

Department of Otorhinolaryngology

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Research Activities

Research issues in otology

Our research projects span experiments on the fundamental aspects of middle ear mucosa regeneration and its clinical application, research on gene therapy targeting epithelium with residual cholesteatoma, and the development of a navigation system utilizing virtual-reality technology to increase the safety of surgery. In addition, cases of cholesteatoma surgery performed at our hospital are recorded in our database, which is used to analyze the condition of patients, to select operative methods, and to review postoperative outcomes. We perform approximately 250 middle ear surgeries annually at our hospital. Cochlear implantations performed every year have also yielded favorable results. We perform skull-base surgery, including that for cholesteatoma in the petrous part of the temporal bone, in conjunction with the Department of Neurosurgery, and have found that hearing and facial nerve function can be preserved in many cases. We also perform acoustic tumor surgery.

For secretory otitis media we select the treatment method in individual patients depending on the degree of development of the mastoid air cells.

In the field of neuro-otology, we have introduced vestibular evoked myogenic potential (VEMP) testing to evaluate saccular function in patients with such conditions as vestibular neuritis, Meniere's disease, and dizziness of unknown cause to facilitate diagnosis and treatment. Moreover, we are examining the prevalence of abnormal saccules in various disorders as measured with VEMP testing, the ictal and nonictal phases of Meniere's disease, and the incidence of VEMP abnormalities according to disease stage.

Research in rhinology

We are involved in the analysis of data on factors related to the intractability of rhinosinusitis obtained from patients undergoing endoscopic sinus surgery (ESS) and from prospective studies of the postoperative course. We perform special care for skull base diseases, such as pituitary tumors and CSF leak, with a good relationship with the Department of Neurosurgery. We report case studies and investigate the postoperative course of skull base diseases. In an attempt to expand the indications for ESS from paranasal sinus tumors to skull-base surgery, including that for spinal fluid leakage, skull-base tumors, and pituitary gland tumors, and to improve the safety of ESS, we have performed high-tech navigation surgery in which 3-dimensional endoscopic images and stereonavigation images are superimposed.

We have planned clinical studies and developed treatment methods for patients with a variety of olfactory disorders. We began rehabilitation for olfactory disorders for the first time in Japan. Since last year we have offered anatomy training using fresh-frozen cadavers at the Skills Laboratory, for both skull-base surgery and endoscopic sinus surgery training. We must improve both medical techniques and anatomical knowledge. To elucidate the pathogenesis of eosinophilic chronic rhinosinusitis and allergic fungal rhinosinusitis, we investigate how environment fungi and bacteria induce activation and degranulation of human eosinophils and the airway epithelium.

Research of head and neck tumors

For common advanced cancers we perform radical surgery (e.g., total pharyngolaryngectomy combined with reconstruction by means of free intestinal flap transfer for hypopharyngeal cancer and total laryngectomy for laryngeal cancer); however, we perform larynx-preserving surgery (partial hypopharyngectomy combined with reconstruction by means of free-flap transfer and partial laryngectomy) to preserve function, especially vocal function, to the greatest extent possible. We have obtained favorable outcomes in terms of both laryngeal preservation and survival. For conservative therapy and postoperative treatment for advanced cancer, we perform radiotherapy, alone or with concurrent chemotherapy with cisplatin and fluorouracil, and have obtained favorable results. We use narrow-band imaging endoscopy for diagnosis in routine practice and make good use of this technology for the diagnosis and treatment of early-stage superficial mesopharyngeal and hypopharyngeal cancers.

In regard to research on cancer, we are performing basic studies and applying their findings to future studies and to clinical practice; such fundamental studies include extraction of DNA from specimens obtained during surgery and evaluation of epidermal growth factor receptor expression, a target for molecularly targeted agents, such as the expression of human papilloma virus, which has been implicated in the development of mesopharyngeal cancer and oral cancer.

Research on vocal and swallowing functions

Phonosurgery: We are performing outpatient day surgery using a flexible fiberoptic laryngoscope and performing laryngomicrosurgery using the microflap method under general anesthesia for vocal fold polyps, vocal cord nodules, and vocal cord cysts. For many years we have performed injection of atelocollagen into the vocal folds as outpatient day surgery for unilateral recurrent nerve paralysis; however, we are also performing laryngeal framework surgery for patients who are considered poor candidates for atelocollagen injection.

Diagnosis and treatment of spasmodic dysphonia: Since December 2004 we have performed botulinum toxin treatment as a first-line therapy for spasmodic dysphonia with the approval of the ethics committee of the university. The prevalence of this disorder has been increasing; therefore, evaluating methods for diagnosis and treatment is of clinical importance.

Research on sleep apnea syndrome

To verify whether allergic rhinitis is involved in sleep disorders, research for patients with pollinosis has been performed since last year at the Ota Sleep Science Center.

Continuous positive airway pressure treatment will be the first choice for patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome of greater than moderate severity. On the other hand, the effectiveness and safety of surgical treatment are still unknown. We will be able to present the adaptation of surgical treatment for sleep disorders. Long-distance sleep examinations have been performed since 2009 at the Ota Sleep Science Center.

Publications

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