SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
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In the present study of 100 patients of CO₂ laser surgeries, it was found:

1. We used CO₂ laser in 100 cases in which 55 were females and 45 were males.

2. We operated 40 cases of oral cavity, 23 cases of ear, 22 cases of larynx, 10 cases of face and 5 cases of nose with CO₂ laser.

3. We operated 16 cases of carcinoma with CO₂ laser (4 cases of carcinoma in situ of larynx, 6 cases of carcinoma of tongue, 1 case of carcinoma of buccal mucosa and 5 cases of basal cell carcinoma over face). No recurrence was found in any case with minimum 6 months follow up.

4. We observed intra-operative in 3 (3%) cases and post-operative oedema in 8 (8%) cases.

5. 45 cases were operated on OPD basis, 30 were discharged after 24 hours and 25 cases required admission for longer duration.

6. Late granulations were found in 10 cases which required regular follow up.

This study concludes:

- The CO₂ laser is ideal for E.N.T. specialty because of its precise and predictable soft tissue interaction, minimal damage surrounding normal tissue and minimal formation of char.

- Surgical procedures done with CO₂ laser required minimal instrumentation with bloodless operative field that leads to less post-operative complications, quicker recovery and shorten the hospital stay.

- With the use of CO₂ laser we reduced surgical time, less post-operative pain, reduced cost of surgery as it becomes a daycare procedure in many conditions and earlier return to work.

- These factors must be weighed against the special instruments needed for laser use with significant anesthetic complications, more technically demanding and safety measures are necessary while using laser. Expert training required for use of CO₂ laser. Dissection method is relatively inexpensive, technically simple and not requires special instruments and preparations.