

Basic Head And Neck Pathology American Academy Of Otolaryngology Head And Neck Surgery Foundation Continuing

HPV-positive oropharyngeal cancer

2013). *“Robotic surgery for primary head and neck squamous cell carcinoma of unknown site”*. *JAMA Otolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery*. 139 (11): 1203–1211

Human papillomavirus-positive oropharyngeal cancer (HPV-positive OPC or HPV+OPC), is a cancer (squamous cell carcinoma) of the throat caused by the human papillomavirus type 16 virus (HPV16). In the past, cancer of the oropharynx (throat) was associated with the use of alcohol or tobacco or both, but the majority of cases are now associated with the HPV virus, acquired by having oral contact with the genitals (oral-genital sex) of a person who has a genital HPV infection. Risk factors include having a large number of sexual partners, a history of oral-genital sex or anal-oral sex, having a female partner with a history of either an abnormal Pap smear or cervical dysplasia, having chronic periodontitis, and, among men, younger age at first intercourse and a history of genital warts. HPV-positive...

Cochlear implant

2008). *“Reliability and Complications of 500 Consecutive Cochlear Implantations”*. *Archives of Otolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery*. 134 (12): 1276–1281

A cochlear implant (CI) is a surgically implanted neuroprosthesis that provides a person who has moderate-to-profound sensorineural hearing loss with sound perception. With the help of therapy, cochlear implants may allow for improved speech understanding in both quiet and noisy environments. A CI bypasses acoustic hearing by direct electrical stimulation of the auditory nerve. Through everyday listening and auditory training, cochlear implants allow both children and adults to learn to interpret those signals as speech and sound.

The implant has two main components. The outside component is generally worn behind the ear, but could also be attached to clothing, for example, in young children. This component, the sound processor, contains microphones, electronics that include digital signal...

Surgery

Orthopaedic surgery Hand surgery Otolaryngology Pediatric surgery Periodontal surgery Plastic surgery Podiatric surgery Skin surgery Trauma surgery Urology

Surgery is a medical specialty that uses manual and instrumental techniques to diagnose or treat pathological conditions (e.g., trauma, disease, injury, malignancy), to alter bodily functions (e.g., malabsorption created by bariatric surgery such as gastric bypass), to reconstruct or alter aesthetics and appearance (cosmetic surgery), or to remove unwanted tissues, neoplasms, or foreign bodies.

The act of performing surgery may be called a surgical procedure or surgical operation, or simply "surgery" or "operation". In this context, the verb "operate" means to perform surgery. The adjective surgical means pertaining to surgery; e.g. surgical instruments, surgical facility or surgical nurse. Most surgical procedures are performed by a pair of operators: a surgeon who is the main operator performing...

University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine

Occupational Therapy, Ophthalmology and Vision Sciences, Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, Paediatrics, Pharmacology and Toxicology, Physical Therapy, Physiology

The Temerty Faculty of Medicine (previously Faculty of Medicine) is the medical school of the University of Toronto. Founded in 1843, the faculty is based at the St. George campus in Downtown Toronto and is one of Canada's oldest institutions of medical studies, being known for the discovery of insulin, stem cells and the site of the first single and double lung transplants in the world.

Rhinoplasty

(November 2006). *“Total skeletal reconstruction of the nasal dorsum”*. *Archives of Otolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery*. 132 (11): 1183–8. doi:10.1001/archotol.132

Rhinoplasty, from Ancient Greek ῥίς (rhís), meaning "nose", and πλαστός (plastós), meaning "moulded", commonly called nose job, medically called nasal reconstruction, is a plastic surgery procedure for altering and reconstructing the nose. There are two types of plastic surgery used – reconstructive surgery that restores the form and functions of the nose and cosmetic surgery that changes the appearance of the nose. Reconstructive surgery seeks to resolve nasal injuries caused by various traumas including blunt, and penetrating trauma and

trauma caused by blast injury. Reconstructive surgery can also treat birth defects, breathing problems, and failed primary rhinoplasties. Rhinoplasty may remove a bump, narrow nostril width, change the angle between the nose and the mouth, or address injuries...

Medical ultrasound

benign and malignant conditions in the head and neck can be differentiated, evaluated, and managed with the help of diagnostic ultrasound and ultrasound-guided

Medical ultrasound includes diagnostic techniques (mainly imaging) using ultrasound, as well as therapeutic applications of ultrasound. In diagnosis, it is used to create an image of internal body structures such as tendons, muscles, joints, blood vessels, and internal organs, to measure some characteristics (e.g., distances and velocities) or to generate an informative audible sound. The usage of ultrasound to produce visual images for medicine is called medical ultrasonography or simply sonography, or echography. The practice of examining pregnant women using ultrasound is called obstetric ultrasonography, and was an early development of clinical ultrasonography. The machine used is called an ultrasound machine, a sonograph or an echograph. The visual image formed using this technique is...

Sleep medicine

some cases, upper airway surgery, generally performed by an otolaryngologist/head & neck surgeon or occasionally an oral and maxillofacial surgeon, is

Sleep medicine is a medical specialty or subspecialty devoted to the diagnosis and therapy of sleep disturbances and disorders. From the middle of the 20th century, research in the field of somnology has provided increasing knowledge of, and answered many questions about, sleep-wake functioning. The rapidly evolving field has become a recognized medical subspecialty, with somnologists practicing in various countries. Dental sleep medicine also qualifies for board certification in some countries. Properly organized, minimum 12-month, postgraduate training programs are still being defined in the United States. The sleep physicians who treat patients (known as somnologists), may dually serve as sleep researchers in certain countries.

The first sleep clinics in the United States were established...

Clinical officer

clinical medicine and surgery and sit and pass continuous assessment tests and final qualifying examinations for three years which covered basic medical sciences

A clinical officer (CO) is a gazetted officer who is qualified and licensed to practice medicine.

In Kenya the basic training for clinical officers starts after high school and takes four or five years ending on successful completion of a one-year internship in a teaching hospital and registration at the Clinical Officers Council where annual practice licenses are issued. This is followed by a three-year clinical apprenticeship under a senior clinical officer or a senior medical officer which must be completed and documented in the form of employment, resignation and recommendation letters before approval of practising certificates and Master Facility List numbers for their own private practices or before promotion from the entry-level training grade for those who remain employed. A further...

Finasteride

Sataloff's Comprehensive Textbook of Otolaryngology: Head & Neck Surgery: Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. JP Medical Ltd. pp. 400-. ISBN 978-93-5152-459-5

Finasteride, sold under the brand names Proscar and Propecia among others, is a medication used to treat pattern hair loss and benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) in men. It can also be used to treat excessive hair growth in women. It is usually taken orally but there are topical formulations for patients with hair loss, designed to minimize systemic exposure by acting specifically on hair follicles.

Finasteride is a 5 α -reductase inhibitor and therefore an antiandrogen. It works by decreasing the production of dihydrotestosterone (DHT) by about 70%.

In addition to DHT, finasteride also inhibits the production of several anticonvulsant neurosteroids including allopregnanolone, androstanediol, and tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone.

Adverse effects from finasteride are rare in men with already enlarged...

Health effects of electronic cigarettes

Delivery Systems ("E-cigarettes"): Review of Safety and Smoking Cessation Efficacy"; Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery. 151 (3): 381-393. doi:10.1177/0194599814536847

Electronic cigarettes (ecigs) are much less harmful than cigarettes which burn, but worse than not smoking at all. Ecigs increase the risk of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) compared to not using nicotine at all. Pregnant women vaping may increase the risk of their children suffering asthma and COPD, but is

still safer than smoking. Vaping is associated with heart failure. Unregulated or modified ecigs or liquids may be more dangerous.

The public health community is divided over the use of these devices to reduce/prevent smoking. As of 2017 they were not approved by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as a smoking cessation product, and in 2020 became regulated as a tobacco product (despite not containing tobacco). However, a 2019 study reported that...

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