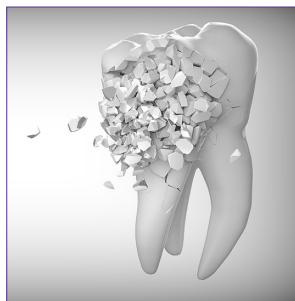
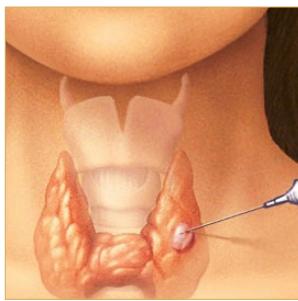
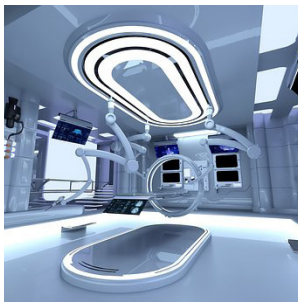


Scientific Tracks & Sessions September 05, 2019

ENT 2019 *Dental Health 2019*



Joint Event

7th International Conference on

Otolaryngology: ENT Surgery

&

2nd International Conference on

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September 05-06, 2019 | London, UK

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Bones don't lie - Osteology of the anterior skull base

Renuka Bradoo

LTM Medical College and General Hospital, India

The essence of a good surgeon is to have an in depth understanding of the operative field. Very often, we understand the anatomy of a region superficially but not what lies beneath the obvious. The purpose of this lecture is to hone the anatomical skills of the skull base surgeon and to provide essential surgical tips and tricks.

Bones of the skull base form a complex three-dimensional jigsaw within which run vital structures such as the optic nerve and the carotid artery. In order to protect these structures during endoscopic surgery it is necessary to master the complex inter – relationships of the bones forming the skull base.

This lecture de-constructs the skull base into its component bones. Each bone is studied separately and the jigsaw is then put together to get a comprehensive understanding of the whole. The course of each important structure is studied as it traverses the various foramina and fissures of the skull base. The lecture also explores the critical surgical steps required to safely excise skull base lesions and prevent their recurrence.

Although advanced ENT navigation systems are available to guide the surgeon intraoperatively, the best and the most accurate use of these systems can be made only by the surgeon who has all three dimensions of the skull mapped in his mind.

Speaker Biography

Renuka Bradoo is Professor & Head of Department of Otorhinolaryngology at LTM Medical College and General Hospital, Mumbai, India. She is an internationally acknowledged expert in the field of endoscopic sinus and skull base surgery with her special interest and focus of research being Angiofibroma. She was first surgeon in India and amongst the first in world to undertake endoscopic excision of angiofibroma. She has over 70 national and international publications. Her published work on 'Transcutaneous Orbital Endoscopy' for lesions lateral to the optic nerve is amongst the first few such reports in world literature. She is the author of 'Anatomical Principles of Endoscopic Sinus Surgery – A Step by Step Approach'. She has conducted an annual course in Endoscopic Sinus Surgery at her institution for last 14 years during which she has trained over 1100 ENT surgeon from India and abroad.

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Prevalance of micro-organisms and current trends of antibiotics for treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media in developing countries

Vijay Vitore

G G Hospital, India

Chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM) is a persistent, insidious and potentially dangerous disease because of its various fatal complications. It is still a significant health problem in developing countries. It is the common cause of conductive deafness.

Change in the bacteriological scenario with indiscriminate use of antimicrobial agents has been associated with the emergence of multiple drug resistant strains. Information regarding the common pathogens and their antibiotic sensitivities is essential for the proper choice of antibiotics. Hence the present study is undertaken to know the aerobic bacteriological flora of CSOM and their antibiogram.

One hundred and nine clinically diagnosed cases of CSOM of all age groups and both the sexes attending ENTOPD and admitted in ENT wards were studied. Ear swab was taken from each patient, further subjected to Gram staining and culture onto blood agar, MacConkey's agar and Chocolate agar.

The bacterial isolates were identified by standard biochemical reactions. Antibiotic susceptibility testing was done by Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method.

A random selection of 109 CSOM cases were studied, of which 71 were males and 38 were females. Majority

of the patients were in the age group of 11 to 20 years. Predominance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (53.91%) followed by *Staphylococcus aureus* (28.69%), *Proteus mirabilis* (6.09%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (5.23%), *Citrobacterfreundii* (4.35%) and *E.coli* (1.73%). Antibiotics like Imipenem, Piperacillin-tazobactam, Amikacin, ciprofloxacin and Levofloxacin were found to be more effective against all Gram positive and Gram-negative isolates.

Pseudomonas aeruginosa was the predominant organism followed by *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Citrobacterfreundii* and *E coli*. The most effective drugs were Imipenem, Piperacillin-tazobactam, Amikacin, ciprofloxacin and Levofloxacin.

Speaker Biography

Vijay Vitore is the chief ENT Surgeon at G G Hospital, Aurangabad, INDIA. He is having vast clinical experience in the field of Otorhinolaryngology. He has completed his post-graduation in 2000 from MGM medical college India. Since then he is doing lot of surgeries and also has expertise in LASER surgery. He worked as consultant at MGM medical college. He has attended and delivered lot of lectures in national / international conferences and workshops in India. He has also published his work in national and international journals. He has a very good clinical acumen with the interest of updating himself to new innovative and advanced technologies and scientific upgradation.

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Diagnosis of vestibular disorders in blast-related mild traumatic brain injury patients

Kvasha O, Skobska O and Malisheva O

Institute of Neurosurgery, Ukraine

The aim is to analyze the vestibular disorders in blast-related mild traumatic brain injury (TBI) patients.

Materials and methods: The retrospective analysis included 39 patients, with TBI during war in Dondass and were treated from 2017 to 2018. The average age was 35.2 ± 5.7 years. Group of comparison – 15 healthy persons.

Postural control function was assessed with CS “Stabiloanalyzer 01-03” (“Rhythm”), using open and closed eye Romberg test, dynamic test “Target”, specialized questioners FGA, DGI, DHI.

Results: Among patients' complaints were dizziness 79.4%, stiffness while walking 38.4%, double vision 15.3%, and otalgia 17.9%. During the pure tone audiometry, conductive hearing loss was observed in 7 patients (17.9%), mixed type in 5 (12.8%) patients, sensorineural hearing loss: bilateral - in 9 (23.0%); unilateral - at 8 (20.5%); normal hearing in 10 (25.6%) patients. According to the The Functional Gait Assessment, the average score for vestibular disorders was 21 ± 3.2 , which corresponds to a mild and moderate disorder.

Dynamic Gait Index: The average rate was 17.3 ± 0.8 , indicating good vestibular compensation for young patients.

Dizziness Handicap Inventory questioner: 34 ± 0.9 corresponds to a moderate disorders of vestibular function. Analysis of the results obtained during the conduct of CS in TBI patients revealed

a probable trend towards statistically significant differences in the classical baseline indices of statoqueinezigrams (length of fluctuations of the total pressure center, statokinezigma area more than 200cm^3 , and average velocity of movement) according to the group of comparison ($p \leq 0,05$).

Conclusion: Specialized questionnaires and CS method are the methods of evaluation of spontaneous pathological vestibular disorders in patients with TBI and open new opportunities for objective clinical and expert evaluation of vestibular dysfunction during social security medical exams and medical forensic examination of participants of hostilities.

Speaker Biography

Kvasha O has completed her PhD at the age of 25 years from Bogomolets National Medical University, Ukraine. She is the ENT doctor and neuro-otologist of the Institute of neurosurgery, Kyiv, Ukraine. She is a member of La Societe internationale d'otoneurologie (France), International Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgery, Society of Ukrainian ENT doctors. Her current research project focuses on vestibular and otologic disorders in blast-related traumatic brain injury patients. She performs intraoperative neuromonitoring in the Institute of neurosurgery, Kyiv. She was trained in The Portmann Institute, Bordeaux, France. She has 28 publications that have been cited over 25 times.

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Percutaneous dilatational tracheostomy and modifications in intensive care unit patients

Ashraf Ahmed Yakoot EL-Bedeiwy¹, Rasha Mohamed Elsayed¹, Mohamed Mourad¹ and Mohamed Mohsen Rasheed²

¹Air Forces General Hospital, Egypt

²Ain Shams University, Egypt

Percutaneous dilatational tracheostomy (PDT) is a commonly performed procedure in critically ill patients. It can be safely performed bedside. This has resulted in decline in the use of surgical tracheostomy except in few selected cases. Over the last 10 years data on newer methods of insertion, timing, safety profile and complication rates have been published, which have greatly improved our understanding of this procedure. Most common indication of tracheostomy in ICU is the need for prolonged ventilation. complications become less with increase in skills. Many methods of performing PDT have been discovered recently, Bronchoscopy have been found beneficial procedural aides the PDT. In our study brief overview about the use of PDT in ICU and, different percutaneous techniques will be discussed. We conclude that

percutaneous tracheostomies offer benefits for some of the outcomes when compared with surgical tracheostomies.

Speaker Biography

Ashraf Ahmed Yakoot EL-Bedeiwy, MD degree in Otolaryngology head and neck 2003, Alazhar- university. He is the member of Military medical academy Cairo Egypt. He trained for one year as clinical fellowship and specialized postdoctoral training in otolaryngology & neuro- otology department in hospital Nord, Marseille, France (2009- 2010). He has been Certified in diploma of endoscopy and surgery in Oto-rhino skull base (inter university, Transmedeast certificate), 2010-2012. He is the Reviewer of articles in Egyptian journal of otolaryngology (EJO). He also works as head of otolaryngology dept. Air forces hospital Cairo Egypt.

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Frequency of head & neck tumour in southern region (Balochistan) Pakistan

Mohammad Arif Achakzai

Sandeman Provincial Hospital, Pakistan

Objective: To evaluate the different types of head & Neck Tumours.

Methodology: All patients admitted in the ORL and Head & Neck Surgery Department Unit, at Sandeman provincial Hospital & Bolan Medical Complex Hospital Quetta were included in this study. The demographic and other data of the patients were recorded.


Results: The age of patients ranged from 13-70 years (mean 38.39) with 86 (55.48%) male and 69 (44.52%) Female. The metastatic squamous cell carcinoma in neck are 80 (Mean 55.17%). Some are 42 (mean 28.97%) benign, few are 13 (mean 8.97%) lymphatic origin, very few are 5 (mean 3.45%) vascular and 5 (mean 3.45%) neuronal origin.

Conclusion: The mean age of patients 38.39 and the mostly neck tumour are metastatic squamous cell Carcinoma.

Speaker Biography

Mohammad Arif Achakzai is the Assistant Professor in ENT Department Unit II, at the Bolan Medical University & Health Sciences, Sandeman Provincial Hospital Quetta, Pakistan. He has attended several National and International conferences across the globe. He has also published a good number of research papers in reputed journals which has a good number of citations.

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Prevalence of voice disorders in primary level school teachers of Nepal: A pilot study

Bedajit RK, Bibek G and Meenakshi B

Nobel Medical College & Teaching Hospital, Nepal

Among professional voice users' teachers are found to be at an exceptionally high risk of developing voice problems because of stress inherent in their occupation and the environmental conditions in which they work. In this pilot study conducted in the Terai region of Nepal we determine the prevalence of voice disorders in primary level school teachers and aetiological factors associated with it. Out of 137 teachers, 72 had voice disorder accounting prevalence of 52.6%. Tobacco has statistical significance with voice disorder whereas drinking alcohol and using chalk were not associated with it. Our conclusion was majority of teachers afflicted with the problem were female and increasing teaching experience and use of tobacco were the main risk factor.

Speaker Biography

Bedajit RK has obtained his MS (Otorhinolaryngology) degree in the year 1999 from Manipur University, India. He was a Senior Faculty in Regional Institute of Medical Sciences a medical center of the Ministry of Health, Government of India. He is at present the Professor and Head in the Department of ENT, Nobel Medical College & Teaching Hospital, Nepal and has over 20 publications. He is also the examiner of Kathmandu University Nepal and various other Universities of India and the former President of the North East Branch of Association of Otorhinolaryngologists of India (NEBAOI). Participate in International, national and regional conference/workshop/CME as Chairperson, speaker and panelist.

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Diagnosis of Nasal Bone fracture by Ultrasonography and its comparison with conventional radiology

Sandarva Giri

Kathmandu Medical College, Nepal

Objective: To compare the findings of ultrasonography with that of conventional radiology in all the patients with suspected nasal bone fracture.

Material and methods: Patients sustaining nasal trauma presented to the emergency department and ENT-HNS OPD of KMC were taken for this prospective study. Of the 81 cases of suspected nasal bone fracture included, all of them were clinically examined, then assessed with X-ray followed by ultrasonography.

Results: The results revealed that there was significant advantage of USG in diagnosing particularly trivial or subtle nasal bone fracture in comparison to conventional radiology of the nose.

Conclusion: USG is a steadfast and readily available method for diagnosis of nasal bone fractures and thus can be used as one of the investigation tools of choice in nasal fractures. It is free from radiation hazard and can also be an adjunct investigation tool for medico-legal purpose as printed documentation is possible.

Speaker Biography

Sandarva Giri is an Otolaryngologist from Nepal, currently working as a registrar in Kathmandu medical college, Kathmandu. He is interested in academic research program, Ear surgeries, Endoscopic Nose surgeries, Aesthetic Surgeries and Vertigo. He is a published poet and also a Modern sculpture artist of Nepal.

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