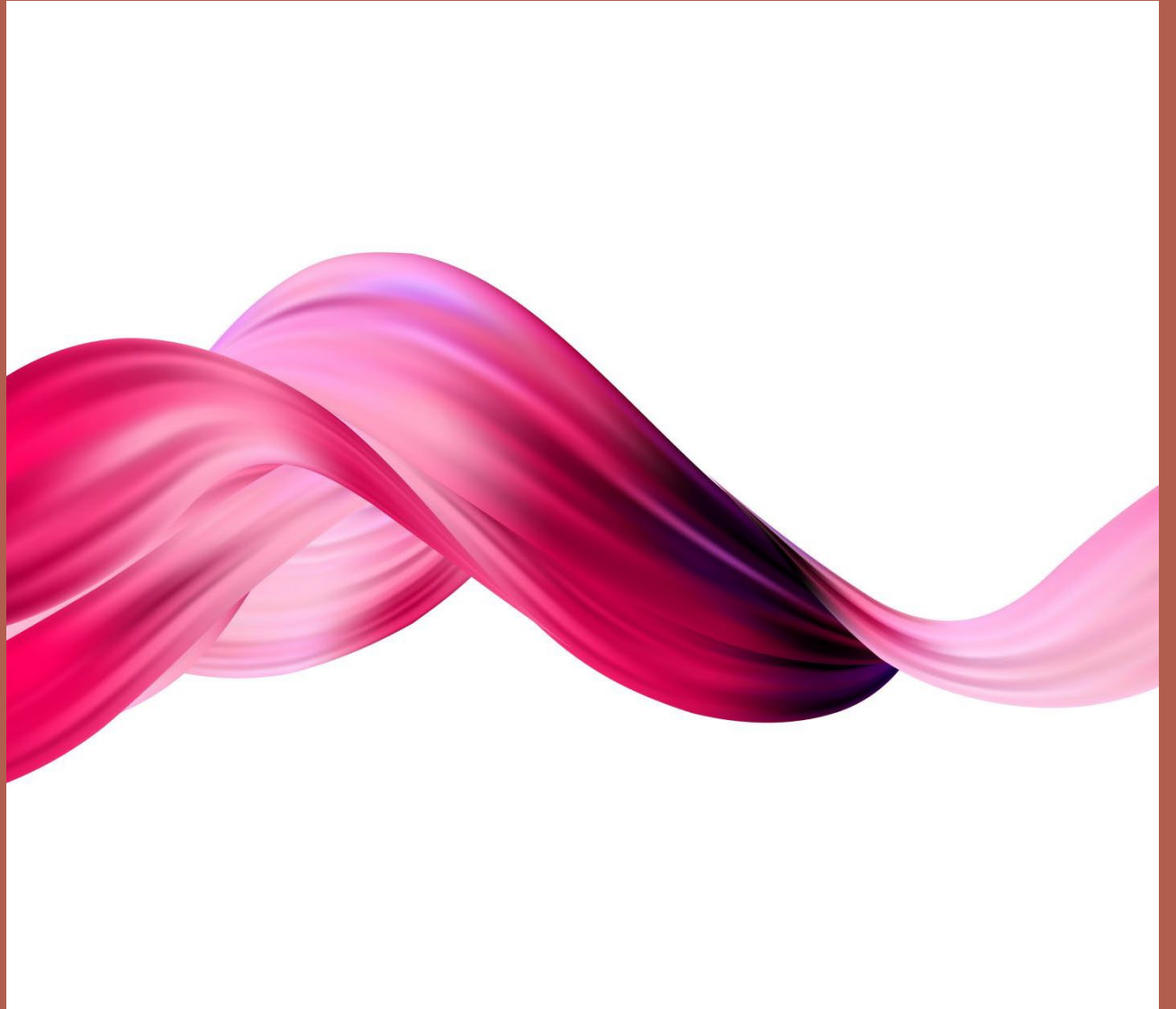


OVERVIEW OF ENT

DR IVAN MUANAH



Introduction

- Evaluation of patients with disease of ear nose and throat requires skills in eliciting a good history and examination of the ear, nose, pharynx and larynx

HISTORY

- A good and detailed clinical history should always be taken first including
- History of present illness
- Systemic review
- History of past illness
- Family history
- etc



EXAMINATION

- The patient is made to sit upright on a stool or chair opposite the examiner and the ears, nose, pharynx and larynx are examined.

EAR

A patient with ear disease presents with one or more of the following complaints

- Hearing loss
- Tinnitus
- Vertigo
- Ear discharge

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- Ear ache
 - Itching around the ear
 - Swelling around the ear
 - Deformity of the ear
 - fever
- 

Examination of the ear



- It includes both physical and functional examination

Physical examination

- It includes examination of
 1. Pinna and surrounding area
 2. External auditory canal
 3. Tympanic membrane
 4. Middle ear
 5. Mastoid
 6. Eustachian tube
 7. Facial nerve



Functional examination of the Ear

- Auditory function
 1. Voice test
 2. Tuning fork test
 - I. Rinne
 - II. Weber
 - III. Schwachbach

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- Vestibular function
 - I. Positional test
 - II. Spontaneous nystagmus
- 

NOSE AND PARANASAL SINUSES

- A patient with disease of the nose and or paranasal sinuses presents with one or more of the following complaints
 1. Nasal obstruction
 2. Nasal discharge
 3. Post Nasal drip
 4. Sneezing
 5. Epistaxis
 6. Headache or facial pains

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- Swelling or deformity
 - Disturbance of smell
 - Change in voice (hyper or hypo nasality)
 - Snoring
- 

Examination of the nose

- Nasal Examination includes
 1. Examination of external nose
 2. Examination of vestibule
 3. Anterior rhinoscopy
 4. Posterior rhinoscopy
 5. Functional examination of the nose

Examination of paranasal sinuses

- Maxillary sinus
- Frontal sinus
- Ethmoid sinus
- Sphenoid sinus

Examination of Nasopharynx

- A patient with disease of the nasopharynx presents with
 1. Nasal obstruction
 2. Post nasal discharge
 3. Epistaxis
 4. Deafness (tubal block)
 5. Cranial nerve palsies
 6. Enlargement of lymph nodes in the neck

- Examination includes
 1. Anterior rhinoscopy
 2. Posterior rhinoscopy
 3. Nasoendoscopy
 4. Cranial nerves
 5. Cervical lymph nodes

Throat

This involves

- The oral cavity
- Oropharynx and
- Laryngopharynx

Oral cavity

- This extends from the lips to the anterior tonsillar pillars.

Structures involved includes

- The lips
- Buccal mucosa
- Gums and teeth
- Hard palate
- Anterior 2/3 of tongue
- Floor of mouth

Oropharynx


- Oropharynx lies opposite the oral cavity

Structures involved are the

- Tonsils and pillars
- Soft palate
- Base of tongue
- Posterior pharyngeal wall



- A person with disease of the oropharynx presents with one or more of the following symptoms

1. Sorethroat
 2. Dysphagia
 3. Odynophagia
 4. Change in voice
 5. Earache
 6. Snoring
 7. Halithosis
 8. Hearing loss
 9. Abnormal appearance
- 

Examination of Tonsils

Look for

- Presence
- Size
- Symmetry
- Crypts
- Membrane
- Ulcers
- Mass
- bulge

Examination of Larynx and Laryngopharynx

Symptomatology

- Disorders of voice
- Respiratory obstruction
- Cough
- Repeated clearing of throat
- Pain in throat
- Dysphagia
- Mass in the neck

Examination of larynx includes

- External examination of larynx
- Indirect laryngoscopy
- Flexible or fibre-optic endoscopy
- Assessment of voice
- Assessment of cervical lymph nodes

Head and Neck lymph nodes

- This is an entire topic on its own



Thank You

QUESTIONS?