



AMERICAN ACADEMY OF
OTOLARYNGOLOGY-
HEAD AND NECK SURGERY



12th BALKAN CONGRESS OF OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY - HEAD AND NECK SURGERY

1st JOINT MEETING WITH
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY - HNS

1st JOINT MEETING WITH
CONFEDERATION OF EUROPEAN ORL - HNS

ABSTRACT BOOK



June 01-05, 2022
Ohrid, North Macedonia, Hotel Complex Metropol

CONTENT

RHINOLOGY.....	1
OTOLOGY.....	16
AUDIOLOGY.....	25
LARYNGOLOGY – HEAD AND NECK SURGERY.....	34
TONSILLECTOMY - COMPLICATIONS.....	50
ANESTHESIA IN OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY.....	53
COVID-19 DISORDERS.....	63
VARIA.....	72
AUTHOR INDEX.....	82

FACULTY

Arta Kuci (Albania)	Jane Netkovski (North Macedonia)
Blagomir Groshej (Slovenia)	John Del Gaudio (USA)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Karl Hörmann (Germany)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Kathleen L. Yaremchuk (USA)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Klemen Jenko (Slovenia)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Klevis Thomai (Albania)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Marina Davcheva-Chakar (North Macedonia)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Marija Dokoska (North Macedonia)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Mario Milkov (Bulgaria)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Maria Suurna (USA)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Martin Jurlina (Croatia)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Mahmut Tayyar Kalcioğlu (Turkey)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Metin Onerci (Turkey)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Melissa Pynnonen (USA)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Milan Stankovic (Serbia)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Mustafa Gerek (Turkey)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Mustafa Kemal Adali (Turkey)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Nikola Nikolovski (North Macedonia)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Nuri Ozgirgin (Turkey)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Onur Celik (Turkey)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Özgür Sürmeliöğlu (Turkey)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Pavel Dimov (Bulgaria)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Rajko Jovic (Serbia)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Rumen Benchev (Bulgaria)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Slobodan Spremo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Stefanos Triaridis (Greece)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Suela Sallavaci (Albania)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Tanja Soklic Kosak (Slovenia)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Tayfun Kirazlı (Turkey)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Tomislav Baudoin (Croatia)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Vladan Knezevic (Montenegro)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Yüksel Olgun (Turkey)
Blaz Salkic (Slovenia)	Yusuf K. Kemaloğlu (Turkey)

REHABILITATION OF NERVE ACCESORIUS PARALYSIS AFTER NECK DISSECTION-OUR INITIAL RESULTS

N. Nikolovski, A. Pejkovska, I. Kamshikoski, G. Kopacheva-Barsova
ENT University clinic, Skopje, North Macedonia

Introduction: In patients with advanced stage of carcinomatous disease, dissection of the cervical compartments is necessary. When performing dissection of the neck spaces, nervus accessorius could be damaged. Iatrogenic injury leads to postoperative disturbances in the range of motion of the glenohumeral joint and gradual increase in shoulder pain typical of frozen shoulder syndrome.

Purpose: The aim of our study is to investigate and study the relationship between early preoperative and postoperative physical rehabilitation in order to improve the quality of life in these patients.

Material and methods: A case control study was performed at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic. The examinees, 40 in number, were divided into two groups. In the first group, 20 examinees were educated for 6 weeks preoperatively for a physical rehabilitation program of 6 individual movements of the neck, shoulder and progressive resistance exercises. This group of patients, immediately after cervical dissection, continued to perform these exercises daily. The second group, the control group which was consisted of 20 examinees were patients who did not want physical therapy.

Results: The effect of the physical rehabilitation program was measured through the SPADI score questionnaires. SPADI score measurement shows us a large percentage of information that is of great value in modifying treatment, choosing drugs and avoiding side effects.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that preoperative education and postoperative daily exercises significantly reduce shoulder pain, improve the range of motion of the shoulder joint that increases the physical activity of these patients. The rapid return to social life of these patients improves their quality of life.

Keywords: neck dissection, nervus accessorius, preoperative, postoperative, physical rehabilitation.

UPDATE ON LARYNGEAL CANCER

vrko

cal faculty, University of Montenegro, Clinical center of Montenegro,
gorica, Montenegro

nginal cancers represent one-third of head and neck cancers and may be a
ficant source of morbidity and mortality. The current incidence, prevalence
mortality of laryngeal cancer are estimated (per 100,000 inhabitants) at 2.76
s/year, 14.33 cases/year and 1.66 deaths/year, respectively. The worldwide
ence and prevalence have both increased by 12.0% and 23.8%, respectively
ng the past 3 decades. Significant advancements have been made over the
decades in the diagnosis and the treatment of laryngeal cancer but this is
of a few oncologic diseases in which the 5-year survival rate has decreased
the past 40 years, from 66% to 63%. This highlights the need for further
arch of laryngeal cancer. It is estimated that the prevalence of human
llomavirus (HPV) ranges from 20% to 30% in laryngeal cancer.

vast majority of laryngeal cancers are squamous cell cancers. Other
ignancies may include adnecarcinomas, sarcomas, lymphoma, and
endocrine tumors. Laryngeal cancer can involve different sites of the
nx, and the site involved influences that presentation, patterns of spread, and
tment options. Approximately 98% of laryngeal cancers arise in either the
aglottic or glottic regions.

y- stage laryngeal cancers (T1-2N0 disease) are treated successfully
a single, locally- directed treatment modality, whether local radiation or
jical therapy. Locally-advanced cancers (T3-4N1-3 disease) typically involve
mbination therapy.

nginal cancer still poses a high clinical and societal burden. The care for
ients with laryngeal cancer requires a multidisciplinary team-based approach,
uding medical, radiation, and surgical oncologists, but also dieticians, speech
l swallow experts, radiologists, and social services.

ywords: larynx, cancer, therapy, epidemiology