

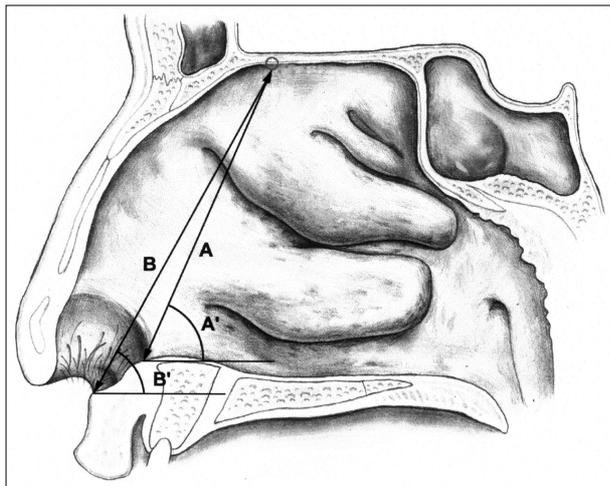


70 (sagittal CT) (GE Medical System, Milwaukee, WI, USA) 1 mm 6

(digital caliper) (Mitutoyo Co., Kawasaki, Japan) (Fig. 1),

(lacrima probe)

49.0 ± 4.3 mm  
(mean ± SD)  
가 54.5 ± 6.8 °  
53.6 ± 4.9 mm  
51.4 ± 6.4 °



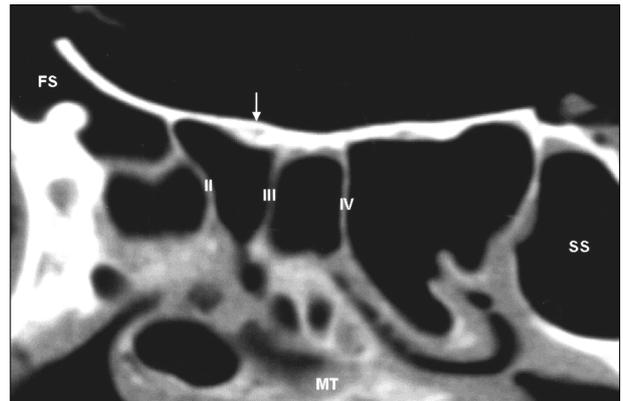
**Fig. 1.** The mean distance (A) between the limen nasi and the anterior ethmoid canal, and the mean angle (A') between the line connecting the limen nasi and the anterior ethmoid canal and the horizontal line containing the limen nasi. The mean distance (B) between the anterior ethmoid canal and the nasal sill, and the mean angle (B') between the line connecting the sill and the anterior ethmoid canal and the horizontal line passing through the sill were measured.

70 61 3  
(Fig. 2) 70  
2 3  
(Fig. 3), 2  
(Fig. 4).  
1

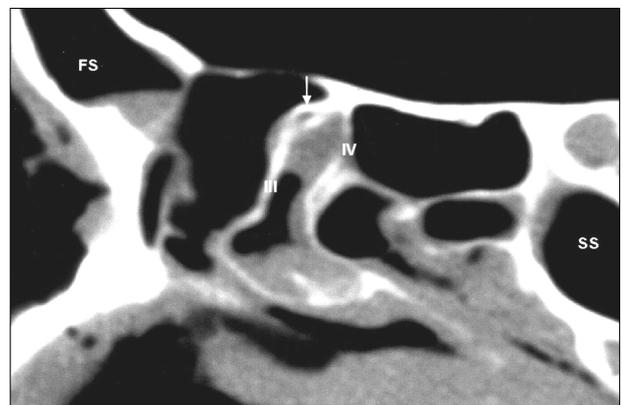
가 가 3 2  
61 (Fig. 5) 4  
2 3 mm

(Fig. 6)

(Fig. 2). 3  
8 5 2 3 mm  
(Fig. 3) 3  
(Fig. 7).  
2 1  
(Fig. 4).



**Fig. 2.** A sagittal computed tomograph. The anterior ethmoid canal (arrow) was located between the second and third lamella. II : basal lamella of the bulla ethmoidalis, III : basal lamella of the middle turbinate, IV : basal lamella of the superior turbinate, FS : frontal sinus, MT : middle turbinate, SS : sphenoid sinus.



**Fig. 3.** A sagittal computed tomograph. The anterior ethmoid canal (arrow) was located inside the third lamella.

가 가 80°  
(Fig. 9A and B).

70 64  
 .  
 가  
 가 (Fig. 8A) 가  
 가 가 가 (Fig. 8B). 6  
 (Fig. 8C),  
 3 2  
 . 1 3  
 가(Fig. 9A),  
 2 3 mm 80° (Fig. 9B).  
 3 3 mm 가

(Fig. 10).

70 8

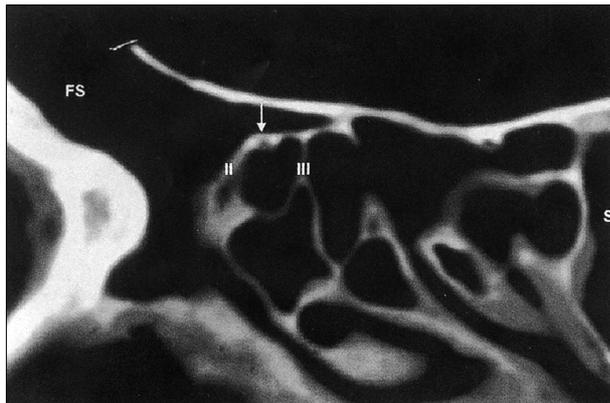


Fig. 4. A sagittal computed tomograph. The anterior ethmoid canal (arrow) was located inside the second lamella.

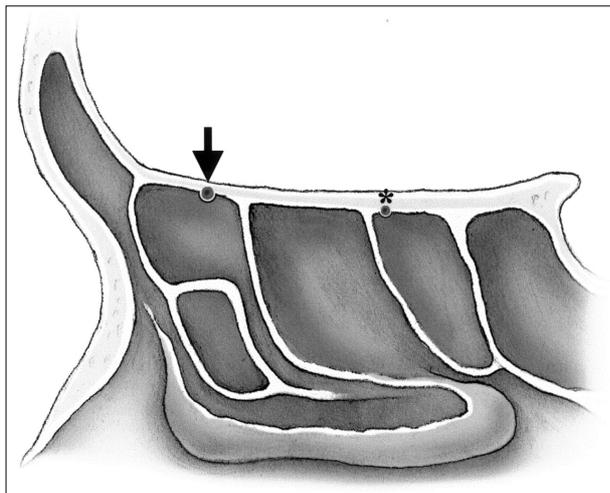


Fig. 5. The anterior ethmoid canal (arrow) is usually located between the second and third lamella attaching to the skull base. An asterisk indicates the posterior ethmoidal canal.



Fig. 6. A sagittal computed tomograph. The anterior ethmoid canal (arrow) was located 2 to 3 mm below the skull base.

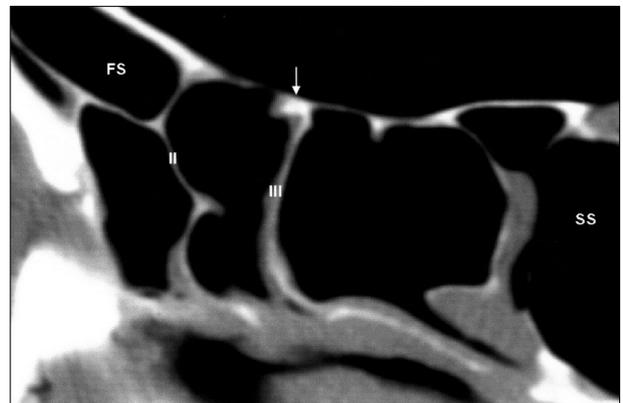


Fig. 7. A sagittal computed tomograph. The anterior ethmoid canal (arrow) was located attaching to the skull base in the third lamella.

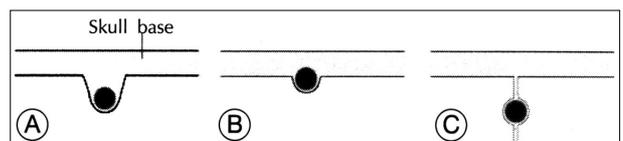
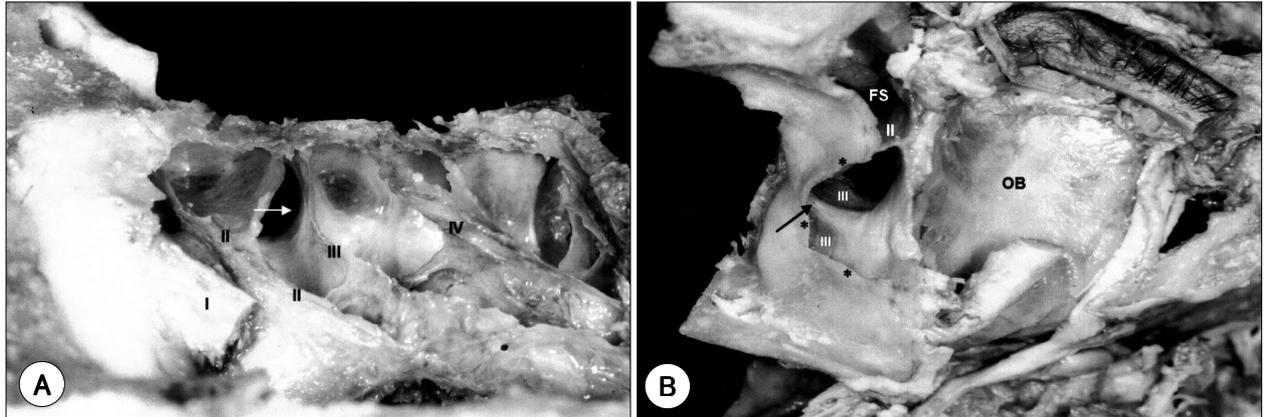
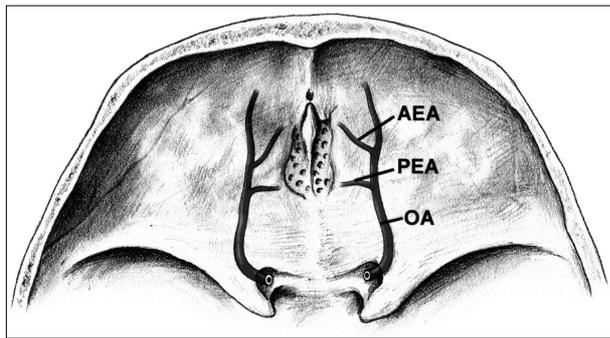


Fig. 8. The anterior ethmoid artery either passed closely to the inferior portion of the protruding bone of the anterior ethmoid canal (A) or ran its course as only a slight protrusion of the skull base (B). In some specimens, the anterior ethmoid canal was not directly attached to the skull base but connected to thin bony mesentery (C).



**Fig. 9.** An oblique view superiorly from inferiorly (A) and a bird's-eye view (B) of the anterior ethmoid canal. In this case, the third lamella ran superiorly toward the base of the skull and then, after taking an 80° turn 2 to 3 mm before reaching the skull base to run nearly parallel to the skull base for approximately 3 mm, it turned upwards again to attach itself to the skull base. The anterior ethmoid canal (black and white arrows) was located at the site where the third lamella changed direction by 80°. The asterisks indicate resection margin of the skull base. I : basal lamella of the uncinete process, OB : orbit.



**Fig. 10.** The anterior ethmoid canal, when viewed upon from the superior side, went through the anterior ethmoid foramen into the anterior ethmoid sinus to form a diagonal line crossing from the lateral to the medial side. AEA : anterior ethmoidal artery, OA : ophthalmic artery, PEA : posterior ethmoidal artery.

	51	55°	2	3
		0°		
				가
			2	3
	2)9 - 11)			가
	, 87.1%	2	3	
	12.9%	2	3	
		2	3	
	2/3	6		2 3
	mm			
	Basak <sup>12)</sup>			
		3-5)		
	Kirchner <sup>6)</sup>		43%	
	, Lang		57%	
Haas <sup>7)</sup>	, Lee <sup>8)</sup>	가	Kainz Stammberger <sup>13)</sup>	
				5 mm
	Becker <sup>14)</sup>			
		3 mm	가	
				14.3%

Basak 가 85.7%

2 3

91.4%  
8.6%  
가  
가  
3  
3 4 mm 3  
15)  
Kainz Stammberger 13)  
40%  
Minnigerode 15) 37.5%  
11.4%

### REFERENCES

- 1) Stankiewicz JA. *Complications of endoscopic intranasal ethmoidectomy. Laryngoscope* 1987;97:1270-3.
- 2) Stammberger H. *Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery: The Messerklinger Technique. St. Louis, MO: Mosby-YearBook;1991.*
- 3) Ohnishi T, Tachibana T, Kaneko Y, Esaki S. *High-risk areas in endoscopic sinus surgery and the prevention of complications. Laryngoscope* 1993;103:1181-5.
- 4) Ohnishi T, Yanagisawa E. *Endoscopic anatomy of the anterior ethmoidal artery. Ear Nose Throat J* 1994;634-6.
- 5) Kennedy DW. *Functional endoscopic sinus surgery technique. Arch Otolaryngol* 1985;111:643-9.
- 6) Kirchner JA, Yanagisawa E, Crelin ES. *Surgical anatomy of the ethmoidal arteries. Arch Otolaryngol* 1961;74:382-6.
- 7) Lang J, Haas A. *Über die Sagittalausdehnung des Sinus frontalis, dessen Wanddicke, Abstände zur Lamina cribrosa, die Tiefe der sogenannten Olfactorius-Rinne und die Canales ethmoidales. Gegenbaurs Morphol Jahrb* 1988;134:459-69.
- 8) Lee WC, Ming Ku PK, van Hasselt CA. *New guidelines for endoscopic localization of the anterior ethmoidal artery: a cadaveric study. Laryngoscope* 2000;110:1173-8.
- 9) Bent JP, Kuhn FA. *Endoscopic frontal sinus surgery. In: Stankiewicz JA ed. Advanced endoscopic sinus surgery. St. Louis: Mosby Year Book;1991. p.13-23.*
- 10) Lanza DC, Kennedy DW. *Endoscopic sinus surgery. In: Bailey BJ, Jonsen JT, Kohut RI, Pillsbury III HC, Tardy Jr ME, eds. Head and Neck Surgery-Otolaryngology. 1st ed. Pennsylvania: JB Lippincott Company;1992. p.389-401.*
- 11) Wigand ME. *Endoscopic sinus surgery of the paranasal sinuses and anterior skull base. New York: Thieme Medical Publishers; 1990.*
- 12) Basak S, Karaman CZ, Akdilli A, Mutlu C, Odabasi O, Erpek G. *Evaluation of some important anatomical variations and dangerous areas of the paranasal sinuses by CT for safer endonasal surgery. Rhinology* 1998;36:162-7.
- 13) Kainz J, Stammberger H. *Das dach des vorderen Siebbeines: Ein locus minoris resistentiae an der Schdelbasis. Laryngol Rhinol Otol* 1988;67:142-9.
- 14) Becker SP. *Applied anatomy of the paranasal sinuses with emphasis on endoscopic surgery. Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol Suppl* 1994; 162:3-32.
- 15) Minnigerode B. *Zur Anatomie und klinischen Bedeutung des Canalis ethmoidalis. Z Laryngol Rhinol Otol* 1966;45:554-9.