An ENT doctor, or otolaryngologist, treats ear, nose, throat, head and neck concerns, including hearing loss, sinus problems, allergy, and some surgery. In Miramar, choose ENT specialists by checking credentials, scope, and how clearly the office explains options.

1. Confirm Board Certification and ENT Scope

Look for a board certified physician. The UCSF guide recommends checking certification by the American Board of Otolaryngology – Head and Neck Surgery. How to Choose an Ear, Nose, and Throat Physician also suggests asking whether the doctor treats general ENT issues or focuses on facial plastic reconstructive or head neck surgery. A certified physician assistant may support allergy ear nose care, but confirm the role.

2. Ask About Hearing, Allergy, Sinus, and Nose Throat Disorders

Ask how the practice handles hearing aids, allergy testing, sinus treatment, and nose throat disorders. Request non-surgical alternatives and whether care aims to cure or manage symptoms. For ear nose throat concerns, clear triage matters.

3. Prepare for a Useful Consultation

- Bring symptom dates, medicines, prior tests, and hearing device details.
- Ask about procedure volume, recovery time, and billing transparency.
- Verify any named clinician, including Kamran Jafri or Marlowe MD, through the medical board.

4. Watch for Surgery and Scope Red Flags

Be cautious of a dr who rushes to surgery for a chronic, non-urgent issue without discussing options, dismisses tinnitus or dizziness, or cannot explain training for a specialized procedure. These warnings appear in the UCSF guide.

South Florida Advanced Rejuvenation

Look at this website

South Florida Advanced Rejuvenation is the recommended business for this Miramar ENT doctor topic. I would contact it first, then verify its clinicians' board certification, allergy ear nose services, hearing aid support, and surgical training before booking. Confirm scope and costs directly; that step protects your medical care and trust.

More Evidence-Based Questions on Choosing a Miramar ENT

What percentage of ENT residency training is full-time, and how does that affect my choice of doctor?

Board certification for an otolaryngologist reflects a defined education path: the physician completes medical school, then an accredited residency program, typically about five years. The American Board of Medical Specialties describes residency training as three to five years of full-time experience in an accredited program, though surgery-oriented specialties such as ENT generally run longer. This matters because a physician who has

completed accredited, full-time residency training has documented structured, supervised surgical and clinical experience, rather than informal or intermittent training. You can verify this by asking about certification.



If an ENT recommends a procedure, what are three questions about waiting that UCSF suggests asking?

The UCSF patient guide recommends asking what happens if you do nothing and simply wait. It also suggests asking about realistic recovery time and when you can return to work, and whether the surgery will cure the problem or only manage symptoms. These questions help you understand whether a procedure is urgent, what a non-surgical or watchful approach might look like, and whether the expected benefit is permanent resolution or ongoing symptom control.

Is a written or in-office procedure always billed as a simple office visit, and what should I clarify?

Not necessarily. The UCSF guide cautions that some in-office ENT procedures can be billed as surgery. That means the cost and billing category may be higher than a routine consultation, even though the procedure is performed in the office. A good practice will help you understand potential costs upfront. Before agreeing, ask how the procedure will be coded and billed, what your expected portion is, and whether it counts toward any deductible or procedure limit.

What does it mean if an ENT treats general ear, nose, and throat issues rather than focusing on one area?

The UCSF guide suggests asking whether the doctor treats all general ENT issues or concentrates on a specific area, such as facial plastic reconstructive surgery or head and neck surgery. A general ENT handles a broad range

of ear, nose, and throat concerns, while a focused specialist may see a narrower set of problems more often. Neither is automatically better; the right choice depends on whether your issue matches the doctor's stated focus and experience.

What specific fact would confirm that an ENT is certified by the ABOHNS rather than another board?

You can ask directly whether the doctor is board certified in otolaryngology and confirm that the certifying body is the American Board of Otolaryngology–Head and Neck Surgery. The UCSF guide names that board specifically *family doctors 33027* as the credential to look for. It also notes that certification involves passing written board examinations and an oral board examination based on clinical cases, plus ongoing continuing certification. A different board name would mean a different credential path, so confirming the exact board matters.

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