

Index

Note: Page numbers of article titles are in **boldface** type.

A

- Acinic cell carcinomas, sinonasal, 42
- Adenocarcinomas
 - sinonasal, 41
 - sinus, 24
- Adenoid cystic carcinomas
 - salivary gland, 23
 - sinonasal, 41–42
 - temporal bone, 99
- Adhesives, for prostheses, 122
- Alveolar rhabdomyosarcomas, 72–73
- Anaplastologists, 120
- Angiosarcomas, 71
- Anterior and anterolateral resection, combined, **11–18**
- Anterior transmaxillary approach, reconstructive surgery after, 113–114
- Anterolateral thigh flap, 113–115
- Auditory canal, reconstructive surgery for, 115–117
- Auriculectomy
 - for temporal bone cancer, 102
 - reconstruction after, 115–117

B

- Basal cell carcinoma, temporal bone, 98
- Biomarkers, for chordomas, 84
- Biopsy, 12, 53
- Bone grafts, for reconstructive surgery, 114
- Brachytherapy, 127–128
- Browlift, for facial nerve dysfunction, 117–119

C

- Caldwell-Luc approach, 61
- Canthoplasty, lateral, for facial nerve dysfunction, 117–118
- Carcinomas. *See specific types and locations.*
- Cerebrospinal fluid leaks, 6–7
 - in combined anterior and anterolateral resection, 15–17
 - in minimally invasive approaches, 33–34
 - minimally invasive approach repair of, 22
- Cheek drooping, correction of, 118
- Chemotherapy, 2–3
 - for angiosarcomas, 71
 - for chondrosarcomas, 75, 93
 - for chordomas, 83–84
 - for esthesioneuroblastomas, 62–63

- for malignant fibrous histiocytomas, 68–69
- for osteosarcomas, 70–71
- for rhabdomyosarcomas, 72–73
- for sinonasal carcinomas, 45
- for temporal bone cancer, 106

Chondroblastic osteosarcomas, 69–71

Chondroid chordomas, 80

Chondrosarcomas, 74–75, **89–96**

- clinical presentation of, 90–91
- differential diagnosis of, 91
- epidemiology of, 89–91
- minimally invasive approaches for, 24–25
- pathology of, 89–90
- radiotherapy for, 132
- recurrence of, 92
- treatment of, 91–95

Chordomas, **79–88**

- biomarkers for, 84
- chemotherapy for, 83–84
- clinical presentation of, 80–81
- complications of, 82–83
- epidemiology of, 80
- histopathology of, 80
- imaging for, 80
- minimally invasive approaches for, 24–25
- prognosis for, 84
- radiotherapy for, 83, 132
- recurrence of, 83
- sites of, 79–80
- survival in, 83
- treatment of, 81–84

Chromogranin, in esthesioneuroblastomas, 54–55

Clivus

- chondrosarcomas of, 89–91
- chordomas of, 80–82

Combined anterior and anterolateral resection, **11–18**

- biopsy for, 12
- complications of, 15–17
- imaging for, 12
- postoperative care in, 15
- preparation for, 12–13
- technique for, 13–15

Computed tomography, 12

- for chordomas, 80
- for esthesioneuroblastomas, 53
- for minimally invasive approaches, 30
- for sarcomas, 68
- for sinonasal carcinomas, 44–45
- for temporal bone cancer, 99–101

Cranial fossa, reconstructive surgery for, 112

Cranial neuropathy

in chondrosarcomas, 91

in chordomas, 81

Craniofacial resection approach, for

esthesioneuroblastomas, 59–61

Craniopharyngiomas, 22

Craniotomy

for esthesioneuroblastomas, 59

in combined anterior and anterolateral resection, 13

versus minimally invasive approaches, 21

Cushing, Harvey, endoscopic technique of, 20

CyberKnife, 127–128

Cytokeratin, in esthesioneuroblastomas, 54–55

D

Debulking, of tumor, 32

Dedifferentiated chordomas, 80

Delirium, postoperative, 7

Drainage, for pneumocephalus, 17

Dulguerov grading system, for

esthesioneuroblastomas, 57–58

E

Ear

cancer of, temporal bone invasion of, **97–110**

prosthesis for, 120–123

Electron microscopy, for esthesioneuroblastomas, 54

Embryonal rhabdomyosarcomas, 72–73

Endonasal approach, for chordomas, 82

Endoscopic examination, for

esthesioneuroblastomas, 53

Endoscopic surgery, 5–6. *See also* Minimally invasive approaches.

for chondrosarcomas, 91

for chordomas, 82

for esthesioneuroblastomas, 60–61

for sinonasal carcinomas, 46

versus combined anterior and anterolateral resection, 12

Epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitors, for chordomas, 84

Epistaxis, in esthesioneuroblastomas, 53

Erlotinib, for chordomas, 84

Esthesioneuroblastomas, 43, **51–65**

anatomy of, 52–53

clinical presentation of, 53

controversies about, 64

diagnosis of, 53

differential diagnosis of, 56

epidemiology of, 52

follow-up for, 63–64

grading of, 54, 56

histology of, 54–55

history of, 51

metastasis from, 61

minimally invasive approaches for, 22

prognosis for, 63–64

recurrence of, 63–64

staging of, 56–58

treatment of, 56–63

Extended frontal transbasal approach, for chordomas, 82

Exteneration

for esthesioneuroblastomas, 60

reconstruction after, 113

Extreme transcondylar approach, for chordomas, 82

Eyelids, gold weights for, in facial nerve dysfunction, 117–120

F

Facial artery, for microvascular free flaps, 116–117

Facial degloving, for esthesioneuroblastomas, 59–60

Facial nerve

injury of, reconstructive surgery for, 117–120

management of, in temporal bone resection, 103–104

Fascial slings, for facial nerve dysfunction, 117–120

Fibroblastic osteosarcomas, 69–71

Fibrosarcomas, 74

Flexner-Wintersteiner rosette, in

esthesioneuroblastomas, 54

Flexner-Wright pseudorosette, in

esthesioneuroblastomas, 54

Frontal transbasal approach, extended, for chordomas, 82

Frontotemporal orbito-zygomatic approach, for chondrosarcomas, 91

Frontotemporal transcavernous approach, for chordomas, 81–82

G

Galea-frontalis flap, 112

Galeal pericranial graft, 13

Gamma Knife, 127–128

Gingivobuccal incision, for esthesioneuroblastomas, 59

Gold weights, in eyelids, for facial nerve dysfunction, 117–120

Grading, for esthesioneuroblastomas, 54, 56

Guiot, Gerard, endoscopic technique of, 20

H

Hardy, Jules, endoscopic technique of, 20

Head and neck sarcomas, **67–78**

angiosarcomas, 71

chondrosarcomas, 74–75

fibrosarcomas, 74

liposarcomas, 73–74

malignant fibrous histiocytomas, 68–69

osteosarcomas, 69–71
 radiotherapy for, 132
 rhabdomyosarcomas, 72–73
 Hearing loss, in temporal bone cancer, 98
 Hemostasis, in minimally invasive approaches, 35
 Human papillomavirus, in sinonasal carcinoma, 40
 Hyams grading system, for esthesioneuroblastomas, 54, 56

I

Imatinib, for chordomas, 83–84
 Immunohistochemistry, for esthesioneuroblastomas, 54–55
 Infections, 6–7
 in combined anterior and anterolateral resection, 15–16
 in minimally invasive approaches, 35
 Infratemporal fossa, reconstructive surgery for, 113
 Intergroup Rhabdomyosarcoma Study, 72–73

K

Kadish grading system, for esthesioneuroblastomas, 57
 Karnofsky performance status, after chordoma surgery, 82–83
 Keyhole surgery, 20–21

L

Lateral canthoplasty, for facial nerve dysfunction, 117–118
 Lateral rhinotomy incision, for
 esthesioneuroblastomas, 59
 Lateral temporal bone resection, for temporal bone cancer, 102–103
 Lateral transcondylar approach, extreme, for chordomas, 82
 Latissimus dorsi muscle flaps, 115–116
 Lespinasse surgical technique, 20
 Linear accelerators, for radiotherapy, 127–128
 Liposarcomas, 73–74
 Lip-split incision, for esthesioneuroblastomas, 59

M

Magnetic resonance imaging, 12
 for chordomas, 80
 for esthesioneuroblastomas, 53
 for minimally invasive approaches, 30
 for radiotherapy guidance, 128
 for sarcomas, 68
 for sinonasal carcinomas, 44–45
 for temporal bone cancer, 99–101
 Malignant fibrous histiocytomas, 68–69
 Malignant tumors, skull-base. *See* Skull-base malignant tumors.

Mandible, osteosarcoma of, 70
 Maxillectomy, 14–15, 60
 Maxillofacial prosthodontists, 120
 Melanoma, sinonasal, 24, 42–43
 Meningiomas
 minimally invasive approaches for, 22, 24
 radiotherapy for, 128–132
 recurrent, 130–132

Meningitis

 in combined anterior and anterolateral resection, 15–16
 in minimally invasive approaches, 35

Mesenchymal chondrosarcomas, 74–75, 90

Metastasis

 from angiosarcomas, 71
 from esthesioneuroblastomas, 61
 from fibrosarcomas, 74
 from osteosarcomas, 70–71
 from temporal bone cancer, 107

Microvascular free flaps, 116–117

Middle-fossa craniotomy, for chondrosarcomas, 91

Minimally invasive approaches, 19–37

 advantages of, 21
 complications of, 34–35
 corridors for, 25–27
 difficulties in, 35
 disadvantages of, 21
 entry points for, 27–28
 equipment for, 29–30
 examples of, 21–25
 expanded endonasal technique, 27
 for aggressive tumors, 24–25
 for neuroendocrine tumors, 22–23
 for non-neuroendocrine sino-nasopharyngeal tumors, 23–24
 history of, 19–21
 nasal septal flap for, 33
 outcomes of, 34
 perioperative considerations for, 31–32
 positioning for, 32
 postoperative care in, 33–34
 preoperative considerations for, 30
 reconstruction in, 32–33
 resection in, 32
 supraglabellar, 29
 supraorbital, 28–29
 targets for, 25

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma, sinonasal, 42

Multidisciplinary team, 2

Myxoid chondrosarcomas, 74–75

Myxoid liposarcomas, 73–74

N

Nasal septal flap, 33

Nasopharyngeal carcinomas, 23–24

Nasopharyngeal tumors, reconstructive surgery for, 113

Neck dissection, for temporal bone cancer, 102–103, 105

Neuroblastomas, olfactory. *See* Esthesioneuroblastomas.

Neuroendocrine carcinomas, sinonasal, 43–44

Neuron-specific enolase, in esthesioneuroblastomas, 54–55

Nodules, in angiosarcomas, 71

Nose. *See also subjects starting with* Nasal;
Sinonasal.
prosthesis for, 120–123
reconstructive surgery for, 112

O

Obstruction, in esthesioneuroblastomas, 53

Occupational risk factors, for sinonasal carcinomas, 40

Olfactory neuroblastomas. *See* Esthesioneuroblastomas.

Orbit

exteneration of
for esthesioneuroblastomas, 60
reconstruction after, 113
prosthesis for, 120–122
reconstructive surgery for, 112–113

Orbital floor, reconstruction of, 114–115

Osseointegrated cranial implants, 122–123

Osteoblastic osteosarcomas, 69–71

Osteomyelitis, in combined anterior and anterolateral resection, 15–16

Osteosarcomas, 69–71

Osteotomy, skull base, 14–15

Otalgia, in temporal bone cancer, 98

Otorrhea, in temporal bone cancer, 98

P

*PA/FOX*gene, in rhabdomyosarcomas, 73

Parotid gland, cancer of, temporal bone invasion of, 99–100

Parotidectomy, for temporal bone cancer, 102–103, 105

Pectoralis major flaps, 115–116

Pediatric patients, rhabdomyosarcomas in, 72–73

Pericranial flap, 112

Petrosal/middle-fossa approach, for chondrosarcomas, 91

Pittsburgh staging system, for temporal bone cancer, 100–101

Pituitary tumors, minimally invasive approaches for, 22, 24

Pleomorphic liposarcomas, 73–74

Pneumocephalus, postoperative, 7–8, 17

Positron emission tomography

for chordomas, 80
for sarcomas, 68
for sinonasal carcinomas, 45

Prosthetic restoration, 120–123

Prosthodontists, maxillofacial, 120

Proton radiotherapy, 131

Pterygomaxillary fossa, reconstructive surgery for, 113

Q

Quality of life, postoperative, 8

R

Radial forearm fasciocutaneous free flap, 115

Radiotherapy, 2–3, **125–135**

delivery systems for, 127–128
doses for, 125–126
effects of, 126–127
for angiosarcomas, 71
for chondrosarcomas, 74–75, 92–93, 132
for chordomas, 83, 132
for esthesioneuroblastomas, 61–62
for head and neck sarcomas, 132
for liposarcomas, 73–74
for malignant fibrous histiocytoma, 68–69
for meningiomas, 128–132
for osteosarcomas, 70–71
for rhabdomyosarcomas, 72–73
for sinonasal carcinomas, 45, 133
for temporal bone cancer, 105–106
generating radiation for, 125–126
proton therapy, 131
sarcoma induced by, 68
with limited or no surgery, 130–131

Reconstructive surgery, **111–124**

algorithm for, 116
defects encountered in
classification of, 112–117
facial nerve, 117–120
region I, 112–113
region II, 113–115
region III, 115–117
for temporal bone resection, 103–105
goals of, 112
protheses in, 120–123
with minimally invasive approach, 32–33

Rectus abdominis myocutaneous free flap, 113–115

Rehabilitation, facial nerve, 118–119

Resection

for angiosarcomas, 71
for chondrosarcomas, 91–92, 94–95
for chordomas, 80–82
for esthesioneuroblastomas, 59–61
for fibrosarcomas, 74
for liposarcomas, 73–74
for malignant fibrous histiocytoma, 69
for osteosarcomas, 70–71
for rhabdomyosarcomas, 72–73

for sarcomas, 68
 for temporal bone cancer, 101–105
 Rhabdomyosarcomas, 72–73
 Round cell liposarcomas, 73–74

S

Salivary glands, adenoid cystic carcinomas of, 23
 “Salt-and-pepper” chromatin, in
 esthesioneuroblastomas, 54s
 Sarcomas. *See also specific types and locations.*
 head and neck, **67–78**
 sinus, 24
 temporal bone, 99
 Scalp, reconstruction of, 115
 Silicone facial prostheses, 120–121
 Sinonasal carcinomas, **39–49**
 acinic cell, 42
 adenocarcinoma, 41
 adenoid cystic, 41–42
 anatomy of, 40
 epidemiology of, 39–40
 mucoepidermoid, 42
 neuroendocrine, 43–44
 pathology of, 40
 radiotherapy for, 133
 risk factors for, 40
 squamous cell, 41
 staging of, 40
 subtypes of, 40–44
 treatment of, 44–46
 undifferentiated, 42
 Sinonasal esthesioneuroblastomas. *See*
 Esthesioneuroblastomas.
 Sinonasal melanoma, 24, 42–43
 Sinonasal neuroendocrine carcinomas, 23
 Sinonasal undifferentiated carcinomas, 22–23
 Skin cancer, temporal bone invasion of, 99–100
 Skull-base malignant tumors
 anatomy of, 52–53
 anterior and anterolateral resection for, **11–18**
 chemotherapy for. *See* Chemotherapy.
 chondrosarcomas, 24–25, 74–75, **89–96**
 chordomas, 24–25, **79–88**, 132
 esthesioneuroblastomas, 22, 42–43, **51–65**
 management considerations for, **1–10**
 complications of, 6–8
 high-grade malignancies, 3
 low-grade malignancies, 1–3
 outcomes, 3–8
 paradigms for, 1–3
 quality of life in, 8
 minimally invasive approaches to. *See* Minimally
 invasive approaches.
 pathology of, 1–5
 postoperative reconstruction of. *See*
 Reconstructive surgery.

radiotherapy for. *See* Radiotherapy.
 resection of. *See* Resection.
 sinonasal. *See subjects starting with* Sinonasal.
 sites for, 1–5

Small cell carcinomas, 23

Squamous cell carcinomas
 nasopharyngeal, 24
 sinonasal, 41
 temporal bone, 98–99

Staging

of esthesioneuroblastomas, 56–58
 of sinonasal carcinoma, 40
 of temporal bone cancer, 100–101

Static procedures, for facial nerve dysfunction,
 117–120

Stereotactic radiosurgery, 93, 127

Subtemporal and subtemporal-infratemporal
 approach, for chordomas, 82

Subtotal temporal bone resection, 104–105

Supraglabellar approach, in minimally invasive
 approaches, 29

Supraorbital approach, 20–21, 28–29

Synaptophysin, in esthesioneuroblastomas, 54–55

T

Tarsal strip procedure (lateral canthoplasty), for facial
 nerve dysfunction, 117–118

Tarsorrhaphy, lateral, for facial nerve dysfunction,
 117–118

Temporal artery, superficial, for microvascular free
 flaps, 116–117

Temporal bone cancer, **97–110**

differential diagnosis of, 98
 epidemiology of, 97
 histology of, 99
 imaging for, 99–101
 locations of, 98–99
 metastasis from, 107
 outcomes of, 106–108
 recurrence of, 106–108
 signs and symptoms of, 97–98
 staging of, 100–101
 treatment of, 101–106

Temporalis muscle flaps, 113, 115

Tensor fascia lata graft, for facial nerve dysfunction,
 118

TNM staging system, 42, 57–58

Torso flaps, 116

Total temporal bone resection, 105

Transclival entry point, in minimally invasive
 approaches, 28

Transcribriform entry point, in minimally invasive
 approaches, 27–28

Transethmoidal corridor, in minimally invasive
 approaches, 26

Transfacial approach, for esthesioneuroblastomas, 59

Transfrontal entry point, in minimally invasive approaches, 27–28
Transglabellar-subcranial resection, for esthesioneuroblastomas, 60
Transnasal corridor, in minimally invasive approaches, 25–26
Transplanum entry point, in minimally invasive approaches, 28
Transsellar entry point, in minimally invasive approaches, 28
Transsphenoidal approach, history of, 20
Transsphenoidal corridor, in minimally invasive approaches, 27
Transtuberculum entry point, in minimally invasive approaches, 28

Trapezius flaps, 115–116
Trephination, 20–21
Tumors, skull-base. *See* Skull-base malignant tumors.
Tyrphostin, for chordomas, 84

V

Visual symptoms, in esthesioneuroblastomas, 53

W

Weber-Ferguson resection, for esthesioneuroblastomas, 59
Well-differentiated liposarcomas, 73–74