The long term effects of firearm injuries on special senses

Introduction: Special senses are group of sensory organs that help us to connect with external environment by various modes of elements like sound, sight, touch and smell. Any damage to these organs though may not be physically handicapping but can affect the quality of life of any individual. Bullet injuries to the head and neck region are life-threatening and demand ...
Diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging with echo-planar and non-echo-planar (PROPELLER) techniques in the clinical evaluation of cholesteatoma

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Background: Diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (DWI) is an alternative to second-look surgery for the detection of cholesteatoma. Purpose: To assess the utility of DWI with echo-planar (EPI-DWI) and non-echo-planar (PROPELLER) sequences for the diagnosis of primary and recurrent cholesteatoma. Materials and methods: A prospective study of 33 ears, 21 wit ...

Clinical prognostic index for tympanoplasty (PRIT) in Pediatric patients

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Objective: Pediatric myringoplasty surgical failure reported is generally attributed to different factors. The purpose of this study is to develop a clinical index based on some of these factors, which will allow surgical prognosis to be predicted. Methods: This was a cohort study of 148 patients who underwent myringoplasty and received a 6-month follow-up during the ...

Effect of Staphylococcus aureus on the NLRP3 inflammasome, caspase-1 and IL-1 expression in the nasal epithelial cells in chronic rhinosinusitis
Background: Chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) is an inflammatory disease. Excessive NLRP3 inflammasome activation and its downstream responses, plays a role in the pathogenesis of CRS. The context and purpose of the study: The aim of the study was to elucidate the effect of Staphylococcus aureus and budesonide on the mRNA expression and the biologic role (caspase-1 acti ...