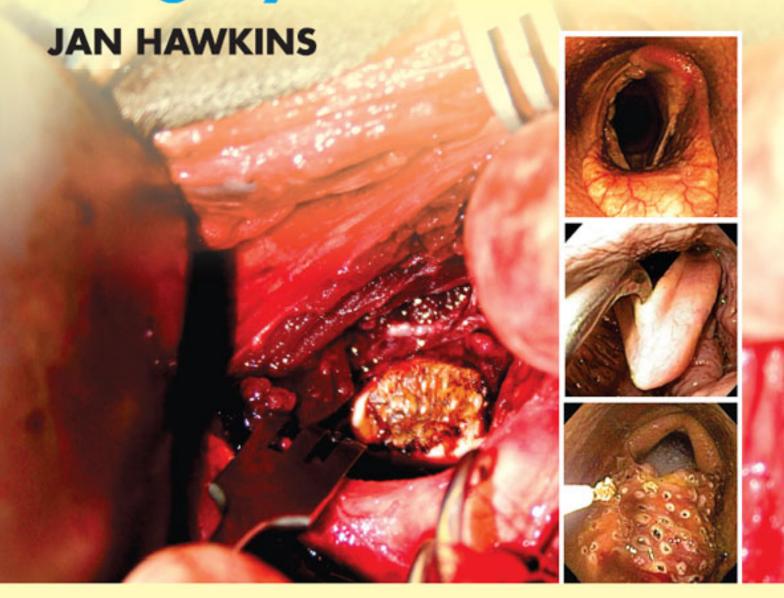


Advances In Equine Upper Respiratory Surgery





Advances in

Equine Upper Respiratory Surgery

Edited by

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Chapter 25

Figure 25.1 A vertical cut through the caudal part of the septum directly below the trephine places the septal stump where swelling from edema, granulation tissue, and fibrosis (broken line) could occlude the nasal passage by impinging on the adjacent conchae (a). If the caudal cut is directed as far caudally as possible on the septum (b), then the swelling in the septal stump (broken line) will be in a wide part of the nasal passage and will not impinge on adjacent structures.

Figure 25.2 Resin cast of the left nasal passage of a horse between the septum and the bony components of the nasal passages showing the septal surface. Note that the caudal part of the floor of the nasal passage declines ventrally at the caudal end (below white line).

Figure 25.3 Introduction of wire x through one nasal passage and exiting through the mouth (a,b) after manual retrieval around the soft palate. Wire y is introduced the same way through the contralateral nostril and the two ends outside the mouth are spliced together with adhesive tape (c). The nasal portion of each wire is black and the oral portion is gray in (b). Wire y is pulled in the direction of the arrow (c) to bring the splice and the other end of wire