



SPAU315

Audiology

Practicum I

Dina Budeiri MSc

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

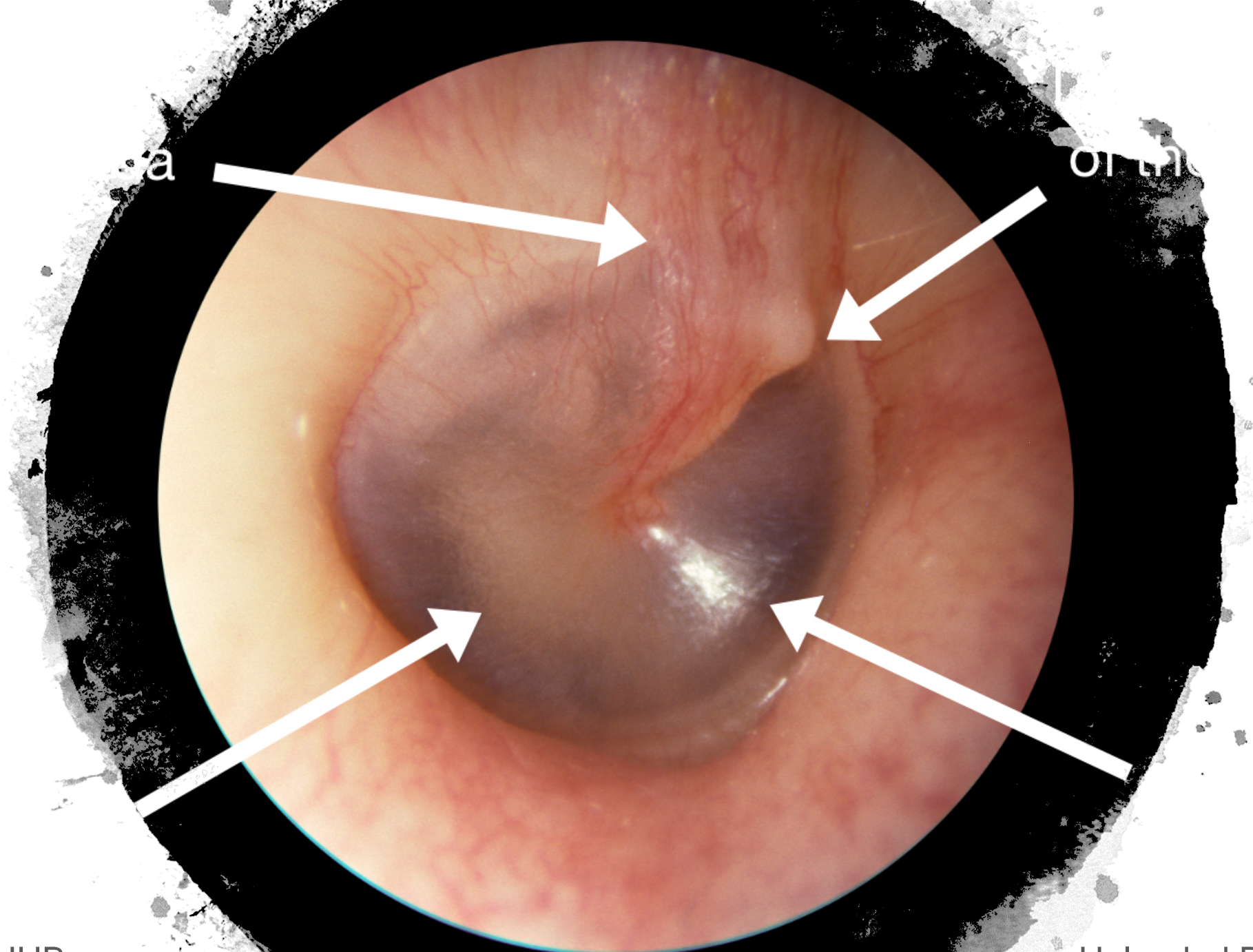
External Examination of Ear



Basal Cell Carcinoma



Squamous Cell Carcinoma



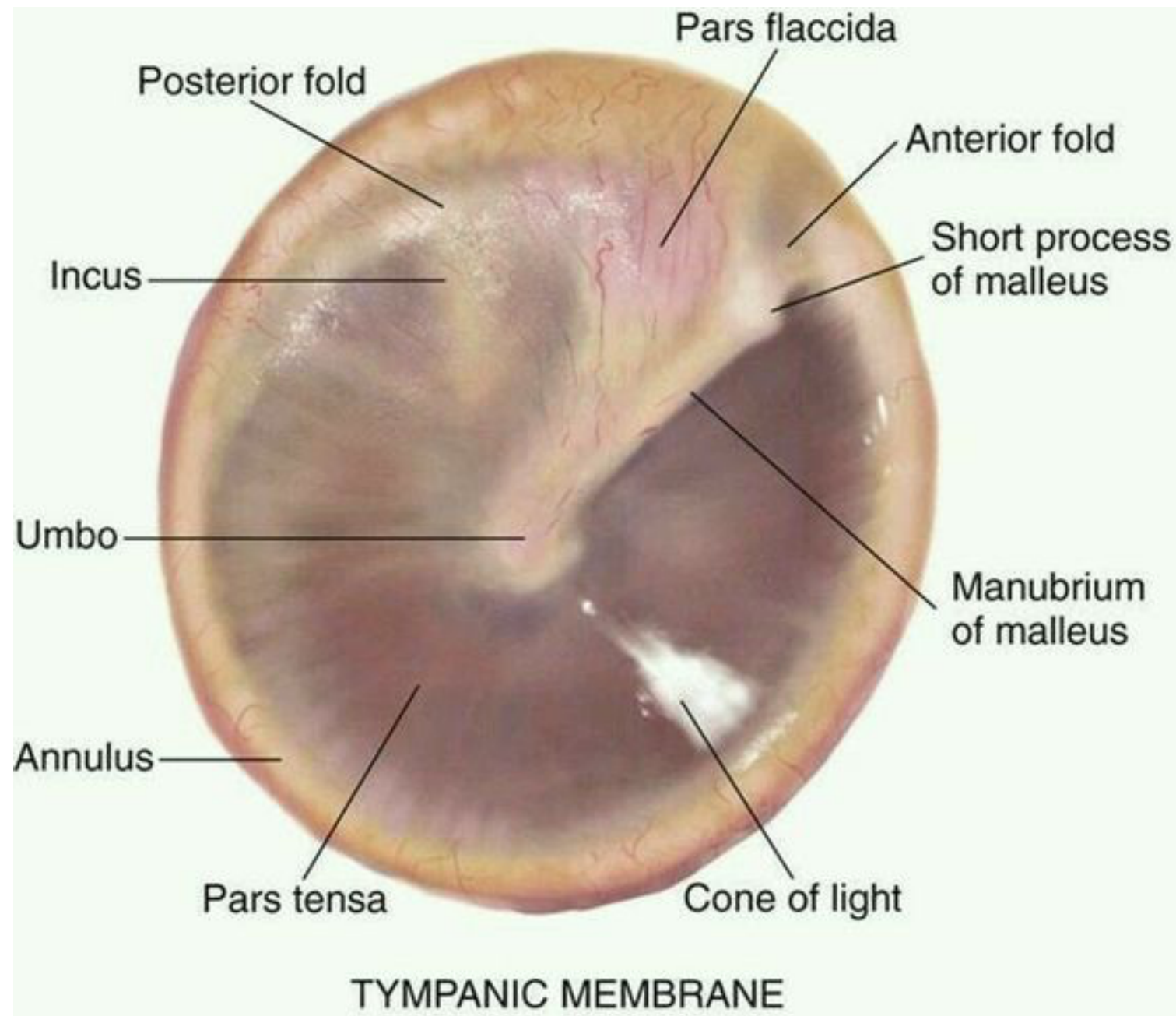
va

of the

OTOSCOPY

Normal Tympanic Membrane

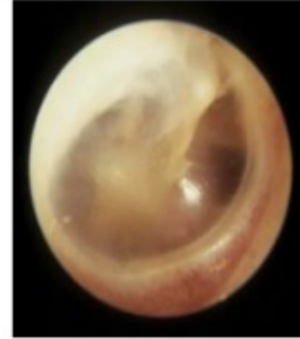




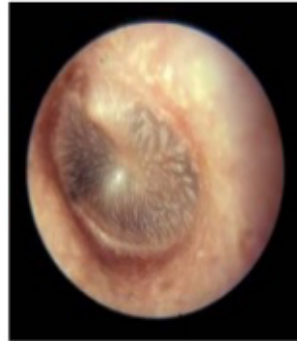
Tympanic Membrane



THE NORMAL TYMPANIC
MEMBRANE



TYMPANIC MEMBRANE: THE CONE
OF LIGHT



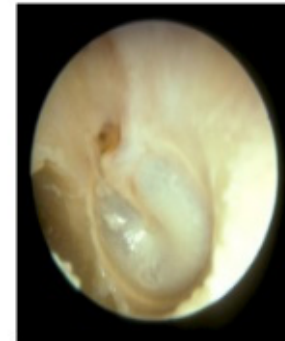
THE NORMAL TYMPANIC
MEMBRANE



THE NORMAL TYMPANIC
MEMBRANE

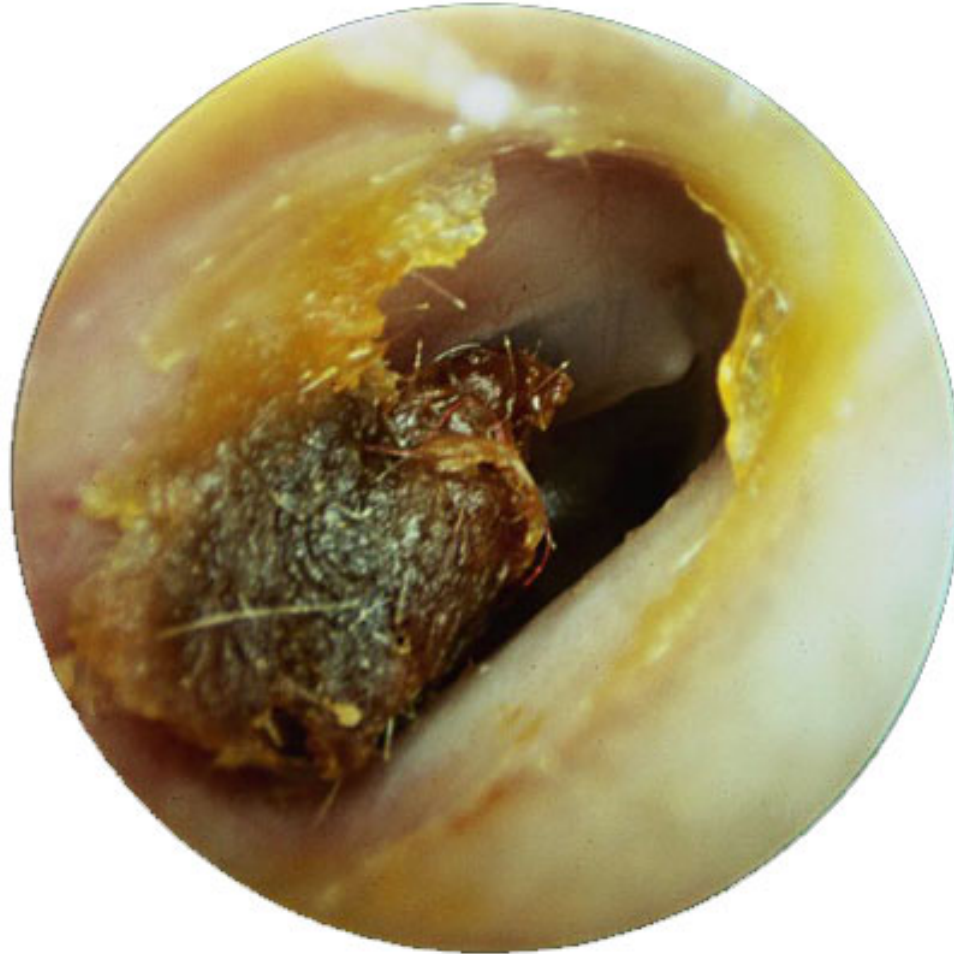


NORMAL TYMPANIC

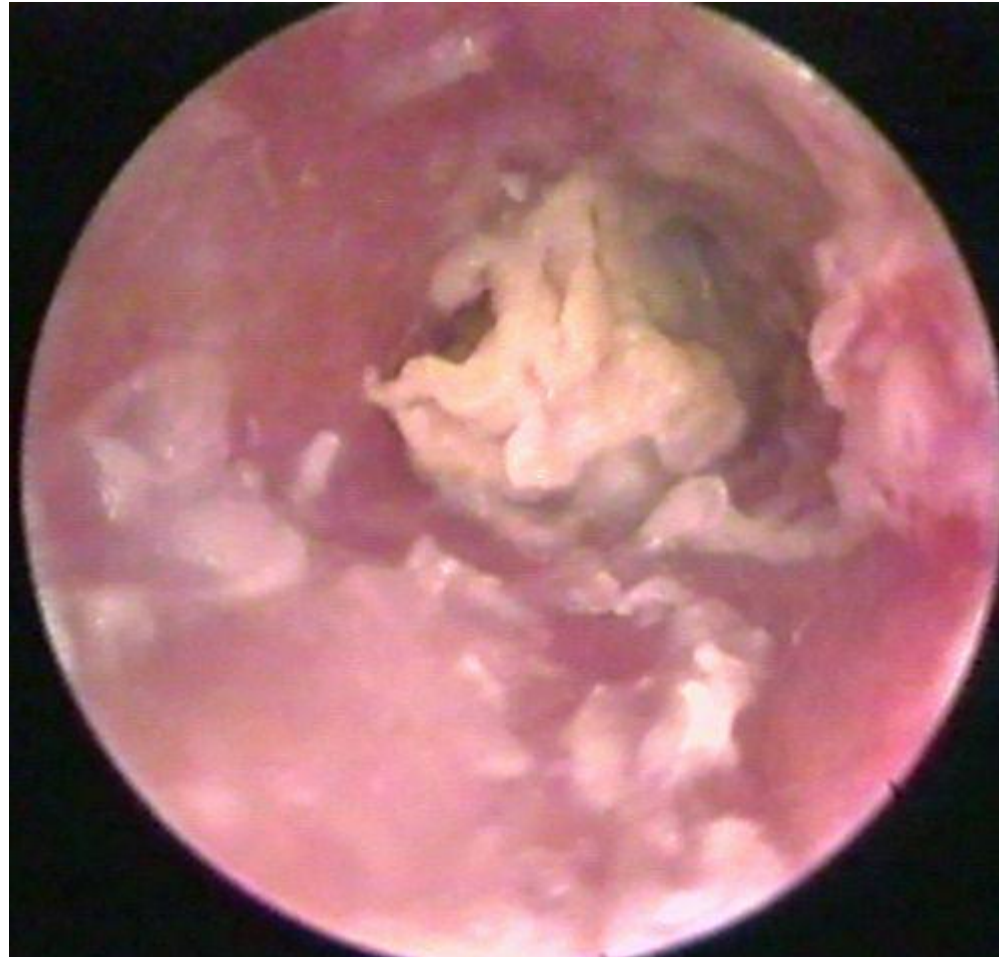


NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE:

Ear Wax



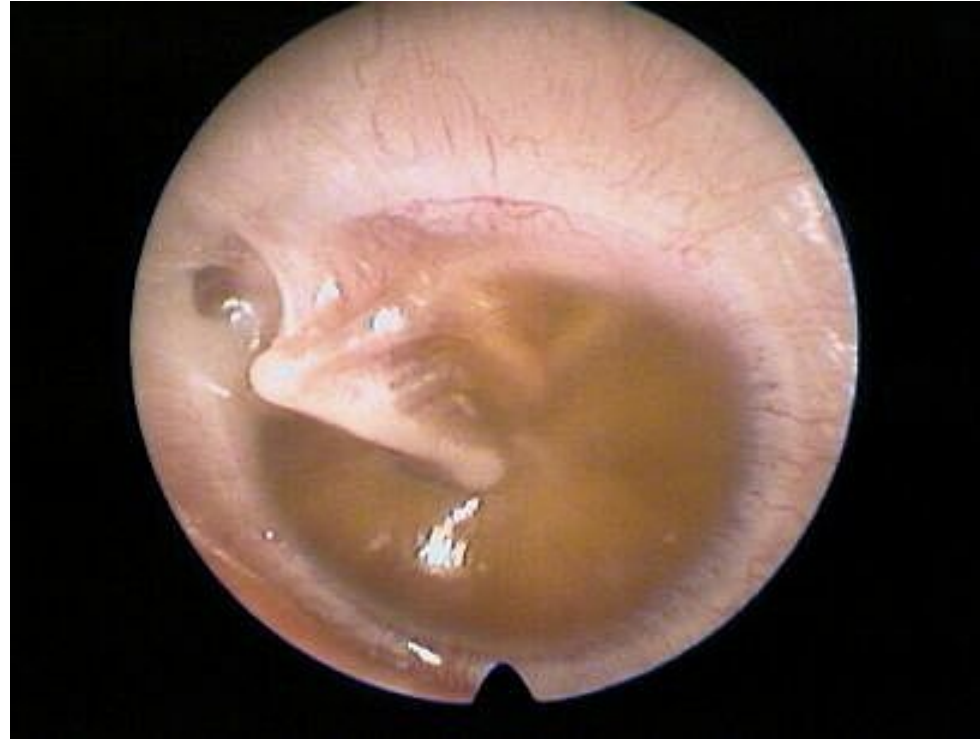
Chronic Otitis Externa



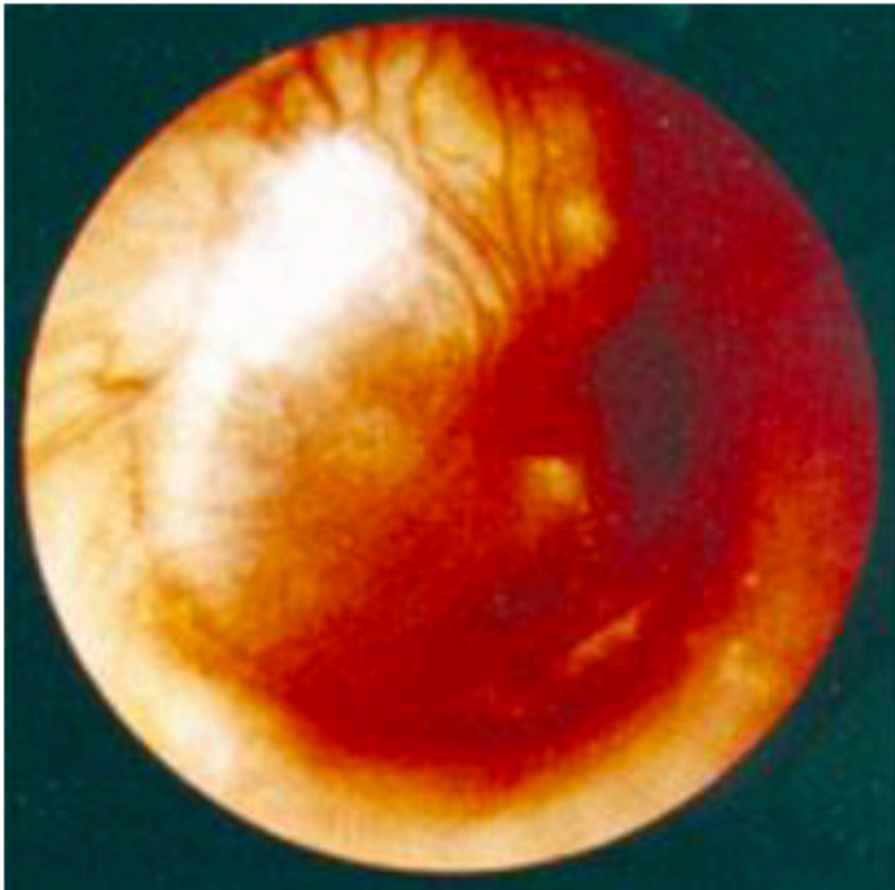
Perforated TM



Secretory Otitis Media

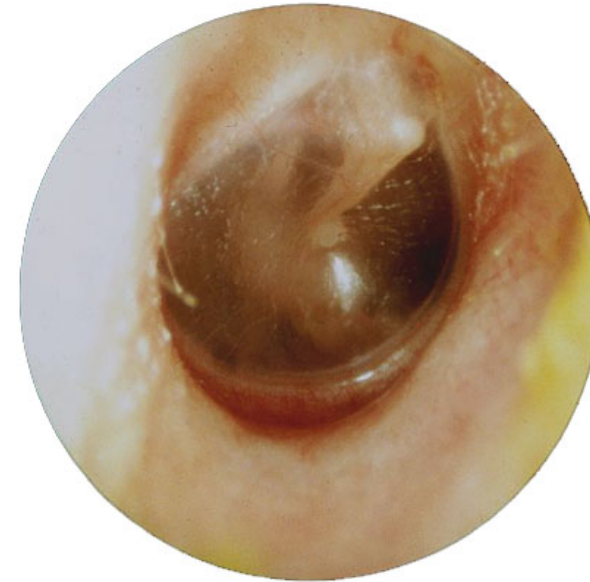
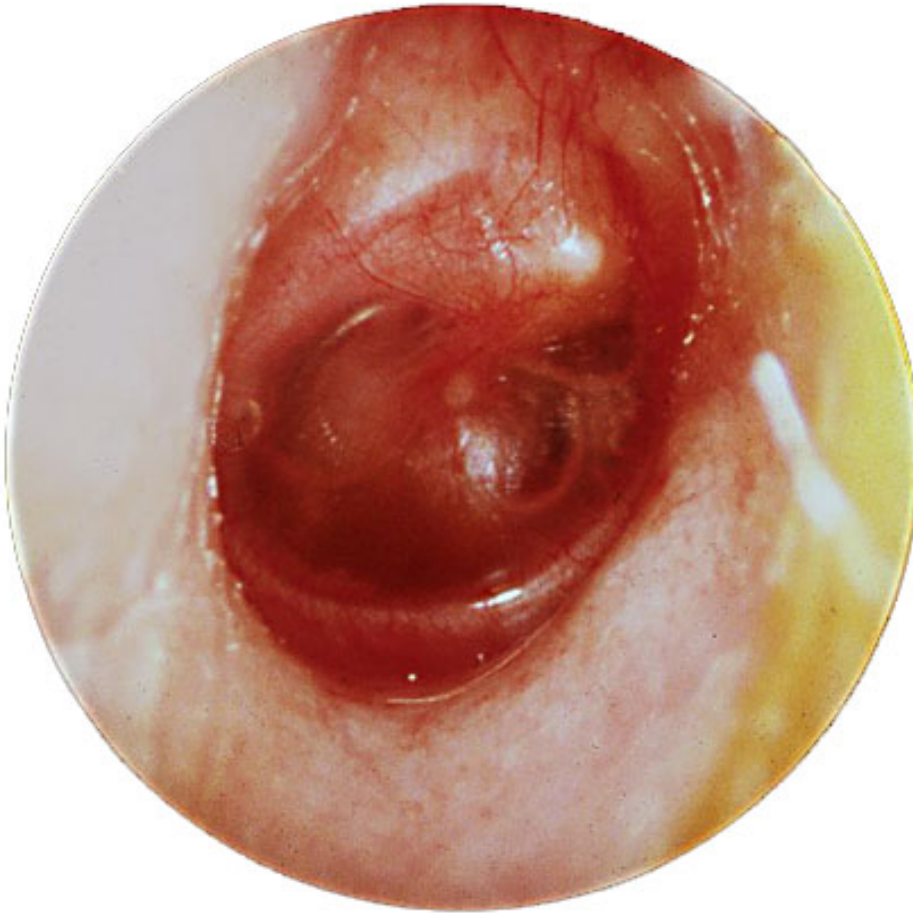


Acute Otitis Media (AOM)



- 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.

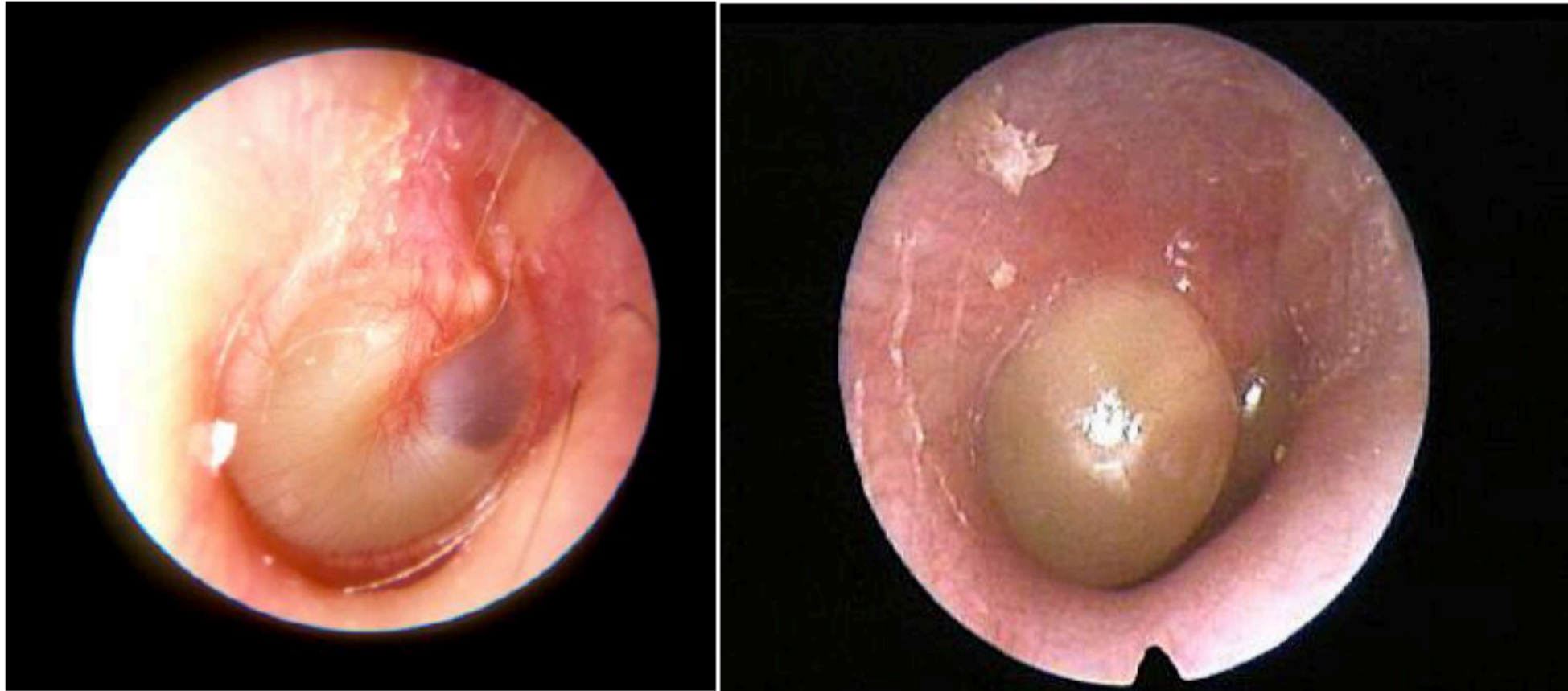
Acute Otitis Media (AOM)



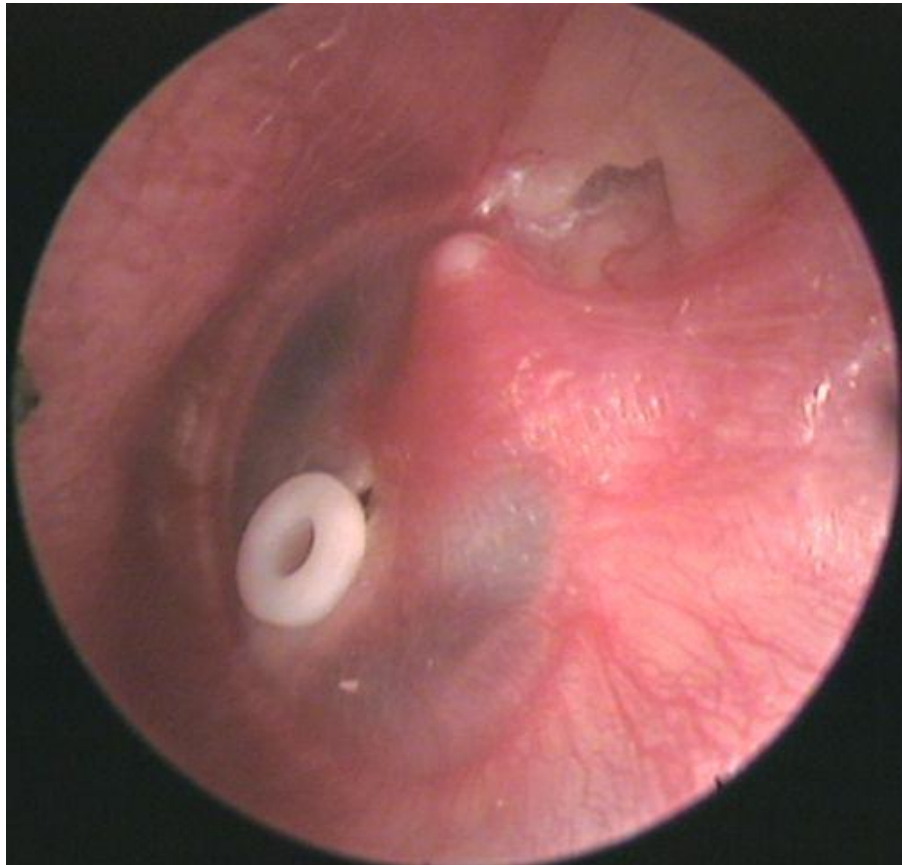
Acute Suppurative Otitis Media

- 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.

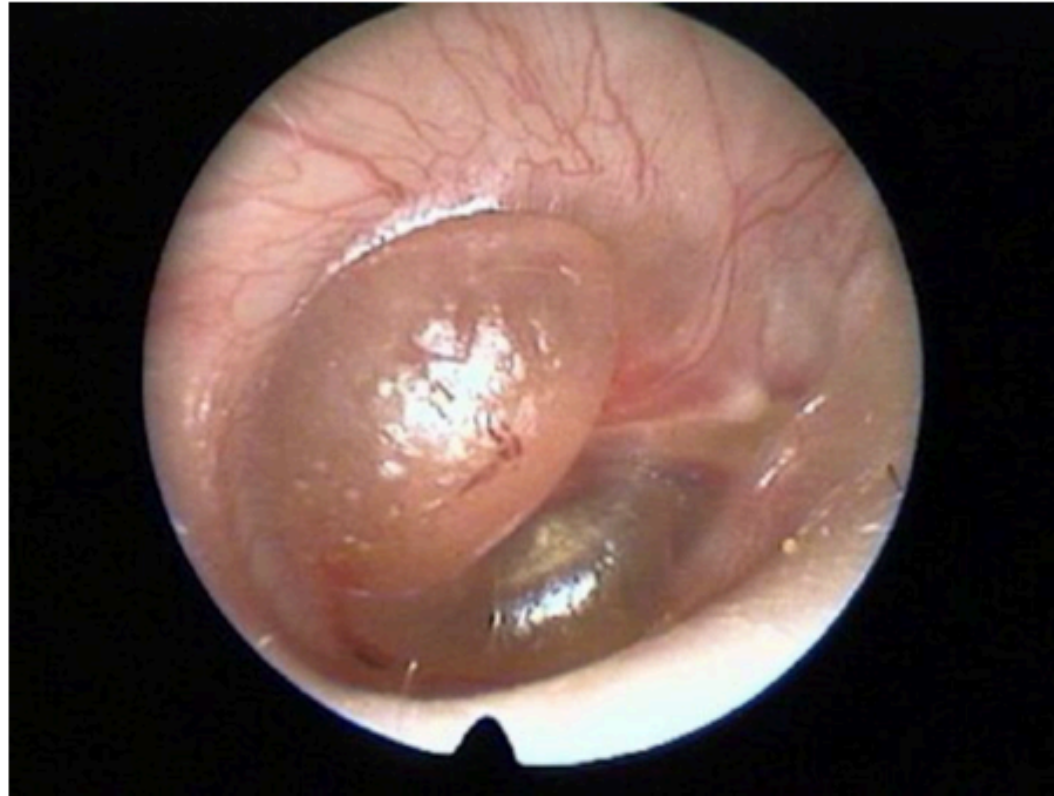
ASOM with bulging Tympanic Membrane



Grommet Tubes



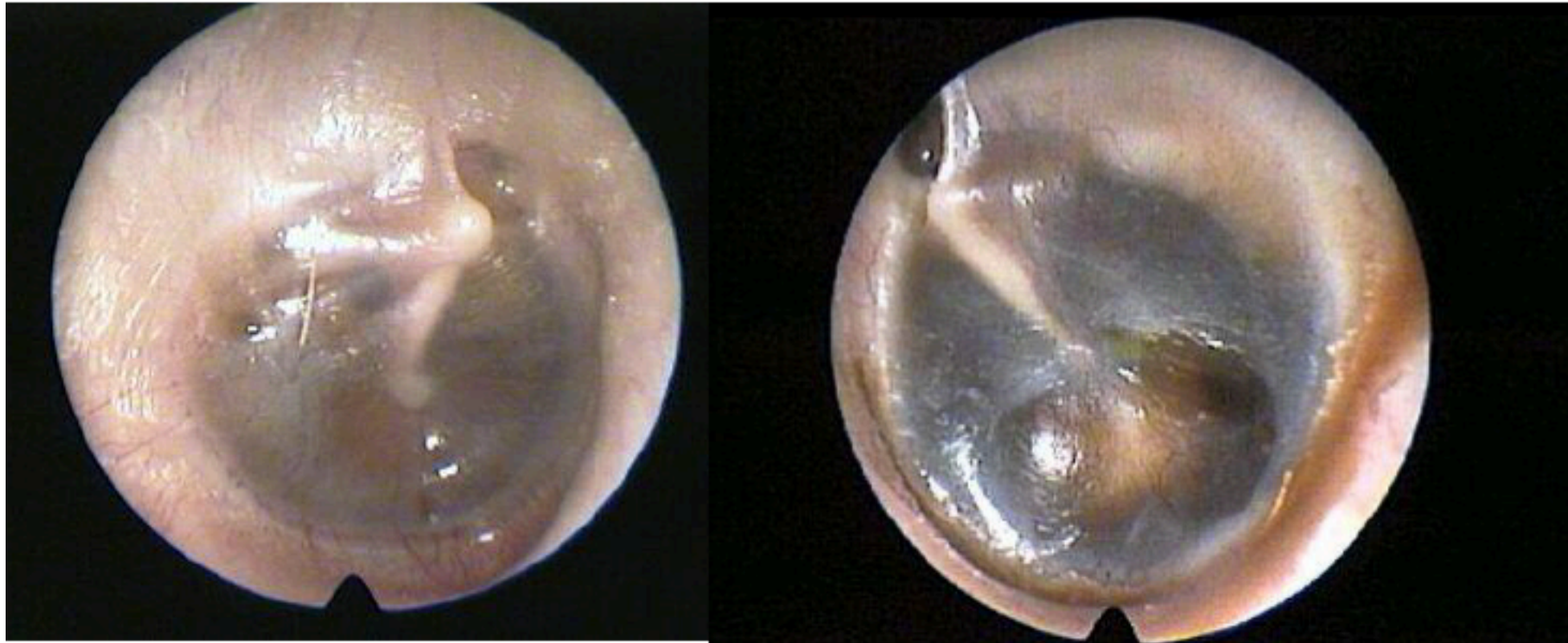
Acute Serous Otitis Media



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.

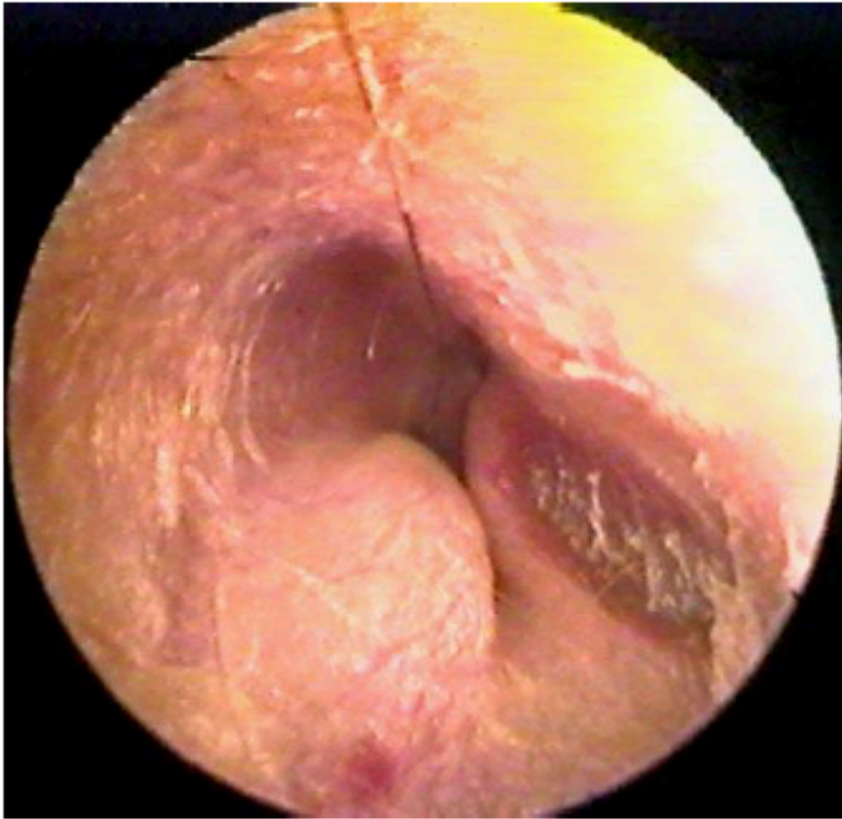
Cholesteatoma



Cholesteatoma



Exostosis (Surfer's ears)



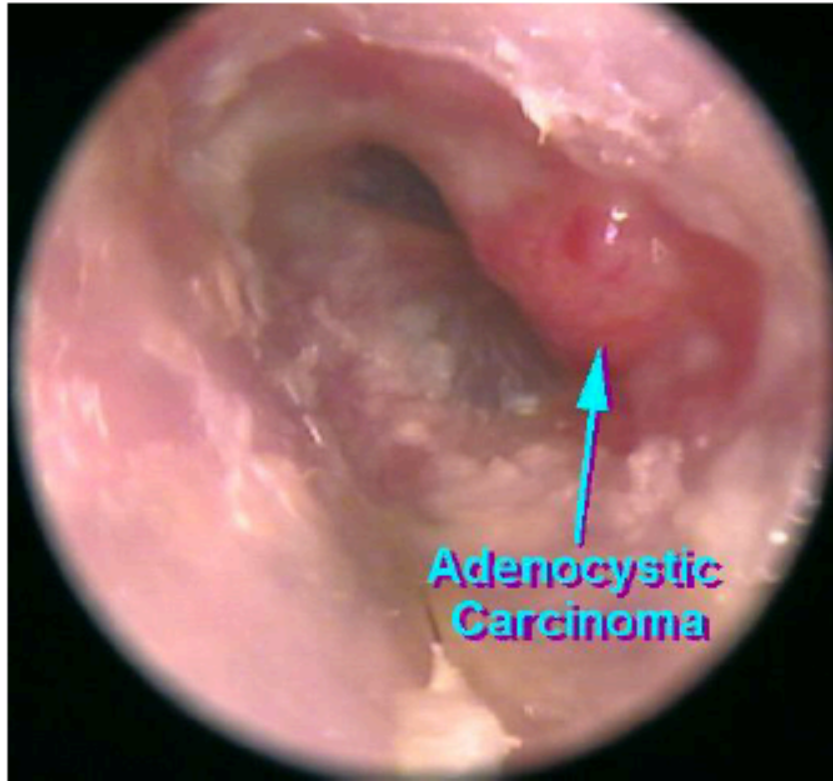
- Benign growths that are usually multiple and have a wide base.
- Formed of laminar bone
- Occur dt. Repeated exposure to cold water/alcohol ear drops

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)

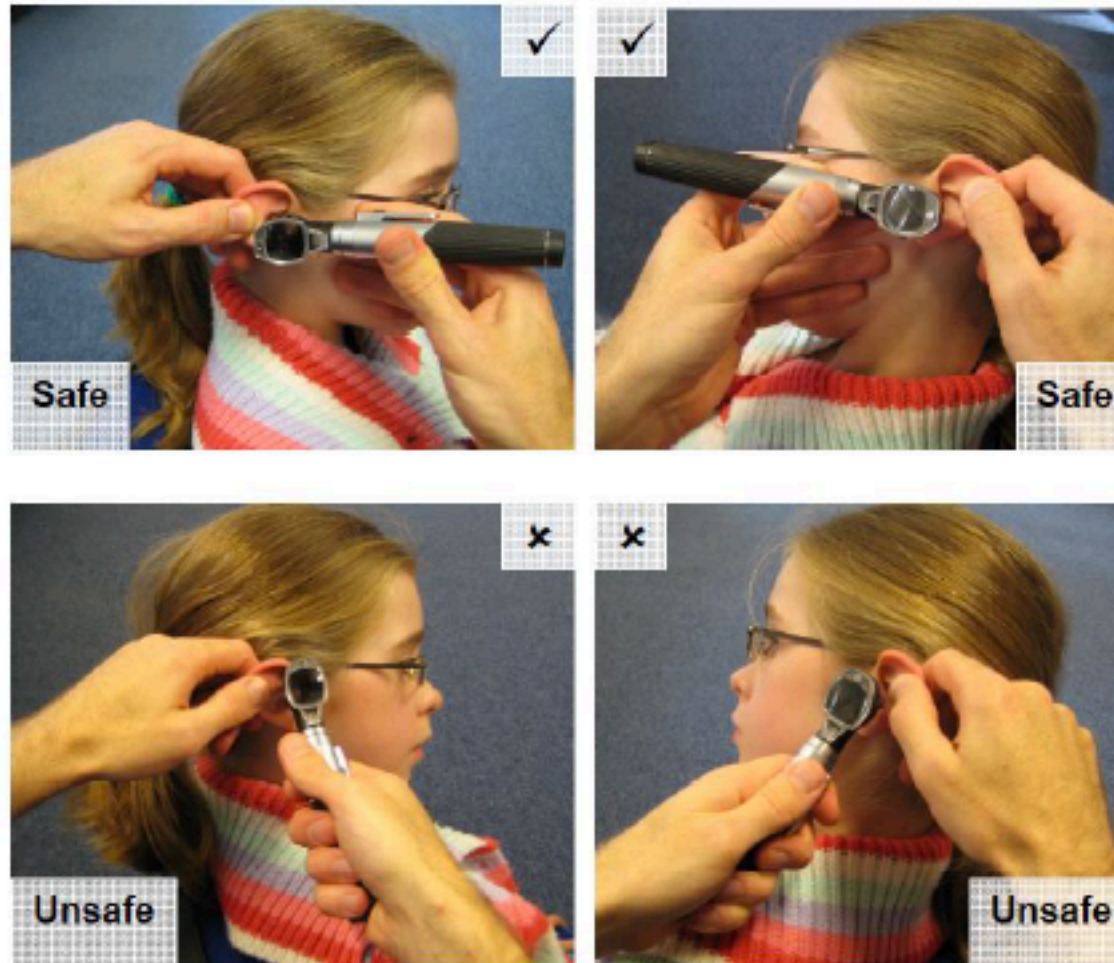


Figure 1

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)

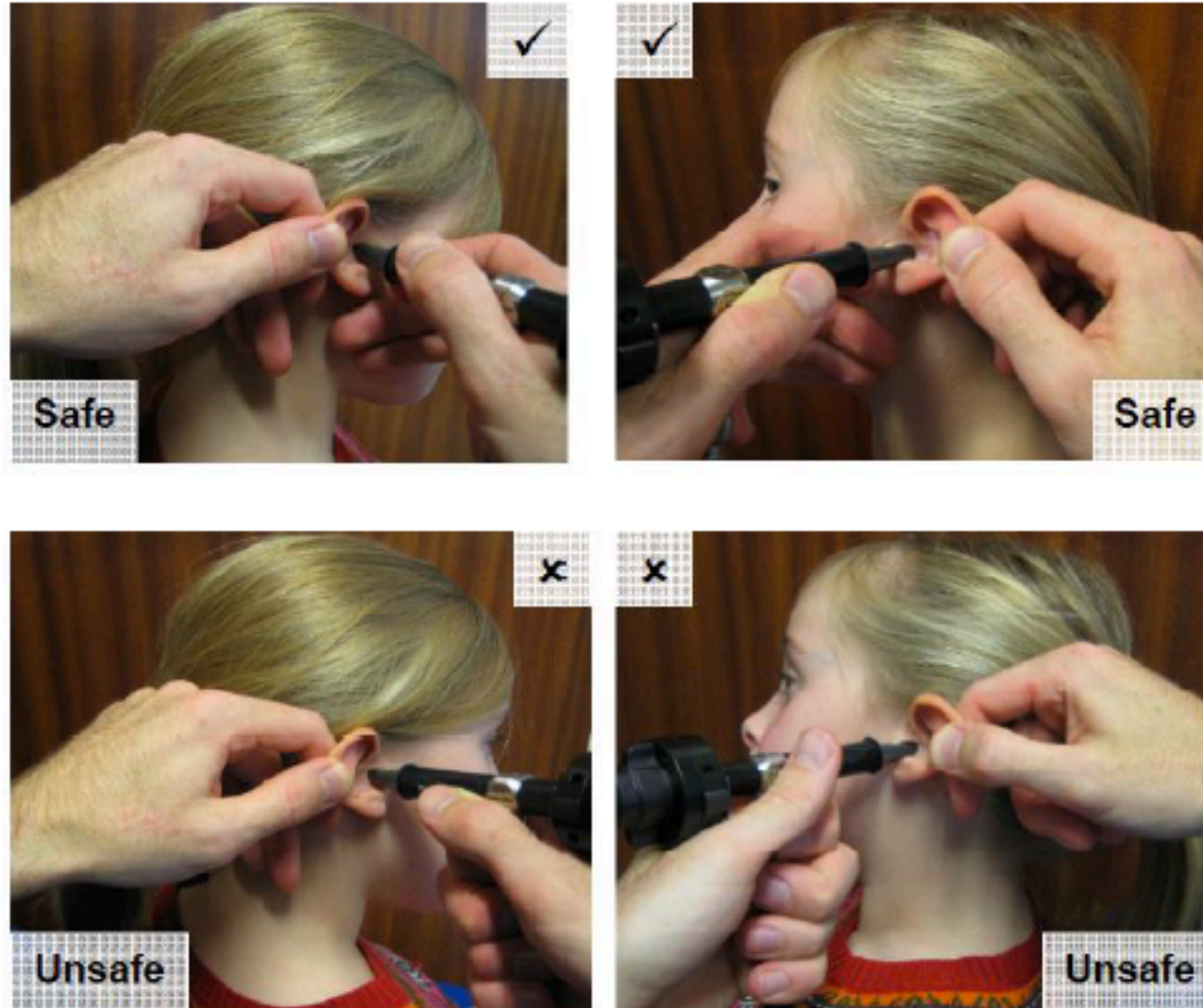


Figure 2

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

BSA Recommended procedure for Ear examination (2010)

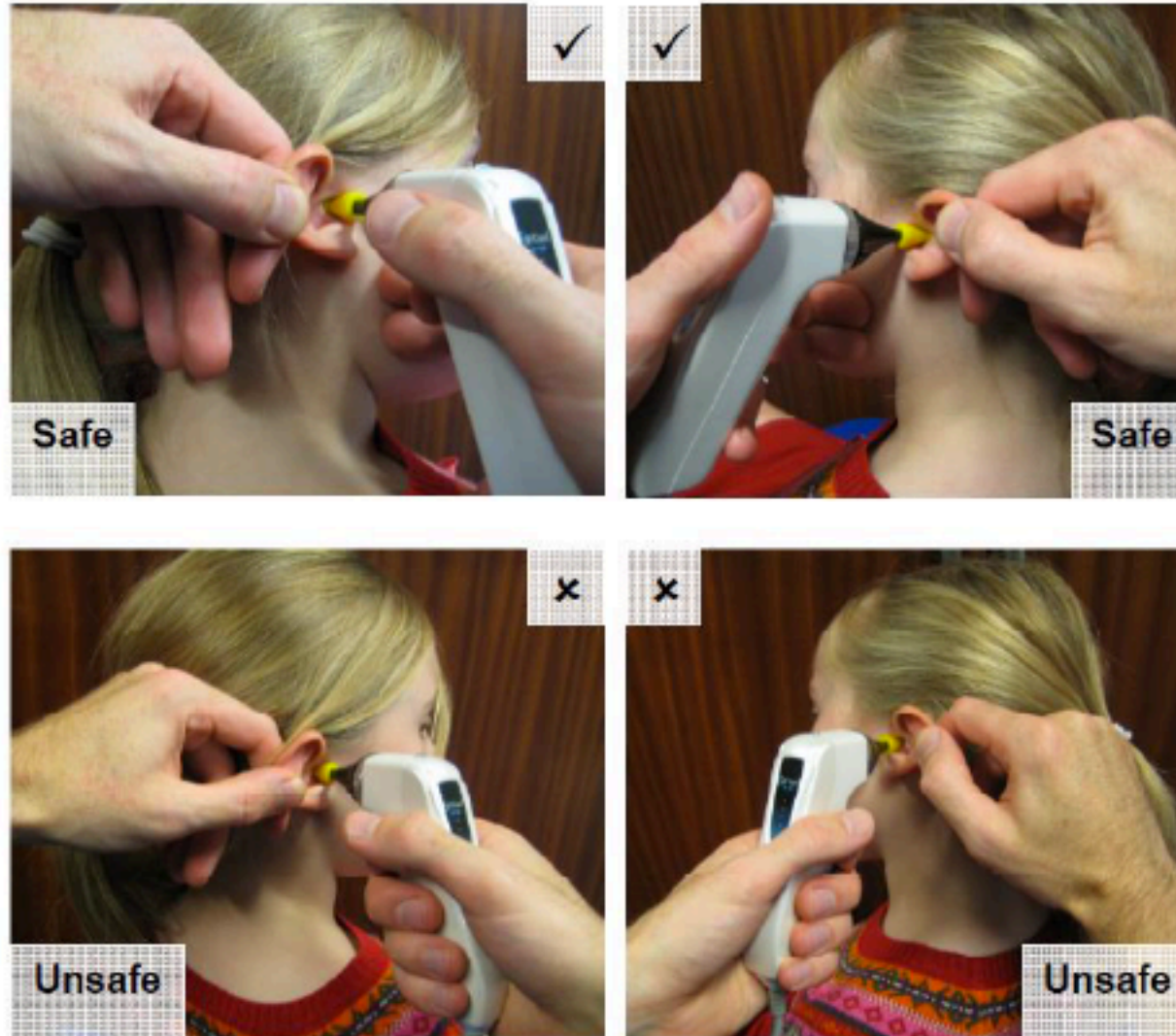


Figure 3

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