

ENT/ MAXFAX Terminology

BAWO	Bilateral Antral Washout
BINA	Bilateral Intranasal Antrostomy
SMD	Sub Mucous Diathermy
EUA	Examination Under Anaesthetic
Epistaxis	Nose bleed
Pharyngeal Pouch	Dilation of the lower part of the pharynx causing a pouch effect where food and liquid can settle
Nasal Polypectomy	Removal of nasal polyps
Laryngectomy	Surgical removal of the Larynx, i.e. voice box.
Labyrinthitis	Inflammation and infection of the labyrinth, causing Vertigo.
Mastoidectomy	Surgical removal of disease from the mastoid, i.e. the bony prominence behind the ear; and the middle ear.
Myringotomy	Incision of the tympanic membrane to drain fluid from an infected middle ear.
Otitis Externa	Infection of the ear canal leading from the pinna to the tympanic membrane (eardrum).
Otitis Media	Middle ear infection.
Parotidectomy	Complete or partial removal of the Parotid gland.
Rhinoplasty	Straightening of the bridge of the nose.

Quinsy/ Peritonsillar Abscess	A complication of tonsillitis. Infection into the tissue around the tonsil
Septoplasty	Surgery to correct a septal deviation & allow patient to breath more easily.
Septorhinoplasty	Surgery to improve the cosmetic appearance of the nose plus repositioning of the nasal septum to improve breathing.
Stridor	Noisy, high-pitched breathing sound where there is restricted airflow/ partial obstruction of the upper respiratory tract, i.e. the larynx.
Tinnitus	Noises in the head or ears usually associated with hearing impairment.
Tracheostomy	Creation of a breathing hole in the trachea.
Laryngoscopy	Examination of the larynx to investigate e.g. hoarseness. Either fibre-optic, Indirect or Direct laryngoscopy
Oesophagoscopy	Examination of the oesophagus using either flexible or rigid endoscope. The 'Oesophagoscopy Protocol' is followed post-operatively
Pharyngoscopy	Examination of the upper part of the throat.
Laryngitis	Inflammation of the larynx.
Myringoplasty	Repair of perforated tympanic membrane.
Otalgia	Earache.

Vertigo	Abnormal sensation of movement, usually rotational. May be due to i.e. Labyrinthitis, surgery.
ORIF	Open-Reduction Internal Fixation.
TMJ	Temporomandibular Joint
Maxillary Osteotomy	The osteotomy is a complex surgery to reduce the jaw size if it is disproportionate. Mostly after the surgery, braces are required to correct minor movements of teeth.

