

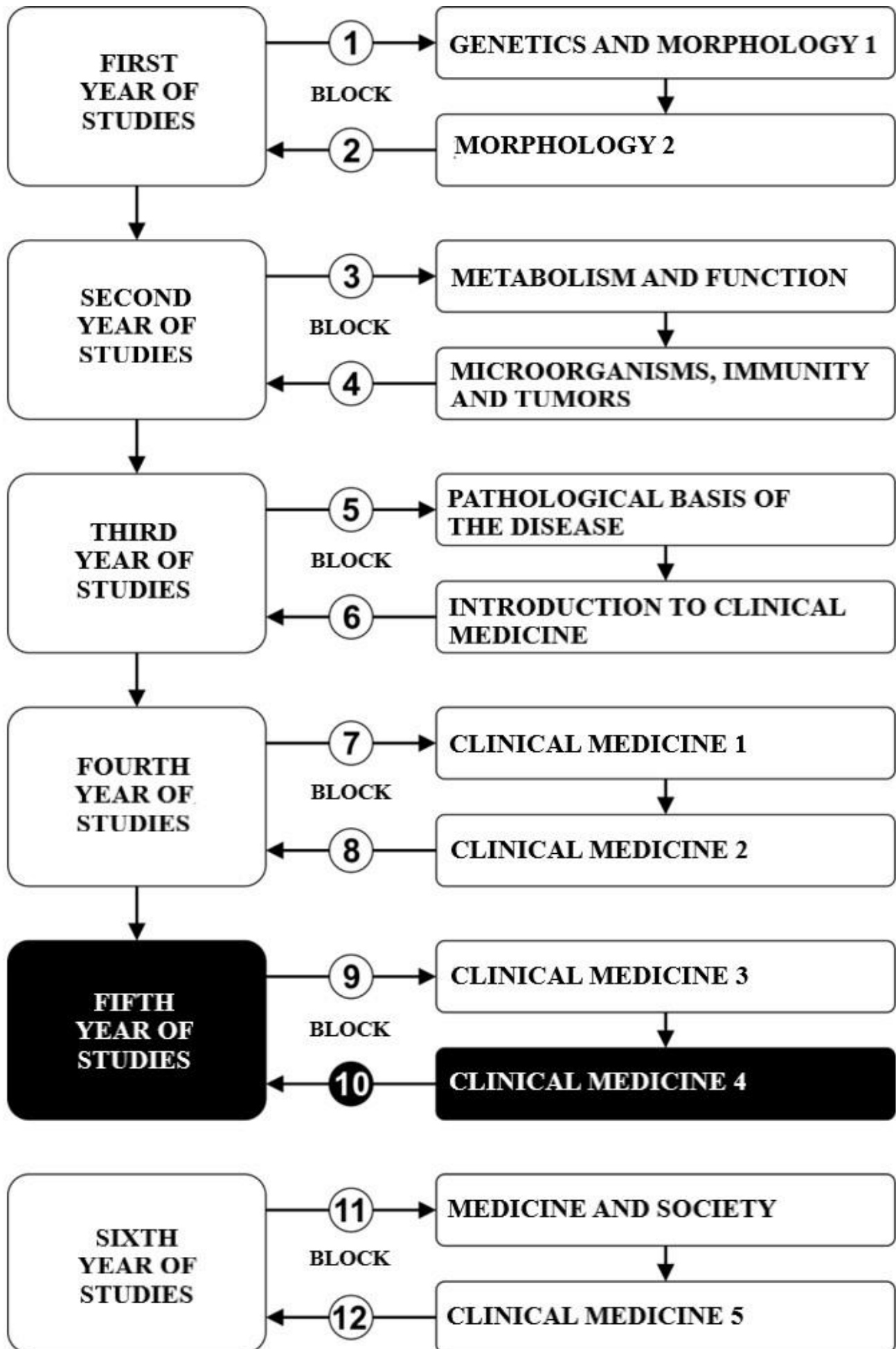


CLINICAL MEDICINE 4

FIFTH YEAR OF STUDIES

school year 2023/2024.

OTORHINOLARINGOLOGY



Subject:

OTORHINOLARINGOLOGY

The course is evaluated with 5 ECTS. There are 5 hours of active classes per week (3 hours of lectures and 2 hour of small group work)

TEACHERS AND ASSOCIATES:

	Name and surname	E-mail address	Vocation
1.	Branislav Belić	branislav.belic21@gmail.com	Associate Professor
2.	Jasmina Stojanović	fonijatarkg@gmail.com	Associate Professor
3.	Andra Jevtović	andrajevtovic@gmail.com	Assistant
4.	Marina Jovanović	marina_jovanovic@rocketmail.com	Research Associate
5.	Milica Jevtić	miliczjevtic@gmail.com	Teaching Associate
6.	Natalija Božović	natalijabozovic93@gmail.com	Facilitator
7.	Nenad Relić	nenadrelicmd@gmail.com	Facilitator

COURSE STRUCTURE:

Module	Name of the module	Week	Lectures per week	Work in a small group per week	Teacher-leader of the module
1	Otology, audiology and rhinology	7	3	2	Assoc. Prof. Branislav Belić Assoc. Prof. Jasmina Stojanović
2	Oropharyngology, laryngology, esophagology, maxillofacial pathology	8	3	2	Assoc. Prof. Branislav Belić Assoc. Prof. Jasmina Stojanović
					$\Sigma 45+30=75$

ASSESSMENT:

The student masters the subject by modules. The grade is equivalent to the number of points earned (see tables). Points are earned in three ways:

ACTIVITY DURING THE LESSON: In this way, the student can earn up to **30 points** by answering 2 exam questions from that week of class in the last class of work in a small group and, in accordance with the demonstrated knowledge, earns 0 - 2 point.

FINAL TESTS BY MODULES: In this way, the student can gain up to **30 points**, according to the attached table.

FINAL (ORAL) EXAMINATION: In this way, the student can get **40 points**, 20 points on the final skills test and 20 points on the oral exam. In order to pass the exam, the student must obtain more than 50% points in the final exam.

The final skills test requires the student to take an anamnesis, perform a physical examination of the patient, interpret the findings, diagnose the patient (differential) and propose a therapeutic procedure. If the student does not get more than 50% of the points on the final skills test, he cannot take the oral part of the exam. The oral part of the exam requires the student to answer four questions orally. If the student does not get more than 50% of the points in the oral exam, he has not passed the exam.

MODULE		MAXIMUM POINTS			
		activity during classes	tests by modules	final skills check	Σ
1	Otology, audiology and rhinology	14	14		28
2	Pharyngology, laryngology, tracheobronchology, esophagology and maxillofacial pathology	16	16		32
				40	40
Σ		30	30	40	100

CONSULTATIVE TEACHING: Consultations can be scheduled with the head of the subject, Prof. Dr. Branislav Belić (branislav.belic21@gmail.com)

The final grade is formed as follows:

In order to pass the course, the student must obtain a minimum of 51 points, pass all modules and pass the final oral exam.

To pass the module the student must:

1. obtains more than 50% points in that module
2. acquires more than 50% of the points provided for the activity in teaching in each module
3. to pass the test from that module, i.e. to have more than 50% correct answers

the number of points earned	rating
0 - 50	5
51 - 60	6
61 - 70	7
71 - 80	8
81 - 90	9
91 - 100	10

TESTS BY MODULES

MODULE 1.

FINAL TEST 0-14 POINTS

EVALUATION FINAL TEST

The test has 28 questions
Each question is worth 0.50 points

MODULE 2.

FINAL TEST 0-16 POINTS

EVALUATION FINAL TEST

The test has 32 questions
Each question is worth 0.50 points

LITERATURE:

module	textbook name	authors	publisher	library
Otology, audiology and rhinology	Otorhinolaryngology with maxillofacial surgery	Department of Otorhinolaryngology, ENT Clinic, Belgrade	University of Belgrade, Faculty of Medicine, 2014	Has
Pharyngology, laryngology, tracheobronchology, esophagology and maxillofacial pathology	Otorhinolaryngology with maxillofacial surgery	Department of Otorhinolaryngology, ENT Clinic, Belgrade	University of Belgrade, Faculty of Medicine, 2014	Has

All lectures are available on the website of the Faculty of Medical Sciences: www.medf.kg.ac.rs

THE PROGRAM:

FIRST MODULE: OTOLOGY, AUDIOLOGY, RHINOLOGY

TEACHING UNIT 1 (FIRST WEEK):

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS, EAR INJURIES

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ear embryology • Congenital ear malformations • Injuries of the external ear • Middle ear injuries • Injuries of the inner ear • Fracture of the temporal bone <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of embryological development of the ear • Congenital anomalies of the external middle and internal ear, diagnosis and treatment • Types of injuries, how they occur, diagnosis and treatment of injuries to the outer, middle and inner ear • Temporal bone injuries, symptomatology, diagnosis and treatment • The most important signs of diseases of individual systems and organs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to otorhinolaryngology. • Anamnesis in otorhinolaryngology • Workplace equipment. • Exercise with a frontal mirror. <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specificity of pre-exam in otorhinolaryngology • Necessary conditions for the examination • What should a workplace where ENT examination is performed have? • To learn the position of the doctor and the patient during the examination • To learn to use the front view mirror

TEACHING UNIT 2 (SECOND WEEK):

INFLAMMATION PROCESSES OF THE OUTER AND MIDDLE EAR, FOREIGN BODY, CERUMEN

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflammatory processes of the auricle and external auditory canal • Cerumen • Foreign bodies of the external auditory canal • Acute inflammatory processes of the middle ear and complications <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He should know the clinical picture of inflammatory processes of the eardrum and external auditory canal, causes, diagnosis and treatment • Where cerumen is created, its properties and method of elimination • Types of foreign bodies in the external auditory canal, their characteristics, diagnosis and removal of foreign bodies, complications • Pathophysiology of the continuation of acute inflammation of the middle ear, diagnosis, treatment and • complications of untreated or inadequately treated acute inflammations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ear examination • Inspection, palpation, percussion of the mastoid area and auricle • Otoscopy • Irrigation of the external auditory canal <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination of the mastoid process and auricle • Instruments used during otoscopy • The position of the doctor and the patient during the examination, the position of the hands during the examination, the way of holding the instruments, the position of the patient's head • What does he see when examining the external auditory canal, eardrum and indirectly and directly cavum tympani • Necessary instruments and method of flushing the external auditory canal

TEACHING UNIT 3 (THIRD WEEK):

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY PROCESSES OF THE MIDDLE EAR AND COMPLICATIONS

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronic inflammatory processes of the middle ear Exocranial otogenic complications <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peculiarities of certain chronic inflammations of the middle ear Diagnosis and treatment of chronic inflammation of the middle ear Clinical signs of otogenic complications, diagnosis and treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination of the nose, inspection, palpation Anterior and posterior rhinoscopy Examination of the paranasal cavities <p>What a student should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To perform an inspection and palpation of the nose To learn the examination technique - anterior rhinoscopy - what instruments he needs, what is the position of the doctor and the patient during the examination, how to hold the instrument To know how to read X-rays of paranasal cavities

TEACHING UNIT 4 (FOURTH WEEK):

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY PROCESSES OF THE MIDDLE EAR AND COMPLICATIONS OF PERIPHERAL PARESIS AND FACIAL NERVE PARALYSIS

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronic inflammatory processes of the middle ear Endocranial otogenic complications Peripheral paresis and paralysis of the facial muscles <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of chronic otitis that most often cause endocranial otogenic complications Diagnosis and treatment of endocranial otogenic complications Causes of peripheral paresis and paralysis of n. facial, diagnosis and treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination of the oral cavity and middle floor of the pharynx Oropharyngoscopy <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To learn the technique of examining the oral cavity and the middle floor of the pharynx To learn what instruments he uses during oropharyngoscopy, the position of the patient, what structures he sees during the examination

TEACHING UNIT 5 (FIFTH WEEK):

TUMORS OF THE EAR, DISEASES OF THE INNER EAR, FUNDAMENTALS OF AUDIOLOGY

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tumors of the external, middle ear Acoustic neuroma Diseases of the inner ear Basics of audiology Audiological rehabilitation <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizing tumor processes on the auricle and symptoms that indicate tumor processes in the external auditory canal and cavum tympani One-sided hearing loss accompanied by buzzing calls for detailed investigations Treatment of hearing impaired persons The importance of proper hearing in a person's life Procedure with persons who have dizziness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination of the hypopharynx and larynx Indirect laryngoscopy <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To learn the technique of examining the hypopharynx and larynx To know what structures in the hypopharynx and larynx he sees

TEACHING UNIT 6 (SIXTH WEEK):

CONGENITAL AND ACQUIRED MALFORMATIONS OF THE NOSE, FACE AND NOSE INJURIES, NOSE BLEEDING – EPISTAXIS

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congenital and acquired deformities of the nose • Injuries to the face, nose and frontobasal region • Bleeding from the nose - epistaxis <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of congenital and acquired malformations of the nose, their treatment • Symptoms of nose injury, treatment of patients with nose injury, diagnosis and treatment • Clinical signs of injury to the face and frontobasal region, diagnosis, treatment and complications of unrecognized injuries • Causes of nosebleeds, treatment of patients with nosebleeds, ways to stop bleeding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical and local ENT findings • Normal findings during ear examination • Normal findings during nasal examination • Normal findings during examination of the oral cavity and middle floor of the pharynx • Normal findings when examining the hypopharynx and larynx • Normal findings on palpation of the neck <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To independently examine and describe the normal structures of the ear • To independently examine and describe the normal finding of the nose • To independently examine and describe the structures he sees when examining the oral cavity and pharynx • To independently examine and describe the structures he sees during the examination of the hypopharynx and larynx • To palpate the neck independently • To independently assess the condition of the patient based on his appearance and certain parameters during the inspection

TEACHING UNIT 7 (SEVENTH WEEK):

INFLAMMATION, ALLERGIC PROCESSES OF THE NOSE AND PARANASAL CAVITIES, NOSE POLYPOSIS, BENIGN AND MALIGNANT TUMORS

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflammatory processes of the external and internal nose • Allergic processes of the nose • Nasal polyposis. • Inflammation of the paranasal cavities • Benign and malignant tumors of the nose and paranasal cavities <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptomatology, clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and therapy of inflammatory processes of the external and internal nose • Symptomatology, clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and therapy of allergic processes of the nose • Symptomatology, clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and therapy of nasal polyposis • Clinical picture, diagnostic procedures and treatment of inflammatory processes in the paranasal cavities • Clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of tumor processes of the nose and paranasal cavities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with patients, taking anamnesis • Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination • Interpretation of X-ray images of the ear • Irrigation and cleaning of the external auditory canal • Interpretation of X-ray images of the nose and paranasal cavities. • Stopping nosebleeds <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent taking of general and special anamnesis in the ENT • Independent examination of organs in the ENT • Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region • Referencing the history taken and the examination performed • Diagnosis and therapeutic procedures • In the case of surgical therapeutic procedures, determine the goal, method of approach,

- outcome of treatment and possible complications
- To interpret an X-ray image of the ear, nose and paranasal cavities
- To know the methods of stopping nosebleeds

SECOND MODULE: PHARYNGOLOGY, LARYNGOLOGY, TRACHEOBRONCHOLOGY, ESOPHAGOLOGY AND MAXILLOFACIAL PATHOLOGY

TEACHING UNIT 8 (EIGHTH WEEK):

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS, INJURIES, FOREIGN BODIES, INFLAMMATION PROCESSES OF THE PHARYNX

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical anatomy of the pharynx • Pharynx physiology • Congenital anomalies • Pharynx injuries • Foreign bodies of the pharynx • Inflammatory processes of the pharynx • Chronic tonsillitis • Indications and complications of tonsil surgery <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical anatomy of individual pharyngeal floors • Physiological role of certain floors of the pharynx • Symptoms, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of congenital anomalies of certain floors of the pharynx • Symptoms, clinical picture and diagnosis and treatment of foreign bodies of certain floors of the pharynx • Symptomatology, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of foreign bodies of different floors of the pharynx • Types of inflammatory processes in the pharynx, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment • Diagnosis of chronic tonsillitis • Indications for tonsil surgery • Complications of tonsil surgery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with patients • History taking • Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination • Treatment of patients with ear diseases and hearing impairments • Hearing tests, audiometric tests • Interpretation of audiograms <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent taking of general and special anamnesis in the ENT • Independent examination of organs in the ENT • Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region • Referencing the history taken and the examination performed • Diagnosis and therapeutic procedures • In the case of surgical therapeutic procedures, determine the goal, method of approach, outcome of treatment and possible complications • Hearing testing using whispering, loud speaking and tuning forks • Interpretations of different types of audiograms

TEACHING UNIT 9 (NINTH WEEK):

TUMORS OF THE PHARYNX

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tumors of the pharynx, benign and malignant. • Juvenile fibroma. • Malignant tumors of the epi-, meso- and hypopharynx. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with patients in clinical departments • History taking

What a student should know:

- Symptomatology, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of benign tumors of certain floors of the pharynx
- Symptomatology, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of juvenile fibrol
- Symptomatology, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors of certain floors of the pharynx.

- Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination
- Preparing the patient for ear surgery
Practical introduction to the performance of objective audiometry
- Impedancemetry
- BERA objective audiometry
- Otoacoustic emissions DPOAE, TOAE

What a student should know:

- Independent taking of general and special anamnesis in the ENT
- Independent examination of organs in the ENT
- Independent observation of pathological changes on individual bodies of the ENT region
- Referencing the history taken and the examination performed
- Diagnosis and therapeutic procedures
- In the case of surgical therapeutic procedures, determine the goal, method of approach, outcome of treatment and possible complications
- Indications for performing objective audiometry tests

TEACHING UNIT 10 (TENTH WEEK):

CLINICAL ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATION, TRAUMATOLOGY OF THE LARYNX AND ESOPHAGUS, ACUTE INFLAMMATION PROCESSES OF THE LARYNX

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical anatomy of the larynx • Clinical physiology of the larynx • Congenital malformations of the larynx • Traumatology of the larynx and esophagus • Acute inflammatory processes of the larynx <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anatomical structures of the larynx • Functions of the larynx • Types of congenital anomalies of the larynx, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment • Injuries of the larynx, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment • Types of acute inflammatory processes, symptomatology, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of inflammation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with patients in clinical departments • History taking • Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination • Preparation of the patient for vestibulological examinations • Practical familiarization with the performance of vestibulological tests <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent taking of general and special anamnesis in the ENT • Independent examination of organs in the ENT • Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region • Referencing the history taken and the examination performed • Diagnosis and therapeutic procedures • Treatment of patients with vertigo • Procedure with patients who have dizziness

TEACHING UNIT 11 (ELEVENTH WEEK):

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY PROCESSES OF THE LARYNX, BENIGN TUMORS OF THE LARYNX

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic inflammatory processes of the larynx • Benign tumors of the larynx. <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions, types, clinical picture, symptomatology, diagnosis and treatment of chronic inflammatory processes of the larynx • Types of benign tumors of the larynx • Symptomatology, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of benign tumors of the larynx 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with patients in clinical departments • History taking • Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination • Treatment of patients with peritonsillar abscess • Preparing the patient for tonsil surgery • Work with patients with malignant tumors of the pharynx. • Indications for direct laryngoscopy <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent taking of general and special anamnesis in the ENT • Independent examination of organs in the ENT • Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region • Reporting on the history taken and performed review • Diagnosis and therapeutic procedures • Recognition of peritonsillar abscess • Indications for direct laryngoscopy

TEACHING UNIT 12 (Twelfth Week):

MALIGNANT TUMORS OF THE LARYNX

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malignant tumors of the larynx • Diagnostic procedures and treatment • Rehabilitation of laryngectomized patients <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptomatology of malignant tumors of the larynx • Clinical picture of malignant tumors of the larynx • Therapeutic procedures in the treatment of malignant tumors of the larynx • Types of surgical interventions • Rehabilitation of laryngectomized patients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with patients in clinical departments • History taking • Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination • Work with patients with diseases of the larynx, malignant tumors • Dressing patients with laryngeal surgery in clinical departments • Getting to know the indications for tracheobronchoscopy <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent taking of general and special anamnesis in the ENT • Independent examination of organs in the ENT • Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region • Referencing the history taken and the examination performed • Procedure with patients suffering from malignant tumors of the larynx

TEACHING UNIT 13 (WEEK THIRTEEN):

BODY SIDE OF THE TRACHEOBRONCHIAL TREE AND ESOPHAGUS, FUNDAMENTALS OF PHONYATRY, TRACHEOTOMY	
3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign bodies of the laryngotracheal tree and esophagus • Basics of phoniatics • Phoniatic rehabilitation • Tracheotomy • Neck lymphadenopathy <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical picture of foreign bodies of the tracheobronchial tree • Diagnostic procedures for foreign bodies of the tracheobronchial tree • Symptomatology and clinical picture of foreign bodies of the esophagus • Diagnostic procedures for foreign bodies in the esophagus • Basic postulates of phonetics • Indications for phoniatic rehabilitation • Types and method of performing tracheotomy • Procedure with a patient who has a growth on the neck 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with patients in clinical departments • History taking • Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination • Work with tracheotomized patients, • Tracheal cannula applications • Tracheostomy care • Decanilman <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent taking of general and special anamnesis in the ENT • Independent examination of organs in the ENT • Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region • Referencing the history taken and the examination performed • Procedure with patients with a tracheal cannula • To check the proper functioning of the tracheal cannula • Procedure with patients with a permanent tracheostomy

TEACHING UNIT 14 (FOURTEENTH WEEK):

CONGENITAL AND ACQUIRED MALFORMATIONS OF THE FACE, INFLAMMATION PROCESSES OF THE LIP CAVITY AND TONGUE	
3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congenital and acquired facial malformations • Inflammatory processes of the oral cavity and tongue. <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most significant congenital anomalies of the face • Types of inflammatory processes of the oral cavity: clinical picture and treatment • Types of inflammatory processes of the tongue, clinical picture and treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with patients in clinical departments • History taking • Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination • Work with patients in clinical departments, voice and speech rehabilitation • Observation of endoscopic examinations • Laryngomicroscopy observation • Esophagoscopy observation, • Oncology consultations <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent taking of general and special anamnesis in the ENT • Independent examination of organs in the ENT • Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region • Referencing the history taken and the examination performed • The procedure for performing endoscopic examinations

**ЗАПАЉЕЊСКИ ПРОЦЕСИ ПЉУВАЧНИХ ЖЉЕЗДА, ОСТЕОМИЈЕЛИТИС ВИЛИЦА,
ПОВРЕДЕ МАКСИЛОФАЦИЈАЛНЕ РЕГИЈЕ, БЕНИГНИ И МАЛИГНИ ТУМОРИ
ПЉУВАЧНИХ ЖЉЕЗДА, ОСТАЛА МФ ОБОЉЕЊА**

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inflammatory processes of the salivary glands• Injuries of the maxillofacial region• Benign and malignant tumors of the salivary glands. <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Etiology of inflammatory processes of salivary glands• Clinical picture, symptomatology, diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory processes of salivary glands• Types of injuries of the maxillofacial region, clinical picture, symptomatology and treatment• The most common benign salivary gland tumors, clinical picture, symptomatology, diagnosis and treatment• Malignant tumors of the salivary glands, symptomatology, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work with patients in clinical departments• History taking• Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination• Examination of patients with maxillofacial pathology <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Independent taking of general and special anamnesis in the ENT• Independent examination of organs in the ENT• Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region• Referral about the history taken and the examination performed in patients with maxillofacial pathology

WEEKLY COURSE SCHEDULE

COURSE	TUESDAY
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (3+2)	LECTURES 10:20-12:35 Anatomical Hall (H2) PRACTICE 14:15 - 15:45 (Clinic for ORL)

LESSON SCHEDULE FOR THE COURSE OF OTORHINOLARINGOLOGY

module	week	type	method unit name	teacher
1	1	L	Ear embryology. Congenital ear malformations. Injuries of the external ear. Middle ear injuries. Injuries of the inner ear. Fracture of the temporal bone.	Asst. Dr. Andra Jevtović
1	1	P	Introduction to otorhinolaryngology. Anamnesis in otorhinolaryngology. Workplace equipment. Exercise with a frontal mirror.	Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
1	2	L	Inflammatory processes of the auricle and external auditory canal. Cerumen. Foreign bodies of the external auditory canal. Acute inflammatory processes of the middle ear and complications.	Asst. Dr. Andra Jevtović
1	2	P	Ear examination. Inspection, palpation, percussion of the mastoid region and auricle. Otoscopy. Irrigation of the external auditory canal.	Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
1	3	L	Chronic inflammatory processes of the middle ear. Exocranial otogenic complications.	Asst. Dr. Andra Jevtović
1	3	P	Examination of the nose, inspection, palpation. Anterior and posterior rhinoscopy. Examination of the paranasal cavities.	Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
1	4	L	Endocranium otogenic complications. Peripheral paresis and paralysis of the facial nerve.	Asst. Dr. Andra Jevtović
1	4	P	Examination of the oral cavity and the middle floor of the pharynx. Oropharyngoscopy	Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
1	5	L	Tumors of the external and middle ear. Acoustic neuroma. Diseases of the inner ear. Basics of audiology. Audiological rehabilitation.	Asst. Dr. Andra Jevtović
1	5	P	Examination of the hypopharynx and larynx. Indirect laryngoscopy.	Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović

LESSON SCHEDULE FOR THE COURSE OF OTORHINOLARINGOLOGY

module	week	type	method unit name	teacher
1	6	L	Congenital and acquired deformities of the nose. Injurie to the face, nose and frontobasal region. Bleeding from the nose - epistaxis.	Asst. Dr. Andra Jevtović
1	6	P	Clinical and local ENT findings. Normal findings during ear examination. Normal finding on nasal examination. Normal findings during examination of the oral cavity and middle floor of the pharynx. Normal findings during examination of the hypopharynx and larynx. Normal finding on neck palpation.	Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
1	7	L	Inflammatory processes of the external and internal nose. Allergic processes of the nose. Nasal polyposis. Inflammation of the paranasal cavities. Benign and malignant tumors of the nose and paranasal cavities	Asst. Dr. Andra Jevtović
1	7	P	Working with patients. History taking. Carrying out the entire otorhinolaryngological examination. Interpretation of X-ray images of the ear. Rinsing and cleaning of the external auditory canal - Interpretation of X-ray images of the nose and paranasal cavities. Stopping nosebleeds.	Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
1	8	L	Clinical anatomy of the pharynx. Pharynx physiology. Congenital anomalies. Injurie to the pharynx. Foreign bodies of the pharynx. Inflammatory processes of the pharynx. Chronic tonsillitis. Indications and complications of tonsillectomy.	Asst. Dr. Andra Jevtović
1	8	P	Work with patients. History taking. Carrying out the entire otorhinolaryngological examination. Treatment of patients with ear diseases and hearing impairments. Hearing tests, audiometric tests. Vestibulology. Audiogram interpretation.	Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
		FTM	FINAL TEST OF MODULE 1	
2	9	L	Tumors of the pharynx, benign and malignant. Juvenile fibroma. Malignant tumors of the epi-, meso- and hypopharynx.	Asst. Dr. Andra Jevtović
2	9	P	Working with patients. History taking. Carrying out the entire otorhinolaryngological examination. Preparing the patient for ear surgery. Practical introduction to the performance of objective audiometry. Impedance measurement. BERA objective audiometry. Otoacoustic missions DPOAE, TOAE.	Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović

LESSON SCHEDULE FOR THE COURSE OF OTORHINOLARINGOLOGY

module	week	type	method unit name	teacher
2	10	L	Clinical anatomy of the larynx. Clinical physiology of the larynx Congenital malformations of the larynx. Traumatology of the larynx and esophagus. Acute inflammatory processes of the larynx.	Asst. Dr. Andra Jevtović
2	10	P	Work with patients. History taking. Carrying out the entire otorhinolaryngological examination. Preparation of patients for the performance of vestibulological examinations. Practical recall with the performance of vestibulological tests.	Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
2	11	L	Chronic inflammatory processes of the larynx. Benign tumors of the larynx.	Asst. Dr. Andra Jevtović
2	11	P	Work with patients. History taking. Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination. Treatment of patients with peritonsillar abscess. Preparation of the patient for tonsil surgery. Work with patients with malignant tumors of the pharynx. Indications for direct laryngoscopy.	Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
2	12	L	Malignant tumors of the larynx. Diagnostic procedures and treatment. Rehabilitation of laryngectomized patients.	Asst. Dr. Andra Jevtović
2	12	P	Working with patients. History taking. Carrying out the entire otorhinolaryngological examination. Work with patients with diseases of the larynx, malignant tumors. Dressing patients with laryngeal surgery in clinical departments. Getting to know the indications for tracheobronchoscopy. Tracheobronchoscopy.	Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
2	13	L	Foreign bodies of the laryngotracheal tree and esophagus. Basics of phoniatrics. Phoniatric rehabilitation, Tracheotomy. Neck lymphadenopathy.	Asst. Dr. Andra Jevtović
2	13	P	Work with patients. History taking. Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination. Work with tracheotomized patients. Tracheal cannula applications. Tracheostomy care. Decanilman.	Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović

LESSON SCHEDULE FOR THE COURSE OF OTORHINOLARINGOLOGY

module	week	type	method unit name	teacher
2	14	L	Congenital and acquired facial malformations. Inflammatory processes of the oral cavity and tongue.	Asst. Dr. Andra Jevtović
2	14	P	Work with patients in clinical departments, voice and speech rehabilitation. Observation of endoscopic examinations. Observation of laryngo-microscopy, Observation of esophagoscopy, Oncological consultations.	Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
2	15	L	Inflammatory processes of the salivary glands, injuries of the maxillofacial region, Benign and malignant tumors of the salivary glands.	Asst. Dr. Andra Jevtović
2	15	P	Work with patients in clinical departments. Taking anamnesis Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination Examination of patients with maxillofacial pathology	Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
		FTM	FINAL TEST OF MODULE 2	
		Exam	REMEDIAL MODULE, DRAWING OF THE EXAMINATION COMMITTEE (June term)	
		Exam	FINAL SKILLS CHECK AND ORAL EXAMINATION (June deadline)	

Committee for taking the final skills and oral exam

- 1. Prof. Dr. Branislav Belić, president of the examination committee**
- 2. Prof. Dr. Jasmina Stojanović, member**
- 3. Ass. Dr. Andra Jevtović, member**

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS OF THE ORAL PART OF THE ENT EXAMINATION ON THE STUDY PROGRAM OF INTEGRATED ACADEMIC STUDIES IN MEDICINE

OTOLOGY

1. Congenital anomalies of the external ear
2. Inflammation of the auricle
3. Injuries of the auricle
4. Tumors of the auricle
5. Inflammation of the external auditory canal
6. Cerumen and the external body of the external auditory canal
7. Tumors of the external auditory canal
8. Otitis media acute suppurativa
9. Otitis media acute catharalis
10. Acute mastoiditis
11. Mucosus mastoiditis
12. Acute otitis media in newborns and infants
13. Otoantritis acute
14. Otitis media chronica suppurativa simplex
15. Otitis media chronica suppurativa ostitica
16. Otitis media chronica suppurativa cum cholesteatoma
17. Otitis media chronica secretoria
18. Otitis media chronica adhesive
19. Tympanosclerosis
20. Specific chronic inflammation of the middle ear (tbc and lues)
21. Abscessus epi-et subduralis
22. Thrombophlebitis sinus sygmoidei
23. Meningitis suppurativa otogenes
24. Abscessus cerebri otogenes
25. Abscessus cerebelli otogenes
26. Osteomyelitis purulenta ossium cranii (faciei)
27. Middle ear injuries
28. Glomus tumors
29. Carcinoma cavi tympani
30. Labyrinthitis acute
31. Otosclerosis
32. Neurinoma nervi acustici
33. Fractures of the pyramid of the temporal bone
34. Paralysis nervi facialis peripherica bell
35. Melkrson-Rosenthal syndrome
36. Spasmus nervi facialis
37. Other facial paralysis (traumatic, iatrogenic, otogenic and tumorigenic)
38. Merbus meniere
39. Vertebrobasillaris syndrome
40. Acoustic trauma
41. Toxic hearing damage
42. Presbiacusis
43. Kinetosis
44. Barotraumatic otitis
45. Decompression sickness and blast injuries

RHINOLOGY

46. Anomalies of the external nose
47. Anomalies of the internal nose
48. Deformatio nasi
49. Furunculus et erysipelas nasi
50. Deviatio septi nasi
51. Rhinitis acute et chronica
52. Rhinitis chronica atrophica-ozaena
53. Rhinitis allergica pollynosa
54. Rhinitis allergica chronica
55. Rhinitis vasomotoria
56. Polyposis nasi
57. Injuries and foreign bodies of the nose
58. Epistaxis
59. Tumors of the nose
60. Acute sinusitis
61. Chronic sinusitis
62. Sinusitis in children
63. Oculoorbital sinusogenic complications
64. Other sinusogenic complications
65. Mucopiocoela sinus frontalis
66. Fractures of the frontoethmoid region
67. Fractures of the maxilla
68. Blow-out fractura orbitae
69. Paranasal sinus osteoma
70. Carcinoma maxillae
71. Carcinoma sinus frontalis

OROPHARYNGOLOGY

72. Cheilognathopalatoshisis
73. Micrognatio mandibulae
74. Progenia
75. Stomatitis
76. Glossitis
77. Gingivitis
78. Cheilitis
79. Injuries of the tongue, oral cavity and salivary glands
80. Fracture of the mandible
81. Luxatio mandibulae
82. Fracture ossis zygomatici
83. Jaw cysts
84. Odontogenic tumors
85. Non-odontogenic tumors
86. Carcinoma labii et baseos oris
87. Carcinoma linguae
88. Granuloma malignum-wegener
89. Carcinoma of the mandible
90. Syaloadenitis acute purulent
91. Parotitis chronica
92. Myculitz syndrome
93. Sjögren's syndrome
94. Syalolithiasis
95. Salivary gland cysts

96. Tumor mixtus
97. Cystadenoma lymphomatosum papillare (Whartin's tumor)
98. Malignant tumors of the salivary glands
99. Pseudotumors of the salivary glands
100. Tonsillitis et adenoiditis acute
101. Retropharyngeal abscess
102. Abscessus peritonsillaris et parapharyngealis
103. Angina ludovici
104. Tonsillitis chronica et vegetationes adenoideae
105. Indications for tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy
106. Contraindications for tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy
107. Complications in tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy
108. Inflammation of the pharynx in acute infectious diseases
109. Injuries and foreign bodies of the pharynx
110. Fibroma juvenile epipharyngis
111. Malignant tumors of the epipharynx
112. Malignant tonsil tumors
113. Malignant tumors of the hypopharynx

LARYNGOLOGY

114. Congenital anomalies of the larynx
115. Laryngocoela
116. Acute laryngitis
117. Subglottic laryngitis
118. Suppurative inflammation of the larynx
119. Edema angioneuroticum acutum quincke
120. Laryngitis chronica
121. Specific inflammation of the larynx
122. Scleroma laryngis
123. Closed injuries of the larynx
124. Open injuries of the larynx
125. Firearm injuries
126. Chemical, physical and iatrogenic injuries of the larynx
127. Functional injuries of the larynx
128. Scarring stenosis of the larynx
129. Paresis and paralysis of the larynx
130. Benign tumors of the larynx
131. Children's papillomatosis of the larynx
132. Laryngeal papilloma in adults
133. Amyloidosis laryngis
134. Cystis laryngis
135. Malignant tumors of the supraglottis
136. Malignant tumors of the glottis
137. Malignant tumors of the subglottis
138. Sarcomas of the larynx
139. Types of surgical methods of laryngeal cancer treatment
140. Palliative surgery of laryngeal cancer
141. Radiotherapy of cancer of the larynx
142. Dysphonia of organic origin
143. Dysphonia of functional origin
144. Speech disorders
145. AphasiaDisarthria spastica
146. Езофагусни глас и говор

DISEASES OF THE NECK

148. Cystis colli mediana
149. Fistula colli mediana
150. Cystis colli lateralis
151. Cystis cervicalis et torticollis
152. Lymphadenopathy
153. Neck injuries
154. Lymphoma malignum Hodgkin et non-Hodgkin
155. Secondary malignant lymphadenopathy
156. Surgical methods of treating neck malignancy
157. Radio- and chemotherapy of neck malignancy
158. Glomus caroticum tumor

TRACHEOBRONCHOLOGY

159. Congenital anomalies of the trachea and bronchi
160. Laryngotracheobronchitis acuta suffocans-Jackson
161. Trachea and bronchial injuries
162. Stenosis tracheae
163. Foreign bodies of the lower respiratory tract
164. Corpora aliena laryngis
165. Corpora aliena tracheae
166. Corpora aliena bronchii
167. Obstructive complications of foreign bodies
168. Pneumothorax
169. Inflammatory complications of foreign bodies
170. Empysemata subcutaneum et mediastini
171. Tracheo-broncho-oesophageal fistula
172. Oedema of the larynx
173. Mediastinitis
174. Indications for tracheostomy
175. Intubation and tracheostomy
176. Early complications in tracheostomy
177. Late complications in tracheostomy
178. Tumors of the trachea and bronchi

ESOPHAGOLOGY

179. 179. Congenital anomalies of the esophagus
180. 180. Achalasia cardii
181. 181. Esophageal diverticula
182. 182. Varices et ulcus oesophagii
183. 183. Inflammation of the esophagus
184. 184. Perforation and rupture of the esophagus
185. 185. Corrosio oesophagii
186. 186. Corpora aliena oesophagii
187. 187. Esophageal tumors

NOTE: In the surgical treatment of certain diseases, the student should know the name of the operation, the basic principles and the goal of the operation, and the method of execution and operative technique will not be required.

**EXAMINATION QUESTIONS OF THE PRACTICAL PART OF THE ENT EXAMINATION IN
THE STUDY PROGRAM OF INTEGRATED ACADEMIC STUDIES IN MEDICINE**

1. Otological history
2. Otoscopy
3. Incision of othematoma and perichondritis of the auricle
4. Cleaning and rinsing the external auditory canal
5. Removal of foreign bodies from the external auditory canal
6. Paracentesis
7. Inflating the eustachian tube
8. X-ray methods in otology
9. Quantitative hearing test methods
10. Weber's test
11. Rhine's rehearsal
12. Schwabach's test
13. Gele's trial
14. Tonal liminal audiometry
15. Tonal supraliminal audiometry
16. Speech audiometry
17. Objective audiometry
18. Impedance measurement
19. Hearing aids
20. Auditory rehabilitation
21. Detection of one-sided simulation and deafness
22. Detection of mutual simulation and loudness
23. Tests of orthostatic disorders
24. Dynamostatic disturbance tests
25. Calorie trial
26. Rotation test
27. Electronystagmography
28. Types of provoked nystagmus
29. Examination of otolith function
30. Discovery of equilibrium simulation
31. Rhinological history
32. Anterior rhinoscopy
33. Rhinomanometry
34. Olfactometry
35. Radiographic methods for paranasal cavities
36. Methods of stopping nosebleeds
37. Extraction of a foreign body from the nose
38. Maxillary sinus puncture
39. Aspiration of secretions from the paranasal sinuses
40. Oropharyngological history
41. Oropharyngoscopy
42. Gustatometry
43. Sialography
44. Incision of peritonsillar and retropharyngeal abscess
45. Laryngological history
46. Indirect laryngoscopy
47. Direct laryngoscopy
48. Laryngomicroscopy
49. Stroboscopy
50. X-ray of the larynx
51. Inhalation therapy

52. Tracheobronchological history
53. Tracheobronchoscopy
54. Extraction of foreign bodies from the lower respiratory tract
55. Radiological examinations of the trachea and bronchi
56. Bronchography
57. Esophagological history
58. Esophagoscopy
59. Extraction of foreign bodies from the esophagus
60. Oral and retrograde embolization of esophageal stenosis
61. Radiological examinations of esophageal disease

