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## T1 Third window syndrome

**Síndrome de la tercera ventana**

## T2

## Peritonsillar Abscess. Controversial Management

**Absceso periamigdalar, manejo controversial de esta enfermedad**

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Otolaryngologic abscesses are diseases requiring early diagnosis and urgent treatment, due to the complications they can cause and the high mortality rate**.**

**Objective:** To deepen the theoretical aspects and the diagnostic and therapeutic possibilities of peritonsillar abscess.

**Methods:** Bibliographic research on the subject of peritonsillar abscess and current guidelines in the management of this disease was completed. Fifty-six sources were consulted, including classic and recent authors of the specialty. An extensive review of both printed and online texts was carried out.

Information Synthesis: There are different algorithms for the management of peritonsillar abscess, but it is considered that they should be adapted to the patient, conditions and available medical resources that are not detrimental to the quality of medical care and evolution management, as well as avoid complications for the patient. Upper airway obstruction, respiratory distress or aspiration pneumonia could be caused when an abscess is not drained.

**Conclusion**: Having knowledge on peritonsillar abscess is vitally important, as it helps to improve the scientific arsenal of professionals who take care of patients with this condition.

.

**Keywords:** abscess, morbidity, infections

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### T3

### Infection of the Surgical Site in Head and Neck Surgery

**Infección del sitio quirúrgico en cirugía de cabeza y cuello**

### ABSTRACT

### Introduction: Infection of the surgical site is the third most common cause of infection associated with health care.

### Objective: To describe the behavior of patients with surgical site infection after head and neck surgery according to patient, tumor, treatment, and infection factors.

### Methods: Descriptive, longitudinal and retrospective study of 114 patients with surgical site infection after head and neck surgery. The research was conducted at the National Institute of Oncology and Radiobiology, from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2017.

### Results: The mean age was 58.4 years; the man-woman ratio was 3.56: 1. Out of the total patients studied, 36 subjects (31.6%) presented associated disease, with predominance of diabetes mellitus in 24.6% of the cases. Preoperative hemoglobin was between 99 and 151 g / L, and postoperative hemoglobin was between 82 and 130 g / L. The larynx location of the primary tumor predominated (48.2%). 60.5% of the patients were in advanced stage. In 77.1% of cases, there was communication of the upper airway with the neck.

### Conclusions: Infections of the surgical site after surgery of the larynx and oral cavity are more frequently observed in men in their sixties, and in advanced disease processes.

### Keywords: primary tumor; infections; head and neck surgery.

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### T4

### Use of Karapandzic Technique in the Lower Lip Squamous Cell Carcinoma

**Aplicación de la técnica de Karapandzic en el carcinoma epidermoide del labio inferior**

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Lip cancer is a common problem in tropical areas. In these regions, it accounts for up to 30% of malignant tumors. This type of cancer is the most common of the oral cavity. Almost 95% of all cancers develop in men.

**Objective:** To describe a case of malignant tumor of the upper lip, to which the Karapandzic technique was applied as treatment.

**Clinical case:** A case of well-differentiated keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma and lower lip infiltrant is discussed here. A clinical diagnosis was made with physical examination, hematological studies, electrocardiogram, X-rays. The removal of the lesion with biopsy and reconstruction using Karapandzic technique was behavior followed.

**Conclusions**: The Karapandzic method includes extensive tumor resection, as well as adequate restoration of the lips and minimal functional limitation.

### Keywords: squamous cell carcinoma; Karapandzic technique; lip tumor

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## T5

## Clinical Description of the Head and Neck Cancer

**Caracterización clínica del cáncer de cabeza y cuello**

## ABSTRACT

## Introduction: The head and neck cancer constitutes about 4 to 5% of all cancers in the body. It represents the fifth neoplasm in the world population and the seventh in terms of mortality.

## Objective: To characterize the incidence of the head and neck cancer in patients treated in the Otolaryngology service at Calixto García Hospital.

## Methods: Descriptive study of longitudinal and ambispective cut, from January 2015 to April 2019. Two hundred thirty eight (238) patients made up the sample. Demographic characteristics, risk factors, treatments and response were studied according to histological classification.

## Results: 85.7% of the patients were male, and the age group of 60-69 years was the most representative. With regard to toxic habits, the synergism between smoking and the intake of alcoholic beverages was highlighted. Different treatments were used according to the head and neck protocols in the different locations, but the most relevant were radiotherapy and chemotherapy.

## Conclusions: Laryngeal cancer is one of the most frequent neoplasms in the location of head and neck. The synergism between smoking and alcoholic beverages intake are the usual risk factors. The treatment to implement is based on the analysis of the clinical stage of the tumor.

## Keywords: laryngeal cancer; epidemiology; initial treatment

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## T6

### Age of Detection of Hearing Loss in Children

**Edad de detección de las hipoacusias en niños**

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** In Cuba, there are no investigations reflecting the age of detection of deafness in children assisted at the Auditory Center of Havana. It is important to study this aspect because it allows knowing the behavior of this variable in Cuban children and integrating these parameters into the country's statistics.

Objectives: To identify the age of detection of hearing losses (single or dual-deaf-blindness) in children.

Methods: Observational, descriptive, retrospective study conducted at the Auditory Center of Havana from 2002 to 2012. The audiological histories data of 343 children were collected, following the protocol established in said center for deafness study. Bilateral sensorineural hearing loss was included in this work.

Results: The behavior of the detection age of this hearing loss in children was before 20 months of age (average detection age 7.33 months). The hearing loss was pre-locutive and peri-locutive, considering the time of deafness, in both, deaf and deaf-blind children, in almost the entire sample (99.41%).

Conclusion: The diagnosis of deafness in children treated at this center has been late, even above 6 months of age, which is the period children should have already been diagnosed and got treatment. The early non-intervention in children with bilateral sensorineural hearing loss has a negative impact on their neurodevelopment.

**Keywords**: sensorineural hearing loss; deaf-blindness; detection age

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### T7

### Etiology of Sensorineural Hearing Loss in Children

**Etiología de las hipoacusias sensorineurales en niños**

### ABSTRACT

### Introduction: The World Health Organization recognizes hearing loss as one of the most frequent disabilities in the world. The etiological diagnosis of hearing loss, once it is confirmed and described, must be made without implying delaying stimulation in early childhood.

### Objective: To describe the etiology of sensorineural hearing loss in children.

### Methods: An observational, descriptive, retrospective study of 343 children with sensorineural hearing loss attended in the audiology consultation at the Auditory Center of Havana was conducted from 2002 to 2012. From the total of the evaluations carried out, the data on the etiological factors collected were selected in the medical records, as well as those provided by the report of the genetic study conducted on all children. Results: Sensorineural hearing loss of unspecified etiology was the most frequent condition in deaf children (27.96%), followed by meningoencephalitis (16.32%), the use of ototoxic drugs (11.2%) and the multifactorial cause (10.4%), while the most frequent cause of deafblindness was Usher's syndrome (28.57%).

### Conclusions: In Cuba, deafness of unspecified etiology predominates in children with sensorineural hearing loss, including those related to blindness, meningoencephalitis and ototoxics. These are factors to consider as they appear relatively frequently.

**Keywords**: sensorineural hearing loss; deafblindness; etiology; ototoxic drugs; meningoencephalitis; Usher syndrome

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### T8

### Prosper Méniére, the Life of A Leading Professional

***Prosper Méniére*, la vida de un profesional destacado**

### ABSTRACT

### The classic Otolaryngology authors have played important roles throughout history in the development of medical sciences and in particular areas of knowledge. Dissemination and investigation of their contributions constitute a responsibility for today's health professionals, taking into account that they were precursors of the advances of modern medicine. Therefore, a review of the life of the important French physician Prosper Méniere was conducted, to whom the first description of the disease that bears his name is attributed; as well as his contributions not only in the Otolaryngology field, but also in other areas of medical knowledge. Historical articles and previous publications on the subject were reviewed and made available to readers in order to broaden knowledge of this prominent doctor life.

**Keywords:** Prosper Méniére; remove; otology.

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### T9

### Acoustic Characteristics and Manufacturing Methods of Hearing Aids

**Características acústicas y métodos de fabricación de los moldes auditivos**

### ABSTRACT

### Introduction: The use of digital technology to the auditory molds production has great impact in the audiological sector, since it represents many benefits in comparison with the traditional manufacturing of these products, which guarantees the good yield of the auditory prosthesis.

### Objective: To describe the acoustic characteristics and methods of production of the auditory molds.

### Methods: Google Scholar was used as a scientific information search engine. Review and research articles from different databases were assessed, such as PubMed, LILACS, Cochrane, SciELO and web pages published approximately 10 years ago in Spanish, Portuguese and English.

### Synthesis of the information: Several methods have been described for manufacturing auditory molds, but the advances of 3D technology in this field has contributed to improve the quality of these pieces to be more comfortable for the use of the patients.

### Conclusions: From the clinical point of view, the indication of different types of molds with an exact reproduction of the external auditory canal provides excellent aesthetic and functional result.

**Keywords**: earmolds; 3D technology; hearing loss

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**T10**

**Keloid in Auricular Pavilion**

**Queloide en pabellón auricular**

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction**: Keloids are the result of an abnormal healing process, in which fibroblasts synthesize collagen excessively.

**Objective**: To describe the medical-surgical procedure in a patient with keloid in the auricular pavilion.

**Case report:** We report the case of a 25-year-old male patient, with a history of perforation of the right atrial pavilion due to the insertion of an earring or piercing. After 6 months, a painless volume increase began to develop in the retroauricular region.

**Conclusions**: The combination of treatments uses intralesional injection of preoperative, transoperative, postoperative triamcinolone acetonide. The lesion exceresis exposes the mastoid periosteum and non-tension suture of skin and healthy teguments, which is followed-up in consultation with infiltration of triamcinolone acetonide in the wound and compression bandage. Both procedures are among provide excellent results after the three years of evolution without recurrence.

**Keywords**: auricular pavilion; keloid; recurrence

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### T11

### Clinical and Epidemiological Description of Patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnea Hypoapnea Syndrome

**Caracterización clínica y epidemiológica de pacientes con síndrome de apnea hipoapnea obstructiva del sueño**

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Sleep apnea-hypopnea syndromeis a disorder that can cause local and systemic alterations in its evolution.

**Objective:** To characterize patients with obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome from a clinical and epidemiological point of view**.**

**Methods:** A cross-sectional case study in 220 patients treated at the Otolaryngology outpatient clinic at Hermanos Ameijeiras Surgical Clinical Hospital was conducted from January 2006 to December 2017. These patients had confirmed diagnosis of obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome. The study excluded other types of sleep disorders, cases that did not have polysomnography or had incomplete data in the medical records. The study used the mean and standard deviation, as well as absolute numbers and percentages to present the information.

**Results:** The mean age was 45.0 ± 12.3 years and 93.2% were male patients. Possible high risk factors were obesity (50.9%) and high blood pressure (38.2%). The mean evolution time was 8.9 ± 10.9 years; the most frequent symptom was snoring (77.7%) and the most frequent sign was Mallampatti II-IV classification (60.9%). 62.7% classified as mild severity.

**Conclusions**: In obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome, existence of systemic repercussion, excessive sleepiness, snoring and Mallampatti III-IV are frequent symptoms and signs, which worsen the quality of life of patients.

**Keywords**: obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome; sleep apnea syndromes; polysomnography

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##### T12

##### Radiotherapy Treatment in Laryngeal Neoplasms patients

**Tratamiento con radioterapia en pacientes con neoplasia laríngea**

### ABSTRACT

### Introduction: Laryngeal cancer ranks fourth in order of relative importance in the world. The risk in Cuba is high, when compared to other countries in the region and occupies second place in incidence and first place in mortality in both sexes with a greater predisposition in the male sex.

### Objective: To describe the benefits of radiotherapy treatment in patients with laryngeal cancer.

### Methods: A descriptive and ambispective study of longitudinal section was conducted at Calixto García Surgical Clinic Hospital in Havana, from January 2015 to January 2019. The sample consisted of 71 patients.

### Results: 100% of the patients were over 50 years old, there was higher incidence in the group of 60 to 69 years (46.5%); men represented 85.9%. All the cases had history of smoking and 85% had synergism with alcohol as risk factors; the glottis location was affected in 94% and the well-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma appeared in 73% of the patients.

### Conclusions: Laryngeal cancer is more frequent in male patients older than 60 years. Smoking and alcohol are the main causative agents. The use of radiotherapy as a technique is very effective and it allows the existence of high survival.

**Keywords:** laryngeal cancer; epidemiology; radiotherapy.

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## T13

## Hashimoto's Thyroiditis in Aberrant Thyroid

##### Tiroiditis de Hashimoto en tiroides aberrante

### ABSTRACT

## Introduction: Ectopic thyroid is a congenital alteration resulting from a defective migration of the thyroid from its initial embryological position - the blind hole-, up to its final pretracheal location. Hashimoto's thyroiditis belongs to the group of autoimmune diseases of the thyroid.

## Objective: To describe the clinical study of an uncommon condition in the anteromedial region of the neck.

## Case report: A 69-year-old female patient had compressive symptoms to the neck level and dysphagia, an increase in anteromedial neck volume. The Hamilton Bayle maneuver was positive. She had a biopsy by aspiration with a fine needle but it was not conclusive. Ultrasound showed a low echogenic nodular mass, no ruling out a tyroglossal lesion (tyroglossal cyst). Exeresis of the tumor and biopsy were carried out.

**Conclusions:** Any increase in the neck volume, painless, with clinical manifestations of dysphagia, a detailed and precise clinical study, including ultrasound and cytology, is imperative to rule out the aberrant positions of the thyroid gland.

Keywords: ectopic thyroid; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; thyroid cyst; Hamilton Bayle maneuver

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