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Carcinoma; Chapter 11: Clinical Radiation Biology and Radiotherapy; Chapter 12: Environmental Effects on the Upper Airway; Chapter 13: How To Conduct Clinical Research; Chapter 14 Basic Principles and Current Applications of Lasers in Head and Neck Surgery; Chapter 15: Molecular Biology for the Otolaryngologist; Chapter 16: Physiology of the Pediatric Patient; Chapter 17: Branchial Cleft Anatomy and Congenital Neck Masses; Chapter 18: Pathophysiology of Stridor and Airway Disease

Chapter 19: Clinical Genetics in Otolaryngology

Part II: The Ear, Hearing, and Balance; Chapter 20: Embryology of the Outer, Middle, and Inner Ear; Chapter 21: Acoustics and Middle Ear Mechanics for Otolaryngology; Chapter 22: Surgical Anatomy of the Temporal Bone; Chapter 23: Histology and Histopathology of the Temporal Bone; Chapter 24 Ultrastructural Anatomy of the Cochlea; Chapter 25: Hair Cell Function; Chapter 26: Auditory Processing in Sensorineural Hearing Loss; Chapter 27: Pathways of Hearing and Balance; Chapter 28: Assessment of Central Auditory Function

Chapter 29: Language and the Plastic Brain

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Chapter 39: Nasal and Paranasal Sinus Physiology

Chapter 40: The Biology and Testing of Olfactory Dysfunction; Part IV: The Larynx, Voice, and Neck; Chapter 41: The Branchial Arches and their Derivatives; Chapter 42: Morphophysiology of the Larynx; Chapter 43: Neurological Disorders of the Larynx; Chapter 44: Basics of Voice Production; Chapter 45: Principles of Phonosurgery; Chapter 46: Surgical Anatomy of the Pharynx and Esophagus; Chapter 47: The Biology of Swallowing; Chapter 48: Laryngeal Pathology; Chapter 49: Origins and Specification of Craniofacial Musculoskeletal Tissues

Chapter 50: Surgical Anatomy of the Neck and Classification of Dissections

Sommario/riassunto

Minimally invasive surgery has made tremendous strides in recent years, with exciting advances in instrumentation and techniques rapidly changing the scope of these ...
