



## Introduction

Imagine a singer not having the ability to sing, otherwise you not having the ability to listen to her beautiful music. Imagine not having the ability to smell the world after a spring rain, or not having the ability to taste and luxuriate in your favorite holiday meal. Imagine not having the ability to sleep through the night next to your loved one because they snore. These are a number of the elemental functions of life that make living so rich and wonderful. Yet when one or more of these functions no longer work the way they should, living is diminished or even jeopardized.

Hearing and balance, swallowing and speech, breathing and sleep issues, allergies and sinuses, head and neck cancer, skin disorders, even facial plastic surgery are just some of the conditions that “ENT” (ear, nose, and throat) specialists treat. Professionally, ENT specialists are called “otolaryngologists” (pronounced: oh/toe/lair/in/goll/oh/jists), but it’s easier just to mention “ENT” [1].

ENTs must first get an undergraduate degree. It is open in any subject, but topics like biology or chemistry are useful for school of medicine.

Next, they must attend medical school for 4 years. The first 2 years include primarily classroom instruction. Third- and fourth-year medical students do rotations during a sort of specialties to urge a good range of experience and learn what they might wish to specialize in after graduating. After graduating from medical school, ENT hopefuls do a 5-year residency. During this program, they learn everything. Then they do a 5-year fellowship. After a 5-year fellowship, ENT fellows learn everything. Next, they must attend a residency for 1 to 2 years.

## References

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