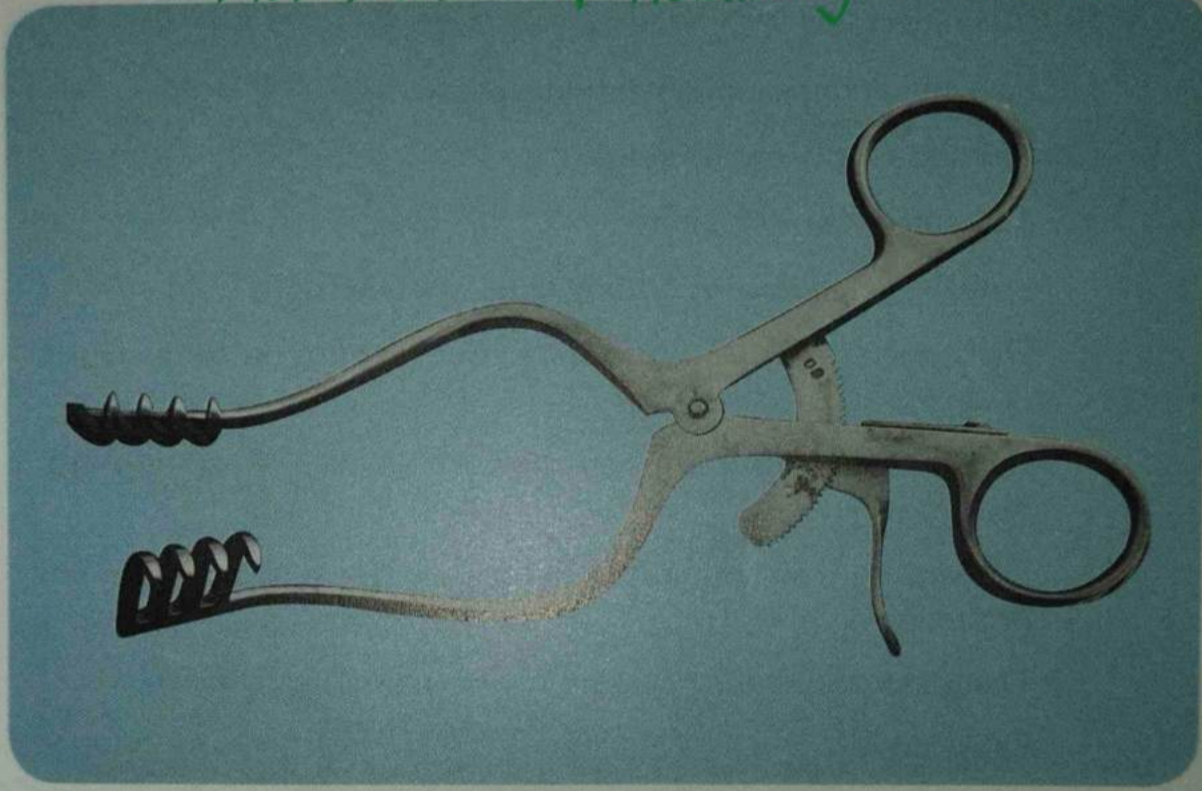
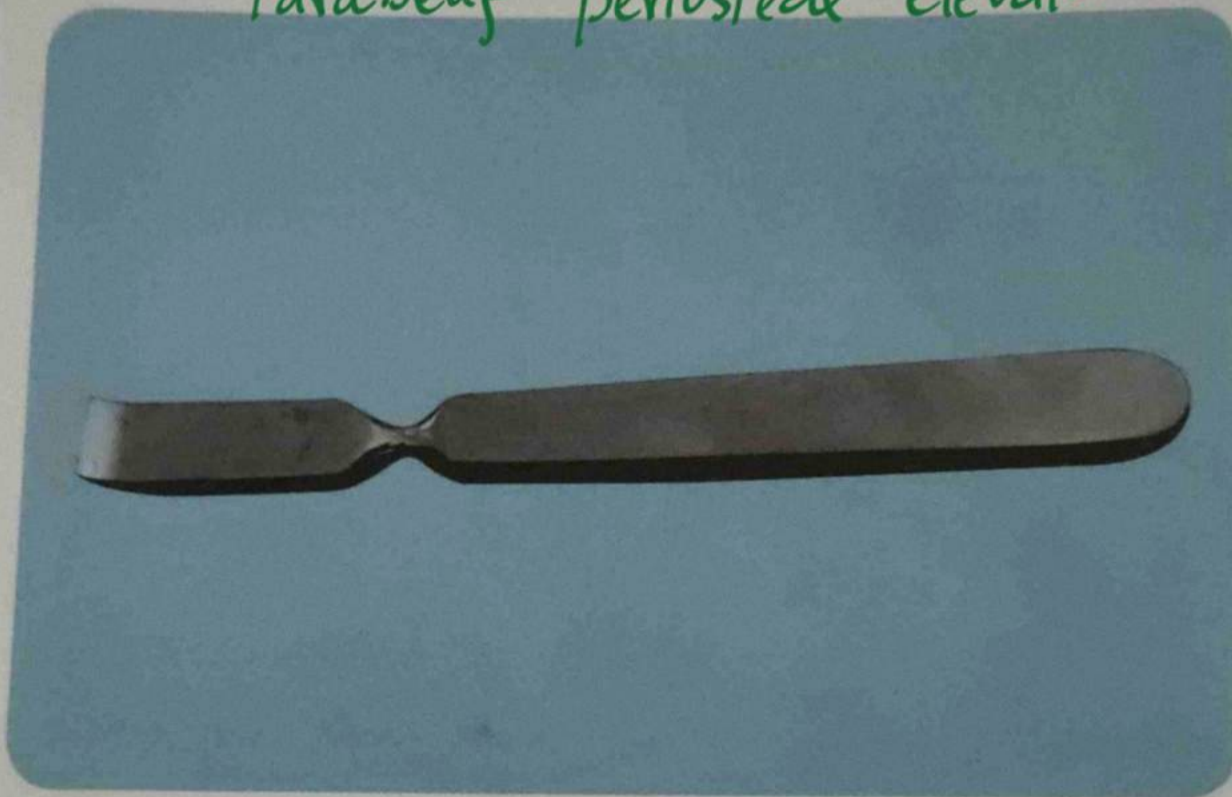


Mollison's Self Retaining Mastoid Retractor



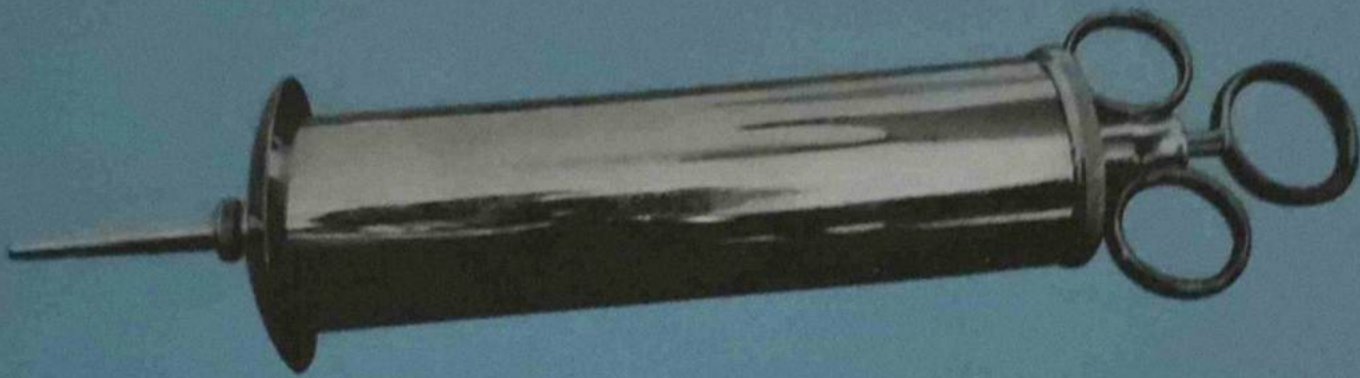
Farabeuf periosteal elevator



Otoscope



Ear Syringe



## Myringotomy Knife or Myringotome



curved



Observe the above photograph of an instrument and answer the following questions:

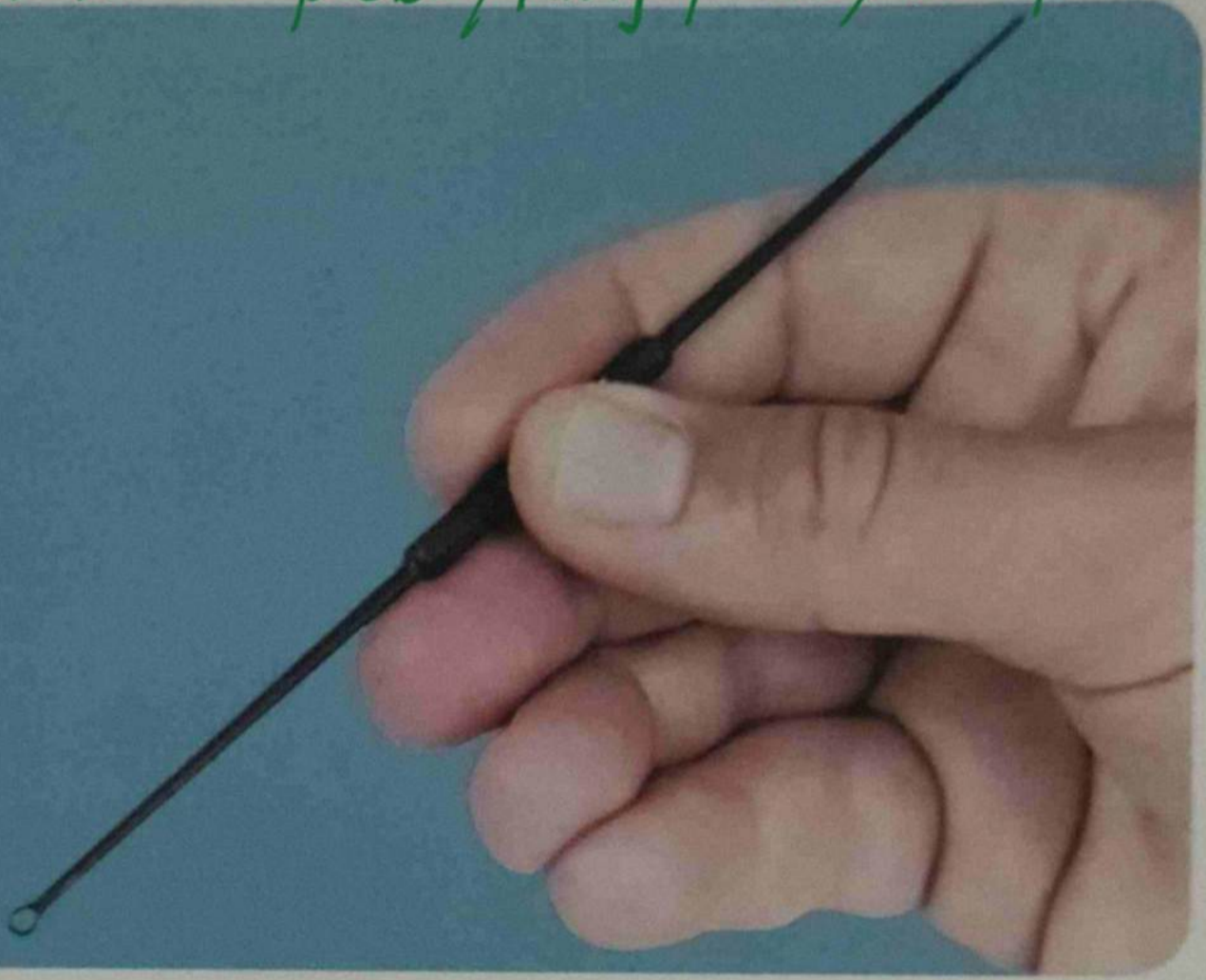
### Questions

1. Name the given instrument.
2. What is the use of this instrument?

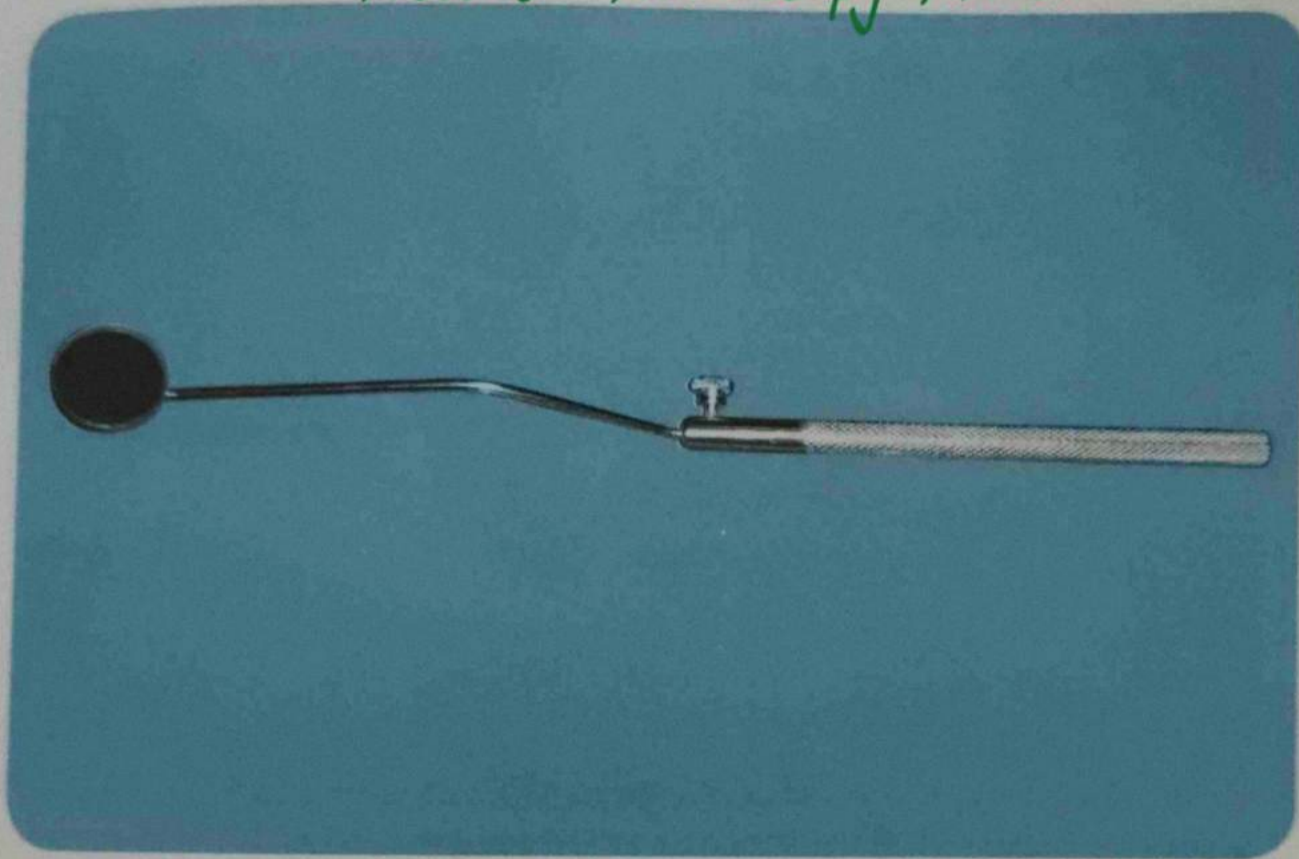


Straight

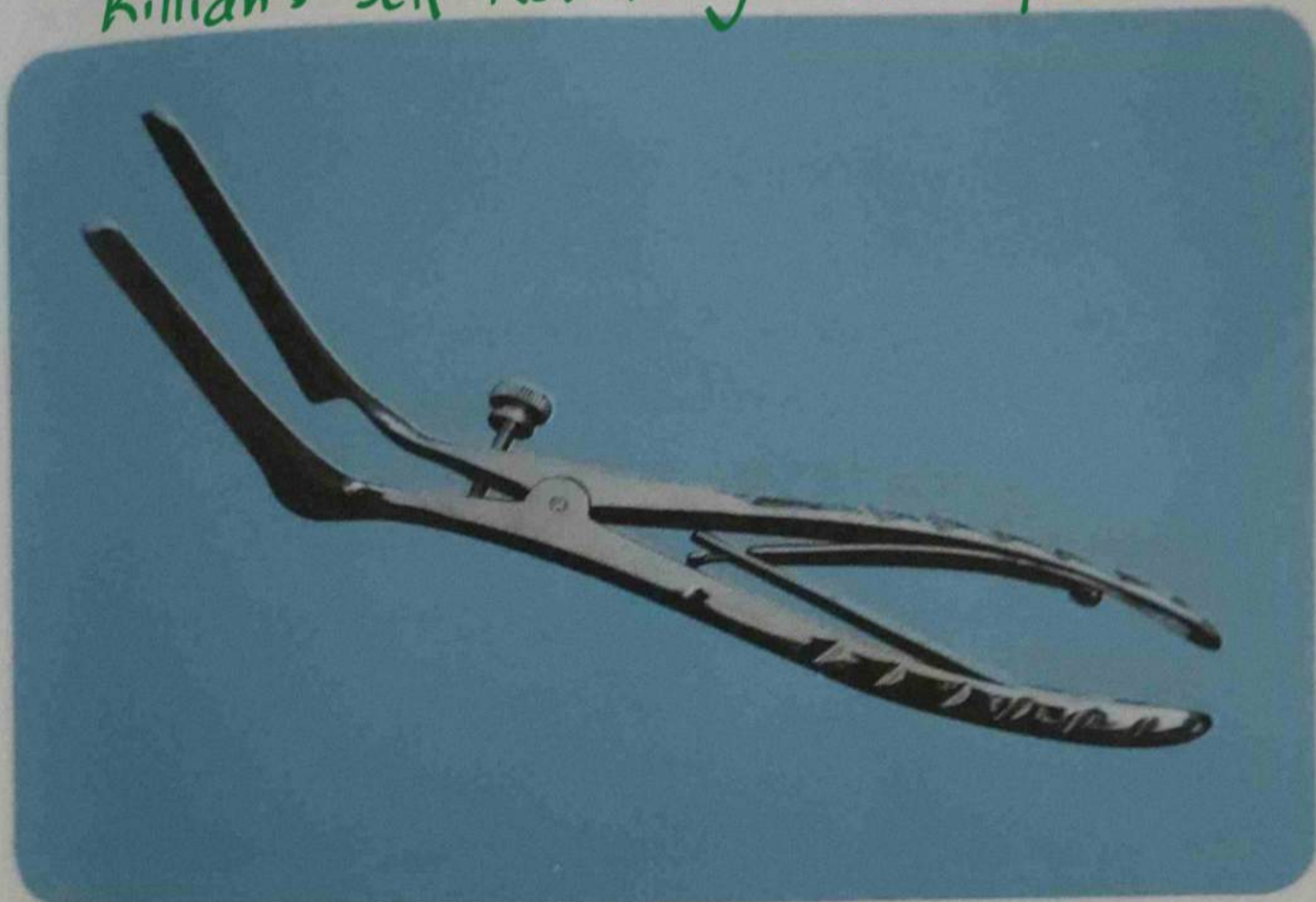
Johnson Horne probe / Ring probe / Ear probe



✓ Posterior Rhinoscopy Mirror



✓ Killian's Self Retaining Nasal Speculum



Nasal packing Forceps or Tilley's Forceps

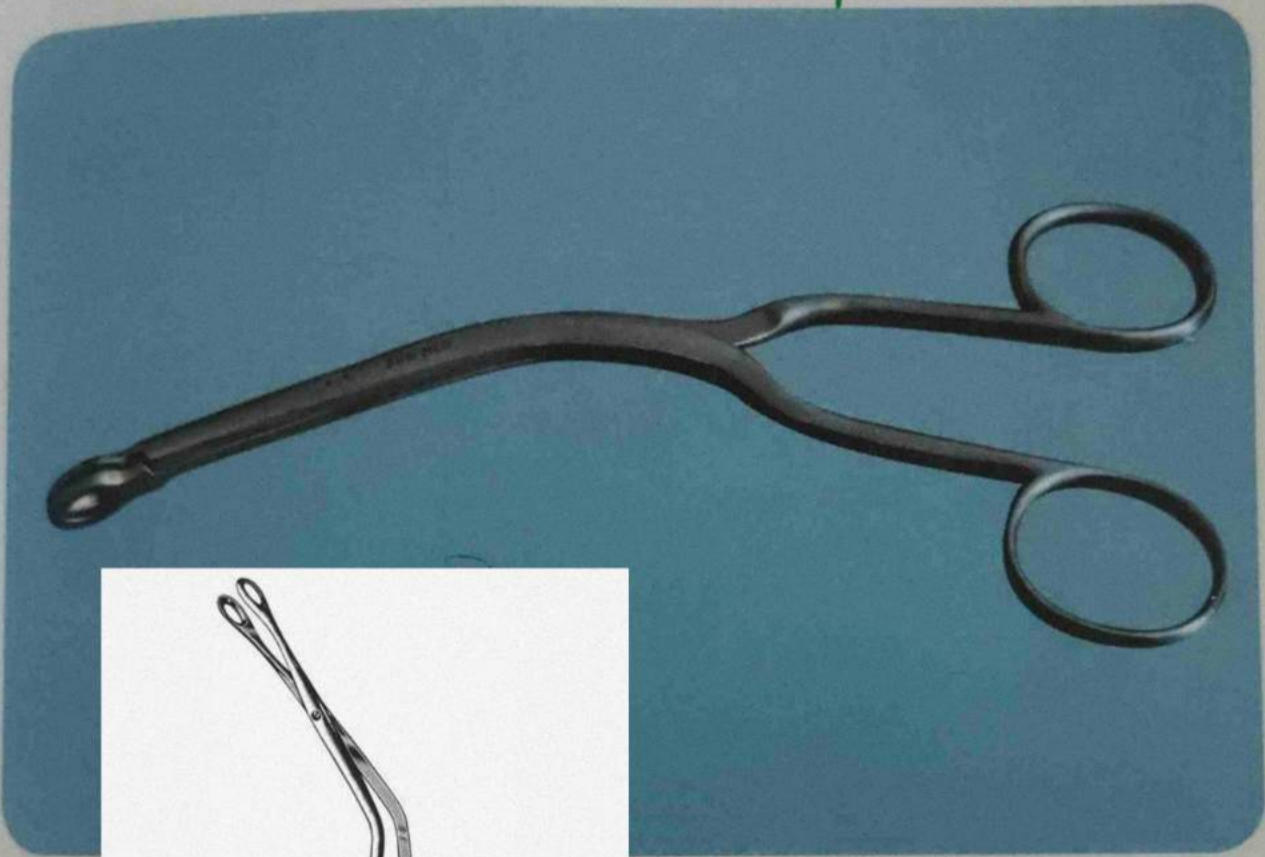


✓ Heymann Trabeculectomy Scissors



the following

✓  
Luc's Forceps



Obse  
ques

instrument and answer the following

✓  
Denis Browne Tonsil holding forceps



SMR Dissector or Freer's dissector

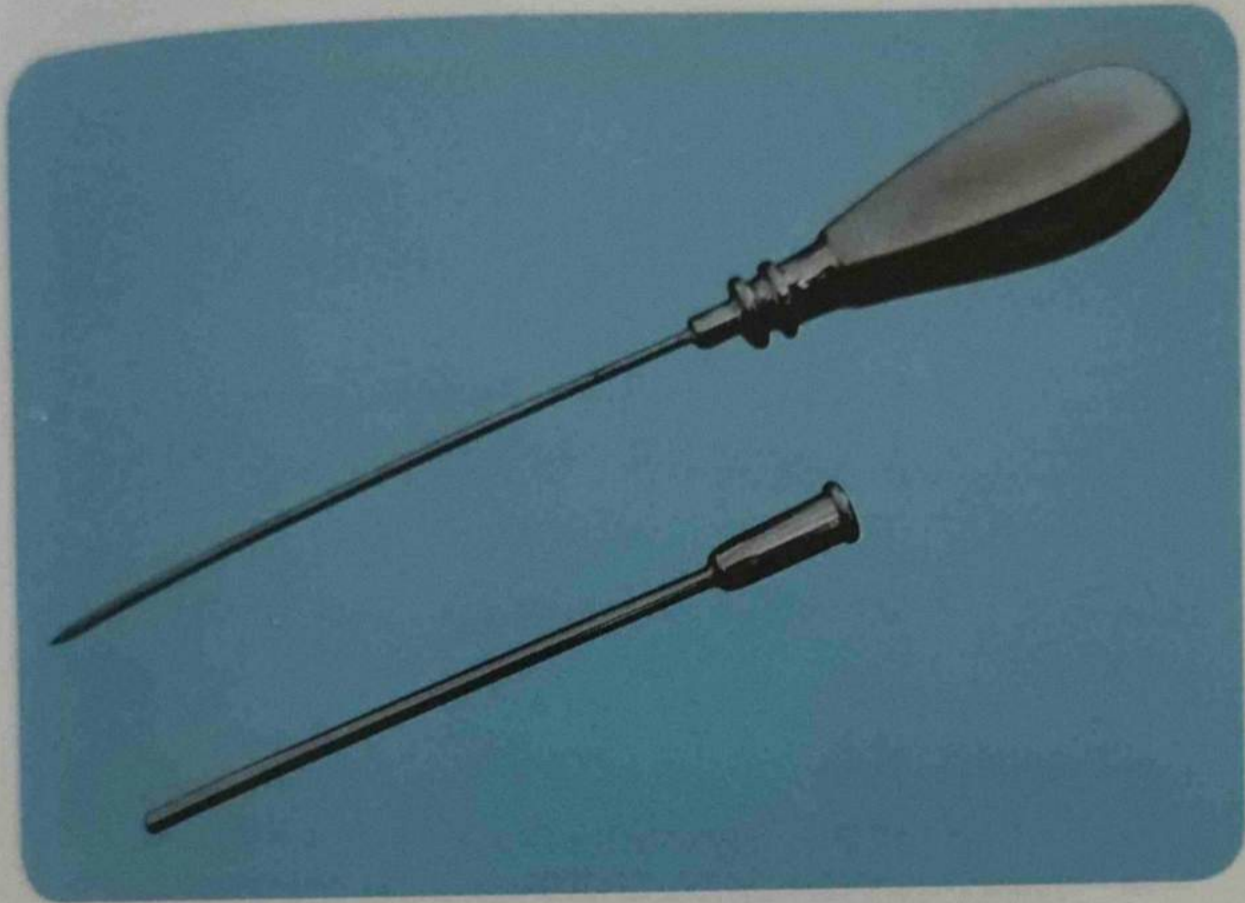


Gwynne Evan's tonsil dissector





Lichtwitz Trocar and Canula

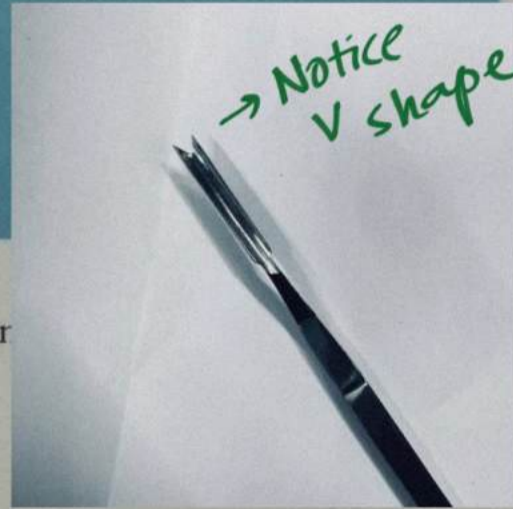


Yankauer Suction Tube/  
Pharyngeal Suction Nozzle



Advin Health Care  
www.advinhealthcare.com

Tilley's Nasal Gauge / Fish Tail Gauge /  
V Shaped Gauge

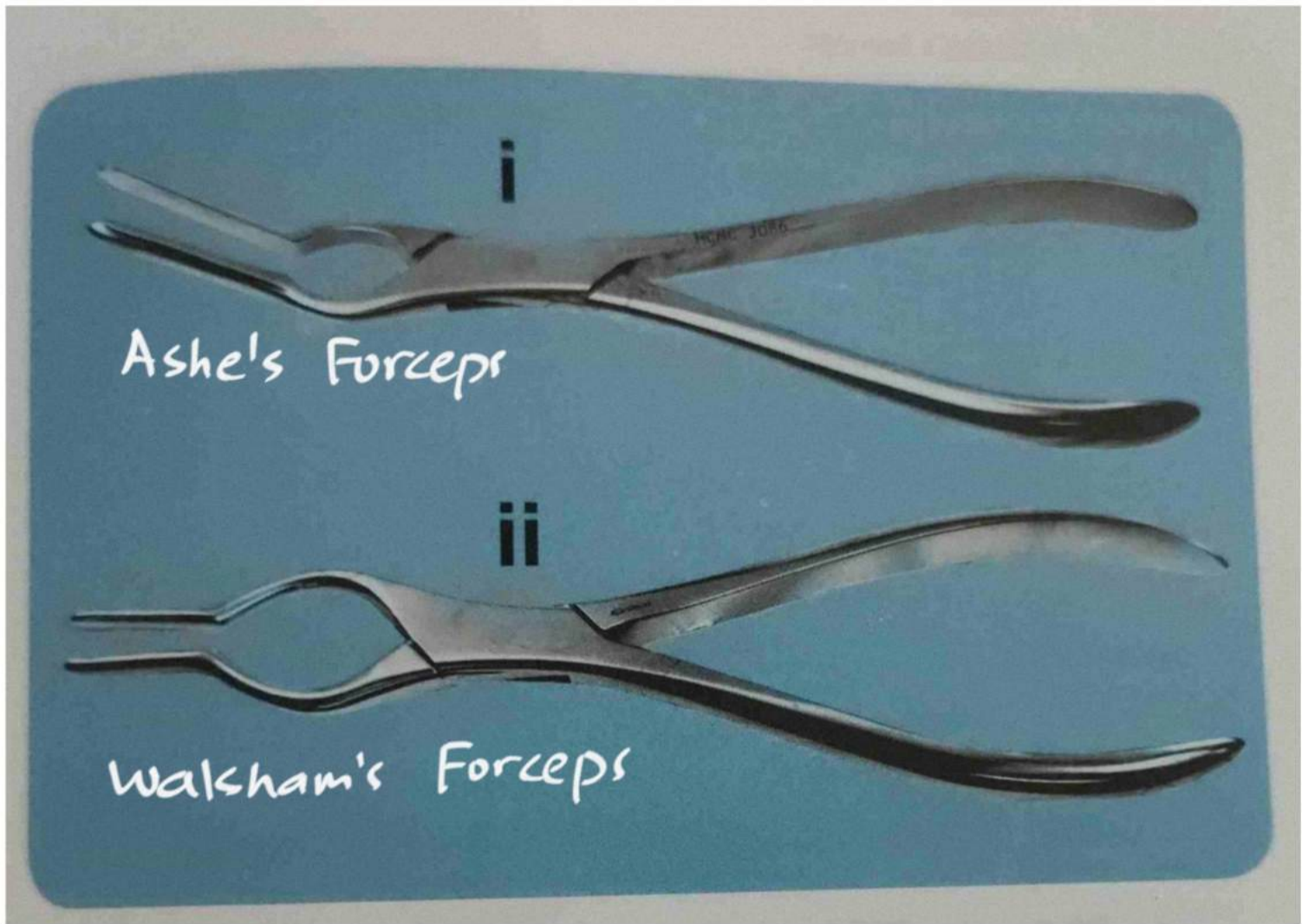


Observe the above photograph of an instrur  
questions:

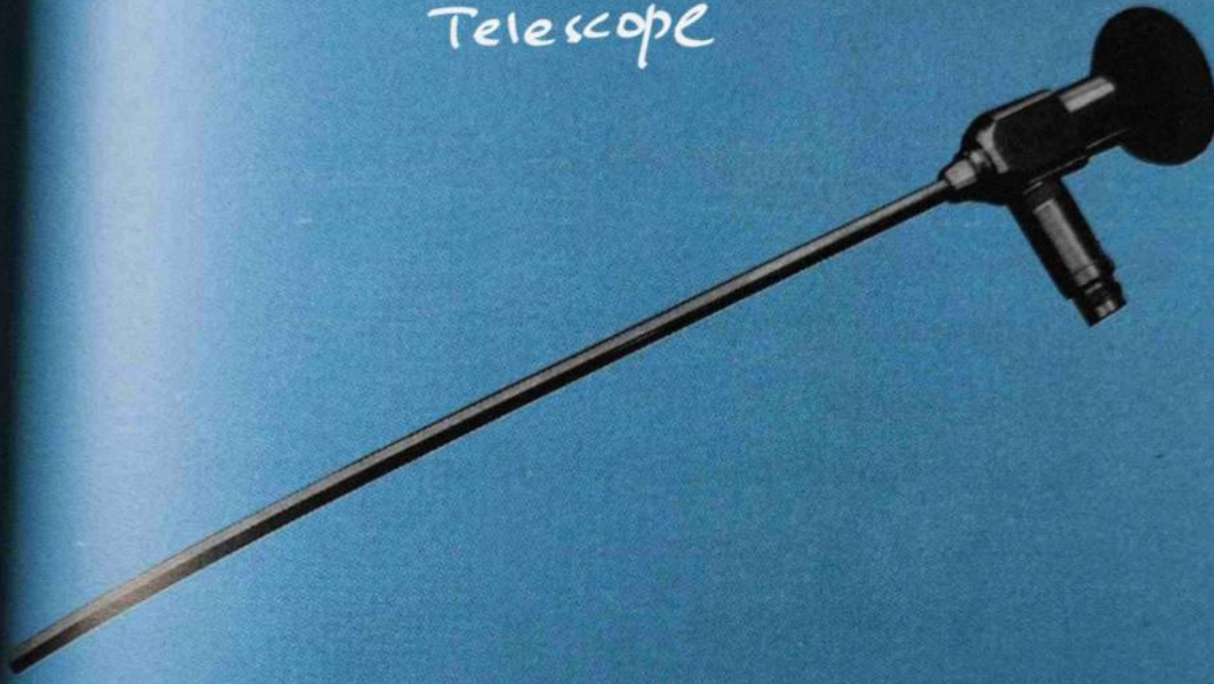
Questions

Suction Nozzle





Nasal Rigid Endoscope or  
Telescope



St Clair Thompson Adenoid Curette with guard  
or cage

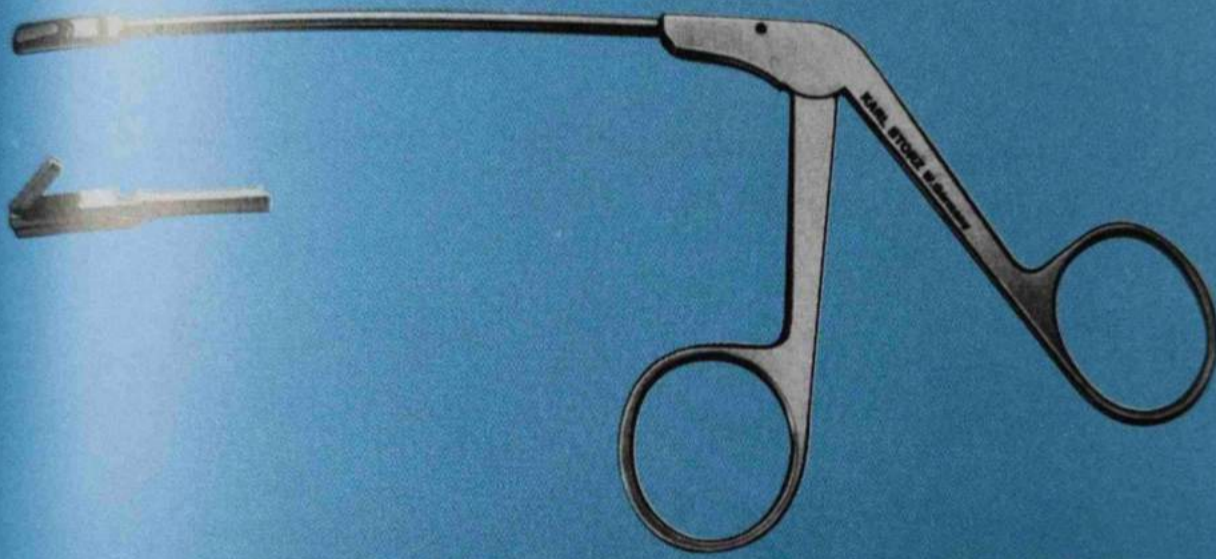


cage

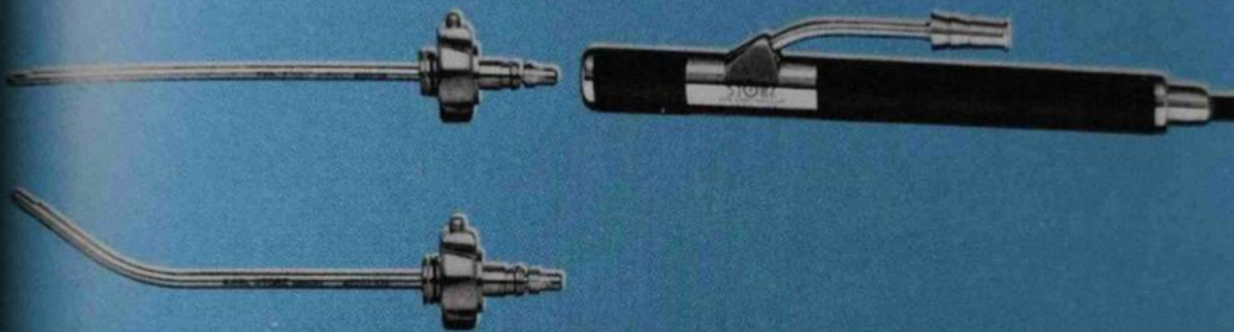


Ostrum Antral punch Forceps

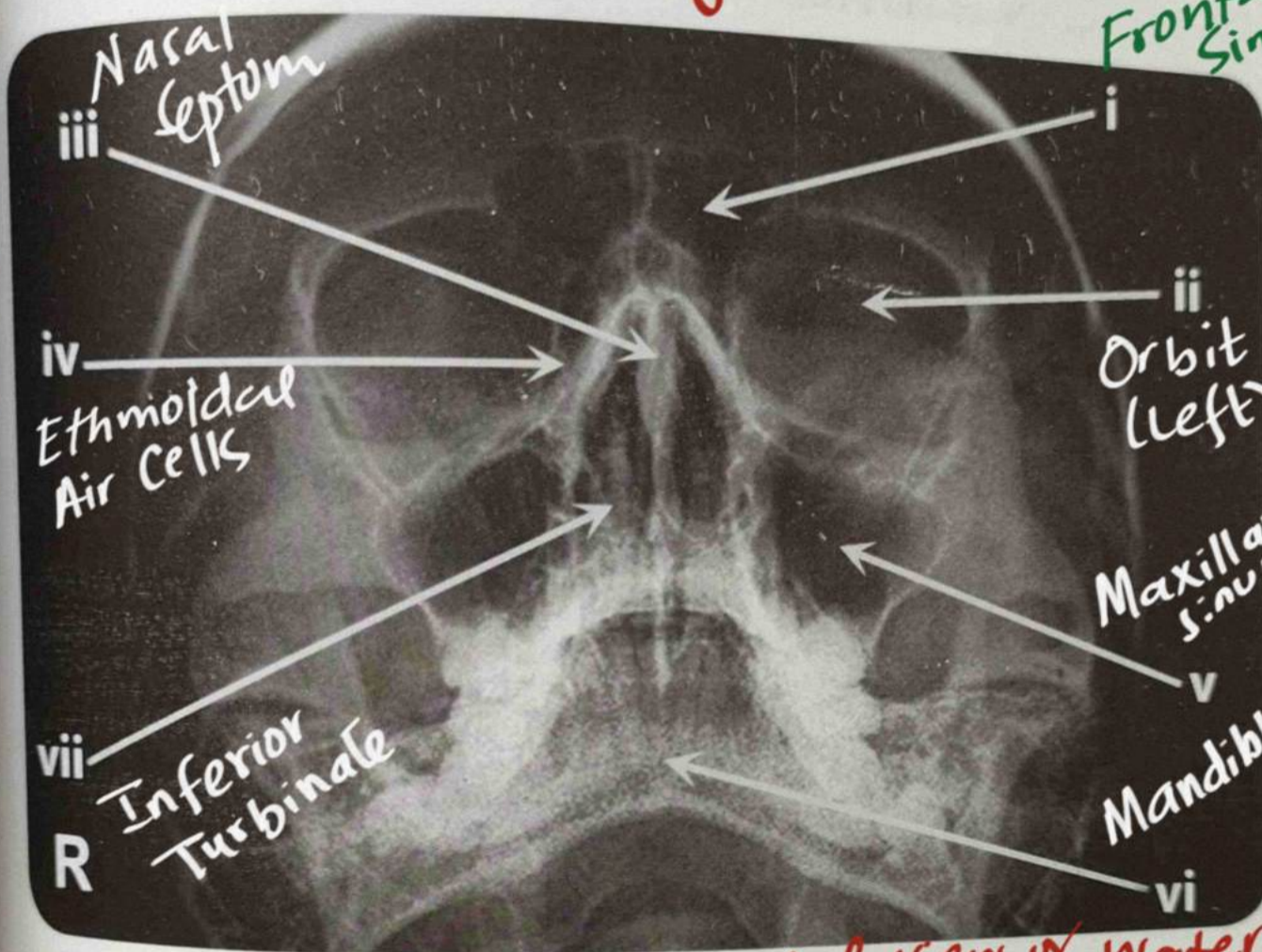
Ostrum back biting forceps



Hand piece of microdebrider with straight and curved blades



# Plain X-Ray



Occipitomental view or Water's View

Observe the above photograph of a radio-imaging film and answer the

Boyle Davis mouth gag



Draffin's Suspension Rods



Evel's Tonsillar Snare



Crocodile Forceps / Alligator Forceps





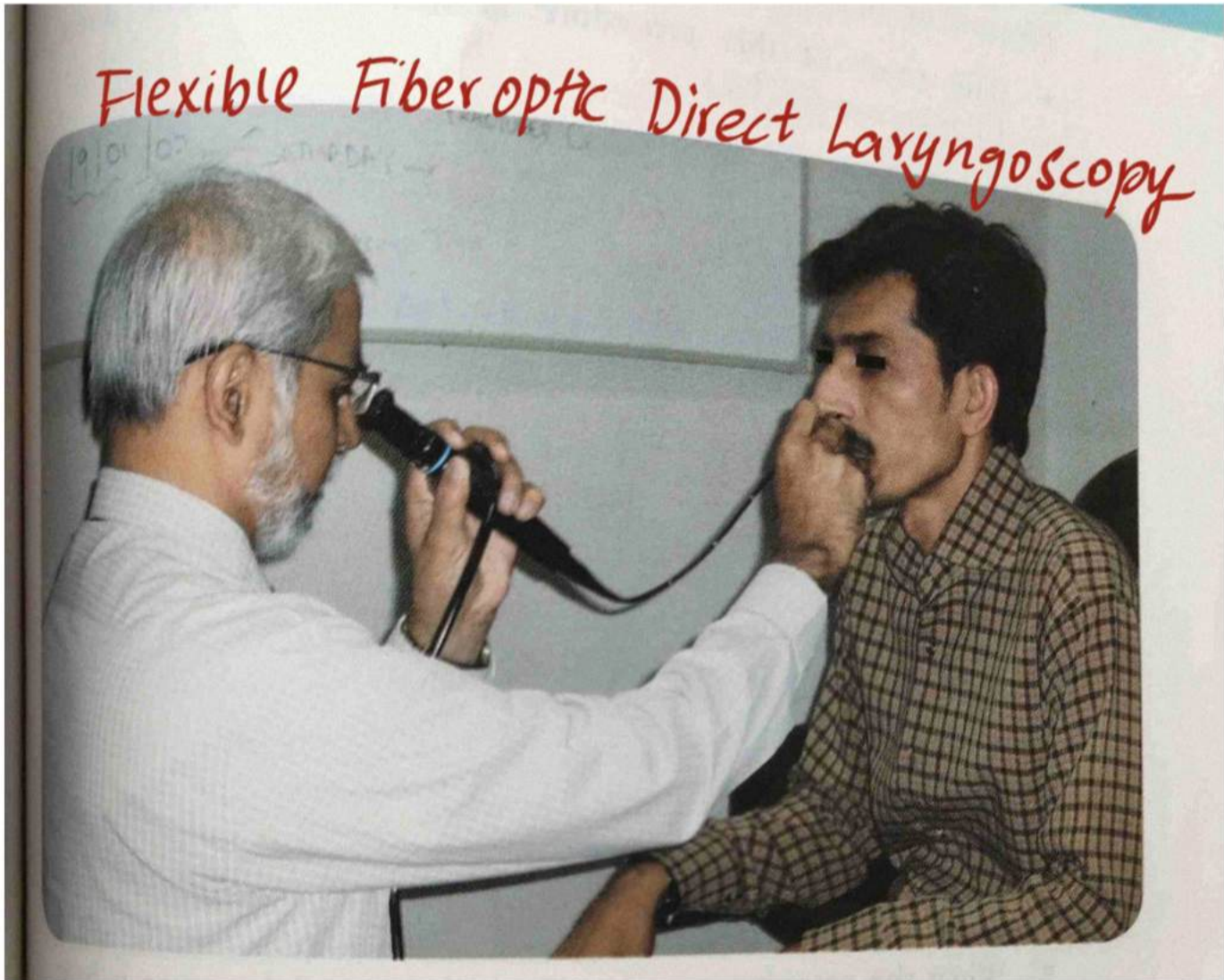
Rigid Direct Laryngoscope



Flexible Fiber optic Direct Laryngoscope



Flexible Fiber optic Direct Laryngoscopy



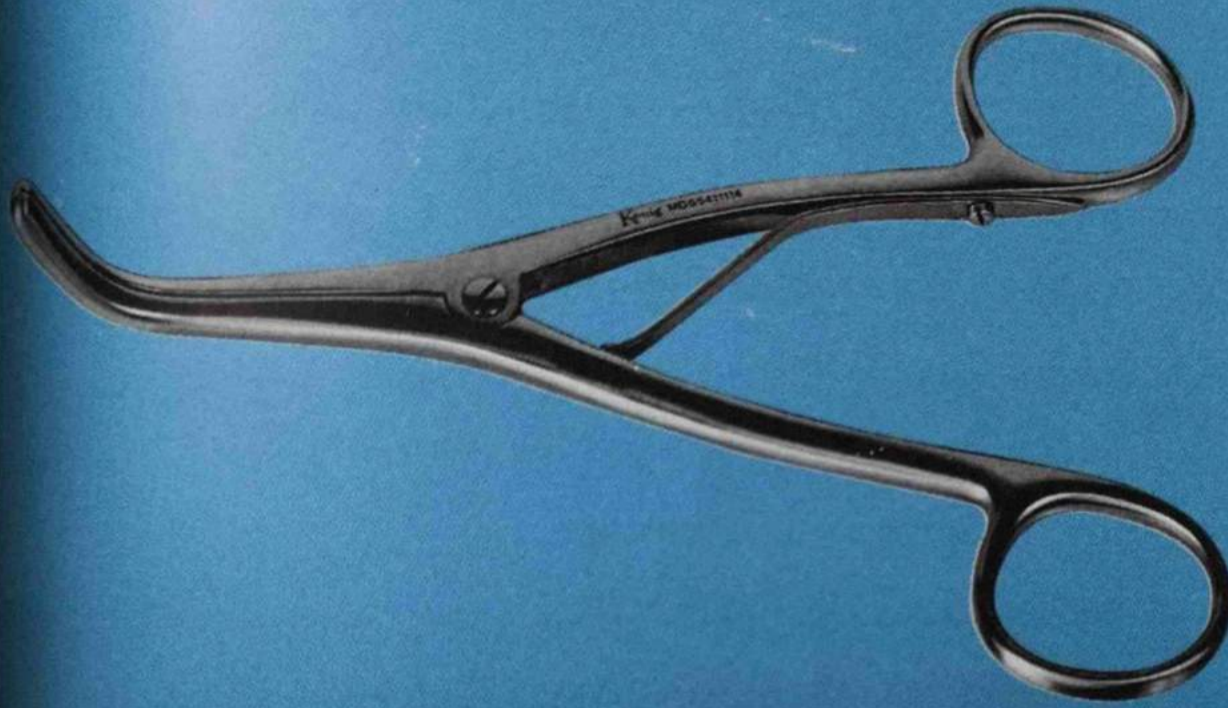
Rigid Esophagoscope



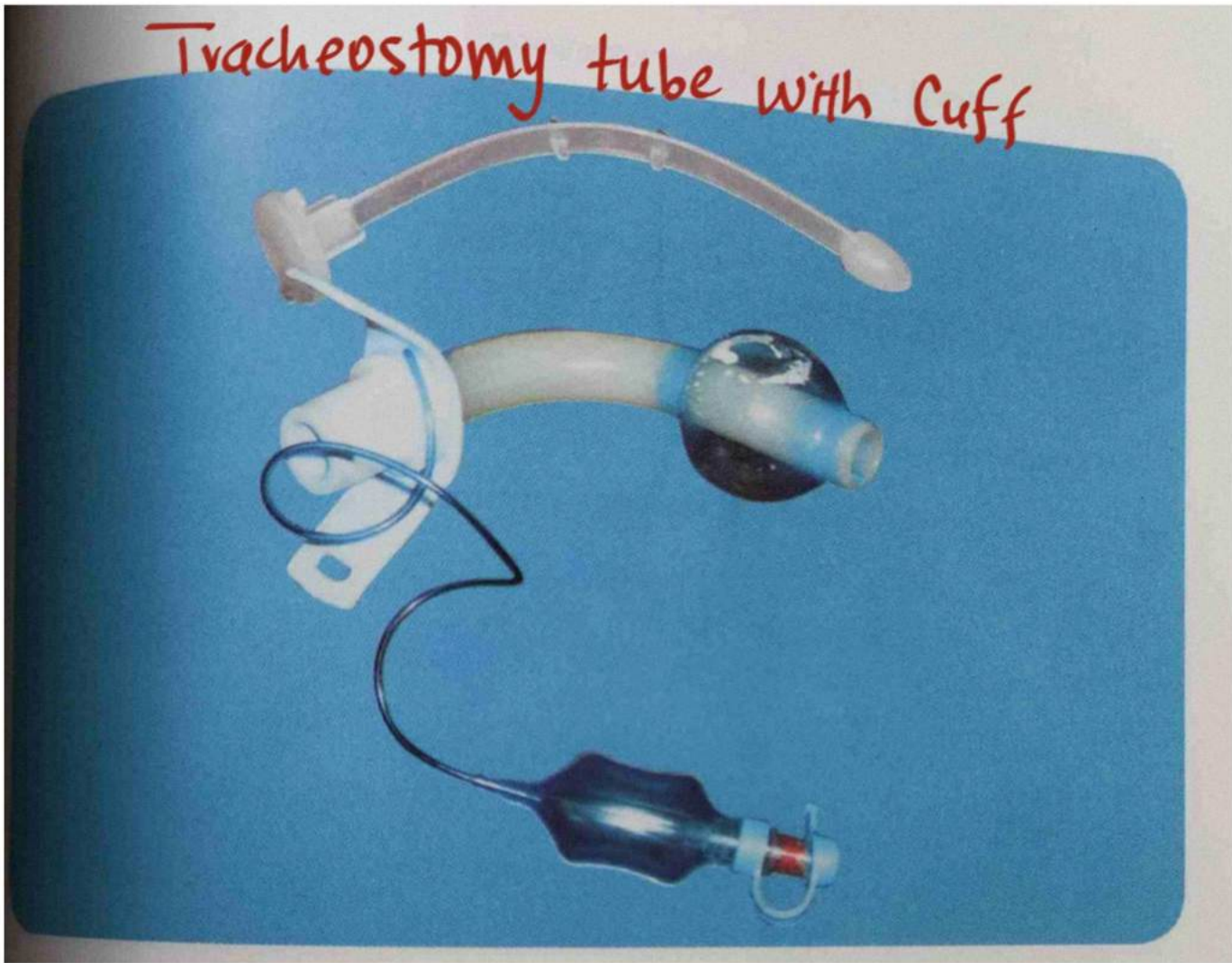
Rigid Bronchoscope



# Trosseau Tracheal Dilator



Tracheostomy tube with Cuff



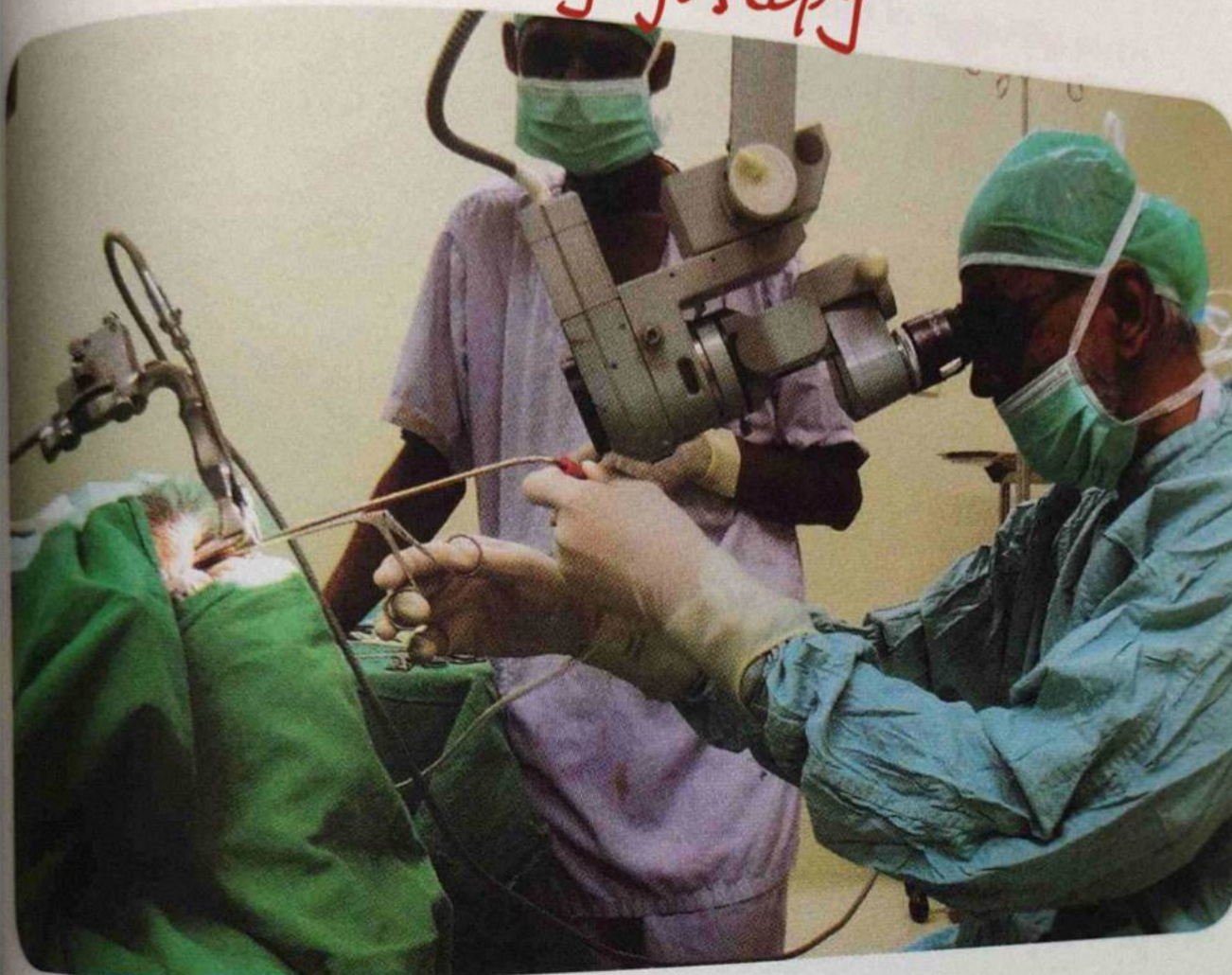
Shilley's Tracheostomy tube (Double lumen) with Cuff



External Hand held electrolarynx



Micro laryngoscopy



## *Indirect laryngoscope*



### *Uses:*

*To see base of tongue,  
vallecula,  
epiglottis,  
vocal cords,  
pyriform fossa  
and other parts of larynx.*

## *Posterior rhinoscopy mirror*



### *Uses;*

- 1) Posterior free part of nasal septum,  
and posterior nasal apertures, lower  
two turbinates and meati*
- 2) The eustachian tube opening and  
adenoids can be seen*



Thudicum Speculum



*Tonsill holding forceps  
(Denis brown's)*



*Uses;*

*For holding the tonsill during  
tonsilactomy by dissecting  
method.*

*Luc's forcep*



## *Oesophagoscope*

### *Uses;*

*Used for diagnostic or therapeutic oesophagoscopy.*



## *Mallet*

### *Uses;*

*1) Used for striking on a gouge or a chisel to remove chips of bone*

*2) It is used during mastoidectomy to open up the mastoid antrum*



## *Mastoid retractor*



### *Uses;*

*1) It is used in mastoidectomy for retracting skin, subcutaneous tissue and periosteum.*

## *Eye's tonsillar snare*



### *Uses;*

*It is used to crush and cut the lower polar attachment (pedicle) of the tonsil.*

## *Lack's spatula(Tongue depressor)*

### *Uses;*

- 1)To examin the palantine tonsil and pillers,posteriour pharyngeal wall,uvula and soft palate.*
- 2)To depress the tongue during peritonsillar abscess drainage.*



## Tooth forceps



Uses;

1) To hold the skin during stitching

# Boyle Davis Mouth Gag



## Fuller's tracheostomy tube

Outer & inner tube

Outer tube has two blades which when pressed together can be easily introduced

No lock system as inner tube is held in place by compressed flanges of outer tube

Adv

- Helps in phonation when inner tube occluded due to hole (help to breathe through nose & phonate)
- Therefore **used in children**

Disadv

- Injury to larynx by flanges
- Chance of corrosion



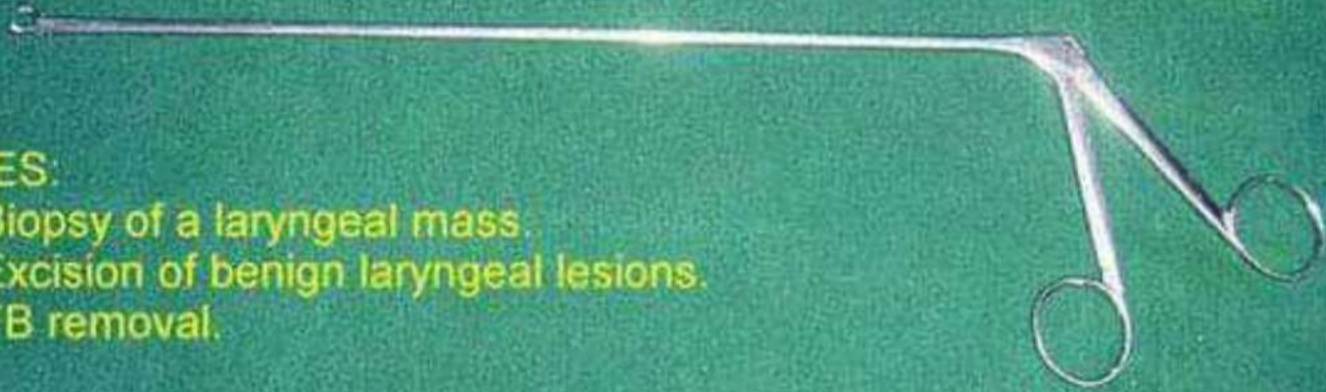
\*it can be cleaned easily by the patient



## LARYNGEAL BIOPSY FORCEPS

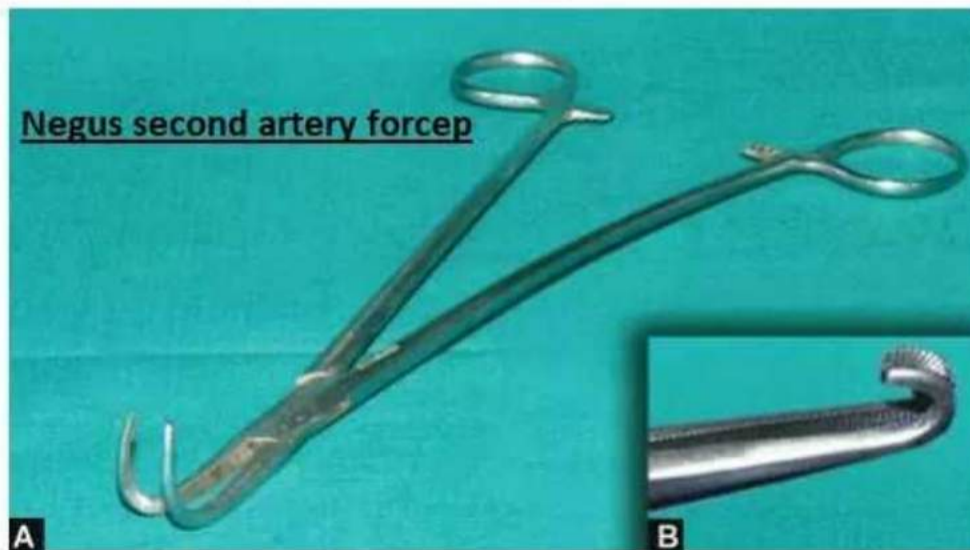
### USES:

1. Biopsy of a laryngeal mass.
2. Excision of benign laryngeal lesions.
3. FB removal.



Birkett gently curved first artery forceps

Birkett straight first artery forceps



Negus second artery forcep

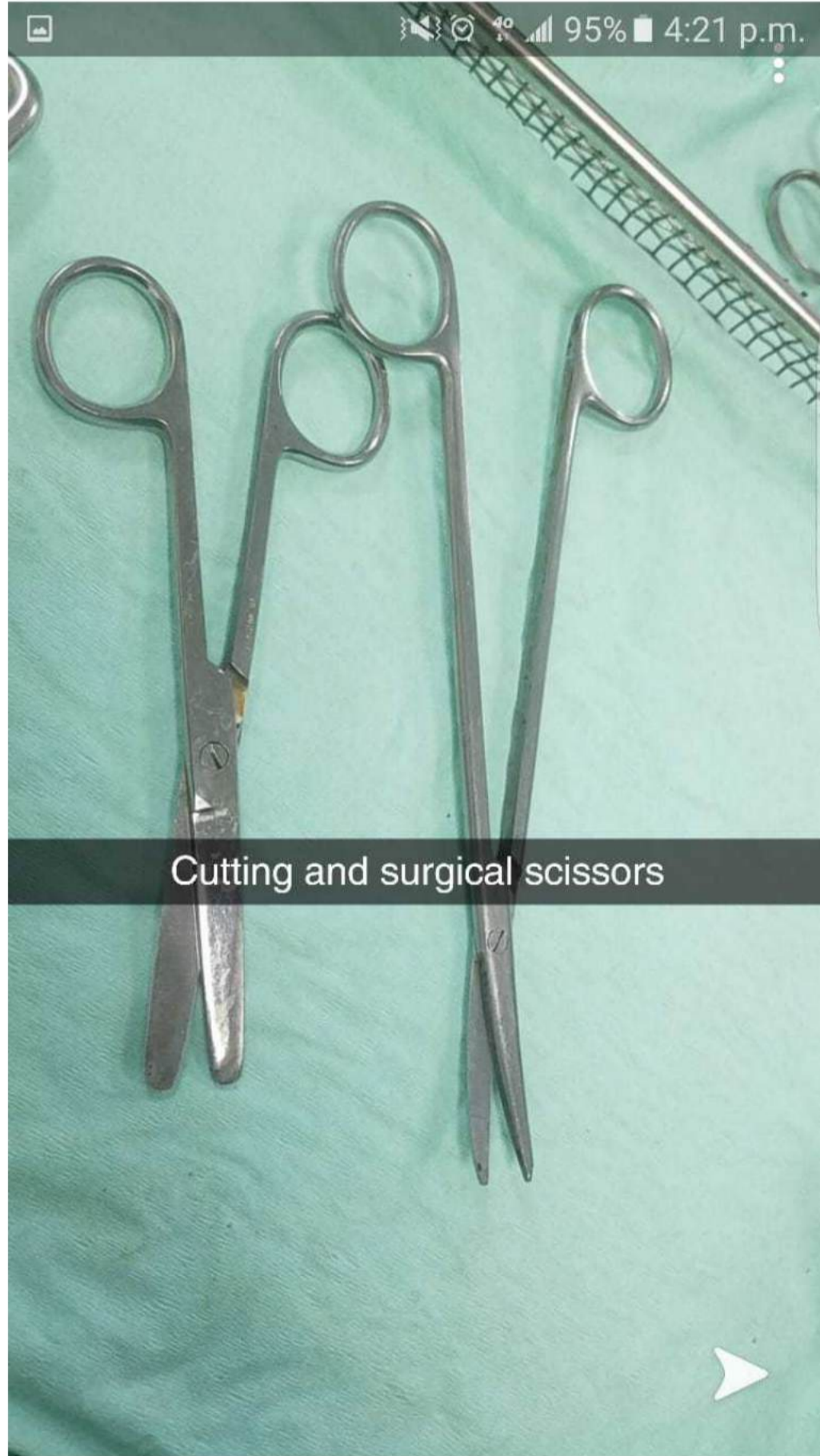
for ligating blood vessels in deep site

Mcintosh laryngoscope



USES:

1. Endotracheal intubation.
2. To insert pharyngeal pack during anesthesia.
3. Nasogastric tube insertion.
4. Removal of Pharyngeal FB's.





Tonsillar clamp

## RIGID ESOPHAGOSCOPE

### USES:

#### Diagnostic:-

- To look for Cause of dysphagia.
- To look for a possible source of bleeding.
- To take biopsy.

#### Therapeutic:-

- Removal of Foreign Bodies.
- Dilatation of esophagus.
- Surgical treatment of hypopharyngeal diverticulum



### POINTS TO NOTE IN THE INSTRUMENT: COMPARE WITH BRONCHOSCOPE

1. Markings in centimeters
2. No side wholes