2007 Annual Meeting Program
American Head & Neck Society

APRIL 28 - 29, 2007
SAN DIEGO, CA

President: Randal S. Weber, MD, FACS
Program Chair: Ehab Y. Hanna, MD

The American Head & Neck Society (AHNS)
11300 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 600
Los Angeles, CA 90064
Phone: (310) 437-0559
Fax: (310) 437-0585
www.ahns.info

FUTURE AHNS MEETING
DATES AND LOCATIONS

2008 DATES
Seventh International Conference on Head & Neck Cancer
San Francisco Marriott
July 19-23, 2008 in San Francisco, CA
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**THANKS TO THE 2007 AHNS MEETING SUPPORTERS!**

The AHNS gratefully acknowledges the following companies for their generous support of the 2007 meeting.

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General Information

2007 Annual Meeting of the American Head & Neck Society

April 28 - 29, 2007

Manchester Grand Hyatt
One Market Place
San Diego, CA 92101

On-site Registration Hours

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<td>Wednesday, April 25</td>
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Exhibit Hall Hours

Located in the Douglas Pavilion

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<td>9:30 am – 3:30 pm (lunch)</td>
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<td>5:30 pm – 7:00pm (reception)</td>
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<td>Sunday, April 29</td>
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Exhibit hours may be subject to change.

Accreditation Statement

The American Head & Neck Society is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (A.C.C.M.E.) to sponsor Continuing Medical Education for physicians. The American Head & Neck Society (AHNS) designates the 2007 Annual Meeting for a maximum of 15.75 AMA PRA Category 1 Credit(s)™. Physicians should only claim credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Please return your completed evaluation form to the AHNS registration desk to receive your CME credits. Certificates will be mailed after the meeting.

AHNS Meeting Objectives

The conference is designed to facilitate discussion regarding the approaches used in the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of head and neck neoplasms throughout the world. Participants should accomplish the following at the conclusion of this event:

• Identify important basic science advances in head and neck oncology research;
• Develop an understanding of current issues in the diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment of head and neck neoplasms;
• Improve treatment strategies for head and neck patients;
• Facilitate discussion regarding the approaches used in the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of head and neck neoplasms;
• Recognize current research ideas in understanding the head and neck neoplastic process.

The contributions made by the two societies forming the AHNS are significant in the history of surgery in the United States. Dr. Hayes Martin conceived the Society of Head and Neck Surgeons in 1954, a surgeon considered by many to be the “father of modern head and neck tumor surgery.” The purpose of the society was to exchange and advance the scientific knowledge relevant to the surgery of head and neck tumors (exclusive of brain surgery) with an emphasis on cancer of the head and neck. Two years later, The American Society for Head and Neck Surgery was organized with the goal to “facilitate and advance knowledge relevant to surgical treatment of diseases of the head and neck, including reconstruction and rehabilitation; promote advancement of the highest professional and ethical standards as they pertain to the practice of major head and neck surgery; and to honor those who have made major contributions in the field of head and neck surgery, or have aided in its advancement”.

The new Society remains dedicated to the common goals of its parental organizations.

The purpose of this society is to promote and advance the knowledge of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of neoplasms and other diseases of the head and neck, to promote and advance research in diseases of the head and neck, and to promote and advance the highest professional and ethical standards.

The American Head and Neck Society is an organization of physicians, scientists and allied health professionals dedicated to improving the understanding of Head and Neck Cancer and the care of patients afflicted with that disease. Membership is open to a wide variety of interested individuals in several categories that differ both in terms of responsibility and level of involvement in the society.

Please attend the AHNS Business Meeting on Sunday, April 29, 2007 at 12 PM to welcome the following new members:
Randal S. Weber, MD, FACS
Professor and Chair of the Department of Head and Neck Surgery at The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center

Dr. Weber earned his medical degree from the University of Tennessee Health Science Center, College of Medicine. After completing a surgery internship at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland, Dr. Weber completed residencies in surgery and otolaryngology at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas. He received specialized training in head and neck surgical oncology, completing a two-year fellowship at The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston. Dr. Weber joined the faculty of M. D. Anderson Cancer Center in 1986, with a joint appointment at Baylor College of Medicine. He then served as Gabriel Tucker Professor and Vice Chair, Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, from 1996 to 2003. In 2003, Dr. Weber returned to M. D. Anderson, where he is Chairman of the Department of Head and Neck Surgery and recipient of the Hubert L. and Olive Stringer Distinguished Professorship in Cancer Research. He has published more than 180 articles and invited articles and 40 book chapters focused on the basic science, surgery, and clinical treatment for head and neck cancer. He is Editor of Head & Neck: Journal for the Sciences and Specialties of the Head and Neck; he is Associate Editor for Cancer and currently serves on the editorial board for Journal of Clinical Oncology. Committed to oncologic research, cancer prevention, and the education of future leaders in the field, Dr. Weber has been active in the organization of multiple national and international conferences and symposia on head and neck cancer and has presented and moderated more than 70 lectures, invited lectures, and panel discussions. In addition, he has been honored as guest lecturer and visiting professor at numerous institutions both nationally and internationally. Dr. Weber has consistently been named one of America’s Top Doctors by the Castle Connolly Guide. He was President of the Society of University Otolaryngologists-Head and Neck Surgeons and President of the American Radium Society; 2005–2006. Dr. Weber’s clinical interests are nonmelanoma skin cancer, thyroid cancer, and therapeutic strategies for organ preservation.
Robert Maxwell Byers, MD


I married Marcia Davis in 1961 and have 4 sons: John, Robby, Matt and MacGregor. I also have 9 grandchildren.

I feel very blessed to have had a very fulfilling career supported by a loving family, dear friends and colleagues in the Society and at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. As a mentor and teacher, I hold a special place in my heart for all of the men and women to which I have played a role in their training.

I will always remember and appreciate my selection as a Guest of Honor in the American Head and Neck Society.

Helmuth Goepfert, MD

Professor Emeritus in Head and Neck Surgery, UTMD Anderson Cancer Center

Born in Santiago de Chile where he attended the Deutsche Schule and graduated as M.D. from the Universidad de Chile in 1962.

After a 2-year residency in Valdivia the earthquake-damaged city in the South of Chile, he came to the USA to pursue 4 years of training in solid tumor chemotherapy and surgery at UCLA (64-66) and MD Anderson Hospital (66-68).

Returned to Chile and, after 2 years, immigrated to this country and completed a residency in Otolaryngology/Head and Neck Surgery in 1974.


Life in retirement is great and it is a joy to see how my three sons are either practicing physicians or in training, how my daughter leads as a corporate news director and how the three grandchildren challenge their parents and still be lovable kids! My wife Joann admits that it is wonderful to spoil grandchildren, but something else to be married to a cranky grandfather!

And I wish more time could be available to ride the motorcycle.
Dr. Oscar M. Guillamondegui was born in May 1937 in Buenos Aires, from a family of Basque and Spanish origin. His great grandparents moved to Argentina in the 1850’s. There were no close relatives in the medical field, although many men in the family found a home in the Armed Forces since the Wars of Independence.

He graduated from Medical School in Buenos Aires in 1960, finished a General Surgery Residency in Michigan, at Wayne State University Hospitals, and completed a Fellowship in Surgical Oncology at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. Dr. Guillamondegui joined the Staff of the Department of Head and Neck Surgery in 1968 as Dr. William S. Mac Comb retired and Dr. Richard Jesse became Chairman. Dr. Jesse, a brilliant, pragmatic man, who became an extraordinary mentor and friend, was the major influence in Oscar Guillamondegui’s medical education process as a Surgical Oncologist. He did not shine as a Basic Scientist or a Medical Administrator, but he is very proud to have been a positive motivating factor in the lives of many young physicians. He strongly believed that an educator can not be considered a great teacher unless many of his disciples eventually surpass him in ability, surgical skills, and, of course, fame.

In 1990-1991, as a member of the United States Army Reserve, LtC. Guillamondegui was deployed to the Persian Gulf with the 41st Combat Support Hospital, operating in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq.

In 1991, he became President of the then “Society of Head and Neck Surgeons”, a true highlight of his surgical career.

He retired from M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in 1994, with an academic rank of Professor of Surgery and a member of numerous Surgical Societies in the U.S. and South America. Moving back to Argentina, Dr. Guillamondegui became President of the Argentine Society of Head and Neck Surgeons from 1997 to 1999. He was elected Chairman of the Department of Surgery at the German (Deutsches) Hospital of Buenos Aires in 1999.

Oscar M. Guillamondegui retired from the Medical profession in May 2006.

Through the years, he played tennis with more enthusiasm than skill, was an avid hunter, and for a while raised Arabian Horses in Texas. Now he hikes, climbs mountains and fly fishes, seeking trout and salmon everywhere. Photography has been his hobby for a long time, which gives he and his wife Nilda a good reason to travel to unusual places.

Oscar M. Guillamondegui has five children and nine grandchildren. His son Oscar is an Assistant Professor of Surgery in the Division of Trauma and Surgical Critical Care at Vanderbilt University School of Medicine.

Dr. Guillamondegui and his wife now divide their time between their home in downtown Buenos Aires, a house in the Andes Mountains, and Dallas and Nashville in the United States.
Jesus E. Medina, M.D., F.A.C.S. was born in Peru where he attended medical school. Following training in otorhinolaryngology at Wayne State University School of Medicine, he did a fellowship in Head & Neck Surgery at the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute in Houston, Texas. In 1981, he became an Assistant Professor in the Department of Head and Neck Surgery at M.D. Anderson. In 1984 he accepted a position as an Associate Professor and Director of the Head and Neck Cancer Program in the Department of Otorhinolaryngology at the University of Oklahoma. He became Chairman of the Department in 1991 and he currently holds the Paul & Ruth Jonas Chair in Cancer Treatment and Research.

Dr. Medina has devoted his career to the care of patients with head and neck cancer and has authored numerous scientific publications, textbooks and book chapters on a variety of topics in head and neck oncology. He has lectured extensively in the United States and abroad.

In addition to his clinical and academic responsibilities, Dr. Medina serves on the Board of Directors of the American Board of Otolaryngology and is the current President of the Board. He was selected to be a candidate for President-Elect of the American Academy of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery in 2002. Dr. Medina served as Vice-President for the Middle Section Triological Society in 2002. He was Vice-President of the Society of Head and Neck Surgeons and became the second President of the American Head and Neck Society in 2000.

Dr. Medina has received numerous awards including the Honor Award and the Distinguished Service Award from the American Academy of Otolaryngology; an American Cancer Society Professor of Clinical Oncology Award and two Presidential Citations from the American Society for Head and Neck Surgery.

Dr. Medina and his wife Libby have been married for 30 years, they have three children: Katherine, Joey and Kristine, and they are enjoying immensely their three grandchildren.
Hayes Martin was born in Dayton, a small town in north central Iowa. He attended the University of Iowa at Iowa Falls before being accepted to the medical school in 1913 on the same campus, finishing 4 years later in a class of 20.

World War I began in April 1917 while Hayes was in his final year of medical school. Many of his classmates at the medical school were in the Army ROTC units; however, Hayes opted for the Navy, which he joined on the day America entered the war. He traveled to Europe on the USS Arkansas and was assigned to his permanent duty station at the U.S. Navy Air Station, La Trinité, Sur Mer, France— a small seaside village on the southern coast of Brittany. The purpose of this base was antisubmarine warfare using blimps and kite balloons. Hayes was made commanding officer of the air station for a brief period of time when the line officer in charge had become ill; it was a unique position for a medical officer in the Navy to take command during wartime.

After the war Hayes returned to the U.S. and sought out an internship at the old Poly Clinic Hospital in New York City, which was temporarily made into a Veteran’s Administration hospital. Part or his internship was spent at Bellevue in the fourth surgical division, where he felt he would have the best possible training in general surgery. The chief of the second division was John A. Hartwell, MD, the distinguished surgeon memorialized by the Fellow’s Room in the library of the New York Academy of Medicine. Hartwell suggested that Hayes go to Memorial Hospital to learn about cancer.

Hayes received an internship at Memorial in the summer of 1922 and stayed on as a resident until 1923. He then had two years at the second surgical service at Bellevue, where he operated to his heart’s content and got the surgical education he so strongly desired. Once he finished his residency, Hayes returned to Memorial where he joined as clinical assistant surgeon on the staff. Dr. Martin made the use of aspiration biopsy on all solid tumors popular throughout Memorial. Now, this procedure is done throughout the world. Hayes co-authored the first report on the subject published in the Annals of Surgery. Numerous other articles followed, including Hayes’ two most famous publications, “Cancer of the Head and Neck,” published in two issues of the Journal of the American Medical Association in 1948, and “Neck Dissection,” appearing in Cancer in 1951. These two papers were so extensively requested that the American Cancer Society made reprints by the thousands available to those who requested them as many as 20 years after publication. Hayes’ bibliography encompasses more than 160 articles.

In 1934, Hayes was appointed chief of the head and neck service at Memorial Hospital. It wasn’t until 1940 that surgery began to take over as the treatment of choice for the majority of cancers of the head and neck. In that year, the beginnings of improved anesthesia permitted advances in surgery. Later, during World War II, antibiotics became available and surgery began to dominate much of head and neck cancer management.

Dr. Martin wrote extensively on many subjects, most within the realm of head and neck surgery. His ideal was to be the complete head and neck surgeon and he treated a wide variety of head and neck abnormalities. His book, Surgery of the Head and Neck Tumors, was published in 1957.

Hayes retired from active practice in 1957 at the age of 65. He performed his last operation at Memorial Hospital, assisted by Dr. Elliot Strong, in October 1959, but continued to see patients in his office. Hayes died in Memorial Hospital on Christmas Day, 1977.
On November 24, 2003, Kenneth I. Shine, MD, joined The University of Texas System as Executive Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs. In that capacity he is responsible for the six U. T. System health components and their aggregate operating budget of almost $6 billion.

Kenneth I. Shine, MD, was President of the Institute of Medicine (IOM), from 1992-2002. Under Dr. Shine’s leadership, the IOM played an important and visible role in addressing key issues in medicine and healthcare. IOM reports on quality of care and patient safety, heightened national awareness of these issues. IOM researchers led studies on nutrition, food safety, child development; and examined availability and side effects of vaccines.

Dr. Shine also focused attention on meeting the healthcare needs of all Americans: he organized symposia to underscore the importance of cultural sensitivity in healthcare and supported programs to increase immunization rates, decrease use of tobacco among adolescents, and improve care of the dying. He emphasized communication of scientific findings and recommendations. Under his guidance, IOM staff developed CDs, videotapes, guidelines for community-based research, and publications for researchers, practitioners, policymakers, and the public.

Dr. Shine was the founding Director of the RAND Center for Domestic and International Health Security. He led the Center’s efforts to make health a central component of U.S. foreign policy and guide the Center’s evolving research agenda. Dr. Shine brought to this new role decades-long experience working with international health experts on global issues such as emerging infectious illnesses, bioethics, and access to care.

Dr. Shine is Professor of Medicine Emeritus at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) School of Medicine. A cardiologist and physiologist, he received his M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1961. Before becoming president of the IOM, he was Dean and Provost for Medical Sciences at UCLA.

Dr. Shine is a member of many honorary and academic societies, including Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha, Fellow of the American College of Cardiology, Master of the American College of Physicians, and was elected to the Institute of Medicine in 1988. He served as Chairman of the Council of Deans of the Association of American Medical Colleges from 1991-1992, and was President of the American Heart Association from 1983-1986.
John J. Conley Biography

Although he looked and sounded like an English nobleman, Dr John Conley was born in Carnegie, Pennsylvania, a small steel mill town just outside of Pittsburgh. He graduated from the University of Pittsburgh and later its school of medicine. He interned at Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh. During that year, the nuns who ran the hospital suggested that Dr. Conley take a residency in cardiology and come back to Mercy as their cardiologist. He went to Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn, a very busy city hospital with a huge patient population. Shortly after he began his training, he had an arrhythmia diagnosed as paroxysmal atrial tachycardia. Little was known about this benign condition at that time. Dr. Conley was told that cardiology was too stressful and that he should go into an easier, less-stressful field with better working hours, like ENT. He did an otolaryngology residency at Kings County Hospital. This was followed by four years of military service during World War II, which included experience in otolaryngology and plastic and reconstructive and maxillofacial surgery in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, both in this country and in the South Pacific theater. Exposure to the reconstruction of war wounds would prove invaluable to him later on in applying these principles to reconstruction following ablative head and neck surgery.

Dr. Conley returned to New York City after the war. He became an assistant and then an associate of Dr George T. Pack, a technically superb general oncologic surgeon at Memorial Hospital who taught Dr. Conley major ablative surgery of the head and neck. They worked day and night catching up with the backlog of surgery that was neglected during the war years. The combination of his training in otolaryngology, the exposure to ablative surgery, and the World War II experience in reconstructive surgery set the stage for Dr Conley to evolve his unique approach to head and neck surgery.

Ironically, despite the admonition of the cardiologists about hard work, Dr. Conley did a prodigious amount of major head and neck reconstructive surgery. This proved to be more than ample to provide training to many fellows. His commitment to education is further attested to by the position he held for many years as Clinical Professor of Otolaryngology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University. He loved his appointment at Columbia and particularly his involvement in teaching the residents.

Dr. Conley’s vast surgical experience, together with active research interests, led to the authorship of almost 300 contributions to the scientific literature, and eight books. As a result of his productivity and rhetorical eloquence, he was very much in demand as a speaker in this country and abroad. He gave many prestigious eponymous lectures in our field and received many awards for his work, including the Philip H. Hench Award as the Distinguished Alumnus of the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, and the DeRoaldes and Newcomb Awards of the American Laryngological Association.

Dr. Conley’s contributions to the scientific literature, many technical innovations and surgical experience placed him in the position to receive many honors and important leadership positions, such as President of the American Academy of Otolaryngology and Ophthalmology, member of the Board of Governors of the American College of Surgeons, founding member of the Society of Head and Neck Surgeons, and founding member and first President of the American Society for Head and Neck Surgery. During those years, Dr Conley used, to the great benefit of us all, his wisdom and diplomacy in carrying out such high-level responsibilities.
Prof. Ang began his career in the field of radiation oncology at the University of Leuven in 1980. In 1984, he was recruited to the University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center where he progressed to the rank of Professor and Deputy Chairman of Radiation Oncology in 1990 and was awarded the Robert R. Herring Professorship in Clinical Research in 1992 and the Gilbert H. Fletcher Distinguished Chair in 1996.

His clinical research emphasis focuses on refinement of therapy for head and neck cancer patients through development of biologically sound therapy regimens to be tested in multi-institutional randomized trials. He has chaired the Head and Neck Cancer Committee of the RTOG since 1999. This committee has completed four major randomized trials during the last six years that have contributed to changing the standard-of-care for head and neck carcinomas. He has been the Principal Investigator of a Program Project entitled “Modulation and Prediction of Radiation Response”, which fosters interactions between laboratory and clinical scientists in developing novel therapy strategies for selective sensitization of tumors and protection of normal tissue injury. For example, the combination of radiotherapy with cetuximab was recently established as an approved therapy for a frontline treatment of patients with locally advanced head and neck carcinoma.

Prof. Ang has served many societies in various capacities, such as the President of the American Society of Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology (ASTRO) and a Trustee of the American Board of Radiology. He has received many awards and has given keynote lectures such as the Clinical Research Award of the European Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology (1984), the Verstandig Award of the University of Tennessee (1994), Emmanuel van der Schueren Lecture of Belgian Society of Radiation Oncology (2000), the Dallas Fort Worth Living Legend Faculty Achievement Award in Clinical Research (2000), the Wharton Lecturer of the University of Toronto (2005), etc. He has contributed over 250 peer-reviewed journal papers, over 50 chapters, and has edited six textbooks.
Jatin P. Shah Biography

JATIN P. SHAH, MD, MS, FACS, FRCS

Professor Jatin P. Shah graduated from the Medical College of MS University in Baroda, India, and received his training in Surgical Oncology and Head and Neck Surgery at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center. He is Professor of Surgery, at the Weil Medical College of Cornell University, and Chief of the Head and Neck Service, Leader of the Head and Neck Disease Management Team, and holds The Elliott W. Strong Chair in Head and Neck Oncology at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City.

Dr Shah is a national and international leader in the field of head and neck surgery, having served as President of The New York Cancer Society, The New York Head and Neck Society, The Society of Head and Neck Surgeons, The North American Skull Base Society and the International Academy of Oral Oncology. He founded The International Federation of Head and Neck Oncologic Societies, in 1986. He currently serves as Chairman of the AJCC task force on Head and Neck. He was Chairman of the Joint Council for advanced training in head and neck oncologic surgery in the USA. He was also Chairman of The 4th International Conference on Head and Neck Cancer in Toronto in 1996. He has served in varying capacities for The American Board of Surgery, and The American College of Surgeons.

Professor Shah has been the recipient of numerous awards from various parts of the world, and is the recipient of honorary fellowships from The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, London and Australia. He has been elected as an honorary member of several head and neck societies in Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa and Latin America. He has been continuously listed in the “Best Doctors in America” directories for several years. He serves on the Editorial and Review Boards of 18 scientific journals and has published over 300 peer-reviewed articles, 50 book chapters and 7 books. His textbook of Head and Neck Surgery and Oncology won First Prize from The British Medical Association and The Royal Society of Medicine and was awarded the George Davey Howells Prize from the University of London, for the best published book in otolaryngology in the preceding five years.

He is a much sought after speaker who has delivered over 890 scientific presentations including, 27 eponymous lectures, numerous keynote addresses, and visiting professorships in the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Scotland, Sweden, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Spain, Poland, Russia, Croatia, Turkey, Egypt, South Africa, India, China, Korea, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia and all the countries in South America. He was the recipient of The Royal Society of Medicine Visiting Professorship for 1997.

In recognition of his outstanding contributions, and World Leadership in Head and Neck Surgery, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, has established The “Jatin Shah Chair in Head and Neck Surgery and Oncology”, The International Federation of Head and Neck Oncologic Societies has established “The Jatin Shah Lecture”, at it’s world congresses, and the American Head and Neck Society has established the “Jatin Shah Symposium” at it’s annual meeting each year.
Ernest A. Weymuller, Jr. was born in New York City. He graduated from Dartmouth College, BA (1962) and Harvard Medical School, MD (1966). After completing his Surgical Internship and Junior Assistant Residency at Vanderbilt University Hospital (1966-68), he served as a Captain, USAF Medical Corps (1968-70), thereafter completing Otolaryngology training at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary (1970-73).

He began his postgraduate career in 1973 with Boston Ear Nose and Throat Associates and also served as Associate Director of the Head and Neck Tumor Clinic at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. He returned to academic medicine in 1978 with an appointment as an Assistant Professor at the University of Washington, became Professor and Vice-Chairman in 1985, and Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery in 1992. Current local responsibilities include Co-directorship of the UW Head and Neck Oncology Fellowship; Principal Investigator, Oto-HNS NIH Training Grant; and Surgeon-in-Chief, UW Medical Center.

He has over 100 publications in peer reviewed journals, has co-authored two surgical atlases, contributed 30 chapters to various textbooks, and serves on numerous editorial review boards. His major areas of academic focus are the development and testing of the UW Head and Neck Quality of Life Instrument and the establishment of an International Head and Neck Cancer Database.

National activities include President of the American Head and Neck Society (2000-01), Senior Examiner of the American Board of Otolaryngology, and membership on the Advisory Council of NIDCD. He has chaired AAO-HNS committees on Ethics (1991-94), Research (1992-1997), Research Liaison and Development (1997-1999), and is now a member of the Board of Directors. Dr. Weymuller has presented invited lectures at the University of Toronto (Abbot Lecturer), the British National Head and Neck Society, National Cancer Center of Singapore (Ministry of Health), National Head and Neck Meeting in India (Hiranandani Oration), and the International Congress of Head and Neck Cancer in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He was recently awarded Honorary Fellowship in the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (2005).

Dr. Weymuller’s day-to-day clinical activities focus on sinus surgery and head and neck cancer management. Ernie and Alice Crownover Weymuller have enjoyed 39 years of marriage and are extraordinarily proud of their children, EA III and Sims, and their respective families.
Dr. El-Naggar is a nationally and internationally renowned head and neck pathologist with 20 years experience in this field. He contributed extensively to the histopathology, clinicopathologic, flow cytometric and molecular diagnostics of head and neck tumors with over 400 peer-reviewed publications. He has made a significant contribution integrating molecular and biological markers in the diagnosis and management of head and neck cancer. One of his major contributions was in 1990 with the establishment of the first comprehensive tissue acquisition programs in the nation. This program has been the model for different institutional programs and has served numerous programmatic and individual proposals since its inception. He also has made seminal contributions in the molecular genetic analysis of mucosal and salivary gland tumors. Through genomic analysis he and his group has, for the first time, identified a set of genes that distinguish conventional squamous carcinoma from other phenotypic squamous carcinoma variants.

Dr. El-Naggar and his group have extensively studied the hyper-methylation of cancer genes in both squamous and salivary gland carcinomas. In these studied they have characterized target genes for potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications. He is also one of the first to identify the t (11:19) translocation gene as a sole cytogenetic alteration in mucoepidermoid carcinoma of salivary gland. This has led to the subsequent cloning of the METC1/MAML2 fusion gene resulting from this translocation. He is also in the forefront of the hormonal and signal transduction pathways research in the biology of high-grade adenocarcinoma of salivary glands. His studies are the first to recognize the ER-β as the dominant estrogen isotype in a subset of these tumors. He and his group were the first to report the exclusive expressions of ER-β subtype and hormonal receptor co-activators in a subset of salivary duct carcinoma.

Dr. El-Naggar is also a leader in head and neck surgical pathology and was selected to outline the molecular alterations in salivary gland tumors for WHO classifications of head and neck tumors. He also established a specialized head and neck cancer pathology training program at M. D. Anderson Cancer Center. The program is the first in the nation and worldwide to train physician/scientist in both surgical and molecular pathology of head and neck cancer with emphasis on the multidisciplinary role of pathologist in the management of these tumors. In 1997, Dr. El-Naggar was awarded The B. Rothschild Senior Research Scholarship at the Curie-Institute in France and holds the Kenneth D Miller Endowed Professorship in Cancer Research at M. D. Anderson Cancer Center.

Nationally, Dr. El-Naggar is the only pathologist on the NCI-Head and Neck Steering Committee and is a member of the RTOG Steering, Pathology and Surgery Committees. He also led the Correlative Science Subcommittee of the SWOG Head and Neck Committee from 2002-2006. In these settings he is actively involved in efforts to standardize and coordinate pathology and biomarker evaluations within and between cooperative groups.
Henry T. Hoffman, MD MS FACS, is Director of Head and Neck Oncology and a Professor of Otolaryngology at the University of Iowa. He graduated from the University of California, San Diego School of Medicine and completed his Otolaryngology Residency at the University of Iowa. After two years in private practice in Charlotte, North Carolina, he completed a two year Head and Neck Surgery Fellowship at the University of Michigan. Dr. Hoffman is a member of the Commission on Cancer and has directed much of his research to the analysis of cancer in large datasets. He is Director of the Voice Clinic and is extensively involved in research addressing laryngeal pathophysiology.
President Citation

Christopher J. O’Brien, MD

Chris O’Brien graduated in Medicine from the University of Sydney in 1976 and then undertook his residency and surgical training at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Australia’s oldest and most famous university teaching hospital. In 1983 he spent a year of full time research in microvascular surgical techniques and then decided to specialise in head and neck oncology. This led to clinical fellowships at the Royal Marsden Hospital, London and the University of Alabama, Birmingham. In 1987 Professor O’Brien returned to Australia and was appointed to the staff of Prince Alfred Hospital as a consultant head and neck surgeon. There he expanded the clinical service making it the largest in the country and set up the most comprehensive head and neck database in Australia, establishing it as one of the largest in the world. He also established basic research and international fellowship programs. These initiatives were consolidated into the Sydney Head and Neck Cancer Institute which he founded in 2002. Chris O’Brien has two post graduate degrees, a Masters and a Doctorate, and is a full Professor of the University of Sydney.

He has developed an international reputation for his clinical research and publications on head and neck melanoma, salivary gland tumours, metastatic cutaneous cancer involving the parotid gland, oral cavity cancer and metastatic cancer in the neck. Professor O’Brien has over one hundred scientific publications and 17 book chapters and is widely sought after as an international speaker and visiting professor. He has been honoured with invitations to give numerous prestigious named lectures, including the Hayes Martin Lecture, the Eugene Myers International Lecture, the inaugural Jatin P Shah Lecture in Prague last year and the Semon Lecture. He is an honorary member of the Australian Society for Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery and was also recently honoured with an Honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in recognition of his contribution to the training of British maxillofacial surgeons.

In 1998, he founded the Australian and New Zealand Head and Neck Society, a multidisciplinary society comprising surgeons of all disciplines, radiation and medical oncologists and allied health professionals. He was President in 2004. The Society is flourishing and will hold its 9th Annual Scientific Meeting this year.

He joined the Society of Head and Neck Surgeons in 1986 and has been a member of the American Head and Neck Society since its inception. He was invited to join the Council in 2005.

In 2003 Professor O’Brien became Director of the Sydney Cancer Centre, based at RPA Hospital and the University of Sydney, while maintaining all of his clinical, teaching and research responsibilities. He also took on the responsibility of directing the provision of cancer services for 1.3 million people in one of Sydney’s largest health service areas. During this time he has developed a proposal to transform the Sydney Cancer Centre into a $200 million world class comprehensive cancer centre and that project is moving forward with great momentum.

In addition to his numerous professional roles, Chris O’Brien is also widely known to the people of Australia for his many appearances over the last 12 years on the multiaward winning reality TV program, RPA, filmed at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. He was honoured by his country in 2005 when, on Australia Day that year, he was made a Member of the Order of Australia (AM) for his services to medicine.

Chris O’Brien is a devoted husband and father with many interests including running, skiing, reading and playing guitar. Unfortunately, in November last year he was diagnosed with a malignant brain tumour. His initial treatment has been successful and he continues on with his therapy with a totally positive and confident outlook. He has stepped down from all of his clinical and administrative positions in order to concentrate on his recovery.
Committees of the AHNS

ADvanced Training Council (ATC):

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- Henry Hoffman, M.D., Secretary 2002-2007
- Carol R. Bradford, MD 2002-2007
- Wesley L. Hicks, Jr., MD 2002-2007
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- William M. Lydiatt, MD 2003-2008
- Karen T. Pitman, MD 2003-2008
- Gary L. Clayman, MD 2004-2009
- Jeremy L. Freeman, MD 2004-2009
- John A. Ridge, MD, PhD 2004-2009

CME Compliance Committee:

- Jeffrey D. Spiro, MD (Chair) 2006-2008
- John A. Ridge, MD, PhD 2006-2008
- Marion Couch, MD, PhD 2006-2008
- Terry Day, MD 2006-2008
- Floyd (“Chris”) Holsinger, MD 2006-2008
- Frank R. Miller, MD 2006-2008

Constitution and By-Laws Committee:

- David W. Eisele, MD (Chair) 2004-2007
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- Elizabeth A. Blair, MD 2004-2007
- Greg A. Grillone, MD 2004-2007
- Douglas B. Villaret, MD 2004-2007
- Ann M. Gillenwater 2006-2009

Credentials Committee:

- Randal S. Weber, MD (Chair) 2006-2007
- John J. Coleman, MD 2005-2008
- John A. Ridge, MD, PhD (Ex Officio) 2004-2007
- Patrick J. Gullane, MD 2004-2007
- Wayne M. Koch, MD 2004-2007
- Mark A.S. Varvares, MD 2004-2007


**Committees of the AHNS**

**Data Base Committee:**

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**RELATIVE VALUE AND CPT ADVISORY COMMITTEE:**

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**CHOOSE ONE COMMITTEE:**

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**2007 PROGRAM COMMITTEE:**

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<td>Ehab Hanna, MD (Chair)</td>
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<td>David J. Adelstein, MD</td>
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<td>Jay O. Boyle, MD</td>
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<td>Robert L. Ferris, MD, PhD</td>
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<td>Gerry F. Funk, MD</td>
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<td>Ralph W. Gilbert, MD</td>
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<td>Jeffrey N. Myers, MD, PhD</td>
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<td>Bhuvanesh Singh, MD, PhD</td>
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<td>Brendan C. Stack Jr., MD</td>
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<td>Ralph P. Tufano, MD</td>
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<td>Randal S. Weber, MD</td>
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<td>Bevan Yueh, MD</td>
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</table>
AD HOC Committees and Representatives

**American College of Surgeons Board of Governors**
John J. Coleman III, MD

**American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery Board of Governors**
Jonas T. Johnson, MD

**American Board of Otolaryngology Liaison**
Paul A. Levine, MD

**American College of Surgeons Commission on Cancer**
Amy Chen, MD

**Archives of Otolaryngology Associate Editor**
Bevan Yueh, MD

**Archives of Otolaryngology News Editor**
David W. Eisele, MD

**Neck Dissection Classification**
K. Thomas Robbins, MD (Chair)
Joseph A. Califano, MD
Gary L. Clayman, MD, DDS
Jesus E. Medina, MD
Ashok R. Shaha, MD
Peter M. Som, MD
Gregory T. Wolf, MD

**American Joint Committee on Cancer**
Carol R. Bradford, MD

**Quality Standards Committee:**
Randal S. Weber, MD (Co-Chair) 2006-2009
Amy Chen, MD (Co-Chair) 2006-2009
David J. Adelstein, MD 2006-2009
Alfonsus J. Balm, MD 2006-2009
Bruce H. Campbell, MD 2006-2009
Bruce J. Davidson, MD 2006-2009
Christine G. Gourin, MD 2006-2009
Amy C. Hessel, MD 2006-2009
Wayne M. Koch, MD 2006-2009
Thom R. Loree, MD 2006-2009
William M. Lydiatt, MD 2006-2009
Snehal Patel, MD, MS, FRCS 2006-2009
David I. Rosenthal, MD 2006-2009
John A. Ridge, MD 2006-2009
Ralph P. Tufano, MD 2006-2009
Robert L. Witt, MD 2006-2009
Bevan Yueh, MD 2006-2009
### Past Presidents

#### AMERICAN HEAD AND NECK SOCIETY

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<tr>
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#### AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR HEAD AND NECK SURGERY

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
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<td>John F. Daly, MD*</td>
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<td>1967</td>
<td>W. Franklin Keim, MD*</td>
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<td>George A. Sisson, MD*</td>
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<td>John S. Lewis, MD</td>
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<td>Burton J. Soboroff, MD*</td>
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<td>Charles M. Norris, MD</td>
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<td>J. Ryan Chandler, M.D</td>
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#### THE SOCIETY OF HEAD AND NECK SURGEONS

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* Deceased
## Awards

### Past Hayes Martin Lecturers

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<tr>
<td>William S. MacComb, M.D.</td>
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<td>Oliver H. Beahrs, M.D.</td>
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<td>Arthur G. James, M.D.</td>
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<td>Harry W. Southwick, M.D.</td>
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<td>Edward F. Scanlon, M.D.</td>
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<td>Condict Moore, M.D.</td>
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<td>Richard H. Jesse, M.D.</td>
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<td>Milton Edgerton, M.D.</td>
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<td>John J. Conley, M.D.</td>
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<td>William A. Maddox, M.D.</td>
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<td>Alfred S. Ketcham, M.D.</td>
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<td>Donald P. Shedd, M.D.</td>
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<td>Elliot W. Strong, M.D.</td>
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<td>M.J. Jurkiewicz, M.D.</td>
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<td>George A. Sisson, M.D.</td>
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<td>Alando J. Ballantyne, M.D.</td>
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<td>Ian Thomas Jackson, M.D.</td>
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<td>John M. Lore, M.D.</td>
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<td>Ronald H. Spiro, M.D.</td>
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<td>John G. Batsakis, M.D.</td>
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<td>Helmuth Goepfert, M.D.</td>
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<td>Joseph N. Attie, M.D.</td>
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<td>Blake Cady, M.D.</td>
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<td>Jatin P. Shah, M.D.</td>
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<td>Jean-Louis H. LeFebvre, M.D.</td>
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<td>Robert M. Byers, M.D.</td>
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<td>William Wei, M.S.</td>
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<td>Eugene Myers, M.D.</td>
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<td>Michael Johns, M.D.</td>
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<td>Christopher J. O’Brien, M.D.</td>
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<td>Richard K. Reznick, M.D., M.Ed.</td>
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<td>Keith S. Heller, MD.</td>
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### Past John D. Conley Lecturers

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<td>Edward Hughes, MD</td>
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<td>Rabbi David Saperstein</td>
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<td>Jonathan D. Moreno, MD</td>
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<td>David C. Leach, MD</td>
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<td>James F. Battey, Jr., MD</td>
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<td>John Stone, MD, MACP</td>
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### Distinguished Service Awards

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<td>Jatin P. Shah, M.D.</td>
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<td>Stephan Ariyan, M.D.</td>
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<td>Ashok R. Shaha, M.D.</td>
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<td>Elliot W. Strong, M.D.</td>
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<td>John J. Coleman, III M.D.</td>
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<td>Harold J. Wanebo, M.D</td>
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<td>Jonas T. Johnson, M.D</td>
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<td>Mark D. Coltrera, M.D</td>
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<td>Wayne Koch, M.D</td>
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### Special Recognition Awards

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<td>Paul B. Chyetien, M.D.</td>
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<td>William S. MacComb, M.D.</td>
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<td>Calvin T. Klopp, M.D.</td>
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<td>Edgar L. Fazell, M.D.</td>
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<td>Harvey W. Baker, M.D</td>
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<td>Vahram Y. Bakamjian, M.D.</td>
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<td>Jean-Louis LeFebvre, M.D.</td>
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Robert Maxwell Byers Award

Robert Maxwell Byers Award

Robert Maxwell Byers, M.D. was born in Union Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland on September 24, 1937. He grew up on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in the small town of Elkton. Very active in the varsity sports of baseball, basketball and track during his high school years, he continued his athletic participation at Duke University along with his pre-med studies. He entered the University of Maryland Medical School in Baltimore in 1959, where he excelled in his medical studies and received membership in AOA and the Rush Honor Medical Society. The highlight of his sophomore year was his 1961 marriage to Marcia Davis, a high school sweetheart. During his junior year, he was commissioned an Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve and later rose to the rank of Captain in 1986.

In 1963, Dr. Byers begins his general surgical residency with Dr. Robert Buxton at the University Hospital in Baltimore. Five years later, as a fully trained general surgeon, he went to the Republic of Vietnam with the 1st Marine Division where he received a unit commendation medal and a combat action ribbon. On return to the United States, he spent a year at Quonset Point, Rhode Island Naval Hospital as Chief of Surgery. In 1969, he was certified by the American Board of Surgery. After discharge from the Navy in 1970, Dr. Byers and his family moved to Houston, Texas where he began a fellowship in Surgical Oncology at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center under the guidance of Drs. R. Lee Clark, Richard Martin, Ed White, William MacComb, Richard Jesse and Alando J. Ballantyne. This move proved to be a decisive event, as he never left. His career in Head and Neck Surgical Oncology was born, nurtured, and matured during the 31 years of his academic/clinical practice at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center.

During his tenure at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center he rose through the ranks from Assistant Professor in 1972 to Associate Professor in 1976 and, finally, Professor and Surgeon in 1981. In 1998, he was honored with the Distinguished Alando J. Ballantyne Chair of Head and Neck Surgery. He is the author or co-author of over 200 published papers, book chapter and monographs. He has given invited lectures all over the world. Most recently (1999), he was selected to give the Hayes Martin Memorial Lecture at the 5th International Conference on Head and Neck Cancer. He has been President of the American Radium Society and President of the Society of Head and Neck Surgeons both in 1995 – 1996. His research interests and his expertise have been focused on cancer of the oral cavity, head and neck cancer in young people and treatment of the neck involved with metastatic cancer with a particular interest in various neck dissections. Dr. Byers is a member of many prestigious societies, of which the Southern Surgical Association, the Texas Surgical Society, the American College of Surgeons and the Society of Surgical Oncologists are but a few. He is a peer reviewer for many medical journals and on the Editorial Board of three. During his 31 years at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, he has participated in the surgical education of over 300 residents and fellows, many of who have gone on to become prominent members of the specialty. The youth community of Houston has benefited from his coaching expertise in baseball and basketball while he has indulged in the hobbies of hunting, travel, and collecting toy soldiers.
Alando J. Ballantyne, M.D., a giving teacher, dedicated surgeon, and a devoted husband and father, is memorialized by the Alando J. Ballantyne Resident Research Pilot Grant. This award, in the amount of $10,000, is for the best grant application by a resident.

Alando, known simply as Jay, grew up in a loving Mormon home that taught him the values of family, excellence, integrity and hard work. Jay graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Arizona and was then awarded a scholarship to Columbia Medical School. During World War II, Jay served as an army captain and medical doctor and had the good fortune to meet his wife, Maria, in San Antonio. In 1947, Dr. Ballantyne became the first resident at the new M.D. Anderson Hospital in Houston. After his year-long residency, he went for further training at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. He returned to the Anderson staff in 1952, where he quickly advanced from Assistant Surgeon in the Head and Neck Service to Associate Surgeon, and then from 1974 until his retirement in 1994, held the title of Surgeon and Professor of Surgery in the Department of Head and Neck Surgery as well as the title of Ashbel Smith Professor.

Dr. Ballantyne is credited as the first surgeon in the United States to pioneer modified radical neck dissection. His contributions to his subspecialty, the result of an undying curiosity and uncanny powers of observations, have been published in numerous scientific papers and book chapters. Jay lectured at local, national, and international forums and loved his travels. He held memberships in many distinguished medical and surgical societies and served as President and Hayes Martin Lecturer of the Society of Head and Neck Surgeons and President of the Texas Surgical Society.

To honor the contributions of this world-renowned surgeon, the Cynthia and George Mitchell Foundation established the Alando J. Ballantyne Distinguished Chair in Head and Neck Surgery at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center.

Dr. Ballantyne’s contributions to the subspecialty of Head and Neck cancer surgery have been the result of an undying curiosity and uncanny powers of observation. He was the father of conservative surgery, removing the cancer while preserving the function. He had a relentless desire to eradicate his patients’ disease, yet was able to balance this fervor with a desire to maintain quality of life for all his patients.

Always an advocate of reconstruction and preservation of cosmesis as well as function, those fortunate enough to have worked with him and been taught by him are forever indebted to his wisdom, surgical expertise, and devotion to his patients. He was beloved by his patients, admired by his peers and idolized by his family.

The Alando J. Ballantyne Resident Research Pilot Grant is funded by the generous contributions of members of the Ballantyne family, including Dr. Gilchrist L. Jackson, a respected member of the American Head and Neck Society.
AHNS Committee Meeting Schedule

FRIDAY, APRIL 27TH

6:00 – 7:00 AM  Prevention Committee  GREGORY B
7:00 – 8:00 AM  CME Compliance Committee  GREGORY A
  Fellowship and Scholarship Committee  EDWARD D
  Publications Committee  EDWARD C
  Research Committee  GREGORY B
1:00 – 5:00 PM  AHNS Council Meeting  BETSY A

SATURDAY, APRIL 28TH

6:00 – 7:00 AM  Advanced Training Council (ATC)  GREGORY B
6:30 – 8:00 AM  2008 Planning Meeting  BETSY A
7:00 – 8:00 AM  Quality Committee  EDWARD C

RULES FOR ASKING QUESTIONS DURING SCIENTIFIC SESSION:

- You may question the presenter by proceeding to the microphone to ask a question from the floor.
- When recognized by the moderator, give your name, hospital or university affiliation, city, country and a commercial disclosure (including “nothing to disclose”) before asking your question.
- Please ask your question in a clear, concise manner and indicate the name of the presenter to whom your question is directed.
- Please do not give comments or information about results of a similar study, except as part of your question.
- Each questioner is limited to one question, not a discussion.

PLEASE COMPLETE THE MEETING EVALUATION FORM AND RETURN TO THE AHNS REGISTRATION DESK TO RECEIVE YOUR CME CERTIFICATE. CERTIFICATES WILL BE MAILED AFTER THE MEETING.
## Schedule at a Glance

### Saturday April 28th 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:00 - 8:15 AM</td>
<td>Welcome and Introduction of Guests of Honor</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:15 - 9:15 AM</td>
<td>Scientific Session (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:15 - 10:00 AM</td>
<td>John Conley Lecture: “Quality and Safety in American Medicine Today”</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 - 10:20 AM</td>
<td>Break with Exhibitors</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20 - 11:30 AM</td>
<td>Scientific Session (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30 - 12:00 PM</td>
<td>Keynote Lecture: “Translating Lab Discoveries to the Bedside”</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 - 1:00 PM</td>
<td>Lunch with Exhibitors</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00 - 2:00 PM</td>
<td>Scientific Session (3) (Endocrine)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 - 3:00 PM</td>
<td>Jatin Shah Symposium: “Clinical Controversies in Head and Neck Cancer”</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 - 3:20 PM</td>
<td>Break with Exhibitors</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:20 - 4:20 PM</td>
<td>Endocrine Video Session</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:20 - 5:00 PM</td>
<td>Scientific Session (4) (Endocrine)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00 - 7:00 PM</td>
<td>Poster Viewing and Reception in Exhibit Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:45 – 6:30 PM</td>
<td>Fellowship Information Session</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:30 – 7:00 PM</td>
<td>Poster Tours</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:15 – 8:30 PM</td>
<td>President’s Reception - All AHNS attendees welcome</td>
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### Sunday April 29th 2007

<table>
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<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 - 9:00 AM</td>
<td>Scientific Session (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 - 9:45 AM</td>
<td>Hayes Martin Lecture: “Head and Neck Surgery: Meeting the Needs of the 21st Century”</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:45 - 10:00 AM</td>
<td>Awards Ceremony</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 - 10:20 AM</td>
<td>Break with Exhibitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:20 - 11:25 AM</td>
<td>Introduction of the President of AHNS</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:25 - 12:00 PM</td>
<td>Presidential Address and Presidential Citations: “Improving Quality in Head and Neck Cancer Care”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 - 1:00 PM</td>
<td>Lunch on Own OR AHNS Business Meeting for Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 - 2:00 PM</td>
<td>Scientific Session (6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 - 3:00 PM</td>
<td>Panel: “Current Controversies in Head and Neck Reconstruction: Reconstruction of the Maxilla and Salvage of Chemoradiation Failures”</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 - 3:20 PM</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:20 - 4:10 PM</td>
<td>Cooperative Groups Update</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:10 - 5:30 PM</td>
<td>Scientific Session (7)</td>
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</table>
Scientific Program

LOCATION: Elizabeth DE (unless otherwise stated)

SATURDAY APRIL 28TH 2007

8:00-8:15  WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS OF HONOR  Randal S. Weber, MD
Guests of honor: Helmuth Goepfert, MD; Robert Byers, MD; Oscar M. Guillimondegui, MD

8:15-9:15  SCIENTIFIC SESSION (1)
Moderators: Claudio R. Cernea, MD; Ann M. Gillenwater, MD

8:15  Cryoablation for Treatment of Early Glottic Carcinoma  Claudio F. Milstein, MD
8:23  Endoscopic CO2 Laser Surgery of Glottic Cancer Recurred After Radiotherapy: Oncological and Functional Results  Fausto Chiesa, MD
8:31  Transoral Laser Microsurgery for Advanced Laryngeal Cancer  Michael L. Hinni, MD
8:39  Discussion
8:45  Factors Predictive of Survival in Advanced Laryngeal Cancer  Amy Y. Chen, MD
8:53  Predictor Factors for Patients with Recurrent Head and Neck Cancer Treated By Laser Thermal Therapy  Michael Bublik, MD
9:01  Malpractice Litigation After Surgical Injury of the Spinal Accessory Nerve  Luc G. Morris, MD
9:09  Discussion

9:15-10:00  JOHN CONLEY LECTURE

Quality and Safety in American Medicine Today  KENNETH I. SHINE, MD, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM
The AHNS acknowledges a generous educational grant in support of this lecture from Imclone.

10:00-10:20  Break with Exhibitors (Location: Douglas Pavilion)
Supported in part by our Silver Level Donors:
Gyrus ACMI
Karl Storz Endoscopy
IRX Therapeutics

10:20-11:30  SCIENTIFIC SESSION (2)
Moderators: Jay O. Boyle, MD; Amy Chen, MD
The AHNS acknowledges a generous educational grant in support of this session from Imclone.

10:20  Racial Differences in Diagnosis, Treatment, and Outcome of Oral and Pharyngeal Cancer  K. Lawrence Yen, MD
10:28  Prognostic Factors in Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Oropharynx  
Luiz Paulo Kowalski, MD

10:36  Aspiration in Chemoradiated Head and Neck Cancer Patients  
Alexander Langerman, MD

10:44  Discussion

10:50  Pathologic Response in Post-Treatment Neck Dissection Predicts Outcome in Head and Neck Cancer Patients Treated With Primary Radiation  
M. Lango, MD

10:58  Is a Selective Neck Dissection Appropriate for Advanced Disease Following Adjuvant Therapy?  
Adam S. Jacobson, MD

11:06  Role of the Immune System in the Monoclonal Antibody Therapy Directed to the Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor  
Robert L. Ferris, MD

11:14  Prognostic Effect of EGFR, MMP-2, MMP-9 and VEGF Expression in Locally Recurrent Oral and Oropharyngeal Squamous Carcinomas Submitted to Salvage Surgery  
Luiz P Kowalski, MD

11:22  Discussion

11:30-12:00  KEYNOTE LECTURE

Translating Lab Discoveries to the Bedside

KIE-KIAN ANG, MD, PHD, M.D. ANDERSON CANCER CENTER

12:00-1:00  LUNCH WITH EXHIBITORS (Location: Douglas Pavilion)

1:00-2:00  SCIENTIFIC SESSION (3) (ENDOCRINE)

Moderators: Ralph P. Tufano, MD; Ashok Shaha, MD

1:00  Cost-Effective Management of Low-Risk Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma  
Mark G. Shrime, MD

1:08  Thyroid Function After Unilateral Total Lobectomy: Risk Factors for Postoperative Hypothyroidism  
Claudio R. Cernea, MD

1:16  Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma: Impact of Pre-Operative Ultrasound Staging of the Neck  
Hernán E. Gonzalez, MD

1:24  Discussion

1:30  Identifying Patients Undergoing Thyroidectomy for Papillary Thyroid Cancer at Risk for Harboring Multiple Central Neck Lymph Node Metastases  
Tarik Y. Farrag, MD

1:38  Revision Central Compartment Surgery: Indications, Management and Outcomes in 60 Consecutive Patients  
Moshe N. Yehuda, MD

1:46  Invasive Well-Differentiated Thyroid Carcinoma of the Upper Aerodigestive Tract: A Retrospective Analysis  
Etai Funk, MD

1:54  Discussion
2:00-3:00  **Jatin P. Shah Symposium:**
**Clinical Controversies in Head and Neck Cancer**

**How Much is Too Much?**

**Recurrent Thyroid Cancer with Minimal Tumor Burden**

**Moderator:** John A. Ridge, MD, PhD

**James I. Cohen, MD:** “More May be Better”

**Keith S. Heller, MD:** “Too Much of a Good Thing?”

**Maisie L. Shindo, MD:** “Central Compartment Dissection: What is the Threshold?”

**Quan-yang Duh, MD:** “Imaging in the Setting of Minimal Disease”

**Peter A. Singer, MD:** “Thyroglobulin: Putting it in Perspective”

3:00-3:20  **Break with Exhibitors** (Location: Douglas Pavilion)

*Supported in part by our Silver Level Donors:*
- Gyrus ACMI
- Karl Storz Endoscopy
- IRX Therapeutics

3:20-4:20  **Endocrine Video Session**

**Moderator:** David J. Terris, MD

**Gregory L. Randolph, MD:** “Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve Monitoring”

**Jatin P. Shah, MD:** “Conventional Thyroidectomy”

**Gary L. Clayman, MD:** “Video-Assisted Thyroidectomy”

**Brendan C. Stack, MD:** “Minimally Invasive Radioguided Parathyroidectomy”

4:20-5:30  **Scientific Session (4) (Endocrine)**

**Moderators:** Michael E. Kupferman, MD; Lisa A. Orloff, MD

David J. Terris, MD

4:28  **Objective and Subjective Scar Aesthetics in Minimal Access vs. Conventional Parathyroidectomy and Thyroidectomy Surgeries, a Paired Cohort Study**  
Daniel A. O’Connell, MD

4:36  **Minimally Invasive Parathyroidectomy Using the Lateral Approach Under Conscious Sedation: Technique and Results**  
Joshua Rosenthal, MD

4:44  **Discussion**

4:50  **Ex-vivo Radioactivity Measurements of Normal, Hyperplastic and Adenomatous Parathyroids**  
Paul Schalch, MD

4:58  **The Link Between Plasma 25-hydroxyvitamin D Levels, Severity of Primary Hyperparathyroidism and Disease Localization on Sestamibi Scans: A Study of 344 Consecutive Patients Undergoing Targeted Parathyroidectomy**  
Emad Kandil, MD
Scientific Program

5:06 The Utility of Ultrasonography in Parathyroid Surgery  Bridget A Boudreaux, MD
5:14 Laryngeal Nerve Monitoring and Minimally Invasive Thyroid Surgery  Tammara Watts, MD
5:22 Discussion

5:30 – 7:00  Poster Viewing and Reception in Exhibit Hall
(Location: Douglas Pavilion)

5:45 – 6:30  Fellowship Information Session  Jay O. Boyle, MD
Residents interested in pursuing a Head and Neck fellowship are invited to this informational session.

6:30 – 7:00  Poster Tours
Please meet the tour guides by poster number 74 at 6:30pm.
Chair: David W. Eisele, MD
Basic Science Tour Guide: Robert L. Ferris, MD
Translational Research Tour Guides: Buvanesh Singh, MD; Jeffrey N. Myers, MD
Plastic and Reconstructive Tour Guides: Gerry F. Funk, MD; Ralph W. Gilbert, MD
Head & Neck Tour Guides: Karen T. Pitman, MD; Eban L. Rosenthal, MD; Claudio R. Cernea, MD
Endocrine Tour Guides: Ralph P. Tufano, MD; Maisie L. Shindo, MD; Brendan C. Stack, MD
Outcomes and Quality of Life Tour Guides: Bevan Yueh, MD; Amy Chen, MD

7:15 – 8:30  President’s Reception (Location: Randle DE)
Please join President Weber for cocktails and hors d’oeuvres.
ONLY AHNS MEETING ATTENDEES ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

Supported in part by our Platinum Donors:
Bristol-Myers Squibb
Imclone
**SUNDAY APRIL 29TH 2007**

8:00-9:00  **SCIENTIFIC SESSION (5)**

**Moderators:** David W. Eisele, MD; Eban L. Rosenthal, MD

- **8:00** Metastatic Cervical Squamous Cell Carcinoma from Occult Head and Neck Primary – A ‘Conservative’ Approach  Rajan S Patel, MD
- **8:08** Trends in Self-reported General Health Measures Predict Survival in Head and Neck Cancer Patients  Mark J. Jameson, MD
- **8:16** The Management of Head and Neck Melanoma: Recurrence, Radiotherapy and Prognosis  Richard Martin, MS
- **8:24** Discussion
- **8:30** Trans Antral Robotic Surgery of the Skull Base  Ehab Y. Hanna, MD
- **8:38** Trans Oral and Trans Cervical Robotic Skull Base Surgery in a Preclinical Model  Bert W. O’Malley, MD
- **8:46** Transoral Robotic Surgery (tors) Radical Tonsillectomy for Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Tonsillar Region: Technique and Outcomes  Gregory S. Weinstein, MD
- **8:54** Discussion

9:00-9:45  **HAYES MARTIN LECTURE**

**Head and Neck Surgery: Meeting the Needs of the 21st Century**

**JESUS E. MEDINA, MD; THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER**

9:45-10:00  **AWARDS CEREMONY**

Randal S. Weber, MD; Maisie L. Shindo, MD; Jay O. Boyle, MD

- **ALANDO J. BALLANTYNE RESIDENT RESEARCH PILOT GRANT**
- **AHNS PILOT GRANT**
- **AHNS/AAO-HNSF SURGEON SCIENTIST AWARD**
- **AHNS/AAO-HNSF YOUNG INVESTIGATOR AWARD**
- **ROBERT MAXWELL BYERS AWARD**
- **FANCONI ANEMIA RESEARCH FUND AWARD**
- **BEST RESIDENT BASIC SCIENCE RESEARCH PAPER**
- **BEST RESIDENT CLINICAL RESEARCH PAPER**

10:00-10:20  **BREAK WITH EXHIBITORS** (Location: Douglas Pavilion)

Supported in part by our Silver Level Donors:

*Gyrus ACMI*
*Karl Storz Endoscopy*
*IRX Therapeutics*
### 10:20-11:20  
**Panel: “Management of Cancer of the Oropharynx”**

**Moderator:** David J. Adelstein  
**Guy J. Petruzelli, MD:** “Surgical Management”  
**David I. Rosenthal, MD:** “Radiation Therapy”  
**David J. Adelstein, MD:** “Chemotherapy and Targeted Therapy”  
**Jan S. Lewin, MD:** “Functional Outcomes”

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### 11:20-11:25  
**Introduction of the President of AHNS**

Gregory T. Wolf, MD

### 11:25-12:00  
**Presidential Address and Presidential Citations**

Randal S. Weber, MD; AHNS President 2006-2007  

*Improving Quality in Head and Neck Cancer Care*

### 12:00-1:00  
**Lunch on Own**  
**or**  
**AHNS Business Meeting for Members (Boxed Lunch)**

### 1:00-2:00  
**Scientific Session (6)**

**Moderators:** Robert L. Ferris, MD; Karen T. Pitman, MD

1:00  
**Sinonasal Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma:**  
*M.D. Anderson Cancer Center Experience*  
Allison D. Lupinetti, MD

1:08  
**The Importance of Comorbidity in Treatment of Salivary Gland Cancer; Results of the Dutch Head and Neck Oncology Cooperative Group (NWHHT)**  
Robert J. Baatenburg de Jong, PhD

1:16  
**Evaluation of Hardware-related Complications in Vascularized Bone Grafts with Locking Mandibular Reconstruction Plate Fixation**  
Philip D. Knott, MD

1:24  
**Discussion**

1:30  
**The Use of a Stereolithographic Model as an Aid to Plate Application in Oro-mandibular Reconstruction with Fibular Free Flaps: A Comparison of Fixation Techniques**  
R. Bryan Bell, MD

1:38  
**Carotid Body Tumors: Evolving Management Based on a 20 Year Experience in the Treatment of 186 Tumors Occurring in 130 Patients.**  
Chad A. Zender, MD

1:46  
**Do Clear Surgical Margins Significantly Influence Survival in Patients Undergoing Salvage Surgery for Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma?**  
Alexander C. Vlantis, MD

1:54  
**Discussion**
2:00-3:00  **Panel: “Current Controversies in Head and Neck Reconstruction: Reconstruction of the Maxilla and Salvage of Chemoradiation Failures”**

**Moderator:** Ralph W. Gilbert, MD  
**Panelists:** Gerry F. Funk, MD; Neal D. Futran, MD; Peirong Yu, MD; Mark L. Urken, MD

3:00-3:20  **Break**

*Supported in part by our Silver Level Donors:*
- Gyrus ACMI
- Karl Storz Endoscopy
- IRX Therapeutics

3:20-4:10  **Cooperative Groups Update**

**Moderator:** Jeffrey N. Myers, MD  
**EORTC:** Remco de Bree, MD  
**ECOG:** Robert L. Ferris, MD  
**RTOG:** Kie-Kian Ang, MD, PhD  
**SWOG:** Gregory T. Wolf, MD

4:10-5:30  **Scientific Session (7)**

**Moderators:** Buvanesh Singh, MD; Bevan Yueh, MD

4:10  **Wnt1, An Activator of the Wnt Pathway, is Overexpressed In Salivary Gland Tumor Cells**  
Lurdes Queimado, PhD

4:18  **A Highly Selective Inhibitor of Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase (iNOS) Impairs the Growth of iNOS-expressing Human Melanoma in Vivo and Prolongs the Survival of Tumor-bearing SCID/NOD Mice**  
Andrew G Sikora, MD

4:26  **The Effect of Altered TLR4 Signaling on the Development of Cancer Cachexia**  
Trinitia Cannon, MD

4:34  **The Side Population of a Head and Neck Cancer Cell Line Contains Stem Cell-like Cancer Cells**  
Mark H. Tabor, MD

4:42  **Discussion**

4:50  **Invasive Mechanism for HPV+ Cancers: E6 Induces Loss Of PTP-BAS Allowing Invasive Growth.**  
John H. Lee, MD

4:58  **RET/PTC Rearrangement Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma is More Sensitive to be Targeted by Bay 43-9006 (Sorafenib) than BRAF Mutated Cell Lines**  
Gary Clayman, MD

5:06  **Immunohistochemical Validation of Microarray Gene Expression Differences Between Follicular Adenomas and Follicular Carcinomas**  
Paul C. Bryson, MD

5:14  **Integrative Genomic Approach to Finding Novel Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma-causing Genes**  
Ian M. Smith, MD

5:22  **Discussion**

5:30  **Meeting Adjourns**
Poster Session

Posters will be displayed in the Exhibit Hall (Douglas Pavilion)

Saturday, April 28, 2007 9:30 am – 7:00 pm
Sunday, April 29, 2007 9:30 am – 1:00 pm.

Poster Tours will be held 6:30 pm – 7:00 pm on Saturday Evening during the Reception.

Poster # 74
Effectiveness of Surgeon Interpretation of Tc99m Sestamibi Scans in Localizing Parathyroid Adenomas, Scott R. Anderson, MD

Poster # 75
p16, p53, p63 Protein and DNA content as Prognostic Markers for Malignant Transformation in Oral Lichen Planus; A Pilot Study, Gregory P. Danielson, MD

Poster # 76
Decreasing Secondary Skin Graft Donor Site Morbidity in the Fibula Free Flap Harvest, Terry Fleck, MSIV

Poster # 77
Prognostic Factors in Patients with Multiple Recurrences of Well-Differentiated Thyroid Carcinoma, Theresa Holler, MD

Poster # 78
XRCC1 Polymorphisms, Dietary Folate Intake, and Risk of Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck, Jonathan R. George, BA

Poster # 79
Latissimus-Serratus-Rib Free Flap for Oromandibular and Maxillary Reconstruction, Paul D. Kim, MD

Poster # 80
Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma in Patients with Ectodermal Dysplasia, Shamir P. Chandarana, MD

Poster # 81
Computer Image-guided Surgery for Total Maxillectomy, Akibiro Homma, MD

Poster # 82
Neoadjuvant Chemo-Selection of Patients for Organ Preservation in Advanced Laryngeal Cancer: Failure of Chemotherapy as Definitive Treatment for Complete Responders to Neoadjuvant Therapy, Amy A. Lassig, MD

Poster # 83
In vivo Imaging of Primary Recurrence and Cervical Lymph Node Metastases in an Orthotopic Nude Mouse Model of Squamous cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck, Maher N. Younes, MD

Poster # 84
Mucosal Melanoma; The Emory Experience, JN. Mclean, MD

Poster # 85
Free Tissue Transfer Reconstruction of the Head and Neck in a VA Population, Robert J. Defatta, MD

Poster # 86
Management Options for Mucinous Eccrine Adenocarcinoma of the Head and Neck, Peter O’Connor, MD

Poster # 87
Tumors of the Cervical Sympathetic Chain, Chad A. Zender, MD

Poster # 88
Effectiveness of Selective Neck Dissection in the Treatment of the Clinically Positive Neck, Rajan S. Patel, MD

Poster # 89
Endoscopic CO2 Laser Fiber Surgery for Sinus and Skull base Lesions, Gady Har-El, MD

Poster # 90
Reconstruction of Parotidectomy Defects with Dermal Fat Grafts, Daniel L. Price, MD

Poster # 91
The Role of Ultrasound-Guided Fine Needle Aspiration of Thyroid Nodules Performed in the Office Setting, Kristin A. Seiberling, MD

Poster # 92
Immunohistochemical Expression Pattern of Sodium Iodide Symporter, Glucose Transporter-1, Hexokinase Type I, II in Thyroid Gland Malignancies and Metastatic Cervical Lymph Nodes, Young Ho Jung, MD

Poster # 93
Effect of Combination of Oral Tarceva and Fusaric Acid on the Growth of Head and Neck Squamous Cell Cancer in vivo, Yeumeng Dai, MD

Poster # 94
An Unusual Presentation of A Laryngeal Granular Cell Tumor, Eunice Park, MD

Poster # 95
Clinical Outcome Study of Well-Differentiated Thyroid Cancer Invading the Airway, Jason M. Roberts, MS

Poster # 96
Molecular and Biomarker Classification of Undifferentiated Skull Base and Paranasal Sinus Neoplasms, Brett M. Cordes, MD

Poster # 97
Transnasal, Transfacial Anterior Skull base Resection of Olfactory Neuroblastoma, Vishad Nabili, MD
| Poster # 98 | Metastatic Malignant Melanoma to the Larynx: Treatment and Functional Outcome, Biana G. Lanson, MD |
| Poster # 99 | Unilateral Augmentation and Reduction in Bilateral Vocal Cord Paralysis, Andrew J. Lerrick, MD |
| Poster # 100 | Thyroid Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy: A Ten-Year Experience, Carol M. Lewis, MD |
| Poster # 101 | Positron Emission Tomography-Computed Tomography in Patients with Advanced Head and Neck Cancer After Primary Chemoradiotherapy; Evaluation of its Efficacy in Identifying Residual Disease, Sofia Lyford-Pike |
| Poster # 102 | Tracheotomy Management after Open Partial Laryngectomy with or without Radiation Therapy, Aysenur Meric Teker, MD |
| Poster # 103 | Ergonomics of the Surgeon in Thyroid Surgery Can Be Improved, B J. Davidson, MD |
| Poster # 104 | Local Recurrence and Mortality at Two Year Follow Up Correlated to Margin Discrepancies of Oral SCC Tumors, Allen C. Cheng, DDS |
| Poster # 105 | Cutaneous Leiomyosarcoma of the Cheek, William A. Kennedy, MD |
| Poster # 106 | Initial CT Findings as a Predictor of Late Neck Metastasis in Early Tongue and Oral Floor Cancer, Jun Furusawa, MD |
| Poster # 107 | Utility of CT Scan to Detect Cervical Metastatic Disease in Well-Differentiated Thyroid Carcinoma, Zachary M. Soler, MD |
| Poster # 108 | Nodular Fasciitis: A Case Series., Shari D. Reitzen, MD |
| Poster # 109 | The Effect of Depression on Survival or Disease Recurrence in Patients with Head and Neck Cancer (HNC) Enrolled in a Depression Prevention Trial, W M. Lydiatt, MD |
| Poster # 110 | Prognostic Indicators of Locoregional Failures in Late Stage Tumors – A Retrospective Review of 2275 Patients with Squamous Cell Carcinomas of the Gingivobuccal Complex, Roban R. Walvekar, MD |
| Poster # 111 | Ackerman’s Tumor (Verrucous Carcinoma) of the Oral Cavity, Roban R. Walvekar, MD |
| Poster # 112 | Interesting Clinical Presentations of Primary Hyperparathyroidism Mimicking as Malignancy, Pankaj Chaturvedi, MD |
| Poster # 113 | Primary Intraosseous Carcinoma of the Maxilla: An Unusual Case and Review of the Literature, Nadia G. Mobyuddin, MD |
| Poster # 114 | Single Staged Reconstruction of Large Trachea Defects - A Case Report, Jonathan Kulbersh, MD |
| Poster # 115 | Video-assisted Thyroidectomy: Experience in 135 Cases, Andre B. Santos, MD |
| Poster # 116 | Risk Prediction of Lymph Node Metastasis in Well-Differentiated Thyroid Carcinoma Based on Digital Quantification of Galectin-3 Immunoexpression in Subcellular Compartments of the Malignant Thyrocyte, Elaine Stabenow, PhD |
| Poster # 117 | Major Anastomotic Dehiscence (MAD) after Cricotracheal Resection and Anastomosis (CTRA): Predisposing Factors, Management, and Outcomes, Cesare Piazza, MD |
| Poster # 118 | Bioactivity of Parathyroid Hormone Following Total Thyroidectomy, K Richardson |
| Poster # 119 | Utility of PET-CT in Identification of Pulmonary Metastases in Patients with Suspected Recurrent Head and Neck Cancer, Tammara L. Watts, MD |
| Poster # 120 | The Relationship and Significance of Expression of Serum VEGF, HGF IL-6, IL-8 and Telomerase Activity in Peripheral Blood of Patient of Head and Neck Cancer, Byung-Joo Lee, PhD |
| Poster # 121 | Hyperparathormonemia Following Parathyroid Surgery, Brendan C. Stack, Jr, MD |
Poster Session

Poster # 122
Sequential Chemotherapy and Concurrent Chemotherapy and Irradiation in Advanced, Resectable Head and Neck Cancers: A Phase II Trial, S Kyle Kaneaster, MD

Poster # 123
Plasmocitoma of the Thyroid: Report of a Case and Review of the Literature, André B. Santos

Poster # 124
Correlation Study between Preliminary Impression based on Diff Quik Stained Slides and Final Diagnosis in 287 Head and Neck FNAs, Muhammad Idrees, MD

Poster # 125
Metastatic Malignant Melanoma Mimicking Benign Lesions in the Head and Neck Region, Luc Morris, MD

Poster # 126
Inactivation of the Tumor-suppressor Genes Causing the Hereditary Syndromes Predisposing to Head and Neck Cancer via Promoter Hypermethylation in Sporadic Head and Neck Cancers, Ian M. Smith, MD

Poster # 127
Selection of Suitable Reference Genes for Accurate Normalization of Gene Expression Profile Studies in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinomas, Roberta C. Lessa

Poster # 128
Promoter Hypermethylation of Premalignant Lesions in Hereditary Syndromes Predisposing to Head and Neck Cancer, Suhail K. Mitbani, MD

Poster # 129
A Combined Approach to Large Tumors of the Nasopharynx, Oropharynx, and Parapharyngeal Space, Mibir K. Bhayani, MD

Poster # 130
TP63: Analysis of a Novel Tumor-suppressor Gene Protein Expression Among Patients with Laryngeal Cancer in a Single Institution, Claudio R. Cernea, MD

Poster # 131
Optical Imaging of Oral Cavity Lesions, Jing Shen, MD

Poster # 132
Perioperative Complication Risk Factors in a Veteran Population Undergoing Extended Head and Neck Surgery, Sam Kerns, MD

Poster # 133
Paclitaxel Induced Apoptosis in Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma Following Inhibition of Survivin, Waldemar Riefkohl, MD

Poster # 134
Mucosal Melanoma of the Nose and Paranasal Sinuses, Mauricio A. Moreno, MD

Poster # 135
Vocal Spectrographic Evaluation in Patients Submitted to Thyroidectomy, Irene P. Netto, MSc

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David J. Adelstein, MD, Cleveland Clinic Foundation; Cleveland, OH
Kie-Kian Ang, MD, Professor, Gilbert H. Fletcher Chair, Radiation Oncology, UT MD Anderson Cancer Center; Houston, TX
Jay O. Boyle, MD, Director, Fellowship Training Program in Head and Neck Surgery, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center; New York, NY
Claudio R. Cernea, MD, Associate Professor, Department of Head and Neck Surgery, University of Sao Paulo Medical School; San Paulo, Brazil
Amy Chen, MD, Assistant Professor, Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Emory University; Atlanta, GA
Gary L. Clayman, MD, Professor of Surgery, Director of Research, Interdisciplinary Head and Neck Oncology Program, UT MD Anderson Cancer Center; Houston, TX
James I. Cohen, MD, PhD, Professor, Head and Neck Surgery/Oncology, Oregon Health Science Center; Portland, OR
Remco de Bree, MD, VU University Medical Center; Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Quan-yang Duh, MD, Professor of Surgery, VA Medical Center; San Francisco, CA
David W. Eisele, MD, Professor and Chairman, Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, University of California San Francisco; San Francisco, CA
Robert L. Ferris, MD, PhD, FACS, Associate Professor and Chief, Division of Head and Neck Surgery, Eye & Ear Institute; Pittsburgh, PA
Gerry F. Funk, MD, Professor, Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, University of Iowa; Iowa City, IA
Neal D. Futran, MD, DMD, Professor and Director of head and neck Surgery, University of Washington Medical Center; Seattle, WA
Ralph W. Gilbert, MD, Deputy-Chief, Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, University Health Network; Toronto, ON, Canada
Ann M. Gillenwater, MD, Associate Professor and Associate Surgeon, UT MD Anderson Cancer Center; Houston, TX
Keith S. Heller, MD, Professor and Chief of Endocrine Surgery, New York University School of Medicine; New York, NY
Michael E. Kupferman, MD, Assistant Professor, UT MD Anderson Cancer Center; Houston, TX
Jan S. Lewin, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Head and Neck Surgery, UT MD Anderson Cancer Center; Houston, TX
Jesus E. Medina, MD, FACS, Paul and Ruth Jonas Professor in Cancer Research, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center; Oklahoma City, OK
Jeffrey N. Myers, MD, PhD, FACS, Professor and Director of Research, Department of Head and Neck Surgery, UT MD Anderson Cancer Center; Houston, TX
Lisa A. Orloff, MD, Professor, Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, University of California, San Francisco; San Francisco, CA
Guy J. Petruzzelli, MD, PhD, MBA, FACS, Department of Otolaryngology, Rush Head and Neck Associates; Chicago, IL
Karen T. Pitman, MD, Principal Investigator, Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, University of Mississippi Medical Center; Jackson, MS
Gregory L. Randolph, MD, Assistant Professor of, Otolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery, Harvard Medical School; Boston, MA
John A. Ridge, MD, PhD, Chief, Head and Neck Surgery, Fox Chase Cancer Center; Philadelphia, PA
David I. Rosenthal, MD, Associate Professor of Radiation Oncology Director, Head and Neck Translational Research, MD Anderson Cancer Center; Houston, TX
Eben L. Rosenthal, MD, Associate Professor, Division of Otolaryngology, University of Alabama at Birmingham; Birmingham, AL
Jatin P. Shah, MD, Chief of the Head and Neck Service, Elliot W. Strong Chair in Head and Neck Oncology, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center; New York, NY
Ashok Shaha, MD, Professor of Surgery, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center; New York, NY
Maisie L. Shindo, MD, Div of Otolaryngology - HNS, Stony Brook University Hospital and Health Sciences Center; Stony Brook, NY
Kenneth I. Shine, MD, Executive Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, University of Texas System; Austin, TX
Peter A. Singer, MD, Professor of Clinical Medicine, Chief, Clinical Endocrinology, USC Keck School of Medicine; Los Angeles, CA
Buvanesh Singh, MD, PhD, Director, Laboratory of Epithelial Cancer Biology, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center; New York, NY
Brendan C. Stack, Jr., MD, Professor, Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Vice Chairman of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Chief, Head and Neck Surgery, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences; Little Rock, AR
David J. Terris, MD, Porubsky Professor and Chairman – Department of Otolaryngology, Medical College of Georgia; Augusta, GA
Ralph P. Tufano, MD, Associate Professor, Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, John Hopkins School of Medicine; Baltimore, MD
Mark L. Urken, MD, Chief, Division of Head and Neck Surgical Oncology, Director, Head and Neck Surgical Oncology of Continuum Cancer Centers of New York, Co-Director, Institute for Head and Neck and Thyroid Cancers, Beth Israel Hospital; New York, NY
Randal S. Weber, MD, Professor and Chairman, Department of Head and Neck Surgery, UT MD Anderson Cancer Center; Houston, TX
Gregory T. Wolf, MD, Professor, Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, University of Michigan; Ann Arbor, MI
Peirong Yu, MD, Associate Professor, UT MD Anderson Cancer Center; Houston, TX
Bevan Yueh, MD, Professor, Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Director, Outcomes Research Unit, University of Washington; Seattle, WA
# Faculty Disclosures

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Corresponding Author Disclosures

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Waleed M Abuzeid, BSc, MBBS
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Mohssen Ansarin, MD
Robert J. Baatenburg de Jong, PhD
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1. CRYOABLATION FOR TREATMENT OF EARLY GLOTTIC CARCINOMA
Claudio F Milstein PhD; Douglas Hicks PhD; Thomas Abelson MD; Marshall Stromme MD, Cleveland Clinic

Introduction: A clinical trial together with an animal-model study were undertaken to evaluate the effects of adjunctive cryoablative therapy instituted in concert with laser resection for the treatment of carcinoma of the glottis.

Materials and Methods: 46 patients with early stage glottic carcinoma (Tis-T2) were treated with endoscopic CO2 laser resection in conjunction with cryoablative therapy between 1997 and 2006. Pre-operative and post-operative videostroboscopic examination, vocal outcomes, and quality of life measures were analyzed. A canine acute injury model was conducted in twelve adult male dogs that underwent bilateral endoscopic CO2 laser transmucosal cordectomy followed by randomized unilateral endoscopic glottic cryotherapy. Videostroboscopies and histopathological outcomes analysis were performed in all animals.

Results: Results of the clinical study showed an overall disease-free mean follow-up of 27.6 months (five recurrences were retreated with the same combined therapy, to-date, all patients are disease free). CO2 laser resection and cryoablative therapy were associated with a significant improvement in subjective voice quality (P<0.0005), and mucosal waves (P<0.0001). Long-term dysphonia was uniformly improved when compared with the pre-treatment condition, even among patients with the most advanced disease undergoing the widest resections. Two webs were noted among 9 patients with anterior commissure involvement. Results of the animal model demonstrated an earlier restoration of glottic volume and a return of mucosal waves, among vocal folds treated with combined therapy by 8 weeks post-treatment. The mean depth of inflammatory reaction in the vocal cords treated with combined therapy was 1.07 mm vs. 1.15 mm in vocal cords treated with CO2 laser therapy alone. At 2 and 6 weeks post-operatively, combined treatment was associated with a decreased volume of collagen. At 12 weeks post-operatively, combined treatment was associated with greater collagen organization, normalized collagen histoarchitecture and decreased keratinization.

Conclusions: Adjuvant cryotherapy appears to alter glottis-specific wound healing, leading to decreased and more organized collagen formation and decreased keratinization with a resultant improvement in glottic function, when compared with CO2 laser surgery alone, in an acute canine injury model. In patients, the combined treatment yielded excellent primary site control while improving subjective and objective measures of voice quality. Combined laser surgery and cryotherapy is our current standard of care, and a viable alternative to radiation therapy for selected patients with early stage glottic carcinoma who desire curative therapy while optimizing vocal outcomes.

2. ENDOSCOPIC CO2 LASER SURGERY OF GLOTTIC CANCER RECURRED AFTER RADIOTHERAPY: ONCOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL RESULTS
Mohsen Ansarin MD; Marek Planicka MD; Silvana Rutondo BS; Luigi Santoro; Daniela Alterio MD; Fausto Chiesa MD, European Institute of Oncology, Milan Italy

Background: Surgery is the option of choice for salvage treatment of laryngeal recurrences after radiotherapy. Total laryngectomy is mandatory in the treatment of locally extended recurrences. Endoscopic laser surgery (ELS) can be an effective treatment of small recurrences. This retrospective study evaluates local control rates, organ preservation and complications of 47 consecutive cases who underwent ELS as a salvage procedure for recurrent glottic cancer after radiotherapy.

Methods: Inclusion criteria: rcTis, rcT1 and selected rcT2 glottic cancer; adequate exposure of the larynx; no previous open surgery; signed consent.

Results: From February 2000 to October 2004, 97 consecutive patients have been referred at the IEO Head and Neck Surgery Division for treatment of a recurrent glottic cancer after radiotherapy. Forty-seven patients (40 males, 7 females) were eligible for treatment by endoscopic laser surgery. Tumour recurrences had been classified as rcTis in 28, rcT1a in 7 and ycT2 in 5 patients. Pathological classification was rpT0: 2, rpT1a: 21, rpT1b: 12 and rpT2: 12. Mean follow up was 104 months (24-80 m). Of 47 patients (27.6%) developed a local recurrence: 4 underwent a second endoscopic surgery and 9 a total laryngectomy. Two patients who underwent total laryngectomy died because of their cancer. Local control rate was 78.7% (37/47), the ultimate local control rate (including both endoscopic and open salvage surgery) was 95.7% (45/47). Larynx preservation rate was 78.7% (37/47 patients). Laryngeal stenosis was the more frequent major complication and occurred in 3 out of 7 female patient, and they maintain tracheotomy after 12 months from laser surgery.

Conclusions: In selected cases ELS is a safe and effective procedure as salvage organ preservation surgery after radiotherapy failure: oncological results are satisfactory but there is a risk of laryngeal stenosis, mainly in female patients (3/7).

3. TRANSPORTAL LASER MICROSURGERY FOR ADVANCED GLOTTIC CANCER
Michael L Hinni MD; John R Salassa MD; David G Grant MD; Bruce Pearson MD; Richard E Hayden MD; Alexios Martin MD; Hans Christiansen MD; H Haughey MD; Michael Halpern PhD, Emory University and American Cancer Society

Background: Current opinion on the appropriate management of advanced laryngeal cancer is varied and controversial. Randomized data suggest that in select stage III and stage IV diseases, the use of concurrent chemoradiotherapy offers superior locoregional control rates compared to sequential chemotherapy and radiotherapy alone. The precise role of organ preserving laryngeal surgery and in particular endoscopic laser surgery in relation to these strategies has yet to be defined.

Objectives and Setting: The purpose of the present study is to report the experience of four academic, tertiary referral centers with Transoral Laser Microsurgery (TLM) in the treatment of advanced laryngeal cancer.

Patients: One hundred and seventeen patients with pathologically confirmed T2-T4, stage III or IV, glottic or supraglottic carcinoma of the larynx were treated with TLM between 1997 and 2006. All patients had a minimum follow-up period of 2 years.

Interventions: TLM in 117 patients with neck dissection in 91 and salvage radiotherapy in 45 patients.

Main Outcome Measures: End points analyzed included overall survival, disease-free survival, local control, locoregional control and laryngectomy-free survival. Postoperative complications, tracheotomy rate and feeding tube dependence were also examined.

Results: The mean follow-up period was 3.8 years. At two years the proportion of patients with an intact larynx after TLM with or without radiotherapy was 91%. Two-year local control and locoregional control was 83% and 77% respectively. Two-year disease-free and overall survival was 68% and 75% respectively. The 5-year Kaplan-Meier estimates were: local control, 75%; locoregional control, 68%; disease-free survival 58% and overall survival 95%. Four patients (3%) suffered a postoperative hemorrhage. Of those patients with a preserved, disease-free larynx at last follow-up, 4 (3%) were tracheotomy dependent and 9 (8%) feeding tube dependent.

Conclusions: In patients with advanced laryngeal cancer, TLM with or without radiotherapy is a valid treatment strategy for organ preservation. In addition, low morbidity and mortality make TLM an attractive management option.

4. FACTORS PREDICTIVE OF SURVIVAL IN ADVANCED GLOTTIC CANCER
Amy Y Chen MD; Michael Halperrn PhD, Emory University and American Cancer Society

Introduction: Incidence and survival rates for advanced laryngeal cancer have remained unchanged for the past decade. A previous report has suggested that the increasing use of non-surgical treatment may lead to increased survival among patients with advanced laryngeal cancer.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the factors...
One hundred and four patients were treated by LITT. Based on the findings of this study it was possible to show that proximity to the carotid artery was the most relevant factor in projecting patient survival.

Methods: We used the National Cancer Database, a cancer registry jointly sponsored by the American College of Surgeons and the American Cancer Society, and extracted cases of advanced laryngeal cancer diagnosed from 1995-1998. Only patients treated with total laryngectomy (TL), radiation alone (RT), or combined chemotherapy and radiation therapy (chemo-RT) were included. Multivariate proportional hazards survival analysis with age stratification was performed to evaluate the impact of treatment type on survival while control for potential confounders, including clinical/treatment factors (T stage, overall stage, year of diagnosis), and treatment facility type and demographic variables (sex, age, health insurance, race, and area-based income and education).

Results: Of 10,590 patients meeting initial inclusion criteria, 7019 had appropriate non-missing values in all study variables and were included in the analysis. Overall, TL was significantly associated with increased likelihood of survival compared to RT or chemo-RT. Among stage III patients, TL and chemo-RT had similar impacts on survival (each of which showed increased survival compared to RT), while TL was associated with significantly greater survival than chemo-RT or RT among stage IV patients. Overall survival was also decreased among men, blacks (compared to whites), and patients with Medicare, Medicaid, or uninsured compared to those with private insurance.

Conclusions: Among patients with the most advanced disease (stage IV), TL is associated with increased survival compared to chemo-RT or RT, while both TL and chemo-RT improve survival over RT among stage III patients. Insurance type and black race also showed significantly associations with survival, which suggest barriers in access to care.

5. PREDICTOR FACTORS FOR PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT HEAD AND NECK CANCER TREATED BY LASER THERMAL THERAPY

Michael Bublik MD; Joel A Sercarz MD; Michael Mastermann BS; Mark Polyakov BS; Marcos B Paiva MD, UCLA School of Medicine

Background: Laser induced thermal therapy (LITT) has been developed in a step-wise fashion at UCLA as a minimally invasive treatment for head and neck cancer.

Study Design: This is a Phase II study using the Nd:YAG laser as a palliative treatment for recurrent tumors. Study Design/Methods: This was a single group study in patients with recurrent carcinoma of the head and neck, who failed at least one treatment modality. The primary end points of the study were objective tumor response, and survival. Prognostic values were assessed by uni- and multivariate analysis using the Kaplan-Meier method and Cox model, respectively.

Results: One hundred and four patients were treated by LITT. Best results were seen in oral cavity tumors where Kaplan Meyer curves showed average survival of 20.3 months (10.7-30mo; 95%CI) compared to neck (avg.=14.4 months, 7.5-20.7mo; 95%CI) and other tumor sites, (avg.=18 months, 13.8-22.3mo; 95%CI). Further analysis of neck treatments showed that tumors away from the common carotid in cervical lymph nodes located in levels I, IV, and V had median survival of 25.9 months (mean=37.7mo), compared to 11.4 months (mean=10.9mo) in patients with tumors near, or encroaching the carotid in upper and lower jugular levels II and III. In conclusion, patients tolerated LITT well on an outpatient basis, and were successfully palliated for periods ranging from 39 days to 80 months post-treatment.

Conclusions: Based on the findings of this study it was possible to show that proximity to the carotid artery was the most relevant factor in projecting patient survival.

6. MALPRACTICE LITIGATION AFTER SURGICAL INJURY OF THE SPINAL ACCESSORY NERVE

Luc G Morris MD; David J Ziff; Mark D Delacure MD, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY

Objectives: To review the background, case characteristics, and outcomes of malpractice litigation resulting from surgical injury of the spinal accessory nerve.

Study design: Retrospective review of state and federal civil litigation alleging surgical spinal accessory nerve injury.

Methods: A computerized legal database was used to review court decisions and jury verdict reports. All relevant cases between January 1, 1995 and July 1, 2006 were identified. Data concerning the patient, plaintiff, defendant physicians, details of surgery, allegations of wrongdoing and injury, expert witnesses, and jury verdict or settlement were analyzed. Awards were adjusted for inflation.

Results: 81 cases of alleged surgical injury to the spinal accessory nerve were identified. Morbidity included weakness (100%), pain (97%), inability to work (25%), need for nerve repair procedure (20%), deformity (11%), and numbness (5%). Most operations were cervical lymph node biopsies (71%), followed by sebaceous cyst excisions (8%), neck dissections (5%), and other procedures. Defendant physicians included 36 general surgeons, 17 otolaryngologists, 4 plastic surgeons, 2 orthopedists, 2 pediatric surgeons, 2 vascular surgeons, 1 thoracic surgeon, and 4 non-surgeons. Types of malpractice alleged included negligent surgical technique (98%), lack of informed consent (21%), and failure to diagnose the injury (20%). 37 cases (46%) were decided for the defendant, 32 (39%) for the plaintiff, and 12 (15%) settled. Mean jury award was $515,968. Mean settlement was $356,132. Patterns of malpractice allegation, case outcome, awards and settlements are discussed.

Conclusions: Injury to the spinal accessory nerve is a feared complication of head and neck surgery, and a significant source of malpractice litigation. Surgeons of all specialties operating in the posterior triangle of the neck should be cognizant of the medicolegal implications of accessory nerve injury. Almost all plaintiffs alleged negligent surgical technique, and most did not deny receiving full informed consent. Despite the relative homogeneity of these cases, jury decisions and awards were highly variable.

7. RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, AND OUTCOME OF ORAL AND PHARYNGEAL CANCER

K. Lawrence Yen MD; Janice C Probst PhD; James R Hebert PhD; Terry A Day MD, Buddhist Tzuchi General Hospital, Taipei

Objective: To evaluate racial differences in the standard of care in terms of diagnostic evaluation, treatment rendered and the impact of such disparities on survival to patients inflicted with oral and pharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma (OPCa).

Design: Retrospective cohort analysis using linked secondary data from South Carolina Central Cancer Registry and Office of Research Statistics medical claims record.

Subjects: Subjects included 896 White and 463 Black patients newly diagnosed with OPCa from 1997 to 2002 in South Carolina, and registered by the SCCCR. Patients were followed for a minimum of 2 years or until death, whichever occurred first. Logistic regression analyses were used to estimate odds ratios (ORs) for early (local) stage in diagnosis, and the receipt of cancer directed surgery. Cox proportional hazard analyses were performed to estimate the hazard ratios (HRs) for survival, adjusting for individual, disease, financial, socioeconomic and ecological characteristics.

Results: Racial differences in the stage of diagnosis and receipt of treatment were found. Blacks were only two-thirds as likely as Whites to have their cancer diagnosed at the early stage (OR 0.67, 95% CI 0.51-0.89), while they were less likely to receive a cancer directed surgery (OR 0.70, 95% CI 0.57-0.91), after controlling for medical and non-medical factors. For survival, after adjusting for all the covariates, race was no longer a significant factor, reducing the hazard ratio to 1.15 (95% CI 0.96-1.37) as compared to Whites. A modifiable feature that was significant throughout all three outcome measures was having private health insurance. Having private insurance were significantly more likely to be associated with an early diagnosis (OR 2.41, 95% CI 1.60-3.84), the receipt of cancer directed surgery (OR 1.49 95% CI 1.04-2.12) and better survival (HR 0.65, 95% CI 0.50-0.83) than public or uninsured patients.

Conclusion: Less favorable distribution of disease stage was found for Blacks when compared to Whites. Blacks were also less likely to receive cancer directed surgery than Whites. Having private health insurance significantly resulted in earlier diagnosis, receipt more optimal surgical treatment and collectively improved on overall survival.
8. PROGNOSTIC FACTORS IN SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE OROPHARYNX
Luiz Paulo Kowalski PhD; Paola A G Pedruzzi; Benedetto V Oliveira MD; Fábio Tironi; Bia Nishimoto MD, Hospital Erasto Gaertner - Hospital A C Camargo

Introduction: The anatomic extent of the disease is one of the most important factors considered in the treatment planning of patients with oropharynx carcinoma and it is also the most important predictor of outcome. However, the prognosis can be influenced by a multitude of factors other than TNM stage. The main objective of this study was to assess the prognostic significance of several factors in oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma submitted to radiotherapy or radiochemotherapy in two tertiary cancer centers.

Methods: The medical charts of 361 patients treated from 1990 to 2001 were reviewed. Patient-related factors included age, race, gender, tobacco smoking, alcohol consumption, performance status, weight loss, number of symptoms, symptom stage, comorbidities, primary tumors, hemoglobin levels; TNM stage, TNM-based stage modifications systems (Hart, Berg, Tanis 3, Tanis 4, Tanis 7, Kiricuta e Hall), histologic grade, anatomic site, morphology (exophytic versus endophytic); smoking during radiotherapy, chemotheraphy, dose and duration of radiotherapy. These factors were compared using disease-free survival (DFS), overall survival (OS) and treatment response.

Results: The five-year overall survival rate was 17.8% and disease-free survival was 16.2%. Patient-related factors such as performance status (p<0.001), weight loss (p = 0.0022), clinical symptoms (p<0.001), comorbidities (p<0.001), all stage grouping system (p<0.001) and dose of radiotherapy (p<0.001) had a significant impact on OS, DFS and treatment response. The other variables associated with survival were second primary tumors (p = 0.0077), number of symptom (p<0.001), symptom stage (0.0083). The variables associated with treatment response were anatomic site of tumor (p = 0.022), morphology (p = 0.002), number of symptom (p= 0.005), and symptom stage (0.0003).

Conclusion: TNM-based stage modifications are all very useful predictors of survival in oropharyngeal carcinoma. In addition, clinical tumor-related factors were also important prognostic factors.

9. ASPIRATION IN CHEMORADIATED HEAD AND NECK CANCER PATIENTS
Alexander Langerman MD; Ellen MacCracken MS; Kristen Kasza MS; Daniel J Haraf MD; Everett E Vokes MD; Kerstin M Stenson MD, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL USA

Objective: To review the incidence of aspiration among chemoradiated head and neck cancer (HNC) patients.

Design: Retrospective review of 118 (91%) of the 130 patients enrolled at one institution between 1998 and 2002 as part of a larger, multi-institution, prospective study of induction chemotherapy followed by chemoradiation for advanced HNC for whom oropharyngeal motility study (OPM) data was available.

Main Outcome Measures: Incidence of trace (5% or less of swallowed bolus) and frank (>5%) aspiration determined by pre- and post-treatment OPM and correlation of findings with patients' reported symptoms.

Results: Eighty-one patients (69%) had at least one OPM demonstrating aspiration within the first year following chemoradiation, with 30 (25%) demonstrating frank aspiration. Of the patients who aspirated, 61 (75%) reported no symptoms of coughing or choking (80% of trace and 67% of frank aspirators). The 27 (23%) patients with larynx cancer were more likely to be trace and frank aspirators (p=0.025). The presence of a tracheostomy did not significantly correlate with aspiration (p=0.29). For the 62 patients with pre-treatment OPM data, 33 (53%) demonstrated aspiration at baseline. Fifty-nine percent of the 29 baseline non-aspirators went on to have aspiration and 88% of the baseline aspirators continued to have aspiration in the first year after treatment.

Conclusions: Aspiration was highly prevalent among advanced HNC patients at baseline and worsened after chemoradiation. The vast majority of these patients will report no symptoms. Larynx primary, but not tracheostomy, was significantly correlated with increased incidence of aspiration. Advanced HNC patients should undergo instrumental swallow assessment, even in the absence of symptoms, to detect subclinical aspiration and to institute therapeutic maneuvers and swallow precautions, as well as to determine the safety of oral feeding.

10. PATHOLOGIC RESPONSE IN POST-TREATMENT NECK DISSECTION PREDICTS OUTCOME IN HEAD AND NECK CANCER PATIENTS TREATED WITH PRIMARY RADIATION
M Lango MD; S Ahmad BS; G Andrews MD; S Feigenberg MD; J Ridge MD, PhD, Fox Chase Cancer Center

Objective: To characterize outcomes in patients with advanced stage head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) treated with definitive radiation or chemoradiation followed by post-treatment neck dissection (ND).

Patients: 67 patients with resectable HNSCC underwent a ND following primary radiation from 1993 to 2004. 38 patients (56.7%) also received induction, concurrent or sequential chemotherapy. ND’s were performed regardless of clinical response for patients staged N2a or greater. 7 patients initially staged N-1 with clinically incomplete responses were also included. ND was unilateral in 62 patients and bilateral in 5 patients. Of 72 comprehensive ND’s, 18 were radical while the rest were modified radical, performed a mean 7.2 weeks (range 4-15 weeks) after completion of radiation.

Results: The first site of failure was local in 8 patients (12%), neck in 5 (7.5%) and distant in 7 (10.4%). Pathologically confirmed residual disease was found in 27 patients (40.3%). Level-specific staging of 29 specimens demonstrated disease in the following levels: Level I 5/25 (20%), Level II 13/25 (52%), Level III 14/25 (56%), Level IV 8/25 (32%) and Level V 9/25 (36%). No residual cancer was detected in Level V in patients initially staged N1-N2a. No variable tested including clinical response or time to ND reliably predicted pathologic response. All patients with subsequent neck recurrences had pathologically positive neck specimens. For patients with pathologically positive neck specimens, the most common initial site of failure was the primary site (6 patients), neck (4 patients) and distant sites (4 patients). Using Cox proportional hazards analysis, residual cancer in the neck specimen (HR 3.6, 95%CI 1.6-8.1, p=0.001), initial nodal size (HR 1.6, 95%CI 1.2-2.0, p=0.001), radical ND (HR 5.6, 95%CI 1.8-17.1, p=0.003) and female sex (HR .17, 95%CI .04-.71, p=0.02) were found to independently predict disease recurrence.

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11. IS A SELECTIVE NECK DISSECTION APPROPRIATE FOR ADVANCED DISEASE FOLLOWING ADJUVANT THERAPY?
Adam S Jacobson MD; Jean Anderson Eloy MD; Sachin Gupta; Eric M Genden MD, Mount Sinai Hospital

Educational Objective: At the conclusion of this presentation, the participant should be able to determine the efficacy of the selective neck dissection for advanced head and neck cancer following adjuvant radiation or chemoradiation.

Introduction: Cervical lymphadenectomy has been established as a critical component of the treatment of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. The radical and modified radical neck dissections have long been accepted as the gold standard for management of selected neck disease following radiation therapy. The selective neck dissection (SND) has become more commonly used for management of squamous cell carcinoma without the associated morbidity. The objective of this study is to determine the efficacy of the SND for advanced squamous cell carcinoma following radiation or chemoradiation.

Methods: A retrospective chart review was performed on 58 patients with N2 or N3 squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck who were treated primarily with radiation or chemoradiation followed by a selective neck dissection. Age, stage, site of the primary cancer was detected in Level V in patients initially staged N1-N2a. No variable tested including clinical response or time to ND reliably predicted pathologic response. All patients with subsequent neck recurrences had pathologically positive neck specimens. For patients with pathologically positive neck specimens, the most common initial site of failure was the primary site (6 patients), neck (4 patients) and distant sites (4 patients). Using Cox proportional hazards analysis, residual cancer in the neck specimen (HR 3.6, 95%CI 1.6-8.1, p=0.001), initial nodal size (HR 1.6, 95%CI 1.2-2.0, p=0.001), radical ND (HR 5.6, 95%CI 1.8-17.1, p=0.003) and female sex (HR .17, 95%CI .04-.71, p=0.02) were found to independently predict disease recurrence. Residual disease (HR 3.4, 95%CI 1.6-7.2, p=0.001), residual ND (HR 3.9, 95%CI 1.7-8.8, p=0.001) and age (HR 1.09, 95%CI 1.03-1.15, p=0.001) also impact overall survival. The addition of chemotherapy had no effect on pathologic response, recurrence-free or overall survival in patients treated with a post-treatment ND.

Conclusion: In patients treated with primary radiation or chemoradiation, post-treatment neck dissection is an effective method of achieving regional control. The presence of residual cancer in the neck specimen represents biologically aggressive disease.
mary tumor, pathological lymph node status, survival, and cause of death, were determined.

**Results:** Fifty-eight patients underwent a SND following radiation or chemoradiation for advanced regional metastatic squamous cell carcinoma. The median time of follow up was 37 months, range 17 to 71 months, following neck dissection. The primary sites included base of tongue (15), hypopharynx (12), pharynx (16), larynx (11), and unknown primary (4). A total of 74 SNDS were performed on 58 patients. Pathologically, 31% of patients had viable tumor cells identified in the neck dissection specimen. Seventy-two percent of the patients are currently alive while 28% expired as a result of distant disease (50%), local or regional recurrence (31%), or other causes (CVA, MI, another malignancy) (18%). Of those patients who died from distant disease, 13% had viable tumor cells identified in the neck dissection specimen. Of those patients who died from local or regional disease, 40% (2/5) had viable tumor cells identified in the neck dissection specimen.

**Conclusion:** In this study, the rate of regional recurrence following SND is similar to reported rates following modified/radical neck dissection. This suggests that SND provides an appropriate surgical option for advance neck disease following adjuvant therapy.

### 12. ROLE OF THE IMMUNE SYSTEM IN THE MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY THERAPY DIRECTED TO THE EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR

**Andres Lopez Abarlote MD; Robert L Ferris MD, University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute**

Despite the contribution of an immune mediated response to the clinical success of monoclonal antibody (mAb) based therapies, little is known about immune activation induced by epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) specific mAbs against squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN). In particular, two EGFR-specific mAb’s, cetuximab (IgG1 isotype) and panitumumab (IgG2 isotype) are now in clinical use. Immune activation, through ADCP appears to differ significantly between these two mAbs, depending on FcγR receptor Ia codon 131 or FcγRIIa codon 158 polymorphisms. We also demonstrate that these mAbs activate NK cells and monocytes and this response is associated with host factors such as FcγR receptor expression. Ejection of the antibody should be weighted keeping in mind these factors to achieve maximum benefit from these therapies.

### 13. PROGNOSTIC EFFECT OF EGFR, MMP-2, MMP-9 AND VEGF EXPRESSION IN LOCALLY RECURRENT ORAL AND OROPHARYNGEAL SQUAMOUS CARCINOMAS SUBMITTED TO SALVAGE SURGERY

**Ivan M Agra MD; Everton M Pontes MD; João Gonçalves-Filho MD; Cláudio A Pinto MD; André L Carvalho MD; Luiz P Kowalski MD, Hospital do Cancer A C Camargo**

**Introduction:** Local and regional relapses are the main sites of treatment failure in patients with oral and oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma, and salvage surgery is the most used treatment approach.

**Objective:** The aim of this study is to analyze the prognostic effect of the expression of EGFR, MMP-2, MMP-9 and VEGF in patients with recurrent cancer submitted to salvage surgery.

**Methods:** The charts of 111 patients with local recurrence of oral or oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinomas were retrospectively analyzed. The tumor site was: lip in 11 cases (9%), oral cavity in 68 (61%) and oropharynx in 33 (30%). The previous treatment was: surgery in 33 patients (30%), radiotherapy with or without cisplatin based chemotherapy in 46 (41%) and surgery with adjuvant radiotherapy in 32 (29%). The expression of EGFR, MMP-2, MMP-9 and VEGF were analyzed with tissue microarray immuno-histochemical technique.

**Results:** The disease free interval ranged from 0.89 to 140.9 months with a median of 6.87 months. The recurrences were diagnosed in less than 1 year in 69 patients (62.2%) and more than 1 year in 42 (37.8%). The group with shorter disease free interval presented the worse prognosis (p<0.01). The clinical stage of recurrence (rCS) was I/II in 31 cases (27.9%) and III/IV in 80 (72.1%). Patients with more advanced diseases (rCS III/IV) had the worse rates of cancer specific survival (CSS) (p=0.04). Overexpression of EGFR was associated with worse treatment results. Positive EGFR cases had a 3 year CSS of 27.2%, while EGFR negative patients had 64.3% (p=0.001). The MMP-2 and MMP-9 overexpression were also associated with worse prognosis but without statistical significance (rCS III/IV) was I/II in 31 cases (27.9%) and III/IV in 80 (72.1%). The recurrences were diagnosed in less than 1 year in 42 (37.8%). Of those patients who died from distant disease, 13% had viable tumor cells identified in the neck dissection specimen. Of those patients who died from local or regional disease, 40% (2/5) had viable tumor cells identified in the neck dissection specimen.

**Conclusion:** Local recurrence in oral and oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinomas can be a bad prognosis. The disease free interval over 1 year and the negative EGFR expression are the main prognostic factors related to a better cancer specific survival in patients treated with salvage surgery.

### 14. COST-EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF LOW-RISK PAPILLARY THYROID CARCINOMA

**Mark G Shime MD; Raewyn M Seaberg MD; David P Goldstein MD; Jeremy L Freeman MD; Patrick J Gullane MD, University of Toronto Health Network (Toronto, Canada), Mt. Sinai Hospital (Toronto, Canada)**

**Background:** Optimal treatment for low-risk papillary thyroid cancer is a matter of controversy. Randomized, controlled trials to address this controversy are unfortunately prohibitively large and difficult to execute, and retrospective studies are limited in their ability to predict outcomes. Decision analysis can, however, circumvent these limitations.

**Objectives:** To compare the twenty-year cost-effectiveness of hemithyroidectomy with total thyroidectomy in the management of small papillary thyroid cancers in the low-risk patient.

**Design:** A systematic literature review was conducted to determine key statistics for decision analysis, including rates of recurrence, rates of complications for all interventions undertaken, and rates of death. Costs were obtained from the 2004 National Inpatient Sample maintained by the US Department of Health and Human Services, standardized for patients between the ages of 18 and 45, as well as from pharmacy and medical device costs. Future costs were discounted. A state transition (Markov) decision model was constructed based on the most recent American Thyroid Association recommendations. Cost-effectiveness analysis was performed using both global state-transition probabilities and a Monte Carlo microsimulation with 1,000,000 simulated patients; effectiveness was defined as cause-specific mortality, recurrence-free survival, or recurrence-and-complication-free survival. Separate decision analyses were undertaken for each effectiveness measure. After base case results were determined, sensitivity and threshold analyses were performed to assess the strength of the recommendations.

**Results:** We reviewed 1605 abstracts, identified 28 pertinent studies that included a total of 13,980 patients undergoing thyroidectomy and attendant procedures, and extracted key statistics from those papers. Over twenty years, total thyroidectomy and its follow-up cost between $30,987.90 and $31,392.60, whereas hemithyroidectomy and its follow-up cost between $34,687.20 and $36,317.50. Cause-specific mortality was similar for both treatment strategies, while recurrence-free survival and recurrence-and-complication-free survival were both improved by total thyroidectomy. Sensitivity and threshold analyses demonstrated these results to be very robust.

**Conclusions:** Although cause-specific mortality is similar for both surgical procedures, initial hemithyroidectomy presents a more costly overall treatment protocol in patients with low-risk papillary thyroid carcinoma.
17. IDENTIFYING PATIENTS UNDERGOING THYROIDECTOMY FOR PAPILLARY THYROID CANCER AT RISK FOR HARBOURING MULTIPLE CENTRAL NECK LYMPH NODE METASTASES

Tarik Y Farrag MD; Frank R Lin MD; Noel Brownlee MD; Matthew Kim MD; Sheila Sheth MD; Ralph P Tufano MD, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine Department of Otolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery, Division of Head and Neck Cancer Surgery; Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA

Objective: To characterize the patient population with primary papillary thyroid cancer (PTC) at risk for harboring multiple central neck lymph node metastases.

Study Design: Retrospective chart review.

Methods: We reviewed the charts of 51 consecutive patients with PTC who underwent primary thyroidectomy and concurrent removal of central neck LNs from March 2000 to November 2006 in our institution.

Results: Patients were divided into 2 categories: (I) 15 patients, with their operative notes denoting directed removal of suspicious LNs only (1-6 LNs removed; median=2); and (II) 36 patients, with their operative notes denoting an attempt at a clearing of more than just suspicious LNs (4-27; median=13). Category (II) was further divided into 2 groups: (A) 5 patients: negative for metastasis; and (B) 31 patients: who had multiple positive LNs (2-20; median=6) on final pathology.

Conclusion: Intra-operative cervical LN evaluation, with frozen section confirmation of metastasis, is an important step during thyroidectomy for PTC to predict those who are likely to harbor multiple LN metastases. The other 3 factors are highly predictive of patients harboring multiple nodal metastases; however, they had variable sensitivity. A central neck dissection is associated with the number of LN’s removed should be performed when factor 4 is present and should be highly considered when the other factors are present to reduce the chance of central compartment recurrence.

18. REVISION CENTRAL COMPARTMENT SURGERY: INDICATIONS, MANAGEMENT AND OUTCOMES IN 60 CONSECUTIVE PATIENTS

Moshe N Yehuda MD; Jeremy L Freeman MD, Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, University of Toronto, Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada

Objectives: To review outcomes for thyroid bed re-operation in patients with recurrent well differentiated (WDTC) and medullary (MTC) thyroid cancer. Design: Retrospective analysis of 60 patients who underwent revision procedures for suspected loco-regional recurrence of WDTC or MTC in the thyroid bed +/- upper mediastinum +/- the lateral neck, treated at a tertiary referral center from 1992 to 2006. Method: The charts of 60 patients who underwent revision surgery for recurrent or persistent WDTC/MTC were reviewed for demographic data, previous surgeries and outcomes, diagnostic modalities used to diagnose the recurrence(s), the procedures done, the final pathology, complications, outcomes and normalization of Thyroglobulin/Calcitonin.

Results: Demographic information was registered. Prior to the first re-operation done in our institution, most patients had undergone one operation. Previous pathologies were papillary thyroid carcinoma (53), benign disease (4), medullary carcinoma (2) and unknown (1). 60 patients underwent 64 procedures. The diagnosis was established by clinical exam, serum thyroglobulin
19. INVASIVE WELL-DIFFERENTIATED THYROID CARCINOMA OF THE UPPER AERODIGESTIVE TRACT: A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS

Etai Funk MD; Julio A Allo MPH; Karla A Gutierrez MPH; Floyd C Holsinger MD, MD Anderson Cancer Center, Baylor College of Medicine

Objective: To determine the visibility, aesthetic and patient quality of life impact of scars created in minimal access vs. conventional parathyroidectomy and thyroidectomy surgeries following complete healing and scar remodeling.

Methods and Materials: Patients requiring thyroid surgery were carefully selected at surgeon discretion to undergo minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy (MIVAT). The data from this multi-institutional experience would support increased acceptance by high-volume surgeons.

Conclusion: The MIVAT technique has been adopted cautiously in the United States. The safety of the procedure represented by the data from this multi-institutional experience would support increased acceptance by high-volume surgeons.

20. MINIMALLY INVASIVE VIDEO-ASSISTED THYROIDECTOMY: A MULTI-INSTITUTIONAL NORTH AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

David J Terris MD; David Steward MD; Peter Angelos MD; Alfred Simental MD, Medical College of Georgia, University of Cincinnati, University of Chicago, Loma Linda University

Background: Minimal access thyroid surgery was conceived in Europe and Asia, and has only recently been embraced in the United States. We report a multi-institutional experience with the minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy (MIVAT).

Design: Prospective, non-randomized analysis of a consecutive series of patients from 4 academic thyroid surgical practices.

Methods and Materials: Patients requiring thyroid surgery were carefully selected at surgeon discretion to undergo minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy. Data were recorded prospectively, and included age, gender, indication for surgery, size of nodules and complications of surgery.

Results: 226 patients were identified, and data pooled. The mean age (± S.D.) was 44.9±10.9 years. There were 27 males and 199 females. There were no hematomas, and no cases of permanent hypoparathyroidism or permanent VCP. Seven patients had a transient TVC paresis, and 2 suffered temporary hypocalcemia. Conclusions: The MIVAT technique has been adopted cautiously in the United States. The safety of the procedure represented by the data from this multi-institutional experience would support increased acceptance by high-volume surgeons.

21. OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE SCAR AESTHETICS IN MINIMAL ACCESS VS. CONVENTIONAL PARATHYROIDECTOMY AND THYROIDECTOMY SURGERIES, A PAIRED COHORT STUDY

Daniel A O'Connell MD; Hadi R Seikal MD; Jeffrey R Harris MD, University of Alberta, Edmonotn, AB, Canada

Objective: To determine the visibility, aesthetic and patient quality of life impact of scars created in minimal access vs. conventional parathyroidectomy and thyroidectomy surgeries following complete healing and scar remodeling.

Methods and Materials: Patients requiring thyroid surgery were carefully selected at surgeon discretion to undergo minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy (MIVAT). The data from this multi-institutional experience would support increased acceptance by high-volume surgeons.

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Main outcome measures: 1. Patient and Observer Scar Assessment Scale (POSAS) 2. Vancouver Scar Scale 3. Photographic scar analysis by naive viewers. Digital photography and analysis of surgical incision site. All study follow-up a minimum of 9 months post-operatively.

Results: 1. No significant difference in scar assessment scale scores between the minimal access and conventional cohorts. 2. No significant difference in overall patient satisfaction with scars between the two cohorts. 3. Increased visibility of conventional scars to naive viewers.

Conclusions: Although being more readily visible to naive viewers, conventional (larger) cervical scars created in parathyroidectomy or thyroidectomy surgery does not translate into an increase in patient dissatisfaction with their scar result. This may indicate a limited quality of life benefit in using minimal access approaches in trans-cervical surgeries.
22. MINIMALLY INVASIVE PATHYROIDECTOMY USING THE LATERAL APPROACH UNDER CONSCIOUS SEDATION: TECHNIQUE AND RESULTS

Maisie L Shindo MD; Joshua Rosenthal MD, State Univ. of New York @ Stony Brook

Minimally invasive parathyroidectomy (MIP) has become the standard surgical approach for treatment of primary hyperparathyroidism. Local anesthesia with conscious sedation is suitable for excision of the inferiorly located superficial adenomas. However, it is difficult to explore the superior glands under local anesthesia, since these glands are located much more posteriorly or retroesophageally. Thus, many surgeons still use general anesthesia to perform MIP. This report describes our experience with MIP under local anesthesia with conscious sedation using the focused “lateral approach” technique for excision of posteriorly located parathyroid glands.

Methods: The records of 159 consecutive patients who underwent MIP at our institution between 2003 and 2006, were reviewed. The lateral approach was used in 87 patients, which forms the basis of this study. The lateral approach was used when preoperative sestamibi SPECT scan or ultrasound showed an adenoma located superiorly, posteriorly or retroesophageally. Intraoperative rapid PTH assay was used to confirm single gland pathology in all cases. A short video of the surgical technique will be shown.

Results: Eighty-two (94%) cases were successfully carried out under sedation. The mean operative time was 45 minutes. In 7 patients the procedure was converted from lateral to anterior approach. Seventy patients (80%) were discharged the same day. There were no major complications. One patient experienced transient vocal cord paresis. One patient developed a small pneumomediastinum which resolved without intervention. Another patient developed a small hematoma which required no treatment and resolved on its own. All patients were normocalcemic at their first postoperative visit.

Conclusions: The focused lateral approach is a safe and effective procedure for excision of parathyroid glands which are located superiorly, posteriorly or retroesophageally. Its major advantage is the ability to remove glands located deep and posteriorly through a small incision under conscious sedation.

23. EX-VIVO RADIOACTIVITY MEASUREMENTS OF NORMAL, HYPERPLASTIC AND ADENOMATOUS PARATHYROID Glands

Michael Friedman MD; Berk Gurpinar MD; Paul Schalch MD; Jay Shah BS; Ninos J Joseph BS, Department of Otolaryngology and Bronchoesophagology, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, IL USA

Background: Although controversial, many centers utilize in-vivo or ex-vivo radioactivity level to identify parathyroid tissue and to predict its histology. Ex-vivo tissue characteristics have been previously defined and accepted. Published data identifies tissue by ex-vivo radioactivity level without consideration to tissue weight. Hypothesis: The previously published data on ex-vivo characteristics are not accurate in three respects. 1) Radioactivity levels above 20% of background activity is not pathognomonic of parathyroid adenoma. 2) Radioactivity level above 2.29% is not diagnostic of parathyroid tissue. 3) Ex-vivo radioactivity levels are related to the weight of the tissue.

Design: A retrospective analysis of a prospective dataset of patients.

Setting: Tertiary care referral center.

Methods: Patients undergoing thyroid and parathyroid surgery between December 2004 and December 2006 were injected with 20 mCi 99mTc sestamibi between 1.5 and 3.5 hours prior to surgery. At surgery, normal parathyroids were biopsied and ex-vivo radioactivity recorded. Normal thyroid tissue and lymph nodes were also biopsied and ex-vivo radioactivity recorded. Hyperparathyroid glands, and adenomatous glands were excised and recorded. Ex-vivo radioactivity was recorded and compared to the weight of the tissue. All counts were compared to background counts.

Results: Data was collected from 47 patients. Ex-vivo radioactivity level is clearly related to specimen weight. Segments of adenomas had lower counts than the entire adenoma. Normal glands had radioactivity counts between 2.2 and 9.89% of background activity. Hyperplastic glands had radioactivity counts between 49-109% of background activity. Adenomas had radioactivity counts between 40%-389% for single and 176%-280% of background activity for multiple adenomas. Thyroid tissue had radioactivity counts between 0.27%-31.19%.

Conclusions: Ex-vivo radioactivity monitoring is helpful in identifying parathyroid tissue. It can differentiate normal from abnormal parathyroids. It cannot differentiate between hyperplasia and adenoma. If centers use ex-vivo radioactivity levels to identify tissue, they need to know the true radioactive behavior of different normal and pathologic tissues.

24. THE LINK BETWEEN PLASMA 25-HYDROXY VITAMIN D LEVELS, SERIOUSITY OF PRIMARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM AND DISEASE LOCALIZATION ON SESTAMIBI SCANS: A STUDY OF 344 CONSECUTIVE PATIENTS UNDERGOING TARGETED PARATHYROIDECTOMY

Emad Kandil MD; Frank Lin MD; Anthony P Tufaro MD; Ralph P Tufano MD, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutes, Department of Surgery (EK, APT) and Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck surgery(FL,RPT), Baltimore, Maryland

Background: Vitamin D metabolism was studied in 344 consecutive patients that underwent targeted surgery for primary hyperparathyroidism (PHPT). The purpose of this study was to determine if there is a relationship between preoperative measurements of 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25(OH) D) and the severity of PHPT and to (i) determine whether the presurgical 25(OH) D level could be used to predict whether a sestamibi scan would be positive or negative. We hypothesized that the severity of hypovitaminosis D would correlate with severity of PHPT and would therefore predict the likelihood of a positive sestamibi scan.

Methods: We performed a retrospective analysis of 344 consecutive patients who underwent preoperative sestamibi scintigraphy and a targeted parathyroid exploration for PHPT. Analysis included patients with surgical confirmation of a parathyroid adenoma. A linear model was used to examine the association of 25(OH)D levels with respect to mean differences in serum calcium, intact parathyroid hormone (iPTH), and alkaline phosphatase (ALKP) levels, gland weight, and sestamibi scan results.

Results: Adjusted for age and gender, iPTH, ALKP concentrations and parathyroid adenoma weight were significantly higher in patients with lower 25(OH)D levels. Significant correlations were observed between serum 25(OH)D concentrations and parathyroid adenoma weight (p < 0.001); iPTH levels (p = 0.001) and ALKP levels (p = 0.001). Statistically significant differences were observed with respect to serum calcium. Mean 25(OH)D levels were lower in patients with positive sestamibi scans (p = 0.02).

Conclusions: Patients with hypovitaminosis D present with more advanced signs of primary hyperparathyroidism. There is strong evidence to suggest that lower vitamin D levels are associated with higher gland weight, iPTH, and ALKP levels. Lower basal plasma 25(OH)D levels were predictive of positive sestamibi scans. Parathyroid sestamibi scanning may be more useful for this subset of patients when planning for targeted therapy.

25. THE UTILITY OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN PARATHYROID SURGERY

Bridget A Boudreaux MD: Scott A Asher BS; Glenn E Peters MD, University of Alabama at Birmingham

Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the role of high resolution ultrasonography (US) in the preoperative evaluation of patients presenting with hyperparathyroidism.

Methods: A retrospective review was performed of all patients who underwent parathyroidectomy by the senior author between October 2003 and October 2006 (331 patients). After excluding patients without preoperative US performed by radiology, there were 317 remaining patients who qualified for the study. Information collected included patients’ age, sex, type of hyperparathyroidism (HPT), preoperative imaging results (both TC-99m sestamibi (MIBI) and US), operative findings, and histopathologic findings. Analysis of the data focused on determining the number
of patients presenting with HPT who had clinically significant concomitant thyroid disease and on comparing the accuracy of MIBI (cost $910) versus that of US (cost $289) in the localization of parathyroid adenomas.

**Results:** There were 317 patients, 78 (24.6%) males with a mean age of 54.3 and 239 (75.4%) females with a mean age of 58.1. Of the 317 patients undergoing parathyroidec- tomy, 96 (30.3%) had clinically significant concomitant thyroid disease requiring partial or total thyroidectomy. Of these patients, 80 had benign thyroid disease and 16 (5%) had thyroid carcinoma on histopathology. There were 249 patients with primary HPT with both MIBI and US included in their preoperative workup. This included 49 (19.7%) males with a mean age of 60.3 and 200 (80.3%) females with a mean age of 58.8. MIBI was read as localizing in 63.1% and was able to correctly localize the parathyroid lesion in 86.0%. The US exam was read as localizing in 67.5% and correctly localized the lesion in 88.1%. US was able to correctly localize the parathyroid lesion in 46 patients with nonlocalizing or incorrectly localizing MIBI.

**Conclusion:** US should be included in the preoperative workup of all patients being evaluated for parathyroidec- tomy as an effective tool for diagnosis of concomitant thyroid disease and for localiza- tion of parathyroid adenomas.

### 26. LARYNGEAL NERVE MONITORING AND MINI- MALLY INVASIVE THYROID SURGERY

David J Terris MD; Susan Anderson MD; Tammara Watts MD; Edward Chin MD, Medical College of Georgia

**Objectives:** Recent technological advances have led to the advent of endoscopic and minimally invasive thyroid surgery and routine utilization of laryngeal nerve monitoring (LNM). These technolo- gies would appear to be complementary, however their com- bined use in thyroid surgery has not yet been described.

**Study Design:** Prospective, non-randomized analysis of surgical experience at a single-institution.

**Methods and Materials:** Demographic data from a consecutive series of patients undergoing both minimally invasive surgery and LNM were prospectively entered into a database and analyzed. Variables considered included age, gender, pathology, incision length, and incidence of temporary or permanent recur- rent laryngeal nerve (RLN) injury.

**Results:** Two hundred and eighty-eight patients underwent thy- roid surgery at the MCG Thyroid Center between February of 2003 and November of 2006; 143 (49%) had some type of mini- mal access approach (endoscopic or non-endoscopic). LNM was utilized in 57% of these cases, although the proportion of cases on which it was used increased from 0% in 2003 to 96% in 2006. There were no cases of permanent nerve injury. The incidence of temporary RLN paresis for those patients whose the LN monitor was utilized was 4.0% (8 of 20 related cases) with 6.3% in those cases where the nerve was visually identified, and without use of a monitor (5 of 80 NAR). While this difference failed to reach statistical significance (p=0.24), the trend supports the likelihood of a clinical advantage.

**Conclusions:** Monitoring of the laryngeal nerves is feasible in minimal access thyroid surgery and may serve as a meaningful adjunct to visual identification of nerves.

### 27. METASTATIC CERVICAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA FROM OCCULT HEAD AND NECK PRIMARY - A “CONSERVATIVE” APPROACH

Rajan S Patel MD; Kan Gao MSc; Christopher O’Brien MD; Jonathan R Clark MD, Sydney Head & Neck Cancer Institute, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital & University of Sydney, Australia

**Background and Objective:** Increasingly aggressive treatment protocols have been recommended for treatment of metastatic cervical squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) from occult primary. The purpose of this study was to assess the efficacy of our treatment protocol of limiting treatment to the involved neck and sparing other therapies for salvage.

**Patients and Methods:** This was a retrospective cohort study of 69 patients, who were treated at an academic medical centre, and whose clinicopathological details had been entered prospectively onto a computerised database. Inclusion criteria included pathologi- cally confirmed metastatic cervical squamous cell carcinoma with no evidence of head and neck primary tumor following extensive clinical examination, radiological investigation and targeted biop- sies in previously untreated patients. Our treatment protocol was neck dissection alone in patients with pN1 disease confined to the lymph node. All remaining patients (i.e. tumor extension beyond the lymph node capsule, pN2, or pN3) received neck dissection and post-operative radiotherapy to the involved neck. Outcomes includ- ed recurrence (local, ipsilateral neck, contralateral neck, and distant metastases) and disease-specific survival.

**Results:** The study cohort parameters included: 56 men and 13 women; median follow-up of 45 months in survivors; nodal distri- bution of pN1, 15%; pN2a 26%; N2b 26%; N2c, 4%; and N3, 29%. Neck dissection alone was performed in 11 patients (16%), whilst 58 patients (84%) underwent neck dissection and post-operative radiotherapy to the involved (ipsilateral) neck. The primary tumor site emerged in 5 patients (7%). The 5-year control rates were: 87% at the primary site; 81% in the ipsilateral (involved) neck; and 95% in the contralateral (uninvolved) neck. The 5-year disease- specific survival rate was 60%. Advanced nodal stage or extracap- sular spread were statistically significant (both p < 0.05) adverse prognostic factors.

**Conclusion:** The efficacy of our treatment protocol for SSC from occult primary compares favorably with other studies reporting more aggressive treatment protocols, including those recom- mending neck dissection with post-operative chemoradio- therapy. The advantage of our protocol is that patients are spared poten- tially morbid therapies, which are reserved for salvage.

### 28. TRENDS IN SELF-REPORTED GENERAL HEALTH MEASURES PREDICT SURVIVAL IN HEAD AND NECK CANCER PATIENTS

Mark J Jameson MD; Lucy H Karnell PhD; Alan J Christensen PhD; Gerry F Funk MD, University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics

**Objective:** To demonstrate that first-year trends in a self-reported, subjective general health assessment tool can provide prognostic information and help predict long-term survival in head and neck cancer patients.

**Design:** Prospective observational cohort study. Self-reported general physical health assessments were collected using the Medical Outcomes Study Short Form 36 (SF-36) survey at diagno- sis (pre-treatment) and at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months after diagnosis. Setting: Tertiary care center.

**Patients:** 403 patients with carcinoma of the upper aerodigestive tract who were enrolled in a longitudinal outcomes project between January 1995 and December 2005.

**Main Outcome Measure(s):** Actuarial five-year observed (all deaths) and disease-specific (death with cancer present) survival.

**Results:** Mean physical component summary (PCS) scores across the first year exhibited different trends according to duration of survival. All scores dropped at 3 months, but patients who died within the 2nd or 3rd year showed virtually no recovery, whereas those who died within the 4th or 5th year showed some recovery, and those who survived five or more years approached baseline status by 12 months. In the same 3 patient groups, the degree of decline in the mean 12-month PCS score increased as the dura- tion of survival decreased. Overall, patients whose 12-month PCS score was lower than their pretreatment score had worse observed and disease-specific survival than patients whose 12- month score was equivalent to or higher than their pretreatment score.

**Conclusions:** First-year trends in the SF-36 PCS score, a self- reported, subjective measure of general physical health, were predictive of both observed and disease-specific survival.

### 29. THE MANAGEMENT OF HEAD AND NECK MELANOMA: RECURRENCE, RADIOTHERAPY AND PROGNOSIS

Richard Martin MS; Chris O’Brien MD; J Thompson MD; K Shannon, Sydney Head and Neck Cancer Institute and Sydney Melanoma Unit

**Aim:** To analyse the management of cervical nodes in melanoma.

**Methods:** A retrospective cohort study of the Sydney Melanoma Unit (SMU) and Sydney Head and Neck Cancer Institute (SHNCI) databases was performed. The inclusion criteria were all cervical node surgery for melanoma between 1990 and 2004 conducted at
the SMU or SHNC with a minimum follow up of 12 months. The exclusion criteria were multiple primaries or other site lymphadenectomy for melanoma.

**Results:** A total of 856 cases of cervical node surgery were identified with 716 meeting the study criteria with a median follow up of 34.7 months. The majority of patients were males (73%) with a median age of 61 years.

The surgical groups included: 131 elective node dissection, 339 sentinel node biopsies, 223 therapeutic neck dissections, and 23 node biopsies. A total of 396 neck dissections were performed (158 parotidectomies) with 114 receiving radiotherapy. The lymph node failure was 8.5% for therapeutic neck dissections and 9.5% for sentinel node biopsy patients who underwent a therapeutic neck dissection. The false negative rate of sentinel node biopsy was 7%.

Radiotherapy did not improve regional (lymph node) control (p=0.51), and on multivariate analysis lymph node group was a survival benefit (p=0.538). Survival was significantly better for node negative patients (p=0.001) with the sentinel node negative group having the best survival (91% 5Y). The addition of radiotherapy did not confer a survival benefit (p=0.538).

**Conclusions:** The status of cervical nodes is the single most significant factor for recurrence rates and survival. Radiotherapy did not confer a benefit for regional control in this prospective non-randomised cohort of head and neck melanoma patients.

### 30. TRANS ANTRAL ROBOTIC SURGERY OF THE SKULL BASE

**Ehab Y Hanna MD:** Chris F Holsinger MD; Franco Demonte MD; Michael E Kupferman MD, MD Anderson Cancer Center

**Background:** Transnasal endoscopic approaches are being increasingly utilized for surgical access and resection of tumors of the anterior and central skull base. One major limitation of this approach is the inability to provide water tight dural closure and reconstruction.

**Objective:** To describe a novel robotic surgical approach that allows adequate endoscopic access for resection of tumors involving the anterior and central skull base, and allows two-handed tremor-free endoscopic suturing and reconstruction of dural defects.

**Materials and Methods:** Three human cadaver specimens were used for this study. The surgical approach starts with bilateral sublabial incisions and wide anterior maxillary antrotomies (Caldwell-Luc). Transantral access to the nasal cavity is gained through bilateral wide middle meatal antrotomies. A posterior nasal septectomy facilitates bilateral access by joining both nasal cavities into one surgical field. The DaVinci surgical robot is then “locked” by introducing the camera arm port through the nostril and the right and left surgical arms ports through the respective anterior and middle antrotomy, into the nasal cavity. A 5-mm dual-channel endoscope coupled with dual CCD camera is inserted in the camera port, and allows for 3-D visualization of the surgical field at the surgeon’s console. Using the robotic surgical arms, the surgeon may perform endoscopic anterior or posterior ethmoidectomy, sphenoidotomy, or resection of the middle or superior turbinates depending on the extent of needed surgical exposure. In addition, resection of the cribriform plate is performed robotically with sharp dissection of the skull base. The dural defects is then repaired with 7-0 nylor suture (Ethicon).

**Results:** Adequate access to the anterior and central skull base including the cribriform plate, fovea ethmoidalis, medial orbits, planum sphenoidale, nasopharynx, pterygo-palatine fossa and clivus was obtained in all cadaveric dissections. The 3-D visualization obtained by the dual-channel endoscope at the surgeon’s console was superior to the 2-D view obtained by the traditional single channel nasal endoscopes. The most significant advantage was the ability of the surgeon to perform two-handed tremor-free endoscopic closure of dural defects.

**Conclusions:** Trans-antral robotic surgery provides adequate endoscopic access to the anterior and central skull base. This novel approach also allows for three-dimensional, two-handed, tremor-free endoscopic closure of dural defects. These advantages may expand the indications of minimally invasive endoscopic approaches to the skull base.

### 31. TRANS ORAL AND TRANS CERVICAL ROBOTIC SKULL BASE SURGERY IN A PRECLINICAL MODEL

**Bert W O’Malley MD:** Gregory S Weinstein MD, The University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine

Robotic surgical technology has gained significant momentum in the fields of urologic, abdominal, and cardiothoracic surgery, and now head and neck surgery. Advantages of robotic surgery include excellent three dimensional visualization of anatomy, the ability to use a variety of wristed instrumentation with finely scaled movements, and tremor filtration. These attributes should prove advantageous when applied to skull base microsurgery. However, the size of the present endoscopic camera system and the configuration of the instruments has posed even a great challenge for clinical relevant skull base surgery that what we overcame for Trans Oral Robotic Surgery (TORS).

**Methods:** We performed one live canine and three cadaver experiments to assess the feasibility and identify the technical challenges and obstacles in performing robotic skull base surgery. Both transoral and transcervical approaches were performed and issues of instrument size, angulation, visualization, and maneuverability were assessed.

**Results:** For transoral robotic surgery, we determined that parapharyngeal and infratemporal fossa surgery was technically feasible and visualization was adequate to the bony skull base and vascular and neural facitis. However, access to the superior clivus, sella, and anterior fossa was limited due to the required instrument angulation and palate interference. In order to overcome these limitations, we proposed and tested a new concept of minimally invasive transcervical robotic surgery which involved placement of the robotic instrumentation through small trochars in the submandibular region in concordance with transoral placement of the endoscopic camera. This configuration and approach allowed us to overcome many of the transoral obstacles and successfully operated on the sella and anterior skull base.

**Conclusion:** Robotic skull base surgery is technically feasible in preclinical models and issues of visualization and instrument access can be overcome using classic TORS and novel transcervical approach strategies.

### 32. TRANSORAL ROBOTIC SURGERY (TORS) RADICAL TONSILLETOLOGY FOR SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE TONSILLAR REGION: TECHNIQUE AND OUTCOMES

**Gregory S Weinstein MD:** Bert W O’Malley, Jr. MD; Wendy Snyder BS, The University of Pennsylvania

**Objectives:** To describe a new surgical technique for Transoral Robotic Surgery (TORS) Radical Tonsillectomy using the da Vinci Surgical Robot and report on safety, postoperative management, complications, and functional outcomes.

**Design:** An IRB-approved prospective human trial. Mean follow-up was 6 months.

**Setting:** Academic, tertiary referral center. **PATIENTS:** A total of 18 patients who underwent TORS Radical Tonsillectomy for previously untreated invasive squamous cell carcinoma of the tonsillar region without free flap reconstruction.

**Interventions:** One patient had received prior radiation therapy for another cancer. An associated neck dissection was performed in 17 patients (94%). Postoperative radiation therapy without chemotherapy was administered to 5 patients (28%), and postoperative radiation with chemotherapy in 12 patients (67%). Postoperative chemotherapy alone was administered in 1 patient (5%).

**MAIN Outcome Measures:** Intraoperative mortality, and perioperative mortality were determined. Final pathological margin status was reported. Local recurrence was reported. The need for short and long term tracheotomy were assessed. Operatives times were recorded. The need for gastrostomy tube feedings among patients followed with a minimum of 6 months was assessed. The incidence of significant postoperative surgical and medical complications was recorded.

**Results:** No intraoperative or perioperative mortality occurred. No local recurrences were noted in this series. Final negative margins were achieved in 18 patients (100%). There were no significant surgical complications. Other complications included moder-
ate trismus in 2 patients, and nasal voice in one patient. One patient (5%) underwent tracheostomy, which was removed on postoperative day 14. Among patients with a minimum of 6 months follow-up 1 patient continued to need tube feedings via gastrostomy. No patients needed long-term tracheostomy. The average robotic setup time was 11 minutes and 12 seconds. The average time to perform TORS was 1 hour and 34 minutes. The mean duration of hospitalization was 4.8 days.

Conclusions: TORS Radical Tonsillectomy is a new technique that offers excellent access for resection of carcinomas of the tonsillar region with minimal morbidity. Future studies should focus on long-term oncologic outcomes.

33. SINONASAL ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA: MD ANDERSON CANCER CENTER EXPERIENCE
Allison D Lupinetti MD; Dianna B Roberts PhD; Micheal E Kupferman MD; Michelle D Williams MD; David I Rosenthal MD; Franco Demonte MD; Adel El-Naggar MD; Randal S Weber MD; Ehab Y Hanna MD, MD Anderson Cancer Center

Objective: Adenoid cystic carcinoma of the sinonasal tract is a rare disease but accounts for 10% of all malignancies at this site. It is the second most common malignancy of the sinonasal tract. The purpose of this study was to evaluate prognostic factors, treatment outcomes, recurrence patterns and survival rates for sinonasal adenoid cystic carcinoma.

Study Design: Retrospective chart review

Methods: Between 1990 and 2003, 97 patients were evaluated for adenoid cystic carcinoma of the sinonasal tract at one institution. Demographics, presentation, anatomic site, TNM staging, pathology, treatment, recurrences, and survival were evaluated.

Results: Ninety seven patients with adenoid cystic carcinoma were evaluated, 53 female and 44 male, with a median age of 50 years and a mean follow up of 47 months. The maxillary sinus (53%) and the nasal cavity (32%) were the most common primary tumor sites. The majority of patients presented with T3/T4 (70%), N0 (90%) and M0 (86%) disease. Fifty two percent of patients underwent surgery with post-operative radiation as treatment for their primary disease. Local recurrence and distant metastases rates were 30% and 33%, respectively. Five year overall survival rate was 65%.

Conclusions: Adenoid cystic carcinoma of the paranasal sinuses is a rare disease and the ideal treatment paradigm has yet to be defined. Our data suggests that surgical resection with post-operative radiation therapy offers durable local control and compares favorably with historical data. Although local recurrences develop in a significant percentage of patients, survival from this disease exceeds that of other sinonasal malignancies. Further studies will help define the therapeutic modalities that would maximize outcome and minimize treatment-related morbidity.

34. THE IMPORTANCE OF COMORBIDITY IN TREATMENT OF SALIVARY GLAND CANCER: RESULTS OF THE DUTCH HEAD AND NECK ONCOLOGY COOPERATIVE GROUP (NWHT)
Robert J. Baatenburg de Jong PhD; Marc Van der Schroeff; Kim Van Schie; H. Lubsen PhD; Chris H.J. Terhaard PhD, Erasmus MC Rotterdam

Introduction: The prognosis of patients with salivary gland cancer is usually based on the TNM and histological type. However, this classification neglects significant patient factors, such as comorbidity. For patient counselling and treatment decisions a comprehensive prognostic model would be helpful.

Purpose: (1) To determine the effect of comorbidity on prognosis in patients with salivary gland cancer. (2) To design a comprehensive prognostic model for these patients.


Results: In 610 of 666 patients an ACE27 score could be retrieved retrospectively: grade 0: 392; grade 1: 120; grade 2: 69; grade 3: 29; unknown: 56. Distribution of ACE-27 grade, correlated with age and sex (male higher grade). Five and ten years overall survival were 70% and 65%, 50% and 30%, 40% and 0%, for grade 0, grade 1-2, grade 3 respectively. Multivariate analysis (Cox) for overall survival included: sex, age, site of tumor, size of the tumor, ACE27, invasion of skin, pN and WHO-72 classification. Significant predictors of overall survival were: age, ACE27, size and site, pN and invasion of skin. The RR’s of ACE27 grade 1, 2 and 3 were 1.37, 1.71 and 3.10, respectively. Histological type was not an independent predictor of survival.

A dynamic and comprehensive prognostic model will be presented during the lecture.

Conclusions: Comorbidity is a significant predictor of overall survival - A dynamic and comprehensive prognostic model is useful and feasible.

35. EVALUATION OF HARDWARE-RELATED COMPLICATIONS IN VASCULARIZED BONE GRAFTS WITH LOCKING MANDIBULAR RECONSTRUCTION PLATE FIXATION
Philip D Knott MD; Jeffery D Suh MD; Vishad Nabili MD; Joel A Sercarz MD; Christian Head MD; Elliot Abemayor MD; Keith E Blackwell MD, UCLA Medical Center

Purpose: To identify the incidence of hardware and bone healing complications in patients who underwent mandibular reconstruction plate (LMRP) fixation of vascularized bone grafts for reconstruction of segmental mandibular defects.

Patients and Methods: One hundred and one patients with a minimum follow up of 6 months were analyzed to determine the incidence of screw loosening, oseostasis nonunion, and complications that required hardware removal. Patient-related characteristics (age, sex, comorbidity level, diagnosis, tumor stage, history of radiation therapy, chemotheray, or prior surgery) and defect-related characteristics (type of bone graft used, defect length, number of osteosynthesis, screw diameter, and number of screws implanted) were analyzed to determine their association with the incidence of loose screws, oseostasis nonunion, and complications that required hardware removal.

Setting: An academic tertiary care medical center.

Results: The incidence of loose screws among 984 locking screws implanted was 0.8%. The incidence of nonunion among 290 osteosynthesis was 0.7%. Overall, 15 of 101 (14.8%) LMRPs were removed for hardware-related complications, with plate extrusion (n=10) being the most common complication that required hardware removal. Pathologic diagnosis (P < .002), radiation therapy (P < .0001), and cancer recurrence (P = .034) were statistically significant predictors of LMRP related complications on univariate analysis. On multivariate analysis, radiation therapy (P < .002) remained a statistically significant predictor of LMRP related complications.

Conclusions: LMRPs are highly effective for fixation of vascularized bone grafts in patients undergoing mandibular reconstruction, with a high incidence of bone graft healing and a low incidence of complications related to loose screws. Nevertheless, there remains a 15% incidence of hardware-related complications, mostly related to hardware extrusion. Radiation therapy is a statistically significant predictor of LMRP related complications.

36. THE USE OF A STEREOLITHOGRAPHIC MODEL AS AN AID TO PLATE APPLICATION IN ORO-MANDIBULAR RECONSTRUCTION WITH FIBULAR FREE FLAPS: A COMPARISON OF FIXATION TECHNIQUES
R. Bryan Bell MD; Jason K Potter MD; Mark Buehler MD; Eric J Dierks MD; Bryce E Potter MD, Legacy Emanuel Hospital and Health Center; Oregon Health & Science University

Purpose: The purpose of this retrospective cohort study was to assess the outcomes of a series of patients that underwent oro-mandibular reconstruction with fibular osteocutaneous free flaps and to determine whether the method of fixation influenced the complications rate, operative time or the esthetic result.

Methods: The records of 100 consecutive patients with post-ablation oro-mandibular defects who underwent reconstruction with fibular osteocutaneous free flaps from 2000-2006 were retrospectively reviewed. The study cohort was divided according to the fixation technique: group 1, pre-bent 2.4 or 2.0mm locking reconstruction plate (with stereolithographic model); group 2, in-situ 2.4 or 2.0mm locking reconstruction plates (no stereolitho-
graphic model); group 3, mini-plate fixation. Descriptive statistics were recorded and the group variables were compared using the chi-squared and t-test methods. Post-operative esthetics were assessed using a 3-point scale based upon mandibular projection, facial symmetry, and the potential for prosthetic rehabilitation. The primary outcome measures were complications related to fixation failure or the need for plate removal, operative time and esthetic result.

**Results:** The overall success and complication rate of flap reconstruction was 93% and 34% respectively. There was no statistically significant difference in overall complications among the 3 sub-groups (p>0.5), however, patients with mini-plates required plate removal more frequently (p<0.5). Although the use of stereolithic graphic models to pre-bend the reconstruction plates offered several technical advantages compared to the other methods, there was no significant difference in operative time (p>0.5). The use of reconstruction plates was thought to have yielded superior esthetic outcomes when compared to mini-plates (p<0.5). The use of stereolithic models to pre-bend plates offers the advantage of precise adaptation regardless of the oncologic requirements during ablative surgery.

**Conclusion:** The use of reconstruction plates to stabilize fibular flaps may result in a less frequent need for hardware removal and more predictable esthetics when compared to mini-plate fixation. The use of stereolithic graphic models to pre-bend plates offers the advantage of precise adaptation regardless of the oncologic requirements during ablative surgery.

**37. CAROTID BODY TUMORS: EVOLVING MANAGEMENT BASED ON A 20 YEAR EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF 186 TUMORS OCCURRING IN 130 PATIENTS**

James L Netterville MD; Chad A Zender MD; Cecilia E Schmalbach MD; Brian B Burkey MD; Robert Sinard MD; Milton Ochieng’ MD, Vanderbilt University Medical Center

**Introduction:** Through our experience with a large cohort of Carotid Body Tumors (CBT), we would like to review their evolving management over the last several decades. Significant changes include a decrease in the use of diagnostic angiography, an increase in non-operative observation in asymptomatic mature patients, greater emphasis on cranial nerve preservation during resection, and the targeted use of pre-operative embolization for larger tumors.

**Methods:** After IRB approval we reviewed our established paraganglioma database. We identified 130 patients with 186 carotid body tumors who were treated by the head and neck service during the 20-year period from 1986 to 2006.

**Results:** The mean age was 42 years with a range from 15 to 88 years. There were 75 females and 55 males. The most common mode of presentation was a neck mass, which was seen in 91% of patients. Diagnosis was made preoperatively on radiographic imaging revealing a vascular tumor splaying the internal and external carotid arteries. Catecholamine secretion was seen in 15% of the patients, often secondary to other paragangliomas. Bilateral CBTs were seen in 43% of patients, associated vagal paragangliomas seen in 33%, and jugular tumors seen in 31% of patients. A familial inheritance pattern was identified in 36% of the patients. Preoperative embolization was utilized in 44% tumors. One hundred and seven patients underwent surgical excision of either unilateral or bilateral tumors via a trans-cervical approach. Internal Carotid artery resection and reconstruction was performed in 21% of patients. Loco-regional metastasis was identified in 9% of patients. Postoperative cranial nerve dysfunction was seen in 8% of patients, mainly associated with malignant and locally aggressive tumors. No postoperative strokes or deaths occurred. Baroreflex failure was seen in 18.5% of patients.

**Conclusion:** Most of our knowledge to date on CBTs has been extrapolated from small studies of twenty or thirty patients. Through our experience with this large cohort we have seen that the familial inheritance pattern is more common than previously reported. Our Internal carotid resection rate of 21%, and the increased rate of malignancy of 9% compared to commonly quoted 5% incidence, is probably due to the tertiary nature of our practice. The primary treatment of the majority of CBTs is still surgical resection, which can be performed with curative intent with a very low rate of morbidity.

**38. DO CLEAR SURGICAL MARGINS SIGNIFICANTLY INFLUENCE SURVIVAL IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SALVAGE SURGERY FOR NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA?**

Alexander C Vlantis MD; Raymond KY Tsang MD; Brian KH Yu MD; Michael KM Kam; Michael CF Tong MD; Andrew C van Hasselt MD, Department of Surgery, Department of Clinical Oncology. The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Prince of Wales Hospital, Shatin, Hong Kong

**Objective:** To determine whether clear surgical margins affect the survival of patients with local residual or recurrent nasopharyngeal carcinoma undergoing salvage surgery.

**Study Design:** Retrospective case review.

**Setting:** Tertiary referral centre.

**Patients:** Seventy nine consecutive patients (M:F 61:18) underwent a nasopharyngectomy at the Prince of Wales Hospital with curative intent. The minimum follow-up was 24 months.

**Intervention(s):** The surgical approaches to the nasopharynx were transoral-transpalatal, transmandibular-transpalatal, maxillary swing and midfacial-degloving.

**Main Outcome Measure(s):** Overall survival was measured from the date of treatment to the date of the last follow-up, or at within 2 years of treatment, or to the date of death from any cause. The Kaplan-Meier method was used to estimate the probability of overall survival. Differences in survival rates between surgical margin statuses were assessed using the log-rank test.

**Results:** The 4-year overall survival rate for patients with clear margins was 80%, for patients with close margins 50% (p<0.05) and patients with positive margins 23% (p<0.05).

**Conclusion:** In our series, clear surgical margins at the time of nasopharyngectomy for residual or recurrent local nasopharyngeal carcinoma significantly influences the survival of the patient.

**39. WNT1, AN ACTIVATOR OF THE WNT PATHWAY, IS OVEREXRESSED IN SALIVARY GLAND TUMOR CELLS**

Lurdes Queimado PhD; David Obeso MS; Melissa D Hatfield MS; Antonio M Reis MD, Departments of Otorhinolaryngology and Dermatology University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK

The Wnt signaling pathway controls many events during embryogenesis and oncogenesis. Activation of this pathway is a well-established oncogenic signal in several human and mouse tissues. In transgenic mouse models activation of the Wnt pathway leads to a high frequency of salivary gland benign and malignant tumors. Interestingly, transgenic mice over-expressing the Pleomorphic Adenoma Gene 1 (PLAG1), a known human and mouse salivary gland oncogene, show a high frequency of salivary gland tumors. In contrast with mouse salivary gland tumors, little is known about the role of the Wnt pathway in human salivary gland tumors. Recently, we have shown that the Wnt inhibitory factor-1 (WIF1) gene, which encodes a secreted protein antagonistic to Wnt-dependent signaling, is targeted for rearrangement and loss in human salivary gland cancer. WIF1 protein binds and inhibits WNT1, a secreted activator of the Wnt pathway. Here we determined the expression level of WNT1 in normal salivary gland tissue and in cell lines established from primary salivary gland tumors and correlated WNT1 expression levels with Pleomorphic Adenoma Gene 1 (PLAG1) expression. The expression of WNT1 and PLAG1 was analyzed by northern and/or western blot. A relationships between the expression of PLAG1 and WNT1 protein was determined by Pearson’s linear correlation. We show for the first time that WNT1 is up-regulated in cells derived from benign and malignant salivary gland tumors. Furthermore, our data suggest that WNT1 over-expression is driven by PLAG1 expression. This is the first report showing over-expression of WNT1 in human salivary gland tumors. Our work pinpoints the Wnt pathway as a putative therapeutic target in human salivary gland tumors.
40. A HIGHLY SELECTIVE INHIBITOR OF INDUCIBLE NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE (iNOS) IMPAIRS THE GROWTH OF iNOS-EXPRESSING HUMAN MELANOMA IN VIVO AND PROLONGS THE SURVIVAL OF TUMOR-BEARING SCID/NIOD MICE

Andrew G Sikora MD; Yared Hailemichael PhD; Suhenden Ekmekcioglu PhD; Elizabeth A Grimm PhD; Willem W Overwijk PhD, University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center

Background: Melanoma, one of the fastest-growing cancers in the US, commonly presents in the head and neck region. While early-stage melanoma can often be cured by surgery, the dismal prognosis of patients with stage IV melanoma requires the development of new therapeutic strategies. One such novel strategy is the inhibition of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) activity in melanoma cells. iNOS expression has been shown to be an independent predictor of poor survival in stage III melanoma. In vitro, nitric oxide (NO) enhances melanoma proliferation and reduces sensitivity to cisplatin-mediated apoptosis. Tumor-derived NO has been shown to promote tumor angiogenesis and suppress the induction of anti-tumor immunity in vivo. Highly specific chemical inhibitors of iNOS have been developed, and used in human clinical studies for nonmalignant diseases such as asthma. We tested the hypothesis that iNOS inhibition by a clinically validated small molecule inhibitor inhibits tumor growth in a murine model.

Methods and Results: The expression of iNOS in a panel of human melanoma cell lines was evaluated by immunocytochemistry, and the iNOS-expressing line mel264 used in subsequent in vivo experiments. Mel264 was injected subcutaneously into the ventral area of immunodeficient NOD/SCID mice and allowed to grow for 3 days at which time mice were treated for 21 days with the highly selective iNOS inhibitor L-nil (L-N6-[1-iminoethyl]lysine) 0.1% in drinking water, or plain drinking water control. The ability of L-nil to inhibit iNOS-derived NO production in vivo was verified by inhibition of NO production in mice challenged intraperitoneally with LPS. All mice in the control group experienced uncontrolled tumor growth (tumor size 177 +/- 56 mm² at day 32) and had a median survival time of 36 days. Tumor growth was inhibited in L-nil-treated mice (tumor size 54 +/-15 mm² at day 32), and median survival extended to 56 days (p < 0.029 with respect to control). L-nil-treated mice did not experience weight loss or other signs of toxicity from treatment.

Conclusions: iNOS inhibition by monotherapy with an orally-delivered highly selective iNOS antagonist impairs growth of human melanoma in vivo, and extends the survival time of tumor-bearing SCID/NIOD mice without apparent toxicity. These data suggest a potential role for selective iNOS inhibitors in the treatment of melanoma and other iNOS-expressing tumors.

41. THE EFFECT OF ALTERED TLR4 SIGNALING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CANCER CACHEXIA

Trinitia Cannon MD; Denis Guttridge PhD; Carol Shores MD; Victor Lai MD; Jonathan George BS; Marion Couch MD, The University of North Carolina, The Ohio State University

Objective: Given equal tumor burdens, some hosts develop cancer cachexia while others do not. Our overall hypothesis is that the genetic predisposition of the host to mount an inflammatory response may determine the severity of cancer cachexia and that mice with an inability to mount an intact pro-inflammatory cytokine response due to defects in a Toll-like receptor (TLR) pathway will be less likely to develop cancer cachexia.

Methods: Six week old female C3H/HeN and C3H/HeN mice were housed in individual cages to obtain daily food weights and body weights (BW). These cogenic strains of mice differ only in that the C3H/HeN mice gain an average of 2.6 g while the less cachectic TLR-/- mice gain an average of 4.9 g (p=0.006). Interestingly, the C3H/HeN mice consumed more food at every time point and had an average cumulative food intake of 102.58 g (SE = 5.81) while the less cachectic TLR-/- mice consumed an average of 76.4 g (SE = 0.94). Body composition revealed that the C3H/HeN mice had a percent change in lean body mass (LBM) of 27.5% while the TLR-/- mice had a 56.5% LBM change. Fat mass (FM) percent change was also less in the C3H/HeN mice when compared to the less cachectic TLR-/- mice, 17.5% versus 34.6%. Although LMF expression was seen in the SCCF/VII cell line, only the C3H/HeN mice demonstrated evidence of lipolysis by body composition. Of the seventeen serum cytokine and chemokines analyzed, only IL-1beta was found to significantly elevated in tumor-bearing C3H/HeN mice when compared to tumor-bearing TLR-/- mice (p=0.45). Both strains of mice had evidence of muscle wasting.

Conclusions: In spite of increased food intake and smaller tumors, the mice with intact TLR4 signal pathway had more cachexia than the mice with deficient signaling. IL-1&beta; production appears to an important mediator of cachexia in C3H/HeN mice. Since the mice are cognic except for this double mutation in TLR4 pathway signaling, the impaired ability to secrete pro-inflammatory cytokines such as IL-1beta may protect these animals from developing cancer cachexia in this novel murine system.

42. THE SIDE POPULATION OF A HEAD AND NECK CANCER CELL LINE CONTAINS STEM CELL-LIKE CANCER CELLS

Mark H Tabor MD; Matthew R Clay BS; Carol R Bradford MD; Thomas E Carey PhD; Gregory T Wolf MD; Mark E Prince MD, University of Michigan

Objective: To identify and characterize stem cell-like cancer cells within a head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) cell line. Design: In vitro cancer cell line study.

Main Outcome Measures: The cancer stem cell hypothesis concludes that a small subpopulation of cells within a cancer, the cancer stem cells (CSC), have the unique ability to self-renew and repopulate the tumor. The CSC represent the critical population of cancer cells that are responsible for tumor growth, treatment failure and recurrence. Subsets of cells called side populations (SP) have been identified in many tissues based on differential ability to actively efflux the DNA binding dye Hoechst 33342. SP cells and stem cells share many characteristics suggesting that the SP isolated from malignant tumors may contain the tumorigenic CSC subpopulation. In this study the SP was isolated from a HNSCC cell line and evaluated for stem cell-like characteristics.

Results: A distinct SP was consistently identified in the HNSCC cell line UM-SCC-10B. The SP was clonogenic in vitro and demonstrated the ability to produce both SP and non-side population (NSP) cells from even a single cell. The SP had lower expression of nuclear active beta-catenin and was more resistant to 5-flourouracil. Real time PCR analysis of reverse transcribed cDNA from the SP demonstrated greater expression of BMI-1 (4.3-fold) and ABCG2 (1.4-fold), genes traditionally associated with stem cells. These characteristics observed in the SP are consistent with those expected from a population of CSC.

Conclusions: The HNSCC cell line UM-SCC-10B contains a small identifiable SP representing a population of stem cell-like cancer cells. The SP in HNSCC cell lines has the potential to serve as a valuable in vitro model for understanding self-renewal mechanisms in cancer stem cells and the development of novel treatment strategies.

43. INVASIVE MECHANISM FOR HPV+ CANCERS: E6 INDUCES LOSS OF PTP-BAS ALLOWING INVASIVE GROWTH.

John H Lee MD, University of Iowa and Dept. of Veteran Affairs

Human papilloma virus (HPV) is the second most common single agent causing cancer worldwide but its role in tumor progression has been controversial. HPV16 E6 virus-encoded protein is a critical role in the malignant transformation oropharyngeal and anogenital keratinocytes. Many of the cellular mechanisms that are altered by HPV16 to result in transformation have also been shown to be altered in non-HPV related malignancies thereby making HPV1 transformation a paradigm to understand critical mechanisms of cellular transformation. HPV16 accompanies some of these aspects of transformation through the actions of
the polyfunctional viral oncopogene, E6. Although some transformation mechanisms of E6 have been identified significant past work supports that the key mechanism that allows invasion is associated with the E6 PDZ motif of high risk viral subtypes. Here we show the loss of PTP-PL/PTP-Bas in primary mouse and human epithelial cells either by expression of E6 or by an shRNA strategy allows for anchorage independent growth and synergizes with a known oncogene to result in invasive growth in vivo. Studying E6 mutations we have shown that the E6 loss requires the PDZ motif and physical interaction. These findings not only describe an oncogenic mechanism for HPV related cancer but also describe a role for PTP-PL in the signaling processes involved in allowing cells to grow outside its normal environment.

44. SORAFENIB POTENTLY INHIBITS PAPILLARY THYROID CARCINOMA CELL LINES HARBORING RET/PTC1 REARRANGEMENT

Ying Henderson PhD; Ya’an Kang PhD; Gary Clayman MD, 1Departments of Head & Neck Surgery and Endocrine Center and 2Cancer Biology, The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas

Background: Papillary thyroid carcinomas (PTC) are the most common type of malignancy of the thyroid. PTC carry one of two mutations, RET/PTC rearrangement which results in constitutive activation of RET tyrosine kinase or Braf mutation that results in constitutive activation of BRAF. Both mutations are able to activate the MEK/ERK signaling transduction pathway and result in activation of a variety of transcription factors that regulates cellular proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis. Sorafenib (BAY 43-9006) is a multi-kinase inhibitor and has been shown to inhibit Raf, RET kinase, PDGF receptor, and c-kit.

Methods: The effects of sorafenib on cell proliferation and cell signaling was evaluated in vitro on PTC cells carrying either BRAF mutation or RET/PTC rearrangement.

Results: The IC50 of sorafenib for the PTC cells carrying the RET/PTC1 rearrangement was 42 nM and for the PTC cells carrying the BRAF mutation was 1.5 uM, both readily achievable serum concentrations.

Conclusions: PTC cells carrying the RET/PTC1 rearrangement were more sensitive to sorafenib than the PTC cells carrying the BRAF mutation. Since RET/PTC rearrangement is a unique characteristic of thyroid carcinomas, our findings support the clinical evaluation of sorafenib for patients with recurrent and aggressive PTC and may provide a biomarker for the identification of patients most likely to respond to sorafenib treatment.

45. IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL VALIDATION OF MICROARRAY GENE EXPRESSION DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FOLLICULAR ADENOMAS AND FOLLICULAR CARCINOMAS

Paul C Bryson MD; Carol F Shores MD PhD; Luke M Richey BA,; Alexander Farag BA; Craig F Hart MD; Adam M Zanation MD, University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill

Background: Multiple gene microarray studies suggest that benign and malignant follicular neoplasms have different gene expression profiles. The gene expression data was compiled and this was cross-matched for commercially available immunohistochemical antibodies. We used the five most differentially expressed, commercially available antibodies identified and evaluated the immunohistochemical staining of follicular thyroid carcinoma (FTC), follicular adenoma (FA), papillary thyroid carcinoma, and follicular variant of papillary thyroid carcinoma (FVTC).

Methods: Using titrated and optimized immunohistochemical staining protocols (IHC), tissue microarrays containing previously collected samples of follicular thyroid carcinoma, follicular adenoma, papillary thyroid carcinoma, and follicular variant of papillary thyroid carcinoma were stained with Galectin-3, Autotaxin, Intestinal trefoil factor 3 (TTF-3), EMMPRIN, and GADD153 antibodies. The staining was then classified based on intensity, percentage of cells staining, and staining pattern. Chi-squared tests and multivariate analysis were used to compare benign from malignant lesions.

Results: Tissue microarrays were constructed with previously collected cases of FA (n=62), FVTC (n=58), FTC (n=62), and PTC (n=22). A significantly higher percentage of malignant cells stained with Galectin-3 (p=0.002), EMMPRIN (p=0.007), and GADD153 (p=0.011). Galectin-3 (p=0.104) and EMMPRIN (p=0.076) showed a trend toward having a higher intensity of staining malignant cells. TFF-3 stained follicular adenomas with greater intensity compared to malignant lesions (p=0.015). Quantitative comparison between microarray gene expression levels and protein expression levels show variable correlations. Preliminary multi-protein IHC analysis algorithms are shown with their corresponding predictive values.

Conclusions: Protein expression data validate the pooled gene expression data that differentiate FTC from FA. Our results show promise for multi-protein IHC analysis algorithms and their predictive ability. Future studies will focus on clinical translation of these IHC schemes for preemptive analysis of FNA samples of follicular thyroid neoplasms.

46. INTEGRATIVE GENOMIC APPROACH TO FINDING NOVEL HEAD AND NECK SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOGEN-CAUSING GENES

Ian M Smith MD; Suhail K Mithani MD; David Sidransky MD; Joseph A Califano, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutes

With the advent of high-throughput techniques to study cancer genetics, new useful methods to compare large datasets using integrative methods are emerging. We utilized previously existing knowledge of chromosomal loss and gain in Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma (HNSCC) found from literature meta-analysis and previously published CGH high-definition array data in combination with the recent publication of the human cancer genome in Sjöblom et.al.s October 2006 Science paper. This approach will define candidate functional oncogenes activated by amplification or tumor suppressor genes inactivated by deletion. Gene targets were profiled using mRNA expression array on tissue. To validate areas of chromosomal loss/gain, we used qPCR of extracted tumor tissue DNA. Expression differences were demonstrated by quantitative RT-PCR of tumor tissue in a matched cohort with the DNA.

We found 20 genes that were in areas of amplification or deletion that overlapped with the cancer genome somatic mutants. Three were chosen for further study based on in silico genetic profiling: RUNX1T1 (acute myelogenous leukemia translocation 1), RFC4 (replication factor C 4), and DLEC1 (deleted in esophageal cancer isoform 1). 12 matched tumors DNA's and RNA's were studied for each gene in HNSCC. 6/12 (50%) of the tumors demonstrated amplification of the RUNX1T1 locus of greater than 4 copies, and 4 of those 6 (66.7%) demonstrated upregulated transcription of this gene. 5/12 (41.6%) of the tumors demonstrated amplification of the RFC4 locus of greater than 6 copies, and 2 of those 5 (40%) demonstrated upregulated mRNA transcription of the gene. 4/12 (33%) of the tumors demonstrated deletion in the DLEC locus (consistent with previously published 3p22 loss rates of 40%), and 3 of those 4 (75%) demonstrated marked reductions in mRNA expression of the gene. RUNX1T1 is a zinc finger transcription factor protein and a demonstrated oncoprotein in acute myeloid leukemia. RFC4 forms a complex with PCNA and is involved in DNA replication, DNA repair, DNA modification, and chromatin modeling. DLEC is a putative tumor suppressor involved in carcinogenesis of the lung, esophagus, and kidney.

Using an integrative genomic approach, we were able to identify 20 candidate genes that may be involved in the tumorigenesis of HNSCC. We chose three of these genes based on mRNA expression profiling: DLEC1, RFC4, and RUNX1T1 to demonstrate chromosomal deletion or amplification with concomitant change in mRNA expression.
**74. EFFECTIVENESS OF SURGEON INTERPRETATION OF TC99M SESTAMIBI SCANS IN LOCALIZING PARATHYROID ADENOMAS**

Scott R Anderson MD; Andrew Vaughan MD; Daniel Karakla MD; J. Trad Wadsworth MD, Dept of Otolaryngology-HNS, Eastern Virginia Medical School, Norfolk, VA

**Objectives:** This study evaluated the ability of surgeons to predict the laterality of parathyroid adenomas from technetium-99m sestamibi scans, and compared their results to radiology interpretations.

**Design:** Retrospective chart review with single blinded review of sestamibi scans.

**Setting:** Tertiary care academic medical center

**Patients:** 110 consecutive parathyroidectomy cases of two head and neck surgeons from January 2001 to June 2004. Inclusion criteria were biochemical proven primary hyperparathyroidism, with documented serum hypercalcemia and elevated parathyroid hormone levels. Only cases due to a single adenoma cured with a single surgery were included.

**Intervention:** All patients underwent resection of a parathyroid adenoma following a preoperative Tc-99m sestamibi localization study and serum calcium and parathyroid hormone level analysis. Adenoma removal was confirmed with frozen section pathologic examination and intraoperative PTH measurements at baseline and 15 minutes after removal.

**Main Outcome Measure:** Adenoma location was determined from review of operative and pathology reports. Two head and neck surgeons performed a blinded review of all scans, and their findings were compared to the radiology reports.

**Results:** 51 (61.2%) of 82 adenomas were correctly lateralized in the radiology report, while the other 31 were interpreted as normal scans. The sensitivity and specificity of the radiology interpretations for parathyroid adenomas in all primary hyperparathyroidism patients were 62.2% and 83.3%, respectively. The scan interpretation of the two surgeons produced accurate lateralization of 91.0% and 90.5% of these single adenomas. Of the 31 adenoma scans read as nonlocalizing by the radiologist, the surgeons correctly lateralized 22/29 (75.9%) and 21/28 (75.0%) of the adenomas.

**Conclusions:** Surgeon interpretation of sestamibi scans resulted in a higher localization accuracy of single adenomas when compared to the radiology reports, including scans read as nonlocalizing. The review of sestamibi scans by surgeons allows accurate localization of parathyroid adenomas that may not be identified by standard radiologic interpretations.

**75. P16, P53, P63 PROTEIN AND DNA CONTENT AS PROGNOSTIC MARKERS FOR MALIGNANT TRANSFORMATION IN ORAL LICHEN PLANUS: A PILOT STUDY**

Gregory P Danielson MD; Marcus Bosenberg MD; Robert A Sofferman MD, University of Vermont and Fletcher Allen Health Care

**Background:** Oral lichen planus (OLP) is a chronic inflammatory oral mucosal disease of unknown etiology. About 1% of patients with OLP will develop squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). Currently there is no way of identifying which patients with OLP are at risk of malignant degeneration.

**Research Questions:** 1. Are the tumor markers p16, p53 and p63 useful in identifying which patients with OLP are likely to develop malignancy? 2. Is the presence of alteration in DNA content (ploidy) useful in identifying which patients with OLP are likely to develop malignancy?

**Study Design:** Case control. Archived tissue specimens of 5 patients with biopsy proven OLP who developed cancer in the region of their OLP were compared to specimens of 40 patients with OLP that never developed a cancer.

**Methods:** Cases in which the pathologic diagnosis of OLP had been issued between January 1, 1996 and Dec 31, 2004 were identified. From this, archived tissue specimens of 5 patients with cancer that developed in the setting of OLP and 40 patients with OLP without evidence malignant transformation, were obtained. Immunohistochemical stains were applied to test for the presence of p16, p53 and p63 and evaluated in a blinded fashion. Laser scanning cytometry was used to analyze the specimens for alterations in DNA content (ploidy). The results from the cases and controls were compared using fisher’s exact test and Wilcoxon on p value.

**Results:** Patients who developed cancer had a greater degree of p53 cytoplasm staining than those that did not develop cancer (p=0.06). Positive p53 nuclear staining and the absence of p16 cytoplasm staining showed promise as indicators for later development of cancer (p=0.14 and p=0.13). p63, p16 nuclear staining and DNA content analysis with laser scanning cytometry did not help to predict which patients would develop malignancy.

**Conclusion:** As a pilot study, this research suggests that the use of p53 and p16 staining in the histologic analysis of oral tissue specimens with lichen planus may provide useful clinical information in determining the risk of malignant transformation. Laser scanning cytometry to determine changes in DNA content and staining for p63 are not useful in predicting malignancy.

**76. DECREASING SECONDARY SKIN GRAFT DONOR SITE MORBIDITY IN THE FIBULA FREE FLAP HARVEST**

Paul D Kim MD; Terry Fleck MSIV; Ryan Heffelfinger MD; Keith Blackwell MD, Loma Linda, University Medical Center, University of California at Los Angeles Medical Center

Cancer involving the oral cavity is frequently treated with mandibular resection. The fibula osteocutaneous free flap for oro-mandibular reconstruction has many advantages, however the secondary wound from the donor site often requires skin grafting resulting in another wound site. The skin graft donor site is often a source of pain and discomfort during the healing time. In order to decrease the morbidity of a skin graft site, a series of 20 patients underwent harvest of the skin graft overlying the expected cutaneous paddle before commencement of the fibula flap harvest. After flap harvest, this skin was replaced over the donor site and sutured in the usual fashion. The flap is sutured into the oral/oropharyngeal defect with the skin paddle deepithelialized.

No patients had flap failure, skin graft take in these patients was 100%. Patients noticeably had earlier mucosalization of the intraoral and oropharyngeal flap. One patient with a large opharyngeal and oral cavity defect needed a revision and intraoral skin graft due to adhesions that developed. One patient with a thin lower extremity had incomplete skin graft harvest of the expected skin paddle due to the curvature of the skin overlying the fibula and an addition skin graft was needed.

This technique does not change the outcome of free flap survival. Harvesting the skin graft site over the expected donor site skin paddle results in decreased lower extremity morbidity and good intraoral/opharyngeal results. This technique should be considered when harvesting all fibula free flaps.

**77. PROGNOSTIC FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE RECURRENCES OF WELL-DIFFERENTIATED THYROID CARCINOMA**

Theresa Holler MD; Richard J Payne MD; Johnathan Clarke MD; Spiro Eski MD; Jeremy L Freeman MD, University of Toronto

**Introduction:** There is a large body of research directed towards the determination of prognostic factors following a diagnosis of well-differentiated thyroid carcinoma (WDTC). In a previous study, we found patients with multiple recurrent thyroid cancer to have markedly reduced disease specific and overall survival when compared to patients with either no recurrences or only one recurrence of their disease. It appears that patients with multiple treatment failures follow a poorer clinical course overall. However, the factors that affect outcome in this patient population have not been delineated. Thus, the purpose of the present investigation is to determine prognostic factors which would allow for better initial risk stratification in patients with multiple recurrences of WDTC.

**Methods:** All patients treated for more than one recurrence of WDTC were retrospectively identified from the thyroid cancer database at Mount Sinai Hospital, University of Toronto, Ontario (1963-2000). Data on patient and tumor characteristics, as well as the location and treatment of recurrences were collected. Each patient was scored with the use of the Metastasis, Age, Completeness of resection, Invasion, and Size (MACIS) index.
Results: A total of 31 patients with multiple recurrences were identified (21 males, 10 females; median age 46 [range 16-83 yrs]). Histological diagnosis was papillary carcinoma in 19 (61.3%), tall cell variant in 5 (16.1%), follicular carcinoma in 4 (12.9%) and mixed in 3 cases (9.7%). According to TNM staging, 4 patients were stage I (12.9%), 8 were stage II (25.8%), 11 were stage III (35.5%) and 8 had stage IV disease (25.8%) at the time of diagnosis. Mean follow up time was 12.6 years (range 9 mo. to 35.48 yrs). Of the 31 patients with multiple recurrences, 10 were found to be dead of disease, 9 remained alive with no disease and 12 were alive with disease. Using univariate analysis, age >45, stage III or IV disease, distant metastasis, vascular invasion, MACIS score >6 and a time to recurrence of <12 months were found to be predictive factors for mortality.

Conclusions: Age >45 years, advanced stage of disease (TNM stage III or IV), presence of distant metastasis, angiogenesis and time to recurrence of <12 months were the most significant predictors of mortality among patients with multiple recurrences of WDTC. These patients follow a poor clinical course marked with multiple treatment failures and a substantial risk of mortality.

78. XRCC1 POLYMORPHISMS, DIETARY FOLATE INTAKE, AND RISK OF SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE HEAD AND NECK
Jonathan R George BA; Andrew F Olshan PhD; Mia M Gaudet PhD; Mark C Weissler MD, University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill

Background: Genetic variation in DNA repair enzymes may play a role in determining genetic susceptibility to head and neck cancer. Specifically, X-ray repair cross-complementing group 1 (XRCC1) encodes a protein involved in the base-excision DNA repair pathway. Folic acid may be involved in modifying DNA repair processes. Prior studies have not investigated the relationship between single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in XRCC1, dietary folate intake, and the risk of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN).

Methods: We examined the role of dietary folate intake and its interaction with SNPs in XRCC1 (194 Arg/Trp, 399 Arg/Gln) and the risk of SCCHN in a hospital-based case-control study in North Carolina. Food frequency questionnaires were administered to cases (n=182) and age- and gender-matched controls (n=202). XRCC1 genotypes were obtained from polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) assays performed on extracted blood samples. Epidemiologic analysis using SAS (version 9.0) was used to estimate odds ratios (O.R.) and 95% confidence intervals (C.I.) for the independent and joint effects of folate intake and XRCC1 genotype on SCCHN carcinogenesis.

Results: Those persons with low dietary folate intake (<303.5 mcg/day) had a slightly increased risk of SCCHN (adjusted O.R. = 1.37, C.I. = 0.78 - 2.39), while those individuals in the top quartile of folate intake had a reduced risk of SCCHN (adjusted O.R. = 0.68, 95% C.I. = 0.3 - 1.56). 399 Arg/Gln and 399 Gln/Gln genotypes were found to reduce SCCHN risk in the context of increased dietary folate intake (O.R. = 0.76, C.I. = 0.40 - 1.45; and O.R. = 0.04, C.I. = 0.01 - 0.024, respectively). The 399 Gln/Gln genotype in particular significantly reduced SCCHN risk among subjects with lower dietary folate intake (O.R. = 0.02, C.I. = 0.001 - 0.27).

Conclusions: These findings provide evidence for an increased risk of SCCHN carcinogenesis in the context of dietary folate deficiency and suggest that XRCC1 399 Gln/Gln and 399 Arg/Gln genotypes may surprisingly decrease SCCHN risk in the context of increased dietary folate intake. There appears to be little interaction between XRCC1 genotype and folate deficiency in the development of SCCHN. Future studies which comprehensively evaluate DNA repair genotypes in the context of dietary folate deficiency will permit biologic interpretation of these epidemiologic findings.

79. LATISSIMUS-SERRATUS-RIB FREE FLAP FOR OROMANDIBULAR AND MAXILLOFACIAL RECONSTRUCTION
Paul D Kim MD; Keith Blackwell MD
Loma Linda University Medical Center, University of California at Los Angeles Medical Center

Objective: To review complications and outcome associated with latissimus-serratus-rib free flap oromandibular and midface reconstruction.

Design: Retrospective medical record review.

Setting: Two academic tertiary care medical centers.

Patients: Twenty-eight patients with segmental resection of the mandible and one patient with combined resection of the mandible and maxilla after excision of neoplasms of the oral cavity whom were felt to be poor candidates for fibula free flap reconstruction were identified.

Interventions: Twenty-seven latissimus-serratus-rib osteomusculocutaneous free flaps and two serratus-rib osteomuscular free flaps were performed.

Main outcome Measures: The outcome of microvascular free tissue transfer as well as short and long term complications were recorded.

Results: There were no perioperative free flap failures. Delayed partial rib graft resorption occurred in one patient 33 months after free flap transfer for maxillary reconstruction. Among 28 cases of mandibular reconstruction, there was one case of bone graft nonunion was noted after a postoperative period of 57 months. All other cases achieved successful restoration of mandibular continuity. Donor site morbidity was well tolerated in all patients.

Conclusions: Latissimus-serratus-rib osteomusculocutaneous free flaps are effective for reconstruction of composite defects of the mandible in patients whom are not candidates for more commonly used vascularized bone-containing free flaps.

80. NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA IN PATIENTS WITH ECTODERMAL DYSPLASIA
Shamir P Chandarana MD: John Yoo MD, University of Western Ontario, London Health Sciences Centre - London, Ontario, Canada

Background: Ectodermal Dysplasia (ED) results from the abnormal morphogenesis of embryonal ectoderm. Head and neck manifestations of ED are well documented and include lack of mucous/sweat glands and abnormalities in dentition and hair growth. Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma (NPC) can be linked to both genetic and environmental factors. Prognosis in the general population is 50-70% five year survival with adequate treatment.

Objectives: To draw associations and provide considerations for patients diagnosed with NPC in pre-existing ED.

Methods: Retrospective chart review.

Results: Two patients with ED diagnosed with NPC (AJCC Stage I and Ila respectively) were reviewed. Both received concurrent curative chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Both had very quick deterioration of their NPC and died from metastatic disease. In addition, one of the patients suffered significant side-effects of therapy, likely related to pre-existing ED. Possible theories accounting for rapid deterioration in this unique patient population are discussed.

Conclusion: We document the first two cases where both ED and NPC co-exist. This report suggests less successful treatment outcome in this group of patients. Significant side-effects from therapy should be anticipated.

81. COMPUTER IMAGE-GUIDED SURGERY FOR TOTAL MAXILLECTOMY
Akihiro Homma MD: Masahiko saheki MD; Fumiyuki Suzuki MD; Satoshi Fukuda MD, Department of Otolaryngology &\#12539;Head & Neck Surgery, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine

Background: In total maxillectomy, the entire upper jaw including tumor is freed and removed on bloc from the facial skeleton with accuracy, depending on the situation of the tumor. Computer image-guided sinus surgery has become popular these days. Computer interactive imaging is clearly helpful with regard to ori-
entation during surgical procedures. However, the usefulness of this system for head and neck surgery is still controversial. This study evaluated the significance of this system in total maxillectomy.

Patients and Methods: Five patients with maxillary sinus neoplasm (3 squamous cell carcinoma, 1 adenoid cystic carcinoma, 1 leiomyosarcoma) were operated with the use of navigation system (StealthStation, Medtronic). The head set was used for anatomic registration during the preoperative CT scan and surgical procedure as in the case of endoscopic sinus surgery.

Results: Registration took 10.2 minutes (range: 10-12 minutes) on average. The average of accuracy in this series was 0.95 mm (range: 0.6-1.19). Computer imaging system provided the desired level of accuracy until the end of the resection in all cases. Navigation system helped us to confirm anatomical location and decide extent of removal in real-time. Especially it was useful when the zygoma, the frontal process, the orbital floor and the pterygoid process were divided. All patients are alive without disease despite the follow up period is short (3-41 months, median 12 months).

Conclusions: Computer interactive imaging was significantly useful to recognize the target points accurately in real-time. As a result, it helps surgeons determine the minimum and accurate bone resection line and enter more straightly to the lesion. We must understand 3-D anatomical understanding and decide adequate extent of removal, depending on the situation of the tumor. Navigation system plays a supplementary role in total maxillectomy. Moreover, it has the potential to help reducing the skin incision and the extent of removal, ensuring the oncological safety.

82. NEOADJUVANT CHEMO-SELECTION OF PATIENTS FOR ORGAN PRESERVATION IN ADVANCED LARYNGEAL CANCER: FAILURE OF CHEMOTHERAPY AS DEFINITIVE TREATMENT FOR COMPLETE RESPONDERS TO NEOADJUVANT THERAPY

Francis P Worden MD; Gregory T Wolf MD; Avraham Eisbruch MD; Julia Lee MS; Carol R Bradford MD; Douglas Chepeha MD; Theodoros Teknos MD; Mark Prince MD; Norman Hogikyan MD; Christina Tsien MD; Susan G Urba MD; Douglas Chepeha MD; Amy A Lassig, MD, University of Michigan Comprehensive Cancer Center

Background: We conducted a phase II organ preservation trial for stage III/IV laryngeal cancer (LC) patients (pts) in an attempt to identify pts, who were complete histologic responders (CHR) following 1 cycle of induction chemotherapy (CT), that might be curable with chemotherapy alone.

Methods: Pts received 1 cycle of cisplatin 100 mg/m2 & 5-FU 1000 mg/m2/day x 5 days (P+SFU). Pts with 100% response (HCR) received 1 cycle of P+SFU, followed by weekly docetaxel (D) 35 mg/m2 x 5 wks, followed by 1 cycle of P+SFU. Pts with >50% (but < 100%) response (PR) received chemoradiation (CRT) with 70 Gy & P 100 mg/m2, days 1, 22, & 43. Pts with < 50% response underwent laryngectomy. Final planned tumor assessment with direct laryngoscopy with biopsy was performed 8 wks after CRT or 3 wks after the last cycle of P+SFU (CT alone arm). Pts with HCR after CT alone received 2 cycles of P+SFU alternating with 2 cycles of D. Pts with HCR after CRT received 2 cycles of P+SFU, & pts with residual disease had planned salvage surgery.

Results: 32 eligible pts were enrolled, 24 M; 8 F; median age 56, stage III/IV- 7/25. After 1 cycle CT, 4 pts (13%) had HCR & received CT alone; 24 (75%) had PR or received CRT; 3 had surgery; & 1 refused surgery. Of pts who had CT alone, 4/4 had regional failures; 3/4 underwent neck dissection & 3/4 had laryngectomy & neck dissection; all had adjuvant RT because of multiple nodes or extracapsular spread; 3/4 are alive without disease & 1/4 is dead of complications. 5/24 who received CRT failed; 2/24 had surgery & 3/24 were unresectable.

Toxicity: Gr 3/4 granulocytopenia 19%, Gr 3/4 mucositis with CT alone 12.5%. Median follow-up is 16.5 months. 1 yr overall survival (OS) is 93.4%, 5 yr OS is 88.2% (95% CI = 75.3%, 100%). 1 yr disease-free survival (DFS) is 81.8% (CI=67.2%, 96.5%). 2 yr DFS is 76% (CI=58.4%, 93.5%). The proportion of pts alive & free of cancer with intact larynx at 1 yr is 69.1% (CI = 51.9%, 86.3%) & at 2 yrs is 63.8% (CI=45%, 82.5%). 1 pt developed distant metastases. Larynx preservation was achieved in 24 pts (75%).

Conclusions: CT alone is not an effective strategy for advanced LC in complete responders to induction CT. CT alone is associated with a high failure rate in regional nodes. Planned integration of early regional control by surgery or RT may be necessary to allow CT only treatment approaches that spare patients radical RT.

83. IN VIVO IMAGING OF PRIMARY RECURRENCE AND CERVICAL LYMPH NODE METASTASES IN AN ORTHOTOPIC NUDE MOUSE MODEL OF SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE HEAD AND NECK

Maher N Younes MD; Ge Zhou PhD; Samar A Jasser BS; Jeffrey N Myers MD, University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center

There has been no significant improvement in the survival of patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck for the past three decades. Recurrences in the primary site as well as regional (cervical lymph nodes) and distant (lung) metastases comprise the majority of cases that fail original treatment. The lack of a mouse model that can faithfully recapitulate the natural behavior of SCCHN has hindered our understanding and ability to address this problem. We have generated an orthotopic mouse model of SCCHN wherein we stably transfected a highly metastatic cell line OSC19 with the luciferase gene. When injected in the tongue of athymic nude mice, it forms a tumor that readily metastasizes to the cervical lymph nodes. In addition, when mice are injected with luciferin, both the tumor and the metastatic foci can be readily imaged and quantitated.

Furthermore, we have adapted a surgical technique where we partially or completely remove the primary tumor by performing partial glossectomy. This model will help us address the different mechanisms involved in SCCHN recurrences as well as the molecular aspects involving lymph nodal metastases.

Furthermore, this model is useful for studying the impact of novel therapeutic strategies in the setting of minimal residual disease.

84. MUCOSAL MELANOMA; THE EMMORY EXPERIENCE

JN Mclean MD; Chen Amy MD; Muller Susan MD, Emory University

Objective: to review all cases of head and neck mucosal melanomas (HNMM) treated at Emory University during a 20 year period and evaluate their outcomes.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective review of medical records of 30 cases of HNMM treated at Emory University between 1986 and 2006 was performed. Medical records, operating reports, radiation therapy records and pathologic material were reviewed. Comparison was performed between each group.

Results: A total of 30 eligible cases of HNMM (oral (8) and sinonasal (22)) were identified and analyzed. Thirteen patients were stage I (46%), 9 patients were stage II (32%) and 6 patients were stage III (21%). Mean age was 67.8 years. The median follow up was 18.3 months.

Patients with sinonasal melanomas had a lower incidence of nodal metastasis at initial presentation when compared with those with oral cavity lesions (23.8 vs. 50%) (p<0.05). Surgery was performed in 28/30 patients (93%). Two patients because of advanced stage at diagnosis had no treatment. Radiation was used in 50% (15) of the patients and radiation as postoperative therapy was administered to 43% (13) of the patients. The combination of surgery, radiation and adjuvant therapy was administered to 33% (11/30) of the patients. The recurrence rate was 43% (13 patients) with a mean time of 13.7 months. Twenty-one patients (70%) died.

The overall survival mean time was 21 months. The 1 year survival rate was 60%, 2 year survival rate was 29% and the 5 year survival rate was 8%. The 2 patients still alive after 5 years had oral cavity tumors. Survival time did not correlate with stage, surgery or adjuvant therapy.

Conclusions: Mucosal melanoma of the head and neck is a rare entity. Unfortunately, most patients present with advanced local disease. Local, regional recurrences and distant metastasis still occur despite of an aggressive treatment, including surgery, radiation and adjuvant therapy.
85. FREE TISSUE TRANSFER RECONSTRUCTION OF THE HEAD AND NECK IN A VA POPULATION
Larry L Myers MD; Robert J Delatta MD; Abu Minhaajuddin PhD, The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center

Objective: The aim of this study is to retrospectively review consecutive patients undergoing free tissue transfers for head and neck reconstruction performed by a single academic department at the Dallas VA Hospital.

Methods: The study period was between 1July2000 and 30September2006. We reviewed the medical records of 55 patients that underwent 57 free tissue transfers in the head and neck region. Data were collected for age, comorbid conditions, prior history of chemotherapy and/or irradiation therapy, vessel anastomosis details, harvest and ischemia times, type and dimensions of flap, major and minor intraoperative and perioperative complications, estimated blood loss, intensive care unit (ICU) length of stay and total hospital stay.

Results: The overall success rate was 93% (53 of 57 flaps). Clinical factors significantly affecting flap survival were: flap type (p = 0.01); amount of intraoperative crystalloids administered (p = 0.03); and presence of major postoperative complications (p = 0.002). Nine different types of flaps were used. The average cutaneous flap area was 118.8 cm2. For the 10 (18%) procedures with an involved component, the average bone length was 7.5 cm. Major and minor complications occurred in 9 (16%) and 18 (32%) of the flaps, respectively. Average ICU and hospital stay were 7.4 days and 16.0 days, respectively.

Conclusions: Free tissue transfer in the VA population can safely be performed with excellent flap success rates, complication rates and hospital days that are similar to non-VA populations. When performing free tissue transfers on this patient population, care must be taken to minimize intraoperative fluid administration and postoperative major complications.

86. MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR MUCINOUS ECCRINE ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE HEAD AND NECK
Peter O’Connor MD; Etai Funk MD; Jason Nash MD; Gary Clayman MD, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, and Baylor College of Medicine

Mucinous eccrine adenocarcinoma is a rare neoplasm of the skin that originates deep within a sweat gland. The tumor typically presents as a solitary, flesh colored lesion of the axillary area with an indolent growth pattern but may also be locally aggressive. The majority of cases are reported in the literature to arise in the head and neck region with a propensity toward the periorbital region. Widespread metastasis can occur but local recurrence of up to 50% is more typical. We present a case of primary mucinous eccrine adenocarcinoma originating in the submental region of a 59-year-old female with a prior history of other benign skin lesions.

Management of this rare tumor begins with proper workup and pathologic analysis. Establishing the diagnosis includes ruling out metastatic disease from elsewhere in the body. Immunohistochemical staining may play a role in determining the origin and character of the tumor helping to differentiate it from other more common breast or colon primaries. Treatment primarily involves surgical resection but because of the propensity for recurrence, adjuvant therapies may play a role.

Pathologic and immunohistochemical images will be presented. In addition, a review of the literature to examine reported rates of recurrence, the recommended work-up and treatment options will be discussed.

Discussion: This retrospective cohort study analyzed patients whose clinicopathological details had been entered prospectively onto our database. Inclusion criteria included: previously untreated patients, clinical evidence of metastatic cervical SCC, minimum two years follow-up.

Results: A total of 208 patients were analysed (170 males, 38 females; median age 60 years). Primary sites included: oral cavity (N=70), oropharynx (N=72), hypopharynx (N=46), larynx (N=20). N2 or N3 disease was recorded in 130 patients. A total of 229 neck dissections were carried out - 82 radical (RND), 79 modified (MRND) and 68 selective (SND). Post-operative radiotherapy was given to 85% of patients. Median number of histologically positive nodes was 3 (range 0-20) for RND, 2 (range 0-55) for MRND and 2 (0-30) for SND.

Ipsilateral neck recurrence, with primary site controlled, occurred in 12% of RND, 10% of MRND and 3% of SND patients. Patients treated by SND had a significantly better survival than those treated with RND, reflecting the higher rate of more aggressive neck surgery had more extensive disease.

Discussion: These results indicate that, in selected patients, SNDS can be used to effectively treat clinical metastatic squamous carcinoma in the neck. All operations, RND, MRND and SND are limited by the presence of multiple positive nodes and extra capsular spread and adjuvant radiotherapy is recommended in that setting.
89. ENDOSCOPIC CO2 LASER FIBER SURGERY FOR SINUS AND SKULL BASE LESIONS
Gady Har-El MD, Long Island College Hospital, New York

Objectives: To describe the use of a new emerging technology in laser surgery for diagnosis and treatment of sinus and skull base lesions. A new CO2 laser fiber has been used in combination with endoscopic instrumentation. The ability of this new system to overcome the limitations of the traditional “line of sight” laser beam surgery was assessed.

Patients and Methods: Ten consecutive patients with sinus and skull base lesions were managed with endoscopic flexible CO2 fiber surgery. Demographics, pathology, intraoperative technique, and final histology were evaluated.

Results: 3 patients had malignant tumors; 3 patients had benign tumors; 2 patients with recurrent tumors (1 juvenile angiofibroma and 1 inverted papilloma); 2 patients had mucocele with intracranial extension. Surgical goals were achieved in all cases and no complications were noted. The surgeons report ease of use and enhanced maneuverability compared to the traditional laser beam. The surgeons were especially satisfied with the ability of the system to cut “around the corner” and, with the use of an angled guide, to perform tissue removal and cutting in a posterior-to-anterior direction.

Discussion / Conclusions: While the CO2 laser energy described herein does not have additional “magical” therapeutic or oncologic properties, its novel delivery system allows the surgeon ease of use and increased maneuverability. Coupling this technology with endoscopic instrumentation has allowed us to work comfortably within the tight structures of the sinuses and skull base. In addition, since no electrical energy is used, it is possible to work close to the dura and the optic nerve.

90. RECONSTRUCTION OF PAROTIDECTOMY DEFECTS WITH DERMAL FAT GRAFTS
Daniel L Price MD; Kerry D Olsen MD; Eric J Moore MD, Department of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Mayo Clinic Rochester

Objectives: To examine the use of free dermal fat grafts in (FDFGs) in the reconstruction of soft tissue contour defects associated with parotidectomy.

Methods: Retrospective chart review of patients undergoing parotidectomy for benign and malignant parotid lesions with FDFG reconstruction. All patients underwent superficial or total parotidectomy with FDFG during the study period. Twenty-two patients were followed for a minimum of three months after surgery. Fifteen patients were females. Nine patients underwent total parotidectomy, and 13 underwent superficial parotidectomy. Neck dissection was performed in nine patients. Mean follow up was 7.2 months with a range of 3 to 12 months. One patient experienced postoperative fat necrosis with drainage, which was treated with aspiration and prophylactic antibiotics. After radiation therapy, the same patient developed a delayed infection of the graft 8 months post-operatively, which was treated with oral antibiotics. No other complications related to the grafts were encountered. All patients and physician ratings of cosmesis were good to excellent. Volume retention of the dermal fat grafts was excellent. No patients experienced donor site complications, epithelial cysts, prolonged hospitalization or Frey’s syndrome.

Conclusions: FDFG is a safe and effective method of soft tissue contour reconstruction in selected patients undergoing superficial and total parotidectomy.

91. THE ROLE OF ULTRASOUND-GUIDED FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION OF THYROID NODES PERFORMED IN THE OFFICE SETTING
Kristin A Seiberling MD; Jose C Dutra MD, Northwestern Memorial Hospital

Introduction: It has been shown that ultrasound (US) scan may be used to guide the FNA of a thyroid nodule to improve specimen adequacy. Generally this is done by a radiologist. This is however, inconvenient to the patient, delays time of diagnosis and incurs additional cost. The same procedure may be done in the referring physician’s office if an ultrasound machine is available in the physician’s office.

Objective: To evaluate the accuracy and specimen adequacy of thyroid FNAs performed in the office under US guidance by one senior Otolaryngologist.

Methods- Retrospective chart review of 119 patients who underwent ultrasound guided (USG) FNA of the thyroid gland between 9/2005-10/2006 in the office setting. An US-guided FNA of the thyroid gland was performed in the office by one senior Otolaryngologist (J.D.). Specimens were reviewed onsite at the time of biopsy for cellular adequacy by a cyto technologist.

Results: One hundred and nineteen patients, 106 females and 13 males, underwent USG-FNA of the thyroid gland. A total of 181 FNAs were performed. One hundred and thirty-nine were satisfactory specimens (77%), 27 were unsatisfactory (15%) and 15 (8%) were limited due to blood clotting. Of the FNA specimens that had enough cells to evaluate, 105 were negative for malignancy (colloid cyst, hyperplastic adenoma, adenomatous nodule, chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis), 27 were indeterminate for malignancy (folicular nodule, Hurthle cell nodule, papillary cells) and 12 were positive for malignancy (papillary carcinoma). Eighty-three nodules were considered non-palpable (less than 1.5cm) and 98 nodules were greater than 1.5 cm (average size 2.46cm). Seventy-nine patients had only a single nodule biopsied. In 42 patients, multiple biopsies were taken, either from both sides of the gland or multiple nodules on a single side.

Discussion: The availability of an office US machine allows the referring physician to perform a service that is normally done in a different department. This saves both time and money to the patient and physician. In addition, it allows the referring physician to more thoroughly evaluate the thyroid gland, take biopsies of multiple nodules and sample non-palpable nodules.

Conclusion: This study shows that a trained physician may perform and USG-FNA of the thyroid gland in the office with results comparable to interventional radiology.

92. IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION PATTERN OF SODIUM IODIDE SYMPORTER, GLUCOSE TRANSPORTER-1, HEXOKINASE TYPE I, II IN THYROID GLAND MALIGNANCIES AND METASTATIC CERVICAL LYMPH NODES
Young Ho Jung MD; Kwang Hyun Kim MD; Eun-Jung Jung MD; Myung-Whun Sung MD; J. Hun Hah MD; Tack-Kyun Kwon MD, Department of Otorhinolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Introduction: Sodium iodide symporter (NIS) is a protein which is related with active uptake of iodide at thyroid gland. NIS overexpression of thyroid tumors is associated with high differentiation, good prognosis, positivity on radioiodine scan. Meanwhile, glucose transporter-1 (Glut-1) and hexokinase I, II, which related with intracellular migration and phosphorylation, respectively, are associated with poor differentiation, bad prognosis, fluorine-18-fluorooxyglucose (FDG) uptake on positron emission tomography (PET) in thyroid tumors. The aim of this study was to see immunohistochemical expression pattern of NIS, Glut-1, hexokinase I and II in thyroid carcinomas with synchronous lymph node metastasis.

Materials and Methods: Thyroid malignant tumors and metastatic lymph nodes were immunostained. Forty eight specimens from 29 patients were included and there were 19 primary tumors matched with metastatic lymph nodes.

Results: Except for Glut-1, the other markers had homogenous staining. NIS showed a tendency of stronger staining in metastatic lymph nodes than in primary tumors, while the other markers did in primary tumors. Except for Glut-1, the other markers...
showed no significant difference of staining intensity between primary tumors and metastatic lymph nodes. NIS showed more frequent positive staining in follicular carcinomas than anaplastic carcinomas, while hexokinase I did in anaplastic carcinomas than in follicular carcinomas. NIS had inverse relation with hexokinase I rather than Glut-1 in staining intensity.

Conclusion: NIS showed more frequent expression in good prognostic type of thyroid carcinomas like follicular carcinomas, while showing less frequent expression in poor prognostic type like anaplastic carcinomas, and hexokinase I had the reverse expression pattern. NIS and hexokinase I showed no significant difference in staining intensity between primary thyroid tumors and metastatic cervical lymph nodes and NIS and hexokinase I showed reciprocal staining intensity pattern at primary tumors. Therefore, if one knows expression pattern of NIS and hexokinese I at primary thyroid tumors, it is possible to predict more exactly the chances of the uptake and the response of the tumor to radioiodine therapy and that would be useful to determine the rationality of surgical treatment over cervical lymph nodes.

93. EFFECT OF COMBINATION OF ORAL TARCEVA AND FUSARIC ACID ON THE GROWTH OF HEAD AND NECK SQUAMOUS CELL CANCER IN VIVO

Yeumeng Dai MD; Brett M Clarke MD; Jennings R Boyette BS; Brendan C Stack, Jr. MD, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma can be poorly or tran-siently responsive to single agent chemotherapy. In order to determine whether the combination of oral agents Tarceva (EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor) and fusaric acid inhibit HNSCC cell growth in vivo, twenty-three 5-week old male athymic nude mice were subcutaneously injected with 2x10^6 UM-SCC-1 cells in the left flank and then randomly assigned to two groups. Mice (n=11) in the treatment group were transorally gavaged once daily with 0.1 mL of Tarceva (8mg/mL) and 0.1 mL of fusaric acid (2.5mg/mL), while those (n=12) in the control group with the same amount of sterile saline. Tumor size was measured daily and day zero was designated once the tumor volume reached 5 mm^3 in at least 50% of the control-group mice. After Day zero, the tumor size was measured twice weekly. Mice were sacrificed at Day 40 and the tumor weight was recorded. Tumor volume analysis showed that the mice receiving combination Tarceva and fusaric acid demonstrated significantly slower tumor growth rates after Day 18, compared to the control-group mice (p = 0.03). At the conclusion of the experiment on Day 40, the average tumor volume in the control group is 4.4-fold larger than those in the treatment group (p = 0.017) and the average tumor weight in the control group is 0.8g, whereas it is 0.27g in the treatment group (p = 0.024). CD34 staining showed that there are significantly fewer blood vessels (anti-CD34 positive) in tissue sections of treatment-group tumors compared with control-group tumors (average micro-vascular density: 9.7±3.0 /field vs 14±4.4 /field, p = 0.006). Terminal transferase dUTP nick end labeling assay (TUNEL) on all tumor sections showed few tumor cells under going apoptosis in either group and there is no significant difference between these two groups. These findings suggest that the combination of oral Tarceva and fusaric acid can strongly inhibit HNSCC cell growth in vivo, which may be partly attributed to the inhibition of angiogenesis, but is likely independent of apoptosis.

94. AN UNUSUAL PRESENTATION OF A LARYNGEAL GRANULAR CELL TUMOR

Eunice Park MD; Adam S Jacobson MD; Jean Anderson Eloy MD; Eric M Genden MD, Mount Sinai Hospital

Educational Objective: At the conclusion of this presentation, the participant should understand the differential diagnosis, histolo-gic findings, natural history, management and prognosis of a laryngeal granular cell tumor.

Introduction: Mass lesions of the larynx are commonly encountered during routine clinical practice. Most often they are lesions such as nodules, cysts, polyps, granulomas, and carcinomas. These abnormalities most commonly present as hoarseness, although, they can present with more worrisome complaints such as dyspnea, hemoptysis, and stridor. We report a case of a patient who presented with progressively worsening “asthma” which slowly developed into inspiratory stridor. After years of antibiotic treatment the patient presented to the otorhino-laryngology service and was found to have massively redundant arytenoid mucosa bilaterally which was causing a ball-valve effect in her larynx resulting in dyspnea and inspiratory stridor. Operative direct laryngoscopy with CO2 laser excision of this mucosa resulted in a diagnosis of a laryngeal granular cell tumor. We will discuss the case as well as the differential diagnosis, histological findings, natural history, management options, and prognosis of granular cell tumors.

Conclusion: Massive mucosal hyperplasia of the larynx can be an unusual presentation of a laryngeal granular cell tumor.
of multimodality treatment and targeted therapy demands accurate classification and diagnosis of these tumors. 

**Methods:** Fifty-one fresh and 61 paraffin tissue samples available at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center from 1991-2006 formed the basis of this study. Tumors comprised Ewing's sarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, melanoma, and poorly-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors and carcinomas from the sinonasal region. mRNA transcripts for EWS/FLI-1 fusion gene and the hASH1 gene were performed on fresh tissue. Immunohistochemical analysis for cytokeratin, cytokeratin 7, desmin, myogenin, CD99, CD56, synaptophysin, chromogranin, S100, pan-melanoma markers, neurofilament, OCT3/4 and p63 was performed on paraffin sections.

**Results:** The EWS/FLI-1 fusion gene transcript was detected in 4 of 11(36.3%) Ewing's sarcoma samples and was not detected in any other tumor types. The hASH1 gene transcript was detected in all esthesioneuroblastomas and neuroendocrine carcinomas, one sinonasal undifferentiated carcinoma, and in no other tumor types. Immunohistochemical analysis supported the phenotypic diagnosis and molecular results.

**Conclusion:** Paranasal sinus and skull base undifferentiated tumors can be categorized through a combined set of immunohistochemical markers and supplanted, in rare occasions, with molecular analysis. In addition, the hASH1 gene transcript is shown to be a sensitive and specific marker for tumors of neuroendocrine differentiation.

### 97. TRANSNASAL, TRANSFACIAL ANTERIOR SKULL BASE RESECTION OF OLFAC TORY NEUROBLASTOMA

**Vishad Nabili MD:** Nassrin Fatemi MD; Maie St. John MD; Thomas Calcatera MD; Daniel Kelly MD; Elliot Abemayor MD, UCLA Medical Center, Divisions of Head and Neck Surgery and Neurosurgery, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA

**Objective:** Using a trans-nasal, trans-facial, microscope assisted anterior skull base approach, we have removed olfactory neuroblastomas obviating the need for a frontal craniotomy. The objectives were: to investigate whether this approach can achieve clear margins, to assess patient survival, and to recommend eligibility criteria.

**Design:** Retrospective chart review at a university based medical center between 2002 to 2006, identifying patients diagnosed with olfactory neuroblastoma who underwent a trans-nasal, trans-facial, sub-frontal anterior skull base resection.

**Subjects:** Thirteen patients with biopsy proven olfactory neuroblastoma staged via the Dulgeurov-Calcaterra system (T1 = 0 patients; T2 = 7; T3 = 3; T4 = 3).

**Interventions:** Patients underwent a lateral rhinotomy, medial maxillectomy approach to remove the sino-nasal components of the tumor. Neurosurgical microscope-assisted removal of the anterior skull base components of the tumor via the trans-nasal, trans-facial exposure followed.

**Results:** Twelve of the thirteen patients had clear post-surgical margins. One patient had residual intracranial disease due to coagulopathy preventing further resection. All thirteen patients are currently alive with nine patients remaining disease free with follow-up ranging from 6 to 54 months. Three patients presented with recurrent disease initially, and had recurrences. Two patients had CSF leaks postoperatively that were repaired via our initial surgical approach.

**Conclusions:** While craniofacial resection remains an accepted approach for surgical treatment of olfactory neuroblastomas, we have adopted a trans-nasal, trans-facial approach eliminating the need for a frontal craniotomy. This approach allows for adequate exposure of the cribiform plate, dura, and anterior skull base. Our technique prevents frontal lobe retraction, and minimizes dural defects. Long-term follow-up is needed to compare survival using this approach, however our results to date are quite promising.

### 98. METASTATIC MALIGNANT MELANOMA TO THE LARYNX: TREATMENT AND FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME

**Biana G Lanson MD:** Mark D Delaure MD; Nicholas J Sanfilippo MD; Beverly Y Wang MD, NYU Medical Center

**Objective:** Review of the subject of laryngeal metastatic malignant melanoma, its proper treatment and evaluation of functional outcome.

**Study Design:** Case report

**Methods:** Chart review, video review, review of the literature

**Results:** Metastatic mucosal malignant melanoma is improperly ranked. Review of the literature shows that 0.6% to 9.3% of patients with cutaneous malignant melanoma will have metastases to the mucosa of the upper aerodigestive tract. Of these mucosal metastatic sites 12% are laryngeal. However, melanoma is one of the more common metastatic tumors to the larynx and evokes important therapeutic dilemmas and challenges. This article will discuss a 61-year old patient with laryngeal metastatic malignant melanoma, who provided a history of left supraclavicular malignant melanoma of the skin treated with excision and immunotherapy seven years previously in Russia. A partial laryngopharyngectomy and a radial forearm microvascular free flap were performed for tumor removal, pyriform sinus wall and aeropiglottic fold reconstruction, and achievement of functional restoration. Postoperatively, the patient also received a full adjuvant course of radiation therapy. The patient was subsequently decannulated, returned to normal voice, and tolerated a regular diet without difficulty. Postoperative endoscopic exam revealed bilateral true vocal cord mobility and an adequate airway. Unfortunately, the patient developed multiple other metastatic sites and expired seven months after his surgery. This case presentation is accompanied by review of the literature on the treatment of laryngeal metastatic malignant melanoma, histology, and radiation treatment, as well as, the presentation of audiovisual materials including patient interviews, surgical photographs, pre- and postoperative fiberoptic laryngoscopy and stroboscopy.

**Conclusion:** Although laryngeal metastatic malignancy presents a therapeutic challenge to head and neck surgery and oncology teams, surgery and postoperative adjuvant radiation therapy can be performed with the achievement of good laryngeal function preservation.

### 99. UNILATERAL AUGMENTATION AND REDUCTION IN BILATERAL VOCAL CORD PARALYSIS

**Andrew J Lerrick MD:** Myriam D Riboh MS; Jhuli R Patel MS, Rush University Medical Center

**Introduction:** Vocal cord augmentation enhances the voice in the setting of a paralyzed vocal cord. Arytenoidectomy enlarges the airway in cases of bilaterally adducted vocal cords caused by paralysis of the recurrent laryngeal nerves. We present a patient with bilateral vocal cord paralysis who achieved a better voice and improved airway after undergoing a combined augmentation and reduction procedure on one cord.

**Case History:** A 72 year-old female with metastatic breast cancer presented with mediastinal invasion of the left recurrent laryngeal nerve, causing left vocal cord paralysis (0/4), moderate dysphonia, and aspiration. A Gelfoam injection trial to improve her voice and facilitate swallowing was proposed. Medical clearance delayed timely surgical intervention, during which time she developed dyspnea, which progressed to moderate stridor, necessitating an emergency room visit. Flexible fiberoptic laryngoscopy (FFL) revealed a new right vocal cord paresis (1/4). Her voice was soft and breathy. She adamantly refused a tracheotomy. Monitored in the ICU, her airway stabilized with steroids.

**Hospital Course:** With both cords dysfunctional, the proposed procedure was modified in order to accomplish the original goals; she underwent augmentation of the anterior third of the left true vocal cord with Gelfoam to improve her speech, ablation of the posterior third, and a left arytenoidectomy.

**Results:** Post-operatively she achieved a stable airway and a stronger voice. Despite the arytenoidectomy, her ability to tolerate liquids also improved. FFL revealed a plump anterior one-third, transitional middle one-third, and absent posterior one-third.
Conclusion: Unilateral vocal cord augmentation and reduction with arytenoidectomy may improve speech, airway, and swallowing performance in cases of bilateral vocal cord paralysis.

100. THYROID FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION BIOPSY: A TEN-YEAR EXPERIENCE
Carol M Lewis MD; Kuo-Ping Chang MD; Martha Pitman MD; William C Faquin MD; David Zurakowski PhD; Kristna Gorti MD; Gregory W Randolph MD, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston; William C Faquin MD; David Zurakowski PhD; Kristna Gorti MD; Gregory W Randolph MD, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston; David Zurakowski PhD; Kristna Gorti MD; Gregory W Randolph MD, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston. Background: Thyroid fine needle aspiration cytology is a valuable screening tool with high sensitivity and poor specificity. Its efficacy could be further improved by standardization of cytologic result reporting with an emphasis on interpretative categories rather than cytologic diagnoses.

Methods: A retrospective cohort analysis of patients from two institutions (January 2003 to December 2003) who underwent primary prophylactic fine needle aspiration (FNA) was performed. Thyroid FNA was classified into four categories: malignant, indeterminate, benign, and non-diagnostic. In those patients who subsequently underwent surgery, histologic findings were correlated with pre-operative FNA cytology. When performing analyses, malignant and indeterminate FNA results were considered positive tests, as these both led to the recommendation of surgical resection.

Results: 1580 patients underwent 2120 thyroid FNA biopsies, of which 134 (6.1%) were positive for malignancy, 492 (20.3%) were indeterminate, 1283 (60.5%) were benign, and 215 (10.1%) were non-diagnostic. 746 surgical resections were performed. There were 10 (4.8%) false negatives, 4 (0.8%) false positives (malignant FNA with a benign histology), and 22 (9.7%) lesions that were diagnosed as malignant on histology but were initially classified as indeterminate cytopathology.

Conclusion: Thyroid FNA is a valuable screening tool with high sensitivity and poor specificity. Its efficacy could be further improved by standardization of cytologic result reporting with an emphasis on interpretative categories rather than cytologic diagnoses, and by standardization of statistical reporting in regard to the indeterminate category.

101. POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY-COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IN PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED HEAD AND NECK CANCER AFTER PRIMARY CHEMORADIOLOGY THERAPY; EVALUATION OF ITS EFFICACY IN IDENTIFYING RESIDUAL DISEASE
Sofia L B J Davidson MD; Patrick K Ha MD; Heather A Jacene MD; John R Saunders MD; Ralph P Tufano MD, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Greater Baltimore Medical Center. Background: The role of positron emissions tomography-computed tomography (PET-CT) in post-chemoradiation setting is not well established. The present study evaluates the ability of PET-CT to identify residual nodal disease and its impact on management of patients treated with chemoradiation therapy for advanced head and neck cancer.


Results: A total of 56 patients underwent open partial laryngectomy during the study period. 12 patients were excluded due to lack of follow-up. Of the remaining 44 patients, 18 were treated by surgery alone and 26 had surgery and radiation therapy. The median follow up time for surgery alone and surgery with radiation was 28.5 and 22.0 months respectively. No patients required permanent tracheotomy in either group. Median decannulation time for the surgery alone versus surgery and radiation group was 21 versus 28 days respectively. For those patients who had preoperative radiation, median decannulation time was 19.5 days, compared with 35 days in the post-operative radiation group. Patients who had a history of radiation had a higher incidence of persistent tracheocutaneous fistula.

Conclusion: Patients with advanced head and neck cancer who have received chemoradiation therapy are an important population to consider for further therapy evaluation. These patients are often at risk for prolonged airway compromise and may be referred for tracheotomy. The ability to identify residual disease accurately with PET-CT can help guide clinical decision-making.

102. TRACHEOTOMY MANAGEMENT AFTER OPEN PARTIAL LARYNGECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT RADIATION THERAPY
Aysenur Meric-Taker MD; Walter T Lee MD; Robert R Lorenz MD; Benjamin G Wood MD; Ramon M Esclamado MD; Marshall Strome MD; Jerrold Saxton MD; Joseph Scharpf MD; David J Adelstein MD, Cleveland Clinic. Background: The evaluation and complications of tracheotomy after partial laryngectomy with or without radiation therapy are not well described.


Results: A total of 56 patients underwent open partial laryngectomy during the study period. 12 patients were excluded due to lack of follow-up. Of the remaining 44 patients, 18 were treated by surgery alone and 26 had surgery and radiation therapy. The median follow up time for surgery alone and surgery with radiation was 28.5 and 22.0 months respectively. No patients required permanent tracheotomy in either group. Median decannulation time for the surgery alone versus surgery and radiation group was 21 versus 28 days respectively. For those patients who had preoperative radiation, median decannulation time was 19.5 days, compared with 35 days in the post-operative radiation group. Patients who had a history of radiation had a higher incidence of persistent tracheocutaneous fistula.

Conclusion: Patients with advanced head and neck cancer who have received chemoradiation therapy are an important population to consider for further therapy evaluation. These patients are often at risk for prolonged airway compromise and may be referred for tracheotomy. The ability to identify residual disease accurately with PET-CT can help guide clinical decision-making.

103. ERGONOMICS OF THE SURGEON IN THYROID SURGERY CAN BE IMPROVED
B J Davidson MD; E Guardiani BA, Georgetown University Hospital. Background: Surgeon postures utilized during open surgical procedures often require prolonged static flexion, a position which has been shown in the occupational health literature to be associated with tension neck syndrome (pain, muscle tenderness and stiffness) and a potential risk factor in cervical disk disease. As a result of both widespread use of magnification loops and reduced thyroidectomy incision length, thyroid surgeons are increasingly at risk of prolonged static flexion. We have attempted to reduce static neck flexion in thyroid surgery through the use of an operating microscope. This allows the surgeon and assistant to maintain an upright posture while performing thyroid surgery.

Methods: The operating microscope has been used during thyroidectomy by the senior author since early 2006. Surgical procedure times for total thyroidectomy were compared between cases done between 2/06 and 8/06 using the operating microscope and those procedures done in the previous 18 months. Patients undergoing lobectomy, or concomitant modified or radical neck dissection were excluded.

Results: The operating microscope was used in 32 total thyroidectomy procedures between 2/06 and 8/06. (10 total thyroidectomies, 15 total thyroidectomies for malignancy, 7 subtotal thyroidectomies). The surgical times for patients operated using the operating microscope were longer (187.6 min vs. 160.8 min, p <0.002). The increase was seen only in those patients who underwent thyroidectomy for malignancy (203.4 min vs. 156.7 min, p <0.002) while those undergoing total thyroidectomy for benign disease (158.8 vs. 154.1, p =ns) or subtotal thyroidectomy
104. LOCAL RECURRENCE AND MORTALITY AT TWO YEAR FOLLOW UP CORRELATED TO MARGIN DISCREPANCIES OF ORAL SCC TUMORS

Allen C Cheng DDS; Brian Schmidt DDS MD PhD, University of California San Francisco

Objective: The goal of this study is to analyze the amount of margin discrepancies between margins measured intraoperatively and those measured microscopically based on tumor location and staging, and to examine their relationships to treatment outcome.

Methods: Fifty-two patients who had surgery with curative intent for primary oral SCC were in this study. All patients had tumors resected with a 1 cm margin by one surgeon. Specimens were submitted to UCSF Pathology. The closest histologic margin was compared to the intraoperative margin (1 cm) to determine percentage discrepancy. Percent discrepancies were grouped by locations (buccal mucosa, mandibular alveolus and retromolar trigone in Group 1, maxillary alveolus and hard palate in Group 2, and oral tongue in Group 3) and analyzed. Percent discrepancies grouped by stage (T1/T2 or T3/T4) were compared. Patients who had at least two years of follow up or who had treatment failure (recurrence, neck metastasis, or death) were included in an outcomes analysis (n=29). Margin discrepancies were compared between disease free patients and patients with treatment failure. Odds ratios based on locations and stage were calculated.

Results: The mean discrepancy was 73.56% for Group 1, 54.29% for Group 2, and 38.50% for Group 3 (p=0.0035). The mean discrepancy was 51.76% in the disease free group and 75% in the treatment failure group (p=0.0033). OR=1.24 for Group 1, OR=1.5 for Group 2, OR=0.6 for Group 3 tumors. OR=0.61 for T1/T2 tumors, OR=1.625 for T3/T4 tumors. OR=1.24 for Group 1, OR=1.5 for Group 2, OR=0.6 for Group 3 tumors. OR=1.24 for Group 1 and 0.88 for Group 2 and 0.62 for Group 3 for primary oral SCC were in this study. All patients had tumors resected with a 1 cm margin by one surgeon. Specimens were submitted to UCSF Pathology. The closest histologic margin was compared to the intraoperative margin (1 cm) to determine percentage discrepancy. Percent discrepancies were grouped by locations (buccal mucosa, mandibular alveolus and retromolar trigone in Group 1, maxillary alveolus and hard palate in Group 2, and oral tongue in Group 3) and analyzed. Percent discrepancies grouped by stages T1/T2 or T3/T4 were compared. Patients who had at least two years of follow up or who had treatment failure (recurrence, neck metastasis, or death) were included in an outcomes analysis (n=29). Margin discrepancies were compared between disease free patients and patients with treatment failure. Odds ratios based on locations and stage were calculated.

Conclusions: Oral SCC margin discrepancies are highly significant. Tumors in Group 1 demonstrated a greater discrepancy than tumors of the maxilla or tongue. Late stage tumors also show greater margin discrepancies. These discrepancies, based on tumor location and stage, correlate with poorer outcomes. These findings suggest that it might be prudent to consider tumor site and stage when outlining margins.

105. CUTANEOUS LEIOMYOSARCOMA OF THE CHEEK

William A Kennedy MD; Marilene B Wang MS, From the Division of Head and Neck Surgery, David Geffen School of Medicine at the University of California, Los Angeles, CA (WAK and MBW) and the Department of Surgery, VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, Los Angeles, CA (MBW)

Objective: To recognize and describe optimal treatment for cutaneous leiomyosarcoma of the cheek, a rare tumor of the head and neck.

Design and Methods: Case report and literature review

Results: A patient presented with a rapidly enlarging, exophytic mass over the zygoma. CT scan demonstrated a pedunculated epidermal mass with no invasion of the parotid. The patient underwent local excision of the lesion, with reconstruction using a cervicofacial rotation flap. Pathological examination revealed a low-grade, cutaneous, leiomyosarcoma, strongly immunoreactive for smooth muscle actin, and negative for pankeratin, S-100, and HMB-45. The patient has remained free of disease for one year.

Conclusion: Superficial cutaneous leiomyosarcomas generally follow a benign course, usually presenting as a slowly growing, well circumscribed mass. However, leiomyosarcomas originating in the subcutaneous tissues exhibit more aggressive behavior, with a higher incidence of recurrence. Treatment of leiomyosarcoma includes wide local excision, with postoperative radiation reserved for subcutaneous tumors only. In this patient, although the clinical behavior indicated rapid growth, histopathology revealed a superficial cutaneous tumor, and wide local excision alone was curative. The head and neck surgeon should recognize this rare tumor and plan appropriate treatment.

106. INITIAL CT FINDINGS AS A PREDICTOR OF LATE NECK METASTASIS IN EARLY TONGUE AND ORAL FLOOR CANCER

Jun Furusawa MD; Nobuhiko Oridata MD; Fumiyuki Suzuki MD; Akhiro Homma MD; Seigo Suzuki MD; Yasushi Furuta MD; Satoshi Fukuda MD, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine

Purpose: Detecting the risk factors for late neck metastasis in early tongue and oral floor cancer is important for providing an accurate prognosis and for achieving a high survival rate. The histopathologic factors reported to be reliable parameters for determining neck metastasis are commonly unavailable before definitive surgical exploration and/or treatment, which implies that a decision on regional treatment is not possible based on histologic findings. This study thus aimed to find a more useful predictor based on the initial contrast-enhanced CT findings.

Methods: Patients in this study had either stage I or II tongue and oral floor cancer. Between April 1997, and March 2006, each patient underwent resection of the primary tumor or interstitial radiotherapy without neck dissection after the initial CT. We measured the short- and long-axis diameters of the nodes in the whole neck identified on CT images. When a patient was suspect- ed of having late neck metastasis after the initial treatment, neck dissection was indicated. The metastatic lymph nodes were pathologically identified in the dissected materials.

Results: The initial CT images of 38 patients were reviewed, and of the 38 patients, 20 had late neck metastasis and 18 did not. All patients without late neck metastasis were followed for over 12 months. CT images showed a total of 161 lymph nodes. Twenty-five of the 161 lymph nodes developed into late neck metastasis and were labeled the occult lymph nodes of the initial CT images. The remaining 136 lymph nodes that did not develop into neck metastasis were considered reactive nodes. Forty-two metastatic lymph nodes were pathologically identified in the neck dissection. Sixty percent of these metastatic lymph nodes were identified and labeled occult lymph nodes based on retrospective analyses of the initial CT images. Comparison between the 25 occult and 136 reactive lymph nodes revealed significant differences in the short-axis diameters on the initial CT images (p=0.01). A criterion of 6 mm in short-axis diameter as occult lymph node had a sensitivity of 64%, a specificity of 81%, a positive predictive value of 30% and a negative predictive value of 92% for the development of late neck metastasis. For the development of late neck metastasis.

Conclusion: The short-axis diameter of the neck lymph nodes on initial CT images is a useful predictor for late neck metastasis in patients with early tongue and oral floor cancer.

107. UTILITY OF CT SCAN TO DETECT CERVICAL METASTATIC DISEASE IN WELL-DIFFERENTIATED THYROID CARCINOMA

Zachary M Soiler MD; Kathryn G Schuff MD; Mary H Samuels MD; Bronwyn E Hamilton MD; James I Cohen MD, Oregon Health and Sciences University

Objective: While the necessity of cervical lymph node dissection for subclinical well-differentiated thyroid carcinoma (WDTC) remains controversial, a trend has emerged favoring its performance when disease is suspected preoperatively on radiographic grounds. The utility of computed tomography (CT) scan in the setting of WDTC has yet to be determined. The aim of this study was to characterize the ability of CT scan to identify subclinical cervical metastatic disease in the setting of well-differentiated thyroid carcinoma.

Methods: A retrospective review was performed of all patients undergoing neck dissection as part of the management of WDTC by the senior author over a two year period. Per practice pattern, all patients had CT scan preoperatively. CT scans were then re-evaluated in a blinded fashion by a neuroradiologist and reported by formal neck level. Positive criteria included size greater than...
108. NODULAR FASCIITIS: A CASE SERIES

Shari D Reitzen MD; Gady Har-El MD, New York University Medical Center, Lenox Hill Hospital

Background: Nodular fasciitis is a rare, benign pseudo-neoplastic process occurring on mucosal, fascial, and tendinous surfaces. Its overall incidence has been cited as 0.025%, of which 15% localize to the head and neck region. Given its rarity, varied histological presentation, and often pseudosarcomatous appearance, nodular fasciitis is frequently misdiagnosed on preoperative, intraoperative, and final analysis. Specialized staining, including smooth-muscle and muscle-specific actins, vimentin, and KP1 (a histiocytic marker) can aid in the diagnosis.

Methods: From 1999 through 2006, four female patients between the ages of 39 and 71 with a final diagnosis of nodular fasciitis were reviewed. Patients underwent preoperative workup for a head or neck mass that included a contrast-enhanced computed tomographic scan of the neck, and fine-needle-aspiration (FNA). A frozen section was reviewed intraoperatively. The final diagnosis was based on pathological results of the mass in its entirety.

Results: Physical and radiologic examinations were consistent with a parapharyngeal tumor, probable neurogenic, in one patient; a level 4 neck mass suspicious for lymphoma in one patient; a sternoclavicular mass in a patient with a known breast cancer suspicious for metastasis; and a cheek mass consistent with an accessory parotid tumor. FNA results reported findings consistent with a neurogenic tumor in two patients and an undifferentiated malignancy in two patients. Frozen section examination most commonly included masses with spindle cell types.

Conclusions: Nodular fasciitis, although rare, can be mistaken for other benign or malignant head or neck lesion. Radiographic and pathological studies can lead to equivocal diagnoses. Such preoperative findings can have a negative effect on surgical planning, with unnecessary risk of injury to adjacent structures. In a patient with nonspecific results on workup of a head or neck mass, nodular fasciitis may be considered. Use of appropriate immunohistochemical markers will aid in the final diagnosis.

109. THE EFFECT OF DEPRESSION ON SURVIVAL OR DISEASE RECURRENCE IN PATIENTS WITH HEAD AND NECK CANCER (HNC) ENROLLED IN A DEPRESSION PREVENTION TRIAL

W M Lydiatt MD; K E Lazure MPA; D Denman MD; W J Burke MD, University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE, USA

Objective: To determine whether depression portends a worse prognosis in patients with HNC.

Design: Retrospective chart analysis of patients enrolled in a randomized placebo-controlled trial of citalopram for the prevention of major depression during treatment for HNC.

Setting: Academic Medical Center

Patients: Thirty-six patients randomized to trial, 35 with one or more evaluations for depression form the basis of this report.

Outcome measures: Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS), minimum follow-up of 24 months if no evidence of disease (NED) or until recurrence (RD) or death from disease (DD).

Results: 14 of 35 subjects were depressed at any time during the study (HAM-D > 15). Seven of the 14 subjects in the depressed group were DD or had RD, compared to 4/21 who never developed depression. (chi-squared = 3.734 p = 0.053). Stage of disease was equivalent in the two groups; 71% of the depressed subjects were stage IV compared with 65% of non-depressed subjects. 15% of depressed subjects were stage I/I compared with 10% of non-depressed subjects.

Conclusions: This study reports data that suggest that depression in patients with HNC portends a worse prognosis when considering both baseline and emergent depression.

110. PROGNOSTIC INDICATORS OF LOCOREGIONAL FAILURES IN LATE STAGE TUMORS - A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW OF 2275 PATIENTS WITH SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMAS OF THE GINGIVOBUCAL COMPLEX

Rohan R Walvekar MD; Devendra A Chaukar MD; Anil K D’Cruz MD, Tata Memorial Hospital

Background: Squamous cell carcinoma of the ginvobuccal complex (GBC) is the most common oral cancer in India. Loco-regional control is the main therapeutic goal in the treatment of these cancers. Most of the series that have studied GBC lack the strength of numbers required to draw meaningful conclusions with respect to the biological behavior of these distinct tumors. The purpose of our study was to analyze the prognostic indicators of loco-regional failures in a large number of patients with advanced stage squamous cell carcinomas of the ginvobuccal complex treated at a single institution.

Methods: A retrospective chart review of 2275 patients diagnosed with squamous cell carcinomas of the ginvobuccal complex, was performed at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, India, a tertiary cancer institute. The final analysis included 642 patients of advanced cancers of the ginvobuccal, who fulfilled our inclusion criteria. Statistical analysis of relevant clinicopathological factors was performed and outcomes in terms of recurrence rates and disease-free survival were reported.

Results: During a median follow up of 2.51 years, 237 (36.9%) locoregional failures. 80% of all failures occurred within the first 24 months and the median survival for patients with recurrences was 2.7 months. Two-year and 5-year disease free survival was 63.8% and 53.3%. On multi-variate analysis, disease free survival showed a significant statistical correlation with tumor depth and metastatic lymphadenopathy.

Conclusions: Gingivobuccal cancers tend to fail locoregionally. Nodal metastasis and tumor depth seem to be the most important prognostic factors influencing disease free survival.

111. ACKERMAN’S TUMOR (VERRUCOUS CARCINOMA) OF THE ORAL CAVITY

Rohan R Walvekar MD; Devendra A Chaukar MD; Anil K D’Cruz MD, Tata Memorial Hospital

Background: Oral verrucous carcinoma (OVC) is a rare variant of oral squamous cell carcinoma. OVC are locally aggressive and rarely presents with regional or distant metastasis. Diagnosis mandates a close collaboration between the clinician and the pathologist. The etiopathogenesis of OVC is unclear. Surgery is the treatment of choice, although recurrences are common. The aim was to study the clinicopathological predictors of local recurrence and overall outcomes were studied.

Design: A retrospective chart review of 302 patients with OVC was performed. 101 patients met our inclusion criteria. There were 79 male and 22 females and the mean age at presentation was 53.9 years. A univariate analysis (UVA) of relevant prognostic
variables was performed and outcomes in terms of recurrence rates and disease-free survival (DFS) were reported.

Results: The incidence of tobacco chewing, smoking, and alcohol intake was 77%, 42%, and 10% respectively. 34 patients (33.7%) had premalignant lesions on oral cavity examination; leukoplakia (20.8%) and oral submucous fibrosis (SMF), (13.9%) were the most frequently encountered lesions. The buccal mucosa was involved most commonly. Early stage tumors accounted for 39.7%; while late stage tumors accounted for 60.4% of all tumors. All the patients were treated surgically with a curative intent. 31 patients (30.7%) presented with lymphadenopathy. However, there was no evidence of pathological nodal involvement. Pathological bone invasion was seen in 6 patients (5.9%). On UVA, tumor location, presence of a premalignant lesion, smoking, and positive margins were significant. 28 patients had recurrences; 19 (18.8%) occurred locally and 7(6.9%) had second primary cancers. 66.7% of the recurrences could be salvaged with a median post-recurrence survival was 16 months (range, 10-83 months). The overall 5 year disease free survival with surgical therapy was found to be 77.6%.

Conclusion: OVC have an excellent prognosis with surgical management. The statistical significance of positive margins emphasizes the need for wide surgical resection. The high incidence of local recurrences and second primary cancers mandates a close follow-up. Premalignant lesions in the presence of an OVC could indicate a potential for multicentricity. Neck dissection if considered may be limited to supraomohyoid neck dissection.

112. INTERESTING CLINICAL PRESENTATIONS OF PRIMARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM MIMICKING AS MALIGNANCY

Pankaj Chaturvedi MD; P S Pai MD; A Puri MD; M G Agarawal MD; A K D’cruz MD, Tata Memorial Hospital

Case 1. A pregnant women presented with a lytic lesion in the upper end of humerus with a large soft tissue mass. The core biopsy of the lesion reported giant cell tumor following which she underwent an excision of the upper end of humerus and placement of prosthesis. The final histopathology revealed brown tumor (BT).

Case 2. A 50 year old female presented with mandibular swelling with 3rd trimester of pregnancy. Since the lesion appeared like an epulis, patient was advised to undergo further investigation and possible surgery after her delivery. After her delivery, investigation revealed it to be a BT.

Case 3. A 22 year female presented with right sided palate swelling and cytology reported a giant cell lesion. The patient was planned for palatal excision and she decided to have 2nd opinion at our hospital and we diagnosed it as a BT.

Case 4. A GP referred a 56 year old lady to our hospital for palliative chemotherapy for multiple bony metastases. Later, she was referred to us for a neck swelling and we found that she had primary hyperparathyroidism (PHP).

Case 5. A young male was diagnosed to have a bone tumor in his index finger for which a surgical extirpation was planned. However, patient visited our hospital for a second opinion and we diagnosed BT.

Case 6. A young female presented with fracture of the right ulna following a fall. The X-ray showed a lytic lesion with pathological fracture. While waiting for the surgery, her blood investigations revealed PHP. All these patients were mistaken for malignancy. Neck exploration and removal of the adenoma cured all these patients.

Warning signs of PHP such as early fatigability, constipation, thirst or depression can be easily overlooked and this causes delayed diagnosis. In any lytic lesion of the bone, the possibility of BT should always be kept in mind to prevent any surgical misadventure. A simple blood calcium and parathormone assay is confirmatory. Finding of the giant cells in cyto-pathology, as seen in our patient, does not exclude a BT. It is mandatory to correct PHP before the childbirth to prevent postpartum hypercalcemic crisis in mother and hypocalcemic crisis in the fetus.

113. PRIMARY INTRAOSSEOUS CARCINOMA OF THE MAXILLA: AN UNUSUAL CASE AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Nadga M Mohruddin MD; Mike Yao MD; Kristen Pytynia MD, University of Illinois-Chicago Department of Otolaryngology/Head & Neck Surgery

Objective: This report is to make the reader aware of the unusual entity of primary intraosseous carcinoma arising in the anterior maxilla.

Study Design: This is a case report with review of the literature.

Methods: A literature search for publications pertaining to primary intraosseous carcinoma of the maxilla was performed and the results are reviewed. A case of primary intraosseous carcinoma of the anterior maxilla is described with a discussion on the presentation, pertinent work-up including imaging, and treatment options.

Results: The results of the literature search are presented as well as pertinent photographs, histological data and imaging studies relating to the case report.

Conclusion: Primary intraosseous carcinoma arising in the jaws is a rare entity. It includes several histologic types with various etiologies. In this case report, the location of the lesion in the anterior or maxilla is even rarer with only a handful of published cases. There are strict guidelines for the diagnosis and classification of these lesions, however the presentation, treatment and prognosis for these patients is variable. A case of primary intraosseous carcinoma of the anterior maxilla is reported and a brief review of the literature is presented.

114. SINGLE STAGED RECONSTRUCTION OF LARGE TRACHEA DEFECTS - A CASE REPORT

Jonathan Kulbersh MD; Oleg Millitsakh MD; Judy Skoner MD; Daniel Rosner MD; Terry Day MD, Medical University of South Carolina

Introduction: Reconstruction of various tracheal defects often presents a challenge for a head and neck and thoracic surgeons. There are few descriptions in the literature of different methods to reconstruct large tracheal defects. This reconstruction becomes especially difficult in the setting of prior irradiation and frequently requires a free tissue transfer. In our patient, we describe a novel approach in repair of a large tracheal defect in a single stage procedure with free tissue transfer, self-expanding polyflex stent, and absorbable mesh without need for tracheostomy.

Case report: Patient is a 70-year-old male who was diagnosed with squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx 5 years prior to the most recent presentation. He was treated with radiation therapy with complete response. He presented with a chief complaint of 6 month history of hoarseness. The patient was found to have a 1.5 cm ulcerative lesion 2 cm below the true vocal cords.

Surgical Technique: We utilized an ulnar forearm microvascular free tissue transfer, supporting absorbable mesh, and a temporary self-expanding intratracheal polyflex stent to maintain the tracheal lumen.

Postoperative course: Patient was extubated on the day 5. His endotracheal polyflex stent was removed after 3 months without evidence of granulation tissue or tracheomalacia.

Discussion: The Polyflex stent is an ideal stent for large tracheal reconstructions with utilization of free tissue transfer. The stent is able to conform to the unique post-surgical anatomy and maintain the airway. The outside structured covering of the stent prevents migration and has a minimal inflammatory response. More importantly, it eliminates the need for tracheostomy or T-tube placement. This is especially important in patients like ours, who require tracheal reconstruction of the long segment from cricoid to below sternal notch. The placement of tracheostomy in our patient would have to be accomplished thought the flap and
reconstruction mesh, thus, potentially compromising flap survival or reconstructed segment stability.

115. VIDEO-ASSISTED THYROIDECTOMY: EXPERIENCE IN 135 CASES

Erivello M Volpi MD; André B Santos MD; Simone E Dutenhefner; Fabio A Capelli; Claudio Andrade; Mauricio Omokawa; Marcelo D Durazzo; Lenine G Brandao, Private Clinic, São Paulo, Brazil

Background: Since the landmark description by Kocher in 1905, thyroidectomy has been performed in the same fashion. The video-assisted technique was described by Miccoli in 1997.

Objective: To describe a 135 cases experience in the video-assisted technique, performed by the same surgical team.

Design: Retrospective study; case series.

Main Outcome Measure: Feasability of the new technique in a developing country.

Methods: Between September 2004 and July 2006, 135 video-assisted thyroidectomies has been performed - 133 females and 2 male. Age: 18 - 61, median 34 years. Indications: Suspicion of malignancy, with any cervical surgery, radiotherapy, thyroid volume under 20 cc and nodules under 3 cm.

Results: Surgery time: 25 - 180, median time 82 minutes for total and 57 minutes for partial thyroidectomy. The incision: 1.6 - 3.5cm, median 2cm. Four conversions to conventional technique are related. Nerve palsy was observed in 5.3%. There was no hypoparathyroidism or hematoma in this series. All patients were released in the first postoperative day.

Conclusions: The video assisted approach is a safe procedure, and its complication index is similar to the conventional technique, with advantages in incision size and postoperative evolution. However, more studies are needed to confirm these findings.

116. RISK PREDICTION OF LYMPH NODE METASTASIS IN WELL-DIFFERENTIATED THYROID CANCER BASED ON DIGITAL QUANTIFICATION OF GALECTIN-3 IMMUNOSTAINING IN SUBCELLULAR COMPARTMENTS OF THE MALIGNANT THYROCYTE

Elaine Stabenow PhD; Alexandre M Ab’Saber PhD; Marcos R Tavares PhD; Vera L Capelozzi PhD; Alberto R Ferraz PhD, Head and Neck Surgery and Pathology Department of Hospital das Clínicas, São Paulo University Medical School, São Paulo, Brazil

Papillary and follicular carcinomas are low grade malignancies classified as well-differentiated thyroid carcinoma (WTC). Despite this classification, lymph node metastases are observed in approximately 30% of patients. Prediction of individual risk to develop metastasis would allow surgeons to offer a more adequate treatment in each case. Therapy is chosen according to the prognostic factors and nowadays biomarkers can be associated with them. Galectin-3 is a biomarker that carries out a wide range of functions in the subcellular compartments of the malignant thyrocyte. Cytoplasmic immunostaining of galectin-3 has been investigated in cytological specimens obtained from thyroid nodules and was associated to a malignant phenotype. However, its role in WTC remains controversial.

Objective: In order to investigate if galectin-3 can be used to predict the individual risk of WTC lymph node metastasis, the following hypotheses were verified: if galectin-3 immunostaining in subcellular compartments of the malignant thyrocyte is different when comparing patients with and without lymph node metastasis and if it is possible to obtain a individual risk prediction model for metastasis based on digital quantification of the galectin-3 immunostaining.

Methods: It was performed a retrospective case-control study involving 109 patients treated and followed up for more than 5 years. They were divided into two equivalent groups: with and without WTC lymph node metastasis. Clinical data were analyzed; pathological evaluation and digital immunohistochemical analysis with galectin-3 antibody were performed in the primary resected tumor specimens.

Results: Immunostaining was observed in the following subcellular compartments of the malignant thyrocytes: cytoplasmic, nucleoplasmic and nucleolar region. The average of the nucleolar galectin-3 positive index was higher in lymph node metastasis group (1.78 ± 0.41 nuclei/HPF versus 0.35 ± 0.13, P= .004, statistical power=.96). The logistic model allowed predicting the individual risk of cervical lymph node metastasis: this risk was almost 100% for patients with carcinomas displaying more than four galectin-3 immunostained nucleoli by microscopic high power field.

Conclusion: It was possible to predict the individual risk of WTC cervical lymph node metastasis based on quantification of the nucleolar galectin-3 immunostaining.

117. MAJOR ANASTOMOTIC DEHISCENCE (MAD) AFTER CRICO-TRACHEAL RESECTION AND ANASTOMOSIS (CTRA): PREDISPENDING FACTORS, MANAGEMENT, AND OUTCOMES

Cesare Piazza MD; Giorgio Peretti MD; Piero Nicolai MD, Department of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery, University of Brescia, Italy

Objective: CTRA is applied both to benign and selected neoplastic stenoses of the crico-tracheal junction and cervical trachea with a success rate around 95%. Nonetheless, a number of complications are frequently encountered. Aim of this paper is to describe predisposing factors, management, and outcomes of MAD, one of the most feared CTRA’s complications.

Methods: Between ’96 and ’06, 91 patients received CTRA for inflammatory (61) or neoplastic (30) airway stenoses. A retrospective charts review identified 8 (9%) patients who developed a MAD: 4 had been treated for a post-intubation stenosis, 2 for thyroid cancer infiltrating the airway, 1 for a recurrent SCC lymph node metastasis involving the trachea and oesophagus, and 1 for cricoid chondrosarcoma.

Results: MAD occurred from 2 to 20 days after surgery (mean, 8). Extent of resection was considered the main predisposing factor in 2 patients with a 5 and 5.5 cm airway resection. In 1 patient, an epileptic crisis during the 1st postoperative day caused the anastomotic rupture, while intense emesis was encountered in 2. Concomitant total thyroidectomy with central compartment neck dissection in 3, tracheo-oesophageal fistula closure in 2, and pre-operative RT in 2 were thought to be responsible for MAD in the other three. Patients had an association of 2 or more predisposing factors. Univariate analysis by Fisher Exact or Pearson Chi Squared test taking into account different variables (length of resection, cricoid involvement, concomitant thyroidectomy with central compartment dissection, oesophageal surgery, preoperative RT, postoperative emesis, and diabetes) showed statistically significant association between MAD and length of resection equal or superior to 5 cm (p=0.007), preoperative RT (p=0.02), and intense postoperative emesis (p=0.007). MAD was managed by total laryngectomy with forearm free flap for oesophageal closure in 1 case and a recurrent tracheotomy in another one (both with neoplastic stenoses after RT failure). The other patients (75%) achieved a patent airway after redo-CTRA in 5 and endoluminal Duman prosthesis insertion in the other. The overall decannulation rate was 97%.

Conclusions: Besides length of airway resection exceeding 5 cm, other factors predispose to MAD. Preoperative RT should be considered a contraindication to this procedure for neoplastic stenoses. Moreover, management of patients after CTRA must include an aggressive anti-emetic therapy in the immediate post-operative course.

118. BIOACTIVITY OF PARATHYROID HORMONE FOLLOWING TOTAL THYROIDECTOMY

K Richardson; A M Mlynarek MD; R J Payne MD; M P Hier MD; M Tamila MD; Â Kim; M J Black MD; E MacNamara MD, Departments of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery and Endocrinology, Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital, McGill University

Background: Parathyroid hormone (PTH) is an 84 amino acid peptide secreted by the parathyroid glands. It plays a vital role in calcium homeostasis and its activity is crucial for the maintenance of calcium levels following total thyroidectomy. PTH is modified by proteolysis and is present in the serum as both an active intact peptide (PTH 1-84) and in the form of different fragments, most abundantly, an inactive C-terminal truncated peptide (PTH 7-84). At our institution, we measure PTH and calcium at regular intervals (1,6,12 and 20 hrs post-op) following thyroid surgery. The majority of patients with post-op hypocalcemia are found to have low PTH
levels. However, a rare subgroup of patients (~5%) are found to have low serum calcium with a paradoxical normal PTH level. 

**Study:** The purpose of our study is to announce this previously unpublished phenomenon, and to validate our hypothesis that in this subgroup of patients, a variety of insults during surgery, such as mechanical trauma to the parathyroid glands, transient ischemia, or the induction of general anaesthesia, may lead to the formation of an increased amount of the truncated PTH resulting in a drop in serum calcium.

**Design:** We conducted a prospective study (N=22) comparing the ratio of active (1-84) to inactive (7-84) PTH (measured by the Scantibodies PTH AccuratioTM Panel), in patients with low calcium and normal PTH levels, and randomly chosen control patients with normal calcium and normal PTH, post total thyroidectomy.

**Results:** The two groups of patients were found to have statistically similar ratios of active and inactive peptides. Therefore, the hypocalcemia in patients with normal PTH level post thyroidectomy is not caused by increased amount of truncated, inactive PTH. Further studies are needed to determine the cause of this phenomenon, published for the first time in this article. We suggest monitoring urine cAMP levels post-operatively to determine if the body is actively utilising PTH, or measuring serum levels of PTH antagonists, such as calcitonin.

### 119. UTILITY OF PET-CT IN IDENTIFICATION OF PULMONARY METASTASES IN PATIENTS WITH SUSPECTED RECURRENT HEAD AND NECK CANCER

Christine G Gourin MD; Tammara L Watts MD; Hadyn T Williams MD; Vijay S Patel MD; Teresa A Coleman MD; Paul A Bilodeau MD, Medical College of Georgia

**Objectives:** Patients with recurrent head and neck squamous cell cancer (HNSCC) following definitive treatment have an increased risk of distant metastases, most commonly to the lungs, which translates into poor survival. We sought to investigate the utility of PET-CT in identifying pulmonary malignancy in patients with suspected recurrent HNSCC following definitive treatment.

**Study Design:** Non-randomized retrospective cohort analysis.

**Materials and Methods:** The medical records of all patients treated for advanced HNSCC from April 2003- April 2006 were reviewed. Patients with suspected recurrent HNSCC following definitive treatment who underwent PET-CT imaging were eligible for inclusion. Patients with previous known distant metastatic disease were excluded.

**Results:** Sixty-four patients met study criteria; 81% had TNM stage III or IV disease. PET-CT was suspicious for pulmonary malignancy in 14 patients (22%) and indeterminate in 8 patients (9%). Pulmonary metastases or a new lung primary were present in 10 patients (16%): 7 of 14 patients with positive PET-CT scans (50%) and 3 of 5 patients with negative or indeterminate PET-CT scans (6%). The sensitivity and specificity of PET-CT in predicting pulmonary malignancy was 70% and 87%, respectively, with a positive predictive value of 50% and a negative predictive value of 94%. There was a significant correlation between standardized uptake value (SUV) on PET-CT and positive histology, with a mean SUV of 8.45 (range, 4.7-16.2) in patients with pulmonary malignancy compared to a mean SUV of 2.91 (range, 1.9-4.2) in patients with benign pathology (r=0.87, P=0.0004). Including non-pulmonary sites, the overall incidence of distant disease was 28% (18/64) with 23% (15/64) unsuspected prior to PET-CT imaging.

**Conclusions:** These data suggest that PET-CT improves detection of metastatic disease in the high risk patient and should be performed as part of the routine evaluation of patients with suspected recurrence prior to surgical intervention.

### 120. THE RELATIONSHIP AND SIGNIFICANCE OF EXPRESSION OF SERUM VEGF, HGF IL-6, IL-8 AND TELOMERASE ACTIVITY IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD OF PATIENT OF HEAD AND NECK CANCER

Byung-Joo Lee PhD; Soo-Geun Wang PhD; Jin-Choon Lee MD; Kyong-Myong Chon PhD; Eui-Kyung Goh PhD, Department of Otolaryngology, Pusan National University Hospital

**Objective:** This study investigates the expression rate of serum VEGF, HGF, IL-6, IL-8 and telomerase by taking blood samples of peripheral blood of patients of head and neck cancer and examines the relation between the expression rate of these biomarker and clinicopathologic parameters with prognosis.

**Methods:** Peripheral blood samples were collected from 50 head & neck squamous cell cancer patients and 15 normal control group. The measurements of VEGF, HGF, IL-6 and IL-8 were performed with using enzyme linked immunosorbent assay kits (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, U.S.A.). The telomerase activity in peripheral blood mononuclear cells was measured by TRAP assay using TRAPEze telomerase detection kit (intergen Co. USA).

**Results:** Only the expression rates of telomerase (p<0.001) and VEGF (p=0.001) of head and neck cancer group showed the statistically significantly higher expression rates than those of normal control group. Only VEGF of head and neck cancer group shows the statistically significant increase of expression according to the progression of T stage(p=0.001). Only the case of lymph node metastasis showed higher expression of telomerase and VEGF (p=0.001/p<0.001). Only the expression of telomerase and VEGF showed significant increase as AJCC stage progresses(p=0.009/p<0.001). Serum VEGF was significantly related with the expression of telomerase in PBMCs of patients of head and neck cancer, (p=0.002). The difference of the expression rate of telomerase and VEGF is significantly related to survival rate(p=0.045/p<0.028).

**Conclusion:** The serum VEGF and telomerase expression in PBMCs of patients of head and neck cancer is a simple and very useful molecular marker for the progression and prognosis of head and neck cancer.

### 121. HYPERPARATHORMONEMIA FOLLOWING PARATHYROID SURGERY

Carolyn Redman BA; Donnald Bodenner MD; Paul M Spring MD; Brendan C Stack, Jr. MD, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Primary hyperparathyroidism is most often treated by surgery. The operation itself can be straightforward and, with preoperative localization, can be performed as an outpatient through a small incision. PTH levels decreasing by 50% or more intraoperatively are generally accepted as a sign of a successful surgery; these criteria have been established to correlate with a curative surgery the vast majority of the time. This has also been our institution’s approach to treating primary hyperparathyroidism. We routinely follow our patients at one week postoperatively with conventional intact PTH assays matched with total and ionized calcium. Upon reviewing this post parathyroid excision data, we have noted that several patients had elevated parathormone levels postoperatively, in the setting of normal total and/or ionized calcium. To evaluate this phenomenon, we retrospectively reviewed the records of a cohort of patients who had undergone parathyroidectomy in our institution by several surgeons and had a complete data set from January 2003 to November 2006. 65 cases were identified. Of those, 14 patients (25%) had elevated PTH within one week post operatively. 4 of the 14 (28% of hyperparathormonemia patients, 7% of total) had biochemical evidence of primary HPT (elevated PTH and hypercalcemia) and 3 of the 4 had a subsequent positive sestamibi parathyroid localization. 7 of the 14 remaining 9 patients had low-normal calcium (8.7-9.15 mg/dl), 4 of the 7 patients with high PTH and low calcium had vitamin D levels less than 30 ng/ml. Conversely, 2 of the 4 patients with primary HPT had vitamin D levels less than 30 ng/ml. These results suggest that the etiology of elevated PTH levels after parathyroidectomy is from vitamin D deficiency 57 % of the time and a second adenoma 28 % of the time. 15% of patients are without an obvious reason for post operative hyperparathormonemia.

We recommend that practitioners monitor parathyroid hormone in addition to calcium following parathyroidectomy. The first response to an elevated post operative PTH level should be to order a 25 OH vitamin D level. Additionally, the practitioner should have a high index of suspicion for vitamin D deficiency in patients with post operative biochemical abnormalities.
122. SEQUENTIAL CHEMOTHERAPY AND CONCURRENT CHEMOTHERAPY AND IRRADIATION IN ADVANCED, RESECTABLE HEAD AND NECK CANCERS: A PHASE II TRIAL

S Kyle Kanester MD; Greg A Krempl MD; Carl R Bogardus MD; Vikki Canfield MD; Jesus E Medina MD, The University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center

Design: Prospective phase II trial.

Setting: Two tertiary referral centers in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Patients: Thirty consecutive patients with advanced, resectable squamous cell carcinoma of the pharynx and larynx.

Interventions: Induction combination chemotherapy with paclitaxel, ifosfamide, and cisplatinum followed by concurrent chemoradiation for patients with adequate responses to induction chemotherapy.

Main Outcome Measures: Response rate, duration of remission and survival.

Results: There were 14 (46.7%) laryngeal, 13 (43.3%) oropharyngeal, and 3 (10%) hypopharyngeal tumors. One patient failed to initiate treatment. Twenty-nine patients underwent chemotherapy. Twenty-five of twenty-nine (86.2%) proceeded to radiation with adequate chemotherapeutic response. There were four patients who underwent surgical salvage for inadequate response to chemotherapy. There were no local recurrences. Two patients died from the disease, one of these after surgical salvage. After a mean follow up of 36 months, actuarial and disease-specific survivals were 76% and 91%, respectively.

Conclusions: The regimen used can induce a partial response in 86.2% of cases with advanced, resectable squamous cell carcinoma and result in a high rate of loco-regional control and survival.

123. PLASMOCTOMA OF THE THYROID: REPORT OF A CASE AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Rogerio Baquette MD; Erivelto M Volpi; P G Grimaldi; Jose C Henrique; André B Santos, CIRUCAP, Private Clinic. São Paulo, Brazil

Background: Extemedulary plasmocitomas are rare in the thyroid and may precede the multiple mieloma in 17 - 32% of the patients.

Objective: To report a case of intrathyroidal plasmocitoma.


Pathologic findings: Malignant neoplasia. Medular carcinoma? Plasmocitoma?

Macroscopy: Thyroid 2.5x2.5x1.6cm, atrofied, with a 2.4cm white nodule

Microscopy: Atypical plasmocytes, giant and anaplastic cells. Intense lymphocytes infiltrate and lymphoid follicles.

Immunohistochemical: Restriction of the kappa immunoglobulin light chain, citokeratin - A negative, calcitomin negative and therefore the diagnosis of plasmocitoma was made.

Diagnosis: Primary plasmocitoma of the thyroid, patient underwent radiotherapy for treatment.

Conclusion: Clinic-pathological correlation is important in the differential diagnosis with multiple mieloma compromising the thyroid.

124. CORRELATION STUDY BETWEEN PRELIMINARY IMPRESSION BASED ON DIFF QUIK STAINED SLIDES AND FINAL DIAGNOsis IN 287 HEAD AND NECK FNAs

Muhammad Idrees MD; Eric Genden MD; David Zhang; Songyang Yuan MD; David E Burstein MD; Maxoin Wu MD, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY

Background: Fine needle aspiration (FNA) is a useful tool for immediate assessment of palpable lesions, especially in the head and neck region. In current practice, a cytopathologist performing an FNA provides a preliminary impression (PI) after immediate microscopic examination of air-dried Diff Quik (DQ)-stained slides, and subsequently issues a final diagnosis (FD) within 24 hours after reviewing additional slides, usually Papanicolaou (Pap)-stained slides and H&E stained cell block (CB) slide or Pap-stained cytospin (Cy) slide. Addendum reports would be added for special studies such as immunocytochemical and/or special staining or flow cytometric analysis. The objective of this study is to evaluate the degree of correlation between PI and FD and further improve the efficiency of FNA practice.

Material and Methods: 287 cytopathologist-performed FNAs from the head and neck region were evaluated. Number of passes, number and type of slides and correlation (virtual agreement, modified/refined final diagnosis and disagreement) between PI and FD were evaluated.

Results: Among 287 FNAs, the average number of passes per FNA case was 2 (range 1-5). The mean number of slides reviewed per case was 5 including 2 DQ, 2 Pap and 1 CB/Cy. 247 of 287 (86%) cases showed virtual agreement between PI and FD. Final diagnosis on 36 out of 287 cases (12.5%) was slightly modified or refined after reviewing additional slides. A major diagnostic discrepancy was noted in 4 cases (1.5%), 3 of which were classified as squamous cell carcinoma on final diagnosis, and confirmed on surgical follow-up. The fourth case, initially diagnosed as chronic sialadenitis was later favored to be salivary gland neoplasm; surgical follow-up is not yet available.

Conclusion: Accurate diagnosis can be achieved in the majority (86%) of head and neck FNAs based on immediate examination of DQ stained slides alone. In a small number of cases (12.5%), reviewing additional slides may refine the final diagnosis. In rare cases, especially cystic squamous lesions, Pap stained slides appeared to be helpful. It is plausible to use DQ stained slides only with most head and neck FNAs in order to provide more cost effective and efficient triaging and patient management.

125. METASTATIC MALIGNANT MELANOMA MIMICKING BENIGN LESIONS IN THE HEAD AND NECK REGION

Hannah Y Wen MD; Biana Lanson MD; Luc Morris MD; Mark DeLacure MD; Beverly Y Wang MD, Pathology and Otolaryngology, New York University School of Medicine

Background: Metastatic malignant melanoma (MM) can have an unusual clinical presentation, occasionally appearing clinically benign or mimicking other tumors. We report 2 cases of head and neck which appeared non-neoplastic benign lesions clinically, and were ultimately found to be MM after histology and immunohistochemical studies. In both cases, the preoperative differential diagnosis did not expect MM, underscoring the peculiar behavior of MM.

Materials and Methods: Patients were examined and treated at Tisch Hospital, NYU Medical Center. Patient’s medical history and chart were reviewed. Follow-up information was obtained. Specimens were routinely processed. Case 1: a 63 year female with a cyst on the helix of right ear and a palpable mass in right superior neck. She had breast lobular carcinoma, treated with mastectomy 17 years ago. Dermatological impression was a benign ear cyst. The ear cyst was excised and the neck mass was biopsied. Case 2: a 61 year old male with a laryngeal polyp. His past medical history included MM of left supraclavicular skin and Hodgkin’s lymphoma. Laryngeal polyp was removed.

Results: Case 1: Frozen section on ear cyst reported “Favor metastatic breast carcinoma”. The epidermis of overlying ear cyst mimicking benign appearing lesions. This diagnostic pitfall emphasizes the need for confirmation of clinical impression with intraoperative pathologic consultation.
126. INACTIVATION OF THE TUMOR-SUPPRESSOR GENES CAUSING THE HEREDITARY SYNDROMES PREDISPOSING TO HEAD AND NECK CANCER VIA PROMOTER HYPERMETHYLATION IN SPORADIC HEAD AND NECK CANCERS

Ian M Smith MD; Joseph A Califano MD, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutes

Fanconi Anemia (FA) and Dyskeratosis Congenita (DC) are rare inherited dispositions to head and neck cancer. Their primary phenotype is bone marrow failure, but these patients develop striking oral premalignant lesions that often progress to malignant head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC), absent traditional risk factors. Prior studies of inherited forms of cancer have been extremely important in elucidating tumor-suppressor genes inactivated in sporadic tumors. One means of gene inactivation, whose role in tumorigenesis has been increasingly apparent is transcriptional inactivation of tumor suppressor genes by methylation of CpG islands in gene promoters. Because this means of gene inactivation has demonstrated significance in HNSCC development, this study seeks to find if methylation silences the genes causing the inherited forms of head and neck cancer. Clinical significance is elevated by recent evidence demonstrates that epigenetic silencing of the Fanconi complex is responsible for cisplatin sensitivity in ovarian cancers. We investigated the incidence of promoter hypermethylation of all the Fanconi-associated genes and the genes responsible for dyskeratosis congenita. Initially all 17 loci that cause the inherited HNSCC syndromes were studied by bisulfite sequencing of 10 tumor and 10 normal patients across any present CpG islands in the respective promoters. Genes that showed only methylation in the tumor patients were chosen for quantitative methylation-specific PCR (qMSP). 45 patients with HNSCC and 16 normal patients were studied with qMSP.

Three gene promoters showed differences in methylation between tumor patients and normal control patients. These genes were FANCb (FAAP95, FA core complex), FANCJ (BRP1, DNA Helicase/ATPase), and DKC1 (dyseratin). Only FANCb and DKC1 showed no methylation in normal patients, but the presence of promoter hypermethylation in tumor patients by bisulfite sequencing. On qMSP, 1/16 (6.25%) of the normal patients and 14/45 (31.1%) of the tumor patients demonstrated hypermethylation of the FANCb locus (p value < 0.05) and 8/45 (17.8%) of the tumor patients and 2/16 (12.5%) of the normal patients and showed promoter hypermethylation and inactivation of the DKC1 locus, p value not significant. These results suggest that inactivation of the Fanconi anemia complex of genes, specifically FANCb may play a role in the pathogenesis of sporadic head and neck cancer.

127. SELECTION OF SUITABLE REFERENCE GENES FOR ACCURATE NORMALIZATION OF GENE EXPRESSION PROFILE STUDIES IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMAS

Roberta C Lessa; Luis Paulo Kowalski PhD; Hugo Campos MD; André L. Carvalho PhD; André Vettore PhD, ACCamargo Cancer Hospital; Laboratory Genetics of Cancer-Ludwing Institute of Cancer Research

Nowadays, gene expression analysis is an important approach in biological research and real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) is becoming the method of choice for high-throughput and accurate expression profiling of selected genes. Given the high sensitivity, reproducibility and large dynamic range of this methodology, the requirements for the selection of a proper housekeeping gene to be used in the normalization of DNA input in each reaction have become increasingly stringent. The suitability of housekeeping genes for normalization of real-time PCR analyses in oral cancer tissues has not been sufficiently investigated. The objective of this study was to select from a panel of 10 housekeeping genes the most suitable genes in oral tissues. The expression level of ACTB, GAPDH, B2M, HMBS, HPRT1, PPIA, TBP, RPLO, BGUS and PGK genes was evaluated in cancer tissues specimens obtained from 10 oral carcinomas and 10 normal oral tissue form individuals without cancer by real-time RT-PCR. The genes studied displayed an extensive expression range with cycle threshold values between 14 and 25. Two independent analyses, using the softwares GeNorm and NormFinder, were conducted to define the most appropriate reference genes for oral tissues. TBP (TATA box binding protein) and PPIA (cyclophilin A) were identified in both analyses. For purpose of gene profiling studies in oral cancer using real-time RT-PCR analyses, these genes should be considered as the best choice for normalization.

128. PROMOTER HYPERMETHYLATION OF PREMALIGNANT LESIONS IN HEREDITARY SYNDROMES PREDISPOSING TO HEAD AND NECK CANCER

Suhaill K Mithani MD; Ian M Smith MD; Blanche P Alter MD; Joseph A Califano MD, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Baltimore, MD, USA; National Cancer Institute,Rockville, Maryland, USA

Fanconi Anemia (FA) and Dyskeratosis Congenita (DC) are rare inherited bone marrow failure syndromes which are associated with development of oral premalignant lesions and head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) in the absence of traditional risk factors. Transcriptional inactivation of tumor suppressor genes by methylation of CpG islands is well described in HNSCC. DNA from salivary rinses of patients with HNSCC and oral premalignant lesions has been shown to carry disease-specific increased incidences of promoter hypermethylation of tumor suppressor genes.

We investigated the incidence of promoter hypermethylation of all the FA and DC genes inactivation in sporadic tumors. One means of gene inactivation is transcriptional inactivation of the DCC allele which was significantly greater (p < 0.05). 50% of DC patients demonstrated promoter hypermethylation at least one gene. Leukoplasia was present in DC patients with promoter hypermethylation at these loci. FA patients demonstrated an incidence of promoter hypermethylation of the DCC allele which was significantly greater (p <0.05) than in the screening population. No FA patients with leukoplasia demonstrated promoter hypermethylation of any tested genes. MINT31 promoter hypermethylation was associated with subsequent development of HNSCC in a single FA patient.

Our results point to a potentially disparate role for promoter hypermethylation in HNSCC carcinogenesis in FA and DC.

129. A COMBINED APPROACH TO LARGE TUMORS OF THE NASOPHARYNX, OROPHARYNX, AND PARAPHARYNGEAL SPACE

Mihir K Bhayani MD; Farhad Sigari MD; Kerstin M Stenson MD, University of Chicago

Background: Large, recurrent tumors of the oropharynx (OP), nasopharynx (NP), and parapharyngeal space (PPS) pose a technical challenge due to limited access with close proximity to the internal carotid artery (ICA). Safe, wide resections of these tumors can be difficult and are often considered unresectable. We have combined two standard approaches to provide control of the ICA while obtaining a wide resection margin.

Study Design: Case series at a tertiary care hospital

Methods: Six patients who had large, recurrent tumors involving the NP, OP, and PPS underwent a combined cervical-parotid and transhyoid pharyngotomy (CP/TH) for resection of the gross tumor followed by postoperative chemotherapy and reirradiation. The CP approach allows access to the PPS to the level of the skull base. Once the ICA is safely exposed, a TH pharyngotomy is used. The CP approach allows access to the PPS to the level of the skull base. Once the ICA is safely exposed, a TH pharyngotomy is used.

Results: All 6 patients underwent successful resection with no inoperative complications. In the immediate postoperative
period, 2 patients developed neck hematomas, and 2 patients developed a wound infection along the free tissue flap, each requiring simple operative drainage. None of the patients had any permanent cranial nerve deficits. Pathologic analysis revealed 2 of the 6 patients with positive microscopic tumor margins at the deep skull base. Follow-up period ranged from 4 to 20 months. Each patient underwent postoperative chemotherapy and reirradiation. None of the 6 patients had local recurrence in the followup period.

Conclusion: The cervical parotid approach with the transhyoid pharyngotomy provides access to tumors of the NP, OP, and PPS. This procedure allows control of the internal carotid artery, allowing for a safe resection. The gross reduction of tumor bulk in combination with chemotherapy and reirradiation may increase survival.

130. TP63: ANALYSIS OF A NOVEL TUMOR-SUPPRESSOR GENE PROTEIN EXPRESSION AMONG PATIENTS WITH LARYNGEAL CANCER IN A SINGLE INSTITUTION

Marcus A Borba MD; Claudia P Cereno MD; Fernando L Dias MD; Paulo A Farias MD; André L Costa MD; Carlos E Bacchi MD. Department of Head and Neck Surgery - National Cancer Institute - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Background: TP63 is a recently codified gene with great structural similarity with TP53. Its protein product (p63) plays a role in epidermal differentiation and has been associated with different types of epithelial tumor.

Objective: To evaluate the expression of p63 in laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma (LSCC), as well as its prognostic significance.

Study design: Retrospective.

Patients and methods: Paraffin-embedded blocks from 133 patients submitted to total laryngectomy for SCC between 1998 to 2000 were selected, and immunoeexpression of p63 was performed. Clinical and pathological staging, as well as p63 expression were correlated with outcome. Most patients were male (88%), with median age of 59 year-old, and had supraglottic tumors (57.9%).

Results: 54.9% of the cases were pN+, 73.7% had pT4 lesions and 80.5% were stage IV. 99.2% showed positive immunoreactivity to p63, which was strongly expressed (>30% of neoplastic cells) in 95.4%. Nearly 60% of patients with positive p63 expression in < 30% of cancer cells, 38.1% of the cases with expression between 30 and 70% and 47.6% with expression > 70% died. One patient with no p63 expression is still alive.

Conclusions: In this series, p63 expression was highly prevalent in patients with LSCC, but the prognostic relevance was unclear, suggesting a role in the early steps of carcinogenesis.

131. OPTICAL IMAGING OF ORAL CAVITY LESIONS

Jing Shen MD; Shawn Newlands MD; Massoud Motamed PhD, University of Texas Medical Branch.

Objective: Fluorescence imaging and optical coherence tomography have both been evaluated for detection of oral cavity neoplasms. Fluorescence image guided optical coherence tomography (Fig-OCT) is a new imaging modality combining the autofluorescence property of head and neck neoplasms and optical coherence tomography technology into one system. In lesions where autofluorescence is detected by the Fig-OCT probe, OCT image can be obtained to show the tissue microstructure. In this study, we examine the feasibility and diagnostic potential of Fig-OCT for screening and imaging cancerous and pre-cancerous lesions in oral cavity.

Method: The Fig-OCT probe system was developed by the biomedical engineering department in our institute. In animal model, neoplasm was induced in the hamster cheek pouch by applying carcinogen. Fig-OCT was used to examine the induced cancerous and pre-cancerous lesions in the cheek pouch mucosa. In vivo Fig-OCT Images of suspicious oral cavity lesions were also obtained from 6 patients prior to biopsy. Fig-OCT images were compared to the representative histological cross-sections of the area scanned for correlation.

Result: In hamster cheek-pouch model, Fig-OCT distinguished carcinoma in situ and invasive carcinoma from normal tissue. In vivo Fig-OCT images were collected from floor of mouth, lateral tongue, buccal lip lesions. A technology imaging matrix included neoplasticizing granuloma, leukoplakia and squamous cell carcinoma. Fig-OCT distinguished cancerous lesion from benign lesion based on autofluorescence of the lesion and change in the microstructure of the tissue where fluorescence was detected.

Conclusion: Fig-OCT can potentially be a powerful imaging modality in early detection of cancerous and pre-cancerous lesions in oral cavity.

132. PERIOPERATIVE COMPLICATION RISK FACTORS IN A VETERAN POPULATION UNDERGOING EXTENDED HEAD AND NECK SURGERY

Sam Kerns MD; Helen Shi MS; Carol M Bier-Laning MD, Loyola University Medical Center, Maywood, IL, USA; Hines VA Medical Center.

Objective: To assess the relationship of intraoperative fluid administration and comorbidity on perioperative complications in patients undergoing extended head and neck surgery.

Design: Retrospective cohort study of patients undergoing extended head and neck surgery at a tertiary care VA medical center.

Methods: A total of 167 patients who underwent surgery lasting longer than 2 hours and who required postoperative admission to the intensive care unit between September 1999 and September 2005 were included. Multiple data were gathered from the chart. Comorbidity was measured by the Adult Comorbidity Evaluation-27 (ACE-27) grade and American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) scale. Students t-test was used to identify relationships between the variables. In addition, the effect of fluid administration on postoperative complications was adjusted for comorbidity status using a multiple logistic regression model.

Results: Among the total group of 167 patients, 64 (38%) had postoperative complications. In comparing the group of patients who had complications with the group that did not, there was a statistically significant difference in ACE-27 grade (p-value < 0.001), ASA class (p-value < 0.001), length of surgery (p-value = 0.07), and intravenous fluid received intraoperatively (p-value = 0.09). The association between fluid administration and complications was strengthened after adjusting for other risk factors in a multiple logistic regression model. Significant risk factors with odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) included ASA class 2.8 (1.3, 6.2) p=0.01, ACE-27 grade 1.7 (1.1, 2.6) p=0.03 and the volume of intraoperative fluid administration 1.2 (1.1, 2.6) p=0.03 and the volume of intraoperative fluid administration 1.2 (1.1, 2.6) p=0.03.

Conclusion: In contrast to other reports, complications in this series were not only associated with advanced comorbidity, but analysis also revealed an increased risk of perioperative complications among patients with increased intraoperative fluid administration, independent of preoperative comorbidity. This increased risk of complications was not simply associated with large amounts of intraoperative fluid administration but increased in a continuous manner as administered fluid volume increased. This may represent an area for intervention to decrease the risk of postoperative complications.

133. PACLITAXEL INDUCED APOPTOSIS IN MEDULLARY THYROID CARCINOMA FOLLOWING INHIBITION OF SURVIVIN

Waldemar Riefkohl MD; Phillip Pellitteri MD; Catherine Noel MD; Johnathan Winstead MD; Timothy Lindemann MD; Patrick Barth MD; Patrick O’Neal MD; Evan Harlor BA; David Carey PhD; Kathryn Masker BS, Geisinger Medical Center.

Objective: Medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) is a neuroendocrine tumor which is primarily treated surgically as it is highly resistant to chemotherapy and radiation therapy. Resistance to treatment is afforded by aberrations in cellular protein expression. Survivin, an inhibitor of apoptosis, has been identified in MTC cell lines and shown to be overexpressed, resulting in decreased cell death. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of Placlitaxel in MTC following modulation of Survivin expression.

Methods: Survivin expression was analyzed in human MTC cell lines DRO8-1 and TT using RT-PCR and Western blot. Modulation of Survivin was accomplished using siRNA transfection and adenoviral vector injection for downregulation and upregulation,
respectively. These cells were exposed to Paclitaxel at concentrations of 10 nM, 30nM and 100nM, and apoptosis was analyzed using DNA ladder and flow cytometry. Western blot was used to analyze the levels of caspase-7, a pro-apoptotic protein that is inhibited by survivin, as a marker of apoptosis.

**Results:** siRNA transfection resulted in approximately 90% reduction in the levels of Survivin, while adenoviral vector infection increased the levels of 3.6 fold. Control cells and unregulated cells treated with Paclitaxel demonstrated an increase in Survivin and resistance to apoptosis. Downregulated cells treated with Paclitaxel were induced to undergo apoptosis. Caspase-7 was also increased in cells with Survivin downregulation.

**Conclusion:** There were 32 males and 24 females and the mean age at presentation was 64 years old. Twenty-seven patients (48%) presented with stage I disease, 17 with stage II (30%), 9 with stage III (16%) and 16 with stage IV (28%). 52 patients (89%) were treated with surgery being medial maxillectomy the most frequent procedure performed. Postoperative radiation therapy was used in 29 patients (52%) while 7 patients (13%) had other forms of radiation. Distant metastasis was the initial form of failure in 9 patients (16%). The median follow-up was 20 months and 2 weeks after surgery, and compare the results to a similar group of patients without intraoperative nerve monitoring. Postoperative complications occurred in 11 patients (0.6%). Twelve patients (11.5%) presented vocal fold immobility after surgery. Among the 11 patients without vocal fold immobility, 17 (18.5%) showed alterations in the general dysphonia degree in the perceptual auditory analysis after surgery, being the instability the most frequent impaired parameter (19.6%). The VHI score was impaired in just 3 subjects (3.3%). In the previous series of 100 similar patients who underwent thyroidectomy without voice handicap Index (VHI) questionnaire before and 2 weeks after surgery. A previous consecutive series of 100 similar patients without nerve monitoring was used to compare the results.

**Results:** A total of 104 subjects with intraoperative nerve monitoring were evaluated. A total thyroidectomy was performed in 65 patients (62.5%). The mean anesthetic time was 167.6 minutes, and in 12 patients the intubation was considered difficult. A well-differentiated carcinoma was diagnosed in 47 patients (45.2%). Postoperative complications occurred in 11 patients (0.6%). Twelve patients (11.5%) presented vocal fold immobility after surgery. Among the 92 patients without vocal fold immobility, 17 (18.5%) showed alterations in the general dysphonia degree in the perceptual auditory analysis after surgery, being the instability the most frequent impaired parameter (19.6%). The VHI score was impaired in just 3 subjects (3.3%). In the previous series of 100 similar patients who underwent thyroidectomy without nerve monitoring, 12 patients (11.2%) presented vocal fold immobility, 22 (29.7%) of the patients without vocal fold immobility presented alterations on the perceptual analysis, being rough-ness the most frequent impaired parameter, and the final VHI score was altered in just 2.2% of the subjects. The acoustic analysis showed impaired parameters in both groups after surgery without a significant difference between both groups.

**Conclusion:** Despite of a similar occurrence of vocal fold immobility in both groups, it was observed a lower number of vocal alterations in the group of patients using the intraoperative nerve monitoring. These findings could be secondary to a lesser extent of laryngeal nerve dissection with a limited handling of the nerve laryngeal nerve. However, there is no study on such patients to evaluate the voice alterations using the narrow band spectrographic analysis.

**Purpose:** To assess the clinical characteristics, outcomes and to identify prognostic factors for patients treated for this disease at a large cancer center.

**Methods:** The medical records of 56 patients with sinonasal melanoma treated at MD Anderson Cancer Center between 1993 and 2004 were reviewed. Primary and salvage treatment approaches were evaluated, and the survival rate was calculated using the Kaplan-Meier method. Patients were staged according to the AJCC staging system and prognostic indicators were determined by univariate and multivariate analysis.

**Results:** Twenty-seven patients (48%) were found to be the AJCC staging system and prognostic indicators were determined by univariate and multivariate analysis.

**Conclusion:** Subjects who underwent thyroidectomy can present vocal alterations even with a preserved function of the recurrent laryngeal nerve, however, the narrow band spectrographic evaluation can not be considered a good and sensitive method to analyze such voices. The vocal signs and symptoms presented in this sample could suggest a vocal tract alteration instead of an exclusive glottic level impairment.

**Purpose:** To evaluate the larynx and voice in patients submitted to thyroidectomy with intraoperative nerve monitoring, before and 2 weeks after surgery, and compare the results to a similar group of patients without intraoperative nerve monitoring.

**Methods:** A prospective study of a consecutive series of patients undergoing thyroid surgery using the intraoperative nerve monitoring was performed. All patients were submitted to a subjective voice perceptual auditory analysis, acoustic analysis (Multi Speech - Kay Elemetrics), vocal narrow band spectrographic analysis (Multi-Speech - Kay Elemetrics), voice Handicap Index (VHI) questionnaire before and 2 weeks after surgery. A previous consecutive series of 100 similar patients without nerve monitoring was used to compare the results.

**Results:** A total of 104 subjects with intraoperative nerve monitoring were evaluated. A total thyroidectomy was performed in 65 patients (62.5%). The mean anesthetic time was 167.6 minutes, and in 12 patients the intubation was considered difficult. A well-differentiated carcinoma was diagnosed in 47 patients (45.2%). Postoperative complications occurred in 11 patients (0.6%). Twelve patients (11.5%) presented vocal fold immobility after surgery. Among the 92 patients without vocal fold immobility, 17 (18.5%) showed alterations in the general dysphonia degree in the perceptual auditory analysis after surgery, being the instability the most frequent impaired parameter (19.6%). The VHI score was impaired in just 3 subjects (3.3%). In the previous series of 100 similar patients who underwent thyroidectomy without nerve monitoring, 12 patients (11.2%) presented vocal fold immobility, 22 (29.7%) of the patients without vocal fold immobility presented alterations on the perceptual analysis, being rough-ness the most frequent impaired parameter, and the final VHI score was altered in just 2.2% of the subjects. The acoustic analysis showed impaired parameters in both groups after surgery without a significant difference between both groups.

**Conclusion:** Despite of a similar occurrence of vocal fold immobility in both groups, it was observed a lower number of vocal alterations in the group of patients using the intraoperative nerve monitoring. These findings could be secondary to a lesser extent of laryngeal nerve dissection with a limited handling of the nerve laryngeal nerve. However, there is no study on such patients to evaluate the voice alterations using the narrow band spectrographic analysis.

**Purpose:** To evaluate the vocal spectrography of subjects before and after thyroidectomy.

**Methods:** Prospective study of a consecutive series of patients submitted to thyroidectomy at a tertiary cancer center. A videolaryngoscopic exam, a narrow band spectrographic acoustic evaluation (Multi-Speech - Kay Elemetrics) and a perceptual auditory analysis (GRBAS) were performed before and 2 weeks after surgery. A total of 44 patients were enrolled and 30 (68%) were eligible to the study. Ten percent of patients were tobacco users and 43.3% alcohol users. In 80% of patients a total thyroidectomy was performed, and in 6.6% the intubation was considered difficult. Even with observed alterations in the voice subjective parameters 2 weeks after surgery, there was no significant difference in the vocal narrow band spectrographic evaluation between the pre and postoperative assessments.

**Conclusion:** Subjects who underwent thyroidectomy can present vocal alterations even with a preserved function of the recurrent laryngeal nerve, however, the narrow band spectrographic evaluation can not be considered a good and sensitive method to analyze such voices. The vocal signs and symptoms presented in this sample could suggest a vocal tract alteration instead of an exclusive glottic level impairment.
and the muscles around the operative field, and also, to a better identification and preservation of the external branch of the superior laryngeal nerve.

137. MOLECULAR PROFILE OF EXOSOMES IN SERA OF PATIENTS WITH HEAD AND NECK CANCER (HNC): MAY SERVE AS BIOMARKERS OF DISEASE PROGRESSION

Christopher Bergmann MD; Eva Wicewicki PhD; Laura Strauss PhD; Malgorzata Czstowska PhD; Andreas Albers MD; William Goodings PhD; Stefan Lang MD; Reinhard Zeidler MD; Theresa L Goodings PhD; Stefan Lang MD; Reinhard Zeidler MD; Theresa L PhD; Malgorzata Czystowska PhD; Andreas Albers MD; William

Clinical data of patients were correlated to experimental results with head and neck cancer. This study was performed to determine whether the molecular profile of MV isolated from sera of patients with HNC could serve as a biomarker of disease activity and outcome.

Methods: Sera were collected from consecutively-seen patients with HNC at the outpatient clinic of the University of Lubeck and maintained frozen until processed at the University of Pittsburgh. MV were isolated from sera of patients (n=34) and normal controls (NC; n=25) by chromatography on Sepharose 2B and ultracentrifugation (100,000 x g, 2h). Immunoanals of MV were performed with antibodies to MAGE 3/6, FasL and soluble MHC class I molecules (sMHCI) and semi-quantitatively analyzed using densitometry. Caspase activation in Jurkat cells expressing the CD8 receptor was evaluated with Z-VAD-FITC binding (% Z-VAD+). MV isolated from supernatants (SN) of PCI-13, a HNSCC line transfected with the human FasL gene, and FasL-specific MV. MV isolated from sera of patients (n=34) and normal controls (NC; n=25) by chromatography on Sepharose 2B and ultracentrifugation (100,000 x g, 2h). Immunoanals of MV were performed with antibodies to MAGE 3/6, FasL and soluble MHC class I molecules (sMHCI) and semi-quantitatively analyzed using densitometry. Caspase activation in Jurkat cells expressing the CD8 receptor was evaluated with Z-VAD-FITC binding (% Z-VAD+). MV isolated from sera of patients (n=34) and normal controls (NC; n=25) by chromatography on Sepharose 2B and ultracentrifugation (100,000 x g, 2h). Immunoanals of MV were performed with antibodies to MAGE 3/6, FasL and soluble MHC class I molecules (sMHCI) and semi-quantitatively analyzed using densitometry. Caspase activation in Jurkat cells expressing the CD8 receptor was evaluated with Z-VAD-FITC binding (% Z-VAD+).

Conclusion: Tumor-derived MV in HNC sera had a molecular profile distinct from that of MV in NC. The ability of MAGE 3/6+ MV to induce apoptosis in Jurkat cells correlated with the presence of LN metastases. These MV were characterized by expression of FasL and sMHCI (apoptosis markers). Preliminary data suggest that MV/exosomes present in sera of HNC patients are biomarkers relevant to disease progression.

138. DERMATOFOIBRO-SARCOMA PROTUBERANS OF THE SCALP

Tarik Y Farrag, M.D.; Maria de Lourdes Quintanilla-Dieck, M.D.; Ashlie Burkart, M.D.; Nafi Agyun, M.D.; Ralph P. Tufano, M.D., Johns Hopkins School of Medicine

A 35-year-old man noticed a small, soft nodule on the hairline of his left forehead three years prior to being seen at our institution. With time, the mass had gradually increased in size to involve most of the left side of the forehead and scalp. On physical examination, a large soft tissue mass, firm and solid in consistency, was seen extensively involving the scalp and left forehead, with extension to the left orbital rim. An area of ulceration was present that involved the entire superior surface. The rest of the examination was unremarkable.

Computed tomography of the head revealed a soft tissue mass on the scalp measuring 11.8 x 17.0 x 15.0 cm and heterogeneous in density with cystic and/or necrotic areas. A region of bone erosion measuring 1.0 x 0.6 cm was found involving the outer table of the frontal bone. The orbits were uninvolved. The patient had an incisional biopsy which revealed spindle cells forming a swirling or storiform pattern, as well as infiltration of subcutaneous fatty tissue. Immunohistochemical stains were positive for CD34 and vimentin, and negative for S100 protein, pancytokeratin, MART-1 and Melan-A. The above findings were consistent with dermato-fibro-sarcoma Protuberans. Our case is unique for the remarkably large size of this rare tumor and the treatment challenges it poses.

139. VALIDATION OF COMORBIDITY INDEXES IN OLDER PATIENTS WITH HEAD AND NECK CANCER

Alvaro Sanabria MSc; Andre L Carvalho PhD; Mauro K Ikeda PhD; Jose Magrin PhD; Jose G Vartanian PhD; Luiz P Kowalski PhD, 1 Department of Head and Neck Surgery and Otorhinolaryngology. Hospital do Cancer AC Camargo. Sao Paulo, Brazil. 2 Department of Surgery. Pontificia Universidad Javeriana. Bogota, Colombia

Background: Validation of indexes developed to measure comorbidities is an important step in its generalization. The most common indexes are NCI comorbidity index, ACE-27 index and Washington University Head and Neck Comorbidity Index (WUHNC). Our objective was to assess predictive and discriminative power of these three indexes in a cohort of older patients with head and neck cancer.

Methods: A cohort of 330 patients older than 70 years with histological diagnosis of head and neck cancer was used. We calculate each index value. NCI index and WUHNC index were classified by levels as suggested by developers. Overall survival curves using Kaplan-Meier method were build to assess predictive ability of each index. C-statistic was calculated to compare discriminative ability.

Conclusion: Discriminative ability of the indexes was similar when measured with C-statistic. However, predictive ability of ACE-27 was better. ACE-27 is a good discriminative and predictive index of comorbidity in head and neck cancer patients. WUHNC was not able to adequately predict overall survival in the cohort analyzed.

140. ULTRASOUND GUIDED ASPIRATION CYTOLOGY FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF THE CLINICALLY N0 NECK; ITS ACCURACY REAPPRAISED

Maarten Borgemeester BA; Michiel van den Brekel MD; Fons Balm MD; Frank Pameijer MD, Netherlands Cancer Institute

Background and Purpose: To deal with the problem of occult neck metastases, one can either opt to treat necks electively or carefully wait and watch. To improve detection and minimize the prognostic impact of delayed metastasis detection, ultrasound guided fine needle aspiration cytology (US-FNAC) can be used for initial staging and during follow-up.

Methods: A retrospective study was performed in 163 surgically treated patients without palpable neck nodes (N0). Patients were divided in 2 groups: 125 patients underwent a planned elective
141. TUMOR RESPONSE CRITERIA ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED SURVIVAL FOLLOWING ADENOVIRAL PS3 GENE THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT SQAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE HEAD AND NECK

Robert E Sobol MD; John Nemunaitis MD; Gary Clayman MD; John Hamm MD; Sunil Chada PhD; Kerstin Menander MD; W. Jarrard Goodwin MD, Introgen Therapeutics, University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX; Mary Crowley Medical Research Center, Dallas, TX; University of Louisville, Louisville, KY; University of Miami Sylvester Cancer Center, Miami, FL

There is a growing body of data indicating that conventional WHO and RECIST criteria do not optimally identify tumor responses associated with increased survival. We compared several response criteria to assess the efficacy of intratumoral adenoviral ps3 gene therapy (Advexin) in a series of 106 patients with recurrent squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN). The percentage of patients with tumor responses defined by reductions in bi-dimensional tumor area by CT scans of 50%, 25%, 10% or stable disease of > 3 months were 8%, 11%, 16% and 20% respectively. The median survival for the entire population was 5.3 months while the responder populations defined by tumor decreases of 50%, 25%, 10% or stable disease > 3 months had median survivals of 40.8, 13.7, 12.3 and 11.4 months respectively. There was a statistically significant increase in median survival for each of the responder populations compared to non-responders (p < 0.01 for all comparisons by logrank test). Statistical significance was maintained for each of the response definitions in landmark analyses excluding patients with survivals less than 3 and 6 months respectively. Our findings suggest that conventional WHO response criteria (> 50% reduction in tumor area) underestimates the percentage of patients who may benefit from Advexin therapy. Recurrent SCCHN tumor response definitions based upon smaller reductions in tumor size or the absence of progression (stable disease > 3 months) more accurately identified Advexin treated patients with increased survival than conventional response criteria.

142. END-TO-SIDE ANASTOMOSIS TO THE INTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN - A 10-YEAR EXPERIENCE

Eric G Halvorson MD; Cordeiro G Peter MD, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center

Introduction: Venous patency is critical for successful free tissue transfer in head and neck reconstruction. Although multiple suitable arteries are often found, venous recipients are usually limited to the internal jugular vein, stumps of its branches, and/or the external jugular vein. We have found that preferential use of end-to-side anastomosis to the internal jugular vein offers distinct advantages, and has consistently yielded excellent outcomes. A 10-year experience with 320 cases is presented.

Methods: A prospectively maintained database was queried for patients who underwent free flap reconstruction of head and neck oncologic defects from 1996 to 2006. Intravenous heparin was given prior to flap harvest, and aspirin was administered for 5 days post-operatively. End-to-side venous anastomosis was performed with 9-0 nylon continuous suture. Patient demographics, donor and recipient sites, and complications were noted for all patients.

Results: Over a 10-year period, 320 patients underwent free tissue transfer for head and neck reconstruction with end-to-side anastomosis to the internal jugular vein. Mean patient age was 56 years (range 7-88). The most common flaps employed were the rectus (33%), forearm (28%), and fibula (21%) flaps. The most common recipient sites were the mandible with or without floor of mouth (27%), pharyngoesophagus (25%), and tongue or cheek (17% each). Partial flap loss was seen in 2%. Total flap loss, arterial thrombosis, and venous thrombosis all occurred in less than 1% of patients.

Conclusion: Presented is a large series of consecutive cases by a single surgeon at one institution over a 10-year period, with preferential use of end-to-side anastomosis to the internal jugular vein for free flap reconstruction of head and neck oncologic defects. Excellent outcomes were noted, which compare very favorably with other described techniques. The size, constant anatomy, patency, and possibility for multiple anastomoses make use of the internal jugular vein very advantageous. In addition, kinking is not observed when the neck is rotated. Contrary to other studies, no cases of internal jugular vein thrombosis were noted.

143. USE OF SUPERFICIAL TEMPORAL VESSELS AS FIRST CHOICE RECIPIENTS IN microvascular ORBIT AND SCALP RECONSTRUCTION

Eric G Halvorson MD; Cordeiro G Peter MD; Joseph J Disa MD; Elizabeth Wallin MD; Babak J Mehrara MD, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center

Introduction: The superficial temporal artery and vein (STA/V) are often considered second choice recipient vessels due to anecdotal reports that they are unreliable and prone to spasm. This is unfortunate, as the position of these vessels in relation to the scalp and orbit greatly facilitates reconstruction. The purpose of this study was to evaluate our experience with these vessels in upper craniofacial reconstruction and to compare success rates with traditional neck recipient vessels.

Methods: All patients who underwent microvascular head and neck reconstruction over a 4-year period by a single surgeon were identified. Outcomes in flaps anastomosed to the STA/V were compared with those anastomosed to neck vessels using a 2-tailed Fisher's Exact Test.

Results: During the study period, 145 patients underwent free flap craniofacial reconstruction. The STA/V were the first choice recipient vessels for orbit/scalp reconstruction and were explored in 18 patients and used in 15 patients (83%). In 2 of these 15 patients the STV was inadequate requiring the use of the posterior auricular vein in 1 case and the internal jugular vein in the other. Two patients (13%) with a history of radiation therapy experienced vessel thrombosis and were salvaged by vein grafting to neck vessels. There were no complete (0%) and 2 partial flap losses (13%) in the STA/V group. Neck vessels were used in 130 patients. Microvascular thrombosis occurred in 5 (3.8%), of which 2 were salvaged (total flap loss rate of 2.3%); 4.6% had partial flap loss. The differences in outcomes between the two patient groups were not statistically significant.

Conclusion: The STA/V are reliable and available in most patients for microsurgical transfer, and should be considered as first choice recipient vessels for reconstruction of the orbit and scalp. Although great care is necessary in their dissection, the STA/V offer proximity, allowing more flexibility in flap pedicle length requirement and avoiding the use of vein grafts. Caution should be exercised if there is a history of radiation or ipsilateral neck dissection.
144. IS ELECTIVE DISSECTION OF LEVEL II-B NECESSARY IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING LATERAL NECK DISSECTION FOR FNA-CONFIRMED NODAL METASTASES IN PAPILLARY THYROID CANCER?

Tarik Y. Farrag, MD; Frank R. Lin, MD; Noel Brownlee, MD, PhD; Matthew Kim, MD; Sheila Sheth, MD; Ralph P. Tufano, MD, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine

Objective: To determine the utility of elective dissection of level II-B in patients with papillary thyroid cancer (PTC) undergoing lateral neck dissection for ultrasound guided FNA confirmed nodal metastases.

Study Design: Retrospective chart review.

Methods: Charts of 41 consecutive patients (February 2002-April 2006) with PTC who underwent lateral neck dissection that included at least levels II-A and II-B that were designated as such prior to surgical pathology specimen processing. Reports of the pre-operative FNA cyto-pathologic findings, the extent of lateral neck dissection by levels, and the post-operative final histo-pathological examination were reviewed.

Results: 41 patients underwent lateral neck dissection for FNA-confirmed nodal metastasis of PTC. 36 patients had PTC, 4 had FTC (tall cell variant), and 1 had follicular variant of PTC on final surgical pathology. 8 patients underwent neck dissection at the time of thyroidectomy, while 33 underwent neck dissection for neck recurrence/persistence of PTC after thyroidectomy. 35 patients underwent unilateral neck dissection, while 6 had bilateral neck dissection resulting in a total of 47 neck dissection specimens evaluated. Levels II-A and II-B were excised in 47/47 neck dissections, with 26 out of 47 specimens (26/47 55%) positive for metastasis. Level II-B was positive 4 times (4/47=8.5%) 95% CI: (2.4, 20.4). One patient had undergone a previous neck dissection that did not include level II-B. Level III was excised 46 times and was positive in 28 specimens (61%). Level IV was excised 45 times and was positive in 21 specimens (47%). Level V was excised 35 times and was positive in 11 specimens (31%).

Conclusion: Cervical lateral neck metastases in PTC occur in a predictable pattern. Patients with PTC undergoing lateral neck dissection for FNA confirmed nodal metastases might harbor disease in level II-B. Consideration should be given to level II-B excision for this patient population.

145. MUTANT RAD50-MEDIATED DISRUPTION OF THE MRN DNA REPAIR COMPLEX SENSITIZES HUMAN HEAD AND NECK CANCER TO CISPLATIN

Waled M Abuzeid MD; Guoli Shi PhD; Joung Rhee PhD; James Carney PhD; Bert W O'Malley, Jr. MD; Daqing Li MD, Department of Otorhinolaryngology - Head & Neck Surgery, University of Pennsylvania Health System, Philadelphia, PA; USA; Departments of Biochemistry and Radiation Oncology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MA, USA

Survival from head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) has not improved over several decades. Cisplatin is the mainstay of adjuvant treatment for HNSCC. However, HNSCC cells often display cisplatin resistance, necessitating dose escalations, which produce severe toxicity. A key mediator of cisplatin resistance is the Mre11, Rad50, Nbs1 (MRN) complex, which repairs DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs). We hypothesize that molecular disruption of MRN will enhance cisplatin cytotoxicity. We have designed a vaccine that disrupts the function of the MRN complex. Cell proliferation assay showed that Ad-Rad50, with cisplatin, produced significantly slower cancer cell growth than any other treatment group. This was associated with increased DNA DSBs, quantified by neutral comet assay, relative to all other groups (P<0.01). Impairment of MRN-mediated DNA repair by Ad-Rad50 allows lethal cell damage to accumulate in cisplatin-treated cells. HNSCC cells can achieve immortality through telomerase activation. MRN mediates telomerase function. Telomere length analysis revealed shorter telomeres in the Ad-Rad50 with cisplatin group, relative to all other groups (P<0.01), contributing to enhanced cisplatin cytotoxicity. Cisplatin induces a dose-dependent G2/M cell cycle arrest. At tested doses, flow cytometry showed no increase in the proportion of arrested cells treated with cisplatin alone. The addition of Ad-Rad50 produced G2/M arrest in the majority of HNSCC cells (P<0.005) by allowing cisplatin-induced damage to accumulate, producing arrest. Mice, treated with Ad-Rad50 and cisplatin in combination, had significantly smaller tumors than untreated controls and other treatment groups. Preliminary data suggests that Ad-Rad50, with low-dose cisplatin, can produce tumor volume reduction which matches or exceeds that produced by higher, clinically-utilized doses of cisplatin. Our study demonstrates that Ad-Rad50 enhances cisplatin cytotoxicity in HNSCC by increasing DNA DSBs, telomere shortening, and through enhancement of G2/M cell cycle arrest. This translates to tumor volume reduction in vivo. Sensitizing HNSCC to cisplatin with Ad-Rad50 may allow for the use of lower and safer cisplatin doses, clinically.

146. ALLOGENEIC VACCINE WITH IMMUNOMODULATION FOR ORAL CANCER

M Couch MD; T Cannon MD; S Epperly MD; S Cowherd MD; T Moran MD; E Jaffee MD; J Serody MD, 1University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC; 2Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD

Objective: Previous work in our laboratory demonstrated that genetically engineered autologous tumor cells that secreted granulocyte monocyte - colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF) generated an anti-tumor response. Our current hypothesis was that the secretion of GM-CSF by an allogeneic whole tumor cell vaccine would prevent or suppress progression of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) in an immunocompetent murine model using SCF/VII cells in C3H/HeN mice. Our second hypothesis was that specific chemotherapy agents, given in a single low dose, would act as an immunomodulator and augment the anti-tumor effect of the vaccine if given in proper sequence with the vaccine.

Methods: Flow cytometry using a monoclonal antibody to the HER-2/neu transmembrane receptor protein (Ab-4) was used to determine whether the SCF/VII cell line had endogenous expression of this proto-oncogene. ELISA assays determined the GM-CSF levels in the transfected cell lines. Protection assays were used to determine the anti-tumor effect of the vaccinations. The NIH 3T3 cell line had both GM-CSF and HER-2/neu transfected into it. Mice were vaccinated in the floor of mouth (FOM), and draining lymph node basins then challenged in 7 days with SCF/VII cells that had HER-2/neu transfected into them. Tumor development and tumor size were monitored. Intraglottic cytokine staining was performed to monitor T cell response. Cyclophosphamide or paclitaxel was given 1 day prior to vaccination in a second set of related experiments. Blood was collected to determine if the chemotherapeutic agents were causing the white blood cell count to decrease.

Results: The genetically engineered allogeneic whole tumor cells with GM-CSF secretion were effective as a vaccine since this delayed tumor growth and size. Survival was enhanced in the vaccine groups. A tumor-specific response was seen that was greater than the allogeneic response seen. The addition of either cyclophosphamide or paclitaxel one day prior to the vaccination enhanced the anti-tumor effect seen.

Conclusions: This represents a novel approach to adjuvant therapy for HNSCC. This approach takes advantage of cross-presentation to the immune system. The allogeneic whole tumor cell vaccine avoids the technical difficulties of using genetically engineered autologous tumor cells as harvesting the tumor cells and standardizing each vaccine. A dose-response anti-tumor response was seen using the single low dose of a chemotherapeutic agent as an immune modulator.


Certificate of Incorporation

Certificate of Incorporation of

THE AMERICAN HEAD AND NECK SOCIETY, INC.

Under Section 803 of the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law

1. The name of the Corporation is THE AMERICAN HEAD AND NECK SOCIETY, INC.

2. This Corporation has not been formed for pecuniary profit or financial gain, and shall not be conducted or operated for profit, and no part of the assets, income or net earnings of the Corporation is distributable or shall inure to the benefit of the directors, officers, or other private persons, except to the extent permitted under the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law. Upon the dissolution of this Corporation, no director, officer, or other private person shall be entitled to any distribution or division of its remaining property or its proceeds, and the balance of all money and property of the Corporation shall pass to, or shall inure to the benefit of, those organizations described in Section 201 of the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law and Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which are not private foundations described in Section 509(a) of such Code. Any such assets not so disposed of shall be disposed of by the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the County in which the principal office of the Corporation is then located, as provided by law, exclusively for such purposes or to such organization or organizations as said Court shall determine, which are organized and operated for the purposes set forth in Paragraph “3” below.

3. The purposes for which the Corporation is formed and the powers which may be exercised by the Corporation, in addition to the general powers set forth in Section 202 of the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York, are:

(a) to advance knowledge relevant to medical and surgical control of neoplasms of the head and neck;

(b) to solicit, obtain, apply for, and spend funds in furtherance of any activities or purposes of the Corporation;

(c) in general, to do any and all acts or things and to exercise any and all powers which may now or hereafter be lawful for the Corporation to do or exercise under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New York for the purpose of accomplishing any other purpose of the Corporation as set forth herein;

(d) to engage in any and all lawful activities incidental to any of the foregoing purposes of the Corporation.

4. The Corporation is organized exclusively to achieve public objectives, including for such purposes, the making of distributions to organizations that qualify as exempt organizations described in Section 115 or Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, provided that such organizations are not private foundations described in Section 509(a) of such Code. The Corporation shall not carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried out by a corporation exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of such Code or by a corporation contributions to which are deductible under Section 170(c)(2) of such Code (or the corresponding provisions of any future United States Internal Revenue Law.)

5. Nothing contained herein shall authorize this corporation to undertake or to carry out any of the activities specified in paragraphs (b) through (u) of Section 404 of the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law, or to establish, maintain or operate a hospital or to provide hospital service or health-related service, a certified home health agency, a hospice, a health maintenance organization, or a comprehensive health services plan, as provided for by Article 28, 36, 40 and 44, respectively, of the Public Health Law or to solicit, collect or otherwise raise or obtain any funds, contributions or grants from any source, for the establishment, maintenance or operation of any hospital or to engage in the practice of medicine or any other profession required to be licensed by Title VIII of the Education Law.

6. No substantial part of the activities of this Corporation shall consist of carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the Corporation shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publication or distribution of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

7. The Corporation is a corporation as defined in subparagraph (a)(5) of Section 102 of the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law, and it is a Type B Corporation.

8. The principal office of the Corporation is to be located in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga and State of New York.

9. The territory in which the Corporation’s activities are principally to be located is the territorial limits of the United States of America, the Domain of Canada and the Pan-American countries.

10. The number and manner of election or appointment of the directors constituting the Board of Directors shall be as provided in the Bylaws, except that the number of said Board members shall not be less than three (3). Members of the Board of Directors need not be residents of the State of New York. The names and addresses of the Directors of the Corporation who shall act until the first meeting of the Board of Directors, all of whom are over the age of eighteen (18) and are citizens of the United States, are:

Names Addresses
[Names and Addresses omitted.]

11. Management of the business and affairs of the Corporation is vested in the Board of Directors which shall use its best efforts to carry out in good faith the purposes of the Corporation.

12. To further the Corporation’s objectives and purposes, the Corporation shall have and may exercise all of the powers conferred by the New York Not-for-Profit Corporation Law in pursuit of the purposes expressed in Paragraph THREE hereof. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Corporation shall have power to sue and be sued, to own, take
Certificate of Incorporation

title to, receive and hold, lease, sell and resell, in fee simple or otherwise, property real, personal or mixed wherever situated and however acquired, without limitation as to amount or value. The Corporation shall have authority to encumber property by deed of trust, pledge or otherwise; to borrow money and secure payment of same by lien or liens of the realty or personal property of the Corporation; to lease, build, erect, remodel, repair, construct and/or reconstruct any and all buildings, houses or other structures necessary, proper or incident to its needs and proposes; and to do any and all things incident to the carrying out of the objectives and purposes as stated and as limited herein. The Corporation shall have full powers or management, investment and reinvestment and the collection of all rents, revenues, issues and profits arising therefrom.

Constitution

ARTICLE I

Section 1. The name of the Corporation shall be The American Head and Neck Society, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. The purpose of this Society is to promote and advance the knowledge of diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of patients with neoplasms and other diseases of the head and neck and the prevention of neoplasms and other diseases of the head and neck.

Section 2. It is the objective of this Society to promote and advance research in neoplasms and other diseases of the head and neck.

Section 3. It is the objective of this Society to promote the highest professional and ethical standards.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. Members of this Society shall be designated as Fellows, and shall consist of six classes

(a) Active
(b) Honorary
(c) Corresponding
(d) Senior
(e) Associate
(f) Candidate

Section 2. Active Fellows of this Society shall be those who maintain a license to practice medicine and who are actively engaged in diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of patients with neoplasms and other diseases of the head and neck and the prevention of neoplasms and other diseases of the head and neck.

Section 3. Qualifications for Active Fellowship. An applicant for Active Fellowship shall be a Diplomate of a particular specialty board, or have credentials that are equivalent to those issued by member boards of the American Board of Medical Specialties. Surgeons must be a member of the American College of Surgeons, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (Canada), or have similar credentials. A significant portion of practice shall be concerned with managing patients with neoplasms and other diseases of the head and neck. Further qualifications and requirements for Active Fellowship are contained in the By-Laws, Article VI, Sections 1 and 2.

Section 4. Qualifications for Honorary Fellowship. Honorary Fellowship shall be a distinction bestowed by the Society on an individual who has made outstanding contributions to the field of head and neck oncology.

Section 5. Qualifications for Corresponding Fellowship. Corresponding Fellowship shall be granted to those who, in the judgment of the Council, are actively engaged in the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of patients with neoplasms and other diseases of the head and neck and who reside in a country other than the United States or Canada.

Section 6. Qualifications for Senior Fellowship. Any Active Fellow, upon cessation of active practice, may request by writing to the Secretary a change in status to Senior Fellowship.

Section 7. Qualifications for Associate Fellowship. A candidate for election to Associate Fellowship shall be a physician, dentist or allied scientist who has demonstrated a special interest in the field of head and neck oncology.

Section 8. Qualifications for Candidate Member. The trainee currently enrolled in, or a graduate of, an approved residency program in Otolaryngology, Plastic Surgery, or General Surgery or in a Fellowship Program approved by the Joint Training Council may become a Candidate Member. This nonvoting membership is subject to fees established by the Council. The membership shall expire if the candidate member has not made application for Active Fellowship in The American Head and Neck Society, Inc. five years after the completion of training.

Section 9. Privileges of Members. All members shall have the same rights and privileges except that only Active Fellows in good standing shall have the privileges of voting in the conduct of the affairs and business of the Society or of holding office or of chairing Standing Committees.

13. The Corporation is to have members.

14. The Corporation is to be divided into such classes of members as the By-Laws provide. The designation of each class of members, the manner of election or appointment, and the qualification and rights of the members of each class (including conferring, limiting, or denying the right to vote) shall be set forth in the By-Laws.

15. The Secretary of State of the State of New York is hereby designated as the agent of the Corporation upon whom process may be served, and the post office address to which the Secretary of State shall mail a copy of any such process served upon him is as follows: c/o Richard R. Gacek, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Otolaryngology, State University of New York Health Science Center, 750 East Adams Street, Syracuse, New York 13210.
Constitution

Article IV

Meetings
Section 1. The annual meeting of this Society shall be held at such time and place as may be fixed by the Council at its annual meeting.
Section 2. The annual meeting shall consist of at least one scientific session and one business session.
Section 3. The scientific session shall be open to all Fellows of the Society and members of the medical profession. Attendance at any business session is limited to Fellows of the Society.
Section 4. Only Active Fellows in good standing shall have the privilege of a vote in conduct of the affairs and business of the Society.

Article V

Officers
Section 1. The officers of this Society shall be President, President-Elect, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Article VI

Board of Directors
Section 1. The governing body of this Society shall be the Council, consisting of the President, President-Elect, Vice-
President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Past Presidents (for a period of three years following the termination of term of office). In addition, there shall be nine Fellows-at-Large, three of whom shall be elected each year to serve terms of three years each. At no time shall the Council exceed eighteen in number. The manner of election of officers and members of the Council is stated in the By-Laws, Article VII, Sections 1 and 2.

Article VII

Amendments to the Constitution or Bylaws
Section 1. A proposed amendment to the Constitution or By-Laws must be submitted to the Secretary in writing not less than two months before a meeting of the Council, and must be signed by at least two Active Fellows. The Secretary shall forward the proposed amendment to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee for review and comment. The Constitution and Bylaws Committee will make a periodic review of the Constitution and Bylaws and recommend modification which may be submitted as amendments. Any proposed amendment must first be acted upon by the council. The Secretary shall mail a copy of any proposed amendment to each Active Fellow not less than one month prior to the annual meeting of the Society. Two-thirds vote of the Active membership present at the meeting shall be required for acceptance.

Bylaws

Article I

Rights and Duties of Members
Section 1. Any Active Fellow shall have all the rights of Fellowship, shall be subject to all the duties, roles and responsibilities incumbent upon the members of any scientific parliamentary body.

Article II

Delinquents
Section 1. Unless excused by the Council, a Fellow delinquent in dues for two consecutive years, or attendance for four consecutive years, shall be dropped from Fellowship. Delinquency in dues is defined as failure to pay by the end of the calendar year.

Article III

Dues
Section 1. The amount of the Society’s dues shall be determined by the Council. The Council shall have the authority to establish an initiation fee or special assessment.

Article IV

Order of Business
Section 1. The regular order of business at annual meetings shall be carried out in a manner prescribed by the Council.

A. In addition to fulfilling the requirements under the Constitution, Article III, Section 3, surgeon candidates must submit evidence that they have the skill and capacity to diagnose and treat neoplasms and other diseases of the head and neck.
B. An applicant for Active Fellowship shall provide documenta-
tion that he or she has received adequate training in the management of patients with head and neck tumors and that a significant portion of current professional activity is devoted to the care of such patients. Such documentation will include a description of experience during residency and/or fellowship training, a summary of subsequent post training experience, and a listing of at least 35 patients with head and neck tumors managed during preceding year. Additional evidence of academic activity such as one paper published on cancer of the head and neck is required.

C. Active Fellows must be members of the American College of Surgeons or its equivalent.

Section 3. Special Qualifications for Corresponding Fellowship.
A. Corresponding Fellows shall be physicians who, by their professional associations and publications, would appear in the judgment of the Council to be qualified to treat neoplasia and diseases of the head and neck. All proposals for candidates for Corresponding Fellowship shall be accompanied by a curriculum vitae of the candidate, a letter of recommendation from at least two Active Fellows. The delinquent clause relative to failure to attend meetings will not pertain to this class of membership.

Section 4. Election to Fellowship
A. All proposals for candidates for any class of Fellowship shall be sent to the Council through the Secretary. Subsequent to approval by the Council, nominees’ names must be circulated to the membership at least 120 days before the annual meeting. Fellows shall be given an opportunity to make written objections at least 90 days in advance of the annual meeting. Objections will be investigated by the Credentials Committee and presented to the Council for a vote. The Council will use the AMA Code of Ethics as a guide in this matter.

B. Election to any class of membership shall require three-fourths favorable vote of the Council.

C. A candidate for Active Fellowship must be present at the annual meeting to be inducted.

ARTICLE VII

Officers of the Society
Section 1. Election of Officers. The officers of the Society shall be a President, President-Elect, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected at regular annual business meetings of the Society.

Section 2. Accession to Office. The newly elected officers shall assume their duties before the adjournment of the meeting at which they have been elected.

Section 3. Tenure of Office.
A. The President and President-Elect, and Vice-President shall serve for a term of one year. The Secretary and the Treasurer shall serve for a term of three years and may be elected to one additional term.

B. An outgoing President (Past President) automatically becomes a member of the Council to serve for a period of three years. A past-president’s membership on the Council which shall be terminated by death or other incapacity to serve shall remain vacant until filled by regular succession.

Section 4. Vacancies in Office. Vacancies in office occurring between elections shall be filled by appointment by the President. These appointments shall be subject to written approval of a majority of the Council. Should the office of the President become vacant between elections, it shall automatically be filled by the President-Elect. Should the offices of both President and President-Elect become vacant, these offices will be served by the Secretary.

ARTICLE VIII

Duties of the Officers
Section 1. Duties of the President.
A. The President shall preside at meetings of the Society and shall have the power to preserve order and to regulate the proceedings according to recognized rules.

B. The President shall serve as Chairman of the Council.

C. The President shall appoint standing and special committees, except the Nominating Committee. See Article X, Section 2.

D. The President shall fill vacancies in offices that occur in the interim between regular meetings subject to approval by a Council majority.

E. The President shall be an ex-officio member of all standing committees.

Section 2. Duties of the Vice President.
A. The Vice-President shall serve and assist the President and President-Elect.

B. Oversees the work of the committees. Shall direct, plan and implement the long range and strategic planning retreat of the Council listed in Article IX section 2E.

Section 3. Duties of the President-Elect.
A. The President-Elect shall perform all duties that may be delegated to him or her by the President.

B. In the absence of the President, the President-Elect shall perform all duties of the President and shall preside at all meetings.

Section 4. Duties of the Secretary.
A. The Secretary shall keep or cause to be kept in permanent form an accurate record of all transactions of the Society.

B. The Secretary shall send due notice of all meetings to members; notice of at least 15 days shall be provided prior to Council meetings.

C. The Secretary shall notify all committee members of their appointments and the duties assigned to them.

D. The Secretary shall notify all applicants for membership of the action taken by the Society.

E. The Secretary shall keep a correct alphabetical list of members, together with their current addresses and shall supply application forms to members who apply for same.

F. The Secretary shall act as custodian of all papers of the Society and its committees.

Section 5. Duties of the Treasurer.
A. The Treasurer shall collect, receive and be accountable for funds accrued by the Society from dues or other sources.
Standing Committees.

Quorum and Manner of Acting.

Scientific Program Committee.

Composition of the Council.

Research Committee.

Constitution and By-Laws Committee.

Education Committee.

This committee shall prepare a slate of officers and members-at-large of the Council for vote at the next annual meeting. (See Article VII, section 2).

Other than as specifically stated below, The President shall appoint committee members to serve for three years. Initial appointments shall be staggered such that approximately one-third of committee members shall change each year (other than the Scientific Program Committee and Nominating Committee).

Section 2. Scientific Program Committee. This committee shall be appointed by the President to serve for one year and shall consist of at least three Active Fellows. It shall be the duty of this committee to establish a scientific program at the Annual Meeting.

Section 3. Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall consist of the three immediate past presidents and two Active Fellows elected at the business meeting. The Nominating Committee shall be chaired by the immediate past President. This committee shall prepare a slate of officers and members-at-large of the Council for vote at the next annual meeting. (See Article VII, section 2).

Section 4. Credentials Committee. This committee shall be chaired by the President and shall additionally consist of the two immediate Past Presidents plus two Active Fellows appointed by the President. In addition, the Secretary shall be a member, ex officio. The Credentials Committee shall advise the Council on the credentials of candidates for membership.

Section 5. Education Committee. This committee shall consist of at least three Active Fellows. It shall be the duty of this committee to develop appropriate educational activities for the Society.

Section 6. Research Committee. This committee shall consist of at least six Active Fellows. It shall be the duty of this committee to: increase the quality and quantity of research conducted in head and neck oncology; encourage the design and implementation of new research protocols; review applications for research funds; and suggest possible new methods of research funding.

Section 7. Council for Advanced Training in Oncologic Head and Neck Surgery. This committee shall consist of at least three Active Fellows, with appointments staggered so that one member is elected each year. The President's appointments to this committee each year. The President's appointments to this committee shall be for one year and shall consist of at least three Active Fellows elected at the business meeting. The Nominating Committee shall be chaired by the immediate past President. This committee shall prepare a slate of officers and members-at-large of the Council for vote at the next annual meeting. (See Article VII, section 2).

Section 8. Constitution and By-Laws Committee. This committee shall consist of at least five Active Fellows, with the Secretary serving ex-officio. It shall be the duty of this committee to completely evaluate the Constitution and By-Laws every three years to maintain their relevance.

Section 9. Finance Committee. This committee shall consist of three Active Fellows elected at the business meeting to serve three year terms so that one member is elected each year. The Treasurer shall be an ex officio member. It shall be the duty of this committee to audit the financial records of the Society and review investments and to report at the annual business meeting. It shall review the financial reports of the Treasurer prior to the presentation to the Council.

Section 10. Standing Committees. Other standing Committees shall be constituted as described in the Policies and Procedures.
Section 11. Ad hoc Committee(s). As necessary, the President may appoint one or more Ad Hoc committees to serve for one year.

ARTICLE XI

Quorum

Section 1. A quorum for any meeting of the Council shall be a majority of those persons then serving as members of the Council.

Section 2. A quorum for the regular business session of the society shall be 18 Active Fellows.

ARTICLE XII

Society Assets

Section 1. The interest in the funds property and other assets of the Society of any member whose membership shall terminate for any reason except the dissolution of the Society shall, ipso facto, immediately cease and such members and the representatives of such member shall have no claim against the Society or against the other members of their representatives or any of them.

Section 2. In the case of dissolution of the Society, the funds, property, and other assets shall be used for the purpose of furthering the expressed purposes for which this Society was formed and no member shall be entitled to receive any of the assets upon liquidation.

Section 3. If the Society's annual receipts exceed the annual expenses in any given year, the Council may, by a majority vote, elect to distribute the surplus for such scientific or educational uses as the Council shall deem to be most consistent with the Society's purposes; or it may, should it reasonably anticipate a need for operating surplus to meet future expenses, accumulate such surplus in an interest bearing account or otherwise.

ARTICLE XIII

Indemnification

Section 1. The Society shall indemnify any and all of the directors or officers former directors or officers, employees, agents, or any person who may have served at its request or by its election as a director or officer of another society or association, or his heirs, executors and administrators, against expenses (including attorney fees, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement) actually and necessarily incurred by them in connection with the defense or settlement of any action, suit or proceeding in which they, or any of them, are made parties or a party, by reason of being or having been directors or a director, officer, employee or agent of the Society or of such other Society or association, except in relation to matters as to which any such action, suit or proceeding to be liable for willful misconduct in the performance of duty and to such matters as shall be settled by agreement predicated on the existence of such liability. The termination of any action, suit, or proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person is engaged in willful misconduct or in conduct in any way opposed to the best interests of the Society. The provisions of this section are severable, and therefore, if any of its provisions shall contravene or be invalidated under the laws of a particular state, country or jurisdiction, such contravention or invalidity shall not invalidate the entire section, but it shall be construed as if not containing the particular provision or provisions held to be invalid in the particular state, country, or jurisdiction and the remaining provisions shall be construed and enforced accordingly. The foregoing right of indemnification shall be in addition to and not exclusive of other rights to which such director, officer, employee or agent may be entitled.

ARTICLE XIV

Merger Provisions

To facilitate the merger of the Society with The Society of Head and Neck Surgeons, an Illinois nonprofit corporation (“SHNS”), pursuant to an agreement calling for the SHNS to be dissolved and its assets transferred to the Society and the Society recast as The American Head and Neck Society, Inc. (“AHNS”) to serve as a successor of both entities, notwithstanding any other provision of the Constitution or these By-Laws to the contrary:

1. The Council shall be expanded as necessary to include the officers and directors of the SHNS, who shall serve on the Council with their voting status as provided by the SHNS bylaws until their term of office within the SHNS shall expire. The Council shall return to its size and with its composition provided in Article IX hereof through the passage of time.

2. The President-Elect of the SHNS shall become as President-Elect of the AHNS following the completion of his term as President-Elect of the SHNS. The President-Elect of the Society shall become President of the AHNS to serve a term of six months (i.e., from May 15, 1998 through November 14, 1998), whereupon the said President-Elect of the SHNS shall serve as President of the AHNS to serve a term of six months (i.e., from November 15, 1998 through the membership meeting in May of 1999 or until his successor shall assume office). During the combined one-year term of office, the two said individuals shall regularly consult and cooperate with each other on all meaningful and significant decisions to be made during the year so that it may appear that they are serving as co-presidents for the full year, provided, however, that the AHNS shall have only one President in office at one time. At the conclusion of this one-year term, the President-Elect next in line shall succeed to the Presidency.

3. The members of the SHNS shall be admitted to the Society as the AHNS in the membership category that correspond to that which they hold in the SHNS. More specifically, Active Members of the SHNS shall become Active Fellows of the AHNS; Senior Member of the SHNS shall become Senior Fellows of the AHNS. Consulting Members of the SHNS shall become Associate Fellows of the AHNS. International Corresponding Members of the SHNS shall become Corresponding Members of the AHNS. Honorary Members of the SHNS shall become Honorary Fellows of the AHNS. Candidate Members of the SHNS shall become Candidate Members of the AHNS.

4. The Council shall act to preserve the unique heritage and history of the SHNS and the AHNS.
Aarstad, Robert F. MD
1997 Active
LSU Med Ctr/Dept of OTO-HNS
1501 Kings Hwy
Shreveport, LA 71103
Phone: 318-675-6264
Fax: 318-675-6260
Email: raarst@lsuhsc.edu

Abbenhaus, James I. MD
1983 Senior
Dept of OTO/Yakima Med Ctr
307 S 12th Ave #12
Yakima, WA 98902
Phone: 509-575-7500
Fax: 509-575-0333
Email: jabbenhaus@comcast.net

Abbedi, Esrafil MD
1988 Active
23961 Calle De La Magdalena #430
Laguna Hills, CA 92653
Phone: 949-470-0600
Fax: 949-830-1096
Email: abbedi@medmail.net

Abemayor, Elliot MD PhD
1990 Active
10833 Le Conte Ave Rm 62-132 CHS
Los Angeles, CA 90095
Phone: 310-825-6405
Fax: 310-206-1393
Email: abemayor@ucla.edu

Achon, Oscar M. MD
1993 Corresponding
National Cancer Institute
Urdapilleta 1257 & Dr. Pena
Asuncion, PARAGUAY
Phone: 595-21-297457
Fax: 595-212-97457
Email: MRCANO@UNINET.COM.PY

Adam, Yehuda G. MD
1991 Senior
4784 Kitty Hawk Dr NE
Atlanta, GA 30342
Phone: Fax:
Email:

Al-Sarraf, Muhyi MD
1990 Senior
4201 St Antoine St
Detroit, MI 48201
Phone: 313-745-4400
Fax: Email:

Adelstein, David J. MD
1995 Active
Cleveland Clinic Fndn
9500 Euclid Ave Desk R-35
Cleveland, OH 44195
Phone: 216-444-9310
Fax: 216-444-9464
Email: adelstd@ccf.org

Aden-Wansbury, Cory MD
1986 Senior
2773 Harris St #D
Eureka, CA 95501
Phone: 707-445-5481
Fax: 707-445-8943
Email: zinman13@cox.net

Adkins Jr., Warren V. MD
1978 Senior
Dept of OTO-MUSC
171 Ashley Ave
Charleston, SC 29425
Phone: 803-792-7161
Fax: 803-792-0546
Email: johnsoc@musc.edu

Agarwala, Sanjiv MD
1997 Associate
St. Luke's Hospital and Health Network
801 Ostrum Street
Bethlehem, PA 18015
Phone: 610-954-2145
Fax: 610-954-6055
Email: agarwas@slhn.org

Agrawal, Amit MD
2002 Active
456 W 10th Ave Rm 4110
Columbus, OH 43210
Phone: 614-293-8074
Fax: 614-293-3193
Email: amit.agrawal@osumc.edu

Aguilar, Osvaldo G. MD
1993 Senior
Av Las Heras 1844 2A
Buenos Aires, 1127 ARGENTINA
Phone: 54-1-4801-0370
Fax: 54-1-4801-0370
Email: oaguilar@iuruamed.oeu

Anderson, Richard D. MD
1982 Senior
10210 N 92nd St #307
Scottsdale, AZ 85258
Phone: 480-860-9333
Fax: 480-451-3108
Email: laserman@anderson2000.com

Alexander, Donald W. MD
1978 Senior
1121 Johnson Ferry Rd #340
Marietta, GA 30068
Phone: 770-971-1974
Fax: 770-971-4864
Email: lhaber@entofga.com

Alfonso, Antonio E. MD
1988 Active
Dept of Surg/ LI College of Med
339 Hicks St
Brooklyn, NY 11201
Phone: 718-875-3244
Fax: 718-780-1037
Email: aalfonso@chpnet.org

Alford, Bobby R. MD
1970 Active
Baylor College of Medicine/ Dept of OTO
1 Baylor Plaza #NA102
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-798-5906
Fax: 713-798-3403
Email: balford@bcm.tmc.edu

Aljure, Fortunato MD
1991 Senior
Carrera 9B N4C-250
Bogota, COLOMBIA
Phone: 57-2-332-1722
Fax: 57-2-332-1790
Email: faljure@hotmail.com

Allison, Glenn R. MD
1987 Active
212 E Chapman Ave
Orange, CA 92866
Phone: 714-633-9761
Fax: 714-832-0509
Email: reconsvcs@cox.net

Alnajjar, Samer MD
2007 Active
Roswell Park Cancer Inst
Plastic & Recon Surgery/H&N
Elm and Carlton Sts
Buffalo, NY 14263
Phone: 716-845-3158
Email: alnajjar@roswellpark.org

Anlyan, John A. MD
1957 Senior
2518 Filbert St
San Francisco, CA 94123
Phone: 415-775-1939
Fax: Email:
Amedee, Ronald G. MD  2000  Active
Tulane Univ Med Ctr
1430 Tulane Ave SL-59
New Orleans, LA 70112
Phone: 504-588-5454
Fax: 504-582-7846
Email: ramedee@tmcpop.tmc.tulane.edu

Anderson Jr, Ashley G. MD  1988  Active
Univ of WI Dept of Oto-HNS
1 S Park St Level 6
Madison, WI 53715
Phone: 608-287-2500
Fax: 608-287-2530
Email: aganders@facstaff.wisc.edu

Antoine, Gregory MD, FACS  1996  Active
Boston Univ School of Medicine
Plastic Surg/OTO
720 Harrison Ave #9600
Boston, MA 02118
Phone: 617-638-8419
Fax: 617-638-8412
Email: gaa3@bu.edu

Anand, Vijay K. MD  1987  Active
205 E 64th St #101
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-832-3222
Fax: 212-832-3287
Email: vijayanandmd@aol.com

Andrews, Phillip E. MD  1979  Active
39 Barkey Cir
Fort Myers, FL 33907
Phone: 941-936-1616
Fax: 941-936-0837
Email: ent@flaccess.com

Applebaum, Edward L. MD  1975  Senior
NU Feinberg School of Medicine
303 E Chicago Ave
Searle 12-561
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: 312-329-9888
Fax: j-apostel@nwu.edu

Anand, Vinod K. MD  1988  Active
501 Marshall St #602
Jackson, MS 39216
Phone: 601-984-5160
Fax: 601-984-5085
Email:

Andersen, Peter E. MD  1997  Active
OR Health Sci Ctr/Dept OTO-HNS PV-01
3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd
Portland, OR 97201
Phone: 503-494-5355
Fax: 503-494-4631
Email: andersep@ohsu.edu

Andrews, Barry J. MD  1992  Active
Box 716
Fort Frances, ON P9A 3N1 CANADA
Phone: 807-274-3287
Fax: 807-274-7875
Email: janderson@jam21.net

Andrey, Guy MD  1987  Corresponding
Jules Bordet Institute
1 Rue Heger-Bordet
Brussels, B 1000 BELGIUM
Phone: 32-2-541-3159
Fax: 32-2-541-3141
Email: gandry@ulb.ac.be

Angel, Michael E. MD  1997  Active
Univ of Miss Med Ctr Div-Plastic Surg
2500 N State St
Jackson, MS 39216
Phone: 601-984-5180
Fax: 601-984-5183
Email:

Araujo Filho, Vergilius J. MD  1997  Corresponding
Av Angelica #1814 Cj 601
Sao Paulo, 1421 BRAZIL
Phone: 55-11-3661-8373
Fax: 55-11-3661-9307
Email: vergilius@globo.com

Archer, Sanford M. MD  1995  Active
Univ of KY Chandler Med Ctr- Div of OTO-HNS
800 Rose St Rm C236
Lexington, KY 40536
Phone: (859) 257-5099
Fax: Email: smarch1@uky.edu

Archibald, Stuart D. MD  1984  Active
St Joseph’s Hosp Dept of Surg
50 Charlton Ave E
Hamilton, ON L8N 4A6 CANADA
Phone: 905-522-3029
Fax: 905-521-6121
Email: archibs@mcmaster.ca

Aronoff, Billie L. MD  1957  Senior
5551 Drane Dr
Dallas, TX 75209
Phone: 214-821-2317
Fax: Email: javivmd@aol.com

Averbook, Beryl D. MD  1991  Senior
3640 Lomita Blvd #202
Torrance, CA 90505
Phone: 310-378-8344
Fax: 310-378-3791
Email:

Aviv, Jonathan E. MD  1996  Active
Irving Pavilion
161 Ft Washington #509
New York, NY 10032
Phone: 212-305-1602
Fax: 212-305-3975

Apostol, James V. MD  1973  Senior
400 N McClurg Ct #2306
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: 312-329-9888
Fax: j-apostel@nwu.edu

Applebaum, Edward L. MD  1975  Senior
NU Feinberg School of Medicine
303 E Chicago Ave
Searle 12-561
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: 312-503-0458
Fax: 312-503-1616
Email: eapple@northwestern.edu

Arana, Eduardo A. MD  1991  Corresponding
Av Alvaro Obregon 74-401
Mexico City, 06700 MEXICO
Phone: 011(52) 55-5574-8955
Fax: 011 (52) 55-5264-4353
Email: bilar@prodigy.net.mx

Arujo, Stuart D. MD  1997  Active
St Joseph’s Hosp Dept of Surg
50 Charlton Ave E
Hamilton, ON L8N 4A6 CANADA
Phone: 905-522-3029
Fax: 905-521-6121
Email: archibs@mcmaster.ca

Archer, Sanford M. MD  1995  Active
Univ of KY Chandler Med Ctr- Div of OTO-HNS
800 Rose St Rm C236
Lexington, KY 40536
Phone: (859) 257-5099
Fax: Email: smarch1@uky.edu

Archibald, Stuart D. MD  1984  Active
St Joseph’s Hosp Dept of Surg
50 Charlton Ave E
Hamilton, ON L8N 4A6 CANADA
Phone: 905-522-3029
Fax: 905-521-6121
Email: archibs@mcmaster.ca
Arden, Richard L. MD
1995 Active
11080 Hall Rd #A
Sterling Heights, MI 48314
Phone: 586-254-7200
Fax: 586-254-7201
Email:

Ariyan, Stephan MD
1979 Active
Yale Univ.
60 Temple St #7C
New Haven, CT 06510
Phone: 203-786-3000
Fax: 203-772-2814
Email: request@ariyan.com

Arlen, Myron MD
1958 Active
North Shore Surgical Oncology Assoc
600 Northern Blvd #111
Great Neck, NY 11021
Phone: 516-487-9454
Fax: 516-487-2745
Email:

Armstrong, William B. MD
1998 Active
UC Irvine Med Ctr/Dept of OTO-HNS
101 The City Dr South Bldg 56 #500
Orange, CA 92868
Phone: 714-456-5733
Fax: 714-456-5747
Email: wbarson@uci.edu

Baek, Se-Min
1981 Senior
Chung Ryang PO Box 256
Dongdaemunku
Seoul, 130 KOREA
Phone: 82-2-270-0046
Fax: 82-2-270-0046
Email:

Bagley, Carter S. MD
1974 Senior
Asheville Head Neck & Ear Surg
131 McDowell St
Asheville, NC 28801
Phone: 704-254-3517
Fax: 704-254-3517
Email:

Bailey, Byron J. MD
1968 Senior
Univ of TX Med Branch Dept of OTO-7 104JSA
301 University Blvd
Galveston, TX 77555
Phone: 409-772-2704
Fax: 409-772-1715
Email: bbailey@utmb.edu

Audet, Nathalie
2004 Active
2880 Quatre-Bourgeois #110
Ste-Foy, QB G1V 4X7 CANADA
Phone: 418-653-8717
Fax: 418-653-7199
Email: nathalieaudet@hotmail.com

Auguste, Louis J. MD
1995 Active
410 Lakeville Rd #100
New Hyde Park, NY 11042
Phone: 516-775-2070
Fax: 516-775-3650
Email: ljaugustemd@aol.com

Aust, Bradley J. MD PhD
1960 Senior
UTHSC at San Antonio
7703 Floyd Curl Dr
San Antonio, TX 78284
Phone: 512-567-5700
Fax: 512-567-6609
Email: aust@uthscsa.edu

Avalos, Nicolas MD
2005 Corresponding
Av Cristobal Colon 4958 Dp 1201 Las Condes
Santiago, CHILE
Phone: 001-56-2-2018574
Fax: 001-56-2-2018574
Email: nicholasaval@gmail.com

Barnes Jr, E Leon MD
1987 Associate
UPMC-PUH Dept of Pathology
200 Lothrop St
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
Phone: 412-647-3732
Fax: 412-647-6251
Email:

Barone, Robert M. MD
1979 Active
Oncology Associates of San Diego
3075 Health Center Dr #102
San Diego, CA 92123
Phone: 619-637-7888
Fax: 619-637-7888
Email:

Barr, Norman L. MD
1981 Active
2021 K St NW #210
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: 202-223-3560
Fax: 202-223-3527
Email: entmedical@aol.com

Axelrod, Rita S. MD
1996 Active
1025 Walnut St #1014
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Phone: 215-955-1965
Fax: 215-923-9131
Email: Rita.Axelrod@jefferson.edu

Baatenburg de Jong, Robert J. MD PhD
1998 Corresponding
Leiden University Medical Centre
POB 9600
Leiden, 2300RC HOLLAND
Phone: 0-71-526-3404
Fax: 0-71-524-8124
Email: r.j.baatenburg_de_jong@lumc.nl

Baca, Othon P. MD
1993 Corresponding
Gante No. 26
Zumpango, 55600 MEXICO
Phone: 591-91-70716
Fax: 591-91-707-16
Email: othonpb@prodigy.net.mx

Baek, Chung-Hwan MD
2001 Corresponding
50 Ilwon-Dong
Kungnam-ku
Seoul, 135-710 KOREA
Phone: 82-2-3410-3576
Fax: 82-2-3410-3879
Email: chbaek@sme.samsung.co.kr

Bass, Richard M. MD
1980 Active
SIU School of Medicine
POB 19662
Springfield, IL 62794
Phone: 217-545-8996
Fax: 217-545-0253
Email: rbass@siu.edu

Bates, Evan S. MD
1997 Active
8230 Walnut Hill Ln #420
Dallas, TX 75231
Phone: 214-265-0800
Fax: 214-265-1027
Email: esbates@yahoo.com

Batsakis, John G. MD
1981 Associate
1452 W Bear Lake Rd NE
Kalkaska, MI 49646
Phone: 231-258-4327
Fax:
Email:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balm, Alfonsus J. MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>The Netherlands Cancer Institute, Plesmanlaan 121, Amsterdam, 1066 CX THE NETHERLANDS</td>
<td>31-20-512-2550</td>
<td>Fax: 31-20-512-2554</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:a.balm@nki.nl">a.balm@nki.nl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barreira da Costa, Carlos Alfonso MD</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>R. Goncalo Cristovao 13, 5E Porto, 4000-267 Portugal</td>
<td>011-351-222000771</td>
<td>Fax: 011-351-223326960</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:cabcosta@sapo.pt">cabcosta@sapo.pt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baredes, Soly MD</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>90 Bergen St #8100, Newark, NJ 07103</td>
<td>973-972-4588</td>
<td>Fax: 973-972-3767</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:baredeso@umdnj.edu">baredeso@umdnj.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett, Phillip C. MD</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>3360 Paradise Dr, Tiburon, CA 94920</td>
<td>415-751-4914</td>
<td>Fax: 415-751-1414</td>
<td>Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton, Stuart MD</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>9000 Bob Hope Dr #W301, Rancho Mirage, CA 92270</td>
<td>760-340-4566</td>
<td>Fax: 760-323-4119</td>
<td>Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belles, William J. MD</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>51 Argylle Park, Buffalo, NY 14222</td>
<td>716-898-5667</td>
<td>Fax: 716-898-3029</td>
<td>Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benda, Thomas J. MD</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>1160 S Grandview Ave, Dubuque, IA 52003</td>
<td>319-588-0506</td>
<td>Fax:</td>
<td>Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benninger, Michael S. MD</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Dept of OTO-HNS/Henry Ford Hsp, 2799 W Grand Blvd #K8, Detroit, MI 48202</td>
<td>313-916-3275</td>
<td>Fax: 313-916-7263</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:mbenninger@hfhs.org">mbenninger@hfhs.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentz, Brandon G. MD</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Dept of Surgery/ OTO-HNS, Univ of Utah School of Medicine, 50 N Medical Dr 3C 120, Salt Lake City, UT 84132</td>
<td>801-585-7143</td>
<td>Fax: 801-585-5744</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:brandon.bentz@hci.utah.edu">brandon.bentz@hci.utah.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayles, Stephen W. MD</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Virginia Mason Medical Ctr, MS X10-ON, 1100 9th Ave POB 900, Seattle, WA 98111</td>
<td>206-223-6374</td>
<td>Fax: 206-625-7275</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:otoswb@vmme.org">otoswb@vmme.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beinhke Jr, Ernest E. MD</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>POB 2076, Ashland, KY 41105</td>
<td>606-329-1447</td>
<td>Fax: 606-325-9600</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:egator1245@aol.com">egator1245@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beckford, Neal S. MD</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>7673 Wolf River Cir #202, Germantown, TN 38138</td>
<td>901-737-3021</td>
<td>Fax: 901-737-6063</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:voicecdo@aol.com">voicecdo@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becker, Stephen P. MD</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>233 E Erie St #804, Chicago, IL 60611</td>
<td>312-944-3627</td>
<td>Fax: 312-944-6420</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:spbeckermd@aol.com">spbeckermd@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beitsler, Jonathan J. MD MBA</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Staten Island Univ Hsp/Radiation ONC, 475 Seaview Ave, Staten Island, NY 10305</td>
<td>718-226-8033</td>
<td>Fax: 718-226-8586</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:Jbeitsler92@alumni.gsb.columbia.edu">Jbeitsler92@alumni.gsb.columbia.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berke, Gerald S. MD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>10833 Le Conte Ave Rm 62-132 CHS, Los Angeles, CA 90095</td>
<td>310-825-5179</td>
<td>Fax: 310-454-9423</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:gberke@ucla.edu">gberke@ucla.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkowitz, Wallace P. MD</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>18 Emerald Ter, Swansea, IL 62226</td>
<td>618-234-4010</td>
<td>Fax: 618-234-4012</td>
<td>Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard, Peter J. MD</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>3 Tam O'Shanter Dr, Purchase, NY 10577</td>
<td>212-289-1731</td>
<td>Fax: 212-427-5286</td>
<td>Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Address Details</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>Email</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belafsky, Mark L. MD</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>921 Francine Dr, Cherry Hill, NJ 08003</td>
<td>856-795-3577</td>
<td>856-795-3578</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mbelafsky107022@comcast.net">mbelafsky107022@comcast.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berger, William M. MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>28 Brandywine Falls Rd, Wilmington, DE 19806</td>
<td>302-427-0104</td>
<td>302-427-9871</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berry, Dennis W. MD</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>1125 Iron Springs Rd, Prescott, AZ 86305</td>
<td>520-778-9190</td>
<td>520-778-3005</td>
<td><a href="mailto:berrylr@cableone.net">berrylr@cableone.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, R. Bryan MD, DDS</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>1849 NW Kearney St #300, Portland, OR 97209</td>
<td>503-224-1371</td>
<td>503-224-0722</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergman, Justin A. MD</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>640 N Broad St, Elizabeth, NJ 07208</td>
<td>908-289-7272</td>
<td>908-354-0888</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertotti, Jorge A. MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Grand Bourg 3737, Santa Fe, 3000 ARGENTINA</td>
<td>54-342-4524480</td>
<td>54-342-4560839</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhattacharyya, Neil MD</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Div of OTO, Brigham and Women's Hsp, Portland, OR</td>
<td>503-224-1371</td>
<td>503-224-0722</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biel, Merrill A. MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>ENT Specialty Care of MN, Minneapolis, MN 55404</td>
<td>612-871-1144</td>
<td>612-871-2012</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bielex001@maroon.tc.umn.edu">bielex001@maroon.tc.umn.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birken, Eric A. MD</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>4 Coulter Rd, Clifton Springs, NY 14618</td>
<td>315-462-9491</td>
<td>716-289-3490</td>
<td><a href="mailto:birken.falk@cshosp.com">birken.falk@cshosp.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaufrank, Stanley M. MD</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>787 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021</td>
<td>212-758-6330</td>
<td>212-421-0176</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sb@blafrank.net">sb@blafrank.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bier-Laning, Carol M. MD</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>21473 N Prestwick Dr, Barrington, IL 60010</td>
<td>708-216-1676</td>
<td>708-216-4834</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cmbierlan@iwc.net">cmbierlan@iwc.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biller, Hugh F. MD</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Honorary</td>
<td>215 Ocean Ave, Wells, ME 04090</td>
<td>212-241-9420</td>
<td>205-646-3734</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hfb@cybertours.com">hfb@cybertours.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bizal, John A. MD</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>350 W Columbia St #310, Evansville, IN 47710</td>
<td>812-425-2646</td>
<td>812-467-7209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, Sheldon J. MD</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>833 St Vincent's Dr #402, POB 3, San Diego, CA 92122</td>
<td>205-933-9236</td>
<td>205-933-9213</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackwell, Keith E. MD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>UCLA Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA 90095</td>
<td>310-825-8867</td>
<td>310-206-1393</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kblackwe@ucla.edu">kblackwe@ucla.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blitzer, Andrew MD DDS</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>425 W 59th St, 10th Fl, New York, NY 10019</td>
<td>212-262-9500</td>
<td>212-523-6364</td>
<td><a href="mailto:abl1136@aol.com">abl1136@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block, Melvin A. MD</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>4575 Excalibur Wy, Birmingham, AL 35205</td>
<td>619-453-8872</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloom, Norman D. MD</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>306 E 15th St, Frnt, New York, NY 10003</td>
<td>212-505-6167</td>
<td>212-598-9181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bingham, Hal G. MD 1977 Senior
Univ of FL, School of Med
Dept of Surg/Div-Plastic Surg
Gainesville, FL 32610
Phone: 352-846-0376
Fax: Email:

Bocker, Jennifer MD 2006 Candidate
Mem Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr
Dept of HNS
1275 York Ave
New York, NY 10021
Phone: Fax: Email: jbocker@mskcc.org

Bohigian, Kirk R. MD 1994 Active
Lahey Clinic Med Ctr
41 Mall Rd
Burlington, MA 01803
Phone: 617-273-8450
Fax: 617-744-3440
Email:

Bolzoni Villaret, Andrea MD 2007 Corresponding
Univ of Brescia
Dept of OTO
Spedali Civili 1
Brescia, 25123 Italy
Phone: 011-39-030-3995319
Fax: 011-39-030-395212
Email: dr.bolton@libero.it

Bone, Robert C. MD 1974 Active
Scripps Clinic Med Grp
(MS 212) Div HNS-OTO
10666 N Torrey Pines Rd
La Jolla, CA 92037
Phone: 619-554-8964
Fax: 619-554-6971
Email: rbone@scrippsclinic.com

Blair, Elizabeth A. MD 1996 Active
Univ of Chicago Hospital
5841 S Maryland Ave MC1035
Chicago, IL 60637
Phone: 773-702-4934
Fax: 773-702-6809
Email: eblair@surgery.bsd.uchicago.edu

Bortniker, David L. MD 1989 Active
242 E Main St
Somerville, NJ 08876
Phone: 908-704-9696
Fax: 908-704-0097
Email:

Bosley, William R. MD 1984 Active
Watson Clinic/Dept of OTO
POB 95000
Lakeland, FL 33804
Phone: 863-680-7431
Fax: 863-680-7677
Email:

Boswell, Robert E. MD 1960 Senior
Aquarius
5440 N Ocean Dr #1406
Riviera Beach, FL 33404
Phone: 407-848-9017
Fax: Email:

Boxell, John F. MD 1975 Senior
Medical Towers
1000 E Third St
Chattanooga, TN 37403
Phone: 423-267-6738
Fax: 423-209-9106
Email: msboxell@bellsouth.net

Boyd, James H. MD 1995 Active
607 S New Ballas Rd #2300
Saint Louis, MO 63141
Phone: 314-569-6394
Fax: 314-995-4193
Email: neckdoc@att.net

Blumenschein, George R. MD 2005 Associate
MD Anderson Cancer Ctr/Thoracic/H&N Oncology
1515 Holcombe Blvd #432
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-792-6363
Fax: 713-796-8655
Email: gblumens@mdanderson.org

Bracey, Elwood D. MD 1974 Senior
1355 Nw 93rd Ctr #106A
Box 14AB
Miami, FL 33172
Phone: 242-365-8305
Fax: Email: woody@oil.net

Bradfield, Joseph J. MD, FACS 2006 Active
The Barranco Clinic
160 E Lake Howard Dr
Winter Haven, FL 33881
Phone: 863-299-1251
Fax: 863-299-7666
Email: jbradfield1@cfl.rr.com

Bradford, Carol R. MD 1997 Active
Univ of Michigan
1500 E Medical Center Dr
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
Phone: 734-936-8001
Fax: 734-936-9625
Email: cbradfor@umich.edu

Bradley, Patrick J. FRCS, MBA 1988 Corresponding
37 Lucknow Dr
Mapperley Park
Nottingham, ENGLAND NG3-5EU
UNITED KINGDOM
Phone: 0115-9607031
Fax: 0115-9607031
Email: pbbradley@zoo.co.uk

Brandon, Lenine G. MD 1993 Corresponding
R. Peixoto Gomide, 366 cj 11
Sao Paulo, 01409 BRAZIL
Phone: 55-11-3255-6045
Fax: 55-11-3257-0264
Email: leninegb@ig.com.br
Borgesen, Paul B. MD DDS
1981 Senior
7022 W Kimberly Wy
Glendale, AZ 85308
Phone: 602-876-2225
Fax: Phone:
Email: 

Boyle, Jay O. MD
1997 Active
Mem Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr
1275 York Ave
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-639-2906
Fax: 646-422-2033
Email: boylej@mskcc.org

Brandenburg, James H. MD
1972 Senior
5418 Old Middleton Rd
Madison, WI 53705
Phone: Fax:
Email: 

Brandow Jr, Edward C. MD
1988 Senior
662 Madison Ave
Albany, NY 12208
Phone: 518-434-2465
Fax: Phone: 
Email: 

Briant, Thomas D. MD
1980 Senior
32 Dale Ave
Toronto, ON M4W 1K5 CANADA
Phone: 416-864-5278
Fax: Email: 

Bron, Luc MD
2006 Active
Centre Hospitalier Univ Vaudois
Dept of OTO-HNS
Ar Bugnon 46
Lausanne, 1011 SWITZERLAND
Phone: 011-41-21-3142637
Fax: 011-41-21-3142646
Email: luc.bron@chuv.ch

Branski, Ryan C. PhD
2006 Associate
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr
Dept of H&N Surgery
1275 York Ave
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-639-3095
Fax: 212-717-3015
Email: branskir@mskcc.org

Brigato, Patrick G. MD
1988 Corresponding
21 Kitchener Parade #1
Bankstown, NSW 2200 AUSTRALIA
Phone: 29796-7007
Fax: 29796-3486
Email: 

Brongiato, Michael MD
1996 Active
2351 E 22nd St
Cleveland, OH 44115
Phone: 216-363-2556
Fax: 216-363-3211
Email: Mbron@prodigy.net

Brauer, Richard J. MD
1987 Active
49 Lake Ave
Greenwich, CT 06830
Phone: 203-869-0177
Fax: 203-869-7387
Email: rjbmd@optonline.net

Briete Jr, Henry A. MD
1983 Active
UIC-Dept Surg-Onco Clinical Sciences
Bldg, Rm 619C
Los Angeles, CA 90059
840 S Wood St
Chicago, IL 60612
Phone: 312-996-6820
Fax: 312-996-9365
Email: briele@uic.edu

Brown, Jimmy James MD
2004 Active
12021 S Wilmington Ave #5004
Phone: 310-668-4836
Fax: 310-668-4554
Email: jimbrown@cdrewu.edu

Brown, Robert G. MD
1979 Active
Surgical Clinic P.C.
121 N 20th St #3
Opelika, AL 36801
Phone: 334-745-6271
Fax: 334-742-9879
Email: surgicalclinicpc@mindspring.com

Brown, Gerald A. MD
1991 Senior
3325 Plainview St #C8
Pasadena, TX 77504
Phone: 713-477-0377
Fax: Email: 

Brennan, Martin T. MD
1977 Senior
269 Hemlock Ln
Springfield, PA 19064
Phone: 610-237-4000
Fax: 610-237-5678
Email: khartley@mercyhealth.org

Briggs, Deane R. MD
1983 Active
160 E Lake Howard Dr
Winter Haven, FL 33881
Phone: 863-299-1251
Fax: 863-299-7666
Email: 

Briggs, Russell D. MD
2006 Candidate
The Barranoco Clinic
160 E Lake Howard Dr
Winter Haven, FL 33881
Phone: 863-299-1251
Fax: 863-229-7666
Email: 

Brigante, Thomas F. MD
1986 Senior
8324 W Colfax Ave
Denver, CO 80208
Phone: 303-756-4434
Fax: 303-756-4438
Email: brigante@mskcc.org
AHNS Membership Directory

Brennan, Joseph A. MD
2000 Active
2200 Bergquist Dr #1
Wilford Hall Med Ctr
Lackland AFB, TX 78236
Phone: 210-292-5623
Fax: 210-292-5621
Email:

Brockenbrough, John M.D.
2004 Active
Carle Clinic Assn
OTO-HNS
602 W University Ave
Urbana, IL 61801
Phone: 217-383-3130
Fax: 
Email: John.Brockenbrough@Carle.com

Browne, James Dale MD
1995 Active
Wake Forest Univ School of Med/Dept of OTO
Medical Center Blvd
Winston-Salem, NC 27157
Phone: 336-716-4161
Fax: 336-716-3857
Email: jdbrowne@wfabhmc.edu

Browne, James Dale MD
1995 Active
Wake Forest Univ School of Med/Dept of OTO
Medical Center Blvd
Winston-Salem, NC 27157
Phone: 336-716-4161
Fax: 336-716-3857
Email: jdbrowne@wfabhmc.edu

Brownson, Richmond J. MD
1974 Senior
Tulsa ENT 408 Kelly Professional Building
6565 S Yale Ave
Tulsa, OK 74136
Phone: 918-481-7800
Fax: 918-481-7812
Email:

Burgess, Lawrence PA. MD
1991 Active
98-1754 Halakea St
Aiea, HI 96701
Phone: 808-528-2938
Fax: 808-521-8646
Email: lburgess@hawaii.edu

Calmel, Peter M. MD
1972 Active
3878 Delaware Ave
Buffalo, NY 14217
Phone: 716-877-8744
Fax: 716-877-8745
Email:

Brumund, Kevin T. MD
2006 Active
200 W Arbor Dr #8895
San Diego, CA 92103-8895
Phone: 619-543-5910
Fax: 619-543-5521
Email: kbrumund@hotmail.com

Burkey, Brian B. MD
2002 Active
Vanderbilt Univ/Dept of OTO
1212 Medical Center Dr
Nashville, TN 37232
Phone: 615-838-1100
Fax: 615-838-0031
Email: brian.burkey@vanderbilt.edu

Calderelli, David D. MD
1980 Active
Rush-Presbyterian Med Ctr
Dept of OTO
1725 Harrison St
Chicago, IL 60612
Phone: 312-942-6303
Fax: 312-243-8280
Email:

Bryce, Douglas P. MD
1968 Honorary
82 Belmont St
Toronto, ON M5R-1P8 CANADA
Phone: 416-969-8812
Fax: 
Email:

Bueno, Reuben A. MD
1984 Senior
2111 Murphy Ave #310
Nashville, TN 37203
Phone: 615-329-3919
Fax: 
Email:

Burnett, John R. MD
1985 Active
Dept of HNS
4647 Zion Ave
San Diego, CA 92120
Phone: 619-528-6509
Fax: 619-528-6556
Email: john.r.burnett@kp.org

Calhoun, Karen H. MD
1995 Active
Univ Hospital & Clinics
One Hospital Dr DC027.00 OTOHNS
Columbia, MO 65212
Phone: 573-882-8173
Fax: 573-884-4205
Email: calhounk@health.missouri.edu

Bugis, Samuel P. MD
1988 Active
Rm C302 St Paul’s Hospital
1081 Burrard St
Vancouver, BC V6Z1Y6 CANADA
Phone: 604-806-9108
Fax: 604-806-8666
Email: sbugis@interchange.ubc.ca

Butcher II, Robert B. MD
1981 Active
Ochsner Clinic Dept of Oto
1514 Jefferson Hwy
New Orleans, LA 70121
Phone: 504-842-4080
Fax: 504-842-3640
Email:

Califano, Joseph A. MD
1996 Active
Johns Hopkins Medicine
601 N Caroline St Rm 6235
Baltimore, MD 21287
Phone: 410-955-6420
Fax: 410-955-0035
Email: jcalifa@jhmi.edu

Bumpous, Jeffrey M. MD
1995 Active
Univ of Louisville School of Medicine Div of OTO
Myers Hall
Louisville, KY 40292
Phone: 502-852-6994
Fax: 502-852-0865
Email: bump01@msn.com

Byers, Robert M. MD
1974 Senior
3310 Woodbrook Ln
Sugarland, TX 77478
Phone: 281-980-6679
Fax: 
Email:

Cabezas, Luis E. M.D.
2003 Corresponding
Lo Fontecilla
441 Las Condes
Santiago, CHILE
Phone: 56-2-210-4540
Fax: 56-2-210-4588
Email: lcabezas@clinalascondes.cl

Cambroner, Efrain MD
2000 Active
Santa Rita Clinic, 2do Piso
Costado Sur los Tribunales de Justicia
Ave 8 Calle 15-17
San Jose, COSTA RICA
Phone: 506-236-2363
Fax: 506-236-2334
Email: ECAMOCAR@sol.racsaco.cr

Callender, David MD
1998 Active
UCLA Hospital System
10833 Le Conte Ave 17-165 CHS
Los Angeles, CA 90095
Phone: 310-825-5041
Fax: 310-825-8918
Email: DCallender@mednet.ucla.edu

Bryce, Douglas P. MD
1968 Honorary
82 Belmont St
Toronto, ON M5R-1P8 CANADA
Phone: 416-969-8812
Fax: 
Email:

Bueno, Reuben A. MD
1984 Senior
2111 Murphy Ave #310
Nashville, TN 37203
Phone: 615-329-3919
Fax: 
Email:

Bueno, Reuben A. MD
1984 Senior
2111 Murphy Ave #310
Nashville, TN 37203
Phone: 615-329-3919
Fax: 
Email:

Bueno, Reuben A. MD
1984 Senior
2111 Murphy Ave #310
Nashville, TN 37203
Phone: 615-329-3919
Fax: 
Email:

Bueno, Reuben A. MD
1984 Senior
2111 Murphy Ave #310
Nashville, TN 37203
Phone: 615-329-3919
Fax: 
Email:

Bueno, Reuben A. MD
1984 Senior
2111 Murphy Ave #310
Nashville, TN 37203
Phone: 615-329-3919
Fax: 
Email:
Campbell, John G. MD
1978 Senior
2733 S Utica Ave
Tulsa, OK  74114
Phone: 918-749-7821
Fax: 918-747-3112
Email: Jgctulsa@aol.com

Campbell, Bruce MD
1984 Senior
5348 Pinebark Ln
Wesley Chapel, FL  33543
Phone: 
Fax: 
Email: 

Campbell, Bruce H. MD
1992 Active
Medical College of Wisconsin Dept of Oto
9200 W Wisconsin Ave
Milwaukee, WI  53226
Phone: 414-805-5583
Fax: 414-805-6396
Email: bcampbel@mcw.edu

Canavati, Fernando MD
1982 Corresponding
5823 Northgate #79
Laredo, TX  78041
Phone: 8368-7723
Fax: 8368-7723
Email: fcanavati@santaengracia.com

Cannon, Ron C. MD
1987 Active
POB 5345
Jackson, MS  39296
Phone: 601-932-5244
Fax: 601-939-0545
Email: crcannonhn@bellsouth.net

Cantrell, Robert W. MD
1973 Senior
Virginia Health Policy Center
POB 800789
Charlottesville, VA 22908
Phone: 434-924-2444
Fax: 434-982-1102
Email: rwc@virginia.edu

Caracciolo, Pasqualino R. MD
1969 Senior
210 Central Park S #21A
New York, NY  10019
Phone: 212-582-0368
Fax: 
Email: 

Carder, Henry M. MD
1977 Senior
8315 Walnut Hill Ln #135
Dallas, TX  75231
Phone: 214-369-8121
Fax: 214-363-8530
Email: 

Carew, John F. MD
1996 Candidate
New York Presbyterian Hsp
520 E 70th St  Starr #541
New York, NY  10021
Phone: 212-746-3254
Fax: 212-746-2253
Email: joe2004@med.cornell.edu

Carey, Thomas E. PhD
1984 Associate
Univ of Michigan 6020 KHRI Box 0506
1301 E Ann St
Ann Arbor, MI  48109
Phone: 734-764-4371
Fax: 734-764-0014
Email: careyte@umich.edu

Carrey III, James P. MD
1967 Senior
#3 Chrisandra Dr
Huntington, WV  25705
Phone: 304-736-1875
Fax: Phone:
Email: carey@marshall.edu

Carlotti Jr, Albert E. DDS
1981 Associate
915 Oakland Ave
Cranston, RI 02920
Phone: 401-490-6500
Fax: 401-490-2143
Email: 

Carlson, Grant W. MD
1992 Active
Div of Surgical Oncology/Emory Univ
1365B Clifton Rd
Atlanta, GA  30322
Phone: 404-778-5233
Fax: 404-778-4255
Email: grant_carlson@emory.org

Carlson, Diane MD
2007 Associate
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr
Dept of Pathology
1275 York Ave C513
New York, NY  10021
Phone: 212-639-6338
Fax: 212717-3203
Email: carlsond@mskcc.org

Carrau, Ricardo L. MD
1994 Active
Eye & Ear Institute
200 Lothrop St #500
Pittsburgh, PA  15213
Phone: 412-647-8075
Fax: 412-647-2080
Email: rcarrau@pitt.edu

Carroll, William R. MD
1999 Active
Univ of AL @ Birmingham
Dept of Surgery - OTO-HNS
1530 3rd Ave S  BDB563
Birmingham, AL  35294
Phone: 205-934-9766
Fax: 205-934-3993
Email: william.carroll@ccc.uab.edu

Carvalho, Andre Lopes MD, PhD
2004 Corresponding
Hospitau do Cancer A.C. Camargo
Rua Antonio Prudente, 211
Sao Paulo,  01509-009  BRAZIL
011-55-11-3341-0326
Fax: 011-55-11-3341-0326
Email: cyann@uol.com.br

Cassisi, Nicholas J. MD
1984 Active
Univ of FL College of Med
Dept of OTO
1600 SW Archer Rd Rm M228
Box 100264
Gainesville, FL  32610
Phone: 352-392-4461
Fax: 352-392-6241
Email: Cassisi@ENT.health.ufl.edu
Castellano, Nelson D. MD
1979  Active
306 S MacDill Ave
Tampa, FL  33609
Phone: 813-879-6207
Fax: 813-875-9256
Email:

Chalian, Ara A. MD
2000  Active
Hsp of the Univ of Pennsylvania
3400 Spruce St
Philadelphia, PA 19104
Phone: 215-349-5559
Fax: 215-662-4515
Email: chaliana@uphs.upenn.edu

Chandrasekhar, Bala S. MD
1989  Active
612 W Duarte Rd #504
Arcadia, CA  91007
Phone: 626-447-1092
Fax: 626-447-4125
Email: sekharc@aol.com

Chernea, Claudio R. MD
1994  Active
Alameda Franca 267/21
San Paulo, 01422 BRAZIL
Phone: 55-11-32850058
Fax: 55-11-32847111
Email: cerneamd@uol.com

Cervino, Lawrence A. MD
1982  Active
Crystal Plastic Surgeons
3925 Embassy Pkwy #300
Akron, OH 44333
Phone: 330-668-4065
Fax: 330-668-4082
Email: cervino@crystalplasticsurgeons.com

Chaffoo, Richard A. MD
1989  Active
9850 Genesee Ave #600
La Jolla, CA  92037
Phone: 858-623-6333
Fax: 858-623-6320
Email: Email:

Chaiyasate, Kongkrit MD
2007  Candidate
Providence Hsp
Dept of Surgery
16001 W Nine Mile Rd
Southfield, MI  48075
Phone: 248-849-3073
Fax: Email: kchaiyas@msn.com

Chakravorty, Ranes C. MD
1991  Senior
5049 Cherokee Hills Dr
Salem, VA  24153
Phone: 540-982-2463
Fax: 540-221-1964
Email: rchakrav@vt.edu

Cheung, Wing Yung FRCS, FHKAM
2007  Corresponding
Kwong Wah Hsp/Dept of Plastic Surgery
25 Waterloo Rd, Yaumatei
KowloonPhone:
Hong Kong, China
Phone: 011-852-35175051
Fax: 011-85235175264
Email: cheungwingyung@yahoo.com

Chen, Amy MD, MPH
2004  Active
Dept of OTO-HNS/Emory Univ
1365A Clifton Rd NE
Atlanta, GA  30322
Phone: 404-779-3381
Fax: 404-779-4295
Email: amy.chen@cancer.org

Chen, Chu PhD
2007  Associate
Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Ctr
1100 Fairview Ave N
Mail Stop M5-C800
Seattle, WA  98109
Phone: 206-667-6644
Fax: 206-667-2537
Email: chchen@fhcrc.org

Cheng, Patrick K. MD
1987  Active
101 Old Short Hills Rd #206
West Orange, NJ  07052
Phone: 973-731-5006
Fax: 973-325-6230
Email: patchangmd@hotmail.com

Chapnik, Jerry S. MD
1987  Senior
600 University Ave #401
Toronto, ON M5G-1X5 CANADA
Phone: 416-586-8669
Fax: 416-586-8600
Email: jerryschapnik@netscape.net

Chayrous, Steven MD
2006  Active
Otorlaryngology Group LTD
3633 W Lake Ave #300
Glenview, IL  60026
Phone: 847-729-9122
Fax: 847-729-9134
Email: sjc@otogroup.com

Chaudhuri, Prabir K. MD
1983  Active
Medical College of Ohio-Toledo
3065 Arlington Ave
Toledo, OH  43614
Phone: 419-383-3586
Fax: Email:

Cheung, Dominic K. MD
1984  Active
113 James Landing
Newport News, VA  23606
Phone: 757-722-9961
Fax: 757-595-8342
Email:

Cheung, Wing Yung FRCS, FHKAM
2007  Corresponding
Kwong Wah Hsp/Dept of Plastic Surgery
25 Waterloo Rd, Yaumatei
KowloonPhone:
Hong Kong, China
Phone: 011-852-35175051
Fax: 011-85235175264
Email: cheungwingyung@yahoo.com

Chen, Amy MD, MPH
2004  Active
Dept of OTO-HNS/Emory Univ
1365A Clifton Rd NE
Atlanta, GA  30322
Phone: 404-779-3381
Fax: 404-779-4295
Email: amy.chen@cancer.org

Chen, Chu PhD
2007  Associate
Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Ctr
1100 Fairview Ave N
Mail Stop M5-C800
Seattle, WA  98109
Phone: 206-667-6644
Fax: 206-667-2537
Email: chchen@fhcrc.org

Cheng, Patrick K. MD
1987  Active
101 Old Short Hills Rd #206
West Orange, NJ  07052
Phone: 973-731-5006
Fax: 973-325-6230
Email: patchangmd@hotmail.com

Chapnik, Jerry S. MD
1987  Senior
600 University Ave #401
Toronto, ON M5G-1X5 CANADA
Phone: 416-586-8669
Fax: 416-586-8600
Email: jerryschapnik@netscape.net

Chayrous, Steven MD
2006  Active
Otorlaryngology Group LTD
3633 W Lake Ave #300
Glenview, IL  60026
Phone: 847-729-9122
Fax: 847-729-9134
Email: sjc@otogroup.com

Chaudhuri, Prabir K. MD
1983  Active
Medical College of Ohio-Toledo
3065 Arlington Ave
Toledo, OH  43614
Phone: 419-383-3586
Fax: Email:

Cheung, Dominic K. MD
1984  Active
113 James Landing
Newport News, VA  23606
Phone: 757-722-9961
Fax: 757-595-8342
Email:
Chew, Chuan T. MD
1988  Corresponding
Mount Elizabeth Med Ctr
3 Mount Elizabeth #10-16
Singapore, 228510 SINGAPORE
Phone: 65-738-6033
Fax: 65-738-6393
Email: ctcchew40@pacific.net.sg

Chow, James M. MD
1988  Active
Midwest ENT Consultants
503 Thornhill
Carol Stream, IL 60188
Phone: 630-668-2180
Fax: 630-668-2195
Email:

Chowdhury, Khalid MD
2004  Active
1601 E 19th Ave #3000
Denver, CO 80218
Phone: 303-839-5155
Fax: 303-839-5255
Email: craniofacial@qwest.net

Claisse, Ernesto R. MD
1994  Corresponding
Dr Paliza 98
Col Centenario Hermosillo
Sonora, 83260 MEXICO
Phone: 52-662-217-3905
Fax: 52-662-257-1253
Email: pelon@rtn.uson.mx

Chicarilli, Zeno N. MD DMD
1984  Associate
5 Durham Rd
Guilford, CT 06437
Phone: 203-453-7766
Fax: 203-453-7769
Email:

Chiesa, Fausto MD
2007  Corresponding
European Inst of Oncology
Dept of H&N
Via Ripamonti 435
Milano, 20141 Italy
Phone: 011-39025748940
Fax: 011-390257489491
Email: fausto.chiesa@ieo.it

Cho, Hyun T. MD
1993  Active
170 W 12th St Spellman 5
New York, NY 10011
Phone: 212-888-3784
Fax: 212-888-3829
Email: htchony@yahoo.com

Chodosh, Paul L. MD
1962  Senior
POB 406
Oquossoc, ME 04964
Phone: 201-864-3759
Fax:
Email:

Choc Jr, Edwin W. MD
1959  Honorary
1536 Eastmoreland Ave
Memphis, TN 38104
Phone: 901-274-1984
Fax: 901-347-8225
Email:

Chowdhury, Khalid MD
2004  Active
1601 E 19th Ave #3000
Denver, CO 80218
Phone: 303-839-5155
Fax: 303-839-5255
Email: craniofacial@qwest.net

Cinberg, James Z. MD
1980  Active
167 N Ridgewood Rd
South Orange, NJ 07079
Phone: 908-527-1717
Fax: 908-527-1710
Email:

Cipicic, Joseph A. MD
1965  Senior
1501 Clairmont Rd #2015
Decatur, GA 30033
Phone: 404-634-8213
Fax:
Email:

Cohn, Arthur S. MD
1997  Active
6 Executive Park Dr #C
Albany, NY 12203
Phone: 518-482-9111
Fax: 518-482-6142
Email: cohnas@aol.com

Claisse, Ernesto R. MD
1994  Corresponding
Dr Paliza 98
Col Centenario Hermosillo
Sonora, 83260 MEXICO
Phone: 52-662-217-3905
Fax: 52-662-257-1253
Email: pelon@rtn.uson.mx

Clark, Orlo H. MD
1987  Senior
UCSF Mount Zion Med Ctr/
Dept of Surg
1600 Divisadero St
San Francisco, CA 94143
415-885-7616
Fax: 415-885-7617
Email: clark@sunray.ucsf.edu

Clark, William D. MD DDS
1988  Active
214 Country Club Dr
Melbourne, FL 32940
Phone:
Email: clarkwc@aol.com

Clayman, Gary L. MD DDS
1996  Active
MD Anderson Cancer Ctr
1515 Holcombe Blvd #441
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-792-8837
Fax: 713-794-4662
Email: gclayman/mdanderson.org

Close, Lanny G. MD
1982  Active
Columbia Univ College of Phys &
Surgs/ Dept OTO-HNS
630 W 168th St
New York, NY 10032
Phone: 212-305-5820
Fax: 212-305-2249
Email: lgc6@columbia.edu

Coltharp, James R. MD
1989  Active
POB 17829
107 Millkaps Dr
Hattiesburg, MS 39402
Phone: 601-268-5131
Fax: 601-268-5138
Email: coltharp@netdoor.com
AHNS Membership Directory

Cohen, Erik G. M.D.
2003 Candidate
VMDNJ Doctor's Office Ctr
90 Bergen St #8100
Newark, NJ 07103
Phone: 973-972-4588
Fax: 973-972-3767
Email: ecohenent@yahoo.com

Cohen, Arnold M. M.D.
1974 Senior
Dept of OTO
540 East Canfield Rd
Detroit, MI 48201
Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Coltrera, Marc D. M.D.
1994 Active
Dept of OTO
Univ of WA Rm BB1165, HSB
Box 356515
Seattle, WA 98195
Phone: 206-685-3171
Fax: 206-543-5152
Email: coltrera@u.washington.edu

Cohen, Jason P. MD
1988 Active
Hudson Valley Otolaryngology PC
45 Reade Pl
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
Phone: 845-471-0486
Fax: 845-471-8296
Email: jpc.sdc@verizon.net

Coye, John MD
1966 Senior
102 23rd St SE
Roanoke, VA 24014
Phone: 540-343-3333
Fax: 540-343-1438
Email: jcolejr576@cox.net

Cohen, James I. MD PhD
1991 Active
OR Health Sci Ctr/Dept OTO-HNS PV-01
3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd
Portland, OR 97201
Phone: 503-494-4355
Fax: 503-494-4631
Email: cohenj@ohsu.edu

Coleman, John J. MD
1990 Active
IUPUI Dept of Surgery
545 Barnhill Dr
Emerson Hall 339
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Phone: 317-274-2930
Fax: 317-278-8746
Email: jcolema@iupui.edu

Colman, William B. MD
1986 Corresponding
Univ of Queensland
Princess Alexandra Hsp/ENT Dept
Ipswich Rd
Woolloongabba, QLD 4102 Australia
Phone: 011-61-7-3240-2431
Fax: 011-61-7-3240-2427
Email: drcroman@powerup.com.au

Cohen, Noel MD
1978 Senior
New York Univ Med Ctr/ Dept of Oto
530 1st Ave #3C
New York, NY 10016
Phone: 212-263-7373
Fax: 212-263-5490
Email: noel.cohen@med.nyu.edu

Cohen, Ezra MD
2007 Associate
Univ of Chicago
Dept of Medicine
5841 S Maryland Ave MC2115
Chicago, IL 60637
Phone: 773-702-4137
Fax: 773-702-3002
Email: ecohen@medicine.bsd.uchicago.edu

Corso, Philip F. MD
1962 Senior
Aesthetic Ctr for Plastic Surg Carriage Hill S
1200 Post Rd E
Westport, CT 06880
Phone: 203-366-5617
Fax:
Email:

Corso, Sharon L. MD
1992 Active
6 Timber Shadows Rd
Belleville, IL 62221
Phone: 618-235-2959
Fax:
Email: scollinsent@charter.net

Crumley, Roger L. MD
1980 Active
UC Irvine Med Ctr/Dept of OTO-HNS
101 The City Dr South Bldg 25 #191
Orange, CA 92868
Phone: 714-456-5750
Fax: 714-456-5747
Email: rcrumley@uci.edu
Cotton, Robin T. MD
1974 Active
Children’s Hsp Med Ctr/ Dept of Pediatric OTO
3333 Burnet Ave MLC 201B
Cincinnati, OH 45229
Phone: 513-636-4356
Fax: 513-636-8133
Email: robin.cotton@cchmc.org

Creamean, Troy L. MD
2002 Active
2601 Hospital Blvd #204
Corpus Christi, TX 78405
Phone: 361-288-2865
Fax: 361-888-9126
Email: tlcdo@msn.com

Cruse, Wayne C. MD
1989 Active
Tampa General Hsp
2 Columbia Dr Rm G440
POB 1289
Tampa, FL 33606
Phone: 813-844-8074
Fax: 813-844-8989
Email: wr crus e@hsc.usf.edu

Couch, Marion E. MD PhD
1996 Active
UNC School of Med/Dept of OTO-HNS
1115 Bioinformatics Bldg Campus Bx 7070
Chapel Hill, NC 27599
Phone: 919-966-8926
Fax: 919-966-8926
Email: marion_couch@med.unc.edu

Creedon, Patrick J. MD
1960 Senior
5383 Walshire Dr
Columbus, OH 43232
Phone: Fax: Email:

Coulthard, Stanley W. MD
1977 Active
Tuscon Ear Nose & Throat
6565 E Carondelet #300
Tuscon, AZ 85710
Phone: 520-296-2454 x1001
Fax: 520-733-2398
Email: stan@coulthard.net

Cranberry, John D. MD
1987 Senior
Wayne State Univ
540 E Canfield Ave
Detroit, MI 48201
Phone: 313-577-1335
Fax: 313-577-8777
Email: jcristman@med.wayne.edu

Crook, Jerrall P. MD
1981 Senior
222 22nd Ave N #600
Nashville, TN 37203
Phone: 615-284-8660
Fax: 615-284-6611
Email:

Cowan, Leland B. MD
1971 Senior
1405 Princeton Ave
Salt Lake City, UT 84105
Phone: 801-583-3518
Fax: 801-583-3518
Email:

Cox, Everard F. MD
1963 Senior
4510 Mt Carmel Rd
Hampstead, MD 21074
Phone: 301-239-8276
Fax: 301-239-8276
Email:

Cuono, Charles B. MD
1982 Senior
POB 10577
Blacksburg, VA 24062
Phone: 540-922-3241
Fax: 540-268-2716
Email: cbcuono@aya.YALE.edu

Curutchet, Pablo H. MD
1981 Corresponding
Av Santa Fe 2245 4D
Buenos Aires, 1123 ARGENTINA
Phone: 54-1-824-2839
Fax: 54-1-821-2920
Email: pccurutchet@ciudad.com.ar

Dagel, Fred L. MD
1992 Active
ENT Associates
5201 Frederick St
Savannah, GA 31405
Phone: 912-351-3030
Fax: 912-351-3039
Email:

Dasgupta, Tapas K. MD
1992 Active
Univ of Illinois @ Chicago
840 S Wood St MC820
Chicago, IL 60612
Phone: 312-996-6666
Fax: 312-996-9365
Email:
Cusumano, Robert J. MD
1998 Active
One W Ridgewood Ave #205
Paramus, NJ 07652
Phone: 201-251-9100
Fax: 201-251-9015
Email: rjcentmd@optonline.net

Datta, Rajiv V. MD, FACS, FRCS
2000 Active
One S Central Ave
Valley Stream, NY 11580
Phone: 516-632-3350
Fax: 516-632-3355
Email: rajdatta@pol.net

Day, Terry A. MD, FACS
1997 Active
MUSC/Dept of OTO-HNS
135 Rutledge Ave
POB 250550
Charleston, SC 29425
Phone: 843-792-0719
Fax: 843-792-0546
Email: dayt@musc.edu

Dailey, John C. MD
1983 Active
1600 W Walnut St
Jacksonville, IL 62650
Phone: 217-243-9426
Fax: 217-243-1647

Davidge-Pitts, Keith J. MD
1987 Corresponding
Morningside Clinic
POB 650237
Benmore, 2010 SOUTH AFRICA
Phone: 27-11-883-334011
Fax: 27-11-883-7558
Email: drdpinc@mweb.co.za

De Bree, Remco MD, PhD
2007 Corresponding
VU University Med Ctr
Dept of OTO-HNS
De Boelelaan 1117
Amsterdam, 1081 HV The Netherlands
Phone: 011-31-20-4446989
Fax: 011-31-20-4443688
Email: r.bree@vumc.nl

Dalsaso Jr, Thomas A. MD
1996 Candidate
Facial Plastic Surgery Ctr of Colorado Spgs
2403 N Union #103
Colorado Springs, CO 80909
Phone: 719-632-5020
Fax: 719-520-5488
Email: dalsasot@hotmail.com

Davidson, Bruce J. MD
1996 Active
Georgetown Univ Med Ctr/Dept of OTO-HNS
3800 Reservoir Rd NW
Washington, DC 20007
Phone: 202-444-8186
Fax: 202-444-1312
Email: davidsob@gunet.georgetown.edu

De Freitas, Gabriel F. MD
1972 Senior
Paradise Valley, AZ 85253
Phone: 480-483-7201
Fax: 480-483-7201
Email:

De Vries, N. MD
1993 Senior
Dept OTO-HNS
Saint Lucas Andreas Hosp
Prinses Marijkestraat 31 1077 XB
Amsterdam, 1061 AE The Netherlands
Phone: 00-31-20-5108894
Fax: 
Email:

Dedivitis, Rogerio A. MD
1997 Corresponding
Rua Olinho Rodrigues Dantas
343/92
Santos, 11050-220 BRAZIL
Phone: 55-13-3223-5550
Fax: 55-13-3221-1514
Email: dedivitis.hns@uol.com.br

Delgado, Carlos G. MD
1967 Senior
Cebu Holdings
Cebu Business P
Ayala Area
Cebu City, Philippines
Phone: 
Fax: 
Email:
Deeb , Ziad E. MD
1979  Active
Washington Hosp Ctr/Dept of OTO
110 Irving St NW
Washington, DC 20010
Phone: 202-877-6910
Fax: 202-877-8439
Email: 

Debey , Mervyn MD
1985  Senior
39 Bassano Rd
Toronto, ON M2N 2J9 CANADA
Phone: 416-750-9608
Fax: 416-750-9051
Email: journal@obesitysurgery.com

De Lacerda , Mark D. MD
1994  Active
NY Univ Schl of Med Cancer Ctr
160 E 34th St 9th Floor
New York, NY 10016
Phone: 212-731-5329
Fax: 212-731-5502
Email: delacure@aol.com

DeMaggio , John R. MD
1982  Active
20000 Tower Rd #1000
Cleveland, OH 44122
Phone: 216-266-6966
Fax: 216-266-6964
Email: jdemaggio@ccmed.com

Dias , Fernando L. MD
1994  Corresponding
Rue Alexandre Ferreira 190
Rio de Janeiro, 22470-220 BRAZIL
Phone: 55-21-5391543
Fax: 55-21-5272333
Email: fdlia@inca.gov.br

Diaz Jr , Eduardo M. MD
2000  Active
MD Anderson Cancer Ctr/Dept of HNS
1515 Holcombe Blvd #441
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-745-2231
Fax: 713-794-4662
Email: ediaz@mdanderson.org

Didolkar , Mukund S. MD
1980  Active
Sinai Hospital of Baltimore
2401 W Belvedere Ave 1st Fl
Baltimore, MD 21215
Phone: 410-601-8317
Fax: 410-601-9345
Email: mdidolka@lifebridgehealth.org

Dilawari , Raza A. MD
1991  Active
1325 Eastmoreland Ave #410
Memphis, TN 38104
Phone: 901-725-1921
Fax: 901-725-4119
Email: 

Dinardo , Laurence J. MD
1994  Active
Dept of OTO
POB 980416
Richmond, VA 23298
Phone: 804-828-3965
Fax: 804-828-5779
Email: lbdinar@aol.com

Dinardo , Thomas J. MD
1997  Active
7710 Mercy Rd #328
Omaha, NE 68124
Phone: 402-393-7050
Fax: 402-393-2814
Email: 

Dobie , Peter H. MD
1991  Active
1330 Filer Ave E
Twin Falls, ID 83303
Phone: 208-734-4555
Fax: 208-734-3632
Email: hpoble@magiclink.com

Dobleman , Thomas J. MD
1997  Active
One Baylor Plaza NA102
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-798-3380
Fax: 713-798-4386
Email: ldonovan@bcm.tmc.edu
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Dingman, David L. MD</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>924 1100 East Salt Lake City, UT 84102</td>
<td>801-322-1188</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodson, Thomas A. MD</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>6802 S Olympia Ave W #200 Tulsa, OK 74132</td>
<td>918-742-0482</td>
<td>918-745-9872</td>
<td><a href="mailto:td@ent-tulsa.com">td@ent-tulsa.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dor, Pierre J.L. MD</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Institut Jules Bordet Rue Heger-Bordet 1 Brussels, 1000 BELGIUM</td>
<td>00322541359</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:pierre.dor@bordet.be">pierre.dor@bordet.be</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disa, Joseph J. MD</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Mem Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr 1275 York Ave Rm MR1 1007 New York, NY 10021</td>
<td>212-794-5847</td>
<td>212-717-3677</td>
<td><a href="mailto:disaj@mskcc.org">disaj@mskcc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolan, Robert W. MD</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Lahey Clinic Med Ctr 41 Mall Rd Burlington, MA 01805</td>
<td>781-744-5100</td>
<td>781-744-3440</td>
<td><a href="mailto:robert.w.dolan@lahey.org">robert.w.dolan@lahey.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald, Paul J. MD</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Univ of CA Davis Dept of OTO-HNS 2521 Stockton Blvd #7200 Sacramento, CA 95817</td>
<td>916-734-2832</td>
<td>916-456-7509</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donaldelli Lassig, Amy-Anne MD, BA</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>Univ of MI Health System Dept of OTO 1500 E Medical Center Dr Taubman Ctr Ann Arbor, MI 48105</td>
<td>734-916-8020</td>
<td>734-916-8023</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aadon@umich.edu">aadon@umich.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dower, Ilana MD</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Dept of OTO-HNS Carmel Medical Ctr 7 Michal St Haifa, 34 362 ISRAEL</td>
<td>011-04-8250 279/433</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:idoweck@netvision.net.il">idoweck@netvision.net.il</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duh, Quan-Yang MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>287 30th Ave San Francisco, CA 94121</td>
<td>415-750-2131</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubner, Sanford MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>410 Lakeville Rd #310 Lake Success, NY 11042</td>
<td>516-437-1111</td>
<td>516-437-1212</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sdubner@LISurg.com">sdubner@LISurg.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duvall III, Arndt J. MD</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>396 Box Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
<td>612-625-9449</td>
<td>612-625-2101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgerton, Milton T. MD</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Dept of Plastic Surg Univ of Virginia Med Ctr Box 376 Charlottesville, VA 22908</td>
<td>804-924-5068</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edstrom, Staffan S. MD PhD</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Sahlgrenska Univ Hospital Dept of OTO-HNS Goteborg, 413 4 SWEDEN</td>
<td>46-31-342-4331</td>
<td>46-31-416-734</td>
<td><a href="mailto:staffan.edstrom@orlss.gu.se">staffan.edstrom@orlss.gu.se</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edstrom, David E. MD</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Eye and Ear Institute/ Dept of OTO UPMC 200 Lothrop St #500 Pittsburgh, PA 15213</td>
<td>412-647-2110</td>
<td>412-647-2080</td>
<td><a href="mailto:david.eibling@med.va.gov">david.eibling@med.va.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Dulguerov, Pavel MD, PhD | 2007  | Active      | Geneva Univ Hsp  
Dept of OTO-HNS  
Rue Micheli-du-Crets 24  
Geneva, 1204 Switzerland  
Phone: 011-4122-372-8285  
Fax: 011-04122-372-8240  
Email: pavel.dulguerov@hcuge.ch |                     |
| Echt, Gregory A. M.D. | 2003  | Associate   | 7415 Las Colinas Blvd #100  
Irving, TX 75063  
Phone: 214-379-2700  
Fax: 214-379-2750  
Email: gecht@mesh.net |                     |
| Eichel, Berkley S. MD | 1973  | Senior      | 12 Pinto Ln  
Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90276  
Phone: 310-541-2809  
Fax: |                     |
| Duncavage, James A. MD | 1986  | Active      | 7209 MCE South Tower  
Nashville, TN 37232  
Phone: 615-343-6166  
Fax: 615-343-9725  
Email: james.duncavage@vanderbilt.edu |                     |
| Eckardt, Andre MD     | 2000  | Corresponding | Dept of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery  
Medical University of Hannover  
Carl-Neuberg Str. 1  
Hannover, 30625 GERMANY  
Phone: 49-511-532-4878  
Fax: 49-511-532-8879  
Email: andre_eckardt@web.de |                     |
| Eisele, David W. MD   | 1992  | Active      | 400 Parnassus Ave #A-730  
San Francisco, CA 94143  
Phone: 415-502-0498  
Fax: 415-502-6437  
Email: deisele@ohns.ucsf.edu |                     |
| Duplechain, Kevin J. MD | 2000  | Active      | 401 N College Rd #6  
Lafayette, LA 70506  
Phone: 318-233-7016  
Fax: 318-233-7077  
Email:                     |                     |
| Economou, Steven G. MD | 1954  | Senior      | Rush University  
1725 W Harrison St  
Chicago, IL 60612  
Phone: 312-226-3647  
Fax: |                     |
| Eisemann, Michael L. MD | 1982  | Active      | 6550 Fannin St #2119  
Houston, TX 77030  
Phone: 713-790-1771  
Fax: 713-790-0575  
Email: |                     |
| Ellenhorn, Joshua D.I. MD | 1998  | Active      | City of Hope Nati Med Ctr  
1500 E Duarte Rd  
Duarte, CA 91010  
Phone: 626-471-7100  
Fax: 626-301-8855  
Email: |                     |
| English, Gerald M. MD | 1973  | Senior      | POB 1227  
Englewood, CO 80250  
Phone: 303-788-6377  
Fax: 303-788-6332  
Email: gmendfacs@worldnet.att.net |                     |
| Elliott Jr, Ray A. MD | 1967  | Senior      | POB 274  
East Berne, NY 12059  
Phone:  
Fax:  
Email: raejrmd@aol.com |                     |
| El-Sayed, Ivan MD     | 2007  | Candidate   | UCSF Uludag Universitesi Tip Fakultesi  
Dept of OTO  
400 Parnassus Ave  
San Francisco, CA 94143  
Phone: 415-353-2752  
Fax: 415-353-2603  
Email: ihsayed@ohns.ucsf.edu |                     |
| Emami, Bahman MD      | 1994  | Associate   | Loyola Univ Med Ctr/Dept of Radiation Oncology  
2160 S First Ave Bldg 105-2932  
Maywood, IL 60153  
Phone: 708-216-2562  
Fax: 708-216-4998  
Email: bemami@lumc.edu |                     |
| Ergin, M. T. MD       | 1996  | Senior      | 97 Cliffmore Rd  
West Hartford, CT 06107  
Phone: 860-561-1408  
Fax: |                     |
| Espinosa, Manuel H. MD | 1988  | Senior      | 2505 Newburg Rd  
Easton, PA 18045  
Phone: 610-252-1175  
Fax: 610-252-8070  
Email: |                     |
| Erisen, Levent MD     | 1999  | Corresponding | Cleveland Clinic Fndn  
KBB Anabilim Dali  
Gorukle, Bursa, 16059 TURKEY  
Phone: 90-224-442-8676  
Fax: 90-224-442-8091  
Email: lerisen@uludag.edu.tr |                     |
| Estes, Marcelo B. MD  | 1979  | Senior      | 20 Shepherds Knoll  
Pebble Beach, CA 93953  
Phone: 209-948-2254  
Fax: |                     |
| Emami, Bahman MD      | 1994  | Associate   | Loyola Univ Med Ctr/Dept of Radiation Oncology  
2160 S First Ave Bldg 105-2932  
Maywood, IL 60153  
Phone: 708-216-2562  
Fax: 708-216-4998  
Email: bemami@lumc.edu |                     |
| Essig, Harry C. MD    | 1984  | Senior      | 81A Ocean Ave  
Massapequa, NY 11758  
Phone: 516-779-5979  
Fax: |                     |
| Eisele, David W. MD   | 1992  | Active      | 400 Parnassus Ave #A-730  
San Francisco, CA 94143  
Phone: 415-502-0498  
Fax: 415-502-6437  
Email: |                     |
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Endicott, James N. MD</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>555 4th Ave S, St Petersburg, FL 33701 Phone: 727-551-0800 Fax: 727-551-0801 Email: <a href="mailto:jnendicott@aol.com">jnendicott@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ervin, Thomas J. MD</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>Main Ctr for Cancer Medicine, 100 Campus Dr #108, Scarborough, ME 04074 Phone: Fax: Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everts, Edwin C. MD</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Univ of Oregon PV01, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Boulevard, Portland, OR 97201 Phone: 503-494-5675 Fax: 503-494-4631 Email: <a href="mailto:evertse@ohsu.edu">evertse@ohsu.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enepekides, Danny MD, FRCS</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>UC Davis Med Ctr/Dept of OTO-HNS, 2521 Stockton Blvd #7200, Sacramento, CA 95817 Phone: 916-734-6754 Fax: 916-456-7509 Email: <a href="mailto:danny.enepekides@ucdmc.ucdavis.edu">danny.enepekides@ucdmc.ucdavis.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esclamado, Ramon M. MD</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Duke Univ, Div of OHNS, DUMC 3805, Durham, NC 27710 Phone: 919-681-6820 Fax: 919-681-6881 Email: <a href="mailto:ramon.esclamado@duke.edu">ramon.esclamado@duke.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewer, Maurice R. MD</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Lallarookh Sutton Grange Rd, Elphinstone, 3448 AUSTRALIA Phone: Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyerly, Robert C. MD</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>509 Powder Mill Rd, Danville, PA 17821 Phone: 717-271-6364 Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyerly, Robert C. MD</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>509 Powder Mill Rd, Danville, PA 17821 Phone: 717-271-6364 Email:</td>
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<td>Senior</td>
<td>509 Powder Mill Rd, Danville, PA 17821 Phone: 717-271-6364 Email:</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>509 Powder Mill Rd, Danville, PA 17821 Phone: 717-271-6364 Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabian, Richard L. MD</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>29 Clarendon Court N, Palm Coast, FL 32137 Phone: 617-573-4084 Fax: 617-573-4131 Email: <a href="mailto:richardlucy@bellsouth.net">richardlucy@bellsouth.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fardy, Michael J. FFDRCSI, FDSRCS,FRCS</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>University Hospital of Wales, Leechmere, Wick Road Llando, Cowbridge, Wales CF71 7PY, UK Phone: 011-01656-890358 Fax: 011-02920742419 Email: <a href="mailto:m.j.fardy@bt.internet.co.uk">m.j.fardy@bt.internet.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farrag, Tarik V. MD</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Johns Hopkins Hsp Outpatient Ctr, 601 N Caroline St 6th Floor #6260, Baltimore, MD 21287 Phone: 410-283-9183 Fax: 410-614-8610 Email: <a href="mailto:tfarragi@jhmi.edu">tfarragi@jhmi.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farrar, William B. MD</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Ohio State Univ Surgical Oncology, 410 W 10th Ave N 924 Doan Hall, Columbus, OH 43210 Phone: 614-293-8890 Fax: 614-293-3465 Email: <a href="mailto:farrar.2@osu.edu">farrar.2@osu.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farrell, Michael L. MD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>St George Private Medical Complex, Suite 7F, Level 5, Kogarah, NSW 2217, AUSTRALIA Phone: 61-29-535-1281 Fax: 61-29-535-1269 Email: <a href="mailto:agfarrell@optusnet.com.au">agfarrell@optusnet.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabian, Richard L. MD</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>29 Clarendon Court N, Palm Coast, FL 32137 Phone: 617-573-4084 Fax: 617-573-4131 Email: <a href="mailto:richardlucy@bellsouth.net">richardlucy@bellsouth.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagan, Johannes J. MD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Medical School Observatory, Cape Town, 7925 SOUTH AFRICA Phone: 021-406-6420 Fax: 021-448-6461 Email: <a href="mailto:fagan@iafrica.com">fagan@iafrica.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagan, Johannes J. MD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Medical School Observatory, Cape Town, 7925 SOUTH AFRICA Phone: 021-406-6420 Fax: 021-448-6461 Email: <a href="mailto:fagan@iafrica.com">fagan@iafrica.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairchild, Thomas H. MD</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>5255 E Stop 11 Rd #400, Indianapolis, IN 46237 Phone: 317-882-4288 Fax: 317-881-4177 Email: <a href="mailto:entdr1@aol.com">entdr1@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farrell, D. Gregory MD, FACS</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>UC Davis Med Ctr/Dept of OTO-HNS, 2521 Stockton Blvd #7200, Paizalle S. Maria della Misericordia Phone: (916)-734-2801 Fax: 916-456-7509 Email: <a href="mailto:gregory.farwell@ucdmc.ucdavis.edu">gregory.farwell@ucdmc.ucdavis.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferlito, Alfredo MD</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Univ of Udine, Dept di Scienze Chirurgiche Policlinico Universitario Udine, I-33100, ITALY Phone: 011-39-0432-559302 Fax: 011-39-0432-559339 Email: <a href="mailto:aferlito@uniud.it">aferlito@uniud.it</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AHNS Membership Directory

Falk, Stephen A. MD
1985 Senior
350 Sandringham Rd
Rochester, NY 14610
Phone: 716-381-0231
Fax: 716-289-3490
Email: smfalk24@aol.com

Farzad, Ahmad MD
1981 Active
Mercer Professional Ctr
2480 Pennington Rd #105
Pennington, NJ 08534
Phone: 609-737-7555
Fax: 609-737-7032
Email:

Fernandes, Rui MD, DMD
2007 Active
Univ of FL/Shands Jacksonville
Dept of Surgery
6531 W 8th St
Jacksonville, FL 32209
Phone: 904-244-3901
Fax: 904-244-3218
Email: rui.fernandes@jax.ufl.edu

Ferris, Robert L. MD, PhD
2002 Candidate
Eye & Ear Institute
203 Lothrop St #500
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
Phone: 412-647-2100
Fax: 412-647-2080
Email: ferrisrl@upmc.edu

Fischer, Newton D. MD
1976 Senior
2719 Whitefield Rd
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
Phone: 919-967-3187
Fax:
Email:

Fliss, Dan M. MD
1993 Corresponding
Tel-Aviv Sourasky Med Ctr
Skull Base Unit
6 Weizmann St
Tel-Aviv, 64239 ISRAEL
Phone: 011-972-3-697-4725
Fax: 011-972-3-697-11840
Email: fliss@tasmc.health.gov.il

Fields, James A. MD
1963 Senior
440 Royal Plaza Dr
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301
Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Figari, Marcelo F. MD
1999 Corresponding
Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires
Gascon 450
Buenos Aires, 1181 ARGENTINA
Phone: 5411-4959-0200 ext. 8543
Fax: 5411-4958-2200
Email: mfigari@yahoo.com

Finley III, Robert K. MD
1994 Active
c/o Surgical Affiliates
411 Laurel #2100
Des Moines, IA 50314
Phone: 937-228-5130
Fax: 937-228-5230
Email:

Finn, Douglas G. MD
1995 Active
253 78th St
Brooklyn, NY 11209
Phone: 718-439-6687
Fax: 718-439-6713
Email: douglasgfinn@aol.com

Fitzpatrick, Peter J. MD
1988 Senior
4-408 Briar Hill Heights
Toronto, ON L9R 1Z7 CANADA
Phone: 705-434-0876
Fax: 705-434-0876
Email: pf Fitzp@cs.com

Fleming, Irvin D. MD
1969 Senior
Mid South Oncology Grp
1296 Peabody
Memphis, TN 38104
Phone: 901-725-1083
Fax: 901-278-2981
Email:

Fonacier, Lawrence J. MD
1987 Active
St Joseph Medical Ctr
1650 N State St
Chicago, IL 60614
Phone: 312-224-2000
Fax: 312-224-2086
Email: fonacierlj@webcom.com

Foote, Perry A. MD
1984 Senior
9325 SW 41st Ln
Gainesville, FL 32608
Phone: 352-373-8536
Fax: 352-373-8537
Email:

Forastiere, Arlene A. MD
1987 Associate
Johns Hopkins Oncology Ctr
1650 Orleans St #G90
Baltimore, MD 21231
Phone: 410-955-9818
Fax: 410-955-0125
Email: forasar@jhmi.edu

Friedmann, Michael D. MD
1977 Corresponding
Mount Sinai Hospital
1000 1st Ave
New York, NY 10029
Phone: 212-530-1100
Fax: 212-530-1000
Email: mfredmann@msn.com

Friedman, Robert C. MD
1974 Corresponding
Middlesex Hospital
200 State St
New Brunswick, NJ 08903
Phone: 732-257-7585
Fax: 732-257-7586
Email:

Friedman, Susan L. MD
1989 Corresponding
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Ctr
121 East 73rd St
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-639-3428
Fax: 212-639-3429
Email:

Frigg, William J. MD
1979 Senior
151 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016
Phone: 212-344-4777
Fax: 212-344-4778
Email:

Frohlich, Steven D. MD
1987 Corresponding
St Joseph Medical Ctr
1650 N State St
Chicago, IL 60614
Phone: 312-224-2000
Fax: 312-224-2086
Email: frohlichsj@webcom.com
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<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Fisch, Ugo, MD</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Forchstrasse 26, 8703 Switzerland</td>
<td>01-910-6828</td>
<td>01-910-6125</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Fisch@orl-zentrum.com">Fisch@orl-zentrum.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flintoff, Mark W. MD</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>900 NW 13th St #206, Boca Raton, FL 33486</td>
<td>561-391-3333</td>
<td>561-391-5618</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wmf56@aol.com">wmf56@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford, Charles N. MD</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Dept of ENT/Univ of WI Clinical Sciences Ctr 600 Highland Ave K4-714</td>
<td>608-263-0192</td>
<td>608-265-9255</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fordice, James O. MD</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>2400 Patterson St #418, Nashville, TN 37203</td>
<td>561-391-0077</td>
<td>561-391-5618</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedman, Harvey M. MD</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>2622 San Antonio Dr, Walnut Creek, CA 94598</td>
<td>760-862-0077</td>
<td>760-862-0097</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thefreedmans@earthlink.net">thefreedmans@earthlink.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fried, Marvin P. MD</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Montefiore Medical Ctr 3400 Bainbridge Ave MAP 3rd Fl Bronx, NY 10467</td>
<td>718-920-2991</td>
<td>718-405-9014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortson, James K. MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>ENT Associates of South Atlanta 1136 Cleveland Ave #611, East Point, GA 30344</td>
<td>615-327-3077</td>
<td>615-327-2941</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman, Stephen B. MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>12188A N Meridian St #375, Carmel, IN 46032</td>
<td>317-926-1056</td>
<td>317-579-0476</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sfreeman@hnsaonline.com">sfreeman@hnsaonline.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedlander, Paul L. MD</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Tulane Med Ctr Dept of OTO 1430 Tulane Ave SL-59, New Orleans, LA 70112</td>
<td>504-988-5454</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:pfreidl@tulane.edu">pfreidl@tulane.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank, Douglas K. MD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Beth Israel Cancr Ctr/Phillips Ambulatory Care Ctr 10 Union Sq E #45 New York, NY 10003</td>
<td>212-844-6228</td>
<td>212-844-8769</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dfrank@bethisraelny.org">dfrank@bethisraelny.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedman, William H. MD</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Washington Univ School of Med/Dept of OTO-HNS 517 S Euclid Ave Box 8115, St Louis, MO 63110</td>
<td>314-991-4644</td>
<td>314-991-4910</td>
<td><a href="mailto:whmd1@aol.com">whmd1@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Additional Addresses:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Foshag, Leland J. MD</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>John Wayne Cancer Inst 2200 Santa Monica Blvd, Santa Monica, CA 90404</td>
<td>310-829-8447</td>
<td>310-449-5261</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankenthaler, Robert A. MD</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>1223 Beacon St, Brookline, MA 02446</td>
<td>617-975-2800</td>
<td>617-975-2825</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedlander, Michael MD</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Guthrie Clinic, Otolaryngology 1 Guthrie Sq Sayre, PA 18840</td>
<td>570-882-2253</td>
<td>570-882-2244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedman, Eugene W. MD</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>30 N Michigan Ave #1107, Chicago, IL 60602</td>
<td>312-236-5162</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fried, William H. MD</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>3023 N Ballas Rd #600D, St Louis, MO 63111</td>
<td>314-991-4644</td>
<td>314-991-4910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedman, Michael MD</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Dept of ENT/Univ of WI Clinical Sciences Ctr 600 Highland Ave K4-714</td>
<td>608-263-0192</td>
<td>608-265-9255</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AHNS Membership Directory

Fryer, Minot P. MD
1954 Senior
POB 3907
Evansville, IN 47737
Phone: 812-424-4650
Fax:
Email:

Fukazawa, Hajime DDS
1991 Corresponding
Ookubo Hospital
Dept of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
4-4040-32 Ishikawa, Mito-Shi
Ibaraki, 310-0905 JAPAN
Phone: 029-254-4555
Fax: 029-254-4547
Email: hajimefuma3@justnetmsn.com

Funk, Gerry F. MD
2002 Active
Univ of Iowa
200 Hawkins Dr 21201 PFP
Iowa City, IA 52242
Phone: 516-437-1111
Fax: 516-437-1212
Email: egabalski@lisurg.com

Gacek, Mark MD
1996 Active
Mobile ENT Center PC
2880 Dauphin St
Mobile, AL 36606
Phone: 334-473-1900
Fax: 334-473-3798
Email:

Gaisford, John C. MD
1956 Senior
340 Mellon Pavilion
4815 Liberty Ave
Pittsburgh, PA 15224
Phone: 412-681-5266
Fax: 412-683-3645
Email:

Gal, Thomas MD, MPH
2004 Active
Univ of KY
Div of OTO-HNS
800 Rose St Rm C236
Lexington, KY 40536
Phone: 859-257-5097
Fax: 859-257-5097
Email: tgal2@email.uky.edu

Futran, Neal D. MD, DMD
1998 Active
UWMC Dept of Oto H&N Surg
1959 NE Pacific St Box 356515
Seattle, WA 98195
Phone: 516-437-1111
Fax: 516-437-1212
Email: egabalski@lisurg.com

Galati, Lisa T. MD
1999 Candidate
Univ Ear, Nose and Throat
35 Hacket Blvd
Albany, NY 12208
Phone: 518-262-5897
Fax: 518-262-6670
Email: galatil@mail.amc.edu

Gallegos Hernandez, Jose F. MD
1996 Corresponding
Suq 75 #4304
Col. Viaducto Piedad
Mexico City, 08200 MEXICO
Phone: 011-52-5246-9723
Fax: 011-52-5246-9759
Email: gal@govame.com

Garewal, Harinder S. MD PhD
1997 Active
AZ Cancer Center
1515 N Campbell
Tucson, AZ 85724
Phone: 520-792-1452 ext. 6600
Fax: 520-629-1861
Email: hgarewal@azcc.arizona.edu

Gaz, Randall D. MD
1992 Active
Mass Genl Hosp 716 Wam Amb Care Ctr
15 Parkman St Rm 716
Boston, MA 02114
Phone: 617-726-3510
Fax: 617-724-3951
Email: gaz.randall@mgh.harvard.edu

Ghossein, Ronald MD
2007 Associate
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr
Dept of Pathology
1275 York Ave
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-699-2701
Fax: 212-717-3203
Email: ghossein@mskcc.org

Gallo, Andrea MD
1996 Corresponding
Via Adolfo Venturi 19
Rome, 00162 ITALY
Phone: 39 06 4997 6804
Fax: 39 06 4997 6804
Email: andrea.gallo@uniroma1.it

Galofre, Manuel MD MS
1991 Senior
Clinica Quiron
Virgen de la Salud 78
Barcelona, 08024 SPAIN
Phone: 93-2103361
Fax: 93-2192241
Email:

Gabalski, Edward C. M.D.
2003 Active
410 Lakeville Rd #310
Lake Success, NY 11042
Phone: 516-437-1111
Fax: 516-437-1212
Email: egabalski@lisurg.com

Gamble, James E. MD
1974 Senior
9860 W Hwy 326
Ocala, FL 34482
Phone: 352-867-1088
Fax: 352-867-1298
Email:

Ganly, Ian MD, FRCS
2005 Candidate
29 Balmoral Dr
Bishopton, Scotland PA7 5HR UK
Phone: 011-0044-1505-350458
Fax:
Email: ian.ganly@ntlworld.com

Gapany, Markus DDS MD
2000 Active
Minneapolis VA Med Ctr Otolaryngology (112B)
1 Veterans Dr
Minneapolis, MN 55417
Phone: 612-725-2000/3459
Fax: 612-727-5966
Email: gapan001@umn.edu

Gard, Don A. MD
1978 Senior
2722 Ferndale St
Houston, TX 77098
Phone: 713-529-1133
Fax:
Email: dgard@tmh.tmc.edu

Garewal, Harinder S. MD PhD
1997 Active
AZ Cancer Center
1515 N Campbell
Tucson, AZ 85724
Phone: 520-792-1452 ext. 6600
Fax: 520-629-1861
Email: hgarewal@azcc.arizona.edu
Garrett, William S. MD
1969 Senior
405 E Walheim Rd
Pittsburgh, PA 15215
Phone: 412-781-6123
Fax: 412-781-4014
Email: wsgarrett@aol.com

Gebhart, Robert N. MD
1983 Active
1165 E El Alameda
Palm Springs, CA 92262
Phone: 619-340-4566
Fax: 619-340-2481
Email: rnegeb@dock.net

Giancarlo, Hector R. MD
1971 Senior
85 Harreton Rd
Allendale, NJ 07401
Phone: 201-433-7789
Fax:
Email:

Garro, Arnaldo A. MD
1977 Active
7501 Surratt Rd #110
Clinton, MD 20735
Phone: 301-868-9026
Fax: 301-868-5228
Email:

Gebhart, Robert N. MD
1983 Active
1165 E El Alameda
Palm Springs, CA 92262
Phone: 619-340-4566
Fax: 619-340-2481
Email: rnegeb@dock.net

Giancarlo, Hector R. MD
1971 Senior
85 Harreton Rd
Allendale, NJ 07401
Phone: 201-433-7789
Fax:
Email:

Gatchell, Frank G. MD
1966 Senior
1609 Dorchester Dr
Nichols Hills, OK 73120
Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Gere, Thomas F. MD
2000 Active
28 Fairview Dr
Hackettstown, NJ 07840
Phone: 908-637-4744
Fax: 908-637-4718
Email: tgerold@mac.com

Giffin, Charles S. MD
1967 Senior
10912 Birkdale Ct
Fort Wayne, IN 46814
Phone: 219-426-8117
Fax:
Email:

Gatto, William M. MD
1974 Senior
755 S Milwaukee Ave #181
Livertyville, IL 60048
Phone: 847-816-1228
Fax: 847-816-1262
Email: wmgatti@aol.com

Ghali, G.E. DDS MD
2000 Active
LSU Health Science Ctr/ Dept of Surgery
1501 Kings Hwy
Shreveport, LA 71130
Phone: 318-675-6011
Fax: 318-675-8218
Email: gghali@lsu.edu

Gil, Ziv MD, PhD
2007 Candidate
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr
Dept of HNS
1275 York Ave
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-639-8421
Fax:
Email: gilz@mskcc.org

Gatti, William M. MD
1974 Senior
755 S Milwaukee Ave #181
Livertyville, IL 60048
Phone: 847-816-1228
Fax: 847-816-1262
Email: wmgatti@aol.com

Ghali, G.E. DDS MD
2000 Active
LSU Health Science Ctr/ Dept of Surgery
1501 Kings Hwy
Shreveport, LA 71130
Phone: 318-675-6011
Fax: 318-675-8218
Email: gghali@lsu.edu

Gilbert, Ralph W. MD
2000 Active
Princess Margaret Hospital
c/o 610 University Ave
PMH 3-955
Toronto, ON M5G 2M9 CANADA
Phone: 416-480-4823
Fax: 416-480-6002
Email: ralph.gilbert@uhn.on.ca

Gavilan, Javier MD
1994 Corresponding
Jaras, 49 NY Harbor Healthcare System/Brooklyn Dept. of
28230 Las Rozas
Madrid, SPAIN
Phone: 34-91-638-1893
Fax: 34-91-727-7050
Email: jgavilan.hulp@salud.madrid.org

Ghosal, Bimal C. MD
1991 Active
604 Lancaster Dr
Surgery Irvington, VA 22480
800 Poly Place
Brooklyn, NY 11209
Phone: 718-630-3706
Fax: 718-630-3707
Email:

Gilbert, Ralph W. MD
2000 Active
Princess Margaret Hospital
c/o 610 University Ave
PMH 3-955
Toronto, ON M5G 2M9 CANADA
Phone: 416-480-4823
Fax: 416-480-6002
Email: ralph.gilbert@uhn.on.ca

Gavilan, Javier MD
1994 Corresponding
Jaras, 49 NY Harbor Healthcare System/Brooklyn Dept. of
28230 Las Rozas
Madrid, SPAIN
Phone: 34-91-638-1893
Fax: 34-91-727-7050
Email: jgavilan.hulp@salud.madrid.org

Ghosal, Bimal C. MD
1991 Active
604 Lancaster Dr
Surgery Irvington, VA 22480
800 Poly Place
Brooklyn, NY 11209
Phone: 718-630-3706
Fax: 718-630-3707
Email:

Gill, John A. MD
1962 Senior
Phone: 804-320-1369
Fax:
Email:

Gavilan, Javier MD
1994 Corresponding
Jaras, 49 NY Harbor Healthcare System/Brooklyn Dept. of
28230 Las Rozas
Madrid, SPAIN
Phone: 34-91-638-1893
Fax: 34-91-727-7050
Email: jgavilan.hulp@salud.madrid.org

Ghosal, Bimal C. MD
1991 Active
604 Lancaster Dr
Surgery Irvington, VA 22480
800 Poly Place
Brooklyn, NY 11209
Phone: 718-630-3706
Fax: 718-630-3707
Email:

Gill, John A. MD
1962 Senior
Phone: 804-320-1369
Fax:
Email:

Gavilan, Javier MD
1994 Corresponding
Jaras, 49 NY Harbor Healthcare System/Brooklyn Dept. of
28230 Las Rozas
Madrid, SPAIN
Phone: 34-91-638-1893
Fax: 34-91-727-7050
Email: jgavilan.hulp@salud.madrid.org

Ghosal, Bimal C. MD
1991 Active
604 Lancaster Dr
Surgery Irvington, VA 22480
800 Poly Place
Brooklyn, NY 11209
Phone: 718-630-3706
Fax: 718-630-3707
Email:

Gill, John A. MD
1962 Senior
Phone: 804-320-1369
Fax:
Email:

Gavilan, Javier MD
1994 Corresponding
Jaras, 49 NY Harbor Healthcare System/Brooklyn Dept. of
28230 Las Rozas
Madrid, SPAIN
Phone: 34-91-638-1893
Fax: 34-91-727-7050
Email: jgavilan.hulp@salud.madrid.org

Ghosal, Bimal C. MD
1991 Active
604 Lancaster Dr
Surgery Irvington, VA 22480
800 Poly Place
Brooklyn, NY 11209
Phone: 718-630-3706
Fax: 718-630-3707
Email:

Gill, John A. MD
1962 Senior
Phone: 804-320-1369
Fax:
Email:

Gavilan, Javier MD
1994 Corresponding
Jaras, 49 NY Harbor Healthcare System/Brooklyn Dept. of
28230 Las Rozas
Madrid, SPAIN
Phone: 34-91-638-1893
Fax: 34-91-727-7050
Email: jgavilan.hulp@salud.madrid.org

Ghosal, Bimal C. MD
1991 Active
604 Lancaster Dr
Surgery Irvington, VA 22480
800 Poly Place
Brooklyn, NY 11209
Phone: 718-630-3706
Fax: 718-630-3707
Email:

Gill, John A. MD
1962 Senior
Phone: 804-320-1369
Fax:
Email:

Gavilan, Javier MD
1994 Corresponding
Jaras, 49 NY Harbor Healthcare System/Brooklyn Dept. of
28230 Las Rozas
Madrid, SPAIN
Phone: 34-91-638-1893
Fax: 34-91-727-7050
Email: jgavilan.hulp@salud.madrid.org

Ghosal, Bimal C. MD
1991 Active
604 Lancaster Dr
Surgery Irvington, VA 22480
800 Poly Place
Brooklyn, NY 11209
Phone: 718-630-3706
Fax: 718-630-3707
Email:

Gill, John A. MD
1962 Senior
Phone: 804-320-1369
Fax:
Email:
AHNS Membership Directory

Ginsberg, Lawrence E. MD
1997 Associate
MD Anderson Cancer Ctr
1515 Holcombe Blvd #57
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-745-1775
Fax: 713-794-4629
Email: lginsberg@di.mdacc.tmc.edu

Glenn, Michael G. MD
1990 Active
VA Mason Med Ctr/Dept of OTO
1100 Ninth Ave
PO Box 900
Seattle, WA 98111
Phone: 206-625-7373
Fax: 206-625-7275
Email: agoldberg@ohns.ucsf.edu

Goldberg, Andrew N. MD
1996 Active
Univ of California, San Francisco
Dept of Oto-HNS
400 Parnassus Ave #A-730
San Francisco, CA 94143
Phone: 415-333-2086
Fax: 415-502-6437
Email: otomgg@vmmc.org

Girod, Douglas A. MD
2002 Active
Dept of OTO
Univ of Kansas Med Ctr
3901 Rainbow Blvd
Kansas City, KS 66160
Phone: 913-588-6722
Fax: 913-588-6708
Email: dgirod@kumc.edu

Glisson, Bonnie S. MD
2005 Associate
MD Anderson Cancer Ctr/ Dept of OTO-HNS
1515 Holcombe Blvd #432
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-792-6363
Fax: 713-796-8653
Email: bglisson@mdanderson.org

Goldenberg, David MD
2003 Active
Penn State Univ/Hershey Med Ctr
Div of OTO-HNS
500 University Dr POB 850 H091
Hershey, PA 17033
Phone: 717-531-8946
Fax: 717-531-6160
Email: igoldenberg@otolaryn.com

Glackin, Brigid K. MD
1988 Active
780 Chestnut St
Springfield, MA 01107
Phone: 413-788-6456
Fax: 413-733-4992
Email: brigid.glackin@verizon.net
Email: jack.gluckman@uc.edu

Goldfarb, Glen R. MD
1996 Candidate
11850 9th St N #13102
St Petersburg, FL 33716
Phone: 727-579-0078
Fax: 727-824-8375 w phone
Email: ngolent@aol.com

Golembeski, Helmut MD
1978 Senior
MD Anderson Cancer Ctr/ Dept of HNS
1515 Holcombe Blvd #441
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-792-6925
Fax: 713-794-4662
Email: hgoepfer@mdanderson.org

Gomez-Acosta, Fernando MD
1993 Corresponding
Sarigua 23
Residencial Acoxpa
Mexico City, 14300 MEXICO
Phone: 01-56-84-56-65
Fax: 01-52-65-29-25
Email: fergmri@hotmail.com

Gonzalez, Hernan E. MD.
2004 Active
Diagonal Paraguay 415, Dto. #52
Santiago, CHILE
Phone: 011-01-562-354-3720
Fax: 011-01-562-639-6395
Email: hgonzale@med.puc.cl

Gospath, Jan MD
2000 Corresponding
HNO Universitaets Klinik
Langebeckstr 1
Mainz, GERMANY
Phone: 49-61—31176637
Fax: 49-61-31177361
Email: jan.gospath@t-online.de

Gosselin, Benoit J. MD
1996 Active
Dartmouth-Hitchcock Med Ctr
Div of OTO
One Medical Center Dr
Lebanon, NH 03756
Phone: 603-650-8112
Fax: 603-650-7898
Email: benoit.gosselin@hitchcock.org

Goldman, Michael E. MD
1985 Senior
800 Austin #303
Evanston, IL 60602
Phone: 847-869-4717
Fax: Phone:
Email: goode@leland.stanford.edu

Goldman, Nelson C. MD
1983 Active
86149 Meadowfiled Bluffs Rd
Yulee, FL 32097
Phone: 904-992-2060
Fax: 904-244-7730
Email: ngolent@aol.com

Goldfarb, Paul M. MD
1982 Active
Oncology Associates of San Diego
3075 Health Center Dr #102
San Diego, CA 92123
Phone: 858-636-7888
Fax: 858-636-7888
Email: gldfrb@aol.com

Gorun, George MD
1982 Senior
25 Arrowwood Cir
Rye Brook, NY 10573
Phone: 914-934-7161
Fax: 914-935-9321
Email: GeorgeG380@aol.com

Gosepath, Jan MD
2000 Corresponding
HNO Universitaets Klinik
Langebeckstr 1
Mainz, GERMANY
Phone: 49-61—31176637
Fax: 49-61-31177361
Email: jan.gospath@t-online.de

Gosselin, Benoit J. MD
1996 Active
Dartmouth-Hitchcock Med Ctr
Div of OTO
One Medical Center Dr
Lebanon, NH 03756
Phone: 603-650-8112
Fax: 603-650-7898
Email: benoit.gosselin@hitchcock.org
<table>
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<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goldstein, Jerome C.</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Honorary</td>
<td>4119 Manchester Lake Dr, Lake Worth, FL, 33467</td>
<td>561-432-7220</td>
<td>561-649-9412</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jcgmd@aol.com">jcgmd@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldstein, David</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>610 University Ave, 3rd Floor Rm 952, Toronto, ON M5G 2M9, CANADA</td>
<td>416-946-2301</td>
<td>416-946-2300</td>
<td><a href="mailto:david.goldstein@uhn.on.ca">david.goldstein@uhn.on.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gollin, Susanne M.</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>Univ of Pittsburgh Public Hlth Dept. Human 130 DeSoto St, Pittsburgh, PA 15261</td>
<td>412-624-3018</td>
<td>412-624-3020</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sgollin@helix.hgen.pitt.edu">sgollin@helix.hgen.pitt.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grage, Theodore B.</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>POB 240426, St Paul, MN 55124</td>
<td>612-625-2687</td>
<td>Fax:</td>
<td>Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham III, William P.</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Penn State Geisinger Health Sys Div of Plastic &amp; Recon Surg PO Box 850, Hershey, PA 17033</td>
<td>717-531-8372</td>
<td>717-531-4339</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:theo@gregor.org.nz">theo@gregor.org.nz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandis, Jennifer</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Eye &amp; Ear Institute, 200 Lothrop St #105, Pittsburgh, PA 15213</td>
<td>412-647-5280</td>
<td>412-647-0108</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jgrandis@pitt.edu">jgrandis@pitt.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant, James A.</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>4060 Fourth Ave #410, San Diego, CA 92103</td>
<td>619-298-7109</td>
<td>619-298-8466</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ENTDRS@EARTHLINK.net">ENTDRS@EARTHLINK.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodner, John T.</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>15 Root Ave, Brewster, NY 10509</td>
<td>914-337-5371</td>
<td>Fax:</td>
<td>Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwin, W. Jarrad</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Univ of Miami Hospital &amp; Clinics Dept of OTO-HNS 1475 NW 12th Ave #4037</td>
<td>305-243-4387</td>
<td>305-243-4901</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wgoodwin@med.miami.edu">wgoodwin@med.miami.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gopinath, Kodaganur S.</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Bangalore Institute of Oncology 44-45, 11 Cross Rajaram Mohan Roy Extension 44-45/2, 2nd Cross Bangalore, 560 027, INDIA</td>
<td>212-722-4573</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pass2us@aol.com">pass2us@aol.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goren, Neil</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>4060 Fourth Ave #410, San Diego, CA 92103</td>
<td>619-298-7109</td>
<td>619-298-8466</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ENTDRS@EARTHLINK.net">ENTDRS@EARTHLINK.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gottlieb, Ron D.</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>300 E Main St, Smithtown, NY 11787</td>
<td>631-265-3727</td>
<td>631-265-6263</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:rgottl@optonline.net">rgottl@optonline.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gottlieb, Lawrence J.</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Univ of Chicago Pritzker Schl of Medicine 5841 S Maryland Ave, MC6035, Chicago, IL 60637</td>
<td>773-702-1634</td>
<td>Fax:</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:lgonlie@surgery.bsd.uchicago.edu">lgonlie@surgery.bsd.uchicago.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gourin, Christine G.</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Medical College of Georgia 1120 15th St #BP-417, Augusta, GA 30912</td>
<td>706-721-0112</td>
<td>706-721-4489</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cgourin@mcg.edu">cgourin@mcg.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groot, Gary</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>39 23rd St E #207, Saskatoon, SK 57K 0H6, CANADA</td>
<td>306-244-4899</td>
<td>306-244-8510</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:cgoffice@sasktel.net">cgoffice@sasktel.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross, Neil</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd, Portland, OR 97239</td>
<td>503-494-4631</td>
<td>503-494-8510</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:grossn@ohsu.edu">grossn@ohsu.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grossman, A. Jack</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>3661 S Miami Ave #403, Miami, FL 33133</td>
<td>305-856-3603</td>
<td>305-856-1986</td>
<td>Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gruart, Frederico J.</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Urquiza 254 - 7th K, 1641 Acassuso, Buenos Aires, 1641, ARGENTINA</td>
<td>503-494-8510</td>
<td>503-494-4631</td>
<td>Email:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gray, William C. MD
1984 Active
16 S Eutaw St #500
Baltimore, MD  21201
Phone: 410-706-5928
Fax: 410-328-5827
Email: wgray@Surgery1.umaryland.edu
Email: Gregory.Grillone@bmc.org

Grillone, Gregory A. MD, FACS
2004 Active
Boston Medical Ctr
88 E Newton St #D616
Boston, MA  02118
Phone: 617-638-7934
Fax: 617-638-7965

Gryboski, Robert A. MD
1978 Active
233 Main St 5th Fl
New Britain, CT  06051
Phone: 860-225-7761
Fax: 860-225-6657
Email:

Greager, John A. MD
1985 Active
416 N Countyline Rd
Hinsdale, IL  60521
Phone: 312-864-5211
Fax: 312-864-9797
Email: drgreager@yahoo.com

Groesbeck, Harvey MD
1954 Senior
3419 Don Alvarez Dr
Carlsbad, CA  92008
Phone: Fax:
Email:

Guillemontdegui, Oscar M. MD
1974 Active
c/o Estridge
610 Birch Ln
Richardson, TX  75081
Phone: 972-699-3839
Fax:
Email:

Gullane, Patrick J. MD
1983 Active
Univ Health Network
Toronto Gen Hosp
200 Elizabeth St room 8N-800
Toronto, ON  M5G 2C4  CANADA
Phone: 416-340-4853
Fax: 416-340-5116
Email: patrick.gullane@uhn.on.ca

Hales, Nathan MD
2006 Candidate
Univ of OK Health Sciences Ctr
Dept of OTO
POB 26901
Oklahoma City, OK  73190
Phone: 405-271-5504
Fax: 405-271-3248
Email: nhales@ouhsc.edu

Hall, Francis T.
2004 Active
Hutt Hospital
Private Bag 31907
Lower Hutt,  NEW ZEALAND
Phone: 011-04-566-6999
Fax:
Email: fandmhall@yahoo.com

Gurushanthaiah, Deepak MD
2007 Active
The Permanente Med Grp
Dept of HNS
280 W MacArthur Blvd
Oakland, CA  94611
Phone: 510-752-1115
Fax: 510-752-7032
Email: D.Gurushanthaiah@kp.org

Ha, Patrick MD
2007 Candidate
Johns Hopkins Univ
Dept of OTO/Cancer Res Bldg II
1530 Orleans St Rm 5M06
Baltimore, MD  21230
Phone: 410-502-8210
Fax:
Email: pha1@jhmi.edu

Haar, Jean G. DDS MD
1969 Active
1083 Delaware Ave
Buffalo, NY  14209
Phone: 716-882-1023
Fax: 716-882-9816
Email:

Haar, Jean G. DDS MD
1969 Active
1083 Delaware Ave
Buffalo, NY  14209
Phone: 716-882-1023
Fax: 716-882-9816
Email:

Habal, Mutaz B. MD
1976 Senior
Tampa Bay Craniofacial Ctr
6358 MacLaurine Dr
Tampa, FL  33647
Phone: 813-238-0409
Fax: 813-238-1119
Email: mbhabal@gte.net

Hamaker, Ronald C. MD
1976 Senior
7440 N Shadeland Ave #100
Indianapolis, IN  46250
Phone: 317-926-1056
Fax: 317-927-0829
Email:

Gyal, Patrick E. MD
2007 Corresponding
St Luc Univ Hospital
Dept of OTO-HNS
10, Hippocrate Ave
Brussels, 1200 BELGIUM
Phone: 011-32-2-764-19-74
Fax: 011-32-2-764-89-35
Email: hamoir@orlo.ucl.ac.be

Hamon, Dwight C. MD
1958 Senior
8 Winding Way
Verona, PA  15147
Phone: 412-826-5808
Fax:
Email:

Hao, Sheng-Po MD
1996 Active
MD Anderson Cancer Ctr
1515 Holcombe Blvd Box 441
Houston, TX  77030
Phone: 713-745-1815
Fax: 713-794-4662
Email: eyhanna@mdanderson.org

Hamaker, Ronald C. MD
1976 Senior
7440 N Shadeland Ave #100
Indianapolis, IN  46250
Phone: 317-926-1056
Fax: 317-927-0829
Email:

Halvorson, David J. MD
1998 Candidate
1010 First St N #301
Alabaster, AL  35007
Phone: 205-621-8900
Fax: 205-934-3992
Email: drdave@shelfyent.com

Hao, Sheng-Po MD
1996 Corresponding
14F No 16 Alley 4 Lane 137
Min Sheng E Rd Sec 5
Taipei,  TAIWAN
Phone: 886-3-3281200 ext 8465
Fax: 886-3-3271244
Email: shengpo@adm.cgmh.org.tw

Harari, Paul M. MD
1999 Active
K4/32-3684
600 Highland Ave
Madison, WI  53792
Phone: 608-262-5617
Fax: 608-263-9947
Email: harari@mail.humonc.wisc.edu

Haller, Jeffrey R.
2002 Active
Rocky Mountain ENT
700 W Kent Ave
Missoula, MT  59801
Phone: 406-541-3277
Fax: 406-541-3848
Email:

Hanna, Dwight C. MD
1958 Senior
8 Winding Way
Verona, PA  15147
Phone: 412-826-5808
Fax:
Email:

Hanna, Ehab Y. MD
1996 Active
MD Anderson Cancer Ctr
1515 Holcombe Blvd Box 441
Houston, TX  77030
Phone: 713-745-1815
Fax: 713-794-4662
Email: eyhanna@mdanderson.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title/Year</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haddadin, Khaldoun J.</td>
<td>2006 Corresponding</td>
<td>Amman, 11831 JORDAN</td>
<td>011-962-6-5300460</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kal@go.com.jo">kal@go.com.jo</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahiyat El-Emir Rashid</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shreveport, LA 71103</td>
<td>318-675-6546</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rhamilton@medicine.umsmed.edu">rhamilton@medicine.umsmed.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, R. Darryl</td>
<td>2004 Associate</td>
<td>2500 N State St, Jackson, MS 39216</td>
<td>601-984-5590</td>
<td><a href="mailto:j.Hardillo@erasmusmc.nl">j.Hardillo@erasmusmc.nl</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardillo, Jose Angelito</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Rotterdam, 3015 The Netherlands</td>
<td>011-31-10-463-33-31</td>
<td><a href="mailto:j.Hardillo@erasmusmc.nl">j.Hardillo@erasmusmc.nl</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin Jr., John C.</td>
<td>1976 Active</td>
<td>LSU Health Science Ctr, Dept of Surgery</td>
<td>423-267-3503</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jjharvey@bellsouth.net">jjharvey@bellsouth.net</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardingham, Michael</td>
<td>1981 Corresponding</td>
<td>Gloucester, ENGLAND GL2 9WH UK</td>
<td>01452-331200</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hsh115@aol.com">hsh115@aol.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard-El, Gady</td>
<td>1996 Active</td>
<td>149 Wichham Terrace, Brisbane, QLD 4000</td>
<td>970-245-2400</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thavas@ozemail.com.au">thavas@ozemail.com.au</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, Walter D.</td>
<td>1974 Senior</td>
<td>438 Main St, Old Saybrook, CT 06475</td>
<td>860-395-0158</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hart.hind@bigpond.com">hart.hind@bigpond.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, Trevor J.</td>
<td>1976 Senior</td>
<td>100 E Valencia Mesa Dr #111, Fullerton, CA 92835</td>
<td>714-456-7017</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ocentdoc@aol.com">ocentdoc@aol.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, Norman J.</td>
<td>1990 Active</td>
<td>425 Patterson Rd #503, Grand Junction, CO 81506</td>
<td>970-242-9092</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dohartshorn@cwoto.com">dohartshorn@cwoto.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartshorn, Duane</td>
<td>2005 Active</td>
<td>425 Patterson Rd #503, Grand Junction, CO 81506</td>
<td>970-242-9092</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hayden.richard@mayo.edu">hayden.richard@mayo.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harwood, Andrew R.</td>
<td>1985 Associate</td>
<td>917 General Mouton Ave, Lafayette, LA 70501</td>
<td>314-362-0356</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thavas@ozemail.com.au">thavas@ozemail.com.au</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harwood, Robert D.</td>
<td>1959 Senior</td>
<td>Temple University Hsp, Philadelphia, PA 19140</td>
<td>314-237-2057</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hart.hind@bigpond.com">hart.hind@bigpond.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haughey, Bruce H.</td>
<td>1992 Active</td>
<td>Washington Univ School of Med, Box 8115</td>
<td>314-362-7522</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thavas@ozemail.com.au">thavas@ozemail.com.au</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havas, Thomas E.</td>
<td>1987 Corresponding</td>
<td>Bondi Junction, NSW 2022 Australia</td>
<td>02-9360-4463</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thavas@ozemail.com.au">thavas@ozemail.com.au</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayden, Richard E.</td>
<td>1989 Active</td>
<td>Mayo Clinic Scottsdale, Scottsdale, AZ 85259</td>
<td>480-301-9031</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thavas@ozemail.com.au">thavas@ozemail.com.au</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AHNS Membership Directory

Hays, Leonard L. MD
1973 Senior
708 Summit Lake Shore Rd NW
Olympia, WA 98502
Phone: 360-866-9220
Fax: 360-866-1630
Email: haysll@attbi.com

Helman, Joseph DMD
2004 Associate
Univ of MI
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
1500 E Medical Center Dr
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
Phone: 734-763-5963
Fax: 734-936-5941
Email: jihelman@umich.edu

Hersh, Joseph H. MD
1968 Senior
5555 Friendship Blvd #323
Chevy Chase, MD 20815
Phone: Fax: Email:

Healy, Gerald B. MD
1983 Active
Children's Hsp of Boston / Dept of OTO
300 Longwood Ave
Boston, MA 02115
Phone: 617-355-6417
Fax: 617-355-8041
Email: gerald.healy@tch.harvard.edu

Helms, Christian MD
1966 Senior
21 Michigan NE #520
Grand Rapids, MI 49503
Phone: 616-456-7758
Fax: 616-456-9290
Email: helmsper@usc.edu

Heenan, Hans MD
1975 Senior
POB 381
Port Carling, ON P0B 1J0 CANADA
Phone: 705-764-1819
Fax: 705-764-1819
Email: hans.heenan@sympatico.ca

Hefetz-Khafif, Avi MD
2005 Corresponding
Tel Aviv Medical Ctr
Dept of OTO-HNS
6 Weizman St
Tel Aviv, ISRAEL
Phone: 011-9723-6973544
Fax: 011-9723-6973543
Email: drgthegde@yahoo.co.in

Hegerer, Arthur S. MD
1984 Active
Dept of OTO-HNS/
Univ of Rochester Med Ctr
601 Elmwood Ave Box 269
Rochester, NY 14642
Phone: 585-275-1061
Fax: 585-271-8552
Email: arthur_hengerer@urmc.rochester.edu

Hegde, Gajanan T.
2006 Corresponding
Bombay Hospital & Research Ctr
1st Floor, MRC Bldg
Mumbai, 400 020 INDIA
Phone: 011-220752549
Fax: 011-22080871
Email: drgthegde@yahoo.co.in

Heller, Keith S. MD
1985 Active
NY Univ School of Med
530 First Ave #6H
New York, NY 10016
Phone: 212-263-7811
Fax: 212-263-2828
Email: keith.heller@med.nyu.edu

Hilal, Elias Y. MD
1989 Active
1350 Locust St #309
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Phone: 412-566-1515
Fax: 412-391-9164
Email: eliashilal@msn.com

Hobart, Seth G. MD
1960 Senior
1024 W Forest Hills
Durham, NC 27707
Phone: 919-489-2473
Fax: Email:

Hirsh, Joseph H. MD
1968 Senior
5555 Friendship Blvd #323
Chevy Chase, MD 20815
Phone: Fax: Email:

Hernandez, Seth G. MD
2005 Corresponding
Tel Aviv Medical Ctr
Dept of OTO-HNS
6 Weizman St
Tel Aviv, ISRAEL
Phone: 011-9723-6973544
Fax: 011-9723-6973543
Email: drgthegde@yahoo.co.in

Hirsh, Joseph H. MD
1968 Senior
5555 Friendship Blvd #323
Chevy Chase, MD 20815
Phone: Fax: Email:
Hilger, Jerome A. MD
1959 Senior
1700 Lexington Ave S #311
St Paul, MN 55118
Phone: 612-452-2884
Fax:
Email:

Hirano, Tetsuya MD
2006 Corresponding
Hirano Clinic
1-4-16 Uemachi, Hakurazaki
Izumisano
Osaka, 598-0037 JAPAN
Phone: 011-0724-66-0359
Fax: 011-0724-66-0359
Email:

Hodge, Kenneth M. MD
1988 Active
4004 Du Pont Cir #220
Louisville, KY 40207
Phone: 502-893-0159
Fax: 502-893-9734
Email:

Hilgers, Frans J. MD
1984 Corresponding
The Netherlands Cancer Institute
Dept of OTO-HNS
Plesmanlaan 121
Amsterdam, 1066 CX The Netherlands
Phone: 31-20-512-2550
Fax: 31-20-512-2554
Email: f.hilgers@nki.nl

Hirata, Richard M. MD
1980 Senior
6569 N Charles St #200W
Baltimore, MD 21204
Phone: 410-512-8939
Fax: 410-823-0557
Email: rhirata@gbmc.org

Hoffman, Henry T. MD
1997 Active
Univ of IA-Dept of OTO
200 Hawkins Dr
Iowa City, IA 52242
Phone: 319-356-2166
Fax: 319-356-4547
Email: henry-hoffman@uiowa.edu

Hillel, Allen D. MD
1991 Active
Univ of Washington
1959 NE Pacific St
Box 356515
Seattle, WA 98195
Phone: 206-543-5230
Fax: 206-543-5152
Email: ahillel@u.washington.edu

Ho, Wai-Kuen MBBS
2007 Corresponding
Univ of Hong Kong Med Ctr
Queen Mary Hsp
Pokfulam
Hong Kong, China
Phone: 011-852-2855-8664
Fax: 011-852-2855-3467
Email: wkho@hkuec.hku.hk

Hoffmeister, Stanley F. MD
1958 Senior
POB 11049
Albany, NY 12211
Phone: 518-459-3747
Fax: 518-438-3496
Email:

Hilsinger Jr, Raymond L. MD
1989 Active
Kaiser Permanente Med Ctr
Dept of HNS
280 W MacArthur Blvd
Oakland, CA 94611
Phone: 510-752-6402
Fax: 510-752-1526
Email: raymond.hilsinger@kp.org

Hinmi, Michael L. MD
2004 Active
Mayo Clinic Scottsdale/Dept of OTO
13400 E Shea Blvd
Scottsdale, AZ 85259
Phone: 480-301-7144
Fax: 480-301-9031
Email: hinmi.michael@mayo.edu

Holsinger, Floyd “Chris” Associate Professor
2004 Active
MD Anderson Cancer Ctr/Dept of HNS
1515 Holcombe Blvd #441
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-792-4726
Fax: 713-794-4664
Email:

Hoang, Khanh-Gien G. MD
1998 Active
Medical Univ of South Carolina Dept of Oto
171 Ashley Ave
Charleston, SC 29425
Phone: 843-792-7165
Fax: 843-792-0546
Email: hoangkg@musc.edu

Holman, James H. MD
1954 Senior
Downey Community Hsp & Med Ctr
9856 Pangborn
Downey, CA 90240
Phone: 213-869-1514
Fax:
Email:

Hormann, Karl MD
2000 Active
Dept of Otorhinolaryngology
University Hospital Mannheim
Mannheim, D-68135 GERMANY
Phone: 49-621-383-2249
Fax: 49-621-383-3827
Email: k.hormann@ hno.ma.uni-heidelberg.de

Holmes, Jon MD, DMD
2004 Active
Oral & Facial Surgery of AL
1300 19th St S
Birmingham, AL 35205
Phone: 205-933-2773
Fax: 205-933-5147
Email: j-holmes@mindspring.com

Howard, David J. MD
1991 Corresponding
Royal Nat'l ENT Hosp
Sr Lecturer, Laryngology
330 Gray's Inn Rd
London, England WC1X 9DA UK
Phone: 011-44 207-833 9480
Email: dr.davidhoward@hotmail.com
Holt, G. Richard MD
1985 Senior
Marshfield Clinic
1000 N. Oak Avenue
San Antonio, TX 78229
Phone: 210-567-5655
Fax: 210-567-3617
Email: holt.james@marshfieldclinic.org

Horwitz, Milton R. MD
1991 Senior
103 Progress Dr #200
Doylestown, PA 18901
Phone: 215-348-1152
Fax:
Email:

Howell, Mark A. MD
1992 Active
215 E Watauga Ave
Johnson City, TN 37601
Phone: 423-929-9101
Fax: 423-434-2032
Email:

Holt, James J. MD
1988 Active
ENT Dept Marshfield Clinic
1000 N Oak Ave #4J
Marshfield, WI 54449
Phone: 715-387-5245
Fax: 715-387-5240
Email: Holtj@marshfieldclinic.org

Hosal, Nazmi I. MD
1984 Corresponding
Iran Caddesi 55/4
Cankaya St Genevieve, MO 63670
Ankara, 06700 TURKEY
Phone: 90-312-425-5297
Fax: 90-312-425-7247
Email: inhosal@ada.net.tr

Hoye, Robert C. MD
1966 Senior
549 Glenda St
Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Hu, Mow-Ming MD
1981 Corresponding
National Taiwan Univ Hospital
1 Chang-Te Street
Taipei, 10016 TAIWAN
Phone: 02-23123456-5217
Fax: 8862-2341-0905
Email: mmhsu@ha.mc.ntu.edu.tw

Hu, Jack MD
2004 Candidate
SUNY Upstate Med Univ/
Dept of OTO
750 E Adams St
Syracuse, NY 13210
Phone: 315-464-4633
Fax: 315-464-7282
Email: hsui@upstate.edu

Huembesch, Scott A. MD
1987 Active
PCI-ENT
600 7th St SE
Cedar Rapids, IA 52401
Phone: 319-399-2022
Fax:
Email:

Irish, Jonathan M.D., FRCSC., FACS
2002 Active
Chief Dept of Surgical Oncology
Univ Health Network & Mt Sinai Hsp
3-952 610 University Ave
Toronto, ON M5G 2M9 CANADA
Phone: (416) 946-2149
Fax: (416) 946-2300
Email: jonathan.irish@uhn.on.ca

Irvin III, George L. MD
1969 Senior
Univ of Miami School of Medicine
Dept of Surg
PO Box 016310 (M-875)
Miami, FL 33101
Phone: 305-243-4211
Fax: 305-243-4221
Email: girvin@fla.net
Hugo, Norman E. MD
1973 Senior
37 Carrage Ln
New Canaan, CT 00840
Phone: 203-966-2434
Fax: Email: shundahl@comcast.net

Hutchison, Troy H. MD
1974 Senior
1600 US 64 W #67
Sapphire, NC 28774
Phone: 828-884-6650
Fax: Email: thhcwh@starband.net

Hundahl, Scott A. MD
2000 Active
VA Northern California Health Care System
10535 Hospital Wy (112)
Mather, CA 95655
Phone: 916-843-7174
Fax: Email: shundahl@comcast.net

Hung, Richard T. MD
1996 Candidate
6624 Fannin St #1480
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-795-5343
Fax: Email: RichardHungOTO@pdq.net

Hunt, Peter McLain MD
2006 Active
1000 E 3rd St #102
Chattanooga, TN 37403
Phone: 423-267-6738 x238
Fax: 423-209-9106
Email: pmhunt@hotmail.com

Jackson, Gilchrist L. MD
1983 Active
Dept of Surgery/Kelsey-Seybold Clinic
2727 W Holcombe Blvd
Houston, TX 77025
Phone: 713-442-1132
Fax: 713-442-0363
Email: GLJackson@kelsey-seybold.com

Jackson, Ian T. MD
1983 Active
Inst for Craniofacial & Reconstructive Surg
16001 W Nine Mile Rd
Fisher Ctr 3rd Fl
Southfield, MI 48075
Phone: 248-849-5883
Fax: 248-849-5881
Email: ianjackson@jun.com

Jacobs, John R. MD
1985 Active
Dept of OTO
4201 St Antoine SE UHC
Detroit, MI 48201
Phone: 313-577-0805
Fax: 313-577-8555
Email: jjacobs@med.wayne.edu

Jacques, Darrell A. MD
1970 Senior
3720 Glen Eagles Dr
Silver Spring, MD 20906
Phone: 301-871-4242
Fax: 301-871-5563
Email: dkjaques3@verizon.net

Jaques, Darrell A. MD
1970 Senior
3720 Glen Eagles Dr
Silver Spring, MD 20906
Phone: 301-871-4242
Fax: 301-871-5563
Email: dkjaques3@verizon.net

Ibrahim, Hani Z. MD
2004 Active
South Suburban Ear, Nose & Throat
825 Main St
Weymouth, MA 02190
Phone: 781-337-3424
Fax: 781-337-7569
Email: ibrahimhani@hotmail.com

Imola, Mario J. MD DDS FRC
2002 Active
Ctr Craniofacial Skull Base Surgery
1601 E 19th Ave #3100
Denver, CO 80218
Phone: 303-839-7980
Fax: 303-839-7936
Email: mjiomola@cofps.com

Jameson, Mark J. MD, PhD
2007 Candidate
Univ of IA Hsps & Clinics
Dept of OTO-HINS
200 Hawkins Dr 21253 PFP
Iowa City, IA 52242
Phone: 319-356-2164
Fax: 319-356-4547
Email: mark-jameson@uiowa.edu

Janecka, Ivo P. MD
1988 Senior
3404 Heards Ferry Dr
Tampa, FL 33618
Phone: 813-960-4065
Fax: Phone:
Email: janecka@post.harvard.edu

Jaques, Darrell A. MD
1970 Senior
3720 Glen Eagles Dr
Silver Spring, MD 20906
Phone: 301-871-4242
Fax: 301-871-5563
Email: dkjaques3@verizon.net

Johnson, William C. MD
1978 Senior
5329 Capitol Ave
Indianapolis, IN 46208
Phone: 812-824-2189
Fax: Email: chjohns@iupui.edu

Irvine, Donald W. MD
1971 Senior
4609 Bayshore Blvd
Tampa, FL 33611
Phone: 813-839-7280
Fax: Email:

Isaacs Jr, John H. MD
1990 Active
653-2 W 8th St
Jacksonville, FL 32209
Phone: 904-244-3943
Fax: 904-244-7730
Email: john.isaacs@jax.ufl.edu

Isaacs, Steven R. MD
1983 Active
Columbia Presbyterian Med Ctr
Dept of Radiation Oncology
622 W 168th St
New York, NY 10032
Phone: 212-305-2611
Fax: 212-305-5935
Email: sri1@columbia.edu

Ishak, Fadel MD
1996 Active
272 Cedar St
Sudbury, ON P3B 1M7 CANADA
Phone: 703-673-4415
Fax: 705-673-4911
Email: fishak@hrsrr.on.ca

Ishak, Edward L.S. MD
1971 Senior
1488 Ilhola Loop
Honolulu, HI 96821
Phone: 808-373-4690
Fax: Email:
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<td>1021 5th Ave</td>
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<td>Mount Sinai Hsp</td>
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<td>1021 5th Ave</td>
<td>212-241-2124</td>
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<td>212-241-2124</td>
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<td>Jacobson, Alan MD</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>600 Heritage Dr #220</td>
<td>Jupiter, FL 33458</td>
<td>407-626-9523</td>
<td>312-465-6801</td>
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<td>Greenwood Village, CO 80111</td>
<td>303-355-6090</td>
<td>303-355-2063</td>
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<td>Email: kademani.deepak@ mayo.edu</td>
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</table>
Johnston, William D. MD
1978 Senior
9002 N Meridian St #214
Indianapolis, IN 46260
Phone: 317-844-7059
Fax: 317-573-4352
Email:

Kaplan, Michael J. MD
1990 Active
Stanford Cancer Ctr
875 Blake Wilbur Dr Rm 2225
Stanford, CA 94305-5826
Phone: 650-725-5968
Fax: 650-725-8502
Email: mjkaplan@stanford.edu

Katz, Alfred D. MD
1962 Senior
POB 17206
Beverly Hills, CA 90209
Phone: 310-652-8992
Fax: 310-273-3949
Email: adkatz2@aol.com

Jordan III, Charles E. MD
1978 Active
100 W 4th St #200
Cookeville, TN 38501
Phone: 931-528-1575
Fax: 931-526-2962
Email:

Karakla, Daniel W. MD
1999 Active
825 Fairfax Avenue #510
Norfolk, VA 23507
Phone: 757-446-5934
Fax: 757-624-2264
Email: karakldw@evms.edu

Katz, Robert L. MD
1984 Senior
22099 Parnell Rd
Shaker Heights, OH 44122
Phone: 216-292-5578
Fax: 216-292-5579
Email: katrz@ccf.org

Kaufman, David MD
1984 Active
530 First Ave #3C
New York, NY 10016
Phone: 212-263-7428
Fax: 212-263-8490
Email: david.kaufman@med.nyu.edu

Kenady, Daniel E. MD
1984 Active
Univ of KY Med Ctr, Div of Gen Surg
800 Rose St C214
Lexington, KY 40536
Phone: 859-323-6346 235
Fax: 859-323-6840
Email: dekena0@uky.edu

Kiehn, Clifford L. MD DDS
1956 Senior
Trent Woods, NC 28562
Phone: 919-637-4897
Fax: Email:

Kees, Panagiotis P. DDS
1998 Corresponding
54 Gregory Lambraki St
Drosis
Athens, 14572 GREECE
Phone: 011-30210-6231455
Fax: 011-30210-6228810
Email: kessarispanos@mail.gr

Kies, Merrill S. MD
1995 Active
MD Anderson Cancer Ctr
1515 Holcombe Blvd
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-796-8655
Fax: Email: mkies@mdanderson.org

Kim, Kwang Hyun MD PhD
1992 Corresponding
Dept of ORL/
HNS Seoul Natl Univ Col of Med
28 Yongon-Dong Chongno-Ku
Seoul, 110-744 KOREA
Phone: 82-2-2072-2286
Fax: 82-2-745-2387
Email: kimkwang@plaza.snu.ac.kr

Kim, Sang-Hyo MD PhD
1993 Corresponding
Dept of Surg, Inje Med College
Pusan Paik Hosp Inje Univ, Dept of Surg
Pusan, 614-735 KOREA
Phone: 82-51-890-6347
Fax: 82-51-898-9427
Email: hnkim80@hotmail.com
Kelly, James H. MD
1984 Active
Greater Baltimore Med Ctr
6701 N Charles St Rm 4202
Baltimore, MD 21204
Phone: 410-828-2151
Fax: 410-828-3010
Email: jkelly@gbmc.org

Khaftif, Rene A. MD, FACS
1984 Active
240 E 39th St #44E
New York, NY 10016
Phone: 646-227-1604
Fax: 646-227-1605
Email: renekhafif@ren.com

Kim, Daniel Y. MD
1995 Active
Univ of Massachusetts Med Ctr Dept of OTO-HNS
55 Lake Ave N
Worcester, MA 01655
Phone: 508-856-4161
Fax: 508-856-6703
Email: kimd@umnhec.org

Kim, Seungwon M.D.
2003 Candidate
7009 Almeda Rd
Houston, TX 77054
Phone: 412-648-6974
Fax: 412-647-2080
Email: skim7@twcny.rr.com

Kimmelman, Charles P. MD
1986 Active
985 5th Ave #7A
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-879-3292
Fax: 212-988-2507
Email: ckimmelman@aol.com

King, Walter MD
1988 Corresponding
Plast & Recons Surg Centre Hong Kong
Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital
Happy Valley, HONG KONG CHINA
Phone: 852-283-58868
Fax: 85228358867
Email: walterking@hbsh.com

King, Austin I. MD
1989 Active
2217 S Danville Dr
Abilene, TX 79605
Phone: 325-695-2270
Fax: 325-695-3908
Email: king@acu.edu

Kirchner, John A. MD
1965 Honorary
1450 Whitney Ave #343
Hamden, CT 06517
Phone: 203-387-7772
Fax: 203-785-3970
Email: john.kirchner@yale.edu

Klein, James C. MD
1983 Active
2100 Webster St #202
San Francisco, CA 94115
Phone: 415-923-3135
Fax: 415-771-2897
Email: geok2027@adelphia.net

Klein, Christopher MD
2007 Active
Tripler Army Med Ctr
Dept of OTO-HNS
1 Jarrett White Rd
Honolulu, HI 96859
Phone: 808-433-3185
Fax: 808-433-9033
Email: christopher.klem@amedd.army.mil

Kleinfeld, George MD
1964 Senior
2309 NW 25th Wy
Boca Raton, FL 33434
Phone: 561-852-9651
Fax: 561-852-7948
Email: geok2027@adelphia.net

Klotch, Douglas W. MD
1988 Active
3450 E Fletcher Ave #260
Tampa, FL 33613
Phone: 813-977-1350
Fax: 813-977-1360
Email: drivett@klochtm.com

Knoo, J. Douglas MD
1989 Senior
POB 2291
Durham, NC 27702
Phone: 919-489-7431
Fax: 800-446-8053
Email: doug.knoop@bcbsnc.com

Kletzing, Daniel W. MD
1985 Active
Otorhinolaryngology Inc
621 Memorial Dr #402
South Bend, IN 46601
Phone: 219-232-4800
Fax: 219-288-7143
Email: drdan46530@aol.com

Kligerman, Jacob MD
1981 Active
Rua Sorocab 464/sala 207
Botafogo
Rio de Janeiro, 22271-110 BRAZIL
Phone: 55-21-539-2999
Fax: 55-21-242-2420
Email: jkligerman@uol.com.br

Kligerman, Morton M. MD
1991 Senior
Hsp of the Univ of Pennsylvania
3400 Spruce St
Philadelphia, PA 19104
Phone: 215-662-6463
Fax: 215-662-7709
Email: kligerman@srt.upenn.edu

Klop, Willem MD
2007 Corresponding
Netherlands Cancer Inst/
Antoni Van Leeuwenho
Dept of HNS & Oncology
Plesmanlaan 121
Amsterdam, 1066 CX The Netherlands
Phone: 011-31-20-5122550
Fax: Email: m.klop@nki.nl

Klontz, Daniel W. MD
1985 Active
Otorhinolaryngology Inc
621 Memorial Dr #402
South Bend, IN 46601
Phone: 219-232-4800
Fax: 219-288-7143
Email: drdan46530@aol.com

Kletzing, Daniel W. MD
1985 Active
Otorhinolaryngology Inc
621 Memorial Dr #402
South Bend, IN 46601
Phone: 219-232-4800
Fax: 219-288-7143
Email: drdan46530@aol.com

Kletzing, Daniel W. MD
1985 Active
Otorhinolaryngology Inc
621 Memorial Dr #402
South Bend, IN 46601
Phone: 219-232-4800
Fax: 219-288-7143
Email: drdan46530@aol.com
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<td>2000</td>
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<td>3030 N Circle Dr #300, Colorado Springs, CO 80909</td>
<td>719-867-7882</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:bknox@colorodoent.com">bknox@colorodoent.com</a></td>
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<td>Koling, Anders B. MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Univ Hospital, Dept of OTO, Akademiska Sjukhuset, Uppsala, S-731 SWEDEN</td>
<td>011-46-18-6110000</td>
<td>011-46-18-6115360</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Anders.Koling@akademiska.se">Anders.Koling@akademiska.se</a></td>
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<td>Kornblut, Alan D. MD</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>3030 N Circle Dr #300, Colorado Springs, CO 80909</td>
<td>719-867-7882</td>
<td>719-867-7899</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bknox@colorodoent.com">bknox@colorodoent.com</a></td>
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<td>Koch, Wayne M. MD</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Johns Hopkins Univ/Dept of OTO-HNS, 601 N Caroline St, Rm 6221, Baltimore, MD 21287</td>
<td>410-955-4446</td>
<td>410-955-7766</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wkoeh@jhmi.edu">wkoeh@jhmi.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koll, Venkatesswara R. MD</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>620 10th St #700, Niagara Falls, NY 14092, Phone: 716-278-0873, Fax: 716-278-0875, Email: <a href="mailto:venkatkollim@yahoo.com">venkatkollim@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<td>Komisar, Arnold MD DDS</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>1317 Third Ave 8th Floor, New York, NY 10021, Phone: 212-861-8888, Fax: 212-861-8456, Email: <a href="mailto:ask2@aol.com">ask2@aol.com</a></td>
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<td>Kochut, Robert I. MD</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Wake Forest Univ School of Med/Dept of OTO, Winston-Salem, NC 27157, Phone: 336-716-3854, Fax: 336-716-9440</td>
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<td>Komorn, Robert MD</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>6560 Fannin St #1726, Houston, TX 77030, Phone: 713-795-5100, Fax: 713-797-9522, Email: <a href="mailto:rkomorn@tmh.tmc.edu">rkomorn@tmh.tmc.edu</a></td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Roger Williams Med Ctr, 825 Chalkstone Ave, Providence, RI 02908, Phone: 401-456-2460, Fax: 401-456-5395, Email: <a href="mailto:jkoness@rwmc.org">jkoness@rwmc.org</a></td>
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<td>Rua Prof Antonio Prudente 211, Sao Paulo, 01509 BRAZIL, Phone: 55-11-3341-0325, Fax: 55-11-3277-6789, Email: <a href="mailto:lp_kowalski@uol.com.br">lp_kowalski@uol.com.br</a></td>
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<td>1961</td>
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<td>4365 W Warren Ave, Denver, CO 80219, Phone: 303-936-9368, Fax:</td>
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<td>1275 York Ave Box 285, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Ctr, New York, NY 10021, Phone: 212-639-5621, Fax: 212-717-3302, Email: <a href="mailto:krausd@mskcc.org">krausd@mskcc.org</a></td>
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<td>Phone: 305-822-9035 Fax: 305-822-3123 Email: <a href="mailto:drKNosebest@aol.com">drKNosebest@aol.com</a></td>
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<td>3409 Worth St #420 Dallas, TX 75246</td>
<td>Phone: 214-824-9963 Fax: 214-824-7167 Email: <a href="mailto:kuhndallas@aol.com">kuhndallas@aol.com</a></td>
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<td>2004</td>
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<td>POB 26901 WP 1360 Oklahoma City, OK 73190</td>
<td>Phone: 405-271-5504 x47913 Fax: 405-271-3248 Email: <a href="mailto:drKNosebest@aol.com">drKNosebest@aol.com</a></td>
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<td>Krespi, Yosef P. MD</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td></td>
<td>425 W 9th St 10th Fl New York, NY 10019</td>
<td>212-262-4444 Fax: 212-523-6364 Email: <a href="mailto:krespi@ouhsed.edu">krespi@ouhsed.edu</a></td>
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<td>Kupferman, Michael MD</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td></td>
<td>MD Anderson Cancer Ctr 1515 Holcombe Blvd Houston, TX 77030 Phone: 713-794-1910 Fax: 713-794-4662 Email: <a href="mailto:mekupfer@mdanderson.org">mekupfer@mdanderson.org</a></td>
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<td>Kucuk, Omer MD</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>Wayne State Univ Karmanos Cancer Inst 4-HWCR 4100 John R Detroit, MI 48201 Phone: 313-745-2748 Fax: 313-993-0559 Email: <a href="mailto:kucuko@karmanos.org">kucuko@karmanos.org</a></td>
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<td>Kuriloff, Daniel B. MD</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td></td>
<td>425 W 59th St 10th Fl New York, NY 10019</td>
<td>Phone: 212-262-5555 Fax: 212-523-6364 Email: <a href="mailto:Dkuriloff@aol.com">Dkuriloff@aol.com</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lai, Stephen Y. MD</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td></td>
<td>311 Lexington Ave Paterson, NJ 07502</td>
<td>Phone: 973-942-1300 Fax: 973-942-4267 Email: <a href="mailto:pilot518@msn.com">pilot518@msn.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Langer, Denis M. MD</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td></td>
<td>556 S Elizabeth St Denver, CO 80209</td>
<td>Phone: 303-777-0912 Fax: 303-777-0912 Email: <a href="mailto:lanierdenis@ao.com">lanierdenis@ao.com</a></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Lavelle, William G. MD</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td></td>
<td>55 Lake Ave N Worcester, MA 01655</td>
<td>Phone: 508-856-6703 Email: <a href="mailto:lavellev@umnhc.org">lavellev@umnhc.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Emails:**

- drKNosebest@aol.com
- krespi@ouhsed.edu
- mekupfer@mdanderson.org
- kucuko@karmanos.org
- Dkuriloff@aol.com
- krespi@ouhsed.edu
- lanierdenis@ao.com
- lavellev@umnhc.org
Lalakea, Lauren M. MD
1995 Active
Santa Clare Valley Med Ctr
751 S Bascom Ave
San Jose, CA 95128
Phone: 408-885-6767
Fax: 408-885-7166
Email: LALAMD@AOL.COM

Lansford, Christopher MD
2007 Active
Carle Clinic Assn
Dept of OTO
602 W University Ave
Urbana, IL 61821
Phone: 217-383-3130
Fax: 217-383-4451
Email: christopher.lansford@carle.com

Lavertu, Pierre MD
1991 Active
Dept of OTO/HNS/
Univ Hosp of Cleveland
11100 Euclid Ave
Cleveland, OH 44106
Phone: 216-844-4773
Fax: 216-844-5727
Email: Pierre.Lavertu@uhhs.com

Lam, Kam Hing MD
1989 Corresponding
Dept of Surg/Queen Mary Hsp
20 Des Voeux Rd Central Rm1007 10/F Takshing House
Hong Kong, China
Phone: 852-28100666
Fax: 852-25218851
Email: laman@aol.com

Landman, Michael D. MD
1984 Active
5525 Etiwanda Ave #312
Torrance, CA 90136
Phone: 818-609-0600
Fax: 818-609-1680
Email: mlandman@aol.com

Lane, Stanley L. MD DDS
1960 Senior
760 Park Ave
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-734-1484
Fax: 212-734-1484
Email:

Lazar, Lester A. MD
1985 Senior
12130 SW 92nd Ave
Miami, FL 33176
Phone: 305-822-9035
Fax: 305-378-6309
Email:

Le Benger, Jeffrey D. MD
1995 Active
Summit Medical Group
1 Diamond Hill Rd.
Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922
Phone: 908-273-4300
Fax: 908-277-8762
Email:

Lee, Keun Y. MD
1988 Active
897 Delaware Ave
Buffalo, NY 14209
Phone: 716-883-6800
Fax: 716-883-6853
Email:

Le Benger, Jeffrey D. MD
1995 Active
Summit Medical Group
1 Diamond Hill Rd.
Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922
Phone: 908-273-4300
Fax: 908-277-8762
Email:

Lane, Stanley L. MD DDS
1960 Senior
760 Park Ave
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-734-1484
Fax: 212-734-1484
Email:

Lazar, Lester A. MD
1985 Senior
12130 SW 92nd Ave
Miami, FL 33176
Phone: 305-822-9035
Fax: 305-378-6309
Email:

Le Benger, Jeffrey D. MD
1995 Active
Summit Medical Group
1 Diamond Hill Rd.
Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922
Phone: 908-273-4300
Fax: 908-277-8762
Email:
AHNS Membership Directory

Leeman, Daniel J. MD
1996 Candidate
Comprehensive ENT Center of TX
1015 E 32nd St #205
Austin, TX 78705
Phone: Fax: Email:

Leeman, Charles R. MD PhD
1999 Corresponding
VU Medical Center/Dept of OTO-HNS
POB 7057
Amsterdam, 1007MB THE NETHERLANDS
Phone: Fax: Email:

Lefebvre, Jean Louis MD
1992 Corresponding
Centre Oscar Lambret
3 Rue Frederic Combemale
Lille, 59020 FRANCE
Phone: Fax: Email:

Lewis III, William J. MD
1985 Active
100 Lancaster Ave #33
Lankenau Med Bldg West
Wynnewood, PA 19096
Phone: Fax: Email:

Lian, Timothy MD
2007 Active
LSUHSC-S
Dept of OTO-HNS
1501 Kings Hwy
Shreveport, LA 71130
Phone: Fax: Email:

Lieberman, Zelig H. MD
1983 Active
3600 Gaston Ave #958
Dallas, TX 75246
Phone: Fax: Email:

Liechti, Robert E. MD
1969 Senior
136 North 100 East
Richfield, UT 84701
Phone: Fax: Email:

Lepore, Michael L. MD
1991 Active
Denver Health Med Ctr Davis
700 Delaware St
Davis Pavilion MC 0158
Denver, CO 80204
Phone: Fax: Email:

Letafy Hadad, Victor MD
1991 Senior
Calderon de la Barca 77
Mexico City, 11000 Mexico
Phone: POB 301402
Fax: Email:

Levey, Mark MD
1977 Senior
741 Northfield Ave #104
West Orange, NJ 07052
Phone: 973-243-0600
Fax: 973-243-0707
Email:

Lin, Pi-Tang MD
1989 Active
133-29 41st Rd #2C
Flushing, NY 11355
Phone: 212-737-7750
Fax: 212-517-5688
Email:

Lin, Ho-Sheng MD
2004 Active
Univ Health Ctr
4201 St Antoine #5E
Detroit, MI 48201
Phone: 313-577-0804
Fax: 313-966-2898
Email: hoshenglin@hotmail.com

Lin, Derrick MD
2005 Candidate
243 Charles St
Boston, MA 02114
Phone: 617-573-3700
Fax: Email:

Lind, Magnus G. MD
1984 Corresponding
Dept of OTO
Karolinska sjukhuset
SE 171 76
Stockholm, Sweden
Phone: 446-8-51772580
Fax: 446-8-51776267
Email: magnus.lind@ks.se

Levine, Paul A. MD
1982 Active
Univ of Virginia Health System,
Dept of OTO-HNS
P.O. Box 800713
Charlottesville, VA 22908
Phone: 434-924-5593
Fax: 434-982-4257
Email: pal@hscmail.mcc.virginia.edu

Levin, Jan S. MD
2005 Associate
MD Anderson Cancer Ctr/
Dept of OTO-HNS
1515 Holcombe Blvd #441
Houston, TX 77230
Phone: 713-745-2309
Fax: 713-794-4662
Email: jlewin@mdanderson.org

Lewis, John S. MD
1982 Senior
3 E 71st St
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-988-9030
Fax: Email:

Lippman, Scott M. MD
1994 Active
MD Anderson Cancer Ctr
Dept of Clinical Cancer Prev Box 236
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-745-6659
Fax: 713-795-2012
Email: slippman@mdanderson.org

Liston, Stephen L. MD
1982 Active
ENT Specialty Care of MN PA
347 Smith Ave N #602
St. Paul, MN 55102
Phone: 651-227-0821
Fax: 651-297-6597
Email: LISTON@HOTMAIL.COM

Lockey, Myron W. MD
1973 Senior
4306 Audubon Park Ln
Jackson, MS 39211
Phone: 601-362-6012
Fax: Email:

Loewy, Arthur MD
1959 Senior
3470 N Lake Shore Dr #8C
Chicago, IL 60657
Phone: 773-327-4040
Fax: Email:
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<td>1999</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>1218 13th Ave SE</td>
<td>Decatur, AL 35601</td>
<td>Phone: 256-355-6200 Fax: 256-355-6241 Email: <a href="mailto:benlight@bellsouth.net">benlight@bellsouth.net</a></td>
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<td>Lindstrom, Jorgen H. MD</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Sahlgrens Hospital</td>
<td>Göteborg, SWEDEN</td>
<td>Phone: 4631601000 Fax: 463146734 Email:</td>
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<td>1970</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>40 Wildwood Dr</td>
<td>Needham, MA 02492</td>
<td>Phone: 781-444-7166 Fax: 781-235-7867 Email:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lim, Ida Marie MD</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Univ of Santo Tomas</td>
<td>Dept of Surgery</td>
<td>Phone: 256-355-6200 Fax: 256-355-6241 Email: <a href="mailto:itabangaymd@hotmail.com">itabangaymd@hotmail.com</a></td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Riley Hospital RM A-56</td>
<td>Indianapolis, IN 46202</td>
<td>Phone: 317-630-8954 Fax: 317-630-8954 Email:</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Netherlands Cancer Institute</td>
<td>Plesmanlaan 121</td>
<td>Phone: 31-20-512-2550 Fax: 31-20-512-2554 Email: <a href="mailto:p.lohuis@nki.nl">p.lohuis@nki.nl</a></td>
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<td>Univ of Brescia</td>
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<td>Phone: 256-355-6200 Fax: 256-355-6241 Email: <a href="mailto:davinter@libero.it">davinter@libero.it</a></td>
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<td>Lopchinsky, Richard A. MD</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>5 E 94th St</td>
<td>New York, NY 10128</td>
<td>Phone: 212-876-4460 Fax: 212-876-4461 Email: <a href="mailto:richard.lopchinsky@mssm.edu">richard.lopchinsky@mssm.edu</a></td>
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<td>1987</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>IA#8 Paso Del Parque</td>
<td>Garden Hills</td>
<td>Phone: 212-876-4460 Fax: 212-876-4461 Email: <a href="mailto:reylopez@coqui.net">reylopez@coqui.net</a></td>
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<td>Active</td>
<td>2300 Kinmeola Canyon Rd</td>
<td>Pasadena, CA 91107</td>
<td>Phone: 626-398-1111 Fax: 626-398-1011 Email: <a href="mailto:lorant@hsc.usc.edu">lorant@hsc.usc.edu</a></td>
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<td>New York, NY 10128</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Dept of HNS</td>
<td>Elm &amp; Carlton Sts</td>
<td>Phone: 716-845-3158 Fax: 716-845-8466 Email: <a href="mailto:Thomlore@RoswellPark.org">Thomlore@RoswellPark.org</a></td>
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<td>Senior</td>
<td>929 Clay St #501</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA 94108</td>
<td>Phone: 415-433-7945 Fax: 415-433-1231 Email:</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>981225 Nebraska Med Ctr</td>
<td>Omaha, NE 68198</td>
<td>Phone: 402-559-8007 Fax: 402-559-8940 Email: <a href="mailto:wmlydiatt@unmc.edu">wmlydiatt@unmc.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucarini, James W. MD</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>20 Glenlake Pkwy</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA 30328</td>
<td>Phone: 770-677-6212 Fax: 770-677-6212 Email:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lydiatt, Daniel D. DDS MD</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>981225 Nebraska Med Ctr</td>
<td>Omaha, NE 68198</td>
<td>Phone: 402-559-7775 Fax: 402-559-8940 Email: <a href="mailto:dlydiatt@unmc.edu">dlydiatt@unmc.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Luce, Edward A. MD</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>11100 Euclid Ave</td>
<td>Cleveland, OH 44106</td>
<td>Phone: 216-844-4780 Fax: 216-844-8667 Email: <a href="mailto:edluce@yahoo.com">edluce@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lueg, Edgar A. MD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>4900 Sunset Blvd 6th Fl</td>
<td>Los Angeles, CA 90027</td>
<td>Phone: 323-783-4670 Fax: 323-783-1403 Email: <a href="mailto:edgar.a.lueg@kp.org">edgar.a.lueg@kp.org</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lydiatt, William A. MD</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Univ of Alabama Med Ctr</td>
<td>320 Kracke Building Surg</td>
<td>Phone: 205-349-2151 Fax: 205-349-2151 Email:</td>
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<td>Lydiatt, William A. MD</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Univ of Alabama Med Ctr</td>
<td>320 Kracke Building Surg</td>
<td>Phone: 205-349-2151 Fax: 205-349-2151 Email:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maghami, Ellie MD</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>City of Hope Natl Med Ctr</td>
<td>Dept of OTO-HNS</td>
<td>Phone: 626-471-7100 Fax: 626-471-7100 Email:</td>
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<td>Lorenz III, Stephen A. MD</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>100 Delafield Rd #207, Pittsburgh, PA 15215</td>
<td>412-782-5566</td>
<td>412-782-2387</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lundy, Jonathan B. MD</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>3008 Hampshire Dr, Augusta, GA 30909</td>
<td>706-787-2567</td>
<td>706-787-2347</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jlundy1313@yahoo.com">jlundy1313@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnuson, Jeffery Scott MD, FACS</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>University Hsp</td>
<td>205-934-9766</td>
<td>205-934-3993</td>
<td><a href="mailto:scott.magnuson@ccc.uab.edu">scott.magnuson@ccc.uab.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magrin, Jose MD PhD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>R. Dr. Pimto Ferraz Helsinki Univ Central Hsp</td>
<td>919-859-4744</td>
<td>919-859-5834</td>
<td><a href="mailto:magrin@terra.com.br">magrin@terra.com.br</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makitie, Antti MD, PhD</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Helsinki Univ Central Hsp Haartmaninkatu 4 E Helsinki, 00270 FINLAND</td>
<td>011-358-9-4710</td>
<td>011-358-9-4717</td>
<td><a href="mailto:antti.makitie@hus.fi">antti.makitie@hus.fi</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahoney, William D. MD</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>24 Hampton Ln, Cincinnati, OH 45208</td>
<td>914-636-3373</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>SIU School of Medicine Div of OTO POB 19662</td>
<td>217-545-5140</td>
<td>217-545-0253</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jmalone@siumed.edu">jmalone@siumed.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mann, Charles H. MD</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>601 Keiser Dr #200, Cary, NC 27511</td>
<td>919-859-4744</td>
<td>919-859-5834</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mannentcl@aol.com">mannentcl@aol.com</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mann, Wolf J. MD PhD</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Prof/Chairman, Dept of OTO Mainz Medical School</td>
<td>49-6131-177361</td>
<td>49-6131-176637</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mann@hno.klinik.uni-mainz.de">mann@hno.klinik.uni-mainz.de</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mancuso, Anthony A. MD</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>Dept of Radiology/UFCM 1600 SW Archer Rd PO Box 10037 Gainesville, FL 32610</td>
<td>352-395-0106</td>
<td>352-338-9858</td>
<td><a href="mailto:smanolidis@mac.com">smanolidis@mac.com</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manders, Ernest C.</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2123 Auburn Ave #209, Cincinnati, OH 45219</td>
<td>513-421-3558</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:emande9006@aol.com">emande9006@aol.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandpe, Aditi H. M.D.</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>3838 California St #505, San Francisco, CA 94118</td>
<td>415-751-4914</td>
<td>415-751-1414</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ahr@sfent.com">ahr@sfent.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maran, Arnold G.D. MD</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>The Royal Infirmary-OTO, Lauriston Bldg 15 Chalmers Edinburgh, Scotland EH3 9EN UK</td>
<td>0131-5363747</td>
<td>0131-2298769</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AHNS Membership Directory

Makaretz, Michael MD
1996 Active
43 Baxter Blvd
Portland, ME 04101
Phone: 207-775-6381
Fax: 207-775-3378
Email:

Maniglia, Anthony J. MD
1976 Senior
11000 Euclid Ave Rm 7121
Cleveland, OH 44106
Phone: 216-844-5003
Fax: 216-844-5727
Email: barbara.fedorcio@uhhs.com

Margolis, Irving B. MD
1973 Senior
Queens Hospital Ctr
82-68 16th St
Jamaica, NY 11432
Phone: 212-990-2768
Fax: Email:

Marquez Reveron, Armando MD
1991 Corresponding
Jet International - M-66
POB 020010
Miami, FL 33102
Phone: 58-212-552-5942
Fax: 58-212-552-5942
Email: marquezreveron@hotmail.com

Masson, James K. MD
1991 Senior
Mayo Clinic
200 First St SW
Rochester, MN 55905
Phone: 507-284-2511
Fax: Email:

May, John S. MD
1996 Active
Wake Forest Univ School of Med/Dept of OTO
Medical Center Blvd
Winston-Salem, NC 27157
Phone: 336-716-4161
Fax: 336-716-3857
Email: jsmay@uwfmc.edu

Martignon-Aguillera, Luis MD
1995 Corresponding
Priv 7 A Sur # 5316
Colonia Prados Agua Azl
Puebla, 72430 MEXICO
Phone: 52-222-237-0192
Fax: 52-222-248-9693
Email: hielo4@hotmail.com

Mathog, Robert G. MD
1975 Active
OTO SE-WSU
540 E Canfield
Detroit, MI 48201
Phone: 313-577-0804
Fax: 313-577-8555
Email: rmathog@med.wayne.edu

Mayer, Michael H. MD
1987 Senior
2222 NW Lovejoy #408
Portland, OR 97210
Phone: 503-223-0687
Fax: 503-223-0689
Email:

Marshall, Robert C. MD
1985 Senior
312 Vista Verde Wy
Bakersfield, CA 93309
Phone: 805-327-0657
Fax: 805-327-1208
Email: sambob@lightspeed.net

Maves, Michael D. MD
2006 Corresponding
Regional Cancer Ctr/Med College
Dept of Surgical Oncology
Trivandrum, 695011 INDIA
Phone: 011-91-471-2522412
Fax: 011-91-471-244754
Email: emathewiyype@yahoo.com

Mathew Iype, Elizabeth MBBS
2006 Corresponding
Emory Univ School of Medicine
Cleveland, MS 38732
Phone: 662-843-8801
Fax: 662-843-2976
Email: bolivarentclinic@bellsouth.net

Marshall-Harris, Bonnie PhD
2007 Associate
135 Rutledge Ave
Charleston, SC 29425
Phone: 843-792-7162
Fax: 843-792-0546
Email: harrisbm@musc.edu

Mazzaro, Eduardo L. MD
1997 Corresponding
Concordia 3037
Buenos Aires, 1417 ARGENTINA
Phone: 54-11-4958-2200
Fax: 54-11-4958-2200
Email: mazzaro@yahoo.com

Martin, Peter J. MD
1994 Active
2231 Ruddy Duck Ct
Cardiff by the Sea, CA 92007
Phone: 760-436-4224
Fax: Email:

Mattogno, Guido E. MD
1962 Senior
P De Smet De Naeyerplein 5
Gent, (B) 9000 BELGIUM
Phone: 32-9-2403270
Fax: 32-9-240-3899
Email:

Mattogno, Douglas E. MD
1984 Active
Dept of OTO
Emory Univ School of Medicine
Atlanta, GA 30322
Phone: 404-778-5724
Fax: 404-778-4295
Email: douglas_mattoz@emory.org

Mazzaro, Michael B. MD
2006 Corresponding
Ohio State University
Columbus, OH 43010
Phone: 614-292-2222
Fax: 614-292-2222
Email:

Mashberg, Arthur DDS
1983 Senior
UMD New Jersey Medical School
13 Kent Dr
Roseland, NJ 07068
Phone: 973-403-1678
Fax: 973-403-8029
Email: artmash@comcast.net

Mattucci, Kenneth F. MD
1983 Senior
333 E Shore Rd
Manhasset, NY 11030
Phone: 516-482-8778
Fax: 516-482-0923
Email: earnosethroat@aol.com

McArthur, Peter D. MD
1996 Active
907 E Sunflower Rd #104
Cleveland, MS 38732
Phone: 662-843-8801
Fax: 662-843-2976
Email: bolivarentclinic@bellsouth.net

McCaffrey, Judith C. MD
2004 Active
12902 Magnolia Dr #3057
Tampa, FL 33612
Phone: 813-972-8363
Fax: 813-979-3810
Email: mccaffrey@moffitt.usf.edu
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Address 2</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>McCaffrey, Thomas V.</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>12902 Magnolia Dr</td>
<td>MCC-HNPROG</td>
<td>813-972-8463</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:mccafft@moffitt.usf.edu">mccafft@moffitt.usf.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCraw, John B.</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>396 S Witchduck Rd #100</td>
<td>Virginia Beach, VA 23462</td>
<td>804-623-7072</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKenna, Gillies W.</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Radiation Oncology, Univ of PA</td>
<td>3400 Spruce St 2 Donner</td>
<td>215-662-3147</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:mckenna@xrt.upenn.edu">mckenna@xrt.upenn.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCammon, Susan</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Mem Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr</td>
<td>Dept of HNS</td>
<td>804-623-7072</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCarty, Todd M.</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>General &amp; Oncology Surgical Associates</td>
<td>3409 Worth St #420</td>
<td>212-659-7203</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClenk, William W.</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>3010 NE 48th St</td>
<td>Lighthouse Point, FL 33064</td>
<td>954-942-2996</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:wmccle1525@aol.com">wmccle1525@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClenk, Frederick M.S.</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>180 Blackland Dr NW</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA 30342</td>
<td>404-365-9723</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:macmd@mindspring.com">macmd@mindspring.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCormack, Robert M.</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>25243 Golf Lake Cir</td>
<td>Bonita Springs, FL 34135</td>
<td>941-495-2704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McConnel, Frederick M.S.</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>1460 E Colt Rd</td>
<td>Univ of CO School of Med, Dept of OTO-HNS</td>
<td>602-833-7320</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McIvor, Nicholas P.</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>43 Bartley Terrace</td>
<td>Devonport</td>
<td>64-9-638-9909</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:npmcmivor@xtra.co.nz">npmcmivor@xtra.co.nz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McQuarrie, Donald G.</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Minneapolis VA Med Ctr</td>
<td>Dept of Surgery</td>
<td>612-725-2227</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**McKenna, Gillies W. PhD**
1995 Active
Radiation Oncology, Univ of PA
3400 Spruce St 2 Donner
Philadelphia, PA 19104
Phone: 215-662-3147
Fax: 215-349-3923
Email: mckenna@xrt.upenn.edu

**McKenna, Robert J. MD**
1959 Senior
4539 Camden Dr
Corona del Mar, CA 92625
Phone: 949-760-3913
Fax: 949-644-9544
Email: 

**McNamara, Michael MD, FACS**
2006 Active
7710 Mercy Rd #305
Omaha, NE 68124
Phone: 402-393-1338
Fax: 402-393-6924
Email: 

**McNeill, Roger MD**
1962 Active
425 Holderieth Rd #107
Tomball, TX 77375
Phone: 281-351-8137
Fax: 281-255-6801
Email: 

**McNicoll, Michael P. MD**
2000 Active
So. CA Permanente Medical Group, Dept of OTO-HNS
4900 Sunset Blvd #6C
Los Angeles, CA 90027
Phone: 321-783-4670
Fax: 321-783-1403
Email: Michael.P.McNicoll@kp.org
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>McSoley, Thomas E. MD</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>9002 N Meridian St #214 Indianapolis, IN 46260</td>
<td>317-844-7059</td>
<td>317-573-4352</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tmscoley@otoluryn.com">tmscoley@otoluryn.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McSoley, Thomas E. MD</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>7777 Hennessy Blvd #408 Baton Rouge, LA 70808</td>
<td>225-765-5335</td>
<td>225-765-5339</td>
<td><a href="mailto:amewhortor@ololrms.com">amewhortor@ololrms.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medina, Jesus E. MD</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Oto-Head &amp; Neck Surg, Room WP1360 920 Stanton L Young Blvd Oklahoma City, OK 73104</td>
<td>405-271-8047</td>
<td>405-271-3248</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jesus-medina@ouhsc.edu">jesus-medina@ouhsc.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medina Dos Santos, Luiz R. MD</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Rod. Antonio L.M. Gonzaga, 647 #A20 Florianopolis, 88040-300 BRAZIL</td>
<td>011-55-48-3226-8369</td>
<td>011-55-48-3224-7387</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lrmsbob2@terra.com.br">lrmsbob2@terra.com.br</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medwid, Albert MD</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>770 Via Hierba Santa Barbara, CA 93110</td>
<td>805-962-5883</td>
<td>805-962-4615</td>
<td><a href="mailto:greer-medical@msn.com">greer-medical@msn.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miguel, Roberto E. MD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>St Dona Adma Jafet, 50 CJTO 163 Sao Paulo, 01308-050 BRAZIL</td>
<td>55-11-1257-9497</td>
<td>55-11-1257-9497</td>
<td><a href="mailto:robertoeliasp@terra.com.br">robertoeliasp@terra.com.br</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikhail, Raouf A. MD</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>G-1075 N Ballenger Hwy Flint, MI 48504</td>
<td>810-238-1118</td>
<td>810-238-9849</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rmikhailmd@aol.com">rmikhailmd@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mehta, Ashok R. MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Tata Memorial Hospital Department of Surgery Parel Bombay, 400056 INDIA</td>
<td>91-22-414-6750</td>
<td>91-22-414-693</td>
<td><a href="mailto:armehta@vsnl.com">armehta@vsnl.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mehta, Ashok R. MD</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>Box 100385 JHMHC Gainesville, FL 32610</td>
<td>352-395-0287</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:armehta@vsnl.com">armehta@vsnl.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendehall, William M. MD</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Univ of WA Dept of OTO-HNS 1959 NE Pacific St Seattle, WA 98195</td>
<td>206-543-5230</td>
<td>206-543-5152</td>
<td><a href="mailto:edmendez@u.washington.edu">edmendez@u.washington.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendenhall, William M. MD</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Univ of WA Dept of OTO-HNS 1959 NE Pacific St Seattle, WA 98195</td>
<td>206-543-5230</td>
<td>206-543-5152</td>
<td><a href="mailto:edmendez@u.washington.edu">edmendez@u.washington.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mighel, Frank V. MD</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>475 Grand Ave Englewood, NJ 7631</td>
<td>201-871-4545</td>
<td>201-871-9658</td>
<td>Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mignogna, Frank V. MD</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>OTO-HNS Medicine Allergy 29101 Health Campus Dr Bldg 2 #230 Westlake, OH 44145</td>
<td>440-835-6105</td>
<td>440-835-6109</td>
<td>email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moley, Jeffrey F. MD</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Washington Univ School of Med 660 S Euclid Ave Box 8109 St Louis, MO 63110</td>
<td>314-747-0064</td>
<td>314-454-5509</td>
<td><a href="mailto:moleyjf@wusle.edu">moleyjf@wusle.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohr, Rose M. MD</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>OTO-HNS Medicine Allergy 29101 Health Campus Dr Bldg 2 #230 Westlake, OH 44145</td>
<td>440-835-6105</td>
<td>440-835-6109</td>
<td>email:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AHNS Membership Directory**
AHNS Membership Directory

Miller, Michael J. MD
1995 Active
Ohio State Univ
410 W 10th Ave Doan N809
Columbus, OH 43210
Phone: 713-794-1247
Fax: 713-794-5492
Email: mmiller@mdanderson.org

Miller, Stephen H. MD
1975 Senior
American Board of Medical Specialties
1007 Church Street
Evanston, IL 60201
Phone: 847-491-9091, ext. 3007
Fax:
Email:

Miller, Wayne A. MD
1980 Senior
3250 Sage Rd
Fallbrook, CA 92028
Phone: 619-675-5150
Fax: 619-675-5103
Email:

Miller, Robert H. MD
1984 Senior
American Board of Otolaryngology
3050 Post Oak Blvd #1700
Houston, TX 77056
Phone: 713-850-0399
Fax: 713-850-1104
Email: rhm@abo.to

Morgan, William B. MD
1973 Senior
5914 Chestnut Ct
Edmond, OK 73003
Phone: 405-340-1261
Fax: 405-330-9368
Email: wbmoran@cox.net

Morgan, William J. DMD MD
1988 Active
Marshfield Clinic/Weston Ctr
Dept of OTO-HNS
3501 Cranberry Blvd
Weston, WI 54476
Phone: 715-393-1181
Fax: 715-393-1489
Email: william_moran@worldnet.att.net

Moretz III, William Henry MD
2007 Candidate
Medical College of GA
Dept of OTO
1120 15th St
Augusta, GA 30912
Phone: 706-721-6100
Fax: 706-721-0112
Email: wmoretz@mecg.edu

Mitrani, Moises MD
1995 Active
21150 Biscayne Blvd #102
Aventura, FL 33180
Phone: 305-944-8322
Fax: 305-535-6248
Email: mrmontesinos5@hotmail.com

Moore, Grant K. MD
1996 Active
ENT Assoc of Springfield
2 Medical Center Dr #110
Springfield, MA 01107
Phone: 413-732-7426
Fax: 413-734-2371
Email:

Moore, Brian A. MD
2005 Active
Montesinos, Manuel R. MD
1998 Corresponding
Paraguay 1374 3 A
Buenos Aires, 1057 ARGENTINA
Phone: 011-54-1-48115967
Fax: 011-54-1-48242839
Email: mrmmontesinos5@hotmail.com

Moe, Kris S. MD
1996 Candidate
8119 NE uanita Dr
Kirkland, WA 98034-3528
Phone: 619-543-5910
Fax: 619-543-5521
Email: kmoe@uscd.edu

Moffat Jr, Frederick L. MD
1990 Active
Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center/ Surgical Oncology
1475 NW 12th Ave #3559
Miami, FL 33136
Phone: 305-243-4902
Fax: 305-243-4907
Email:

Moffett, Bayard L. MD
1980 Active
350 Wilma Cir
Riviera Beach, FL 33404
Phone: 561-842-0302
Fax: Phone:
Email: marmoff@bellsouth.net

Morrison, William M.D.
2003 Associate
MD Anderson Cancer Center
1515 Holcombe Blvd #97
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-563-2300
Fax: 713-563-2331
Email: whmorrison@mdanderson.org

Morton, Douglas R. MD
1953 Senior
520 Shagbark Dr
Elgin, IL 60123
Phone: 847-741-6029
Fax:
Email:

Moukarbel, Roger MD
2007 Candidate
University Health Network
Dept of OTO
200 Elizabeth St
Toronto, ON M5G 2C4 Canada
Phone: 416-790-5326
Fax:
Email: roger.moukarbel@uhn.on.ca

Murray, Douglas R. MD
1984 Senior
2220 Pierce Ave #777 PRB
Vanderbilt Med Ctr
Nashville, TN 37076
Phone: 615-343-4677
Fax: 615-343-7602
Email: barbara.murphy@vanderbilt.edu

Murphy, Barbara A. MD
2005 Associate
2800 Hayes Ave Bldg F
Sandy, UT 84070
Phone: 419-239-4546
Fax: 419-239-4546
Email: benent@lrbcg.com

Murcek, Benjamin W. DO
2005 Associate
2800 Hayes Ave Bldg F
Sandy, UT 84070
Phone: 419-239-4546
Fax: 419-239-4546
Email: benent@lrbcg.com

Moraitis, Dimitrios MD, FRCS
2005 Candidate
Mem Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr
1275 York Ave
New York, NY 10021
212-639-2221
Fax:
Email: moraitid@mskcc.org

Moffat Jr, Frederick L. MD
1990 Active
Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center/ Surgical Oncology
1475 NW 12th Ave #3559
Miami, FL 33136
Phone: 305-243-4902
Fax: 305-243-4907
Email:

Mooran, William J. DMD MD
1988 Active
Marshfield Clinic/Weston Ctr
Dept of OTO-HNS
3501 Cranberry Blvd
Weston, WI 54476
Phone: 715-393-1181
Fax: 715-393-1489
Email: william_moran@worldnet.att.net

Morrison, William M.D.
2003 Associate
MD Anderson Cancer Center
1515 Holcombe Blvd #97
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-563-2300
Fax: 713-563-2331
Email: whmorrison@mdanderson.org

Morton, Douglas R. MD
1953 Senior
520 Shagbark Dr
Elgin, IL 60123
Phone: 847-741-6029
Fax:
Email:

Moukarbel, Roger MD
2007 Candidate
University Health Network
Dept of OTO
200 Elizabeth St
Toronto, ON M5G 2C4 Canada
Phone: 416-790-5326
Fax:
Email: roger.moukarbel@uhn.on.ca

Murray, Douglas R. MD
1984 Senior
1884 Mt Brian Rd
Atlanta, GA 30329
Phone: 404-633-7541
Fax:
Email: murrayd840@aol.com

Moe, Kris S. MD
1996 Candidate
8119 NE uanita Dr
Kirkland, WA 98034-3528
Phone: 619-543-5910
Fax: 619-543-5521
Email: kmoe@uscd.edu

Moffat Jr, Frederick L. MD
1990 Active
Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center/ Surgical Oncology
1475 NW 12th Ave #3559
Miami, FL 33136
Phone: 305-243-4902
Fax: 305-243-4907
Email:

Mooran, William J. DMD MD
1988 Active
Marshfield Clinic/Weston Ctr
Dept of OTO-HNS
3501 Cranberry Blvd
Weston, WI 54476
Phone: 715-393-1181
Fax: 715-393-1489
Email: william_moran@worldnet.att.net

Moretz III, William Henry MD
2007 Candidate
Medical College of GA
Dept of OTO
1120 15th St
Augusta, GA 30912
Phone: 706-721-6100
Fax: 706-721-0112
Email: wmoretz@mecg.edu

Morrison, William M.D.
2003 Associate
MD Anderson Cancer Center
1515 Holcombe Blvd #97
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-563-2300
Fax: 713-563-2331
Email: whmorrison@mdanderson.org

Morton, Douglas R. MD
1953 Senior
520 Shagbark Dr
Elgin, IL 60123
Phone: 847-741-6029
Fax:
Email:
Morgan, Gary J. MD
1997 Corresponding Westmead Hospital 1500 E Medical Center Dr TCI904 Dept of Surg Westmead, NSW 2145 AUSTRALIA Phone: 61-2-9635-6099 Fax: 61-2-9635-6163 Email: drgpmorgan@optusnet.com.au

Morgan, Raymond F. MD
1986 Active Univ of Virginia Health System Dept. of Plastic Surgery/Box 800376 Charlottesville, VA 22908 Phone: 434-924-1234 Fax: 434-924-8122 Email: rfm9u@virginia.edu

Morris, Don M. MD
1988 Senior Health Sciences Ctr/CRTC - MSC08 4630 1 University of New Mexico Albuquerque, NM 87131 Phone: 505-272-4161 Fax: 505-272-6493 Email:

Myers, Eugene N. MD
1971 Active Eye & Ear Institute 200 Lothrop St #500 Pittsburgh, PA 15213 Phone: 412-647-2111 Fax: 412-647-2080 Email: myersen@upmc.edu

Myers, Phillip W. MD
1978 Active POB 19662 Springfield, IL 62794 Phone: 217-545-6099 Fax: 217-545-0253 Email: whalecar@aol.com

Myssiorek, David MD
1992 Active 72 Seton Dr New Rochelle, NY 10804 Phone: 914-635-7552 Fax: 914-635-7553 Email: myssiore@lij.edu

Nadol Jr, Joseph B. MD
1979 Active MA Eye & Ear Infirmary 243 Charles St Boston, MA 02114 Phone: 617-573-3652 Fax: 617-573-9393 Email: jnadol@meei.harvard.edu

Moyer, Jeffrey MD
2005 Active Univ of MI Medical Ctr Chicago, IL 60611 Ann Arbor, MI 48109 Phone: 734-936-8001 Fax: 734-936-9625 Email: jmoyer@umich.edu

Mullins, Alan P. MD
2000 Active 1510 Griffith Ave Owensboro, KY 42301 Phone: 270-683-3720 Fax: 270-691-0907 Email: apmullins@ovssonline.com Email: larry.myers@utsouthwestern.edu

Mullins, Fitzhugh MD
1967 Senior 4314 Glenview Ave Glenview, KY 40025 Phone: 502-585-4727 Fax: 502-585-1456 Email:

Nash, David E. MD
1990 Active N Suburan Ctr for OTO-HNS, Mass Eye & Ear Infr. One Montvale Ave #502 Stoneham, MA 02180 Phone: 781-279-0971 Fax: 617-573-5463 Email: david_nash@meei.harvard.edu

Nason, Richard W. MD
1990 Active Dept of Surg GF 433 820 Sherbrook St Winnipeg, MB R3A IR9 CANADA Phone: 204-787-1094 Fax: 204-787-1628 Email: nasonrw@cc.umanitoba.ca

Nathen, Marshall D. MD
1980 Active 7950 Floyd Med Ctr Tower 1, 10th Fl #1002 San Antonio, TX 78229 Phone: 210-614-5600 Fax: 210-692-0744 Email:

Nathen, Cherie-Ann O. MD
2000 Active Dept of OTO-HNS 1501 Kings Hwy Shreveport, LA 71103 Phone: 318-675-6264 Fax: 318-675-6260 Email: CNATHA@lsuhsc.edu

Nelson, William R. MD
1957 Senior 643 Dexter St Denver, CO 80220 Phone: 303-393-8404 Fax: 303-355-2063 Email: wrn3@msn.com

Nelson, Norman C. MD
1969 Senior 109 Cardinal Cir Brandon, MS 39042 Phone: 601-992-9685 Fax: Email:

Nelson, Erik G. MD
1993 Active 222 S Greenleaf Ave #106 Gurnee, IL 60031 Phone: 847-662-4442 Fax: 847-662-4446 Email:
Nagorsky, Matthew J. MD
1996 Active
205 N Broad St St #401
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Phone: 215-762-4600
Fax: 215-988-0733
Email: mnags@aol.com

Neel III, H. Bryan MD PhD
1983 Senior
828 Eighth St SW
Rochester, MN 55902
Phone: 507-282-0035
Fax: 507-286-8825
Email: ivyneel@aol.com

Nemechek, Andrew J. MD
1996 Active
Rocky Mountain ENT Group
7780 S Broadway #250
Littleton, CO 80122
Phone: (303) 795-5387
Fax: (303) 795-3404
Email: ajnem@earthlink.net

Nash, Michael MD
1992 Corresponding
3 Ketura St
POB 1375
Meitar, 85025 ISRAEL
Phone: 011-972-50-6990876
Fax: 972-8-640-3037
Email: mjn31@columbia.edu

Neifeld, James P. MD
1983 Active
Medical College of Virginia Station
POB 980011
Richmond, VA 23298
Phone: 804-828-9324
Fax: 804-828-4808
Email:

Nevin III, James E. MD
1977 Senior
159 Executive Dr #B
Danville, VA 24541
Phone: 434-792-5964
Fax: 434-792-5971
Email:

Newkirk, Kenneth MD
2007 Active
Georgetown Univ Hsp
Dept of OTO-HNS
3800 Reservoir Rd NW 1 Gorham Bldg
Washington, DC 20007
Phone: 202-444-8186
Fax: 202-444-1312
Email: otorhino@pol.net

Newlands, Shawn MD, PhD, MBA
2006 Active
Univ of TX Medical Branch
Dept of OTO
301 University Blvd 7.104 Sealy Annex
Galveston, TX 77555
Phone: 409-772-2716
Fax: 409-772-1715
Email: sdnnewlan@utmb.edu

Newman, Jason MD
2006 Active
Univ of PA
811 Spruce St
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Phone: 215-829-5180
Fax: 215-829-5188
Email: jason.newman@uphs.upenn.edu

Newman, Richard MD
1985 Active
4775 Hamilton Wolfe Bldg 1
San Antonio, TX 78229
Phone: 210-561-9446
Fax: 210-696-0681
Email:

Ng, Wai Man MBBS, MMedSc
2007 Corresponding
Queen Mary Hsp
Dept of Surgery
102 Pokfulam Rd, Pokfulam
Hong Kong, China
Phone: 011-852-2855-4394
Fax: 011-852-3007-4394
Email: ngwmt@hkucc.hku.hk

Nichter, Larry S. MD
1991 Active
7677 Center Ave #401
Huntington Beach, CA 92647
Phone: 714-902-1100
Fax:
Email:

Nicolai, Piero
2005 Corresponding
Univ of Brescia
Dept of OTO
Piazza Spedali Civili, 1
Brescia, 25100 ITALY
Phone: 011-39-030-3995319
Fax: 011-39-030-395212
Email: pieronicolai@virgilio.it

Niederle, Bruno MD
1992 Corresponding
Univ of Vienna Medical School Dept of Surg
Währinger Gurtel 18-20
Vienna, A-109 AUSTRIA
Phone: ++431-40400-6808
Email: bruno.niederle@meduniwien.ac.at

North Jr, James H. MD
1997 Active
811 Crestmont Dr
Concord, NC 28025
Phone: 704-784-3602
Fax: 202-444-1312
Email: jamesnorth@etc.net

Novack, Alvin J. MD
1960 Senior
11829 239th Ave NE
Redmond, WA 98053
Phone: 425-881-0580
Fax:
Email:
Newman, Anita N. MD
1984 Candidate
8631 W Third St #625E
Los Angeles, CA 90048
Phone: 310-285-2929
Fax: 310-285-9615
Email: entdoc99@aol.com

Nordgren, Mats MD, PhD
2007 Corresponding
Malmo Univ Hsp
Dept of OTO-HNS
S Forstandsgatan 101
Malmo, SE-205 02 Sweden
Phone: 011-46-40-331000
Fax: 011-46-40-332629
Email: mats.nordgren@med.lu.se

Noyek, Arnold M. MD
1980 Senior
Mt Sinai Hsp/Dept of OTO
600 University Ave #401
Toronto, ON M5G 1X5 CANADA
Phone: 416-586-8560
Fax: 416-586-4585
Email: arnold.noyek@utoronto.ca

Nudera, Robert J. MD
1984 Active
1900 Ogden Ave #108
Aurora, IL 60504
Phone: 708-896-4624
Fax: 708-896-7129
Email:

Nuss, Daniel W. MD
1991 Active
533 Bolivar St 5th Fl
New Orleans, LA 70112
Phone: 504-568-4785
Fax: 504-568-4460
Email: dnuss@lsuhsc.edu

Nussbaum, Moses MD
1983 Active
Beth Israel Med Ctr
PACC #J
New York, NY 10003
Phone: 212-844-6648
Fax: 212-844-8769
Email: mnussbaum@bethisraelny.org

Nussenbaum, Brian MD
2004 Active
Washington Univ School of Med
660 S Euclid Ave Box 8115
St Louis, MO 63110
Phone: 314-362-0365
Fax: 314-362-7522
Email: nussenbaumb@ent.wustl.edu

Obermyer, Neal E. MD
2000 Active
1522 Pinegrove Ave #48060
Port Huron, MI 48060
Phone: (810)982-3277
Fax: (810)982-0716
Email:

O’Brien Jr, John C. MD
1984 Active
1004 N Washington
Dallas, TX 75204
Phone: 214-823-1550
Fax: 214-821-0199
Email: job8223@aol.com

O’Brien, Christopher J. MD
1984 Active
Royal Prince Alfred Hospital
100 Carrillon Ave
Newtown, NSW 2042 AUSTRALIA
Phone: 02-951-61055
Fax: 02-9505-6423
Email: cjobrien@pacific.net.au

O’Brien Jr, John C. MD
1984 Active
1004 N Washington
Dallas, TX 75204
Phone: 214-823-1550
Fax: 214-821-0199
Email: job8223@aol.com

Oldroyd, John J. MD
1978 Senior
c/o Velco
PO Box 1039
Chalmette, LA 70044
Phone:
Email:

O’Byrne, Adriana MD
1999 Corresponding
Centro Medico Imbanaco, Consultorio 815
Calle 38A #5A-103 Torre B
Cali, COLOMBIA
Phone: 572-558-6331
Fax: 572-558-6332
Email: adriana.obyrne@imbanaco.com.co

Oleng, Benjamin R. MD
1982 Senior
2 Lone Pine Rd
Asheville, NC 28803
Phone: 704-254-3517
Fax: 704-253-6960
Email:

Olofsson, Jan MD
1991 Active
Helse Bergen HF
Haukeland Sykehus
Bergen, 5021 NORWAY
Phone: 47-55-97-2670
Fax: 47-55-97-4956
Email: jan.olofsson@haukeland.no

Olsen, John E. MD
1972 Senior
Mary Imogene Bassett Hsp
Atwell Rd
Cooperstown, NY 13326
Phone: 607-547-3334
Fax:
Email:

Olsen, Kerry D. MD
1986 Active
Mayo Clinic
200 First St SW
Rochester, MN 55905
Phone: 507-284-8294
Fax: 507-284-0574
Email: olsen.kerry@mayo.edu

Okuda, Mindru MD PhD
1983 Senior
Dept Otorhino
Nippon Med School Bynkoy-Ku
Tokyo, 81 JAPAN
Phone: 81-3-5685-6286
Fax: 81-3-5685-6286
Email:

O’Byrne, Adriana MD
1999 Corresponding
Centro Medico Imbanaco, Consultorio 815
Calle 38A #5A-103 Torre B
Cali, COLOMBIA
Phone: 572-558-6331
Fax: 572-558-6332
Email: adriana.obyrne@imbanaco.com.co

Olofsson, Jan MD
1991 Active
Helse Bergen HF
Haukeland Sykehus
Bergen, 5021 NORWAY
Phone: 47-55-97-2670
Fax: 47-55-97-4956
Email: jan.olofsson@haukeland.no

Olsen, Kerry D. MD
1986 Active
Mayo Clinic
200 First St SW
Rochester, MN 55905
Phone: 507-284-8294
Fax: 507-284-0574
Email: olsen.kerry@mayo.edu

Olson, John E. MD
1972 Senior
Mary Imogene Bassett Hsp
Atwell Rd
Cooperstown, NY 13326
Phone: 607-547-3334
Fax:
Email:

Olson, Robert M. MD
1987 Active
78 Easton Ave
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
Phone: 732-418-0709
Fax: 732-418-0747
Email: rmomd@bellatlantic.net
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O’Malley Jr, Bert W. MD</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Otorhinolaryngology — Head &amp; Neck Surgery</td>
<td>Hsp of the Univ of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>(215) 349-5383</td>
<td>(215) 615-4334</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bert.omalley@uphs.upenn.edu">bert.omalley@uphs.upenn.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ossoff, Robert H. MD DMD</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Vanderbilt Univ Med Ctr</td>
<td>Nashville, TN 37232</td>
<td>615-322-6326</td>
<td>615-322-9102</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rrobert.ossoff@vanderbilt.edu">rrobert.ossoff@vanderbilt.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otness, Tapan A. MD</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Hsp of the Univ of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Hsp of the Univ of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>813-745-8463</td>
<td>813-745-3830</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tapan.otness@moffitt.org">tapan.otness@moffitt.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ord, Robert A. MD</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>650 W Baltimore St #1401</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD 21201</td>
<td>410-706-6195</td>
<td>410-706-4199</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rrobert.ossoff@vanderbilt.edu">rrobert.ossoff@vanderbilt.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ortega, Arturo Beltran MD</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Av San Fernando #22</td>
<td>Tlapan, 14000 MEXICO</td>
<td>011-52 5628-0480</td>
<td>011-52 5652-9395</td>
<td><a href="mailto:beltranlonco@yahoo.com.mx">beltranlonco@yahoo.com.mx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osetinsky, Gregory V. MD</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Kentucky Ear, Nose, &amp; Throat</td>
<td>Lexington, KY 40503</td>
<td>859-278-1114</td>
<td>859-977-0039</td>
<td><a href="mailto:randolph@kyent.org">randolph@kyent.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osguthorpe, John D. MD</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Med Univ of SC/Dept of OTO</td>
<td>POB 250550 Charleston, SC 29425</td>
<td>803-792-0546</td>
<td>803-792-3533</td>
<td><a href="mailto:louispach@interactive.net.ec">louispach@interactive.net.ec</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen, Randolph P.</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Montefiore Medical Ctr/Dept of Surgery-HNS</td>
<td>Bronx, NY 10467</td>
<td>718 920-4308</td>
<td>718 798-1883</td>
<td><a href="mailto:owen@montefiore.org">owen@montefiore.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford, Lance MD</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>411 N Washington Ave #2800</td>
<td>Dallas, TX 75246</td>
<td>213-826-3681</td>
<td>213-826-3681</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lanceoxford@yahoo.com">lanceoxford@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshiro, Hideo MD</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Kuakini Med Plaza</td>
<td>Honolulu, HI 96817</td>
<td>808-536-6993</td>
<td>808-536-3427</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ho8866@pol.net">ho8866@pol.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paonezza, Dominick F. MD</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>319 S Manning Blvd #105</td>
<td>Albany, NY 12208</td>
<td>518-489-2651</td>
<td>518-459-2928</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sparnes@pol.net">sparnes@pol.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(215) 349-5383</td>
<td>(215) 615-4334</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bert.omalley@uphs.upenn.edu">bert.omalley@uphs.upenn.edu</a></td>
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<td>859-977-0039</td>
<td><a href="mailto:randolph@kyent.org">randolph@kyent.org</a></td>
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<td>803-792-0546</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:louispach@interactive.net.ec">louispach@interactive.net.ec</a></td>
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<td>Bronx, NY 10467</td>
<td>718 920-4308</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:owen@montefiore.org">owen@montefiore.org</a></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:ho8866@pol.net">ho8866@pol.net</a></td>
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<td>518-489-2651</td>
<td>518-459-2928</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sparnes@pol.net">sparnes@pol.net</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paris, Jerome MD
2004 Candidate
CHU Timone
Federation ORL
264 rue Saint Pierre
Marseille, 13005 FRANCE
Phone: 011-33-4-91 38 60 71
Fax: 011-33-491-549-687
Email: paris.j@wanadoo.fr

Parrish, Robert T. MD
1994 Active
8600 N State Rte 911 #330
Peoria, IL 61615
Phone: 309-691-6616
Fax: 309-691-2943
Email: otolarynm@aol.com

Patwardhan, Ramesh V. MD
1989 Senior
8 Wesley Crossing
Savannah, GA 31411
Phone: 912-598-0162
Fax: 912-925-0035
Email:

Park, Cheong Soo MD
1989 Corresponding
Yonsei Univ College of Medicine
CPO Box 8044
Seoul, 120-752 Korea
Phone: 82-2228-2111
Fax: 82-2-313-8289
Email: ysurg@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

Park, Robert B. MD
1987 Active
6550 Fannin St #1727
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-798-7216
Fax: 713-798-5078
Email: robertp@bcm.edu

Patel, Snehal MD, MS, FRCS
2005 Active
Mem Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr/
Dept of HNS
1275 York Ave H-120
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-639-3412
Fax: 212-517-3015
Email: patels@mskcc.org

Paydarfar, Joseph A. MD
2004 Candidate
Dartmouth-Hitchcock Med Ctr
Div of OTO
One Medical Center Dr
Lebanon, NH 03756
Phone: 603-650-8123
Fax: 603-650-7898
Email: joseph.paydarfar@hitchcock.org

Parke, Robert B. MD
1987 Active
10 Beechwood Dr
Cobham Dr Vikram Sarabhai Marg
Surrey, ENGLAND KT11 UNITED KINGDOM
Phone: 410-328-6195
Fax: 410-328-4199
Email: apazoki@umm.edu

Pearlman, Nathan W. MD
1982 Active
Univ of CO Med Ctr
4200 E 9th Ave C-313
Denver, CO 80262
Phone: 303-315-8671
Fax: 303-315-5527
Email:

Parks, Harold S. MD
1987 Active
3070 College #300
Beaumont, TX 77701
Phone: 409-212-8111
Fax:
Email:

Pearson, Bruce W. MD
1979 Senior
24685 Misty Lake Dr
Ponte Vedra Beach, FL 32082
Phone: 904-953-2217
Fax: 904-953-2489
Email: pearson.brucemayo.edu

Pelzer, Harold J. MD
1990 Active
NMFF
675 N St Clair St
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: 312-695-8182
Fax: 312-695-7851
Email: hpelzer@nmff.org

Pegg, Easton MD
1987 Active
12703 Bellaire Blvd
Houston, TX 77081
Phone: 281-482-7979
Fax: 281-482-8200
Email: eastonp@cmh.edu

Pekel, Kepal N. MD
2003 Active
Stony Brook Univ Hsp
Health Sciences Ctr T18 Rm 060
Stony Brook, NY 11794
Phone: 631-444-3431
Fax: 631-444-6348
Email: kepal.patel@stonybrook.edu

Phillips, Curtis M. MD
1957 Senior
6714 Linford Ln
Jacksonville, FL 32217
Phone: (904)733-1688
Fax:
Email:

Piantanida, Alexander E. DDS, MD, FACS
2006 Active
419 E Redwood St #410
Phone: 410-328-6195
Fax: 410-328-4199
Email: apazoki@umm.edu

Piantanida, Renato MD
1997 Corresponding
Via Gran Paradiso 45
Gallarate, 21013 Italy
Phone: 39-0341-489504
Fax: 39-0341-489504
Email: r.piantanida@ospedale.lecco.it

P paz, Isaac B. MD
1996 Active
City of Hope Natl Med Ctr
1500 E Duarte Rd
Duarte, CA 91010
Phone: 626-359-8111
Fax: 626-301-8865
Email: benjaminpaz@coh.org

Pazoki, Alexander E. DDS, MD, FACS
2006 Active
419 E Redwood St #410
Phone: 410-328-6195
Fax: 410-328-4199
Email: apazoki@umm.edu

Persky, Mark S. MD
1982 Active
Beth Israel Med Ctr
10 Union Sq E
New York, NY 10003
Phone: 212-844-8648
Fax: 212-844-8333
Email: mpersky@chpnet.org

Pearson, Bruce W. MD
1979 Senior
24685 Misty Lake Dr
Ponte Vedra Beach, FL 32082
Phone: 904-953-2217
Fax: 904-953-2489
Email: pearson.brucemayo.edu

Pesto, Bruce G. MD
1987 Active
8600 N State Rte 911 #330
Peoria, IL 61615
Phone: 309-691-6616
Fax: 309-691-2943
Email: otolarynm@aol.com

Pestell, George S. MD
1964 Senior
Lincoln 4 Ventor Ave
West Perth, 6005 Australia
Phone:
Fax:
Email:
Penagaricano, Jose A. MD  
2004 Associate  
4301 W Markham #771  
Little Rock, AR  72205  
Phone: 501-686-7100  
Fax: 501-686-7285  
Email: PenagaricanoJoseA@uams.edu

Peters, Glenn E. MD  
1991 Active  
Univ of AL @ Birmingham  
Dept of Surgery - OTO-HNS  
1530 3rd Ave S  BDB563  
Birmingham, AL  35294  
Phone: 205-934-9766  
Fax: 205-934-3993  
Email: Glenn.Peters@ccc.uab.edu

Peniston, William H. MD  
1969 Senior  
3939 Walnut Ave #403  
Carmichael, CA  95608  
Phone: 707-937-5019  
Fax:  
Email: 

Perkinson, Neil G. MD  
1960 Senior  
5667 Peachtree Dunwoody Rd NE #285  
Atlanta, GA  30342  
Phone: 404-252-2200  
Fax: 404-256-3156  
Email: 

Perry, Christopher F.L. MD  
1989 Corresponding  
Watkins Med Centre  
225 Wickham Terrace  4th Floor  
Brisbane, QLD  4000 AUSTRALIA  
Phone: 61-7-3832-1766  
Fax: 61-7-3832-2861  
Email: cpmedical@horkey.net.au

Pinheiro, Daniel A. M.D., Ph.D.  
2003 Active  
1229 E Seminole #520  
Springfield, MO  65804  
Phone: 417-820-5750  
Fax: 417-887-6612  
Email: dpinheiro@sprg.smhs.com

Pinho, Jorge MD  
1997 Corresponding  
Rua Tenente Antonio Joao  
56 - Gracas  
Recife,  52011 BRAZIL  
Phone: 05581-3421-6255  
Fax: 05581-3222-0418  
Email: jpinho@uol.com.br

Piorkowski, Robert J. MD  
1984 Active  
Connecticut Surgical Group PC  
85 Seymour St #305  
Hartford, CT  06106  
Phone: 860-524-4317  
Fax: 860-524-4500  
Email: rpiorko@harthosp.org

Peters, Glenn E. MD  
1991 Active  
Univ of AL @ Birmingham  
Dept of Surgery - OTO-HNS  
1530 3rd Ave S  BDB563  
Birmingham, AL  35294  
Phone: 205-934-9766  
Fax: 205-934-3993  
Email: Glenn.Peters@ccc.uab.edu

Pettit, George H. MD  
1975 Active  
1217 Sunnyside Ave  
Redlands, CA  92373  
Phone: 909-792-9787  
Fax: 909-824-4819  
Email: 

Pfister, David G. MD  
1993 Active  
Mem Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr  
1275 York Ave  #188  
New York, NY  10021  
Phone: 212-639-8235  
Fax: 212-717-3487  
Email: pfisterd@mskcc.org

Pigott, John D. MD  
1991 Senior  
155 S Perkins Rd  
Memphis, TN  38117  
Phone: 901-683-5921  
Fax:  
Email: 

Pilch, Yosef H. MD  
1971 Senior  
Dept of Surg/II. Masonic Med Ctr  
836 Wellington Ave  
Chicago, IL  60657  
Phone: 312-975-1600  
Fax:  
Email: 

Pillsbury, Harold C. MD  
1981 Active  
Div OTO-HNS/UNC Med Ctr  
610 Burnett Womack Bldg #CB7070  
Chapel Hill, NC  27599  
Phone: 919-966-8926  
Fax: 919-966-7656  
Email: hcp@med.unc.edu

Pincus, Robert L. MD  
1988 Active  
NY OTO Group  
36A E 36th St  #200  
New York, NY  10016  
Phone: 212-889-8575  
Fax: 212-686-3292  
Email: robertpincusmd@nysinuscenter.com

Postma, Duncan S. MD  
1991 Active  
1405 Centerville Rd #5400  
Tallahassee, FL  32308  
Phone: 850-877-0101  
Fax: 850-877-2750  
Email: dpostma@rallyent.com

Potter, John F. MD  
1980 Senior  
Georgetown Univ Hospital  
3800 Reservoir Rd NW  
Washington, DC  20007  
Phone: 202-615-2042  
Fax:  
Email: 

Pou, Anna Maria M.D.  
2002 Active  
928 Louisiana Ave  
New Orleans, LA  70115  
Phone: 225-939-4486  
Fax:  
Email: anpou@earthlink.net
Piro, John D. MD
1991 Associate
11 Birch Ln
Larchmont, NY 10538
Phone: 914-834-4240
Fax: Phone:
Email: JDP1@columbia.edu

Porubsky, Edward S. MD
1980 Senior
Med College of GA Hosp/Clinic, Bldg 4109
1120 15th St
Augusta, GA 30912
706-721-4435
Fax: 706-721-0112
Email: eporubsk@mail.mcg.edu

Powell, Jeffrey P. MD
1988 Active
Chesapeake Med Bldg #303
200 Medical Pkwy
Chesapeake, VA 23320
Phone: 804-547-9714
Fax: 804-547-0725
Email: jppdsmd@aol.com

Powell, James B. MD
1978 Senior
4 Greenwood Rd
Asheville, NC 28803
Phone: 828-254-3517
Fax: 828-253-9690
Email:

Pitman, Karen T. MD
2000 Active
Dept of OTO-HNS/Univ of Mississippi Med Ctr 2500 N State St
Jackson, MS 39216
Phone: 601-984-5160
Fax: 601-984-5085
Email: kpitman@ent.unmsmed.edu

Posnick, Jeffrey C. MD DMD
1991 Active
5530 Wisconsin Ave #1250
Chevy Chase, MD 20815
Phone: 301-986-9475
Fax: 301-986-7974
Email: jposnick@drposnick.com

Postigo, Juan MD
1995 Corresponding
Av Guardia Civil 585
Lima, 41 PERU
Phone: 51-1-4499137
Fax: 51-1-496004
Email: jpostigo@ien.sld.pe

Pradhan, Sultan A. MD
1984 Corresponding
20, Aganahab, Aga Hall
Nesbit Rd Mazagaon
Mumbai, 400 010 INDIA
Phone: 011-91-22-237-75-467
Fax: 011-91-22-237-35-143
Email: pradhan_sultan@hotmail.com

Pratt, Michael F. MD
1991 Active
Woodstock ENT
203 Woodpark Pl #A-100
Woodstock, GA 30188
Phone: 770-517-8571
Fax: 770-928-9040
Email:

Pratt, Loring W. MD
1963 Honorary
37 Lawrence Ave
Fairfield, ME 04937
Phone: 207-453-6641
Fax: 207-453-2065
Email: roachpond@aol.com

Pratt, John T. MD
1999 Active
3600 Gaston Ave #958
Dallas, TX 75246
Phone: 214-826-6276
Fax: 214-824-7558
Email: JOHNPRESS@MSN.COM

Prein, Joachim MD
1991 Senior
Chrischonaweg 95
Reihen, CH-4125 SWITZERLAND
Phone: 41-61-641-4832
Fax: 41-61-643-9431
Email: preimaomf@uhbs.ch

Preskitt, John T. MD
1999 Active
3600 Gaston Ave #958
Dallas, TX 75246
Phone: 214-826-6276
Fax: 214-824-7558
Email: JOHNPRESS@MSN.COM

Prystowsky, Michael MD, PhD
2006 Associate
Albert Einstein College of Med
Dept of Pathology
1300 Morris Park Ave Belfer 713
Bronx, NY 10461
Phone: 718-430-2827
Fax: 718-430-8541
Email: prystows@aecom.yu.edu

Puscas, Liana MD
2005 Active
Duke Univ Med Ctr
POB 3805
Durham, NC 27710
Phone: 919-681-7367
Fax: 919-681-6881
Email: lupuscas@hotmail.com

Pytynia, Kristen MD, MPH
2005 Active
Univ of IL, Chicago
Dept of HNS (MC648)
1855 W Taylor St Rm 2.42
Chicago, IL 60612
Phone: 312-996-6583
Fax: 312-996-1282
Email: pytynia@uic.edu

Radpour, Shokri L. MD
1984 Senior
VA Med Ctr/ Dept of OTO-HNS
1481 W 10th St Ste 112A
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Phone: 317-554-000 x 2972
Fax: 317-554-0046
Email:

Ragheb, Sherif M. MD
1997 Active
608 35th Ave
Moline, IL 61265
Phone: 309-762-5900
Fax: 309-762-9745
Email: srageb@mchsi.com
Price, John C. MD
1983 Senior
2209 Fox Hunt Ln
Lutherville, MD 210936
Phone: 410-494-8499
Fax: 410-494-0330
Email: jprice44@hotmail.com

Quenelle, David J. MD
1978 Active
2451 Summerfield Rd
Santa Rosa, CA 95405
Phone: 707-523-7025
Fax: 707-523-3024
Email: quenel@aol.com

Raia, Anthony M. MD
1985 Senior
7333 Sixth Ave
Brooklyn, NY 11209
Phone: 212-833-0515
Fax: 718-745-3436
Email: 

Prince, Mark MD
2005 Active
Univ of Michigan
Dept of OTO-HNS 1904 Taubman Ctr
1500 E Med Center Dr
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
Phone: 734-936-9178
Fax: 734-615-8205
Email: mepp@umich.edu

Ramsey, Harold E. MD
1966 Senior
301 McMechen St
Baltimore, MD 21217
Phone: 301-523-5222
Fax: 

Randolph, Gregory L. MD
2002 Active
243 Charles St
Boston, MA 02114
Phone: 617-573-4115
Fax: 617-573-3914
Email: gregory_randolph@meei.harvard.edu

Rankow, Robin M. MD
1958 Senior
Columbia Presbyterian Med Ctr
161 Fort Washington Ave
New York, NY 10032
Phone: 212-305-5820
Fax: 

Rao, Prakashchandra M. MD
2000 Active
3130 Grand Concource #1K
Bronx, NY 10458
Phone: 718-365-7255
Fax: 718-365-7558
Email: raoprakash@aol.com

Rapidis, Alexander D. MD, DDS, PhD
2005 Corresponding
Greek Anticancer Inst
St Savas Hospital
171 Alexandras Ave
Athens, 115 22 GREECE
Phone: 011-30-210-6409477
Fax: 011-30-210-6420146
Email: rapidis@usa.net

Quinn, Harold J. MD
1968 Senior
2121 Line Ave
Shreveport, LA 71104
Phone: 318-226-9441
Fax: 318-425-3236
Email: 

Rasekh, Christopher H. MD
1997 Active
Dept of OTO-HNS
P.O.B. 9200
Morgantown, WV 26506
Phone: 304-293-3233
Fax: (304)293-2902
Email: crassekh@hsc.wvu.edu

Reddy, Martha V. MD
MBBS, MS, PhD
2007 Corresponding
Flat 206, 3-4-827-Sai Surabhi Lawm Apts
Barkatpura
Hyderabad, 500027 India
Phone: 011-091-040-24742321
Fax: 

Rasweiler, Calvin L. MD
1970 Senior
520 Franklin Ave
Garden City, NY 11530
Phone: 516-248-4242
Fax: 

Reed Jr, William P. MD
1983 Active
Winthrop Univ Hosp
259 First St
Mineola, NY 11501
Phone: 516-663-8700
Fax: 516-663-8707
Email: wreed@winthrop.org

Ravich, Joram MD DMD
1998 Senior
Cranio-Maxillofacial Surg
Facial Plastic & Reconstructive Surg
Bern, 3010 SWITZERLAND
Phone: 41-31-632-3317
Fax: 011-41-31-382-0279
Email: 

Reese, Riley S. MD
1985 Active
2130 Taubman Center
1500 E. Medical Center Dr
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
Phone: 734-936-5885
Fax: 734-763-5354
Email: reese@umich.edu

Raynor, Eileen MD
2007 Active
Univ of FL/Shands Jacksonville
Dept of OTO
6532 W 8th St
Jacksonville, FL 32209
Phone: 904-244-3498
Fax: 904-244-7730
Email: eileen.raynor@jax.ufl.edu

Reaves, Hugh M. MD
1976 Senior
815 Houston Park
Selma, AL 36701
Phone: 334-872-0495
Fax: 334-874-8769
Email: 

Raynor, Eileen MD
2007 Active
Univ of FL/Shands Jacksonville
Dept of OTO
6532 W 8th St
Jacksonville, FL 32209
Phone: 904-244-3498
Fax: 904-244-7730
Email: eileen.raynor@jax.ufl.edu

Reaves, Hugh M. MD
1976 Senior
815 Houston Park
Selma, AL 36701
Phone: 334-872-0495
Fax: 334-874-8769
Email:
Rappaport, Irving MD  
1962: Senior  
Univ of California @ Irvine  
9833 Brentwood Dr  
Santa Ana, CA 92705  
Phone: 714-639-0056  
Fax: 714-997-5469  
Email: ranchsevenr@aol.com

Rakzak, Mohamed S. MD  
1986: Senior  
2200 Main St  
Buffalo, NY 14214  
Phone: 716-832-9445  
Fax: 716-838-3022  
Email:

Regine, William F. MD  
1996: Active  
Univ of Maryland/  
Dept of Radiation Oncology  
22 South St Rm GGK0101  
Baltimore, MD 21201  
Phone:  
Fax:  
Email:

Reino, Anthony J. MD  
1996: Active  
108 E 96th St  East Suite  
New York, NY 10128  
Phone: 212-828-2000  
Fax: 212-828-4886  
Email: areino@flashcom.net

Rey, Emile P. MD  
1998: Corresponding  
Service ORL CHU Grenoble  
BP 217  
Grenoble, 38043 FRANCE  
Phone: 33 4-76-76-66-62  
Fax: 33 4-76-76-51-20  
Email: ereyt@chu-grenoble.fr

Richardson, Madison F. MD  
1978: Active  
8500 Wilshire Blvd #908  
Beverly Hills, CA 90211  
Phone: 310-360-9520  
Fax: 310-360-9526  
Email: entmd@earthlink.net

Remacle, Marc J. MD PhD  
1998: Corresponding  
Cliniques Universitaires de Mont-Godinne  
Ave Dr Therasse  
ORL  
Yvoir, B-5530 Belgium  
Phone: 32-81-423708  
Fax: 32-81-423703  
Email: remacle@orlo.ucl.ac.be

Remsen, Kenneth A. MD  
1991: Active  
51 State Rte 23 S  
Riverdale, NJ 07457  
Phone: 973-831-0220  
Fax: 973-831-0029  
Email:

Richtsmeier, William J. MD PhD  
1988: Active  
Bassett Healthcare  
1 Arwell Rd  
Cooperstown, NY 13326  
Phone: 607-547-3260  
Fax: 607-547-6574  
Email: william.richtsmeier@bassett.org

Renner, Gregory J. MD  
1994: Active  
Div of OTO  
1 Hospital Dr MA-314  
Columbia, MO 65212  
Phone: 573-882-8174  
Fax: 573-884-4205  
Email: rennerg@health.missouri.edu

Resler, Donald R. MD  
1969: Senior  
2204 NW 56th St  
Oklahoma City, OK 73112  
Phone: 405-631-0045  
Fax: 405-631-0059  
Email:

Rice, Dale H. MD  
1984: Active  
USC Health Consultation Ctr 201  
1520 San Pablo St #4600  
Los Angeles, CA 90033  
Phone: 323-442-5790  
Fax: 323-442-5820  
Email: dhrice@hsc.usc.edu

Ridge, John A. MD, PhD  
1995: Active  
Fox Chase Cancer Ctr  
333 Cottman Ave  
Philadelphia, PA 19111  
Phone: 215-728-3517  
Fax: 215-214-1734  
Email: ja_ridge@fccc.edu

Ridley, Marion B. MD  
1994: Active  
Univ of South Florida  
12901 Bruce B Downs Blvd MDC 73  
Tampa, FL 33612  
Phone: 813-974-4706  
Fax: 813-974-7314  
Email: ridleymb@moffitt.usf.edu
Resto, Vicente MD, PhD
2007 Candidate
UT Medical Branch
Dept of OTO
301 University Blvd John Sealy Annex Rm 7.104
Galveston, TX 77555
Phone: 409-772-9932
Fax: 409-772-1715
Email: dloydpr@utmb.edu

Richardson, Mark A. MD
1994 Active
Oregon Health & Science Univ
3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd
Portland, OR 97201
Phone: 503-494-5674
Fax: Email:

Righi, Paul D. MD
1996 Active
5 Hillwinds N
Brattleboro, VT 05301
Phone: 802-251-0970
Fax: 802-251-0409
Email: pauldrighi_md@yahoo.com

Rigual, Nestor R. MD
1996 Active
Roswell Park Cancer Institute
Elm & Carlton
Buffalo, NY 14263
Phone: 716-845-3158
Fax: 716-845-8646
Email: nestor.rigual@roswellpark.org

Rinaldo, Alessandra MD
2000 Corresponding
Univ of Udine, Dept of Surgical Sciences
ENT Clinic/Policlínico Universitario
Piazzale S. Maria della Misericordia
Udine, 33100 ITALY
Phone: 011-39-0432-559302
Fax: 011-39-0432-559339
Email: alessandra.rinaldo@med.uniud.it

Ring, Alejandro H. MD
1985 Corresponding
C.M. Alvear 3175
Mar Del Plata, 7600 ARGENTINA
Phone: 54-223-451-7715
Fax: 54-223-492-4447
Email: alexring@speedy.com.ar

Rizk, Nabil M. MD
2003 Corresponding
436 Michener Park NW
Edmonton, AB T6H 4M5 Canada
Phone: 780-431-0188
Fax: Email: nabil@mans.edu.eg

Robbins, Jeffrey P. MD
1983 Senior
105 Gaffney Rd
Bristol, TN 37626
Phone: 423-652-7348
Fax: Email: jrobcats@charter.net

Robbins, K. Thomas MD
1987 Active
SIU School of Medicine
Div of OTO-HNS
POB 19662
Springfield, IL 62794
Phone: 217-545-3833
Fax: 217-545-7512
Email: trobbins@siu.edu

Robins, Richard B. MD
1976 Senior
ENT Physicians and Surgeons Inc
895 Middle Ground Blvd #152
Newport News, VA 23606
Phone: 757-599-5505
Fax: 757-599-3618
Email: robben@phs.org

Robins, Robert L. MD
1971 Senior
2109 W 69th St
Shawnee-Nission, KS 66208
Phone: 913-384-4432
Fax: 816-361-2170
Email: rrogers@birch.net

Robins, Kenneth A. MD
1974 Senior
3435 NW 56th St #711
Oklahoma City, OK 73112
Phone: 405-945-4222
Fax: 405-945-4322
Email: Email:

Roh, Jihn-Lyul MD, PhD
2007 Active
Asan Med Ctr/Univ of Ulsan Collge of Med
Dept of OTO
388-1, Pungnap-dong, Songpa-gu
Seoul, 138-736 KOREA
Phone: 011-82-2-3010-3965
Fax: 011-82-2-489-2773
Email: rohjl@amc.seoul.kr

Rojanadin, Supakorn MD
1999 Corresponding
Yanawa
507/485 Sathupradit Rd
Bangkok, 10120 THAILAND
Phone: 662-419-8016 12-4
Fax: 662-419-9160
Email: sisrj@mahidol.ac.th

Rojewski, Thomas E. MD
1986 Active
2945 Maple Ave
Zanesville, OH 43701
Phone: 740-454-0158
Fax: 740-454-6211
Email: trojewski@rrrohio.com

Rontal, Michael MD
1977 Active
28300 Orchard Lake Rd #100
Farmington Hills, MI 48334
Phone: 248-737-4030
Fax: 248-737-0636
Email: michaelrontal@mediaone.net

Rontal, Eugene MD
1979 Active
28300 Orchard Lake Rd #100
Farmington Hills, MI 48334
Phone: 248-737-4030
Fax: 248-737-0636
Email: erontal844@aol.com

Roodenburg, J.L. N. PhD
2001 Associate
Dept OMFS University Hospital
PO Box 30.001
Groningen, 9700NB The Netherlands
Phone: 011-31-0-50-361-2567
Fax: 011-31-0-50-361-1136
Email: j.l.n.roodenburg@kchir.umcg.nl

Rooney, Michael J. MD
1987 Active
160 E Lake Howard Dr
Winter Haven, FL 33881
Phone: 863-299-1251
Fax: 863-299-7666
Email:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Address 1</th>
<th>City, State</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rosen, Irving B. MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>600 University Ave #1521</td>
<td>Toronto, ON  M5G 1X5 CANADA</td>
<td>416-586-4656</td>
<td>416-586-4654</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenthal, Stoyan P. MD</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>3802 NE 207th St #703</td>
<td>Aventura, FL  33180</td>
<td>305-966-2840</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudert, Heinrich H. MD</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Univ of Kiel</td>
<td>Dept of OTO-HNS</td>
<td>49-431-597-2242</td>
<td>49-431-597-2272</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rudert@hno.uni-kiel.de">rudert@hno.uni-kiel.de</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenthal, Eben L. M.D.</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Univ of AL @ Birmingham</td>
<td>Dept of Surgery - OTO-HNS</td>
<td>205-934-9766</td>
<td>205-934-993</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Eben.Rosenthal@ccc.uab.edu">Eben.Rosenthal@ccc.uab.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenthal, David I. M.D.</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>MD Anderson Cancer Ctr/Dept of Rad Onc</td>
<td>41 De Petris Wy</td>
<td>416-340-3808</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:lorne.rostenstein@uhn.on.ca">lorne.rostenstein@uhn.on.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenthal, David I. M.D.</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>MD Anderson Cancer Ctr/Dept of Rad Onc</td>
<td>41 De Petris Wy</td>
<td>416-340-3808</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:lorne.rostenstein@uhn.on.ca">lorne.rostenstein@uhn.on.ca</a></td>
</tr>
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<td>Rosenthal, David I. M.D.</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>MD Anderson Cancer Ctr/Dept of Rad Onc</td>
<td>41 De Petris Wy</td>
<td>416-340-3808</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:lorne.rostenstein@uhn.on.ca">lorne.rostenstein@uhn.on.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltzman, Eric I. MD</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>294 Elm St</td>
<td>West Hempstead, NY 11552</td>
<td>516-485-2425</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanford, Thomas R. M.D.</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Topeka ENT</td>
<td>631 Southwest Horn #150</td>
<td>785-233-0500</td>
<td>785-233-0660</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosen, Richard G. MD</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Montefiore Hospital &amp; Med Ctr</td>
<td>111 E 210th St</td>
<td>212-920-5411</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenthal, David I. M.D.</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>MD Anderson Cancer Ctr/Dept of Rad Onc</td>
<td>41 De Petris Wy</td>
<td>416-340-3808</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:lorne.rostenstein@uhn.on.ca">lorne.rostenstein@uhn.on.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudert, Heinrich H. MD</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Univ of Kiel</td>
<td>Dept of OTO-HNS</td>
<td>49-431-597-2242</td>
<td>49-431-597-2272</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rudert@hno.uni-kiel.de">rudert@hno.uni-kiel.de</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenthal, David I. M.D.</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>MD Anderson Cancer Ctr/Dept of Rad Onc</td>
<td>41 De Petris Wy</td>
<td>416-340-3808</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:lorne.rostenstein@uhn.on.ca">lorne.rostenstein@uhn.on.ca</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sadeghi, Nader
2004 Active
2150 Pennsylvania Ave NW #6B-421
Washington, DC  20037
Phone: 202-741-3254
Fax: 202-741-3219
Email: nsadeghi@mfa.gwu.edu

Sadeghi, James A.  MD
1984 Senior
1007 SE Crestlane Dr
College Place, WA  99324
Phone: 714-793-3144
Fax: Email:

Sadoyama, James A.  MD
2000 Active
3500 Calkins Rd #A
Lima,   12  PERU
Phone: 011-33-3813-3035
Fax: 011-33-3640-4023
Email: msalguero@mail.com

Salassa, John R.  MD
1987 Active
Mayo Clinic Jacksonville
4500 San Pablo Rd S
Jacksonville, FL  32224
Phone: 904-953-2217
Fax: 904-953-2489
Email: salassa.john@mayo.edu

Salguero-Zuniga, Hector  MD
1981 Corresponding
Tarascos 3469-410 Fracc Monraz
Guadalajara, 44670  MEXICO
Phone: 011-33-3813-3035
Fax: 011-33-3640-4023
Email: msalguero@mail.com

Salwes, Walter A.  MD
1991 Active
VA Med Ctr (112)
4646 John R St
Detroit, MI  48201
Phone: 313-576-1000
Fax: 313-576-1002
Email: Email:

Salyer, Kenneth E.  MD
1991 Active
7777 Forest Ln #C717
Dallas, TX  75230
Phone: 972-566-6555
Fax: 972-566-6017
Email: Email:

Sano, Pedro P.  MD
1994 Active
Campos Eliseos
414-A-401
Mexico City,  11649  MEXICO
Phone: 011-52-55-5272-2210
Fax: 011-52-55-5272-6042
Email: Email:

Sanchez-Marle, Juan F.  MD
1986 Active
Sattenspiel, Sigmund L.  MD
1983 Active
Sattenspiel Surgical Arts Pavilion
1050 W Main St
Freehold, NJ  07728
Phone: 732-780-1333
Fax: 732-780-2346
Email: Email:

Schantz, Stimson P.  MD
1989 Active
NY Eye & Ear Infirmary/Dept of OTO
310 E 14th St
New York, NY  10003
Phone: 212-979-4545
Fax: 212-979-4315
Email: sschantz@nyee.edu

Schneider, Roy L.  MD
1974 Active
POB 22
St Thomas,  00804  Virgin Islands
Phone: 340-774-1515
Fax: 340-774-0795
Email: 340-714-0795

Schmitz, Gerald L.  MD
1977 Senior
5755 N 25th Pl
Phoenix, AZ  85016
Phone: 602-222-6426
Fax: 602-222-2705
Email: gshmitz1@cox.net

Schmitz, Gerald L.  MD
1977 Senior
5755 N 25th Pl
Phoenix, AZ  85016
Phone: 602-222-6426
Fax: 602-222-2705
Email: gshmitz1@cox.net

Sachs, Perry M.  MD
1996 Active
3435 NW 56th  #412
Oklahoma City, OK  73112
Phone: 405-945-4325
Fax: 405-945-4327
Email: Email:

Salsbury, John J.  MD
2000 Associate
650 W Baltimore St  7-North
Baltimore, MD  21201
Phone: 410-706-7936
Fax: 410-706-0519
Email: jsauk@umaryland.edu

Santos, Perry M.  MD
1996 Active
3435 NW 56th  #412
Oklahoma City, OK  73112
Phone: 405-945-4325
Fax: 405-945-4327
Email: Email:

Sardi, Armando  MD
1994 Active
St Agnes Hospital
900 Cathon Ave
Baltimore, MD  21229
Phone: 410-332-9294
Fax: 410-332-9451
Email: asardi@mdmercy.com

Sarlis, Nicholas  MD, PhD
2007 Associate
Sanofi-Aventis Pharmaceuticals
Dept of Med Affairs - Oncology/US
400 Somerset Corporate Dr  POB 6977
Bridgewater, NJ  08807
Phone: 908-243-6346
Fax: 902-243-7752
Email: nicholas.sarlis@sanofi-aventis.com

Saska, Clarence  MD
1977 Active
York Univ Sch. of Medicine, Dept of Surg
333 Cedar St
POB 208041
New Haven, CT  06520
Phone: 203-785-2592
Fax: 203-785-3970
Email: clarence.saska@yale.edu

Sasaki, Truman M.  MD
1981 Active
2055 Exchange St #290
Phone: 503-338-5353
Fax: 503-338-5252
Email: booksdc@qwest.net

Sattenspiel, Sigmund L.  MD
1983 Active
Sattenspiel Surgical Arts Pavilion
1050 W Main St
Freehold, NJ  07728
Phone: 732-780-1333
Fax: 732-780-2346
Email: Email:
Saunders, William H. MD
1959  Senior
4710 Old Ravine Ct
Columbus, OH  43220
Phone: 614-293-8152
Fax: 614-293-7027
Email: 

Saunders Jr., John R. MD
1983  Active
6569 N Charles St #200
Baltimore, MD  21204
Phone: 443-849-8940
Fax: 443-849-8965
Email: jsaunder@gbmc.org

Schechter, Gary L. MD
1962  Senior
HC 75
Box 9270
Cardinal, VA  23025
Phone: 757-446-5934
Fax: 757-446-5968
Email: gls39@hotmail.com

Schechter, Richard L. MD
1997  Active
Div of OTO-HNS
Duke Med Ctr Box 3805
Durham, NC  27702
Phone: 919-681-8069
Fax: 919-681-7789
Email: scher005@mc.duke.edu

Scholl, Peter D. MD
1991  Active
3705 Medical Pkwy #310
Austin, TX  78705
Phone: 512-458-6391
Fax: 512-454-7826
Email: schollmd@onr.com

Saydam, Levent MD
1997  Corresponding
Birlik Mah. 5.cad. 42.sokak 4/1 Cankaya
Ankara, TURKEY
Phone: 90-312-428-0808
Fax: 90-312-428-0629
Email: leventsaydam@lycos.com

Schaefer, Steven D. MD
1981  Active
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary/Dept of OTO
310 E 14th St
New York, NY  10003
Phone: 212-979-4071
Fax: 212-979-4315
Email: sschaefer@nyee.edu

Schiff, Bradley MD
2005  Active
Asst Prof, Dept of OTO
Montefiore Medical Ctr
3400 Bainbridge Ave
Bronx, NY  10467
Phone: 718-920-2991
Fax: 
Email: schiffb@excite.com

Schiff, Karl MD
1996  Corresponding
Belinson Med Ctr
Petah Tikva, 49100 ISRAEL
Phone: 972-3-9353456
Fax: 972-3-922-00-87
Email: segalk@clalit.org.il

Seikaly, Hadi MD, FRCSC
2004  Active
11044 82nd Ave #401
Edmonton, AB T6G 0T2 CANADA
Phone: 780-435-9292
Fax: 780-437-5076
Email: lsseikaly@shaw.ca

Seikenkov, Alex MD
2004  Candidate
Mayo Clinic
227 1/2 14th Ave SW
Rochester, MN  55902
Phone: 507-284-4068
Fax: 507-284-5994
Email: senchenkov@yahoo.com

Schwartz, David L. MD
2004  Associate
1701 HermannDr #1205
Houston, TX  77004
Phone: 713-563-2381
Fax: 
Email: docdls@mdanderson.org

Schwartz, Arthur E. MD
1976  Senior
1020 Park Ave
New York, NY  10028
Phone: 212-737-8757
Fax: 212-288-0482
Email: 

Schwarz, John J.H. MD
1983  Active
181 Emmett St W
Battle Creek, MI  49017
Phone: 269-968-2236
Fax: 269-660-5256
Email: jschwarz@fhebc.org

Schoenberg, Erik D. MD
1997  Candidate
6844 SW 62nd Pl
Portland, OR  97219
Phone: 503-636-2466
Fax: 503-244-0666
Email: dr.schoenberg@att.net

Schweig Jr., Elmer J. MD
1960  Senior
1232 Sunset Dr
Columbia, MO  65203
Phone: 573-442-1272
Fax: 
Email: 

Schwell, David C. MD
1991  Active
3705 Medical Pkwy #310
Austen, TX  78705
Phone: 512-458-6391
Fax: 512-454-7826
Email: schollmd@onr.com

Setzen, Michael MD
1989  Active
333 E Shore Rd
Manhasset, NY  11030
Phone: 516-482-8778
Fax: 516-482-0923
Email: mssnmd@aol.com

Severeid, Larry R. MD
1975  Senior
2524 Zephyr Cir
La Crosse, WI  54601
Phone: 608-784-0009
Fax: 608-785-2181
Email: BWTREE@AOL.COM

Sewell, Duane A. MD
2005  Active
Univ of PA School of Med
Dept of OTO-HNS
421 Curie Blvd CRB 135
Philadelphia, PA  19104
Phone: 215-746-0134
Fax: 215-573-1934
Email: dsewell@mail.med.upenn.edu
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Schweitzer, Robert J. MD</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Albert C. &amp; Bertha P. Markstein Cancer Center 50 Sotelo Ave Piedmont, CA 94611</td>
<td>510-547-5288</td>
<td>510-547-5293</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sessions, Roy B. MD</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Beth Israel Med Ctr 10 Union Sq E New York, NY 10003</td>
<td>212-844-8366</td>
<td>212-844-8367</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seyfer, Alan E. MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>5804 Sonoma Rd Bethesda, MD 20817</td>
<td>Phone:</td>
<td>Fax:</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebelik, Merry E. MD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Mid-Florida ENT Consultants 601 N Grove St Eustis, FL 32726</td>
<td>Phone: 901-448-8301</td>
<td>Fax: 901-448-5120</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seel, David J. MD</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>POB 640 135 Kanawha Dr Monctre, NC 28757</td>
<td>Phone: 828-669-9358</td>
<td>Fax:</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaefer, Jatin P. MD</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Mem Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr 1275 York Ave New York, NY 10021</td>
<td>Phone: 212-639-7032</td>
<td>Fax:</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shands, Wilbourn C. MD</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>144 Glenway Jackson, MS 39216</td>
<td>Phone: 601-364-7032</td>
<td>Fax:</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shannon, Kerwin F. MD</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>42 Thompson St Drummoyne, NSW 2047 Australia</td>
<td>Phone: 61291814710</td>
<td>Fax: 7072027834</td>
<td>Email</td>
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<td>Sherin, Myron J. MD</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>81 Sand Spring Rd Morristown, NJ 07960</td>
<td>Phone: 973-539-4932</td>
<td>Fax: 973-285-3801</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sessions, Donald G. MD</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>1960 Grassy Ridge Rd St Louis, MO 63122</td>
<td>Phone: 314-362-8626</td>
<td>Fax: 314-367-7346</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setzen, Gavin MD FACS</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Albany ENT &amp; Allergy Svc PC 1375 Washington Ave #102 Albany, NY 12206</td>
<td>Phone: 518-472-1210</td>
<td>Fax: 518-449-5003</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shatkin, Samuel MD DDS</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Aesthetic Associates Centre 3501 Kensington Ave Amherst, NY 14226</td>
<td>Phone: 716-839-1700</td>
<td>Fax: 716-839-1701</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shany, James H.F. MD</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>126A Remuera Rd RemueraBirmingham, AL 35213</td>
<td>Phone: 0666-9-524-959</td>
<td>Fax: 0664-9-529-2594</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw, Henry MD</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>106 Harley St London, England W1N IAF UK</td>
<td>Phone: Fax:</td>
<td>Email:</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| Shibuya, Terry MD           | 2005 | Active  | 39 Silver Crescent Irvine, CA 92603 | Phone: 714-279-4127 | Fax: 714-279-5775 | Email: TerryShibuya@yahoo.com
AHNS Membership Directory

Shapshay, Stanley M. MD
1982 Active
Mt Sinai Hsp
Dept of OTO
5 E 98th St Box 1653
New York, NY 10029
Phone: 212-241-9425
Fax: Email: 

Shellenberger, Thomas DMD, MD
2004 Candidate
MD Anderson Cancer Ctr/Dept of HNS
1515 Holcombe Blvd #441
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-792-6525
Fax: 713-794-4662
Email: tdshelle@mdanderson.org

Shin, Dong Moon M.D.
2003 Active
1365-C Clifton Rd Rm 3090
Atlanta, GA 30322
Phone: 404-778-5990
Fax: 404-778-5320
Email: dong_shin@emoryhealthcare.org

Sharma, Pramod K. MD
1996 Active
Univ of Utah
Div of OTO-HNS
50 N Medical Dr Rm 3C120
Salt Lake City, UT 84132
Phone: 801-585-7143
Fax: 801-585-5744
Email: pramod.sharma@hsc.utah.edu

Shemen, Larry J. MD
1988 Active
233 E 69th St #LD
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-472-8882
Fax: 212-472-3077
Email: larrys@firstgate.net
Email: mshugar5@aol.com
Email: johnshinn@hhs.co.santa.dora.ca.us

Shindo, Maisie MD
1996 Active
SUNY Stony Brook HSC-T-19090
Div of Otolaryngology - HNS
Stony Brook, NY 11794
Phone: 631-444-3993
Fax: Email: mshindo@notes.cc.sunysb.edu

Shinn, John B. MD
1984 Active
OTO-HNS Santa Clara Valley Med
751 S Bascom Ave
San Jose, CA 95128
Phone: 408-885-7677
Fax: 408-885-7166
Email: johnshinn@hhs.co.santa.dora.ca.us

Shugar, Martin A. MD
1987 Senior
3850 Hollywood Blvd #401
Hollywood, FL 33021
Phone: 954-962-6724
Fax: Email: mshugar5@aol.com

Shvero, Jacob M.D.
2003 Corresponding
Hertzog 18
Givat-Shmuel, 51905 ISRAEL
Phone: 011-972-3-5322951
Fax: 011-972-3-5322890
Email: asaf890@bezeqint.net

Shores, Carol G. MD
2000 Active
Div of ENT-HNS/UNC Med Ctr
610 Burnett Womack Bldg #CB7070
Chapel Hill, NC 27599
Phone: 919-966-3343
Fax: 919-966-7941
Email: carol_shores@med.unc.edu

Shpitzer, Thomas G. MD
1998 Corresponding
Rabin Med Ctr
Beilinson Campus
Dept of Oto-HNS
Petach-Tiqua, 49100 Israel
Phone: 001-972-3-9376451
Fax: 001-972-3-9220087
Email: shpitzers@yahoo.com

Sidransky, David MD
1997 Associate
HN Cancer Research JHU SOM
720 Rutland Ave
1818 Ross Research Bldg
Baltimore, MD 21205
Phone: 410-502-5153
Fax: 410-614-1411
Email: dsidrans@jhmi.edu

Sieczka, Elizabeth M. MD
2001 Candidate
229 Chrystie St #529
New York, NY 10002
Phone: 212-213-6685
Fax: Email: lizsieczka@excite.com

Sinard, Robert J. MD
2000 Active
1215 21st Ave S
7209 Med Ctr East, South Tower
Nashville, TN 37232
Phone: 615-936-6762
Fax: 615-343-9556
Email: robert.sinard@vanderbilt.edu
Shrime, Mark MD
2007 Candidate
Univ of Toronto
Dept of OTO
200 Elizabeth St 8N-800
Toronto, ON M5G 2C4 Canada
Phone: 416-946-2143
Fax: 416-340-5116
Email: shrime@alumni.princeton.edu

Silver, Carl E. MD
1978 Senior
10085 N 135th Pl
Scottsdale, AZ 85259
Phone: Phone:
Fax: Fax:
Email: carlsilver@prodigy.net

Singer, Mark I. MD
1982 Active
2380 Sutter St
San Francisco, CA 94115
415-885-7411
415-885-7711
Email:

Shugar, Joel M.A. MD
1987 Active
55 E 87th St #1K
New York, NY 10128
Phone: 212-289-1731
Fax: 212-427-5286
Email: entoffice@aol.com

Simental, Alfred MD
2005 Active
Loma Linda Univ/Div of OTO
11234 Anderson St #2584
Loma Linda, CA 92354
Phone: 909-558-8558
Fax: 909558-4819
Email: asimenta@ahs.llumc.edu

Singh, Bhuvanesh MD, PhD
1998 Active
Mem Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr/
Dept of HNS
1275 York Ave
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-639-2024
Fax: 212-717-3302
Email:

Sinha, Uttam K. M.D.
2006 Active
1200 N State St Rm 4136
Los Angeles, CA 90033
Phone: 323-226-7315
Fax: 323-226-2780
Email: sinhauk@aol.com

Simpson, Aristides MD
1993 Active
1917 Windingridge Drive
Richmond, VA 23238
Phone: 804-828-3965
Fax: 804-828-5779
Email: asismanis@aol.com

Smith, Raymond O. MD
1977 Active
4200 W Memorial Rd #606
Oklahoma City, OK 73120
Phone: 405-755-1930
Fax: 405-755-6652
Email:

Smoak, Randolph D. MD
1979 Senior
275 Mason Rd
Orangeburg, SC 29118
Phone: 803-536-2056
Fax: 803-536-0701
Email:

Sloan, David A. MD
1994 Active
Univ of Kentucky - Dept of Surg
800 Rose St Rm C211
Lexington, KY 40536
Phone: 859-323-6647
Fax: 859-323-6840
Email: dasloan@pop.uky.edu

Smith, Richard V. MD
1996 Active
Montefiore Med Ctr/Dept of Oto
111 E 210th St
Bronx, NY 10467
Phone: 718-920-4646
Fax: 718-405-9014
Email: rsmith@montefiore.org

Snow, Gordon B. MD
1965 Senior
POB 7057
Amsterdam, 1007 MB The Netherlands
Phone: 31-20-444-3690
Fax: 31-20-444-3688
Email: kno@azvu.nl

Snoke, James B. MD
1965 Senior
33506 Tuckahoe River Rd
Easton, MD 21601
Phone: 410-479-2903
Fax: 410-479-1146
Email: jsnow@crosslink.net

Snyder, Clifford C. MD
1958 Senior
Univ of Utah Sch. of Med., Deans Office
50 North Medical Dr
Salt Lake City, UT 84132
Phone: 801-581-5707
Fax: 801-581-3647
Email: ccs51853@aol.com
Slotman, Gus J. MD
1986 Active
UMDNJ/School of Osteopathic Med
Dept of Surgery
42 E Laurel Rd
Stratford, NJ 08084
Phone: 856-566-6428
Fax: 856-566-6429
Email: Slotman@umdnj.edu

Smith, James D. MD
1978 Senior
16124 NW St Andrews Dr
Portland, OR 97229
Phone: 503-690-0619
Fax: 503-690-0619
Email: poppyjsm@yahoo.com

Snyder, Mary MD
2005 Candidate
98333 Nebraska Medical Ctr
Omaha, NE 68198
Phone: 402-559-8363
Fax: 402-559-9513
Email: msnyder@unmc.edu

Snyderman, Nancy L. MD
1987 Active
37 Pheasant Hill Rd
Princeton, NJ 08540
Phone: 732-524-2507
Fax: 609-688-8371
Email: annoonoh@yahoo.com

Spiegel, Jeffrey H. MD
2004 Active
Boston Medical Ctr
88 E Newton St #D616
Boston, MA 02118
Phone: 617-638-7933
Fax: 617-638-7965
Email: Jeffrey.Spiegel@bmc.org

Snyderman, Carl H. MD
1995 Active
Eye & Ear Institute
200 Lothrop St #500
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
Phone: 412-647-8186
Fax: 412-647-2080
Email: csnyd@pitt.edu

Spiegel, Jeffrey D. MD
1992 Active
Univ of CT Health Center
Dept of Surg, MC955
263 Farmington Ave
Farmington, CT 06030
Phone: 860-679-3372
Fax: 860-679-1276
Email: spiromd@optonline.net

Sobol, Steven M. MD
1989 Active
POB 2170
Decatur, IL 62524
Phone: 217-877-0730
Fax: 217-877-0927
Email: ssobol6499@aol.com

Spiro, Ronald H. MD
1984 Senior
28 Pamela Ln
New Rochelle, NY 10804
Phone: 914-576-6510
Fax: 914-576-9250
Email: spiromd@optonline.net

Sohoroff, Burton J. MD
1961 Honorary
1341 Balmoral
Chicago, IL 60640
Phone: 773-878-5241
Fax: 312-996-1282
Email:

Spring, Paul M. MD
1999 Active
Univ of Arkansas
Dept of OTO-HNS
4301 W Markham St Slot 543
Little Rock, AR 72205
Phone: 501-686-5011
Fax: 501-686-5011
Email: pspring@uams.edu

Sofferman, Robert A. MD
1980 Active
Fletcher Allen Health Care/UHC Campus
111 Colchester Ave West Pav Level 5
Burlington, VT 05401
Phone: 802-847-3162
Fax: 802-847-8198
Email: robert.sofferman@vtmednet.org

Sprinkle, Philip MD
1972 Senior
315 Hospital Dr #108
Martinsville, VA 24112
Phone: 276-632-0888
Fax: 276-632-2342
Email:

Som, Peter M. MD
2000 Active
Mt Sinai Medical Ctr
1 Gustave L. Levy Pl Box 1234
New York, NY 10029
Phone: 212-241-7420
Fax: 212-427-8137
Email: Peter.Som@mssm.edu

Stack Jr, Brendan C. MD
1996 Active
Univ of AR for Med Svcs
Dept of OTO-HNS
4301 W Markham St #543
Little Rock, AR 72205
Phone: 501-686-5140
Fax: 501-686-8029
Email: bstack@uams.edu

Soo, Khee-Chee MD
1991 Corresponding
Singapore General Hospital
4 Tan Boon Chong Ave
Singapore, 276314 SINGAPORE
Phone: 65-64689875
Fax: 65-64689875
Email: annoooh@yahoo.com

Soylu, Levent MD
1997 Corresponding
Kurtulus Mah 10
Sokak No 8
Adana, 01130 Turkey
Phone: 90-532-266-6060
Fax: 90-322-338-6527
Email: lsoylu@aol.com

Spahn, James G. MD
1978 Senior
9002 N Meridian St #213
Indianapolis, IN 46260
Phone: 317-844-7059
Fax: 317-573-4352
Email:

Spector, Gershon J. MD
1974 Active
660 S Euclid Ave Box 8115
St Louis, MO 63110
Phone: 314-362-7252
Fax: 314-362-7252
Email: spectorg@wustl.edu

Spiegel, Joseph R. MD
1993 Active
Thomas Jefferson/ Dept of OTO
925 Chestnut St 6th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Phone: 215-955-6760
Fax: 215-923-4532
Email: joseph.spiegel@jefferson.edu

Spiegel, Jerome C. MD
1980 Active
369 W First St #400
Dayton, OH 45402
Phone: 937-496-2600
Fax: 937-496-2610
Email: jerryent@aol.com
AHNS Membership Directory

Staley, Charles J. MD
1959 Senior
1170 Oak Hill Rd
Barrington, IL 60010
Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Steiner, Wolfgang MD
1995 Corresponding
Universitaets-HNO-Klinik
Robert-Koch Strasse 40
Göttingen, 37075 GERMANY
Phone: 49-551-392801
Fax: 49-551-392809
Email: wsteiner@med.uni-goettingen.de

Steiger, Joseph R. MD
1997 Active
1840 Meese Dr #403
Safety Harbor, FL 34695
Phone: 727-791-1368
Fax: 727-726-7579
Email: jrsteinige@aol.com

Steinberg, Bettie M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu

Steinberg, Betty M. PhD
2001 Associate
LIJ Medical Ctr
270-05 76 Ave
New Hyde, NY 11040
Phone: 718-470-7553
Fax: 718-347-2320
Email: bsteinbe@lij.edu
AHNS Membership Directory

Strome, Scott E. MD
2002  Active
Univ of MD
Dept of OTO-HNS
16 S Eutaw St #300
Baltimore, MD 21201
Phone: 410-328-6467
Fax: 410-328-6192
Email:

Suarez, Carlos MD
1997  Corresponding
c/Cardenal Cienfuegos 3- 9B
Oviedo,  33007 SPAIN
Phone: 348-510-8000
Fax: 348-510-8015
Email: csuarezn@sespa.princast.es

Sung, Myung-Whun MD
1996  Corresponding
Seoul Natl Univ Hosp  Oto
28 Yongon-Dong,
Seoul,  110-744 KOREA
Phone: 822-760-2916
Fax: 822-745-2387
Email: mwsung@snu.ac.kr

Strong, Elliot W. MD
1981  Senior
15 Bonmar Rd
Pelham Manor, NY 10803
Phone: 914-738-5171
Fax: 441-238-1589
Email: ewsmd30@aol.com

Suen, James Y. MD
1984  Active
Univ of Arkansas Med School/Dept of OTO
4301 W Markham  Slot 543
Little Rock, AR  72205
501-686-5142
Fax: 501-686-8029
Email: suenjamesy@exchange.uams.edu

Swaminathan, Anangur P. MD
1991  Active
225 May St #A
Edison, NJ 08837
Phone: 732-346-5400
Fax: 732-346-5404
Email:

Strong, Stuart M. MD
1959  Senior
POB 347 SNBX
Southampton, BERMUDA
Phone: 441-238-1589
Fax: 441-238-2748
Email:

Sugarbaker, Everett V. MD
1976  Senior
1500 Brickell Ave
Miami, FL  33129
Phone: 305-856-2961
Fax: 305-856-1883
Email:

Swirsky, Albert M. MD
1963  Senior
5744 E Oakbrook St
Long Beach, CA  90815
Phone: 213-429-4249
Fax: 213-429-4249
Email:

Stubbs, William K. MD
1978  Senior
1325 36th St #A
Vero Beach, FL  32960
Phone: 561-567-1164
Fax: 561-770-0799
Email: wkstubbs@gate.net

Sydnor Jr, Thomas A. MD
1979  Senior
1620 Ingle Ct
Charlottesville, VA 22901
Phone: 804-296-6983
Fax: 804-977-1880
Email:

Stucker, Fred J. MD
1976  Active
LSU Med Ctr/Dept of OTO-HNS
1501 Kings Hwy #33932
Shreveport, LA  71103
Phone: 318-675-6262
Fax: 318-675-6260
Email: fstuck@lsuhsc.edu

Sznurkowski, Richard-Lech G. MD
1983  Active
Charlotte Medical Plz #103
2595 Harbor Blvd
Port Charlotte, FL  33952
Phone: 941-625-1445
Fax: 941-625-9887
Email:

Tabah, Roger J. MD
1989  Active
Montreal General Hsp
1650 Cedar Ave  Rm L-9-512
Dept of Surg
Montreal, PQ H3G 1A4 CANADA
Phone: 514-932-4224
Fax: 514-934-8210
Email: roger.tabah@muhc.mcgill.ca

Tatum, Robert W. MD
1984  Senior
339 W Woodlyn Dr
Thiensville, WI  53092
Phone: 414-961-1550
Fax: 414-961-8706
Email:

Tabb, Harold G. MD
1960  Senior
Dept of OTO
1430 Tulane Ave #2030
New Orleans, LA  70112
Phone: 504-588-5451
Fax: 504-582-7846
Email:

Tatum III, Sherard A. MD
1998  Active
Div of Facial Plastic Surgery, Dept of OTO
750 E Adams St
Syracuse, NY  13210
Phone: 315-464-4636
Fax: 315-464-7282
Email: tatums@upstate.edu

Teplin, David J. MD
1997  Active
Dept of OTO
Medical College of Georgia
1120 15th St
Augusta, GA  30912
Phone: 706-721-6100
Fax: 706-721-0112
Email: dteplin@mcg.edu
AHNS Membership Directory

Takes, Robert MD, PhD
2004 Corresponding
UMC St Radboud
Dept of OTO-HNS
Geert Grootenplein 10
Nijmegen, 6500 HB THE NETHERLANDS
Phone: 011-31-24-5613508
Fax: 011-31-243540251
Email: r.takes@kno.umcn.nl

Tavares, Marcos R. MD
1997 Corresponding
Rua Joaquim Floriano 101
Conj. 601
Sao Paulo, 04534 BRAZIL
Phone: 55-11-3071-2142
Fax: 55-11-3071-4736
Email: mtavares@apm.org.br

Terry, James H. MD
1988 Senior
115 E 61st St
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-739-7065
Fax: 212-838-2110
Email:

Talaat, Mohammad MD
1988 Senior
Chair ENT Dept/ Alexandria Med School
Dept of OTO
Alexandria, EGYPT
Phone: 203-486-8039
Fax: 203-483-3076
Email: mtalaat@link.net

Taylor, Billy G. MD
1959 Senior
4596 Village Dr
Amelia Island, FL 32014
Phone: 904-277-0760
Fax: Email:

Teknos, Theodoros N. MD
2002 Active
1904 Taubman Center
1500 E Medical Center Dr
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
Phone: 734-936-3172
Fax: 734-936-9625
Email: teknos@umich.edu

Thomas, Giovanni R. MD
2002 Active
1550 NW 10th Ave
Paniculco Bldg Rm 214
Miami, FL 33136
Phone: 305-243-3362
Fax: 305-243-4409
Email: gthomas@med.miami.edu

Thomas, John R. MD
1977 Active
10021 Dupont Circle Dr
Fort Wayne, IN 46825
Phone: 260-426-8117
Fax: 260-423-9677
Email: marjohn217@comcast.net

Thompson, Edward G. MD
1977 Senior
116 Medical Cir
Winchester, VA 22601
Phone: 540-667-7200
Fax: 540-667-6377
Email:

Thompson, James N. MD
1984 Senior
Federation of State Medical Boards
POB 619850
Dallas, TX 75261
Phone: 817-868-4044
Fax: Email: jthompson@fsmb.org

Thumfart, Walter MD
1991 Corresponding
Univ Hosp of Innsbruck - Dept of ENT
Anichstrasse 35
Innsbruck, 6020 AUSTRIA
Phone: 0043-0-512-304-2390
Fax: 0043-0-512-304-2391
Email: walter.thumfart@uibk.ac.at

Toks, Edward W.H.
2002 Corresponding
St Teresa's Hospital
327 Prince Edward Rd
Oral & Maxillofacial Sur. Ctr
Kowloon, HONG KONG
Phone: 852-27148613
Fax: Email:

Toks, Esat A. MD
1961 Senior
16 Gary Ave
New Hartford, NY 13413
Phone: Phone:
Fax: Email:

Travezan, Rodrigo MD
1991 Corresponding
Aurora-Miraflores
Calle M #12
Lima, 18 PERU
Phone: 51-1-448-7130
Fax: 51-1-449-6004
Email: jrtravezan@speedy.com.pe

Triedman, Leonard J. MD
1967 Senior
POB 427
Saunterstown, RI 02874
401-421-0880
Fax: Email:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Institution 1</th>
<th>Address 1</th>
<th>Phone 1</th>
<th>Fax 1</th>
<th>Email 1</th>
<th>Phone 2</th>
<th>Fax 2</th>
<th>Email 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thurnher, Dietmar MD</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Medical Univ of Vienna</td>
<td>Dept of OTO-HNS Waehringer Guertel 18-20 Vienna, 1090 Austria Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:dietmar.thurnher@meduniwien.ac.at">dietmar.thurnher@meduniwien.ac.at</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topham, Neal</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>Fox Chase Cancer Ctr</td>
<td>Dept of Plastic Surgery 333 Cottman Ave Philadelphia, PA 19111 Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:neal.topham@fccc.edu">neal.topham@fccc.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trotti, Andrea MD</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>Medical Univ of Vienna</td>
<td>Dept of OTO-HNS Waehringer Guertel 18-20 Vienna, 1090 Austria Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:na.topham@fccc.edu">na.topham@fccc.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tignor, Sterling P. MD</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>3404 Tallyho Dr Kokomo, IN 46902 Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:tignor.sterling@msu.edu">tignor.sterling@msu.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towannasut, Verapon MD</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>99 E 86th Ave #A Merrillville, IN 46410 Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:verapon@msu.edu">verapon@msu.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tran, Tuyen-Phuong (Theresa) MD</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>NYU Clinical Cancer Ctr</td>
<td>3500 Hudson Pl #280 New York, NY 10016 Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:tran02@med.nyu.edu">tran02@med.nyu.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner, Gary T. MD</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>840 Montclair Rd #280</td>
<td>Birmingham, AL 35213 Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:gary.t.turner@msu.edu">gary.t.turner@msu.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tseng, Jennifer MD</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>1400 S Orange Ave MP 760 Orlando, FL 32806 Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Jennifer.Tseng@orhs.org">Jennifer.Tseng@orhs.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsue, Terance T. MD</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>3901 Rainbow Blvd Kansas City, KS 66160- Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:tsue@kumc.edu">tsue@kumc.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucker, Harvey M. MD</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Univ Hsp of Cleveland</td>
<td>Dept of OTO-HNS Lakeside 4th Fl 11100 Euclid Ave Cleveland, OH 44106 Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:harvey.tucker@chpnet.org">harvey.tucker@chpnet.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucker, John A. MD</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>608 Elderer Ln POB 13</td>
<td>Gwynedd Valley, PA 19417 Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:tuckerjohna@msu.edu">tuckerjohna@msu.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urist, Marshall M. MD</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>1922 7th Ave #321 Birmingham, AL 35294 Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:marshall.urquhart@msu.edu">marshall.urquhart@msu.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urken, Mark L. MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Beth Israel Hsp</td>
<td>10 Union Square E PACC-5B New York, NY 10003 Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:mark.urken@chpnet.org">mark.urken@chpnet.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urquhart, Andrew C. MD</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Marshfield Clinic</td>
<td>1000 N Oak Ave Marshfield, WI 54449 Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:urquhart.andrew@marshfieldclinic.org">urquhart.andrew@marshfieldclinic.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanclooster, Christophe Louis MD</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Netherlands Cancer Inst. AVL, HNS Plesmanlaan 121 Amsterdam, 1066 CX The Netherlands Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:christophe.vanclooster@skynet.be">christophe.vanclooster@skynet.be</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Den Brekel, Michiel MD</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Netherlands Cancer Inst. AVL, HNS Plesmanlaan 121 Amsterdam, 1066 CX The Netherlands Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:mvd.brekel@msu.edu">mvd.brekel@msu.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VandenBerg, Henry MD</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>15818 Windmill Pointe Dr Grosse Pointe Park, MI 48230 Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:henry.vandenbergh@msu.edu">henry.vandenbergh@msu.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vander Poorten, Vincent M.D.</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>University Hospital Leuven Kapucijnenvoer 33 Leuven, 3000 BELGIUM Phone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:vincent.vanderpoorten@uz.kuleuven.ac.be">vincent.vanderpoorten@uz.kuleuven.ac.be</a></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tufano, Ralph P. MD</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>601 N Caroline St Rm 6210 Baltimore, MD 21287</td>
<td>(410) 953-3628</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rtufano@jhmi.edu">rtufano@jhmi.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valdes, Marie E. MD</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>501 Bear Ridge Rd Pleasantville, NY 10570</td>
<td>914-744-8882</td>
<td><a href="mailto:valdesm@coned.com">valdesm@coned.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vannelli, Angel M. MD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Argentina 660 Castellar Buenos Aires, 1712 ARGENTINA</td>
<td>(54-11) 4629-5010</td>
<td><a href="mailto:angel@abaconet.com.ar">angel@abaconet.com.ar</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulunay, Ozlem Emine MD</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Wayne State Univ Dept of OTO-HNS 4201 St Antoine SE-UHC, Detroit, MI 48201</td>
<td>313-577-0805</td>
<td><a href="mailto:otulunay@med.wayne.edu">otulunay@med.wayne.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varvares, Mark A.S. MD</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>St Louis Univ School of Medicine 3635 Vista Ave at Grand Blvd St Louis, MO 63130</td>
<td>314-577-8887</td>
<td><a href="mailto:varvares@slu.edu">varvares@slu.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasan, Nilesh R. MD</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>Southern New England ENT &amp; Fac Pl Surg Grp 98 York St New Haven, CT 06511</td>
<td>203-777-7239</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nrvasan@hotmail.com">nrvasan@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velez, Francis J. MD</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>120 Sister Pierre Dr #406 Towson, MD 21204</td>
<td>410-337-1436</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:vetroj@ohsu.edu">vetroj@ohsu.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetto, John T. MD</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Oregon Health &amp; Science Univ 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd Mail L223A Portland, OR 97239</td>
<td>503-494-7573</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:villadb@ent.ufl.edu">villadb@ent.ufl.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagner, David V. MD</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Wagner Ear, Nose, and Throat 2730 Pierce St #204 Sioux City, IA 51104</td>
<td>712-234-8777</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wagnerdv@stlukes.org">wagnerdv@stlukes.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanebo, Harold J. MD</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Roger Williams Hospital Dept of Surg 825 Chalkstone Ave Providence, RI 02908</td>
<td>401-456-2035</td>
<td><a href="mailto:haroldjwanebo@juno.com">haroldjwanebo@juno.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AHNS Membership Directory

Virag, Miso M. MD
1992 Corresponding
Pantovcak 23
Zagreb, 10000 CROATIA
Phone: 38512903432
Fax: 38512864250
Email: viragm@kbd.hr

Wagner, Jeffrey D. MD
1995 Active
8040 Clear Vista Parkway #510
Indianapolis, IN 46256
Phone: 317-621-2520
Fax: 317-621-2580
Email: jdimportant@iu.edu

Wang, Marilene B. MD
2000 Active
200 UCLA Medical Plaza #550
Los Angeles, CA 90095
Phone: 310-825-5179
Fax: 310-206-1393
Email: mbwang@ucla.edu

Wang, Robert C. MD
1993 Active
Univ of Nevada School of Medicine, Ste 601
2040 W Charleston Blvd
Las Vegas, NV 89102
Phone: 702-671-2298
Fax: 702-384-7506
Email::

Wang, Steven J. MD
2005 Active
Surgical Svs/OTO Section
San Francisco VA Medical Ctr
4150 Clement St Box 112B
San Francisco, CA 94121
Phone: 415-221-4810 x4646
Fax: 415-750-2181
Email: swang@ohns.ucsf.edu

Wang, Zhuo-Ying MD, PhD
2006 Corresponding
Cancer Hsp of Fudan Univ
Dept of HNS
399 Lingling Rd
Shanghai, 200032 CHINA
Phone: 011-86-21-64175590-2706
Fax: 011-86-21-64174774
Email: zhuoyingwang@hotmail.com

Ward, Neil O. MD
1981 Senior
7315 N 1st St
Phoenix, AZ 85020
Phone: Fax:
Email:

Ward, Paul H. MD
1973 Honorary
32178 Atosona Dr
POB 250
Pauma Valley, CA 92061
Phone: 760-742-3144
Fax: 760-742-4671
Email:

Warpeha, Raymond L. MD
1981 Senior
Loyola Univ Medical Ctr
2160 S First Ave
Maywood, IL 60153
Phone: 708-216-4846
Fax:
Email:

Wax, Mark K. MD
1985 Active
Oregon Health & Science Univ
3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd
Physician’s Pav 2nd Fl
Portland, OR 97239
Phone: 503-494-5355 x3
Fax: 503-494-4631
Email: waxm@ohsu.edu

Weber, Samuel C. MD
1988 Active
6624 Fannin St #1480
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-795-5343
Fax: 713-795-4851
Email:

Weber, Randal S. MD
1990 Active
Univ of Texas
MD Anderson Cancer Ctr
1515 Holcombe Blvd #441
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-745-0497
Fax: 713-774-9662
Email: rsweber@mdanderson.org

Weed, Donald T. MD
2000 Active
1475 NW 12th Ave #4029
Miami, FL 33136
Phone: 305-243-9095
Fax: 305-243-4316
Email: drweed@miami.edu

Wein, Richard O. MD
2001 Candidate
Tufts-New England Med Ctr
Dept of OTO-HNS
750 Washington St Box 850
Boston, MA 02111-1526
Phone: 617-636-8711
Fax: 617-636-1479
Email: rwein@tufts-nemc.org

Weisberger, Paul MD
2006 Candidate
1120 15th St BT 4633
Augusta, GA 30912
Phone: 706-721-6100
Fax: 706-721-0112
Email: paul.weisberger@gmail.com

Weinstein, Gregory S. MD
1996 Active
Univ of PA Med Ctr, Ravdin 5
3400 Spruce St
Philadelphia, PA 19104
Phone: 215-349-5390
Fax: 215-349-5977
Email: gregory.w einstein@uphs.upenn.edu

Weisberger, Edward C. MD
1988 Active
Riley Hospital Room 0860
702 Barnhill Dr
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Phone: 317-278-3233
Fax: 317-278-3238
Email:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Address 1</th>
<th>Address 2</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weisman, Robert A. MD</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>UCSD Medical Ctr/ Dept of OTO</td>
<td>200 W Arbor Dr San Diego, CA 92103</td>
<td>619-543-2708</td>
<td>619-543-3487</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rweisman@ucsd.edu">rweisman@ucsd.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenig, Barry L. MD</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>1000 Central Street</td>
<td>Evanton, IL 60201</td>
<td>847-570-1360</td>
<td>847-733-5360</td>
<td><a href="mailto:b-wenig@northwestern.edu">b-wenig@northwestern.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiggins, Robert V. MD</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>825 SE Bishop Blvd #130</td>
<td>Pullman, WA 99163</td>
<td>509-334-5876</td>
<td>509-332-8793</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rvwigginsmd@pullman.com">rvwigginsmd@pullman.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weiss, Michael H. MD</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>UCSD Medical Ctr/ Dept of OTO</td>
<td>200 W Arbor Dr San Diego, CA 92103</td>
<td>619-543-2708</td>
<td>619-543-3487</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rweisman@ucsd.edu">rweisman@ucsd.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weprin, Lawrence S. MD</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>3600 Gaston Ave #911</td>
<td>Garland, TX 75246</td>
<td>214-745-1090</td>
<td>214-823-1462</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ls.weprin.md@airmail.net">ls.weprin.md@airmail.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildes, Thomas O. MD</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Facial Plastic Surg</td>
<td>1313 Fish Hatchery Rd Madison, WI 53715</td>
<td>608-238-1053</td>
<td>608-238-1053</td>
<td><a href="mailto:towildes@facstaff.wisc.edu">towildes@facstaff.wisc.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weiss, Mark C. MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>G0412 Neurosciences Bldg</td>
<td>Chapel Hill, NC 27599</td>
<td>919-843-3796</td>
<td>919-843-4750</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mark_weissler@med.unc.edu">mark_weissler@med.unc.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wernig, Jochen A. MD</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Univ of Marburg</td>
<td>Marburg, 35037 Germany</td>
<td>49-6421-2866477</td>
<td>49-6421-2866367</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wernerj@med.uni-marburg.de">wernerj@med.uni-marburg.de</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Werning, John W. MD</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Univ of Florida</td>
<td>Gainesville, FL 32610</td>
<td>352-392-4461</td>
<td>352-392-6781</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wernijw@ent.ufl.edu">wernijw@ent.ufl.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Werning, John W. MD</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Royal Hallamshire Hospital, Dept of OTO</td>
<td>Sheffield, S10 2JF UK</td>
<td>0114-226-1189</td>
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<td>Weymuller, Ernest A. MD</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Univ of Washington</td>
<td>Dept of OTO</td>
<td>206-543-8383</td>
<td>206-543-5152</td>
<td><a href="mailto:eaw@u.washington.edu">eaw@u.washington.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine, Charles J. MD</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>3117 Hickory Stick Rd</td>
<td>Oklahoma City, OK 73120</td>
<td>405-751-9279</td>
<td>405-290-5244</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wills, Paul I. MD</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Cooper Clinic</td>
<td>6801 Rogers Ave</td>
<td>501-478-3681</td>
<td>501-478-3681</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pwills1@swbell.net">pwills1@swbell.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welkoborsky, Hans J. MD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Klinikum Hannover</td>
<td>Hannover, 30167 Germany</td>
<td>0511-970-4377</td>
<td>0511-970-4642</td>
<td><a href="mailto:welkohno.hanno@t-online.de">welkohno.hanno@t-online.de</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westin, Thomas A.B. MD</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>Royal Hallamshire Hospital, Dept of OTO</td>
<td>Sheffield, S10 2JF UK</td>
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<td>405-751-9279</td>
<td>405-290-5244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
Wiseman, Sam M.
2002 Active
St Paul’s Hsp
1081 Burrard St
Burrard Bldg #B-302
Vancouver, BC V6Z 1Y6 CANADA
Phone: 604-806-9108
Fax: 604-806-8666
Email: smwiseman@providencehealth.bc.ca

Wong, Richard J. MD
2001 Active
Mem Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr
1275 York Ave C-1069
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-639-7638
Fax: 212-717-3302
Email: wongr@mskcc.org

Wright, Robert F. DDS
1996 Associate
Harvard School of Dental Medicine
Dept of Restorative Dentistry
188 Longwood Ave
Boston, MA 02115
Phone: 617-432-1461
Fax: 617-432-0901
Email: robert_wright@hsdm.harvard.edu

Wong, David T. MD
2005 Associate
10833 Le Conte Ave Rm 73-127B CHS
Los Angeles, CA 90095
Phone: 310-206-3048
Fax: 310-794-7109
Email: dtww@ucla.edu

Wright, Norman E. MD
1965 Senior
3501 S Sонсу Rd #106
Amarillo, TX 79119
Phone: 806-355-5625
Fax: 

Withers, Edward H. MD
1982 Active
6550 Fannin St #2427
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: 713-799-2525
Fax: 713-799-1879
Email:

Witt, Robert L. MD
1991 Active
2401 Pennsylvania Ave
Wilmington, DE 19806
Phone: 302-888-1980
Fax: 302-888-1982
Email: RobertLWitt@aol.com

Witt, Ian James MD, FRCS
2004 Active
Mt Sinai Hsp/Dept of OTO
600 University Ave #401
Toronto, ON M5G 1X5 CANADA
Phone: 416-586-4800 x8313
Fax: 416-586-8600
Email: iwitterick@mtsniain.on.ca

Wolf, Gregory T. MD
1984 Active
Univ of Michigan Hospitals, Dept. OTO
Dept. OTO
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
Phone: 734-936-8029
Fax: 734-647-9691
Email: gregwolf@umich.edu

Wolfe, Michael BS, MD
2005 Active
Univ of Cincinnati
Dept of OTO-HNS, M.L.: 0528
231 Albert Sabin Wy
Cincinnati, OH 45267
Phone: 513-558-4152
Fax: 513-558-3231
Email: michael.wolfe@uc.edu

Woodson, Gayle E. MD
1988 Active
Intr of OTO
SIU School of Medicine
POB 19662
Springfield, IL 62794
Phone: 217-545-4777
Fax: 217-545-7312
Email: gwoodson@siumed.edu

Yarbrough, Wendell Gray MD
2000 Active
Vanderbilt Univ Med Ctr
1215 21st Ave S
7209 Med Ctr E South Tower
Nashville, TN 37232
Phone: 615-322-4768
Fax: 615-348-9725
Email: wendell.yarbrough@vanderbilt.edu

Wolf, Alan C. MD
1956 Senior
207 Wendover Rd
Baltimore, MD 21218
Phone: 301-732-5747
Fax: 
Email:

Wu, Shan MD
1981 Senior
9190 SW 70th Ave
Miami, FL 33156
Phone: 305-665-6746
Fax: 305-665-6746
Email:

Wu, Peak MD
1993 Active
Mt Sinai Hsp/Dept of OTO
1 Gustave Levy Pl
Box 1189
New York, NY 10029
Phone: 212-241-5935
Fax: 212-831-3700
Email: peak.woo@mssm.edu

Withers, Richard J. MD
2001 Active
Mem Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr
1275 York Ave C-1069
New York, NY 10021
Phone: 212-639-7638
Fax: 212-717-3302
Email: wongr@mskcc.org
Yarington, C.T. MD
1970 Senior
1840 E Hamlin St
Seattle, WA 98112
Phone: 206-720-0779
Fax: 206-625-7275
Email:

Yoo, George H. MD
2003 Active
Wayne State Univ/Dept of OTO
340 E Canfield Ave UHCE-SE
Detroit, MI 48201
Phone: 313-745-4336
Fax: 313-745-8555
Email: gyou@wayne.edu

Yueh, Bevan MD
2001 Active
Univ of Washington
Surgery Section (112 OTO VA Puget Sound)
1660 S Columbian Wy
Seattle, WA 98108
Phone: 206-764-2424
Fax: 206-764-2063
Email: byueh@u.washington.edu

Ye, Ming MD
1995 Corresponding
3663 Cardiff Ave #106
Los Angeles, CA 90034
Phone: 310-836-7110
Fax: 310-836-7110
Email: mye@wayne.edu

Yeager, Harvey P. MD
1978 Senior
4 Melrose Ln
Green Village, NJ 07935
Phone: 973-377-4515
Fax: 973-377-5235
Email: MEYHPY@prodigy.net

Yehuda, Moshe MD
2007 Candidate
Mount Sinai Hsp
Dept of OTO
600 University Ave #401
Toronto, ON M5G 1X5 Canada
Phone: 416-586-5141
Fax: 416-586-8600
Email: Moshe@yehuda.com

Yollick, Bernard L. MD
1967 Senior
4229 Bobbit Dr
Dallas, TX 75229
Phone: 214-357-9796
Fax: 214-357-9796
Email: yollickbl@pol.net

Yonkers, Anthony J. MD
1972 Active
Dept of OTO-HNS
981225 Nebraska Med Ctr
Omaha, NE 68198
Phone: 402-559-8007
Fax: 402-559-8940
Email: ayonkers@unmc.edu

Young, Shung-Chung MD
1980 Senior
39500 W 10 Mile Rd #101
Novi, MI 48375
Phone: 248-471-7908
Fax: 248-471-9049
Email:

Young, James Edward M. MD
1978 Active
St Joseph's Hsp
50 Charlton Ave E T2105E
Hamilton, ON L8N 4A6 CANADA
Phone: 905-522-1235
Fax: 905-522-9460
Email: jemyoung@stjosham.on.ca

Yuen, Hon PhD
2007 Associate
Med Univ of SC
Rehabilitation Sciences
77 President St
Charleston, SC 29425
Phone: 843-792-3788
Fax: 843-792-8060
Email: yuen@musc.edu

Yuen, Anthony Po-Wing MBBS, FRCS, FHKAM
2007 Corresponding
Queen Mary Hsp
Dept of Surgery
Hong Kong, China
Phone: 011-852-2855-4394
Fax: 011-852-2855-3464
Email: pwyuen@hkucc.hku.hk

Zaitchuk, Joan T. MD
1982 Senior
1935 N Orchard St
Chicago, IL 60614
Phone: 312-654-8529
Fax: 312-654-8551
Email: Joan_Zaitchuk@rush.edu

Zapalac, Jeffrey Scott MD
2004 Active
3705 Medical Pkwy #310
Austin, TX 78746
Phone: 512-458-6391
Fax: 512-454-7826
Email: jlzapalac@hotmail.com

Zavertnik, Joseph J. MD
1954 Senior
5230 SW 59th Ave
Miami, FL 33155
Phone: 305-661-3018
Fax:
Email:
Zeitels, Steven M. MD
1992 Active
One Bowdoin Sq 11th Floor
Boston, MA 02114
Phone: 617-726-1444
Fax: 617-726-0222
Email:

Zollinger, William K. MD
1980 Active
2210 E 34th St
Tulsa, OK 74105
Phone: 918-749-2812
Fax: 918-749-1471
Email: cmzollinger@sbcglobal.net

Zenker, David O. MD
1974 Senior
26 Madison Ave
Morristown, NJ 07960
Phone: 973-267-1850
Fax: 973-267-0024
Email:

Zuckerbraun, Lionel N. MD
1972 Senior
16541 Bosque Dr
Encino, CA 91436
Phone: 818-789-5933
Fax:
Email:

Zimmer, Lee MD, PhD
2006 Active
Univ of Cincinnati
Dept of OTO
236 Albert Sabin Wy ML 0528
Cincinnati, OH 45220
Phone: 513-558-4152
Fax:
Email: lee.zimmer@uc.edu

Zimmerman, Marilyn MD
1993 Active
112 Howard Dr
Bel Tiburon, CA 94920
Phone: 415-789-9111
Fax: 415-789-9111
Email: zimmickel@earthlink.net

Zitsch, Robert P. MD
1996 Active
Room MA314
One Hospital Dr
Columbia, MO 65212
Phone: 573-882-8174
Fax: 573-884-4205
Email: zitschr@health.missouri.edu

Zoller, Michael MD
1987 Active
5201 Frederick St
Savannah, GA 31405
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