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The invention relates to medicine, namely to maxillofacial surgery and pediatric oncology, and can be used for the surgical treatment of malignant and benign nasopharyngeal tumors in children.

Summary of the invention consists in that is performed a skin incision of a length of 4.5 cm, which begins 1.5 cm below the angle of the lower jaw and continues along the anterior edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, the soft tissues are separated from the II and III cervical fascia, afterwards the external carotid artery is ligated above the superior thyroid artery and the lymph nodes are removed from the bifurcation region of the common carotid artery. A digital investigation of the nasopharynx and tumor region is carried out with the determination of its consistency, its spread to the lateral walls of the nasopharynx, if the nasal cavity, skull base, orbit are involved in the process. Another skin incision is performed laterally and along the right nasolabial fold, the soft tissues are separated to the canine fossa and the nasal root, then the front wall of the maxillary sinus and the lateral wall of the inferior nasal meatus are perforated with the help of an incisor, with access to the nasopharynx, the location of the tumor in the nasopharyngeal cavity is determined, afterwards the tumor is moved upward, removed from the bone and partially removed with a hemostatic clamp, hemostasis is performed using a tampon, the end of which is brought out through the inferior nasal meatus, and the wounds are sutured in layers.

Claims: 1
Fig.: 7