The publication of this Clinical Atlas of Nasal Endoscopy is a Malaysian contribution to an expanding field of rhinology. Besides numerous academic papers Prof Dato’ Dr BS Gendeh has previously written two other books and shown his effort to keep Malaysians updated in this field. His two previous books were on “Sinus Surgery: State of the Art Technique” in 2004 and “Otorhinolaryngology” in 2006. Books in small specialist fields tend to be expensive, so his effort will help make this subject more readily available to the local surgical fraternity. This collection of his own clinical photographs, viewed through the end of an endoscope, introduces us to the fascinating world of rhinology. Nasal endoscopy is a cousin to keyhole surgeries and similar also to developments in gastrointestinal endoscopy in opening up a new horizon in minimally invasive surgery.

The book is divided into six chapters. Chapter one briefly traces the development of nasal endoscopy. Chapter two is about how to do it and what to see. Next, chapter three, the longest, covers the diseases that can be seen through the endoscope. It discusses pathology but does not discuss therapy. Chapter four describes surgical procedures that can be done through the endoscope in the nose. This is the chapter for budding surgeons to identify the field they must master. Some of the photographs in this section could be made larger to be more attractive. Chapter five lists instruments one needs. A craftsman needs to know his tools. Since these relate to the procedures of chapter four this could be made part of the beginning chapter four, and their use related to the procedures. The last chapter takes the discussion of therapeutic procedures one step further, outside the nasal cavity. It discusses briefly the development of the Expanded Endonasal Approach (EEA) to the ventral skull. It sort of says “watch this space”. This is an area with potential in the future.

This book has over 170 coloured photographs with additional CT or MRI images. These are illustrative but are limited in selection by being a personal collection. It suffices as an introductory atlas but not as a reference atlas. For the uninitiated and trainee doctors additional line drawings, sketches and labeled diagrams would also be helpful. Drawings of the instruments mentioned would be useful too.

Prof Dato’ Dr Balwant Singh Gendeh is obviously passionate about rhinology. I hope this book helps him spread his passion and keep it burning.

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ENDOSCOPE STORAGE

The preferred storage method for endoscopes is a hanging position with the insertion tube straight. This prevents liquid from settling in the channel and prevents the insertion tube from becoming wavy from prolonged storage inside the case.

NORMAL ENDOSCOPIC ANATOMY

The nasal cavity extends from the nostril to the caudal aspect, the choana, which "exits" into the nasopharynx (Figures 3-1 and 3-2). Most of the nasal septum separating the two halves is a plate of cartilage that fits into the trough of the vomer ventrally to the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone (arrows) caudally. A highly vascular and glandular mucous membrane covers the nasal septum (Figure 3-3).