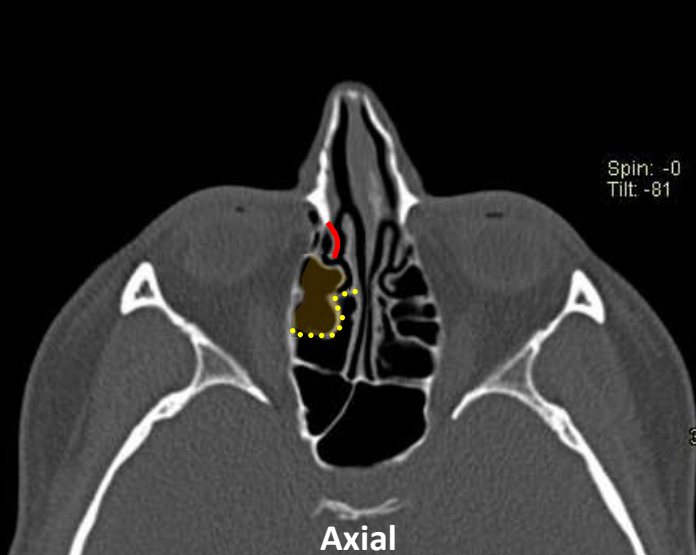


Uncinate process variation

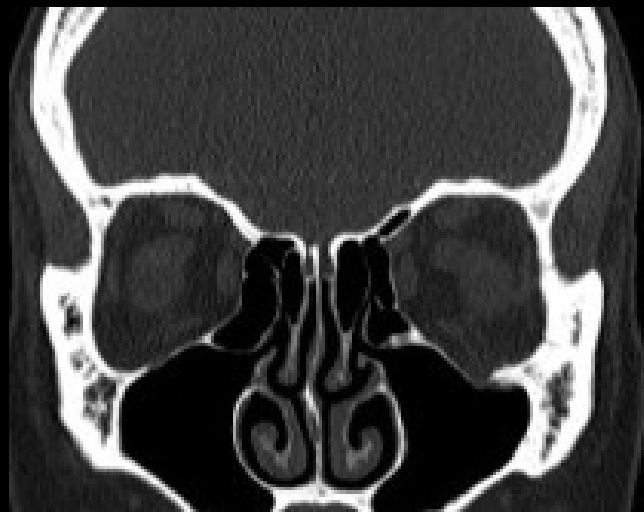
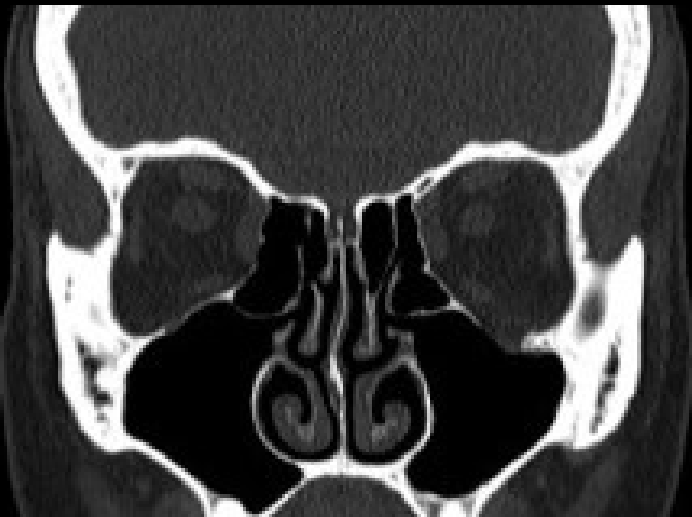
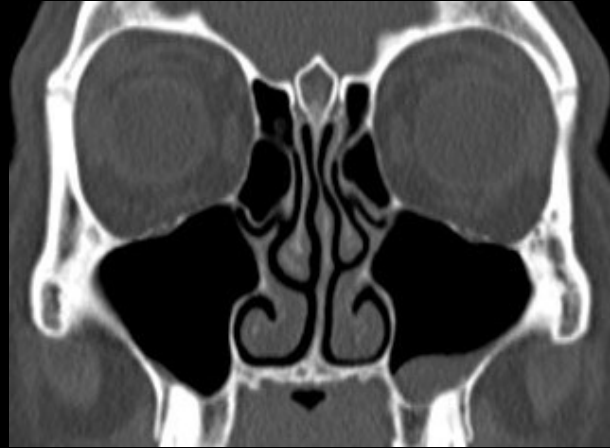


Ethmoid bulla

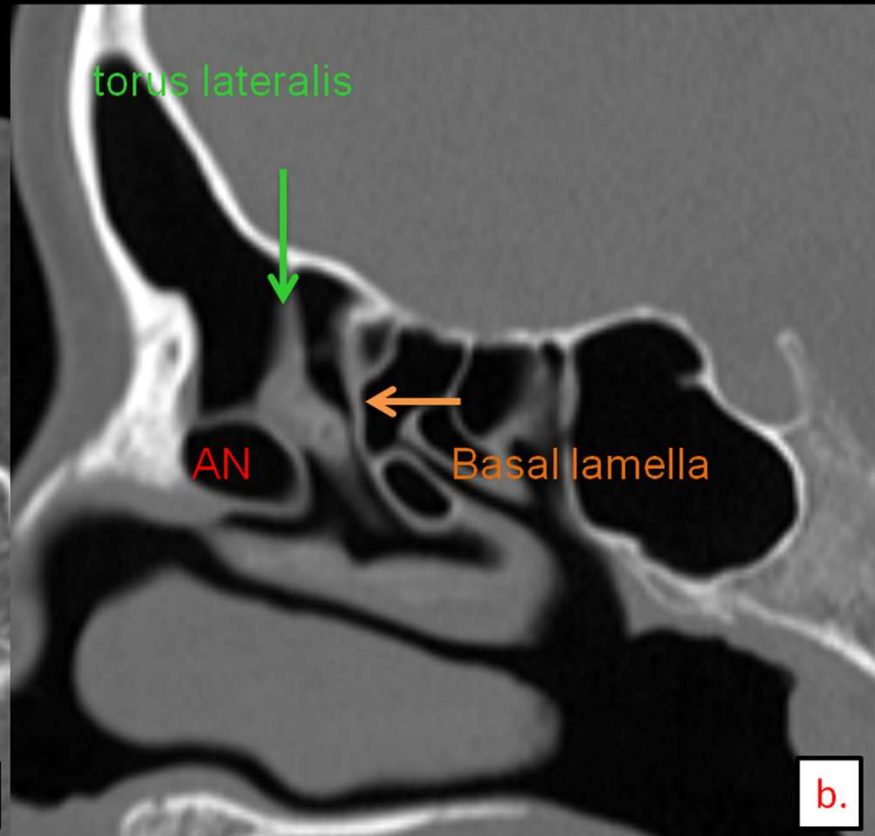
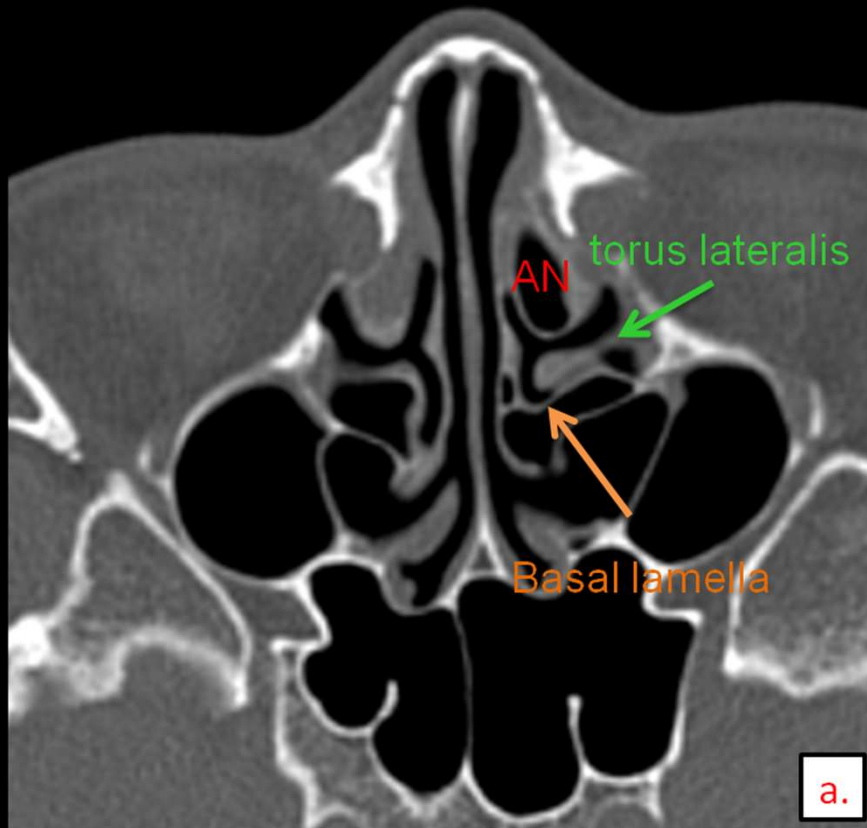
- The most posterior of all the anterior ethmoid air cells, roof of the hiatus semilunaris and posterior ethmoid infundibulum
- Derived pneumatisation of the 2nd basal lamella



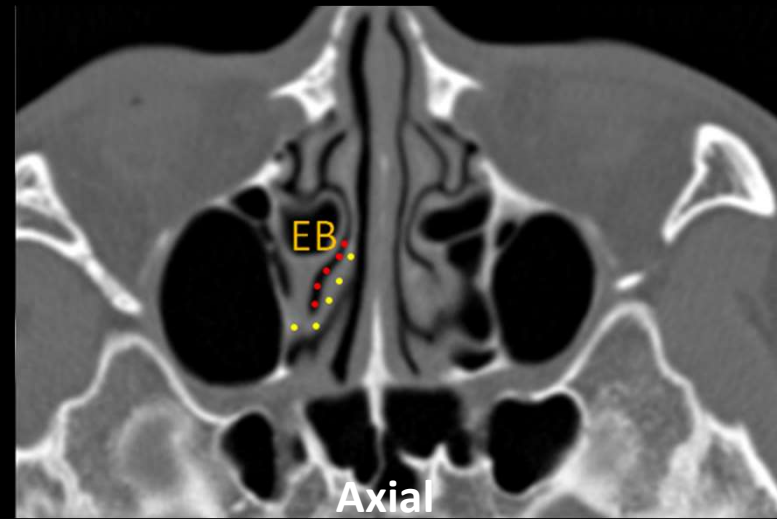
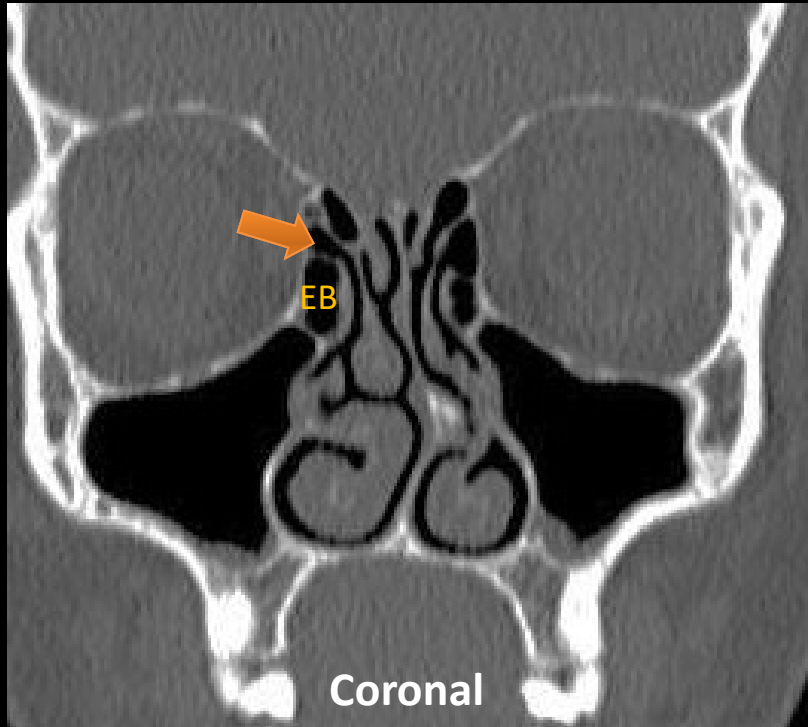
Uncinate process
Ethmoid bulla
Basal lamella middle turbinate



Ethmoid bulla



Suprabullar recess / sinus Lateralis



Osteomeatal complex

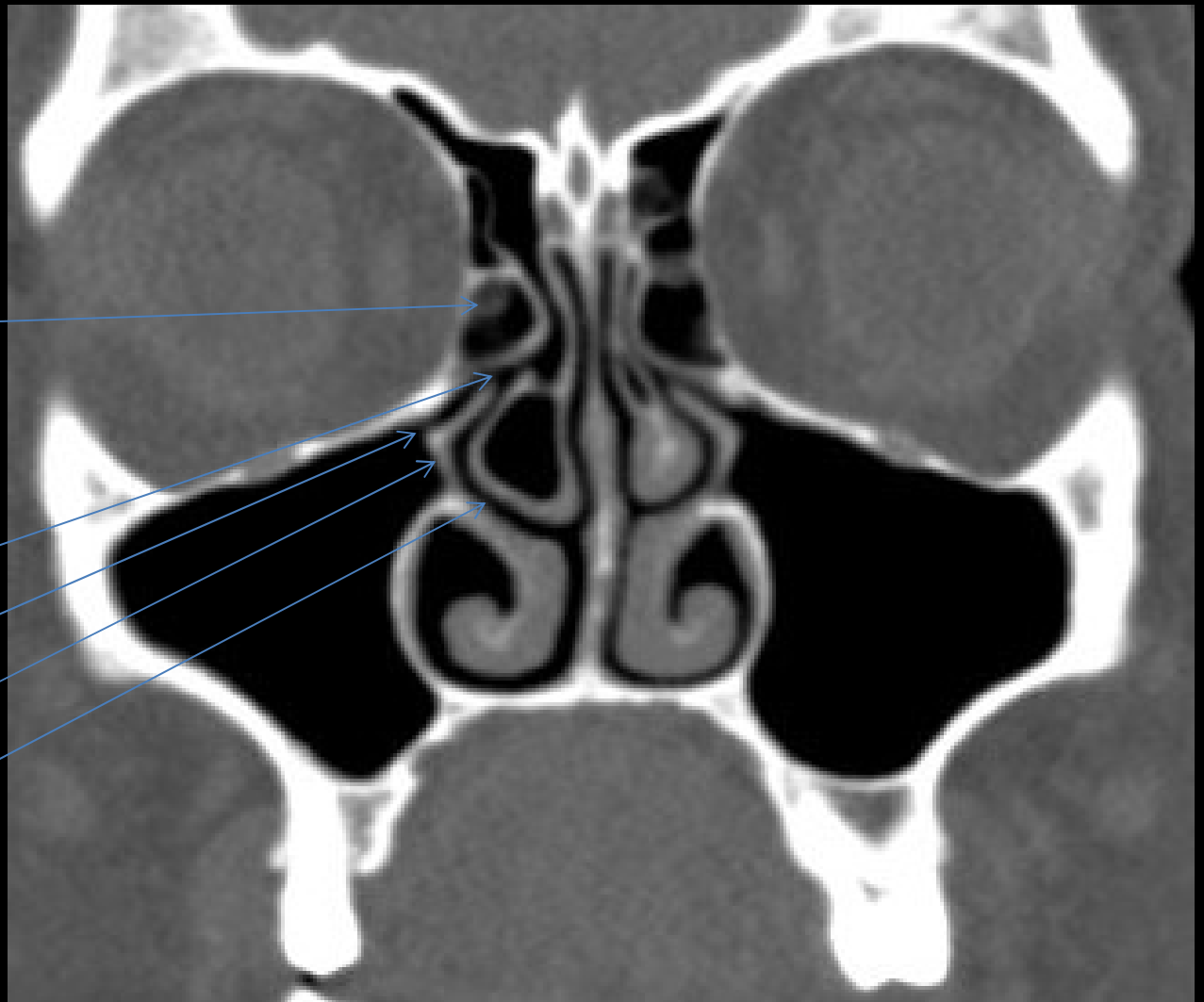
Ethmoid bulla

Hiatus semilunaris

Maxillary ostium

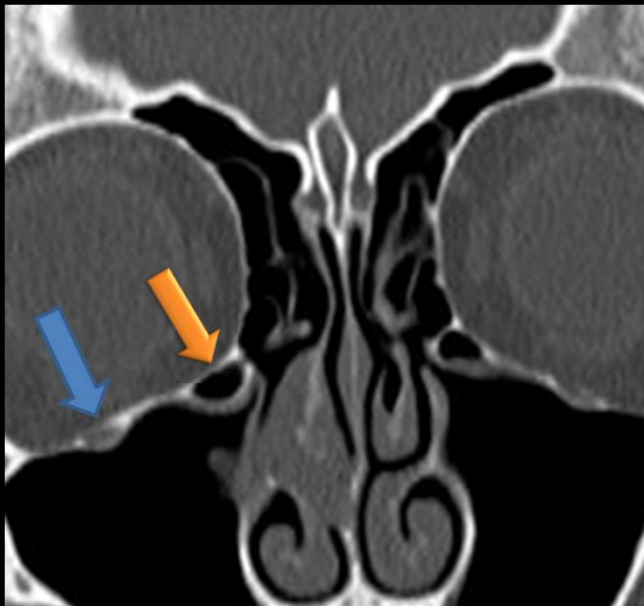
Uncinate process

Middle meatus

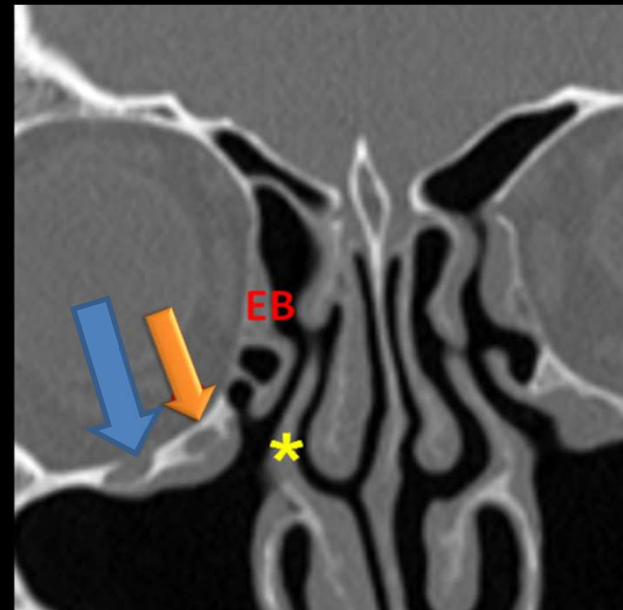


Haller cell

‘Invasive pneumatisation of the floor of orbit’



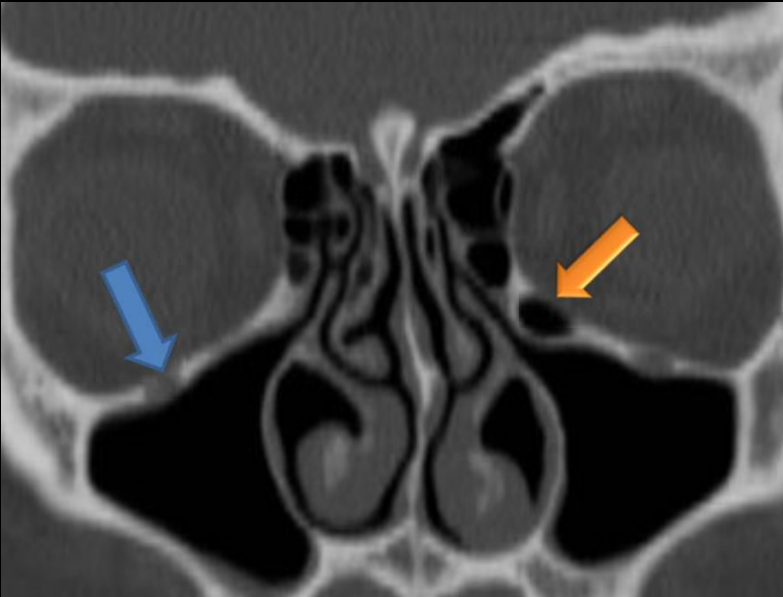
Coronal



Coronal

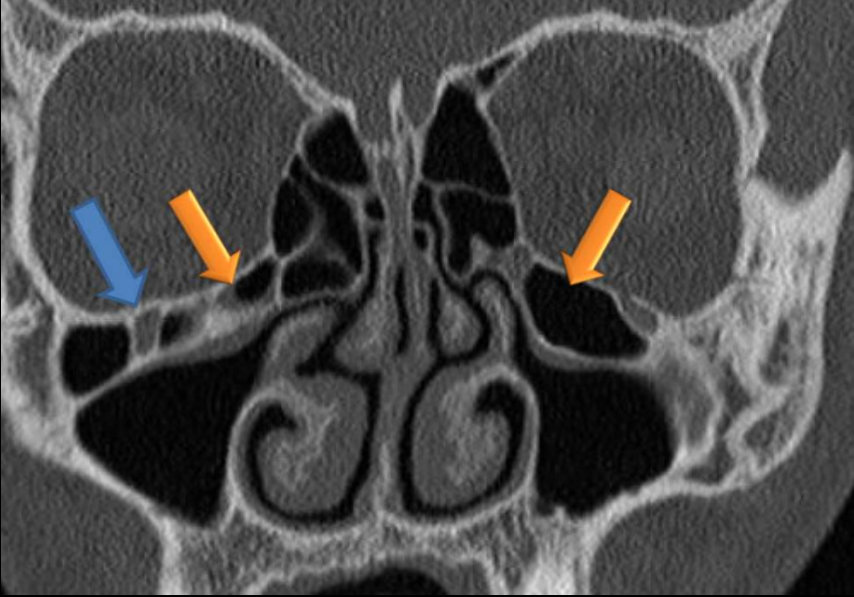
Haller cells

Case 1



Coronal

Case 2



Coronal



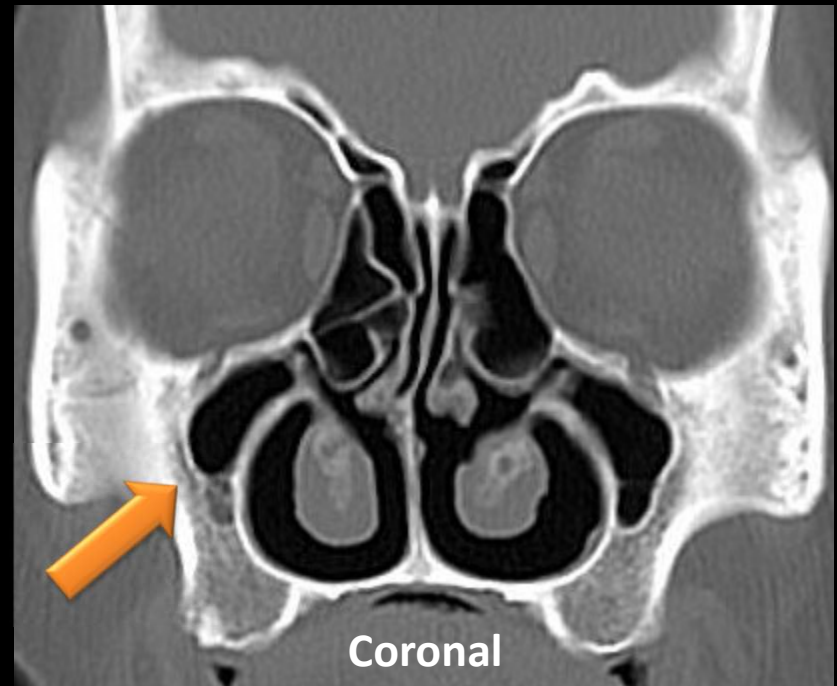
Sagittal

Maxilla

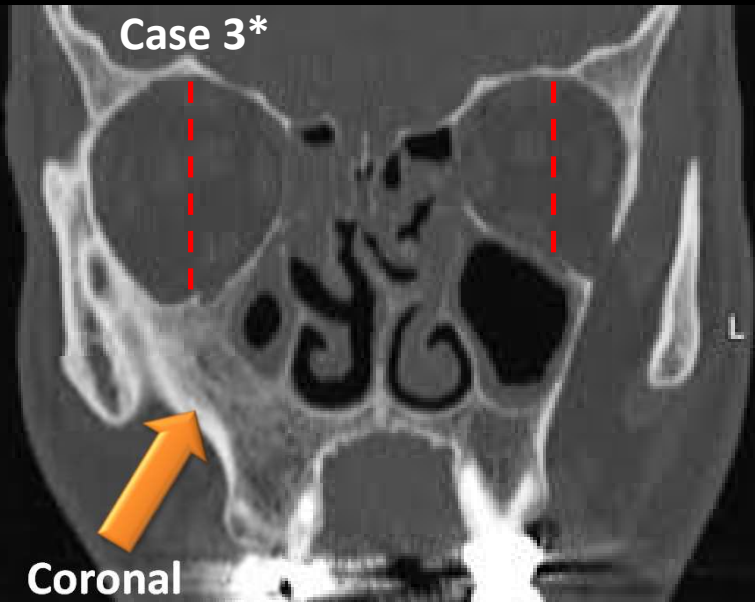
Case 1



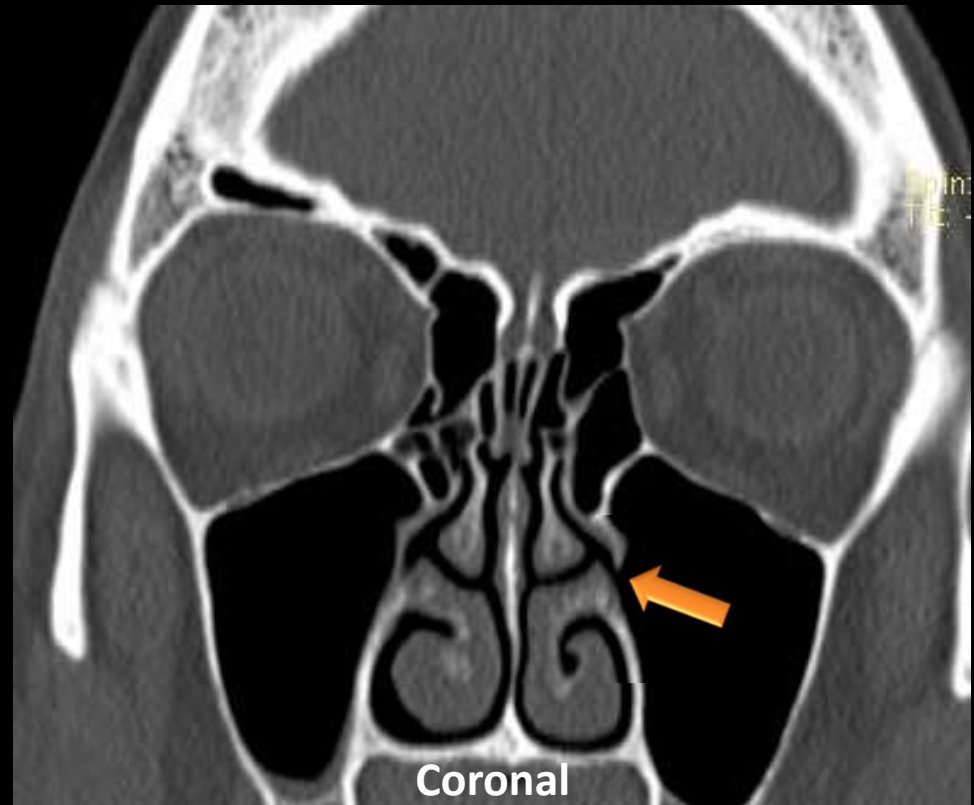
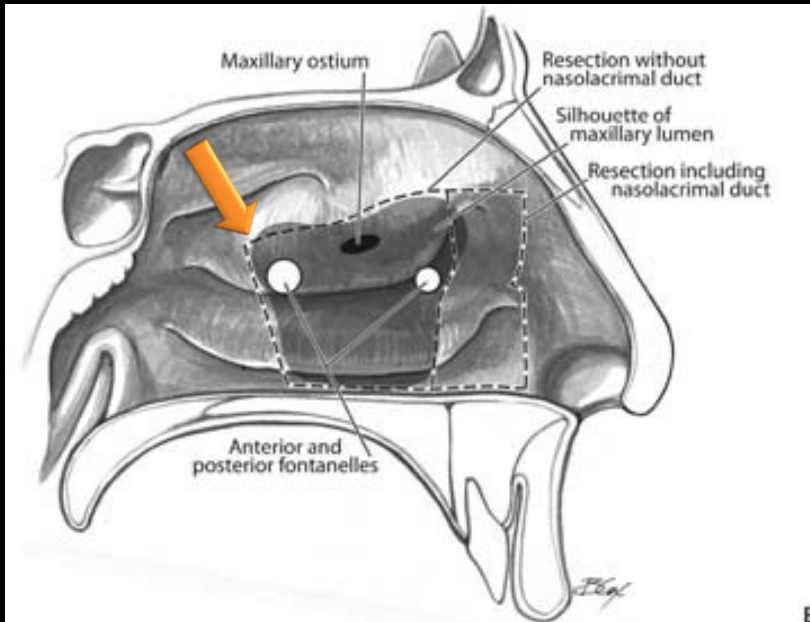
Case 2



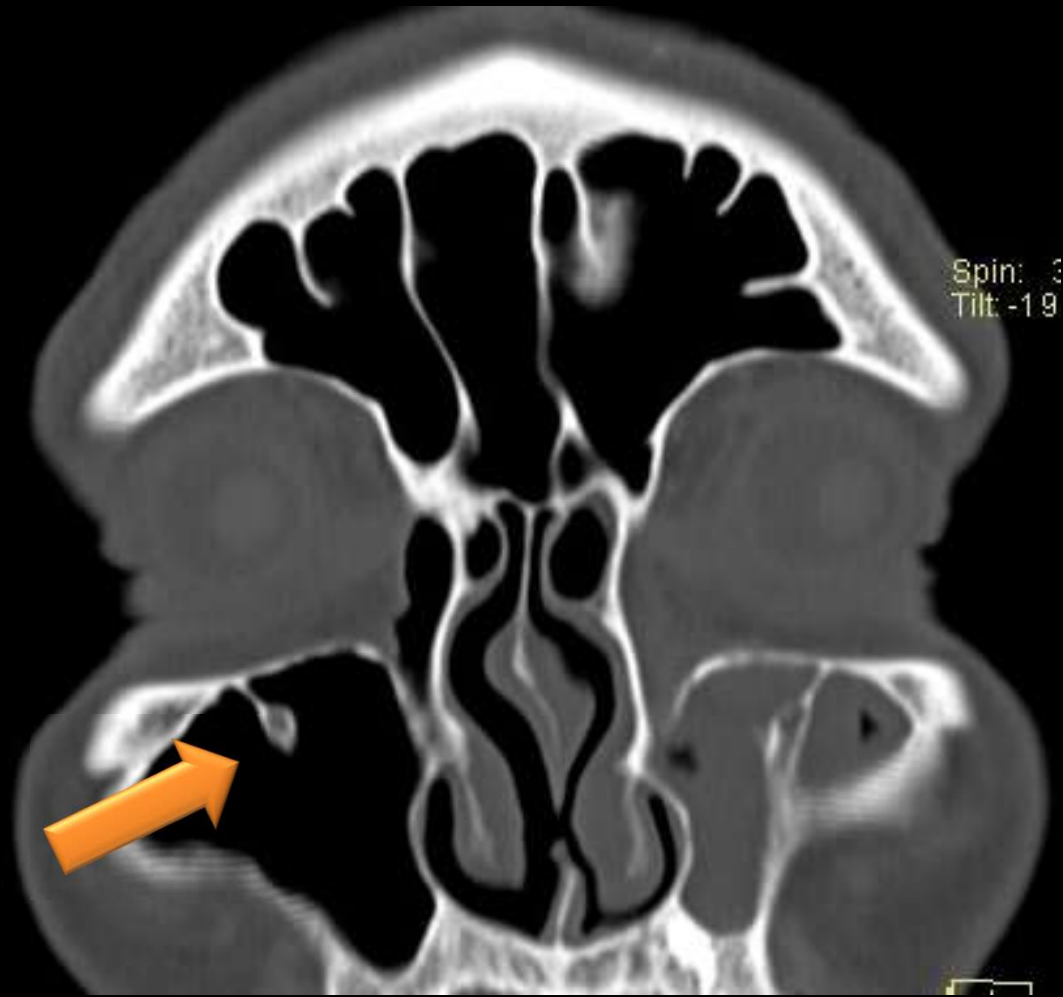
Case 3*



*Anatomy and Related Pitfalls in Sinus Floor Elevation; pocket density.com

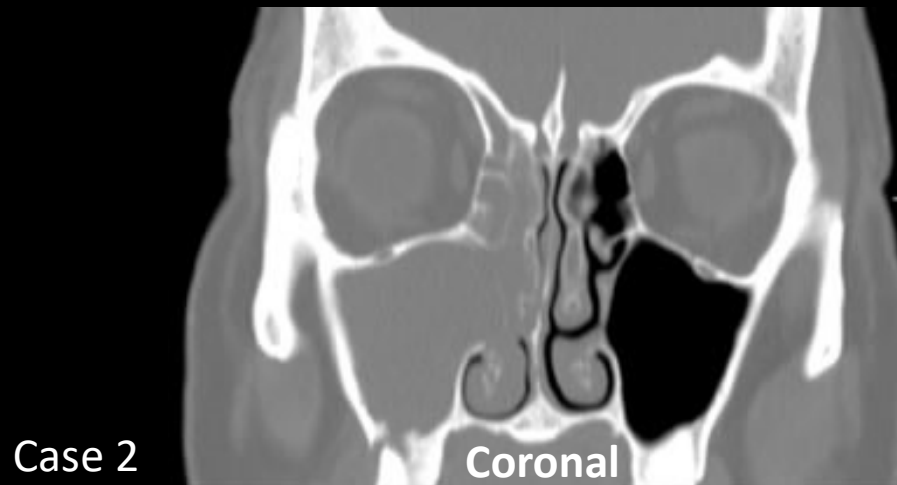


*Amir Minovi and Wolfgang Draf; Primary Endoscopic Surgery of the Maxillary Sinus

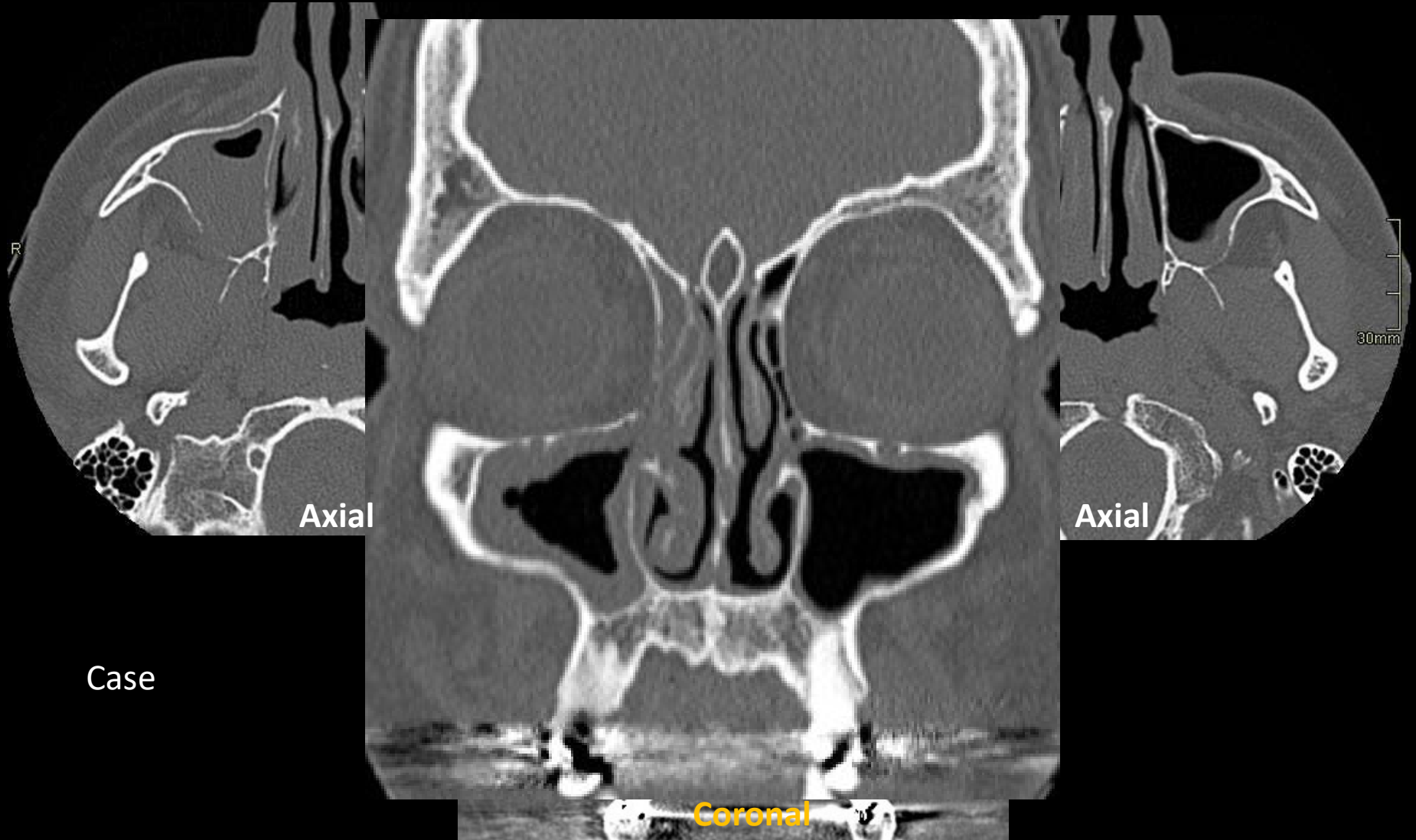


Coronal

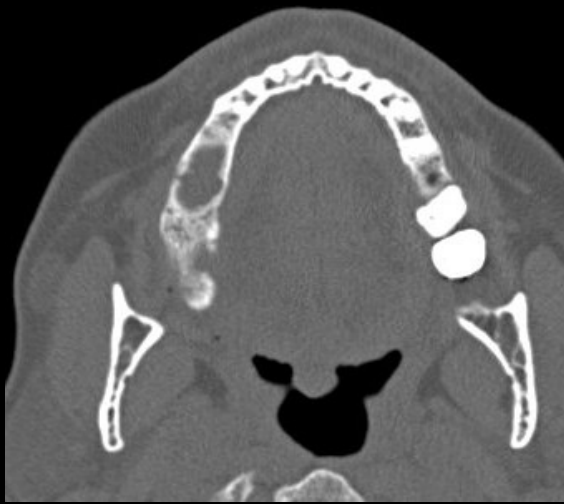
Teeth and the maxillary antrum



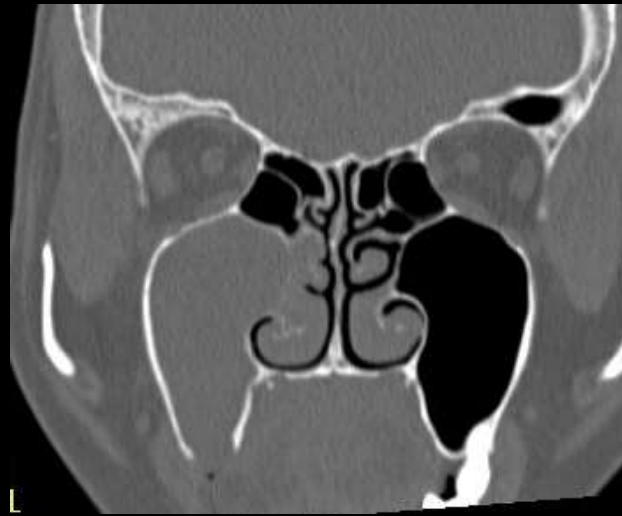
Oro-antral fistula following tooth extraction



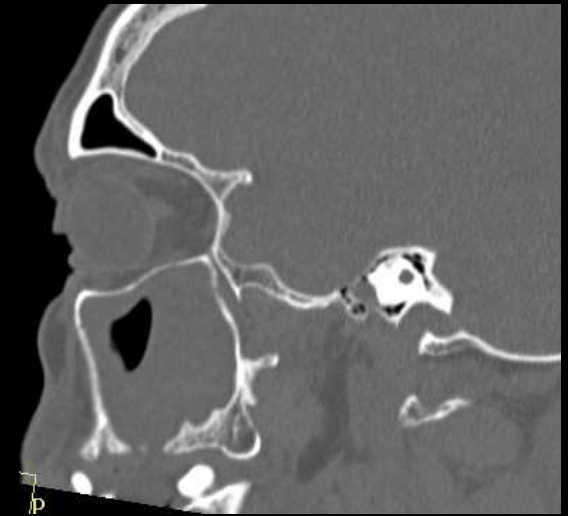
Osteitis post complicated dental extraction



Axial

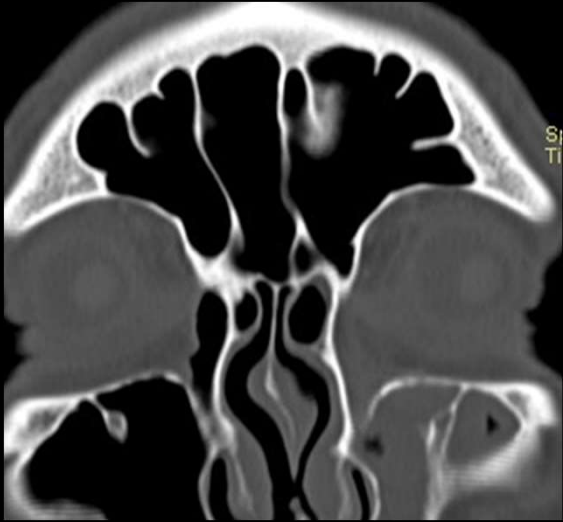


Coronal



Sagittal

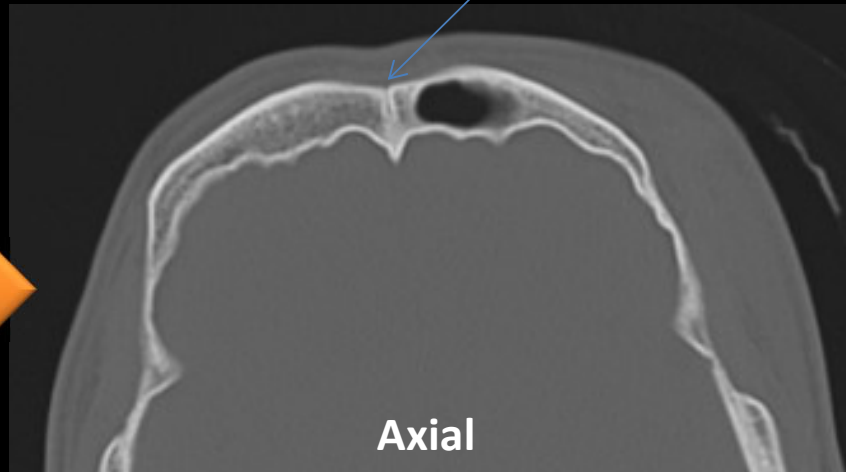
Frontal sinus



Coronal



Metopic suture



Axial

Frontal sinus

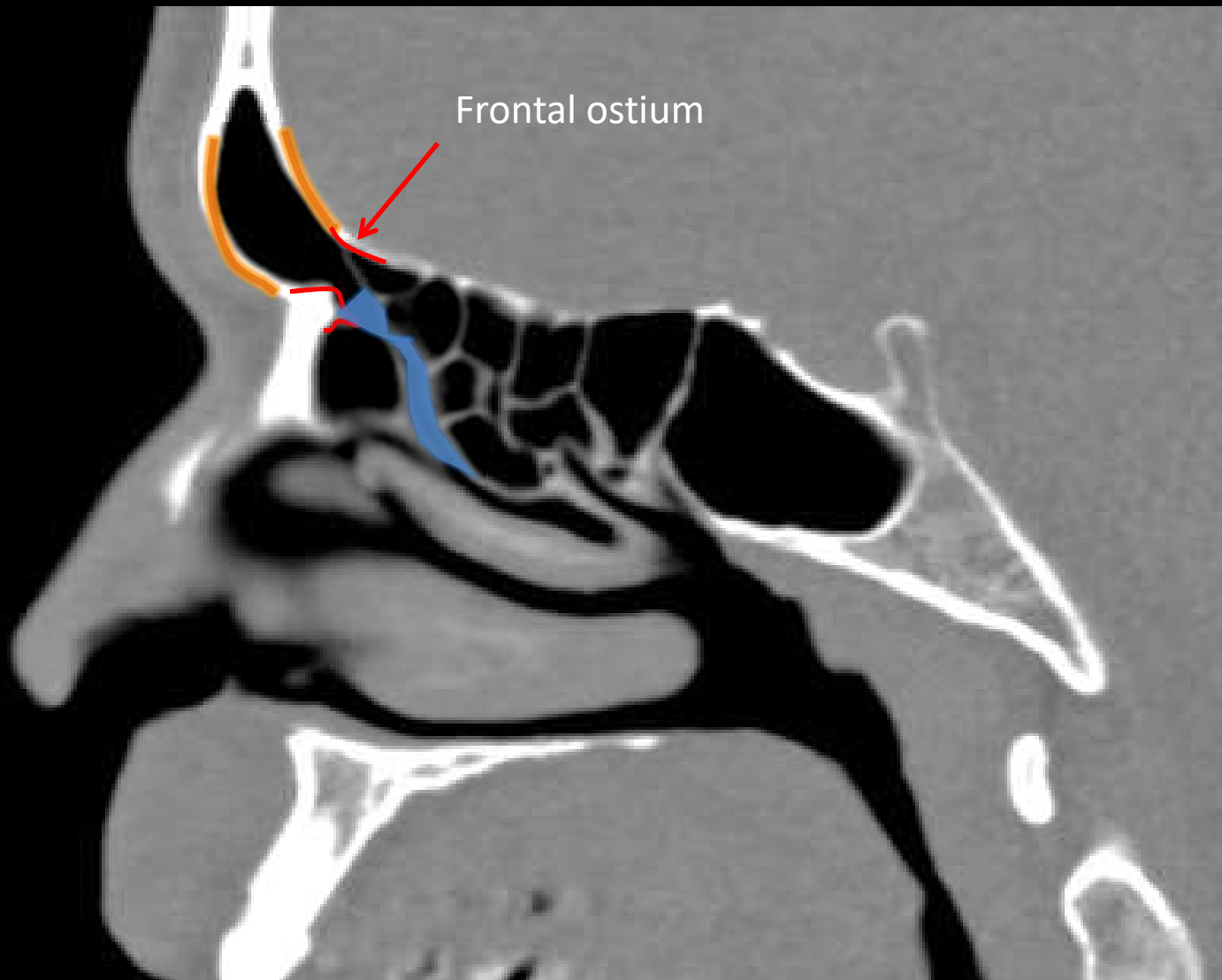


- Anterior ethmoid aircells may invade the interfrontal sinus septae, crista galli

Frontal drainage pathway

- Frontal process of the maxilla extends superiorly and forms the frontal nasal process / frontal beak
- Size of beak determine the ostium size

Frontal sinus drainage pathway

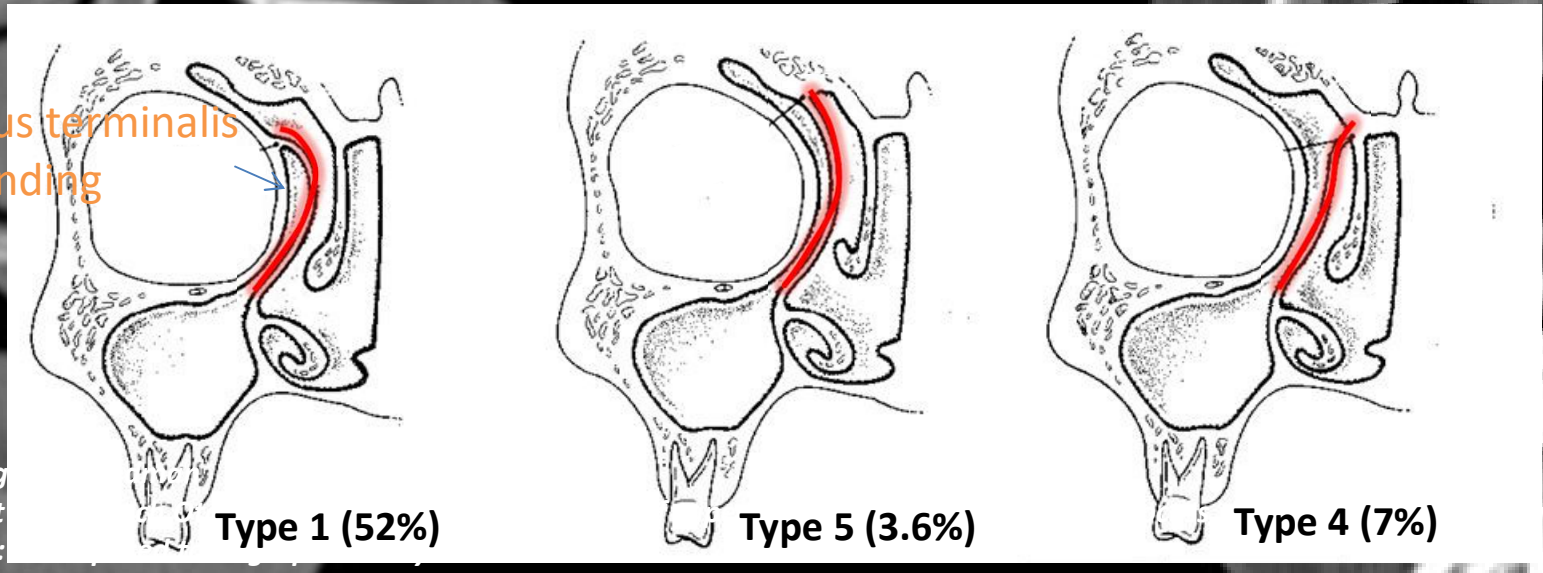


Superior attachment Uncinate Process

Type 2*

Type 5*

Recessus terminalis
Blind ending

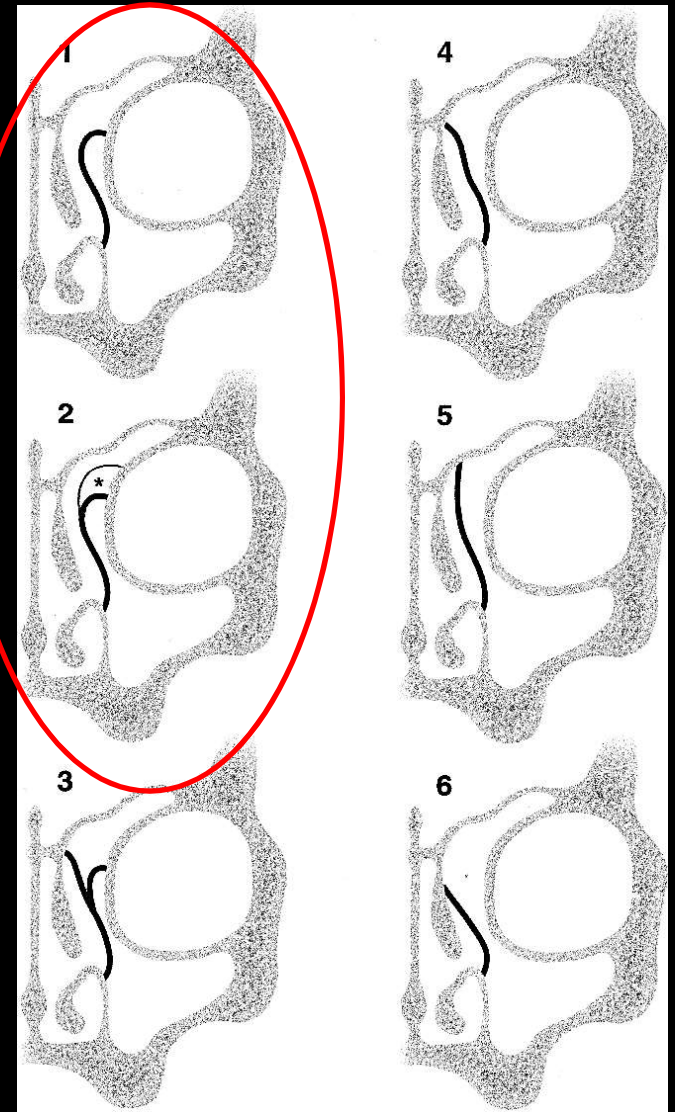


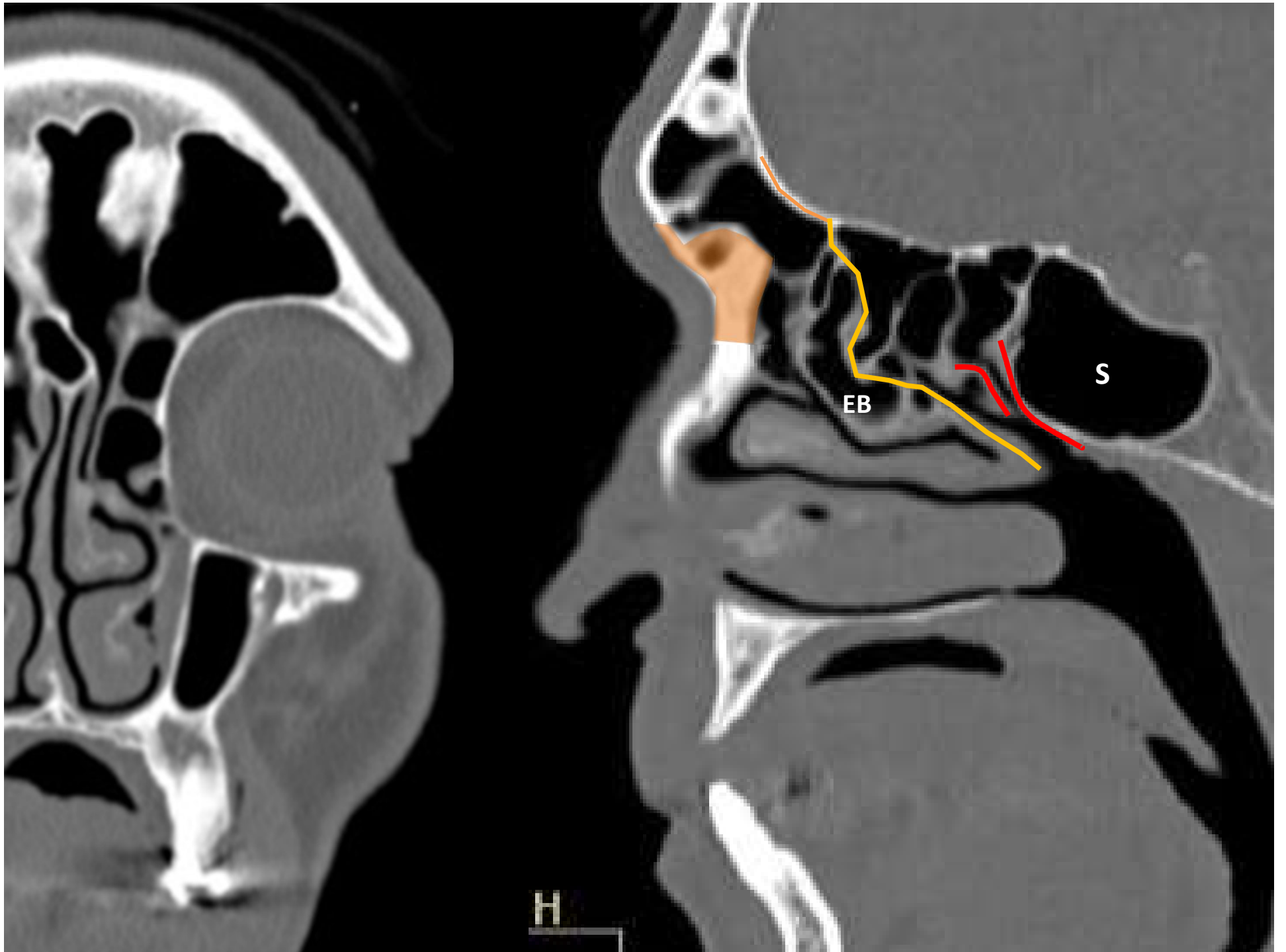
*Lansberg
*Cheng et al
middle turbinate:

middle

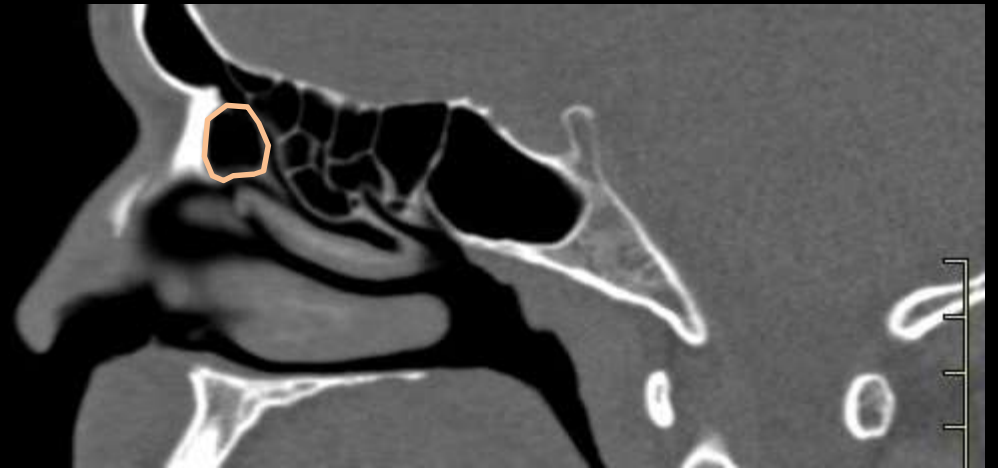
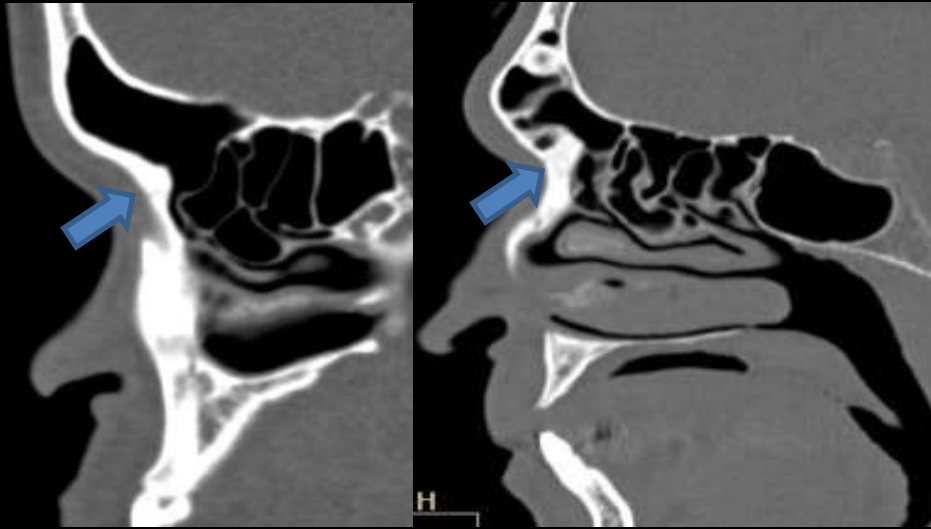
Superior attachment Uncinate process

- Lansberg and Friedman classification





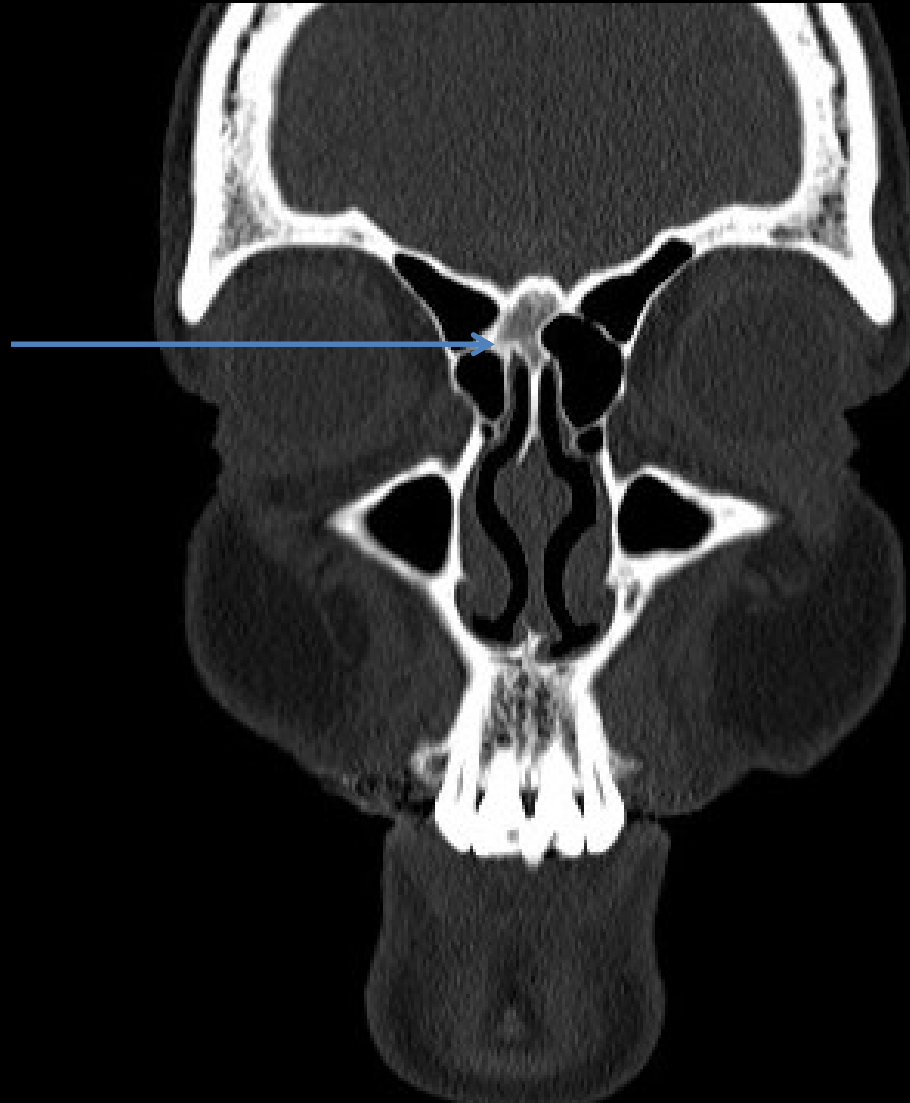
Frontal sinus drainage pathway



Agger nasi cell

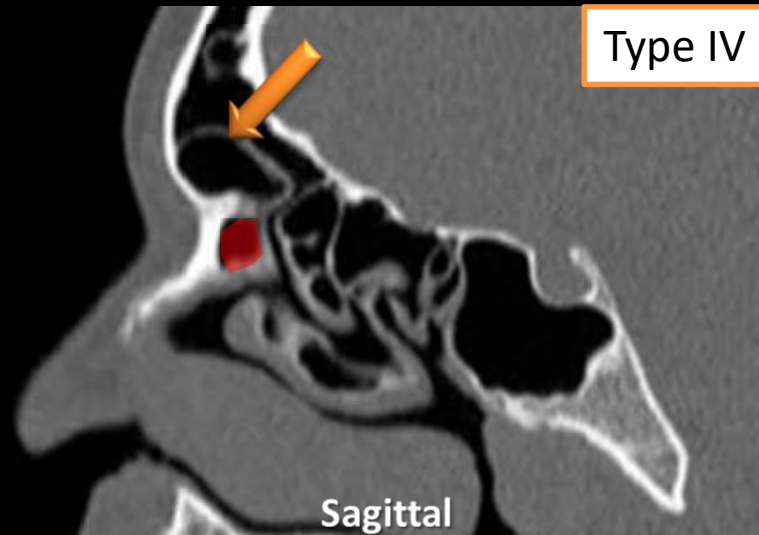
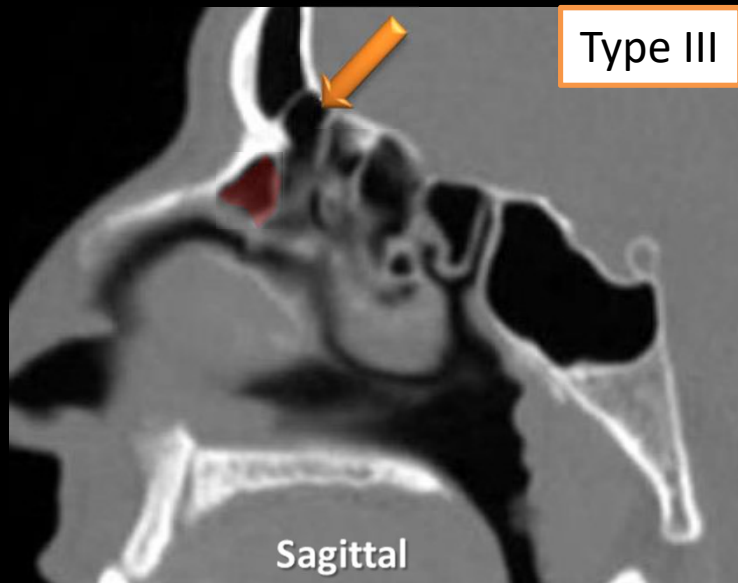
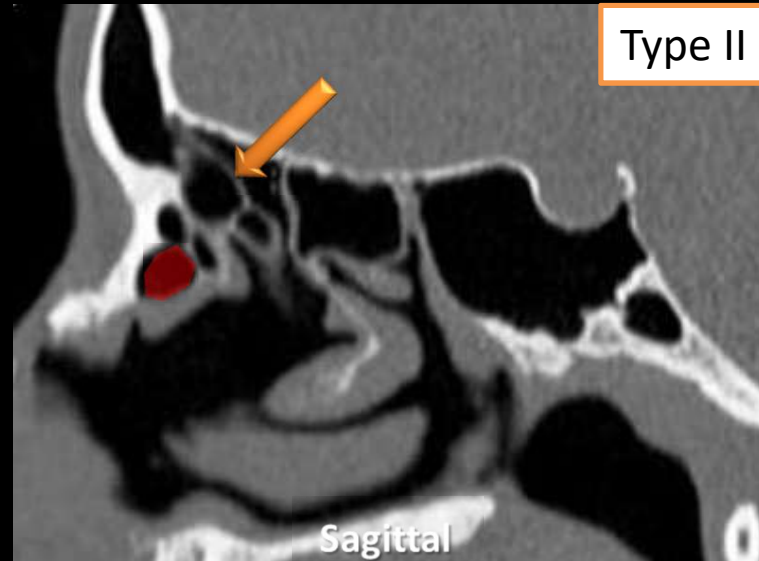
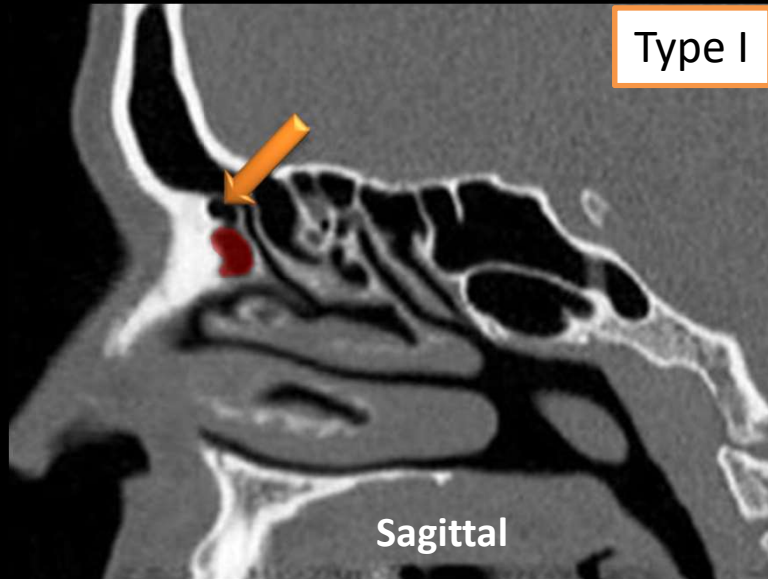
Coronal –

- Air cell *BELOW* the frontal beak
- Before the anterior superior attachment of the middle turbinate



Coronal

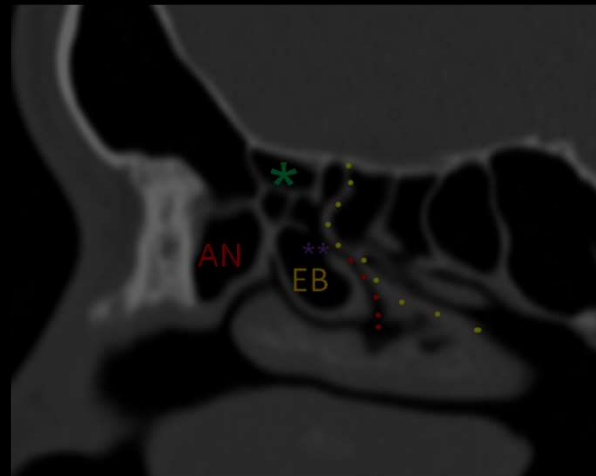
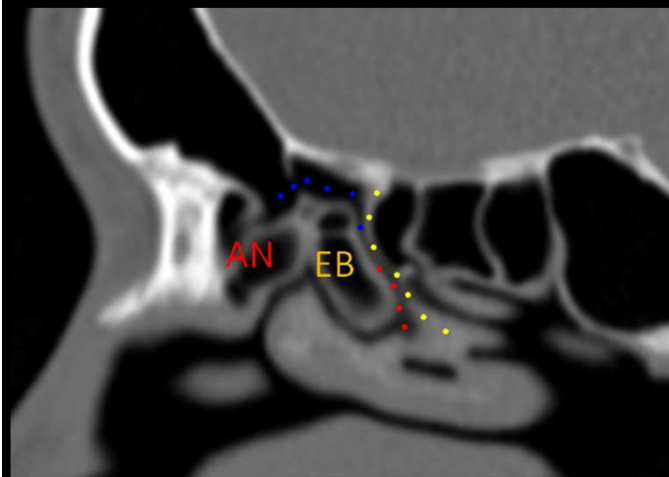
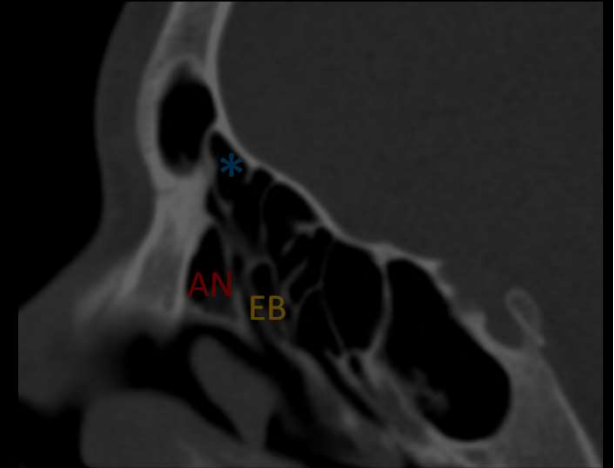
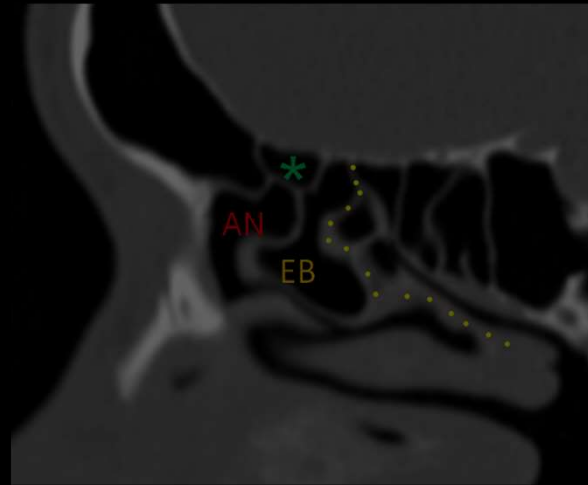
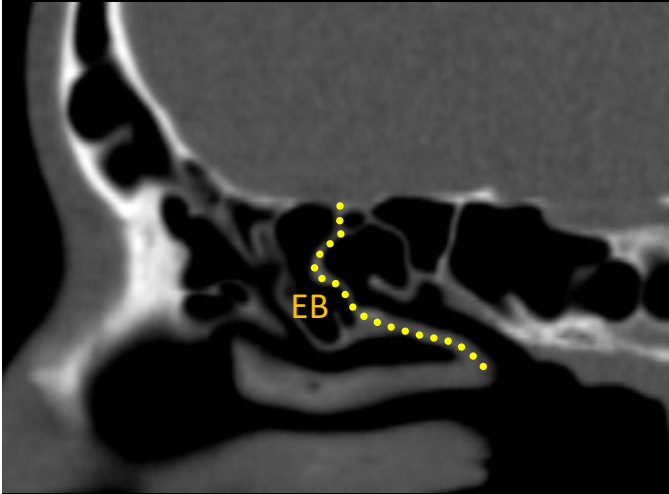
Fronto-ethmoidal air cells



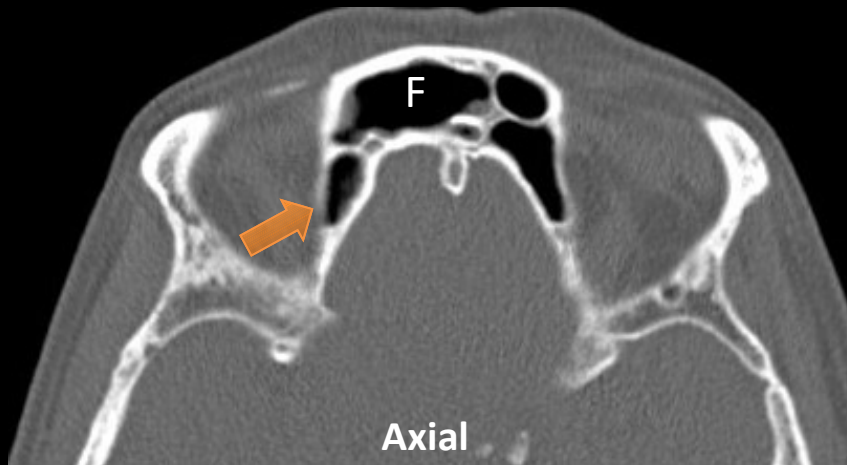
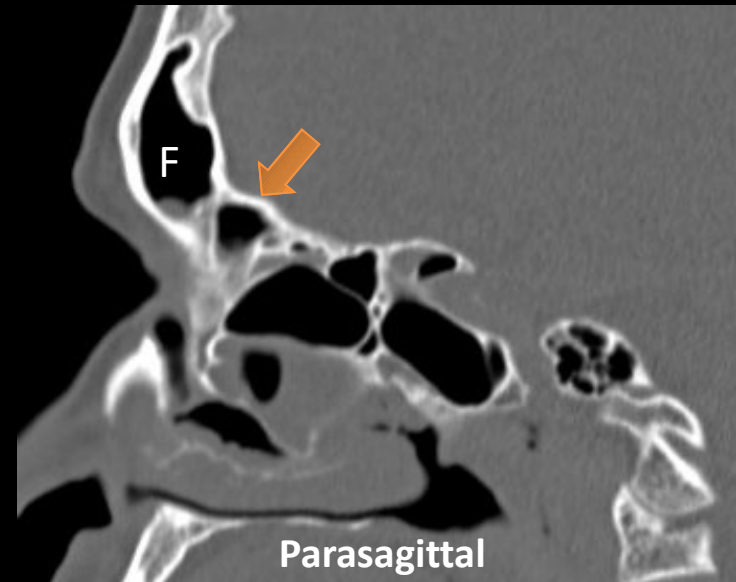
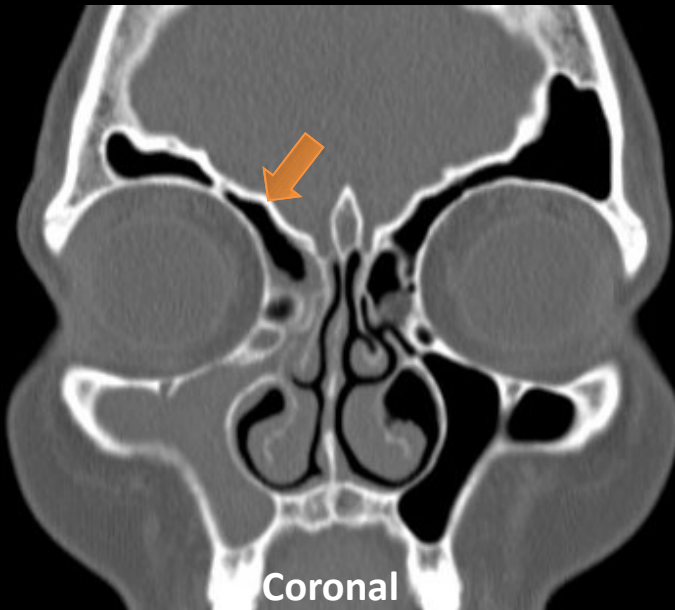
Anterior ethmoid cells

Suprabullar cell

Frontal bullar cell



Supraorbital cells



DOB: 26-NOV-1968

A

PHILLIPA NELL BURNS (049Y)(F)
ACC# KRK2739065
DoB: 26-Nov-1968

H

SE 80277
19-Feb-2018 14:35

R

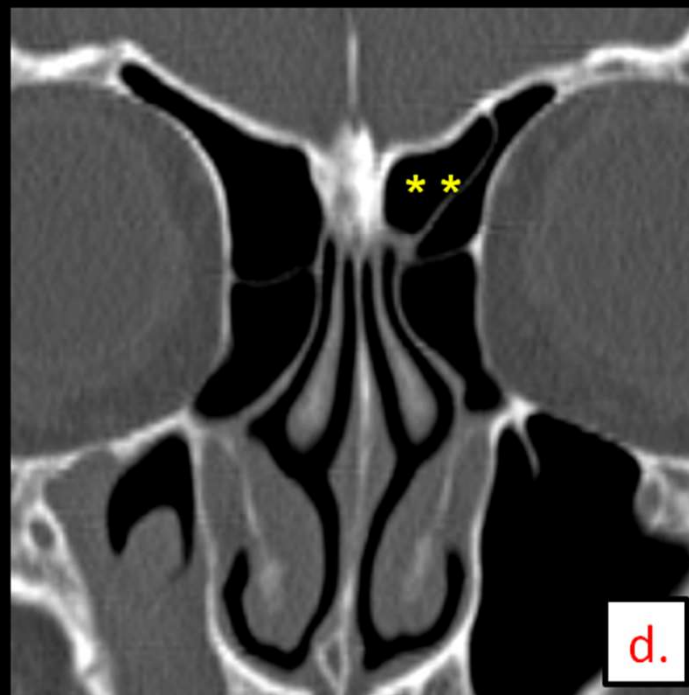
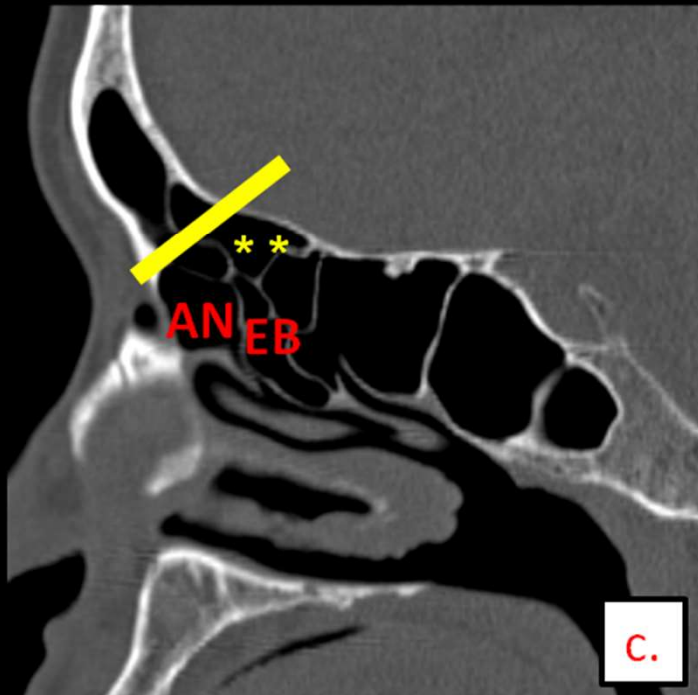
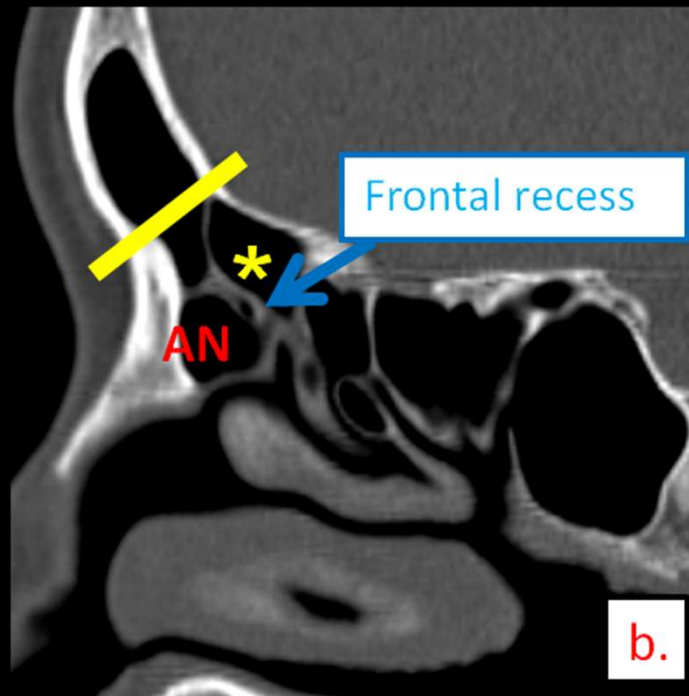
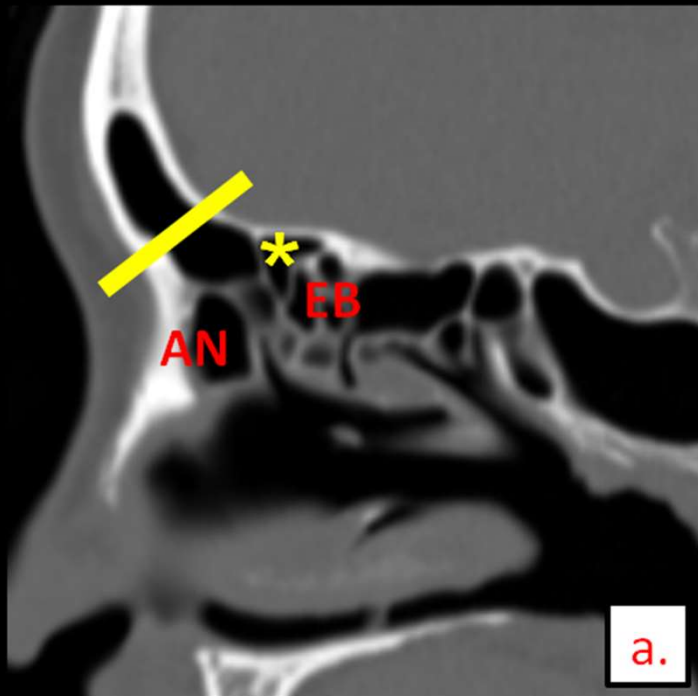
40mm

40mm

KRK
Life Kingsbury Hospital

2MM CORONAL SINUS
CT Sinuses any plane complete
2MM CORONAL SINUS

PHILLIPA NELL BURNS



Headaches and facial pain

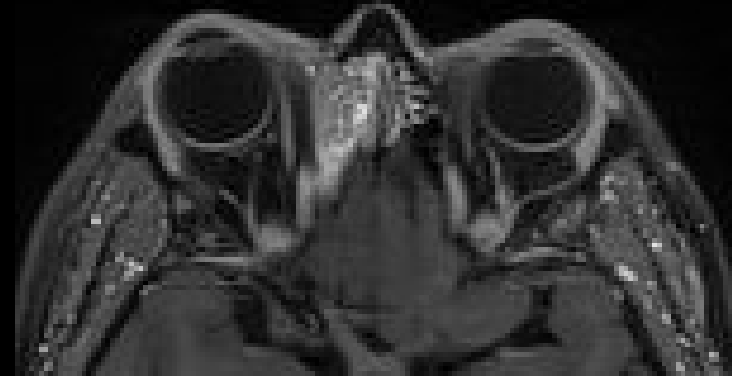
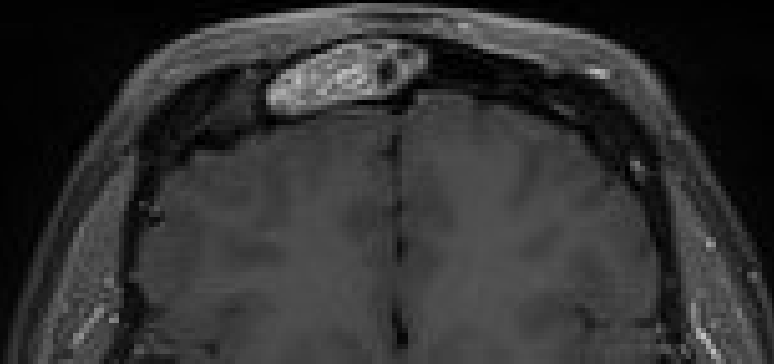


Coronal images



Sagittal

Inverted papilloma recurrence



T1 post gadolinium sequences



VO



Review

Agger Nasi Cell

Uncinate process

Ethmoid bulla

Basal lamella

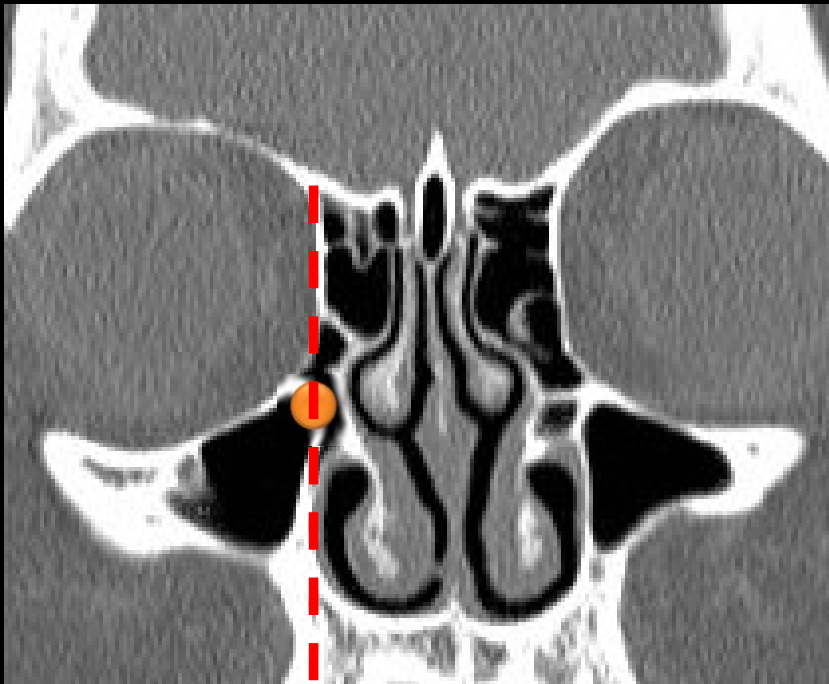
A



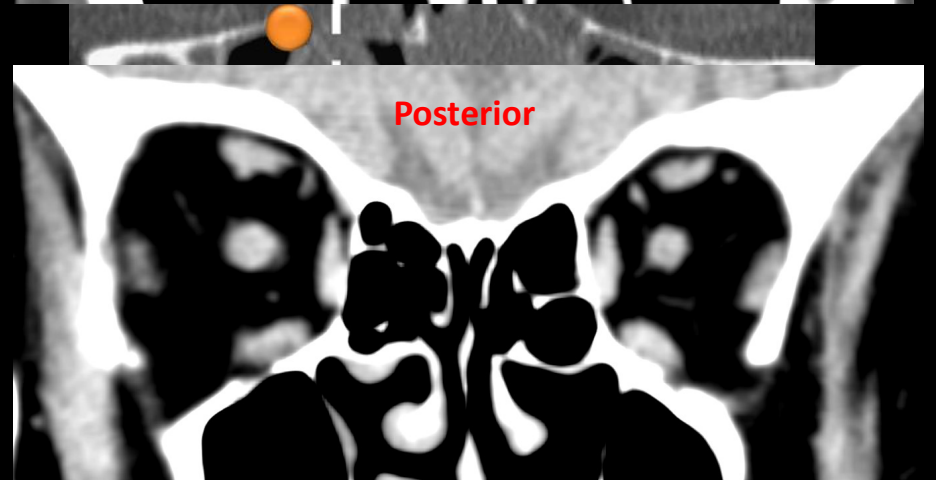
Para-sagittal image - sinuses

Lamina papyracea

Soft tissue window reformat
Coronal



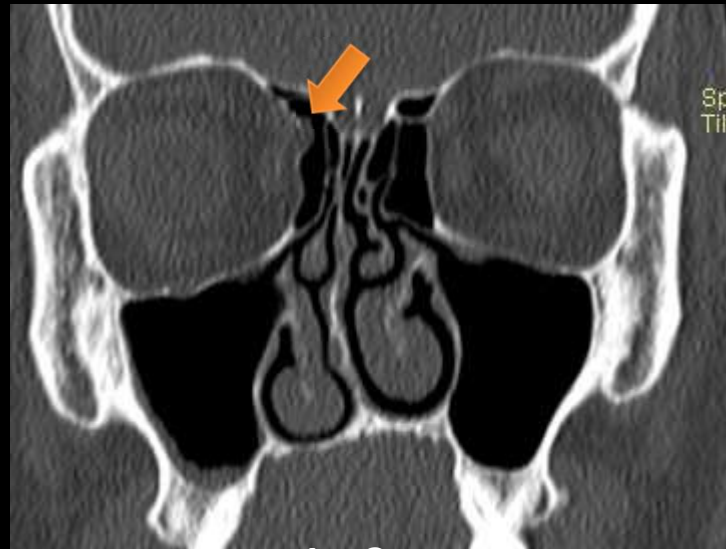
Coronal



Lamina papyracea dehiscence



Case 1 - Axial

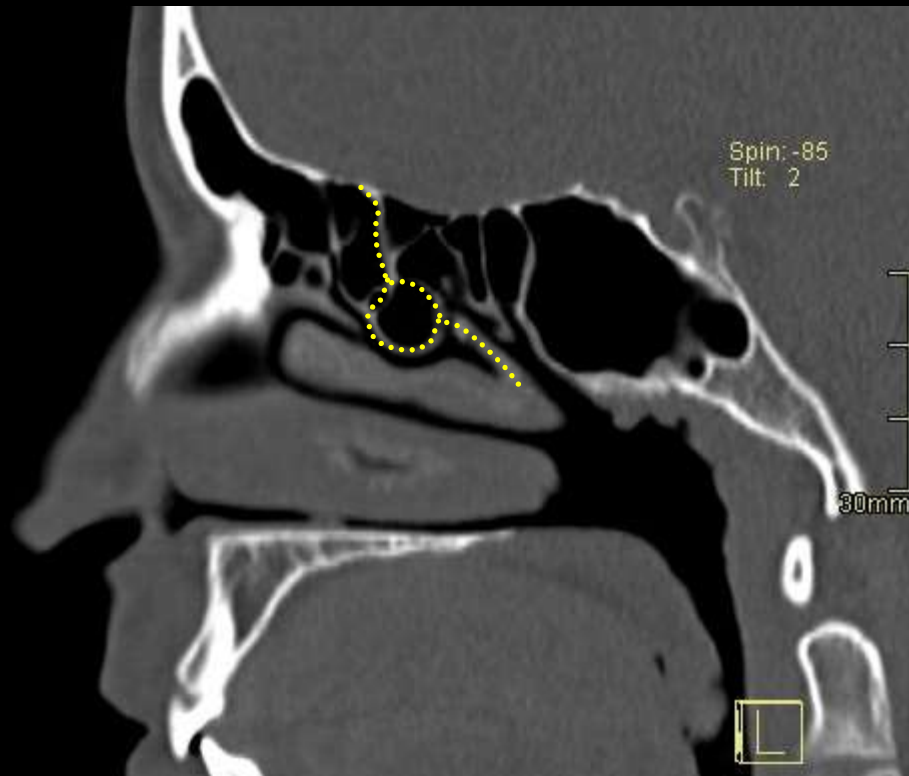


Case 1 - Coronal

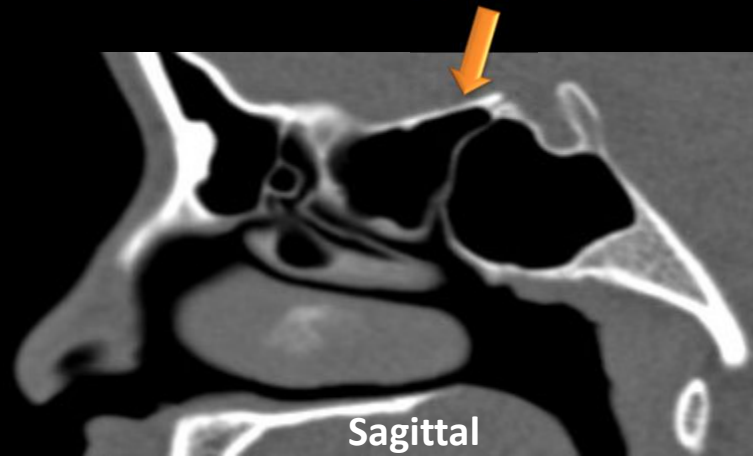
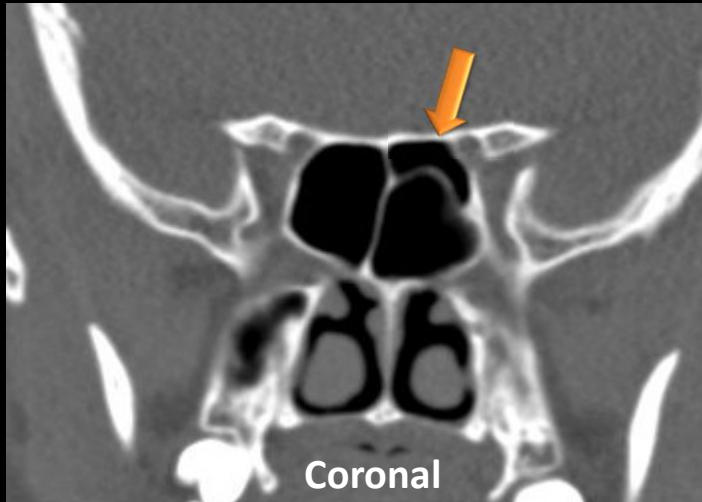


Case 2 - Axial

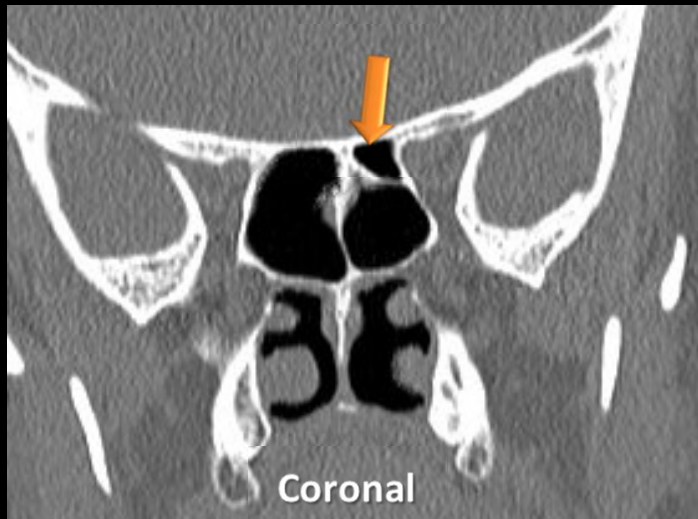
Posterior sinus group



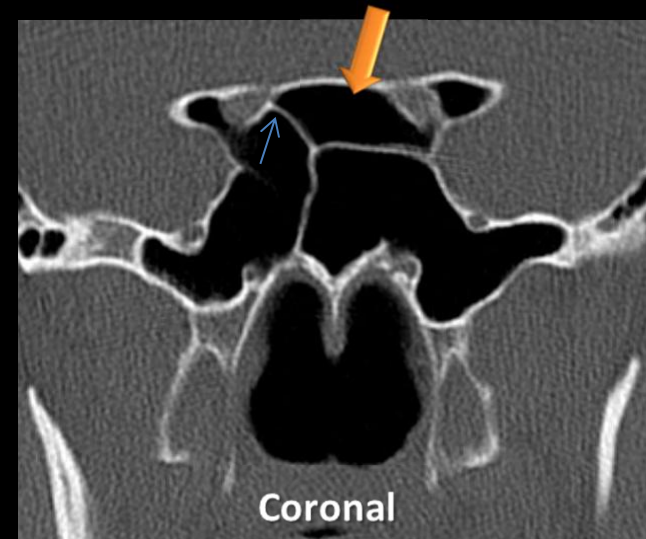
Onodi cells



Case 1



Case 2



Case 3

Onodi cells



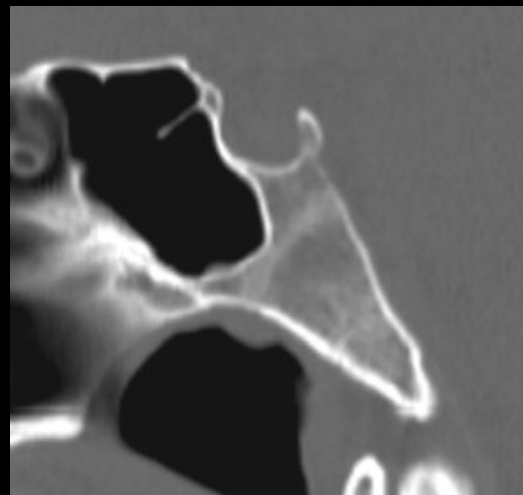
Sphenoid sinus



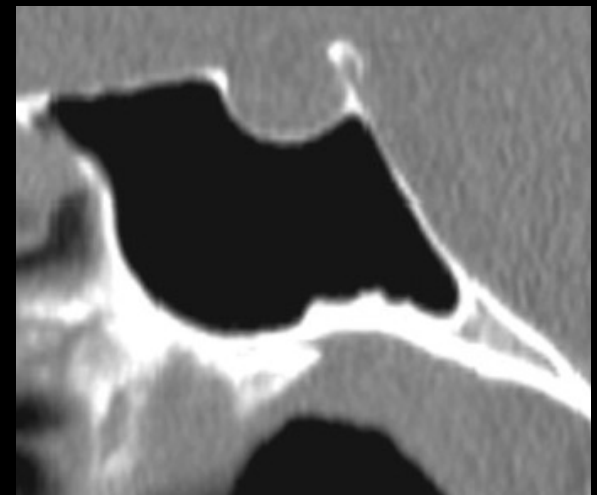
Arrested pneumatization



Conchal



Presellar

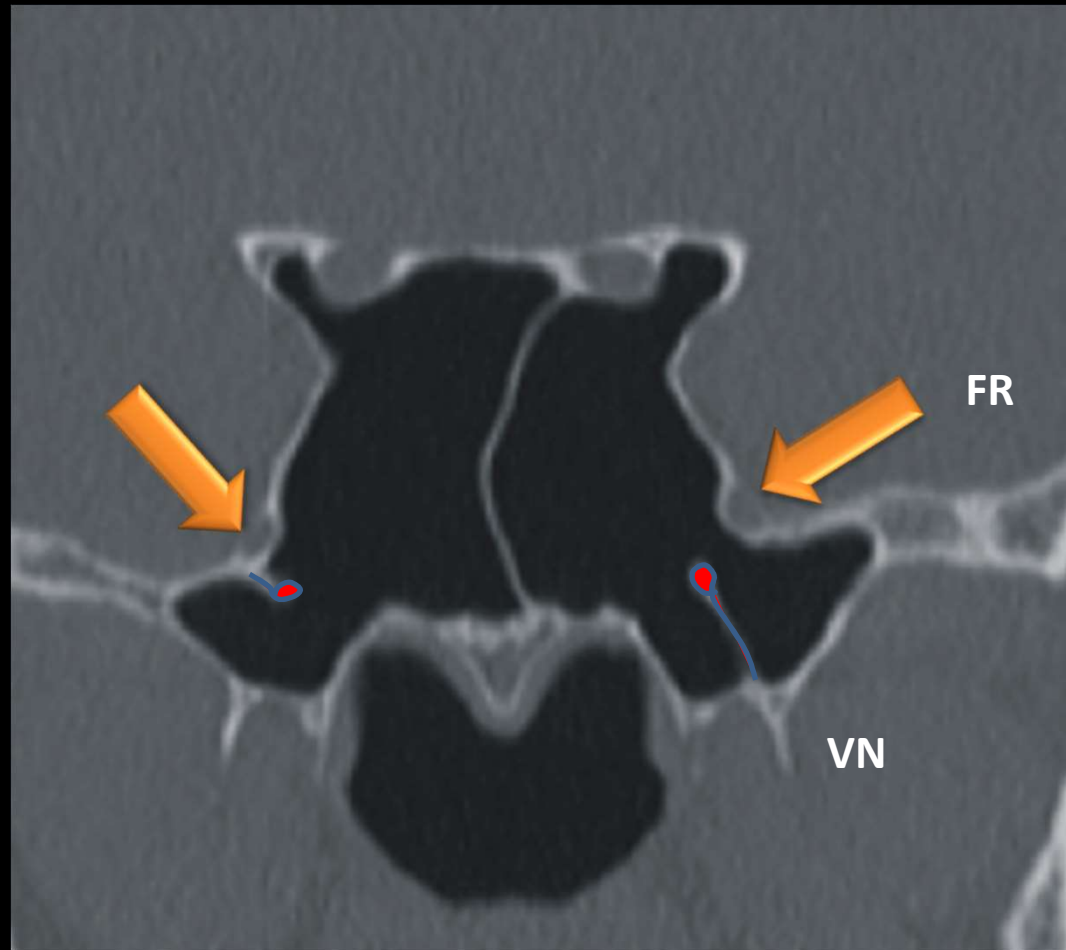


Sellar

Sphenoid sinus

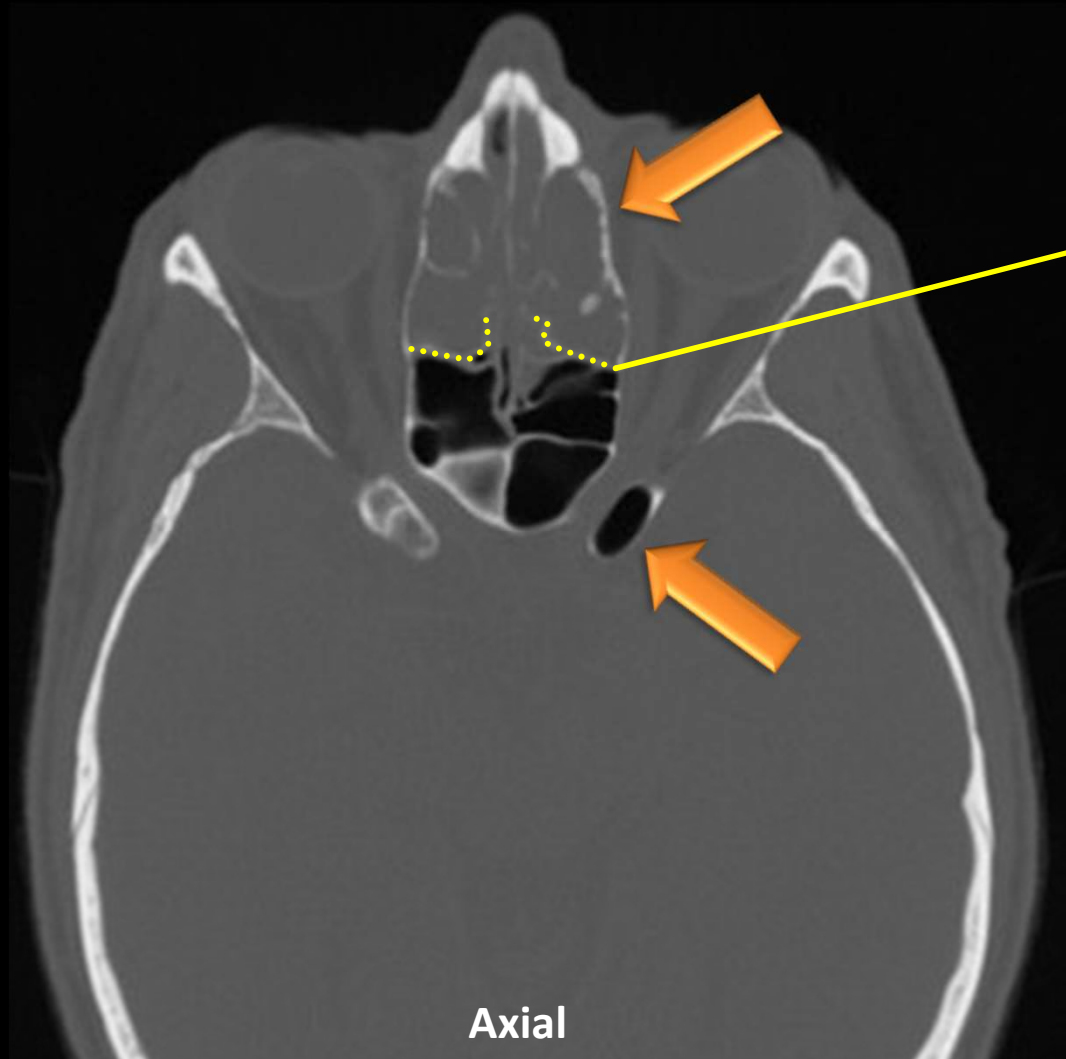
- Sphenoid ostia axial and sag

Sphenoid sinus



Coronal Sphenoid sinus

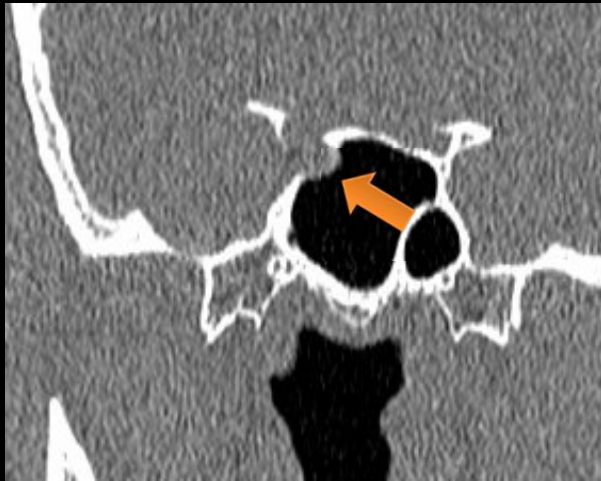




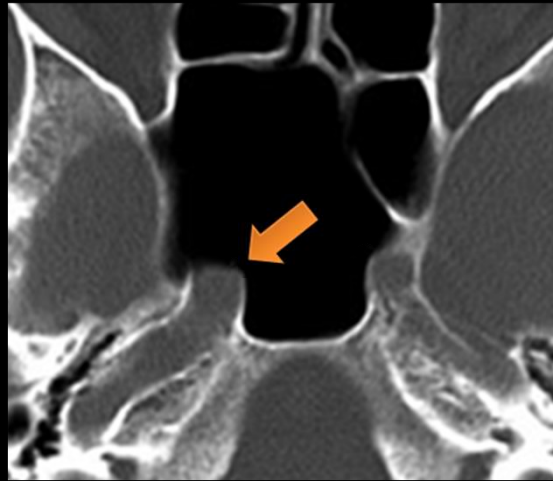
Lamina Basilaris

Axial

Sphenoid cell dehiscence



Coronal

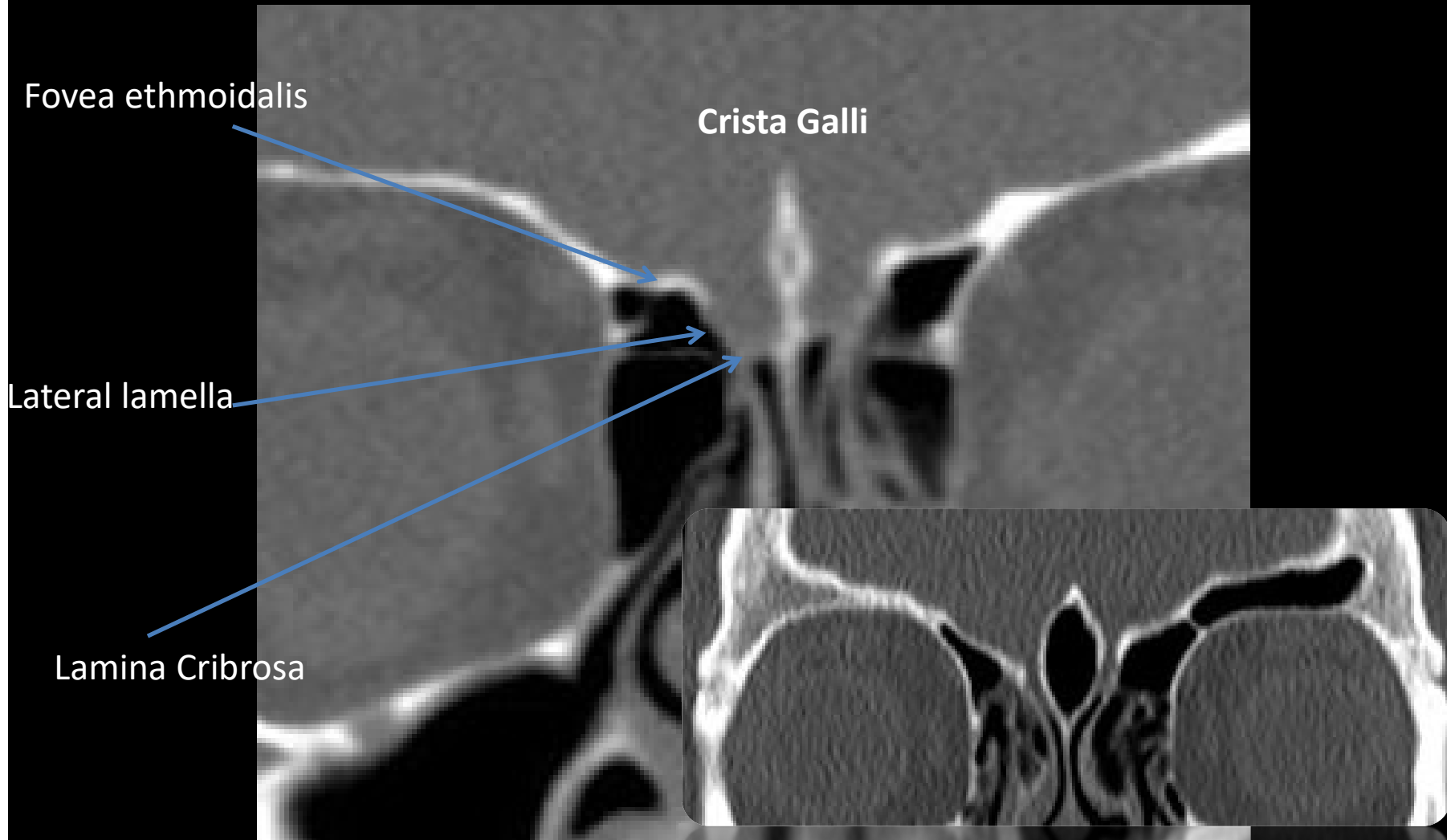


Axial

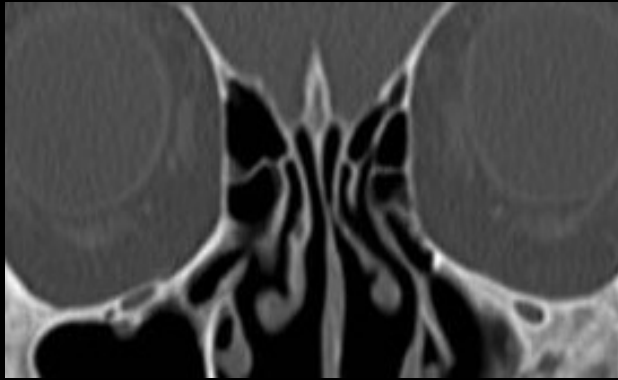


Coronal

Anterior skull base anatomy

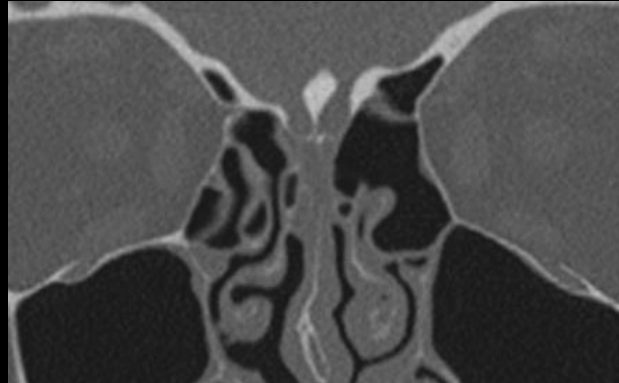


Keros classification



Type I
0-3mm

26.3%*



Type II
4-7mm

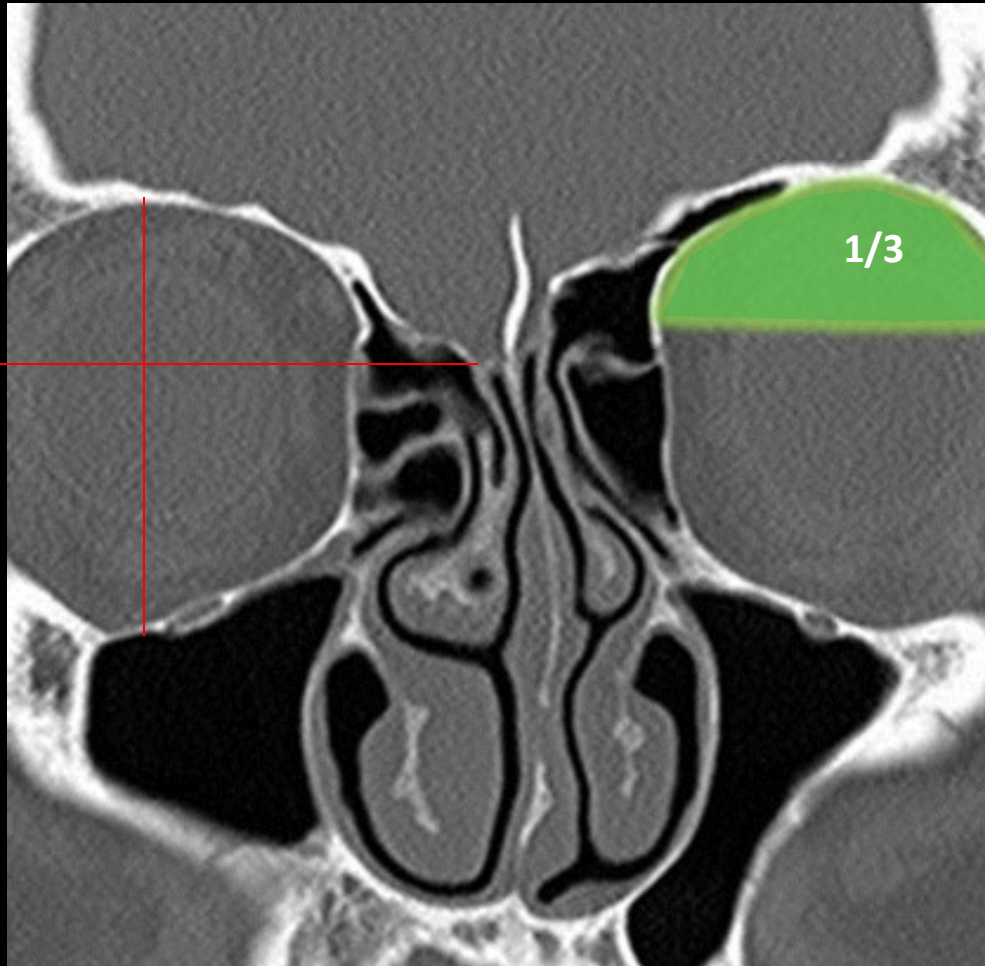
73.3%*



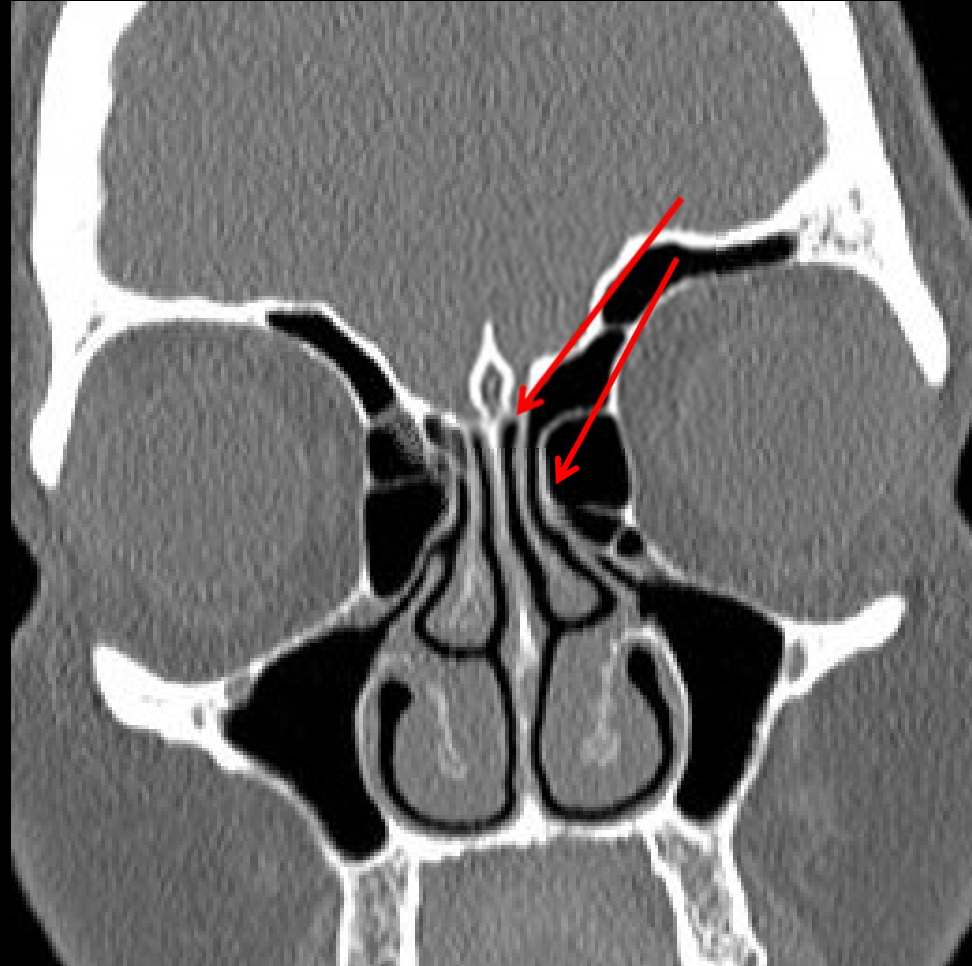
Type III
8-16mm

0.5%*

* Koshiy et al; 2017; *Imaging of paranasal sinuses*



Ethmoid roof



Cribriform plate integrity?

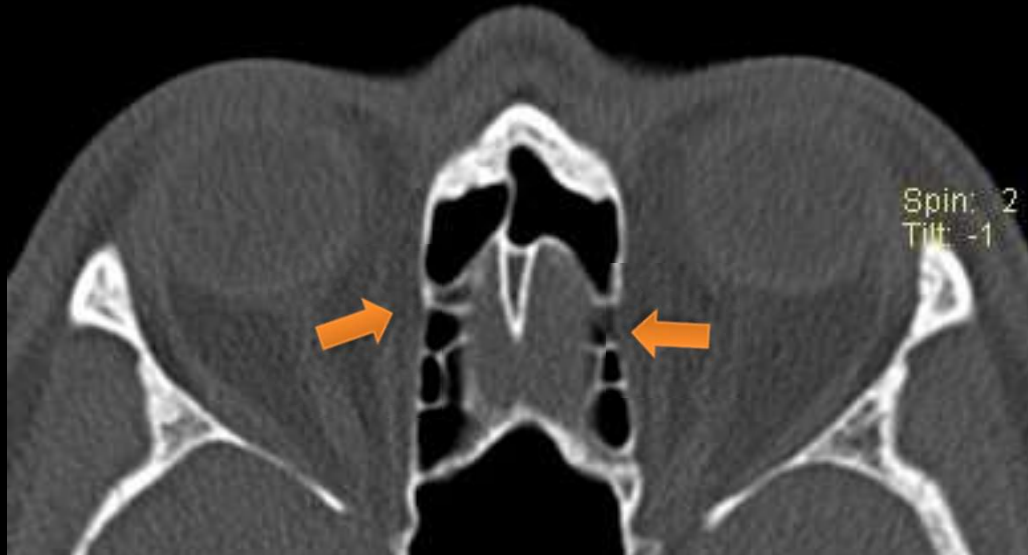
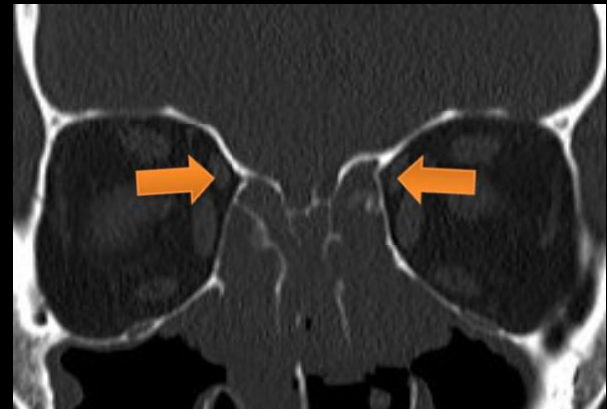


Meningoencephalocele of the anterior skull base

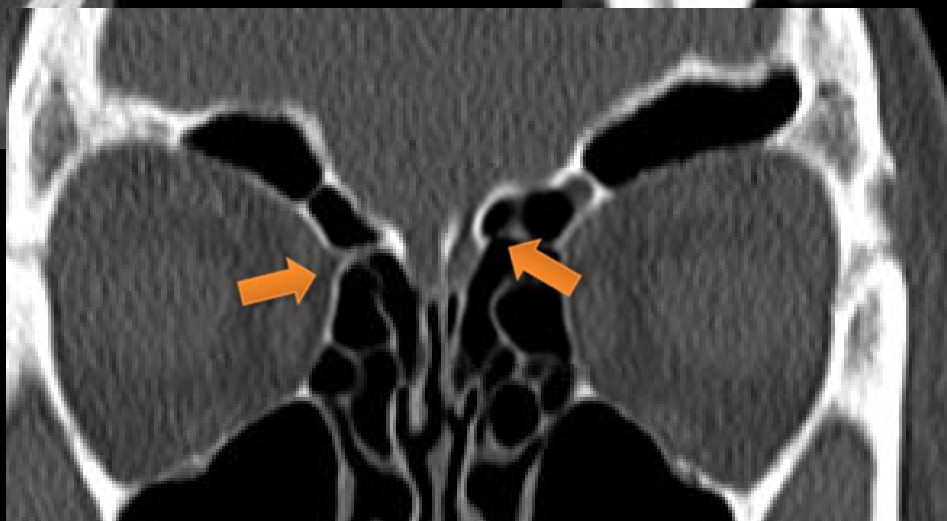
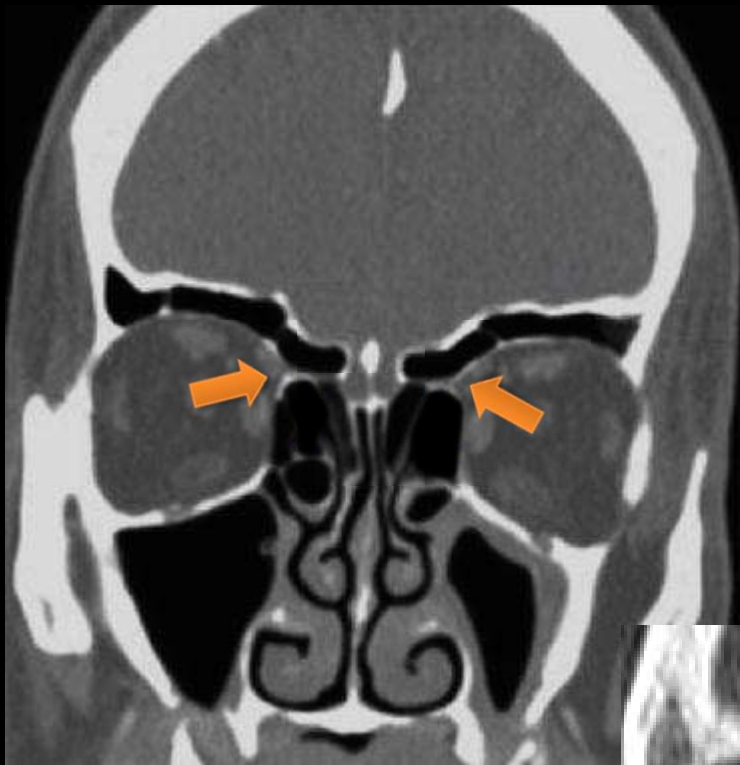


*Image from ENT & audiology news volume 25 issue 5 november/december 2016; Barnes et al.

Anterior ethmoidal artery



Anterior ethmoidal artery



Thank you

References

- Otolaryngology – head and Neck surgery (2006)
Relationship between the superior attachment type of uncinat process and presence of agger nasi cell: A computer-assisted anatomic study Ibrahim Ercan et al.
- Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol ; The association of superior attachment of uncinat process with pneumatization of middle turbinate: a computed tomographic analysis Sheng-Yao Cheng et al.