Revista de Ciencias Médicas de Pinar del Río
ISSN: 1561-3194 **RNPS:** 1877
Rev Ciencias Médicas. 2026; 30(2026): e6873

HISTORY IN HEALTH SCIENCES

Emergence and development of Otorhinolaryngology in Pinar del Río

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Citación: Castro Pérez F, Pérez Labrador JH. Surgimiento y desarrollo de la Otorrinolaringología en Pinar del Río. Rev Ciencias Médicas [Internet]. 2026 [citado: fecha de acceso]; 30(2026): e6873. Disponible en: http://revcmpinar.sld.cu/index.php/publicaciones/article/view/6873

Recibido: 04 de septiembre de 2025
Aceptado: 25 de abril de 2026
Publicado: 25 de agosto de 2026

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Otorhinolaryngology in Pinar del Río emerged in the 1960s through professionals from other provinces, and its consolidation constitutes a relevant and poorly systematized chapter in the history of medical specialties in the territory.
Objective: to describe the process of emergence and development of the Otorhinolaryngology specialty in the province of Pinar del Río, as well as the care, teaching, scientific, and organizational milestones that have marked its trajectory.
Development: a logical-historical inquiry was carried out through the review of publications, documents, testimonies, and reports of scientific events, complemented by interviews with specialists linked to the specialty's services and with relatives of founding professionals. The specialty was introduced from 1965 with Dr. Hernán Prieto Díaz, recognized as its main driving force. Since then, there followed the training of residents, the opening of services in the provincial and pediatric hospitals, the extension to the western municipalities, the development of otosurgery, audiology, endoscopic surgery, and head and neck oncologic surgery, as well as the creation of provincial teaching and scientific structures.
Conclusions: Otorhinolaryngology in Pinar del Río has shown a sustained trajectory since the 1960s, with human capital trained in the territory and a care, teaching, and research output that honors its founders and responds to the health needs of the population.

Keywords: Specialization; History of Medicine; Otolaryngology.

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ISSN: 1561-3194 **RNPS:** 1877
Rev Ciencias Médicas. 2026; 30(2026): e6873

INTRODUCTION

The emergence of Otorhinolaryngology in Pinar del Río began in the 1960s, driven by a group of professionals from other provinces who took on the challenge of implementing a still incipient specialty in the territory. Its development and consolidation was not a spontaneous process, but the result of the sustained effort of several generations of specialists, among whom are emblematic figures of the specialty in the province and in the country. These "glories" of Pinar del Río Otorhinolaryngology laid the healthcare, teaching and scientific foundations that support the service today, and their legacy constitutes a professional heritage that deserves to be recognized and preserved as part of the historical memory of provincial medicine.

The need to preserve the history of the emergence and development of medical specialties constitutes a fundamental principle for the transmission to new generations of the values acquired, the lessons learned and the ethical commitment that characterized its founders. Documenting these processes not only rescues facts and names from oblivion, but also strengthens professional identity and offers young specialists concrete references of dedication and excellence. Therefore, the authors aimed to describe the process of emergence and development of the specialty of Otorhinolaryngology in the province of Pinar del Río, as well as the healthcare, teaching, scientific and organizational milestones that have marked its trajectory. To this end, they propose to present in a systematic and chronological manner the trajectory of Otorhinolaryngology in Pinar del Río, convinced that this exercise of historical memory contributes to the comprehensive training of human resources in health and the strengthening of the scientific tradition. of the province.

METHODS

The present investigation was based on a logical-historical investigation of a health care nature, aimed at reconstructing the process of emergence and development of Otorhinolaryngology in the province of Pinar del Río. This methodological approach made it possible to articulate the chronological analysis of the events with the interpretation of their social, institutional and professional determinants, while medical specialties do not evolve in isolation, but in close relationship with the historical context, thehealth policies and the material conditions of the territory. The application of social sciences to the study of the history of medicine made it possible to identify not only the dates and names, but also the processes, ruptures and continuities that configured the identity of the specialty in the province.

Information was gathered by combining documentary and oral sources. Scientific publications, institutional documents, archival records, written accounts, and reports from scientific events held both within the province and across the country were reviewed, which made it possible to contextualize and cross-reference the data obtained. Concurrently, semi-structured interviews were conducted with family members of the founding professionals, specialists working in the province's Otorhinolaryngology services, and other professionals associated with these services. They provided personal experiences, anecdotes, and chronological details that are not always captured in official records. This triangulation of documentary and testimonial sources strengthened the validity of the historical reconstruction and helped fill gaps in the information.

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ISSN: 1561-3194 **RNPS:** 1877
Rev Ciencias Médicas. 2026; 30(2026): e6873

The information processing followed a qualitative content analysis approach, through which the data were organized, classified and contrasted based on the stages identified in the development of the specialty. Credibility and internal coherence criteria were established for the selection of testimonies, and those sources that offered greater consistency with the reviewed documents were prioritized. The combination of logical-historical inquiry with the application of social sciences allowed us to identify the fundamental milestones of the beginning and development of Pinar del Río Otorhinolaryngology, as well as understand the factors that favored its consolidation and future projection in the system. provincial health.

DEVELOPMENT

Historical background

The first works in the field of Otorhinolaryngology were done in isolation, without a clear determination to create specialization, since the body of knowledge was limited to form this specialty. Perhaps one of the first researchers in Greece of Otorhinolaryngology was a Pythagorean, Alcmeon of Croton, who is considered by many to be the father of the experimental method. Alcmeon, when dissecting a goat, found a duct that connected the ear to the mouth.[1]

Hippocrates (460-377 BC) described that, in Greece, there was interest in the study of fractures and crushing of the nasal pyramid and although it was the nose as a whole that was wanted to be restored, it was indirectly done through the septum. The procedure used to achieve this was to fill the patient's nasal cavity with fragments of sheep lung.[2] Perhaps the first specialists in the world were the Aztec otologists who were called tenacazpati.

The Mayans practiced some ritual operations; In relation to ornaments, women pierced their noses to place an amber stone in the nasal septum. The Incas had places intended for the care of disabled or sick people, these shelters were known as oncok-runa, in these groups of patients were the deaf, known by the name of upa. In India (4th century) Sushruta gave specifications for the construction of a hook to remove nasal polyps. Perhaps Sushruta is the father of plastic surgery, since he performed rhinoplasties and otoplasties.[3]

Origins of contemporary Otorhinolaryngology

The Hindus had instruments to examine the ear and the Arabs knew about the tracheotomy. In the mid-19th century this specialty was scientifically structured. Muller showed that the voice is produced simply by the vibration of the vocal folds. Magendie and Malgaigne confirmed Muller's experiments on live animals. In 1854 Manuel García, a singing teacher, invented the laryngoscope; Years later Czermak discovered rhinoscopy. In 1861, Bruns removed a polyp from the vocal cords, then the surgical technique was quickly developed to remove the tonsils and pharyngeal vegetations, as well as the treatment of perinasal sinus conditions. In England Toynbee and Wilde continued to develop the new specialty.[4,5] Morgagni, in 1761, reported that suppurative otitis media could lead to a brain abscess. Meniere (1799-1862), a brilliant otologist director of the Institute of Deaf-Mutes in Paris, discovered that inner ear disease can be accompanied by vertigo.[1]

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Flourens was the first to experiment with the semicircular canals by destroying them in chicks and described nystagmus. In 1870 Goltz (1834-1902) attempted to describe the physiology of the semicircular canals.[1] To give a chronological idea of the development of Otorhinolaryngology, some of the most relevant researchers in the field throughout history are mentioned.[4]

Alcmaeon (500 BC) was the first to describe the Eustachian tube. Empedocles (495-435 BC) described a snail-shaped cartilage in the ear. Hippocrates (460-377 BC) described the tympanic membrane as an integral part of the ear. Galen (130-200) described the auditory nerve. Berengar of Capri (1470-1550) described the ossicular chain. Microlo (1499-1569) showed the function of the tympanic membrane and the ossicular chain. Filippo Ingrassia (1510-1580) described the stirrup.[6]

Vesalius (1514-1564) was the first to draw the hammer and stirrup. Colombo (1516-1599) studied the circulation of the inner ear. Fallopian (1523-1562) studied the embryological development of the hearing organ. Eustachio (1524-1574) described the tensor tympani muscle and the tube that bears his name. Fabrizio (1537-1619) proposed a theory of hearing. Cassirio (1561-1616) made comparative studies of the hearing organ. Perrault (1613-1688) performed comparative anatomy of the auditory organ. Folio (1615-1650) described the semicircular canals. Ruysch (1638-1731) described the trilaminar structure of the tympanic membrane. Valsalva (1666-1723) carried out the first complete dissection of the hearing organ.[6]

Researchers in this field who have been awarded the Nobel Prize are:[4]

- Ramón y Cajal (1852-1934). In 1906 he described the histology of the nervous system, including the cochlear nucleus.
- Robert Barany (1876-1936). Awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1914, he popularized the caloric test as an indicator of vestibular function.
- Bekesy (1899-1972). In 1961 he described the physiology of hearing in the middle and inner ear. James Yearsley (1805-1869) is considered the father of modern otorhinolaryngology, first of all, who in 1938 founded what would later be the first Otorhinolaryngology center. He was known for his interest in the catheterization of the Eustachian tube and for establishing a relationship between diseases of the pharynx and the ear.[7]

Beginning and development in Cuba of the specialty

By law of July 12, 1906, the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy was created in the medical school. The first course in Otorhinolaryngology in Cuba would be taught in the fourth year of medical school, with an extension of three months. On May 27, 1907, Dr. Emilio Martínez Martínez (1864-1948), full professor, was appointed owner of said chair through competitive examination exercises. In 1919, the first Otorhinolaryngology room was established at the Calixto Garcia hospital. Dr. Martínez (Figure 1) was a pioneer in the introduction of techniques such as laryngeal intubation and promoted laryngeal surgery. He was director of health of the Republic of Cuba in 1921.[8,9]

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Picture. 1 Doctor Emilio Martínez Martínez.

In 1959 the chair was integrated as follows: Full professor Dr. Claudio Basterrechea Ugarte, assistant professor Dr. José C. Gros González and associate professor Pedro Hernández Gonzalo. On January 5, 1962, when the university reform was proclaimed, the chair converted into a sub-department of Otorhinolaryngology, of the Department of Surgery, had the following professors: full professor Dr. Pedro M. Bugallo Blanco and assistant professors, doctors Envida Boleda Diez, Víctor Lanos Buide and Mario Pérez Bugallo.[8]

The Cuban Society of Otorhinolaryngology belongs to the national council of scientific societies. In his presidency we have had outstanding exponents: Fernando Ramírez de Estenoz Vagón, Newton Ramírez Fernández, Hernán Prieto Diaz (from Pinar del Río), Bernardo Sandó Iznaga, Andres Sanchez Diaz and Antonio Paz Cordoves (from Pinar del Río) who is the current president.

History of the specialty in Pinar del Río

The first ENT specialist who provided services in the former province of Pinar del Río was Dr. Emilio Martínez Martínez, who served as health director of the republic and carried out campaigns against smallpox outbreaks in Viñales.[9,10]

The specialty was introduced in the Pinar del Río province in the 60s of the last century by Dr. Hernán Prieto Díaz (Pinar del Río 1916-Havana 1994) who began the development of the specialty in the province in 1965, recognized as the father of Otorhinolaryngology in Pinar del Río, a professional with extensive knowledge, expertise and sense of organization who developed the specialty.

Dr. Hernán Prieto (Picture 2), with a wealth of theoretical knowledge, mastery of surgical techniques and great skill in their execution, began training specialists in the early 1970s at the León Provincial Clinical Surgical Teaching Hospital. Cuervo Rubio along with the incorporation, from Havana, of other professors such as doctors Alfredo Cartaya Niebla and doctors Felicidad Aguilar, Esther Lidia Alfonso, Mirtha John and Cerafina Elías who at the end of the 60s and beginning of the 70s joined for a period oftime to the province, which allowed the beginning of extension as a service to hospitals and polyclinics in the organization of the provincial health system.

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Picture. 2 Doctor Hernán Prieto Diaz.

The first doctors who joined the specialty's resident plan in 1971 were doctors Adolfo Rosito Yaluk, Fidel García Puentes and Amado Martínez Guerra who had completed their vertical internship at the Calixto García Hospital in the country's capital. Starting in 1974, doctors Abelardo Jerez Monzón joined as residents; Carlos Flores Jerez, Reiniel Gandul Jaime, Adalberto Benítez Lorenzo, María Elisa Clemente Rodríguez, Carmen Sena Martínez, Nictia Rodríguez Ramos and Isabel Rodríguez Gómez.

With the transfer to Havana of Dr. Hernán Prieto Díaz, Dr. assumed responsibility for the provincial group. Fidel García Puentes (Picture 3), an excellent professional who dedicated himself to the training of residents and the organization and operation of the specialty since the late 1970s and who participated in international courses in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Paraguay where he acquired extensive knowledge. wealth of knowledge.



Picture. 3 Doctor Fidel García Puentes.

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Coming from Santiago de Cuba, Dr. Esther Castillo Romero joined in 1983, an important acquisition for the service due to the great professionalism and dedication demonstrated by this doctor. Later, doctors Ileana Chávez, Roberto Fernández Barrera, Violeta Ramos González, Ezequiel Coello Diaz, Silvia Hernández Becerra and Humberto López Benítez joined. Dr. Upon graduation, Silvia Hernández Becerra was placed at the Comandante Pinares Hospital in San Cristóbal along with Manuel Pino Espinosa. This service was inaugurated in 1982 by doctors Carmen Jirones, Leonor Larrea, Ditza Viera Álvarez and Gustavo Hernández Palenzuela.

Later, doctors Miguel Ávila, Dayamis González Andreu, Eliezer Peraza and Tebelio Iglesias Marimón joined this service, all trained in the hospitals of the capital of Pinar del Río. In April 1988, the training of specialists of other nationalities began in the province with the incorporation of Dr. Kidys Verjanus of Ethiopian nationality, then in later years doctors Leonardo Linares, Verónica Paola Morejón, Lidia Changa, José Carlos Abeso Bocung, George Martínez and Danny Isol Valladares Peña joined and graduated as specialists. Dr. Fidel Castro Pérez began his specialty in November 1988, two years later doctors Luis Miguel Rodríguez and Miguel Ávila joined. Subsequently, a considerable number of residents have joined the development of the specialty.

Opening of the Otorhinolaryngology service at the Pepe Portilla Provincial Pediatric Teaching Hospital

In 1971, the pediatric ward of the Ciro Redondo Hospital directed by Dr. René Hernandez goes on to unify with the until then Sanatorio de la Colonia Española, built from 1926 to 1948 as a mutual center, to become the Pepe Portilla Provincial Teaching Pediatric Hospital, inaugurated in 1971.[11,12]

In 1973, the Otorhinolaryngology service was inaugurated in the pediatric hospital of the province, initially providing service three days a week until the end of that decade, when uninterrupted service was established with Dr. Carlos Flores, until the incorporation in 1985 of doctors Adolfo Rosito Yaluk, Isabel Rodriguez Gómez and later, doctors Ileana Chávez, María Elisa Clemente and Violeta Ramos.

Since 1996, doctors Raúl Rodríguez Gonzalez, Milagros Ramos Cruz, Sergio Vento Cruz and a group of specialists have joined, allowing the creation of the independent Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology service in June 2019 in said hospital, with daily physical guard and all thehealthcare activity, including Audiology, undergraduate and graduate teaching and ventured into research activities. Doctors Elianne Novo Dopaso, Luis I joined this group. Fonseca Palacios, Roniesky Borrego Peraza, Ronaldy González Pujol, Daima Guzmán Palacios, Mariela Pérez Garriga, Noris Macías Santos, Adrián Medina Garro, Yanelis Boza Valdés and Yanisleidy Reinoso Fernández.

Extension of the Otorhinolaryngology service to the entire province

On January 17, 1982, the Comandante Pinares Hospital in San Cristóbal was inaugurated with a team of professionals from Havana. In 1987, the Abel Santamaría Cuadrado Provincial General Teaching Hospital was inaugurated, which allowed the extension of services to the three provincial hospitals, making this center the main stage for the development of human capital and teaching and research activity. in the province under the guidance of Professor Dr. Fidel Garcia Puentes until his retirement in 2006.

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ISSN: 1561-3194 **RNPS:** 1877
Rev Ciencias Médicas. 2026; 30(2026): e6873

In November 1991, the service was extended to the Augusto Cesar Sandino General Teaching Hospital in the municipality of the same name to serve the population of the territory of the three western municipalities, Sandino, Mantua and Guane by Dr. Fidel Castro Pérez, who has maintained a hard and extensive work in assistance, teaching and scientific research to this day in that territory.

Beginning and development of Otosurgery, Audiology, Endoscopic Surgery and Head and Neck Oncological Surgery

Since the 1960s, the development of Otosurgery began by Dr. Hernán Prieto Díaz, performing all types of surgical interventions in different ear diseases. Later, Dr. Fidel García Puentes who was its greatest exponent until his retirement at the end of the first decade of this century. Doctors Sonia Novales Amado, Magalis Rodríguez Pérez, Dr. Sergio Vento Cruz, and Dr. Ana Elisa Rodríguez Pérez recently completed her training. The activity is currently carried out in the Abel Santamaría Cuadrado provincial hospitals and the Pepe Portilla Pediatric Hospital. Beginning and development of Otosurgery, Audiology, Endoscopic Surgery and Head and Neck Oncological Surgery

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Development of audiology

Its development began in the 1970s at the León Cuervo Rubio provincial hospital. Some time later, this service was extended to the Pepe Portilla Pediatric provincial hospitals in 1987 and to the Abel Santamaría Cuadrado Teaching General hospitals in the same year. At first, the activity was carried out by Audiology technicians and interested specialists from the service at the León Cuervo Rubio hospital, later, Dr. María Elisa Clemente who was in charge of teaching residents and graduates, and developed this specialty in both provincial hospitals. The training continued with Dr. Milagros Ramos Cruz and later Dr. Mariela Pérez Garriga, who is currently the greatest exponent of this activity in the territory supported by several graduates in Speech Therapy.

There is a Provincial Hearing Center inaugurated in 2013 with the necessary equipment to carry out all hearing studies and for audio prosthesis consultation with the laboratory for the preparation of the necessary accessories for them. The audiology consultation is maintained at the Abel Santamaría Cuadrado hospital, which also has advanced equipment.

From 1998 to 2021, an audiometry team operated in the Sandino municipality, which supported the work of the centers in the provincial capital by performing audiometries on the cases of the three western municipalities of the province and on the workers at the risk centers. of noise pollution, very important, since these territories are generally more than 70 km from the provincial capital.

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Approximately eight years ago, the Otoacoustic Emissions departments for newborns were inaugurated at the Abel Santamaría Cuadrado provincial hospital and the Augusto Cesar Sandino general teaching hospital in the municipality of the same name, very important for the screening of hearing conditions. neonatal. In the province, the provincial group was created more than 10 years ago to arrest cases with profound hearing loss for their incorporation into the national Cochlear Implant program. Currently, the implanted cases carry out their rehabilitation in the province.

endoscopic surgery
This activity began in the 60s, carried out with rigid endoscopy equipment, for the extraction of laryngotracheobronchal foreign bodies, extraction of benign or malignant tumors of the larynx and later at the end of the 80s at the Abel Santamaría Cuadrado hospital. has worked together with the Pulmonology service in the diagnosis and treatment of respiratory diseases through the use of fiber optic endoscopes, as well as at the Pepe Portilla Pediatric Hospital.

Head and neck oncological surgery
It has been performed in the province since the 70s of the last century, several colleagues have trained at the National Institute of Oncology and Radiotherapy (NIOR) over the course of these years and have developed this surgery in multidisciplinary teams together with Maxillo specialists. Facial and Oncology.

Doctors Abelardo Jerez Monzón, now deceased, Adalberto Benítez Lorenzo, Nictia Rodríguez Ramos, Humberto López Benítez, Pedro Luis Menéndez Márquez, Marilín Pimentel Román have participated in this interdisciplinary performance, and Dr. recently completed his Head and Neck Diploma. José Roberto Moreno. The results are satisfactory and integrated and we belong to the multidisciplinary consultation of the III Congreso Cancer Hospital, the governing center for this type of care in the province. Currently there are four colleagues on the specialty team based on this activity. A training process for provincial personnel has already begun at the National Minimum Access Reference Center in Havana, to develop this type of surgery in Pinar del Río.

Beginning and development of undergraduate and postgraduate teaching
Postgraduate teaching began in the province in 1971 and undergraduate teaching in 1973. All this activity was carried out at the León Cuervo Rubio Provincial Clinical Surgical Teaching Hospital in the capital of Pinar del Río by Professor Hernán Prieto Díaz and was later taken over by Dr. Fidel García Puentes, with rotations at the provincial pediatric hospital, later extended to the Abel Santamaría Cuadrado General Teaching Hospital in 1987, and to the Augusto Cesar Sandino General Teaching Hospital in 2004 with the implementation of the universalization of teaching and the creation ofthe Latin American Schools in Sandino.

Over the years, a total of 25 professionals in the specialty have been categorized as teachers, who currently have a Doctor in Medical Sciences; Full Professor and Consultant, six Associate Professors, six Assistant Professors and the rest Instructors. The Provincial Group of Otorhinolaryngology has in its pyramid the completion of the levels of the main teaching categories.

In the provincial group of the specialty, four Second Degree specialists and eight Master of Science in Comprehensive Child Care, Infectious Diseases and Medical Emergencies have been trained.

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In the teaching categorization court of the surgical department of our specialty are professors Fidel Castro Pérez, Humberto López Benítez, Sergio Vento Cruz, Raúl Rodríguez and Alexander Rodríguez. In the promotion tribunal to higher teaching categories is Dr Fidel Castro Pérez in his capacity as Doctor of Science, full professor and consultant.

We have two specialists with the category of added researcher, one of them with a complete file to promote to Senior Researcher. The specialty has its courts for the evaluation of residents in their year-pass exams and the state exam for first-degree specialists. Since 2009, its own accredited court was formed for the training and certification of Second Degree specialists.

The specialty has its academic council chaired by the DrC. Fidel Castro Pérez II degree specialist in Otorhinolaryngology and Clinical Genetics, Professor and Consultant and integrated by Doctors Huberto López Benítez, II degree specialist, Ms. C and assistant teacher, Raúl Rodriguez González, First grade specialist, Ms. C assistant teacher, Iliana Pacheco Valdés First grade specialist, Assistant teacher and Modesto Cordobés Jerez, First grade specialist associate professor.

Scientific activities

The old branches of Otorhinolaryngology were created in the province in 1979. Their presidents were doctors Adalberto Benítez Lorenzo (1979-1997) and Roberto Fernández Barrera (1998-2004).

The National Council of Scientific Health Societies changed the name of the provincial structures to the Provincial Chapter of Otorhinolaryngology of Pinar del Río, and Dr. C assumes the presidency. Fidel Castro Pérez (Picture 4) from 2005 to 2019, who remains as Honorary President of the chapter. He is relieved of this responsibility by Dr. Sergio Vento Cruz to this day, who is a Second Degree specialist, Master of Science and associate professor.



Picture 4 Dr. C. Fidel Castro Pérez.

The province has a member of the national board of the Cuban Society of Otorhinolaryngology, Dr. C. Fidel Castro Pérez who, in addition, was selected among the Relevant Personalities of Otorhinolaryngology in Cuba at the 2022 National Congress of the specialty.

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ISSN: 1561-3194 **RNPS:** 1877
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Scientific conferences
Scientific events have been convened and held during the years 1978, 1980, 1884, 1986, 1999, 2001, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and so on until today. Starting in 2009, the modality of holding semiannual scientific sessions scheduled for the months of April and November of each year was also adopted, where the lines of research for the period by specialty are updated according to the ten-year development plan, thecompliance with the schedule of the group's research projects, the Residency Completion projects, the presentation of the completed theses before sending them to the scientific council and the dissertation on a current topic.

Reviews area
Proposals for articles to be published in referenced journals and for the presentation of research results at conferences for residents, professors, the Science and Technology Forum, at the annual health award and at specialty congresses are analyzed.

The province has participated in all national, Pan-American and international congresses and national refresher courses consecutively since 1999. The research lines of the Chapter and the development strategy of the specialty until 2030 have been defined.

The members of the Chapter contribute to the visibility of the university from the healthcare, teaching and research settings a total of 23 scientific publications in certified journals. There are three annual provincial health awards in the categories of: Technological Innovation (2008), Scientific Article (2013) and Applied Research (2013). An annual award from the Provincial Delegation of The Research, Technology and Environment Center in Technological Innovation in 2008, and a relevant award in the Provincial Forum of Science and Technology in 2009, all from DrC. Fidel Castro Pérez.

The DrC is a member of the Provincial Scientific Council of Medical Sciences. Fidel Castro Pérez since 2003, who has also been a member and president of the court of the Annual Health Award since 2018 and elected as a member of the doctoral committee of the University of Medical Sciences of Pinar del Río and Leader of line two of doctoral training in the recently approved newdoctoral training program of the Pinar del Río medical university. He is also a member of pre-defense and defense tribunals for obtaining scientific degrees.

All specialists have been integrated into the provincial chapter throughout the history of our specialty. The Provincial Group is currently chaired by Dr. Modesto Cordobés Jerez and its board of directors is made up of Doctors Nictia Rodríguez Ramos, Iliana Pacheco Valdez and Doctors Daniel Amador Miranda, Fidel Castro Pérez and Raúl Rodríguez González.

The current integration of the Provincial Group of the specialty, chronologically according to their year of graduation, is as follows: Nictia Rodríguez Ramos (1982), Roberto Fernández Barrera (1985), Humberto López Benítez (1988), Fidel Castro Pérez (1991), Raúl Rodríguez Gonzalez (1996), Modesto CordobésJerez (2002), Sergio Vento Cruz (2004), José Antonio Albert González (2007), Yudeisy Betancourt Rodríguez (2011), Jorge Raúl Palacios (2012), Yanet Barrera Pérez (2012), Noris C. Garcia Santos (2012), Pedro Luis Menéndez Márquez (2014), Alexander Rodríguez Lezcano (2015), Marilín Pimentel Román (2015), Mariela Hernández Pulido (2015), Adriarelis Prieto Porven (2016), Yudmila Valdez Díaz (2016), Yaimelkis Hernández Hernández (2017), Ana Elisa Rodríguez Pérez (2017), LuisIran Fonseca Palacios (2018), Daima Guzmán Palacios (2018), Elianne Novo Dopaso (2018), José Roberto Moreno Serrano (2018), Daniel Amador Miranda (2019), Roniesky Borrego Peraza (2019), Ronaldy González Pujol (2019), Lizabet Sanchez Vinent (2020), Felix C. Novo Guerra (2020), Mariela Pérez Garriga (2020), Naisú González Torres (2021), Yanelis

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ISSN: 1561-3194 **RNPS:** 1877
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Bouza Valdés (2022), Adrian Medina Guerra (2022), Yanisleidy Reinoso Fernández (2022), Nanet Baños Miranda (2022), Angélica María Otaño Lima (2022), Katileidy Piloto Rodríguez (2023), Maidelín GonzálezRodríguez (2024), Leidiana Cruz Márquez (2024), and Merlin Pérez Diaz (2024).

Currently there are a total of six residents: Roxana Rodríguez Mirabal, Sandra Sanjudo Roig, Alfredo Romero Cabrera, Herminio Salvador Pérez Rubier, Leyanis Peña Orozco and Adrián A. Bobadilla Garrido. Residents and specialists who, due to retirement, death, transfer to other provinces or other reasons, are no longer in Pinar del Río or the country but are part of our history, were also part of our provincial group, they are: Adolfo Rosito Yaluk, Fidel GarcíaPuentes, Amado Martínez Guerra, Abelardo Jerez Monzón; Carlos Flores Jerez, Reiniel Gandul Jaime, Adalberto Benítez Lorenzo, María Elisa Clemente Rodríguez, Carmen Sena Martínez, Esther Castillo Romero, Isabel Rodríguez Gómez, Ileana Chávez, Violeta Ramos González, Ezequiel Coello Diaz, SilviaHernández Becerra, Manuel Pino Espinosa, Carmen Jirones, Leonor Larrea, Ditza Viera Álvarez and Gustavo Hernández Palenzuela. More recently and already registered in the Secretariat as graduates from our University of Medical Sciences of Pinar del Río, doctors Luis Miguel Rodriguez, Miguel Ávila, Milagros Ramos Cruz, Magalis Rodríguez Pérez, Dunia Fuentes Llanusa, Dayami Gonzalez Andreu appear. Ottoniel Hernández Garcia, Leivis Rivero Guerra, Tebelio Iglesias Marimón, Eliecer Peraza Castañeda, Maricet Peraza Paan, Sandra Sobrino, Leyanis Peña Orozco, Sergio Enrique Barreto Rodríguez and Sandra Rodríguez

Currently our professionals cover care activities in all health areas of the province, the provincial hospitals and the general teaching hospital of Sandino. Those with teaching status teach undergraduate and graduate subjects in all teaching settings in the province. Also covered is medical guard, surgical activity, medical check-ups for pre-recruits of the General Military Service, check-ups for cadres and health personnel who will carry out internationalist missions, and examinations for inmates in the penitentiary units, everything. without affecting teaching and research activities.

CONCLUSION

The specialty of Otorhinolaryngology, which began in the 60s of the last century in the historic and emblematic León Cuervo Rubio Provincial Clinical Surgical Teaching Hospital, has developed a trajectory that honors its founders and prestigious professors in the continuity of training. of its membership, today represented by its human capital that responds to assistance, teaching and research in line with the demand for quality services that our population requires and with scientific projections that prestige the traditional professional ethics that characterizes it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors express their deepest gratitude to doctors Adolfo Rosito Yaluk, Adalberto Benítez Lorenzo and Fidel García Puentes, whose valuable testimonies, chronological details and personal experiences were essential for the development and completion of this research. and constitute an essential contribution to the reconstruction of the historical memory of the specialty in the province.

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ISSN: 1561-3194 **RNPS:** 1877
Rev Ciencias Médicas. 2026; 30(2026): e6873

Financing
There were no sources of financing

Conflict of interest
The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

Statement on the use of artificial intelligence
The authors declare that no artificial intelligence tools were used.

Authorship contribution
Conceptualization, research, original draft writing; preparation and final editing.
Final review, preparation and final editing.

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ISSN: 1561-3194 **RNPS:** 1877
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