

INTRODUCTION TO ENT

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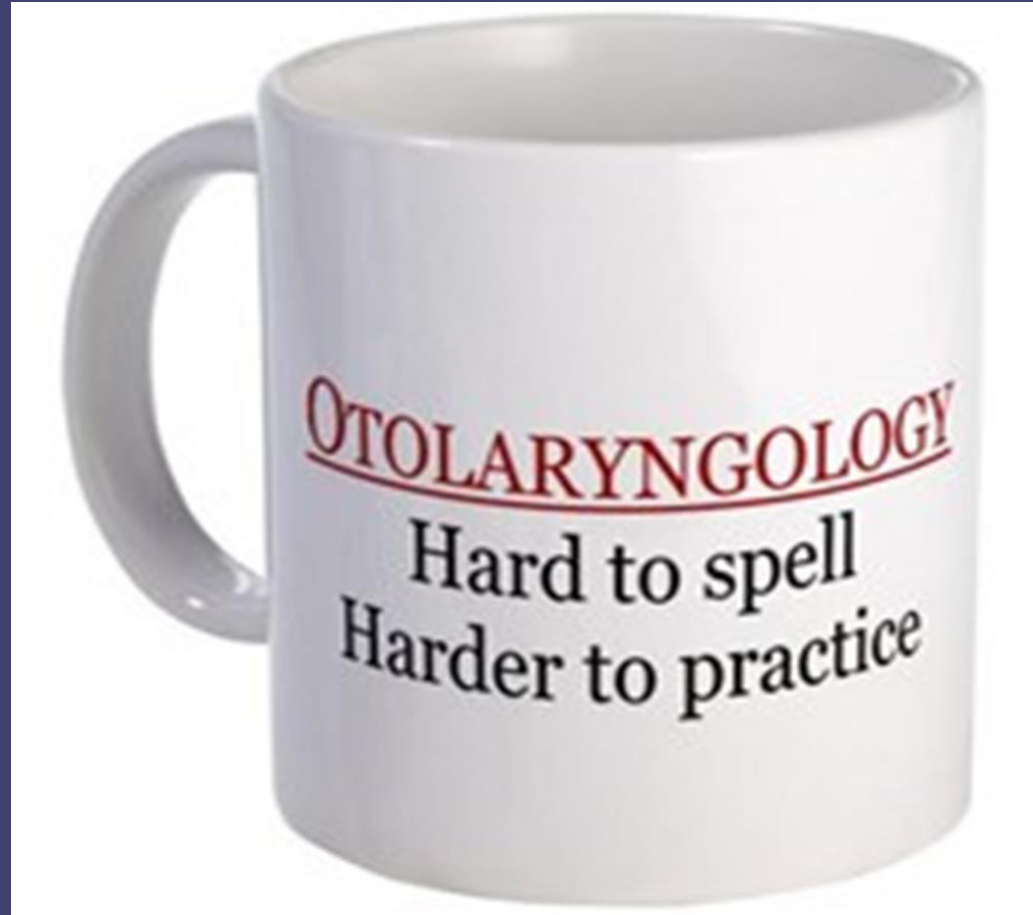
DEPTT OF ENT HMC/KGMC

INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS ENT?

WHAT IS ANOTHER NAME ?

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY



OTOLARYNGOLOGY

Hard to spell
Harder to practice

- ENT is not just



Head and Neck



- ENT is full fledged subject in MBBS examination course
- So the basic anatomy and physiology learned in previous 2 years will be applied to build a concept in disorders of ENT

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- DR. KHURSHID ANWAR (ASSOCIATE PROF)
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ASSISTANT PROFESSORS



DR. SAEED KHAN



DR. FAZAL REHMAN



DR. JOHAR IQBAL



DR. M. ARIF



DR. ALLAH NOOR

- INCLUDE ONE AUDIOLOGISTS, ONE SPEECH THERAPIST
- 05 DAY A WEEK

DEPARTMENT OF ENT

- TWO WARDS (60 BEDS)
- THREE OPERATION THEATERS, 4 DAYS A WEEK (TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY)
- CONSULTANT OPD DAYS (MONDAY TO THURSDAY)
- 04 CONSULTANT OPD ROOMS, ONE FILTER CLINIC,
- ONE ENDOSCOPY ROOM
- ONE AUDIOLOGY ROOM

What you will learn

- Diseases of ear , nose and throat,
- Etiology
- Sign and symptoms
- Investigations
- Treatment

List of emergency

- Epistaxis
- Foreign body inhalation/ingestion
- RTA- facial trauma/nasal trauma
- Airway management- tracheostomy
- Sudden onset hearing loss
- Management of stridor-epiglottitis, CROUP

Otolaryngology as a subject and career

- Otolaryngology is a fantastic specialty that is every bit as exciting in practice as it is in theory.
- ENT conditions make up 25%–50% of all general-practice consultations.
- ENT conditions affect people of all ages, from infants to the elderly.
- Outpatient work is about 50% of the workload.
- This gives a good balance between surgical and medical practice.

DIVISIONS OR SUBSPECIALITY IN ENT

- OTOLOGY
 - RHINOLOGY
 - LARYNGOLOGY/HEAD AND NECK SURGERY
-
- NEURO-OTOLOGY
 - PAEDIATRIC
 - FACIAL PLASTIC SURGERY
 - SKULL BASE SURGERIES

- Surgical skills are broad, from microsurgery on the smallest bones in the body to major head and neck reconstructive surgery.
- Cutting-edge developments are occurring in Otolaryngology, such as cochlear implantation, auditory brainstem implantation, and laser surgery.
- There is a constant evolution of surgical techniques and devices.

ENT LEARNING AIMS FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

- To acquire sufficient knowledge of ENT conditions to be able to recognize common problems and when and what to refer
- To understand that ENT conditions are extremely common and form a large part of the workload of a general practitioner
- To learn the skills required to examine patients with ENT diseases and to make a presumptive diagnosis
- To learn how to prioritize and manage different ENT conditions
- To become stimulated by and interested in the specialty of Otolaryngology

ENT LEARNINGS OBJECTIVES FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

- To learn the signs and symptoms of common ENT conditions
- To learn the techniques of ear, nasal, and neck examination
- To demonstrate an understanding of the basic anatomy and physiology of the ear and upper aero digestive tract, and relate this knowledge to the signs and symptoms of ENT disease
- To understand the medical and surgical treatment of common ENT conditions
- To be familiar with the commonly used medications for treating ENT problems, and their side effects

ENT LEARNINGS OBJECTIVES FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

- To understand the risks and complications of surgery
- To recognize the different ways in which head and neck malignancy can present, and to understand that early diagnosis of head and neck cancer leads to improved survival
- To learn the ways in which ENT-related communication difficulties can arise and be overcome
- To appreciate and be sensitive to the impact of ENT conditions on patients and their families.

- Otolaryngology departments throughout the world are welcoming to students,
- Do not abuse their hospitality by being late or discourteous.
- Professional conduct is important.
- There are particularly sensitive areas within Otolaryngology practice that require special tact as a student.
- Two of these are head and neck cancer and hearing problems.

STUDENT CURRICULUM

- Practical skills
- Use of the otoscope to examine the external auditory meatus and tympanic membrane
- Basic examination of the nose
- Examination of the oral cavity and oropharynx
- Examination of the neck
- Management of a nosebleed
- Dealing with a tracheotomy

STUDENT CURRICULUM

- Ear :
- Basic anatomy and physiology of the ear
- Presentation and management of common ear disease, e.g., otitis externa, otitis media, glue ear, chronic suppurative otitis media with or without cholesteatoma, vertigo, and facial palsy.
- Examination of the ear, including that of the pinna and ear canal, and otoscopy.
- Testing of hearing with tuning fork tests .
- Advantages of the microscope and the fiberoptic otoscope.

STUDENT CURRICULUM

- Basic interpretation of audiometry, pure-tone audiograms, and tympanograms .
- Principles of grommet insertion, mastoid surgery, and treatment of Menieres disease.
- Identification of postoperative problems following ear surgery, i.e., sensorineural hearing loss, facial nerve palsy, and vestibular dysfunction .
- Understanding the differential diagnosis of facial nerve palsy and its treatment.

STUDENT CURRICULUM

- **NOSE** :
- Anatomy and physiology of the nose.
- Symptoms and signs of common sinonasal disease, e.g., rhinitis, sinusitis, nasal polyps .
- Examination of the nose, including assessment of the appearance, the septum, the turbinates, and the mucosa.
- Management of a fractured nose and the timing of intervention.
- Management of epistaxis, from minor nosebleeds to torrential hemorrhage
- Principles of common nasal operations, including septal surgery, functional endoscopic sinus surgery, and rhinoplasty

STUDENT CURRICULUM

- **Head and neck—benign and malignant disease:**
- Basic anatomy and physiology of the oral cavity, salivary glands, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, and lymph node drainage.
- Presentation of head and neck cancer.
- Presentation and management of salivary gland disease.
- Examination of the oral cavity, larynx, and pharynx, including use of the endoscope.

STUDENT CURRICULUM

- Examination of the neck with reference to the lymph nodes.
- Principles and limitations of radiological investigation of the head and neck region.
- Management of neck masses, in particular the malignant lymph node.
- Management of the airway in patients with a tracheotomy or end tracheostomy after laryngectomy.
- A basic knowledge of the principles of operative surgery.



- Sore throat to laryngectomy
- Earache to cochlear implant
- Nasal obstruction to pituitary adenoma
- Acute cervical lymphadenopathy to neck dissection



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