Summary

Endoscopic sinus surgery (ESS) is a technique which carries great potential benefits for the treatment of many nasal conditions. However, it also carries substantial risks. The key to safe surgery lies with adequate training ***(McFerran et al., 1998).***

While dissection of cadaveric human heads is essential in learning nasal and sinus anatomy, and in practicing techniques, it is often difficult to obtain a supply of human heads that are accessible to trainees ***(Stamberger and Posawetz, 1990).***

The aim of the present work was comparing CT scan of sheep nose and paranasal sinuses and that of human, study the anatomy of the lateral wall of the nose of the sheep and comparing with that of human, training on some endoscopic procedures on cadaveric sheep nose; nasal turbinectomy, foreign body removal, submucous resection of the nasal septum and middle meatal antromostomy.

To achieve this aim this study was be performed on twenty (14) heads of sheep (rahmani) purchased fresh from an abattoir.

The 14 heads were classified into:

Group (1) 4 heads were subjected to CT scan.

Group (2) 6 heads were subjected to anatomical dissection.

Group (3) 4 heads were subjected to Endoscopic examination.

The following was performed:

1. Coronal CT scan was done to 4 heads with cuts at 5 mm spacing 2 mm slice thickness, 120KV, 75 MA, Scan was started just after the nares, 30 slices was acquired.
2. anatomical dissection of the head by

   Heads were divided two subgroups:

   (A) Included 3 heads were dissected sagittally.

   (B) Included 3 heads were dissected coronally.

   3. The endoscopic examination was carried out using a rigid endoscope with a diameter of 4 mm.

   The endoscope was inserted into the ventral nasal passage of the left side and moved forward along the nasal septum up to the region of the pharynx

   The following was done using the endoscope:

- ❖ Endoscopic turbinate reduction.
- ❖ Endoscopic SMR/septoplasty.
- ❖ Middle meatal antrostomy.
- ❖ Foreign body removal