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Short Communication

Modified nasal dermoplasty technique for treatment of recurrent polyposis: preliminary results

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Abstract



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Objective: To present and evaluate the use of nasal dermoplasty for control of recurrent nasal polyps.

Study design: Prospective case series.

Method: The mucosa of the fovea ethmoidalis and the lamina papyracea was replaced by a split-thickness skin graft. The follow-up period ranged from 2 to 12 months.

Results: Five patients underwent nasal dermoplasty for recurrent nasal polyposis. In three cases, the graft uptake was successful. Post-operatively, four patients reported they were in better condition than at the same interval after their previous operation. Recurrence of polyps was noted in all patients but not in the grafted areas.

Conclusion: In this study, there was a high prevalence of successful graft uptake following nasal dermoplasty. This technique may have potential for the control of recurrent nasal polyps. Although it is demanding and time-consuming, it may reduce the need for multiple operations. Further research is justified to establish its efficacy.

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