



SPAU315

Audiology

Practicum I

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Spring 2020

EAR EXAMINATION - OTOSCOPY

Essential reading

- <https://www.thebsa.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2010/04/Recommended-Procedure-Ear-Examination-Sept-2016.pdf>



Recommended Procedure

Ear examination

Date: November 2016

Due for review: November 2021

External Examination of Ear



Allergic Dermatitis

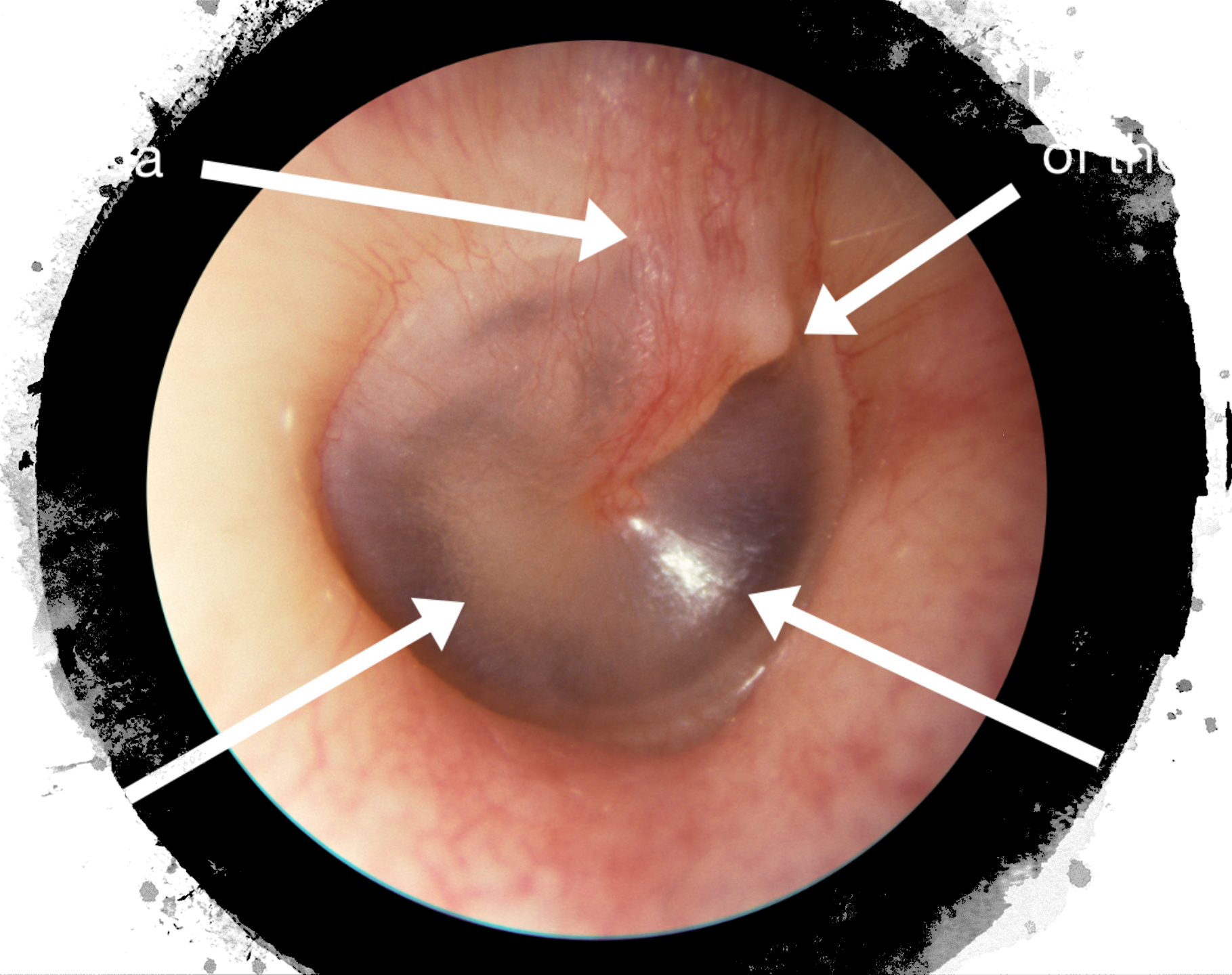
External Examination of Ear



Basal Cell Carcinoma



Squamous Cell Carcinoma



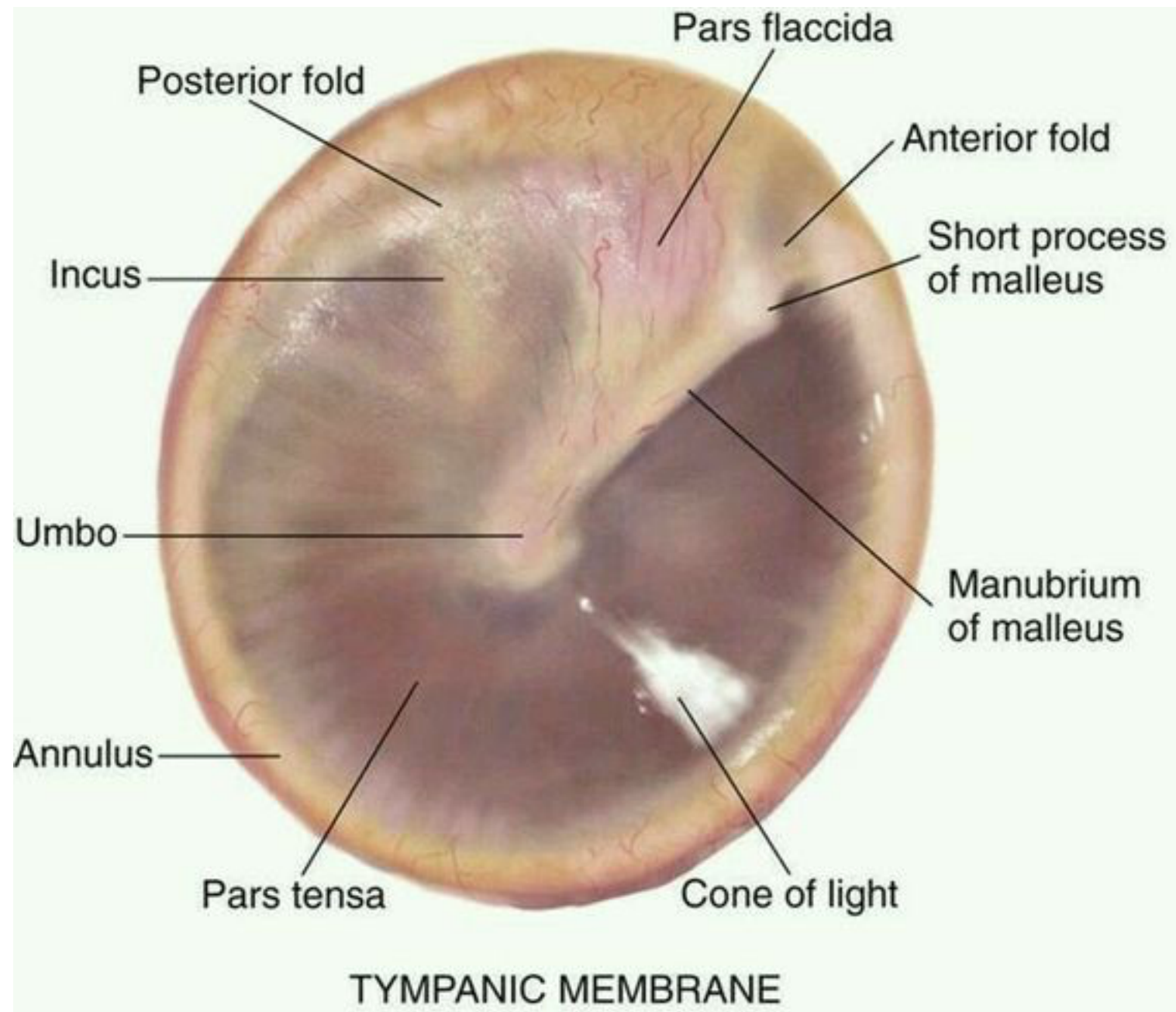
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of the

OTOSCOPY

Normal Tympanic Membrane

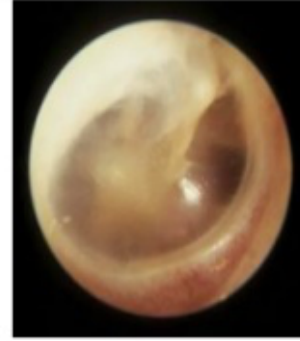




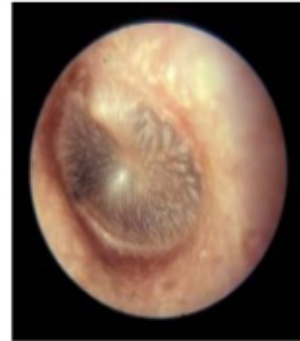
Tympanic Membrane



THE NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE



TYMPANIC MEMBRANE: THE CONE OF LIGHT



THE NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE



THE NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE

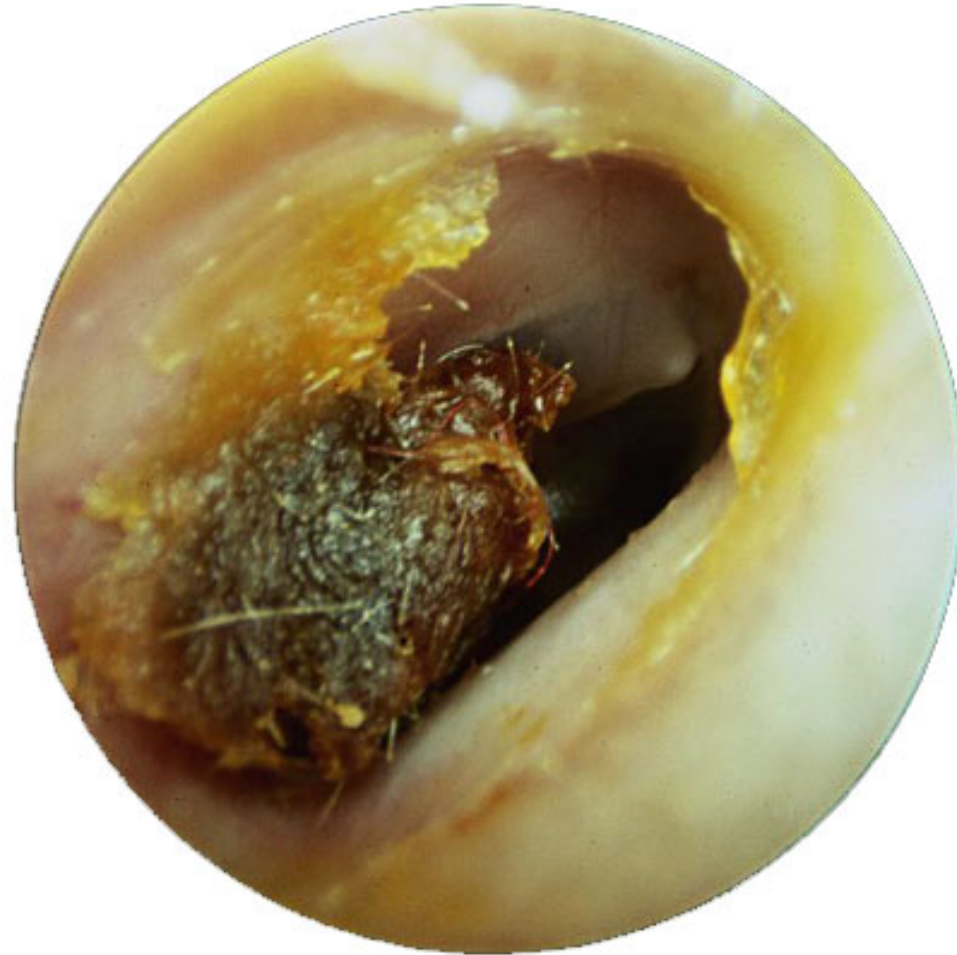


NORMAL TYMPANIC



NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE:

Ear Wax



Chronic Otitis Externa



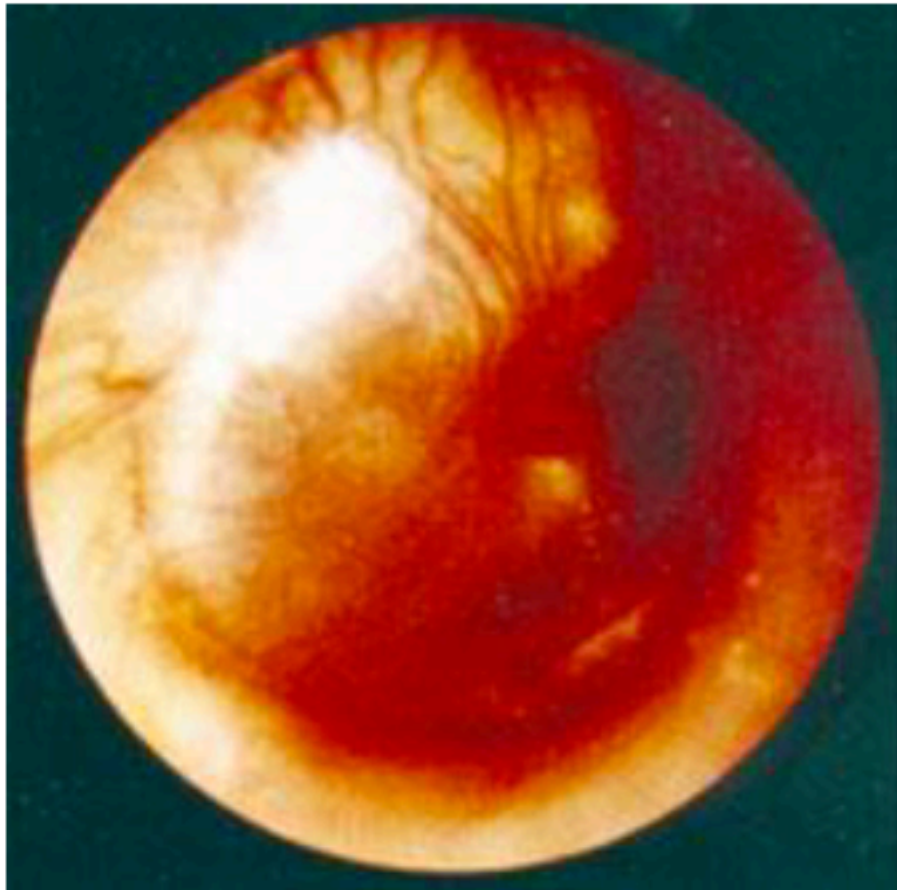
Perforated TM



Secretory Otitis Media

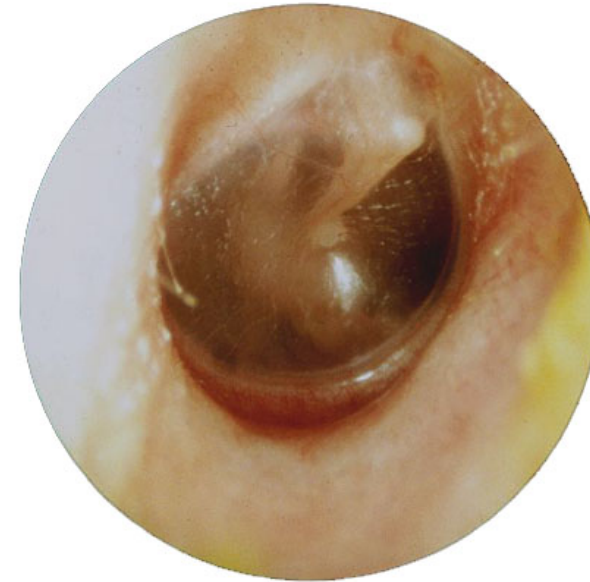
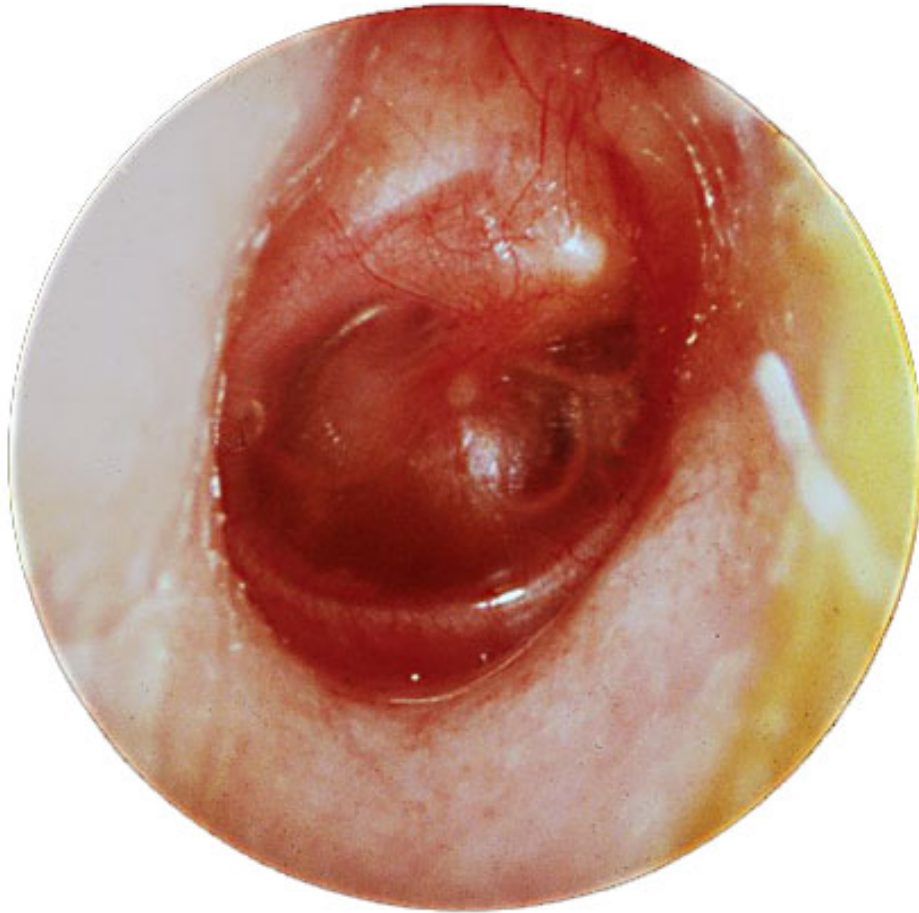


Acute Otitis Media (AOM)



- Middle ear fluid causing decreased tympanic membrane mobility and bulging with impaired visibility of bony landmarks, a red or reddish yellow color, exudate on the membrane, or bullae.

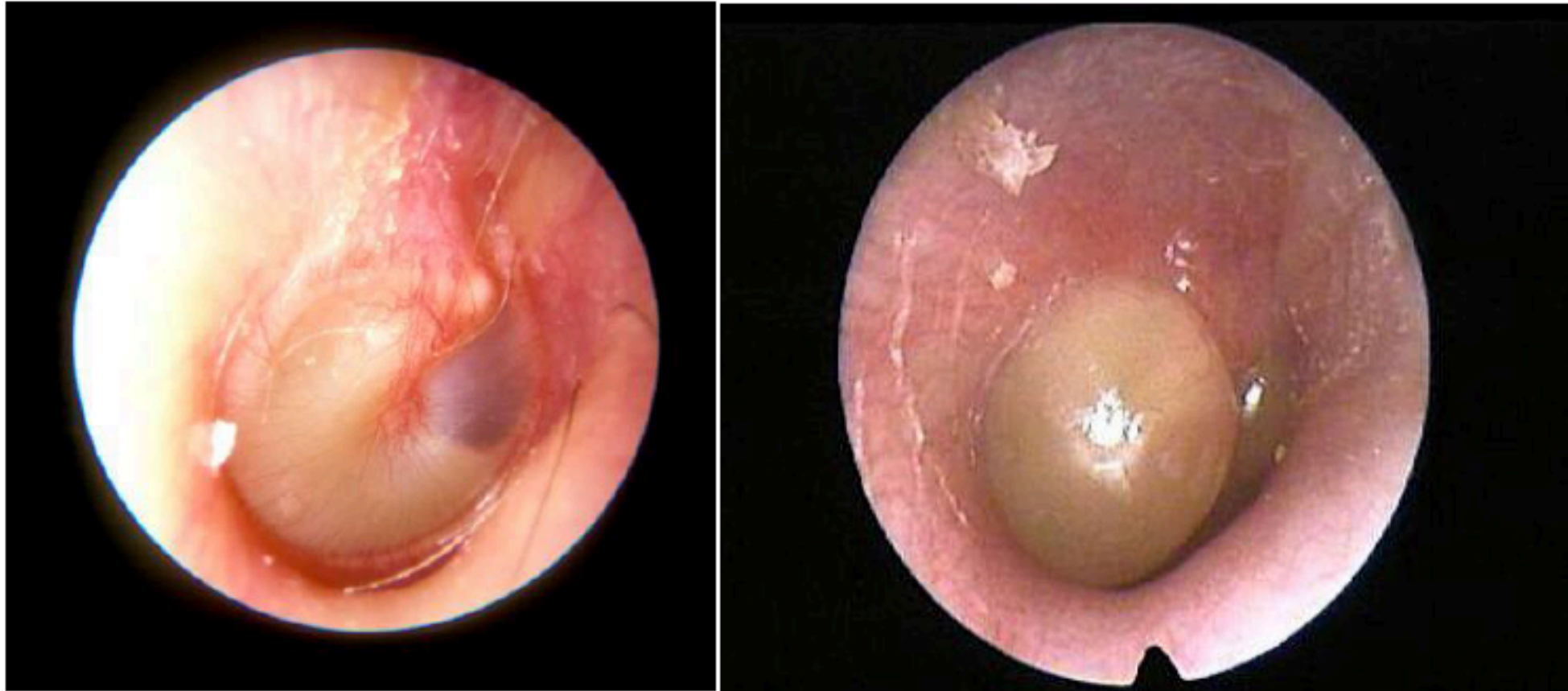
Acute Otitis Media (AOM)



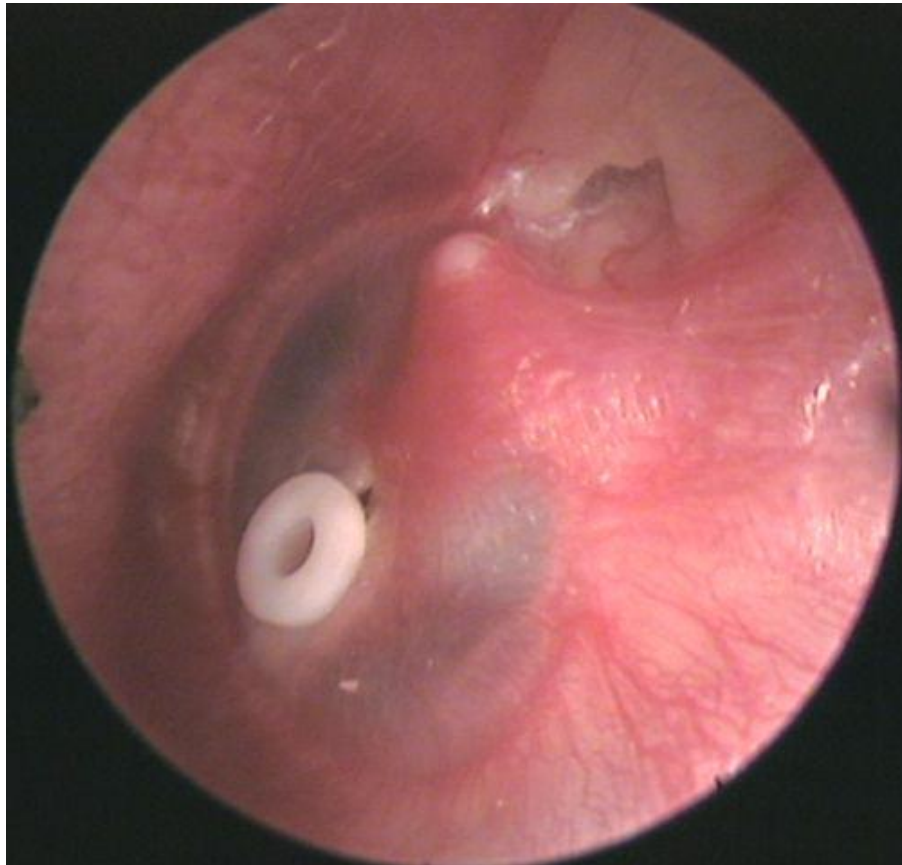
Acute Suppurative Otitis Media

- AOM is the rapid onset of a constellation of signs and symptoms including otalgia and otoscopic evidence of middle ear effusion.
- Associated systematic manifestations include anorexia, fever, vomiting and diarrhea
- This term implies a suppurative process of the middle ear space caused by bacteria that travelled to middle ear from fluid build-up in the Eustachian tube.

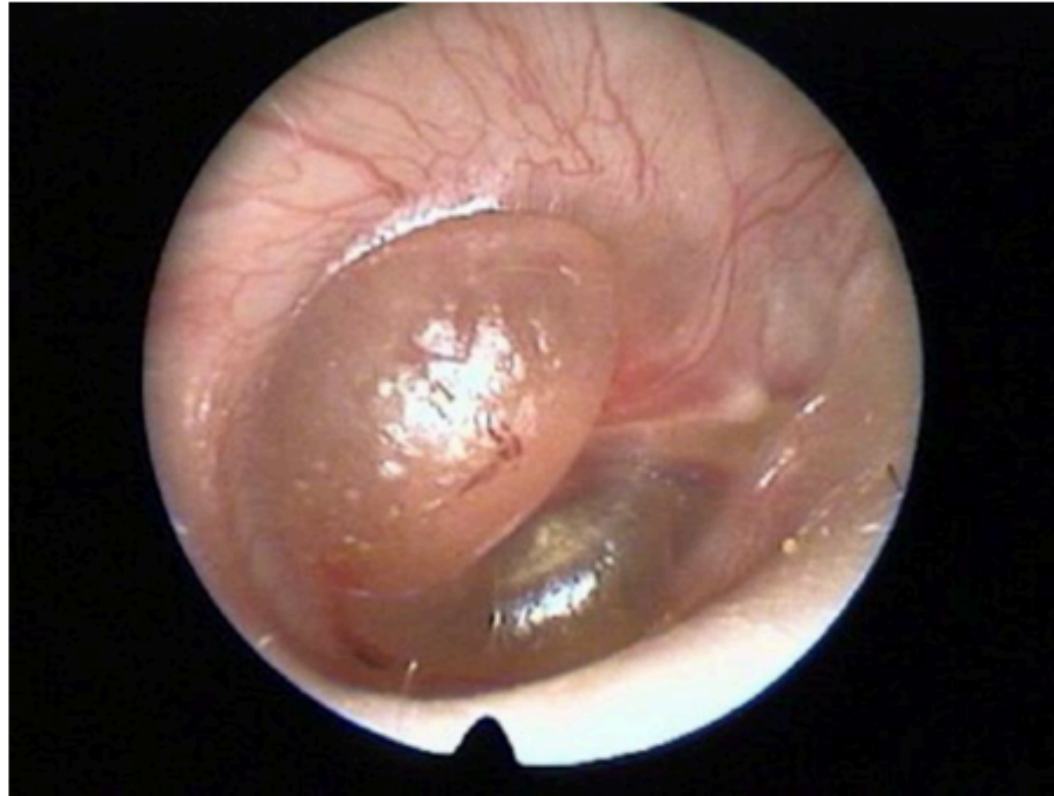
ASOM with bulging Tympanic Membrane



Grommet Tubes



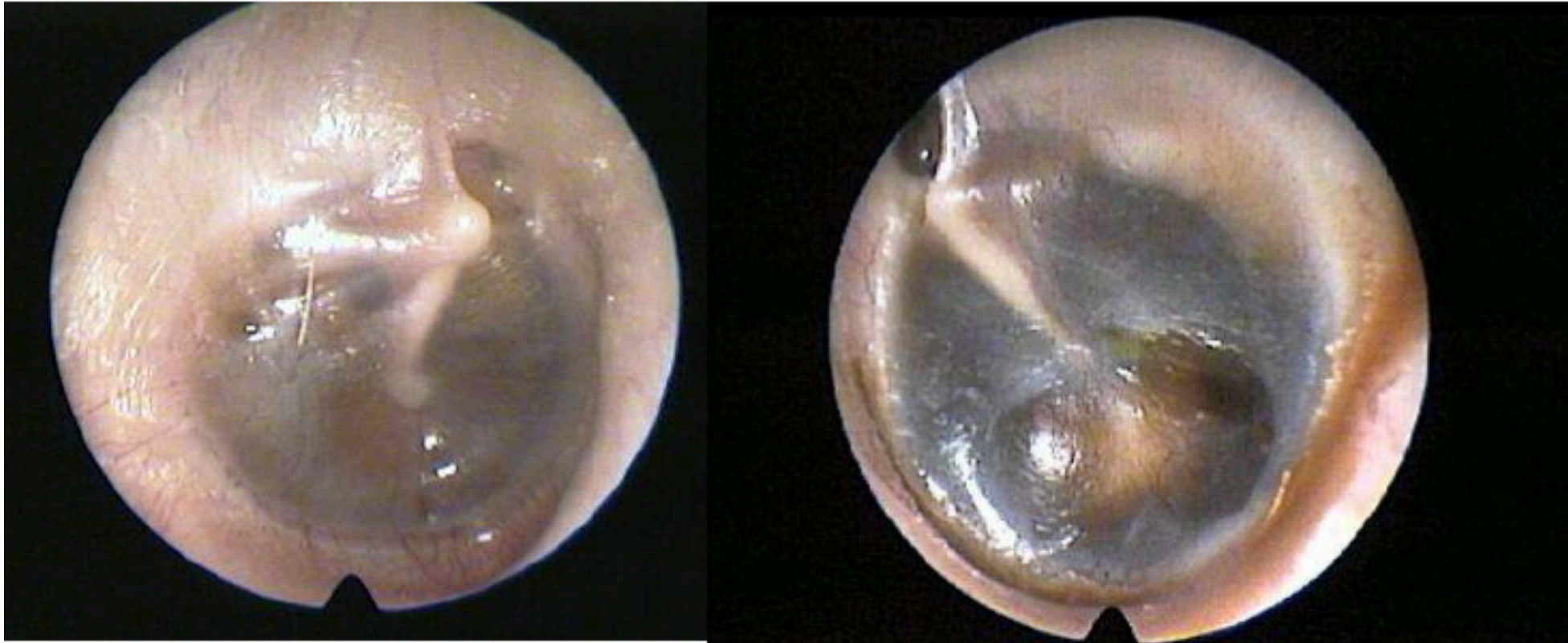
Acute Serous Otitis Media



Serous Otitis Media



Non-suppurative Otitis Media



Discharging Ear



Cholesteotoma

- or skin cyst, is essentially skin in the wrong place.
- Epidermal skin from the ear canal or outside surface of the eardrum, does not belong in the middle ear.
- If it is trapped by a deformed eardrum or migrates through a perforation, it tends to grow out of control and can cause significant damage to the structures of the middle ear and mastoid.

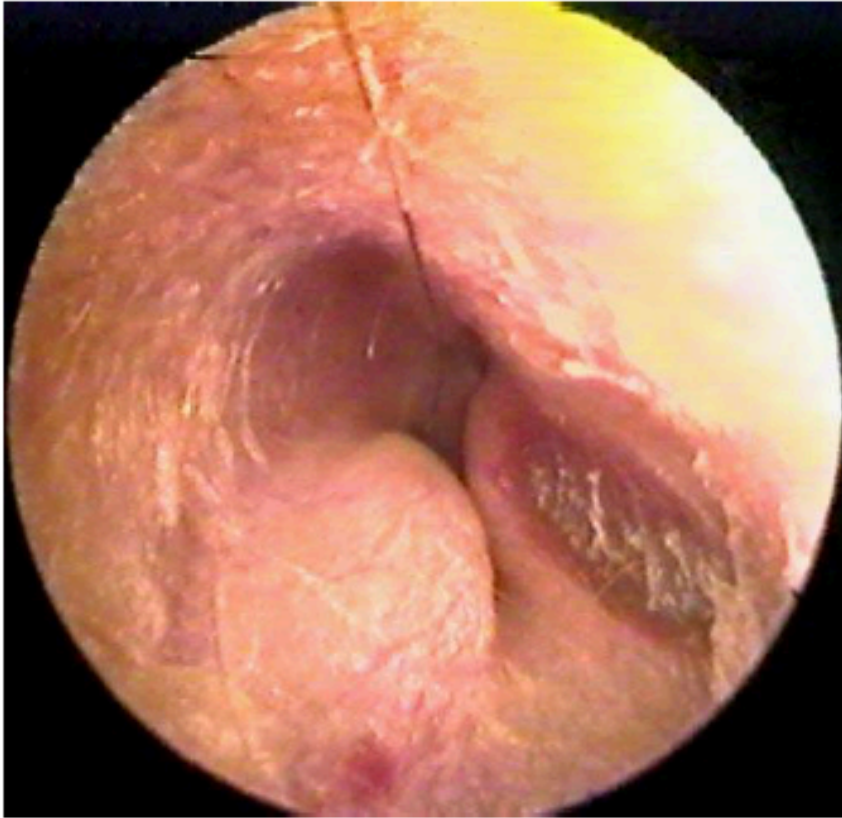
Cholesteatoma



Cholesteatoma



Exostosis (Surfer's ears)



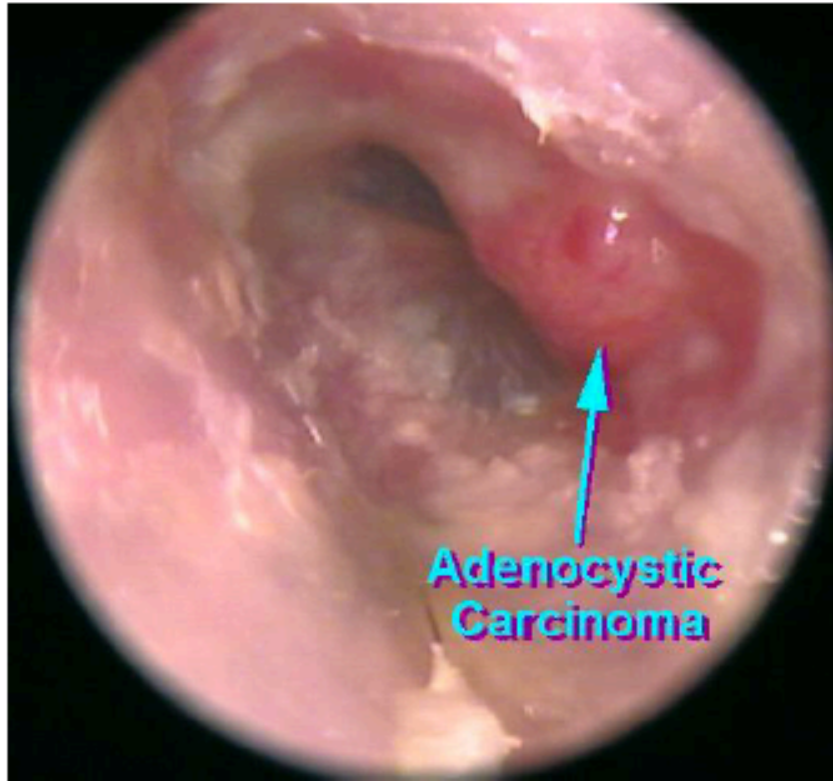
- Benign growths that are usually multiple and have a wide base.
- Formed of laminar bone
- Occur dt. Repeated exposure to cold water/alcohol ear drops

Osteoma



- A benign cartilage / bony growth
- It has a short thin base and is easily removed
- Harmless except if it touched the TM or blocks the canal

Adenocystic Carcinoma



- Malignant tumour
- Presented as mass in the external ear canal
- Mass is usually large, vascular, irregular in shape, painless unless infected

BSA Recommended procedure for Ear examination (2010)

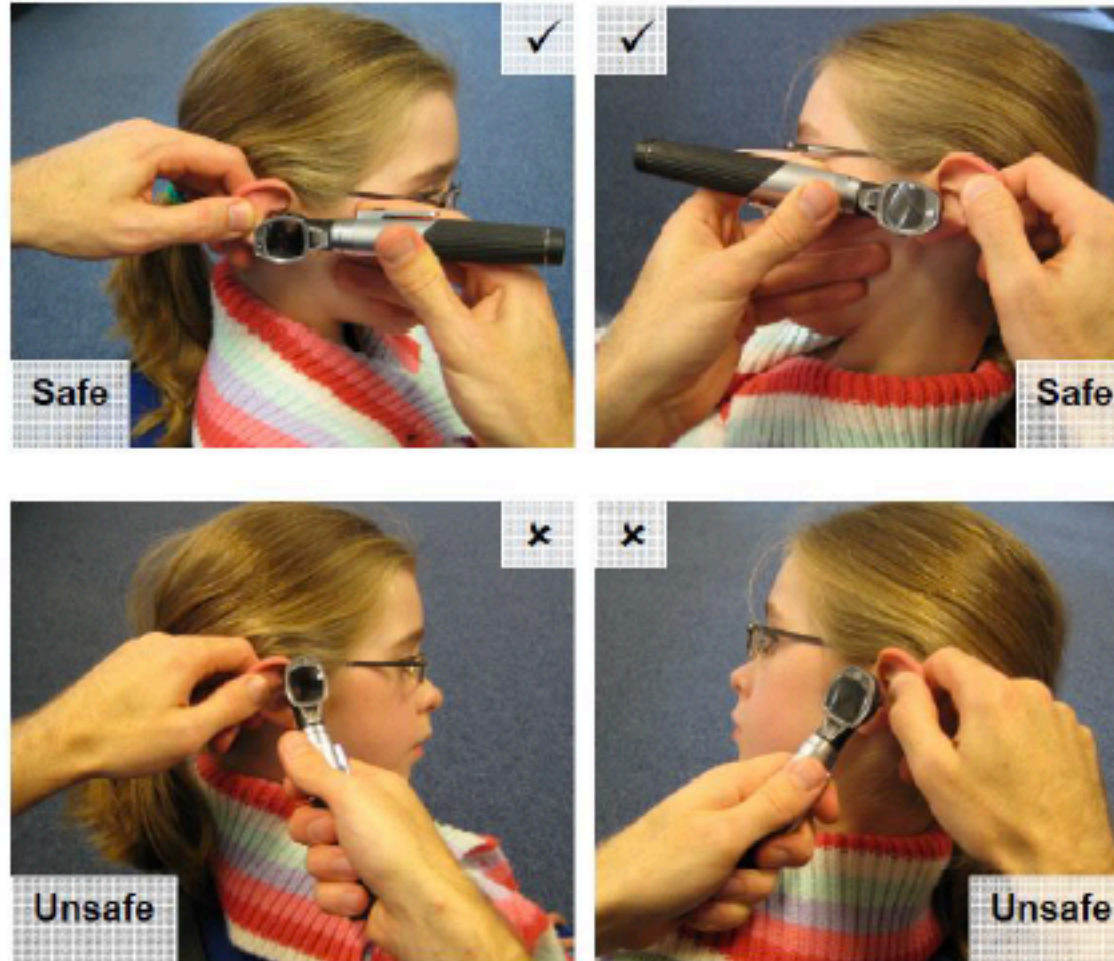


Figure 1

The pictures in the top row illustrate safe practice, with the otoscope braced securely against the subject's head by the examiner's hand; it also illustrates appropriate manipulation of the subject's pinna. The pictures in the bottom row illustrate unsafe practice with no bracing.

BSA Recommended procedure for Ear examination (2010)

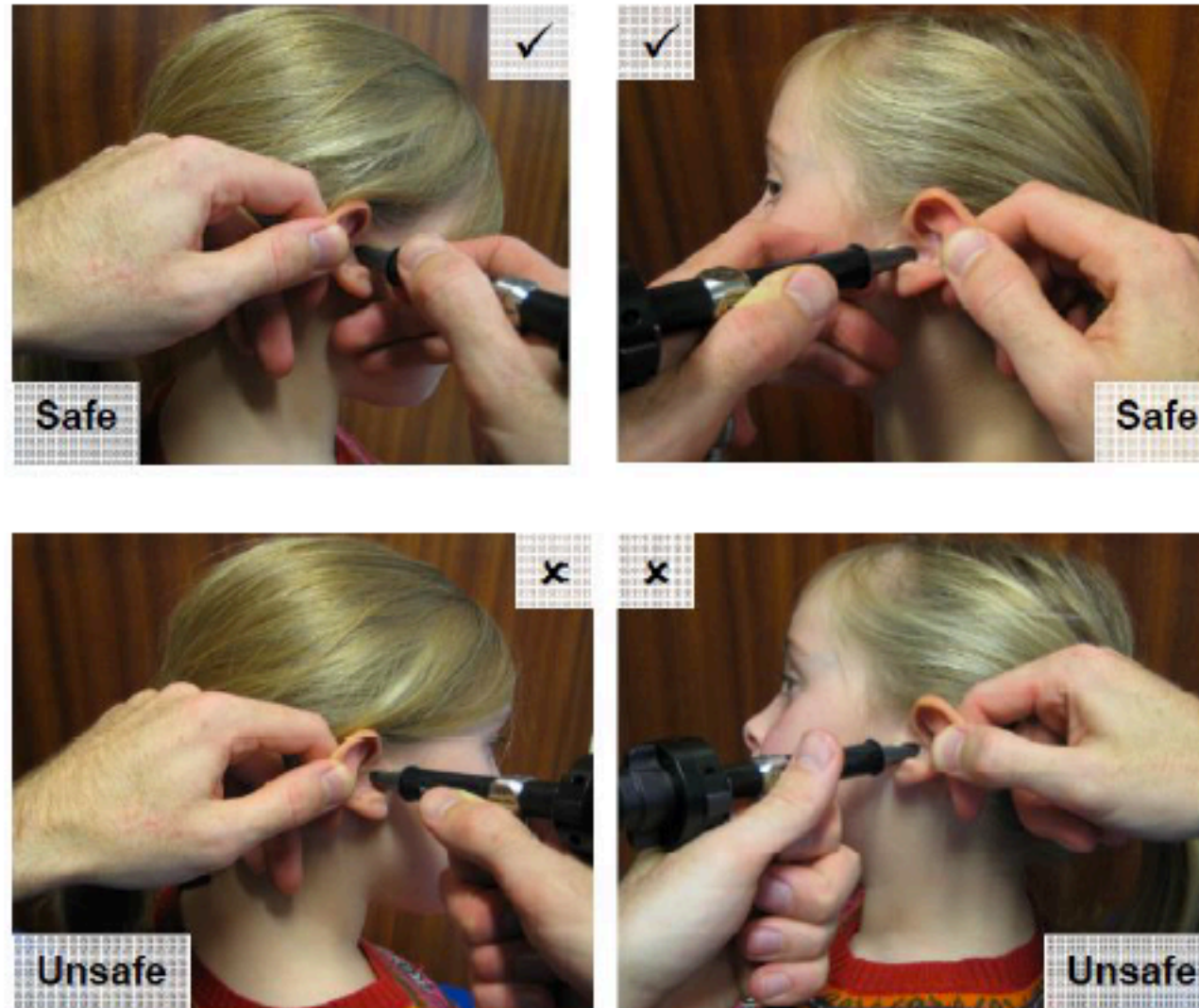


Figure 2

An example with a video otoscope. Arrangement as with Figure 1.

BSA Recommended procedure for Ear examination (2010)

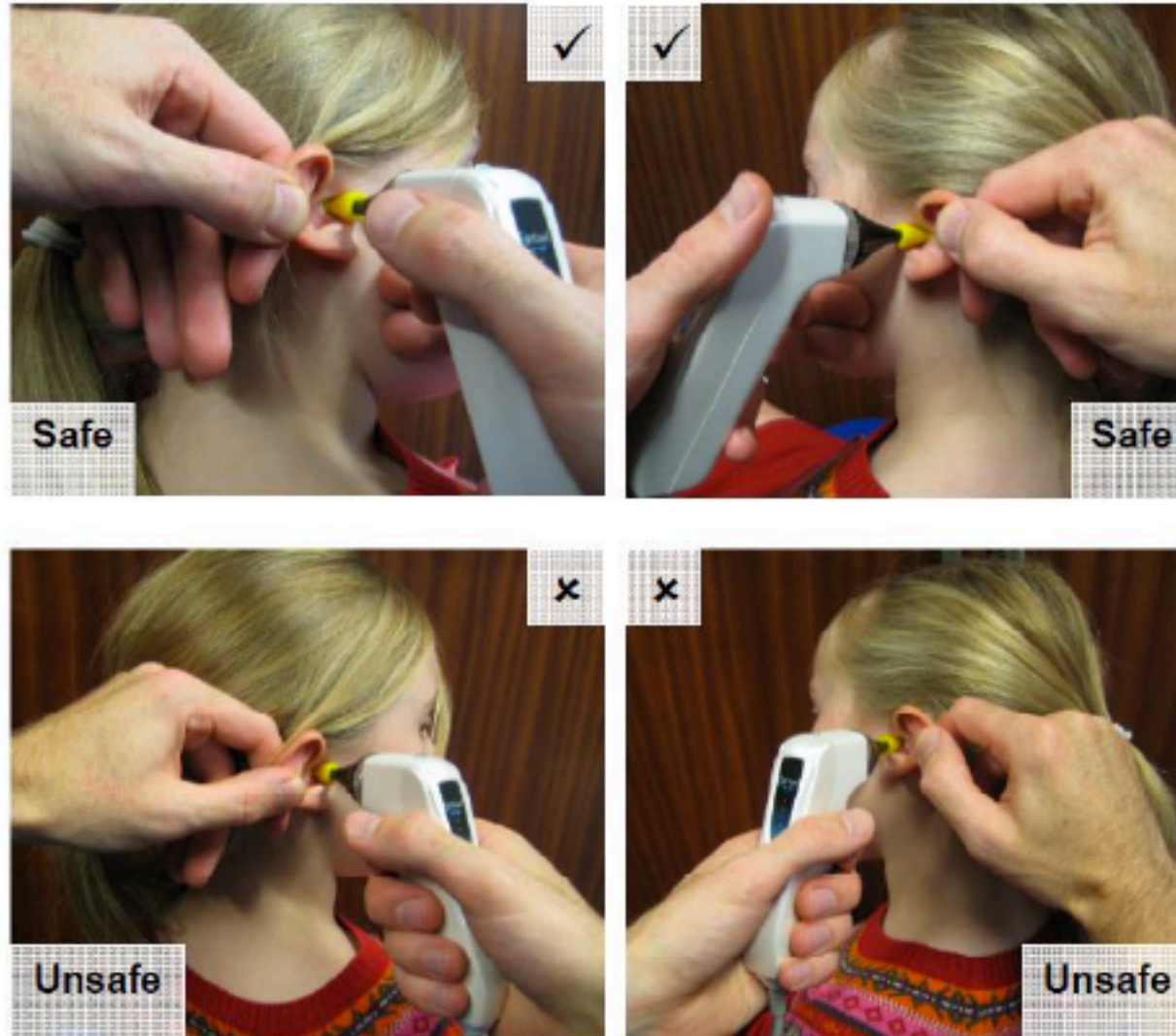


Figure 3

A second example with a video otoscope. Arrangement as with Figures 1 and 2.