

## **Key words**

Power, language, interests, science, medicine, Oral, Surgery, Maxilofacial, Cranio-Maxillofacial

## Introduction

Clearly, there are languages that prevail in many aspects over others, even though they are surrounded by centuries of history and traditions and have served for the development of the first ones

This indisputable fact, must keep us vigilant to avoid an atmosphere of inferiority and submission. Moreover, this applies to professionals that have been worldwide recognised by their contributions and that currently face communication (language wise) constraints.

This is also applicable to the fields of Medicine and Surgery, more specifically to the Maxillo Facial Surgery.

# Material and Method (1/2)

Primarily bibliographic, without forgetting the powerful marketing editorialist, where captured without doubts, the global influence of some languages over others.

# IWANTYO TO SPEAK ENGLISH"

# **Conclusions**

Language must be a mean of communication, understanding and development. In any way, an uncontrolled mean of interests, softly said.

# Material and Method (2/2)

That might directly create that the most purist authors and reviewers, stay tuned to when someone passes, due to interests

or even established routines, aspects of authorship in time and form.

The global market might mean that pointed interests are even more obvious. It is there where our focus must be not to lose our dignity and scientific personality. The freedom of the communication means is already a fact. That may create that what has always considered unquestionable, is more subject to revisions. Those must be used to regenerate the sources of the science and communication and to keep or recover all credibility.

A common example might help to understand our thesis: the evolution of Transfacial Access to retro maxillary area since it was made available in 1982 (Bib. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).

More recent examples are listed in Bib. numbers 7 and 8.

We are witness in everyday life, of Prime ministers with demonstrated linguistic capabilities that turn to their interpreters (even with being familiar with the language of its interlocutor) to be backed by the prevailing language.

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