

drainage with prolonged urethral catheterisation for self sealing of the ureteric stump.

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Answers to images in surgery (page 35 - Quiz 1)

1. Selective angiogram of the Gastro duodenal artery (GDA)
2. 1. Hepatic artery
2. Common hepatic artery
3. Gastro-duodenal artery
3. Pseudo aneurysm arising from the GDA
4. Endovascular Embolisation of the GDA, proximal and distal to the aneurysm using coils and Glue.

Answers to images in surgery (Page 35 - Quiz 2)

Ankyloglossia, also known as tongue-tie, is a congenital oral anomaly characterized by restriction of movement of the tip of the tongue which cannot be protruded beyond the lower incisor teeth. It is due to an abnormally short and tight lingual frenulum. It varies in degree, from a mild form to a severe form in which the tongue is completely tethered to the floor of the mouth. The exact cause is not known but genetic propensity is hypothesized as it runs in family [1]

Many tongue-ties are asymptomatic but can effect feeding and speech. Breastfeeding difficulties arise as a result of the inability to create and maintain effective suction leading to improper feed and poor infant weight gain. Tongue tie leads to difficulty in articulation and also leads to compensation depending on the degree of severity. [2] Treatment varies from non-operative management to surgery. Surgery involves dividing the tissue under the tongue, it is called as frenulotomy. If it is plastered to the floor of mouth a surgical reconstruction procedure called a Z- plasty closure is done. Bleeding and infection are post-operative complications.[3]

References

1. Tinanoff N. Common lesions of the oral soft tissues. In: Kliegman RM, Behrman RE, Jenson HB, Stanton BF, eds. Nelson textbook of pediatrics. 19th ed. Philadelphia, Pa: Saunders Elsevier; 2011:chap 307.
2. Hogan M, Westcott C, Griffiths DM. A randomised controlled trial of division of tongue - tie in infants with feeding problems. Arch Dis Child .2004; 89 .
3. Chaubal TV, Dixit MB. Ankyloglossia and its management. Journal Indian Soc periodontal. 2011; 15:270-2.