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Editorial

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Advancement of the Otorhinolaryngology

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As a member of the Journal of Otology and Rhinology's Editorial Board, I am proud to announce the journal's excellence in publishing research findings from the scientific community around the globe. This broad scope journal follows the frequency of a bi-monthly issue release

By achieving enormous response from readers from every corner of the globe, the journal proves its reputation and has also recorded as one of the highly accessed journals by showing a good rise in page views acquired according to the metrics.

The journal's Editorial Office follows the never-ceasing process of accepting submissions relevant to the scope of the journal. Recently, a new issue of the journal containing the papers on the novel method of injectable hay fever medicine, a gene rearrangement for myofibroblastic sarcoma and a brief not on ENT awards for 2020 has been released. In one of the papers, Bayoumy et al. attempted a novel approach by carrying out an experiment on a subgroup of patients, while opting out of the use of symptomatic care against hay fever, it is tremendously impeded during the season. For patients with extreme hay fever, triamcinolone intramuscular injection may be considered an additional medication with a relatively low side effect profile.

In the other article, Lifeng et al. presented their research report on the rare incidence of tumors in the area of the head and neck, namely Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor (IMT) and Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Sarcoma (IMS). A research was performed on a 9-year-old female lacrimal system IMT patient undergoing gross complete resection in the Ophthalmology Clinic, accompanied by corticosteroid therapy and radiotherapy. With the expansion into the entire globe, left paranasal sinuses, and the ipsilateral masseter space and parotid gland, the tumor recurred rapid growth rate after cessation of radiotherapy. At the Department of Head and Neck, the second operation was performed with resection of all the above-mentioned infiltrated structures, and IMS is the pathological result. The negative margin could not, however, be reached. Analysis of the next generation gene sequencing of the entire exome was performed and the abnormality of the rearrangement of CDKN1B genes was identified. Further study warrants the role of CDKN1B in the pathogenesis of IMS. I also appreciate the intuition of the team to examine the rare inconveniences that exist in order to be ready for the novel medical inconveniences that might occur in the future with drug.

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