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A NEW OPERATION FOR EXTREME CASES OF SEPTAL DEFLECTION, WITH PRESENTATION OF A SUCCESSFUL RESULT IN AN ADULT CASE.*

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IN the wide domain of general operative surgery the object has always been to remove only organs and tissues that are diseased. When displacement is the principal condition presenting itself, the organ being still histologically normal, it has been the rule to make the restoration of that organ to its normal position the chief object of surgical treatment. This truth is so universally recognized among surgeons that operations upon the various organs and region of the body are done much in the same way all the world over, the difference in technique being more in relation to the principles of hygiene adopted by the surgeon than the method in which he does the operation.

This, however, cannot be said with regard to that little plate of bone and cartilage which we term the nasal septum. This troublesome and seemingly insignificant little body has a persistent habit of getting twisted and turned out of its normal position—not by its own will but by the will of the surrounding tissues. It is a victim of circumstances over which it has no control, and being crowded out of the place that it should occupy, it has been pleading with the rhinologist for generations for the restoration of its vested rights.

The pleading, in a measure, has not been in vain. For more than a score of years rhinologists have been vying with each other in the advocacy of various operations to give the desired relief. I need not enter into an enumeration of these, for their name is legion. Each has been attended by a certain measure of success. Probably all of them have been followed by good results in minor cases, and some by excellent results in cases that were extreme. Still, the outcome has not been what rhinologists have been so earnestly seeking—a reliable means by which extreme deflection could be readily removed and the cartilaginous

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