

A Practical System for the Quantitative Determination of Nitrate and Nitrite in the Field

Amer Charbaji

ABSTRACT: Objectives: 1) know the anatomic characteristics of deviated noses. 2) Identify risk factors and pitfalls in the correction of deviated noses. 3) Select the best technique for each type of deviated and crooked noses.

Abstract: Deviated nose is defined as a deviation of the external nasal framework, which is almost always accompanied by deviations in the nasal septum. Most patients have problems both in form and function. Establishing stable and long-term results has been a nightmare even for experienced surgeons. Analyzing the underlying anatomy in each case is important to establish the plan of treatment which differs in every case. Deviation could be noted in the bony upper third part of the nose, cartilaginous middle third or combination of both and may extend to the lower third or lobule. All types of deviated noses are operated in one stage with the correction of pyramid and septum. Correction of form and function includes restoration of the straight dorsum, reducing asymmetries and providing functionally patent

nasal valve. Wide exposure and extensive release of deviated cartilages would help to minimize extrinsic forces over the deviated pyramid and septum. It is especially important in the case of deviation of cartilaginous septum. Proper cuts and resections of cartilage and insertion of resected materials as different types of grafts are the basis of the most techniques which were described in this problem.

Deviated nose is a complex deformity extending from the radix to the tip. Of course, the successful surgery is not possible without correction of tip deformities and asymmetries as an important part of the procedure. A systematic approach including various methods in septorhinoplasty for deviated and crooked noses is addressed.

Biography:-

Amer Charbaji is a research assistant at the Microfluidics Laboratory at the University of Rhode Island where he is currently pursuing his PhD. His research work includes developing paper-based microfluidic devices for nutrient detection in marine environments. He received his Bachelor of

Engineering degree from the American University of Beirut and his Master of Science degree from the University of Maryland at College Park, both in mechanical engineering. He also worked in the industry in Nigeria and Dubai before joining the PhD program at URI..

Citation: Amer Charbaji; A Practical System for the Quantitative Determination of Nitrate and Nitrite in the Field; Webinar on Surgical Science, March 26, 2021.

University of Rhode Island, USA



This open-access article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (CC BY-NC) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits reuse, distribution and reproduction of the article, provided that the original work is properly cited and the reuse is restricted to noncommercial purposes. For commercial reuse, contact reprints@pulsus.com