Reconstructive surgery plays a key role in the recovery and improvement of abnormal body structures and functions induced by a variety of causes including birth defects, developmental abnormalities, trauma or injury, infection, tumors, and disease by using surgery. Reconstructive surgery has been widely performed in a wide range of medical fields such as plastic surgery, maxillo-facial surgery, gynecological surgery, pediatric surgery, cosmetic surgery, and podiatric surgery. Reconstructive surgery is classified into two different categories: congenital and acquired conditions. Congenital conditions include cleft lip and palate, vascular anomalies, prominent ears, constricted ears, microtia, hypoplasias, craniofacial conditions, hand deformities and so on while acquired conditions cover tumors, cancers, injury, trauma, infection, burns, hand surgery, tissue transfer, transplant, and so on. The main goal of reconstructive surgery is to restore the defected or disrupted body parts and their lost functions.

Among the wide range of reconstructive surgery, there is a strong need to focus on reconstructive surgery in otolaryngology. In the field of otolaryngology, it is widely accepted that reconstructive surgery helps patients to reform and recover their body from damages and improve their functions. Reconstructive surgery has shown its dramatic effects on pediatric and geriatric otolaryngology, rhinology and anterior skull base surgery, otology and neurotology, facial plastic surgery, head and neck oncology, maxillofacial rehabilitation, and head and neck surgery. New reconstructive surgery techniques have been developed in the last three decades and evolved in the field of otolaryngology, leading to a new understanding of the techniques and advance of related sciences. This inaugural issue of the journal is dedicated to reconstructive surgery and its therapeutic effects in otolaryngology. In this inaugural issue, we have collected original papers on therapeutic effects of new methods of reconstructive surgery in humans. We have welcomed not only papers showing various methods of reconstructive surgery but also those dealing with their basic mechanisms. Some papers provide valuable results on corticosteroids therapy and rhinoplasty. Using newly developed methods, these studies focus on how corticosteroids therapy can help patients with tinnitus associated with sudden hearing loss and how rhinoplasty can allow ideal cosmetic and functional outcomes for the Middle Eastern patients.

As shown by M A Barreto and colleagues, corticosteroids therapy can be applied to patients with tinnitus associated with sudden hearing loss. Tinnitus is one of the common disorders affecting the quality of life in daily lives. Approximately, individuals of 50 millions in the USA and 70 millions in the European Union have experienced tinnitus, which corresponds to 10% of the population. Tinnitus is a ringing in the ears without sounds from outside and is classified into objective and subjective types of tinnitus. Sudden hearing loss is an unexplained and abrupt hearing loss occurring in 72 hours or less. Since it results from a number of causes, it has been known that its treatment is very challenging. In many cases, sudden hearing loss can be accompanied by tinnitus. The paper by M A Barreto and colleagues provides important evidence that tinnitus associated with sudden hearing loss can be treated by oral and intratympanic corticosteroid therapy. Their study showed significant improvement of both hearing and tinnitus, which indicates the efficacy of corticosteroid therapy in reducing tinnitus for sudden hearing loss.

We hope that this inaugural issue of the journal will inspire a good insight and understanding of the importance of reconstructive surgery in otolaryngology to our readers and shed light on the development of new technologies and methods as well as various mechanisms involved in reconstructive surgery in otolaryngology. We are convinced that this inaugural issue significantly contributes to the development of new methods and tools that will encourage and improve reconstructive surgery in otolaryngology. Therefore, we are delighted to introduce this issue to the readers.

*Received Date: October 19, 2015, Accepted Date: October 20, 2015, Published Date: October 27, 2015*

*Corresponding author: Chul-Hee Choi, Department of Audiology & Speech Language Pathology, Catholic University of Daegu, Gyeongsan-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Republic of Korea, Tel: 82-53-895-025-51; Fax: 82-53-895-024-00; E-mail: cchoi@cu.ac.kr*