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Nota di contenuto	PREFACE; ANOTHER VIEW OF THE INNER EAR PATHOLOGY; VASCULAR STRUCTURES OF THE INNER EAR; ENDOCOCHELEAR VERSUS ENDOLABYRINTHIC POTENTIAL; BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE LABYRINTHINEFLUIDS IN HUMANS; MENIERE'S DISEASE AND THE ENDOLYMPHATIC SAC; TWO-PHASE ENDOLYMPHATIC HYDROPS: A NEW MODEL FOR MENIERE'S DISEASE; DISSIMILARITIES IN AUDITORY AND VESTIBULAR FUNCTION IN MENIERE'S DISEASE; PERILYMPHATIC FISTULAE - Inner ear partition; DOES THE OPENING OF THE MEMBRANOUS LABYRINTHIN OTOSCLEROSIS SURGERY SYSTEMATICALLY LEAD TO TOTAL DEAFNESS?; PARTIAL LABYRINTHECTOMY WITH HEARING PRESERVATION IN AN ANIMAL MODEL POSTERIOR SEMICIRCULAR CANAL OCCLUSION FOR BENIGN PAROXYSMAL POSITIONAL VERTIGO SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS; Index of authors
Sommario/riassunto	Preface Up to now, it was generally believed that the destruction of any part of the membranous labyrinth invariably led to complete hearing loss. This concept is no longer accurate! It became apparent that the inner ear was compartmentalized into a cochlea and a vestibule, separated from each other by two valves. Each compartment with its own morphology, physiology, particular biochemistry, and specific pathology. Today, surgery of either of these compartments can be performed without fear for the integrity of the other. This constitutes a

revolution in surgery of the inner ear and leads to per
