

Introduction

This operation aims to straighten or reposition a deviated nasal bone due to recent injury, resulting in nasal obstruction or cosmetic deformity.

The Operation / Procedure

1. Reposition nasal bone
2. Apply external nasal splint to support the nasal bone

Preoperative Preparation

1. Admit 1 day before or on same day of this “elective” operation.
2. Anaesthetic assessment before operation. Inform your doctors about drug allergy, regular medications or other medical conditions, e.g. diabetes mellitus, heart disease, hypertension and any regular medication, including herbs and dietary supplement.
3. Keep fast for 6 to 8 hours before operation.
4. Empty bladder and change to operation clothes before transfer to operating room.

Postoperative Instruction**A. General**

1. Mild throat discomfort or pain because of intubation.
2. Mild discomfort or pain over the operation site. Inform nurse or doctor if pain severe.
3. Nausea or vomiting are common; inform nurses if symptoms severe.
4. Inform nurses if more analgesics are required.
5. Can mobilize and get out of bed 6 hours after operation.

B. Wound care

1. Mild transient epistaxis may occur, please attend the nearby emergency department if bleeding persists.
2. Sleep in slightly head up position may help reduce postoperative oedema.
3. Do not blow nose.

C. Diet

Resume diet, usually 4 hours after anaesthesia, and when taking sips of water well.

Risk and Complication (not all possible complications are listed)**A. Anesthesia related complications**

1. Cardiovascular : myocardial infarction or ischaemia, stroke, deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, etc.
 2. Respiratory : atelectasis, pneumonia, asthmatic attack, exacerbation of chronic obstructive airway disease.
 3. Allergic reaction and shock
- ** Toxicity of local anaesthetic may result in serious complication although rare.

B. Procedure related complications**Common Risks and Complications ($\geq 1\%$ risk)**

Bleeding	Persistent nasal obstruction	Infection
Nasal adhesion	Septal haematoma	Persistent nasal deformity

Uncommon but serious complications ($< 1\%$ risk)

1. Toxic shock syndrome if nasal packing is used.
2. Death due to serious surgical and anaesthetic complications.

Information of available alternative treatments

Expectant treatment.

Consequences of no treatment

1. Persistent nasal obstruction
2. Persistent nasal deformity

Things to take on discharge

1. Contact your doctor or a nearby Accident & Emergency Department if you find increasing discharge, pain and or redness around the wound.
2. Take analgesics prescribed by your doctor if required.
3. After the procedure, avoid rigorous exercise or contact sports for few weeks.

Remarks

This is general information only and the list of complications is not exhaustive. Other unforeseen complications may occasionally occur. In special patient groups, the actual risk may be different. For further information please contact your doctor. Evangel Hospital reserves the right to amend this leaflet without prior notice. We welcome suggestions or enquiries on the information provided in this leaflet. Please contact our Healthcare professionals so that we could follow up and make improvement.

Reference

Hospital Authority: “Closed Reduction of Nasal Fracture” (2023)

Smart Patient: http://www.ekg.org.hk/pilic/public/ENT_PILIC/ENT_ClosedReductionNasalFracture_0136_engchi.pdf (06-07-2023)