

Head and Neck Surgery - Surgical Oncology

Head and neck tumors include those of the mouth, throat, sinuses/nasal cavity, larynx, thyroid, and skull base. Some head and neck tumors are cancerous, while others are benign. Cancerous tumors must be treated promptly to reduce their chances of spreading (metastasizing) to other organs. Benign masses are not cancerous but can be serious if they impact nerves or place pressure in the head and neck and are therefore often removed surgically.

Some of the most common procedures performed in the treatment of head and neck cancer are listed below:

- Staging of Head and Neck Cancer
- Laser Excision of Mouth Lesion
- Fibular Free Flap
- Radial Forearm Flap
- Neck Dissection
- Anterolateral free flap (ALT)
- Deep Circumflex Iliac Artery Flap (DCIA)
- Medial Sural Artery Perforator free flap (MSAP)
- Pectoralis Major flap
- Scapula flap