



HEAD AND NECK EXAMINATION

Hüseyin GÖBÜT¹

1. Head Examination

As part of the general examination, a separate assessment of the patient's head is crucial. Understanding potential pathologies encountered during this examination is essential, considering that some manifestations might indicate disorders in other systems or organs. For instance, periorbital edema observed during the initial encounter could be indicative of renal pathology or result from excessive fluid overload due to heart failure or intravenous fluid administration.

Distinct facial expressions often characterize certain diseases. Notable examples include acromegaly, Cushing's syndrome, myxedema (hypothyroidism), and nephrotic syndrome.

Attention should be given to asymmetrical masses on the face. Swelling in front of one ear might suggest parotid gland lesions (like parotitis or mixed tumors). Epidermoid cysts are commonly found on the forehead or face. Skin cancers, particularly in older individuals, frequently manifest on sun-exposed areas such as the nose, forehead, or lips.

¹ M.D., Assist. Professor, Department of General Surgery, Gazi University Medical Faculty, hgbt19@hotmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-0127-7039

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