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Characteristics of salivary gland tumors in the United Arab Emirates

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Salivary gland tumors (SGT) are relatively rare cancers characterized by striking morphological diversity and wide variation in the global distribution of SGT incidence. Given the proximity to the head and neck structures, management of SGT has been clinically difficult. To the best of our knowledge, there are no epidemiological studies on SGT from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) or the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries (GCC). Patient charts (N=314) and associated pathological records were systematically reviewed between the years 1998-2014. Predominance of benign (74%) compared with malignant (26%) SGT was observed. Among the 83 malignant SGT identified, frequency was higher in males (61%) than in females (39%) and peak occurrence was in the fifth decade of life. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma was the most common type of tumor (35%) followed by adenoid cystic carcinoma (18.1%) and acinar cell carcinoma (10.8%). A similar pattern of tumor distribution was seen in patients from GCC, Asian and Middle East countries. This is the first report to address the distribution of salivary gland tumors in a multiethnic, multicultural population of the Gulf. The results suggest that the development of an SGT registry will help clinicians and researchers to better understand, manage and treat this rare disease.

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Conservative management of traumatic tracheobronchial injury

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Introduction: Airway injuries are life threatening conditions. A very little number of patients suffering air injuries are transferred live at the hospital. The diagnosis requires a high index of suspicion based on the presence of non-specific for these injuries symptoms and signs and a thorough knowledge of the mechanisms of injury. The purpose of this study is to describe and assess the effectiveness of conservative treatment as the chosen treatment for tracheobronchial injury management. This is a retrospective and descriptive study, which took place at a single center.

Patients & Methods: We collected retrospectively the data between 2009 and 2015 for those patents that were admitted with tracheal injury and managed conservatively. The diagnosis was made using Chest X-ray, CT & Bronchoscopy.

Results: We treated 10 tracheobronchial injuries 6 bronchial (4 of them were on the right side & 2 on the left) and 4 tracheal. The extension of the tears was 5-10 cm. All of them underwent conservative treatment. Indications: Critically ill patients, small lacerations (<2 cm) and refusal of operation. It consists in endotracheal intubation for 5-21 days. In the entire patient a tube's cuff inflated distally to the site of the injury, adequate ventilation with PEEP and low tidal volumes, evacuation of the air form the pleural cavity using a chest tube in place, this way we prevent pressure peaks as well as retention achieving a continuous control. Post extubation there was neither stenosis nor megatrachea.

Conclusion: According to our experience, conservative treatment is safe and shows mortality as low as or lower than operative procedures.

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