

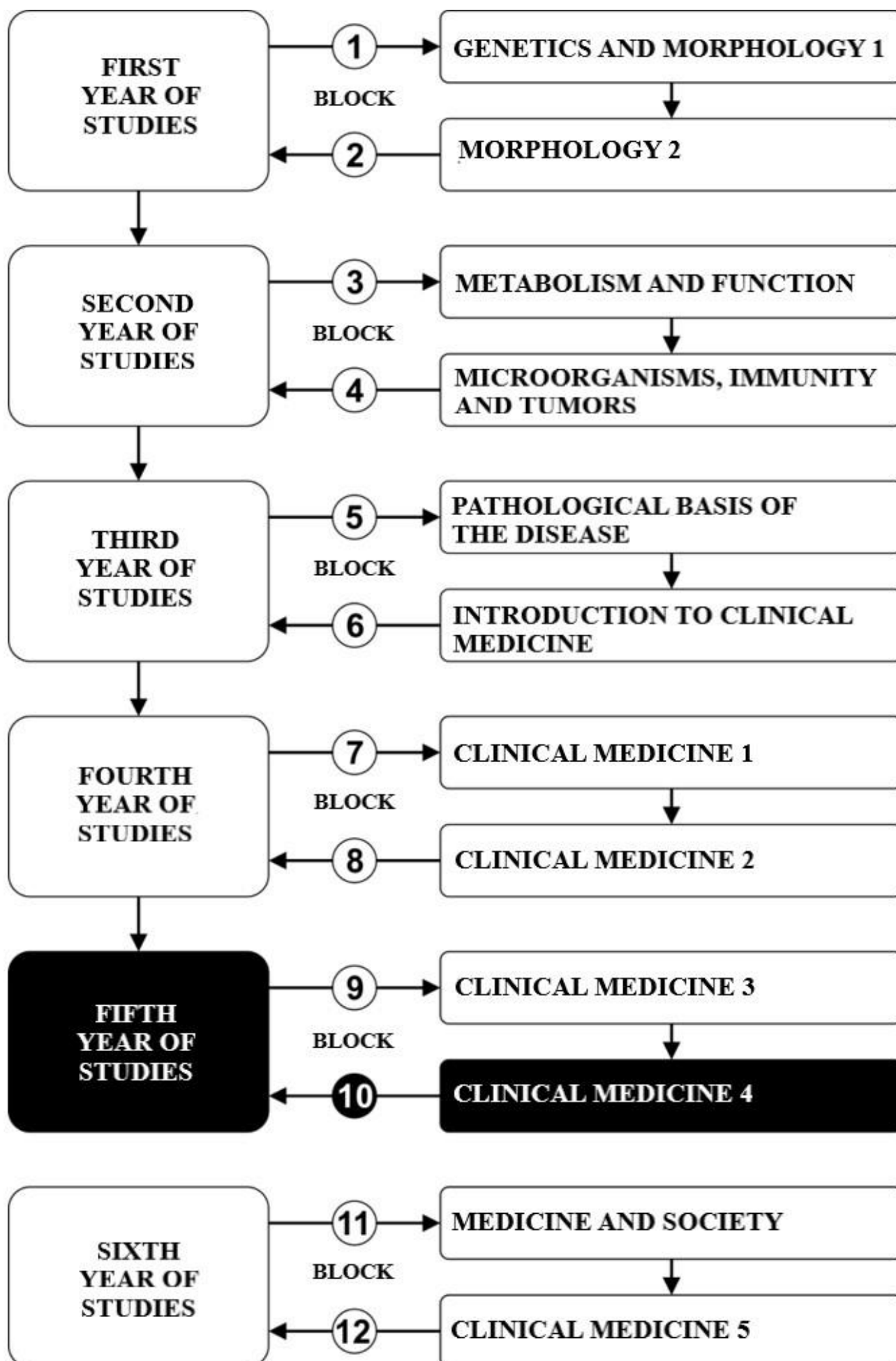


CLINICAL MEDICINE 4

FIFTH YEAR OF STUDIES

school year 2024/2025.

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.	Jasmina Stojanović	fonijatarkg@gmail.com	Associate Professor
2.	Branislav Belić	branislav.belic21@gmail.com	Associate Professor
3.	Andra Jevtović	andrajevtovic@gmail.com	Assistant Professor
4.	Nenad Relić	nenadrelicmd@gmail.com	Assistant
5.	Milica Jevtić	milicazjevtic@gmail.com	Teaching Assistant
6.	Natalija Božović	natalijabozovic93@gmail.com	Teaching Assistant

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	8	3	2	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović
2	Oropharyngology, laryngology, esophagology, maxillofacial pathology	7	3	2	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović
					Σ 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	16	16		32
2	Pharyngology, laryngology, tracheobronchology, esophagology and maxillofacial pathology	14	14		28
				40	40
Σ		30	30	40	100

CONSULTATIVE TEACHING: Consultations can be scheduled with Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović (andrajevtovic@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 0-16 POINTS

EVALUATION FINAL TEST

The test has 32 questions
Each question is worth 0.50 points

MODULE 2.

FINAL TEST 0-14 POINTS

EVALUATION FINAL TEST

The test has 28 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, Kragujevac	University of Kragujevac, Faculty of Medical Sciences, 2024	Has
Pharyngology, laryngology, tracheobronchology, esophagology and maxillofacial pathology	Otorhinolaryngology with maxillofacial surgery	Department of Otorhinolaryngology, ENT Clinic, Kragujevac	University of Kragujevac, Faculty of Medical Sciences, 2024	Has

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

THE PROGRAM:

FIRST MODULE: OTOTOLOGY, AUDIOLOGY, RHINOLOGY

TEACHING UNIT 1 (FIRST WEEK):

BASICS OF AUDIOLOGY, CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS, INFLAMMATION OF THE EXTERNAL EAR

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basics of audiology• Hearing impairment, hearing tests• Audiological rehabilitation• Congenital ear malformations• Inflammatory processes of the auricle and external auditory canal <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treatment of hearing impaired persons• The importance of proper hearing in a person's life• Congenital malformations of the external middle and internal ear, diagnosis and treatment• Clinical picture of inflammatory processes of the auricle and external auditory canal, causes, diagnosis and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to otorhinolaryngology• Anamnesis in otorhinolaryngology• Workplace equipment• Characteristics of ENT examination• Exercise with a ENT headlights <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Specificity of ENT examination• Necessary conditions for the ENT 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 ENT headlights

TEACHING UNIT 2 (SECOND WEEK):

EUSTACHIAN TUBE DISEASES, ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE MIDDLE EAR, CHRONIC NON-SUPPURATIVE INFLAMMATION OF THE MIDDLE EAR

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eustachian tube diseases• Acute inflammation of the middle ear• Chronic non-suppurative inflammation of the middle ear <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment of Eustachian tube diseases• Pathophysiology of acute inflammation of the middle ear, diagnosis, treatment and complications of untreated or inadequately treated acute inflammation• Characteristics, classification and etiopathogenesis of chronic non-suppurative inflammatory processes of the middle ear• Diagnosis and treatment of chronic non-suppurative inflammation of the middle ear	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ear examination• Inspection, palpation, percussion of the mastoid area and auricle• Otoscopy• Otoendoscopy and otomicroscopy• 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 can be seen during the examination of the external auditory canal, eardrum and indirectly and directly in cavum tympani• To become familiar with the instruments and technique of otoscopy and otomicroscopy• Necessary instruments and method of irrigation the external auditory canal

TEACHING UNIT 3 (THIRD WEEK):

CHRONIC SUPPURATIVE INFLAMMATION OF THE MIDDLE EAR AND COMPLICATIONS

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronic suppurative inflammation of the middle ear Exocranial otogenic complications Endocranial otogenic complications <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics, classification and etiopathogenesis of chronic suppurative inflammatory processes of the middle ear Diagnosis and treatment of chronic suppurative inflammation of the middle ear Clinical signs of exocranial otogenic complications, diagnosis and treatment Types of chronic otitis that most often cause endocranial otogenic complications Diagnosis and treatment of endocranial otogenic complications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination of the nose, inspection, palpation Anterior and posterior rhinoscopy Nasal endoscopy 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 are used, what is the position of the doctor and the patient during the examination, how to hold the instrument To become familiar with the instruments, as well as with the technique of endoscopic examination of the nose To learn how to read X-rays of paranasal cavities

TEACHING UNIT 4 (FOURTH WEEK):

INJURIES OF THE EXTERNAL, MIDDLE AND INNER EAR, EAR FOREIGN BODIES, TUMORS OF THE EXTERNAL, MIDDLE AND INNER EAR

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injuries of the external, middle and inner ear Fractures of the temporal bone and blast injuries Ear foreign bodies Tumors of the external, middle and inner ear <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of injuries, how they occur, diagnosis and treatment of injuries of the external, middle and inner ear Temporal bone injuries, symptomatology, diagnosis and treatment Types of foreign bodies in the external auditory canal, their characteristics, diagnosis and removal of foreign bodies, complications Recognizing tumors on the auricle and symptoms that are indicative of a tumor in the external auditory canal, cavum tympani and inner ear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination of the oral cavity and middle part of the pharynx Oropharyngoscopy Nasopharynx endoscopy <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 part of the pharynx To learn what instruments used during oropharyngoscopy, the position of the patient, what structures are visible during the examination To become familiar with the instruments, as well as with the technique of endoscopic examination of the nasopharynx

TEACHING UNIT 5 (FIFTH WEEK):

PERIPHERAL PARESIS AND PARALYSIS OF THE FACIAL NERVE, VERTIGINOUS SYNDROME, TINNITUS, OTHER EAR DISEASES

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peripheral paresis and paralysis of the facial nerve Vertiginous syndrome: Meniere's disease, cochlear hydrops, neuronitis of the vestibular nerve, BPPV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination of the hypopharynx and larynx Indirect laryngoscopy Fiberoptic laryngoscopy <p>What a student should know:</p>

- Tinnitus
- Other ear diseases: cerumen, exostosis, otosclerosis, superior canal dehiscence syndrome, sudden sensorineural hearing loss, age-related hearing loss, ototoxicity

What a student should know:

- Causes of peripheral paresis and paralysis of facial nerve, diagnosis and treatment
- Evaluation of the patient with vertigo
- Etiopathogenesis, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of patients with vertigo
- One-sided hearing loss accompanied by tinnitus calls for detailed investigations
- Where cerumen is formed, its properties and method of elimination
- To recognize sudden sensorineural hearing loss

- To learn the technique of examining the hypopharynx and larynx
- To know what structures of the hypopharynx and larynx are visible during examination
- To become familiar with the instruments and technique of fiberoptic laryngoscopy

TEACHING UNIT 6 (SIXTH WEEK):

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OF THE NOSE, INFLAMMATION OF THE EXTERNAL NOSE, ALLERGIC AND NON-ALLERGIC RHINITIS, SPECIFIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE NOSE

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congenital malformations of the nose • Inflammation of the external nose • Allergic rhinitis • Non-allergic rhinitis • Specific inflammatory diseases of the nose <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of congenital malformations of the nose, etiopathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment • Clinical presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and therapy of inflammatory processes of the external nose • Symptomatology, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and therapy of allergic diseases of the nose • Symptomatology, clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and therapy of specific and non-specific (acute and chronic) inflammatory processes of the inner nose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical and local ENT findings • Normal findings during ear examination • Normal findings during nose examination • Normal findings during examination of the oral cavity, middle and upper part 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 findings of the ear • To independently examine and describe the normal finding of the nose • To independently examine and describe the structures visible during examination of the oral cavity and pharynx • To independently examine and describe the structures visible during examination of the hypopharynx and larynx • To palpate the neck independently • To independently assess the condition of the patient based on the appearance and certain parameters during the inspection

TEACHING UNIT 7 (SEVENTH WEEK):

ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHINOSINUSITIS, SINONASAL POLYPOSIS, FUNGAL RHINOSINUSITIS, RHINOSINUSITIS IN CHILDREN, COMPLICATIONS OF THE RHINOSINUSITIS, ACQUIRED MALFORMATIONS OF THE NOSE

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute and chronic rhinosinusitis • Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with patients • Taking medical history

- Fungal rhinosinusitis
- Rhinosinusitis in children
- Complications of the rhinosinusitis
- Nasal deformities and nasal septum deviation

What a student should know:

- Clinical presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and therapy of acute and chronic rhinosinusitis and complications
- Symptomatology, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and therapy of nasal polyps
- Clinical presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and therapy of fungal rhinosinusitis
- Characteristics of rhinosinusitis in children
- Types of acquired malformations of the nose, symptomatology, diagnosis and treatment

- 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.
- Management of the nosebleeds

What a student should know:

- Independent taking of general and special ENT anamnesis
- Independent ENT examination
- Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region
- Reporting the history taken and the examination performed
- Establishing a diagnosis, differential 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 nosebleeds management

TEACHING UNIT 8 (EIGHTH WEEK):

OLFACTORY DISORDERS, NOSEBLEEDS – EPISTAXIS, OTHER DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND PARANASAL SINUSES, FACIAL AND NASAL INJURIES, BENIGN AND MALIGNANT TUMORS OF THE NOSE AND PARANASAL SINUSES

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses: olfactory disorders, nosebleeds - epistaxis, antrochoanal polyp, cystis, mucocoeles and pyocoeles of the sinuses, rhinophyma, foreign bodies of the nose and paranasal sinuses • Injuries of the face and nose • Benign and malignant tumors of the nose and paranasal sinuses <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of nosebleeds, management of patients with nosebleeds • Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of foreign bodies of the nose • Recognizing symptoms and carrying out diagnostics and treatment for olfactory disorders, antrochoanal polyps, cysts, mucopyocoeles and rhinophyma • Symptoms of nose injury, diagnosis and treatment • Clinical signs of facial injuries, diagnosis, treatment and complications of unrecognized injuries • Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of tumors of the nose and paranasal sinuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with patients • Taking medical history • Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination • Diagnostics and 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 ENT anamnesis • Independent ENT examination • Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region • Reporting the history taken and the examination performed • Establishing a diagnosis, differential 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

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

TEACHING UNIT 9 (NINTH WEEK):

INFLAMMATION OF THE PHARYNX AND ADENOTONSILLAR TISSUE WITH COMPLICATIONS, TONSILLAR DILEMMA, IDIOPATHIC ADENOTONSILLAR HYPERTROPHY, OSA SYNDROME, INJURIES AND FOREIGN BODIES OF THE PHARYNX, TUMORS OF THE PHARYNX AND PARAPHARYNGEAL SPACE

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute and chronic inflammation of the pharynx and adenotonsillar tissue Tonsillar dilemma Complications of inflammatory diseases of the tonsils Idiopathic adenotonsillar hypertrophy in children and OSA syndrome Injuries of the pharynx Foreign bodies of the pharynx Benign and malignant tumors of the pharynx and parapharyngeal space <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of inflammatory processes in the pharynx and adenotonsillar tissue, clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment Diagnosis of chronic tonsillitis and tonsillar dilemma Recognition of idiopathic adenotonsillar hypertrophy and OSA syndrome, diagnosis and treatment Indications, contraindications and complications of tonsillectomy Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of pharyngeal injuries Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of pharyngeal foreign bodies Symptomatology, diagnosis and treatment of benign and malignant tumors of the pharynx with an accent on juvenile fibroma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with patients in clinical departments Taking medical history Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination Preparation of the patient for ear surgery Impedancemetry Introduction to the objective audiometry Objective audiometry BERA Otoacoustic emissions DPOAE, TEOAE <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent taking of general and special ENT anamnesis Independent ENT examination Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region Reporting the history taken and the examination performed Establishing a diagnosis, differential diagnosis and therapeutic procedures In the case of surgical therapeutic procedures, determine the goal, method of approach, outcome of treatment and possible complications Interpretation of tympanometry and stapedius reflex testing Indications for performing objective audiometry tests

TEACHING UNIT 10 (TENTH WEEK):

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OF THE LARYNX, ACUTE AND CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, SPECIFIC INFLAMMATION OF THE LARYNX, ACUTE LARYNGITIS IN CHILDREN, LPR, VOCAL FOLD PARESIS AND PARALYSIS

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congenital malformations of the larynx Acute and chronic laryngitis Specific inflammation of the larynx Acute laryngitis in children Laryngopharyngeal reflux Vocal fold paresis and paralysis <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of congenital malformations of the larynx, clinical presentation, diagnosis and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with patients in clinical departments Taking medical history Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination Preparation of the patient for vestibulological testing Introduction to the vestibulological tests <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent taking of general and special ENT anamnesis

<p>treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of acute laryngitis in children and adults, symptomatology, clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment. • Clinical presentation of chronic and specific laryngitis, diagnosis and treatment. • Clinical presentation of laryngopharyngeal reflux, diagnosis and treatment. • Classification of vocal fold paresis and paralysis, clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent ENT examination • Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region • Reporting the history taken and the examination performed • Establishing a diagnosis, differential diagnosis and therapeutic procedures • Diagnosis of patients with vertigo • Treatment of patients with vertigo
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TEACHING UNIT 11 (ELEVENTH WEEK):

INJURIES AND FOREIGN BODIES OF THE LARYNX, PSEUDOTUMORS AND PRECANCEROUS LESIONS OF THE LARYNX, BENIGN AND MALIGNANT TUMORS OF THE LARYNX, TRACHEOTOMY, BASICS OF PHONiatrics

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries of the larynx • Foreign bodies in the larynx • Pseudotumors of the larynx • Precancerous lesions of the larynx • Benign and malignant tumors of the larynx. • Tracheotomy • Basics of phoniatrics <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of laryngeal injuries, clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment • Recognition and methods of emergency treatment of patients with a foreign body in the larynx • Types of pseudotumors of the larynx, clinical presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment • Clinical presentation of precancerous lesions of the larynx, diagnosis and treatment • Symptomatology, clinical presentation and diagnosis of benign and malignant tumors of the larynx • Therapeutic procedures in the treatment of malignant tumors of the larynx • Rehabilitation of laryngectomized patients • Indications for tracheotomy, types of tracheotomy, method and complications during and after tracheotomy • Symptomatology of voice and speech disorders, diagnosis and treatment of these disorders, indications for phoniatric rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with patients in clinical departments • Taking medical history • Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination • Treatment of patients with peritonsillar abscess • Preparing the patient for tonsil surgery • Assessment of 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 ENT anamnesis • Independent ENT examination • Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region • Reporting the history taken and the examination performed • Establishing a diagnosis, differential diagnosis and therapeutic procedures • Recognition of peritonsillar abscess • Indications for direct laryngoscopy

TEACHING UNIT 12 (TWELFTH WEEK):

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS, INJURIES AND FOREIGN BODIES OF TRACHEA AND BRONCHI, CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS AND INFLAMMATION OF THE ESOPHAGUS, GERD, INJURIES, FOREIGN BODIES AND TUMORS OF THE ESOPHAGUS, OTHER DISEASES OF THE ESOPHAGUS

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congenital malformations of the trachea and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with patients in clinical departments

- bronchi
 - Injuries of the trachea and bronchi
 - Foreign bodies in the trachea and bronchi
 - Congenital malformation of the esophagus
 - Acute and chronic esophagitis
 - Gastroesophageal reflux disease
 - Injuries of the esophagus
 - Esophageal foreign bodies
 - Tumors of the esophagus
 - Other diseases of the esophagus
- What a student should know:**
- Clinical presentation of congenital malformations of the tracheobronchial tree
 - Symptoms, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for tracheal and bronchial injuries
 - Clinical presentation, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for foreign bodies of the tracheobronchial tree
 - Symptomatology, clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of congenital malformations and inflammatory diseases of the esophagus
 - Significance of GERD in pharynx and larynx pathology
 - Diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for injuries and foreign bodies of the esophagus
 - Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of esophageal tumors
 - Recognition of other diseases of the esophagus, diagnosis and treatment

- Taking medical history
- Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination
- Working with patients with diseases of the larynx, and malignant tumors of the larynx and laryngopharynx
- Postoperative care of patients after laryngeal surgery
- Indications for tracheobronchoscopy

What a student should know:

- Independent taking of general and special ENT anamnesis
- Independent ENT examination
- Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region
- Reporting the history taken and the examination performed
- Procedure with patients with malignant tumors of the larynx

TEACHING UNIT 13 (THIRTEENTH WEEK):

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS, INFLAMMATION, INJURIES AND TUMORS OF THE NECK

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congenital malformations of the neck • Neck inflammation • Injuries of the neck • Tumors of the neck <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of congenital malformations of the neck • Symptomatology, diagnosis and treatment of patients with neck injuries and methods of emergency treatment • Procedure with a patient who has a growth on the neck (inflammatory or tumor etiology) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with patients in clinical departments • Taking medical history • Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination • Work with tracheostomized patients • Tracheal cannula • Tracheostomy care • Decannulation <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent taking of general and special ENT anamnesis • Independent ENT examination • Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region • Reporting the history taken and the examination performed • Procedures with patients with a tracheal cannula, checking the proper functioning of the tracheal cannula • Procedures with patients with a permanent tracheostomy

TEACHING UNIT 14 (FOURTEENTH WEEK):

GUSTATION AND GUSTATORY DISORDERS, CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OF THE FACE, INFLAMMATION OF THE LIPS, GINGIVA, TONGUE AND ORAL CAVITY, ORAL ALLERGY SYNDROME

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gustation and gustatory disorders Congenital facial malformations Inflammation of the lip, gingiva and tongue Inflammation of the oral cavity, phlegmon of the mouth floor Aphthae Oral allergy syndrome <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of gustatory disorders, diagnosis and treatment The most significant congenital anomalies of the face Types of inflammatory processes of the lips, gingiva, tongue and oral cavity: clinical presentation and treatment Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of phlegmon of the mouth floor Types of aphthae and their treatment Recognition of oral allergy syndrome in relation to medical history, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with patients in clinical departments Taking medical history Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination Work with patients in clinical departments, voice and speech rehabilitation Observation of endoscopic examinations Laryngomicroscopy observation Esophagoscopy observation Oncology counseling <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent taking of general and special ENT anamnesis Independent ENT examination Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region Reporting the history taken and the examination performed The method of performing endoscopic examinations

TEACHING UNIT 15 (FIFTEENTH WEEK):

INFLAMMATION OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS, OSTEOMYELITIS OF THE JAWS, INJURIES OF THE MAXILLOFACIAL REGION, BENIGN AND MALIGNANT TUMORS OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS, OTHER MAXILLOFACIAL DISEASES

3 hours of lectures	2 hours of practice work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inflammation of the salivary glands Osteomyelitis of the jaw Injuries of the maxillofacial region Carcinomas of the skin of the face, neck and oral cavity Benign and malignant tumors of the salivary glands Odontogenic cysts, oroantral fistula, sialolithiasis, ranula, TMJ disorders, styloid process syndrome, trigeminal neuralgia <p>What a student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Etiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory processes of the salivary glands Symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of osteomyelitis of the jaws Types of injuries of the maxillofacial region, clinical presentation and treatment Benign and malignant salivary gland tumors, clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of odontogenic cysts, oroantral fistulas, ranula, sialolithiasis, TM joint disorders, styloid process syndrome and trigeminal neuralgia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with patients in clinical departments Taking medical history 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 ENT anamnesis Independent ENT examination Independent observation of pathological changes in certain organs of the ENT region Reporting the history taken and the examination performed in patients with maxillofacial pathology

LECTURE SCHEDULE

TUESDAY

12:40 - 14:55

(Hall at the Internal Clinic)

SCHEDULE OF PRACTICE WORK

TUESDAY

15:15 - 16:45

(Clinic for ORL)

LESSON SCHEDULE FOR THE COURSE OF OTORHINOLARINGOLOGY

module	week	type	method unit name	teacher
1	1	L	Basics of audiology. Hearing impairment, hearing tests. Audiological rehabilitation. Congenital ear malformations. Inflammatory processes of the auricle and external auditory canal.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović
1	1	P	Introduction to otorhinolaryngology. Anamnesis in otorhinolaryngology. Workplace equipment. Characteristics of ENT examination. Exercise with a ENT headlights.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
1	2	L	Eustachian tube diseases. Acute inflammation of the middle ear. Chronic non-suppurative inflammation of the middle ear.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović
1	2	P	Ear examination. Inspection, palpation, percussion of the mastoid area and auricle. Otoscopy. Otoendoscopy and otomicroscopy. Irrigation of the external auditory canal.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
1	3	L	Chronic suppurative inflammation of the middle ear. Exocranial otogenic complications. Endocranial otogenic complications.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović
1	3	P	Examination of the nose, inspection, palpation. Anterior and posterior rhinoscopy. Nasal endoscopy. Examination of the paranasal cavities.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
1	4	L	Injuries of the external, middle and inner ear. Fractures of the temporal bone and blast injuries. Ear foreign bodies. tumors of the external, middle and inner ear	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović
1	4	P	Examination of the oral cavity and the middle part of the pharynx. Oropharyngoscopy. Nasopharynx endoscopy.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
1	5	L	Peripheral paresis and paralysis of the facial nerve. Vertiginous syndrome: Meniere's disease, cochlear hydrops, neuronitis of the vestibular nerve, BPPV. Tinnitus. Other ear diseases: cerumen, exostosis, otosclerosis, superior canal dehiscence syndrome, sudden sensorineural hearing loss, age-related hearing loss, ototoxicity.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović
1	5	P	Examination of the hypopharynx and larynx. Indirect laryngoscopy. Fiberoptic	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović Dr. Nenad Relić

LESSON SCHEDULE FOR THE COURSE OF OTORHINOLARINGOLOGY

module	week	type	method unit name	teacher
			laryngoscopy.	Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
1	6	L	Congenital malformations of the nose. Inflammation of the external nose. Allergic rhinitis. Non-allergic rhinitis. Specific inflammatory diseases of the nose.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović
1	6	P	Clinical and local ENT findings. Normal findings during ear examination. Normal findings during nose examination. Normal findings during examination of the oral cavity middle and upper part of the pharynx. Normal findings when examining the hypopharynx and larynx. Normal findings on palpation of the neck.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
1	7	L	Acute and chronic rhinosinusitis. chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps. Fungal rhinosinusitis. Rhinosinusitis in children. Complications of the rhinosinusitis. Nasal deformities and nasal septum deviation.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović
1	7	P	Working with patients. Taking medical history. 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. Management of the nosebleeds.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
1	8	L	Other diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses: olfactory disorders, nosebleeds - epistaxis, antrochoanal polyp, cystis, mucocoeles and pyocoeles of the sinuses, rhinophyma, foreign bodies of the nose and paranasal sinuses. Injuries of the face and nose. Benign and malignant tumors of the nose and paranasal sinuses.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović
1	8	P	Working with patients. Taking medical history. Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination. Diagnostics and treatment of patients with ear diseases and hearing impairments. Hearing tests, audiometric tests. Interpretation of audiograms.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
		FTM	FINAL TEST OF MODULE 1	
2	9	L	Acute and chronic inflammation of the pharynx and adenotonsillar tissue. Tonsillar dilemma. Complications of inflammatory diseases of the tonsils. Idiopathic adenotonsillar hypertrophy in children and OSA syndrome. Injuries of the pharynx. Foreign bodies of the pharynx. Benign and malignant tumors of the pharynx and parapharyngeal space	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović

LESSON SCHEDULE FOR THE COURSE OF OTORHINOLARINGOLOGY

module	week	type	method unit name	teacher
2	9	P	Working with patients in clinical departments. Taking medical history. Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination. Preparation of the patient for ear surgery. Impedancemetry. Introduction to the objective audiometry. Objective audiometry BERA. Otoacoustic emissions DPOAE, TEOAE.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
2	10	L	Congenital malformations of the larynx. Acute and chronic laryngitis. Specific inflammation of the larynx. Acute laryngitis in children. Laryngopharyngeal reflux. Vocal fold paresis and paralysis.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović
2	10	P	Working with patients in clinical departments. Taking medical history. Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination. Preparation of the patient for vestibulological testing. Introduction to the vestibulological tests.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
2	11	L	Injuries of the larynx. Foreign bodies in the larynx. Pseudotumors of the larynx. Precancerous lesions of the larynx. Benign and malignant tumors of the larynx. Tracheotomy. Basics of phoniatrics.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović
2	11	P	Working with patients in clinical departments. Taking medical history. Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination. Treatment of patients with peritonsillar abscess. Preparing the patient for tonsil surgery. Assessment of patients with malignant tumors of the pharynx. Indications for direct laryngoscopy	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
2	12	L	Congenital malformations of the trachea and bronchi. Injuries of the trachea and bronchi. Foreign bodies in the trachea and bronchi. Congenital malformation of the esophagus. Acute and chronic esophagitis. Gastroesophageal reflux disease. Injuries of the esophagus. Esophageal foreign bodies. Tumors of the esophagus. Other diseases of the esophagus.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović
2	12	P	Working with patients in clinical departments. Taking medical history. Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination. Working with patients with diseases of the larynx, and malignant tumors of the larynx and laryngopharynx. Postoperative care of patients after laryngeal surgery. Indications for tracheobronchoscopy	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
2	13	L	Congenital malformations of the neck. Neck inflammation. Injuries of the neck. Tumors of the neck.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović

LESSON SCHEDULE FOR THE COURSE OF OTORHINOLARINGOLOGY

module	week	type	method unit name	teacher
2	13	P	Working with patients in clinical departments. Taking medical history. Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination. Work with tracheostomized patients. Tracheal cannula. Tracheostomy care. Decannulation	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
2	14	L	Gustation and gustatory disorders. Congenital facial malformations. Inflammation of the lip, gingiva and tongue. Inflammation of the oral cavity, phlegmon of the mouth floor. Aphthae. Oral allergy syndrome.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović
2	14	P	Working with patients in clinical departments. Taking medical history. Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination. Work with patients in clinical departments, voice and speech rehabilitation. Observation of endoscopic examinations. Laryngomicroscopy observation. Esophagoscopy observation. Oncology counseling.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović Dr. Nenad Relić Dr. Milica Jevtić Dr. Natalija Božović
2	15	L	Inflammation of the salivary glands. Osteomyellitis of the jaw. Injuries of the maxillofacial region. Carcinomas of the skin of the face, neck and oral cavity. Benign and malignant tumors of the salivary glands. Odontogenic cysts, oroantral fistula, sialolithiasis, ranula, TMJ disorders, styloid process syndrome, trigeminal neuralgia.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović
2	15	P	Working with patients in clinical departments. Taking medical history. Performing a complete otorhinolaryngological examination. Examination of patients with maxillofacial pathology.	Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović 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. Asst. Prof. Andra Jevtović, president of the examination committee**
- 2. Assoc. Prof. Jasmina Stojanović, member**
- 3. Assoc. Prof. Branislav Belić, member**

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

OTOLOGY

1. Hearing and hearing loss
2. Rehabilitation of the hearing impaired patients
3. Congenital malformations of the auricle
4. Congenital malformations of the external ear canal
5. Congenital malformations of the middle ear
6. Congenital malformations of the inner ear
7. Erysipelas of the auricle
8. Perichondritis of the auricle
9. Herpes zoster oticus
10. Otitis externa circumscripta - furunculus
11. Otitis externa diffusa
12. Otitis externa mycotica
13. Otitis externa eczematosa
14. Otitis externa bullosa haemorrhagica
15. Otitis externa maligna
16. Eustachian tube obstruction
17. Patulous Eustachian tube dysfunction
18. Etiopathogenesis of acute middle ear inflammation
19. Otitis media acuta catarrhalis
20. Otitis media acuta purulenta
21. Acute otitis media in children
22. Otoantritis
23. Otitis media acuta haemorrhagica
24. Otitis media mucosa s. mucosus otitis
25. Otitis media acuta recurrens
26. Otitis media chronica simplex, s. tubotympanalis, s. mesotympanalis
27. Otitis media chronica aticoantralis, s. ostitica
28. Otitis media chronica cum cholesteatomata)
29. Diagnosis of the chronic suppurative middle ear inflammations
30. Therapy of the chronic suppurative middle ear inflammations
31. Otitis media chronica secretoria
32. Otitis media chronica adhesive
33. Tympanosclerosis
34. Middle ear atelectasis
35. Acute mastoiditis
36. Latent mastoiditis
37. Petrositis
38. Labyrinthitis circumscripta
39. Labyrinthitis diffusa
40. Meningitis suppurativa otogenes
41. Abscessus cerebri et cerebelli otogenes
42. Abscessus epiduralis
43. Abscessus subduralis
44. Thrombophlebitis sinus sigmoidei
45. Encephalocele and cerebrospinal fluid leak
46. Othaematoma
47. Thermal injuries of the auricle
48. Injuries of the external ear canal
49. Injuries of the tympanic membrane
50. Barotraumatic otitis
51. Temporal bone fractures

52. Ear blast injuries
53. Acute acoustic trauma
54. Chronic acoustic trauma
55. Ear foreign bodies
56. Tumors of the auricle
57. Tumors of the external auditory canal
58. Glomus tumors
59. Carcinoma cavi tympani
60. Neurinoma nervi acustici
61. Peripheral paralysis and paresis of the facial nerve
62. Paralysis nervi facialis peripherica idiopathica (Bell)
63. Syndroma vertiginosum
64. Morbus Meniere
65. Neuronitis nervi vestibularis
66. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV)
67. Tinnitus auris
68. Cerumen
69. Egzostosis of the external ear canal
70. Otosclerosis
71. Superior semicircular canal dehiscence
72. Sudden sensorineural hearing loss (SSHL)
73. Presbiacusis
74. Toxic hearing damage
75. Otological manifestations of systemic diseases

RHINOLOGY

76. Choanal atresia
77. Dermoid cysts and fistulas
78. Nasal encephaloceles
79. Gliomas of the nose
80. Furunculus nasi
81. Erysipelas nasi
82. Rhinitis allergica
83. Local allergic rhinitis
84. Non-allergic rhinitis
85. Rhinitis acute
86. Rhinitis chronica simplex
87. Rhinitis chronica hypertrophica
88. Rhinitis chronica atrophica fetida seu Ozaena
89. Secondary chronic atrophic rhinitis
90. Empty nose syndrome
91. Rhinitis vasomotoria
92. Specific inflammations of the nose
93. Acute rhinosinusitis
94. Etiology of chronic rhinosinusitis
95. Classification of chronic rhinosinusitis
96. Chronic rhinosinusitis without nasal polyposis
97. Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis
98. Eosinophilic chronic rhinosinusitis
99. Fungal rhinosinusitis
100. Allergic fungal rhinosinusitis
101. Rhinosinusitis in children
102. Oculoorbital rhinosinusogenic complications
103. Retrobulbar optic neuritis

104. Endocranial rhinosinusogenic complications
105. Rhinosinusogenic osteomyelitis
106. Deformatio nasi
107. Deviatio septi nasi
108. Olfactory dysfunction
109. Epistaxis
110. Antrochoanal polyps
111. Maxillary sinus cystis
112. Mucocoeles and pyocoeles
113. Rhinophyma
114. Foreign bodies of the nose
115. Rhinolithiasis
116. Rhinological manifestations of systemic diseases
117. Injuries of the nose
118. Injuries of the nose in children
119. Nasal septum haematoma and abscessus
120. Fractures of the frontoethmoid region
121. Fractures of the maxilla and zygomatic bone
122. Blow-out fractura orbitae
123. Fractures of the frontal sinus
124. Midface fractures
125. Nasal hemangiomas
126. Nasal papillomas
127. Osteomas
128. External nose carcinomas
129. External nose melanoma
130. Carcinomas of the nose and sinuses
131. Melanomas of the nose and sinuses
132. Extramedullary plasmacytoma of the nasal and paranasal cavities
133. Limfomas of the nose and paransal sinuses

OROPHARYNGOLOGY

134. Acute pharyngitis
135. PFAPA Syndrome
136. Chronic pharyngitis
137. Acute adenoiditis
138. Acute tonsillitis
139. chronic tonsillitis
140. Indications, contraindications and complications of tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy
141. Tonsillar dilemma
142. Complications of acute tonsillitis
143. Idiopathic hypertrophy of adenotonsillar tissue
144. Obstructive sleep apnea
145. Pharyngeal injuries
146. Foreign bodies of the pharynx
147. Fibroma juvenile epipharyngis
148. Malignant tumors of the epipharynx
149. Malignant tumors of the oropharynx
150. Malignant tumors of the hypopharynx
151. Tumors of the parapharyngeal space

LARYNGOLOGY

152. Congenital anomalies of the larynx

- 153. Laryngomalacia
- 154. Laryngocoela
- 155. Subglottic stenosis
- 156. Vascular ring
- 157. Acute laryngitis in adults
- 158. Acute laryngitis in children
- 159. Subglottic laryngitis
- 160. Acute epiglottitis in children
- 161. Laryngotracheobronchitis acuta suffocans-Jackson
- 162. Chronic laryngitis
- 163. Specific inflammation of the larynx
- 164. Laryngopharyngeal Reflux
- 165. Muscle laryngeal paresis
- 166. Neurogenic laryngeal paresis and paralysis
- 167. Closed mechanical injuries of the larynx
- 168. Open mechanical injuries of the larynx
- 169. Thermal laryngeal injuries
- 170. Functional laryngeal injuries
- 171. Iatrogenic laryngeal injuries
- 172. Laryngeal foreign bodies
- 173. Laryngeal pseudotumors
- 174. Premalignant lesions of the larynx
- 175. Benign mesenchymal tumors of the larynx
- 176. Benign epithelial tumors of the larynx
- 177. Laryngeal carcinoma
- 178. Indications for tracheostomy and complications
- 179. Laryngeal manifestations of systemic diseases
- 180. Voice disorders
- 181. Speech disorders
- 182. Voice and speech after laryngectomy

TRACHEOBRONCHOLOGY

- 183. Congenital anomalies of the trachea and bronchi
- 184. Tracheal and bronchial injuries
- 185. Foreign bodies of the lower respiratory tract

ESOPHAGOLOGY

- 186. Congenital anomalies of the esophagus
- 187. Acute esophagitis
- 188. Chronic esophagitis
- 189. GERD
- 190. Mechanical injuries of the esophagus
- 191. Corrosio oesophagii
- 192. Foreign bodies of the esophagus
- 193. Esophageal malignant tumors
- 194. Esophageal motility disorder
- 195. Esophageal diverticula
- 196. Esophageal varices
- 197. Esophageal peptic ulcer

DISEASES OF THE NECK

- 198. Cystis et fistula colli mediana
- 199. Cystis et fistula colli lateralis

- 200. Congenital neck tumors
- 201. Vascular and lymphatic congenital malformations of the neck
- 202. Acute lymphadenitis
- 203. Chronic lymphadenitis
- 204. Deep neck infections
- 205. Neck injuries
- 206. Benign tumors of the neck
- 207. Primary malignant tumors of the neck
- 208. Secondary malignant tumors of the neck

MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

- 209. Taste and taste disorders
- 210. Mandibulofacial dysostosis
- 211. Cheilognathopalatoshisis
- 212. Micrognathio mandibulae
- 213. Progenia
- 214. Cheilitis
- 215. Gingivitis
- 216. Stomatitis
- 217. Specific inflammation of the oral cavity
- 218. Congenital tongue malformations
- 219. Acquired tongue diseases
- 220. Oral allergy syndrome
- 221. Aphthous stomatitis
- 222. Angina Ludovici
- 223. Parotitis epidemica
- 224. Sialoadenitis acuta suppurativa
- 225. Juvenile recurrent parotitis
- 226. Mikulitz disease
- 227. Sjögren's syndrome
- 228. Osteomyelitis of the maxilla and mandible
- 229. Mandibular fracture
- 230. Carcinoma of the skin of the head and neck
- 231. Oral cavity carcinoma
- 232. Carcinoma labii oris
- 233. Carcinoma linguae
- 234. Tumor mixtus
- 235. Cystadenoma lymphomatosum papillare (Whartin's tumor)
- 236. Malignant tumors of the salivary glands
- 237. Odontogenic cysts
- 238. Oroantral fistula
- 239. Syalolithiasis
- 240. Ranula
- 241. Temporomandibular joint disorders
- 242. Eagle syndrome
- 243. Trigeminal neuralgia

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. Otoscopy with a frontal reflector
2. Otoscopy using otoscope
3. Pneumatic otoscopy
4. Otoendoscopy
5. Otomicroscopy
6. X-ray methods in otology
7. Tuning fork tests
8. Air conductivity test
9. Weber test
10. Rinne test
11. Schwabach's test
12. Gele's test
13. Audiometry
14. Tonal liminal audiometry
15. Types of audiogram
16. Tonal supraliminal audiometry
17. Speech audiometry
18. Brainstem evoked response audiometry
19. Otoacoustic emission
20. Tympanometry
21. Types of tympanogram
22. Stapedial reflex test
23. Eustachian tube functional tests
24. Valsalva test
25. Toynbee test
26. Inflating the eustachian tube (Politzer)
27. Paracentesis
28. Indications for paracentesis
29. Hearing tests simulation
30. Stenger test
31. Lombard test
32. Hearing tests for children
33. Cochlear implantation
34. Nystagmus
35. Spontaneous nystagmus examination technique
36. Romberg's test
37. The outstretched arms test
38. Sensitized Romberg test
39. Finger-nose test
40. Babinski - Weil test
41. Unterberger test
42. Rotational tests
43. Caloric test
44. Electronystagmography
45. Incision of othematoma and perichondritis of the auricle
46. Cleaning and rinsing the external auditory canal
47. Removal of foreign bodies from the external auditory canal
48. Nose inspection and palpation
49. Anterior rhinoscopy
50. Posterior rhinoscopy
51. Endoscopy of the nose and epipharynx
52. Rhinomanometry
53. Olfactometry
54. Saccharin test

55. Radiographic methods for paranasal cavities
56. Sinusoscopy
57. Allergy skin tests
58. In vitro allergy tests
59. Nasal provocation tests
60. Microbiological and cytological tests of the nose and the sinuses
61. Anterior nasal packing
62. Posterior nasal packing (Bellocq)
63. Extraction of a foreign body from the nose
64. Excision and drainage of septal haematoma and abscessus
65. Aspiration of secretions from the paranasal sinuses
66. Oropharyngoscopy
67. Incision of peritonsillar and retropharyngeal abscess
68. Indirect laryngoscopy
69. Direct laryngoscopy
70. Stroboscopy
71. Fiberoptic laryngoscopy
72. Laryngomicroscopy
73. Tracheotomy
74. Urgent thracheotomy
75. Elective tracheotomy
76. Conicotomy
77. Percutaneous dilatation tracheotomy
78. Tracheobronchoscopy
79. Extraction of foreign bodies from the lower respiratory tract
80. Esophagoscopy
81. Extraction of foreign bodies from the esophagus
82. Bougie dilation of esophageal stenosis
83. X-ray methods in esophageaology
84. Neck inspection and palpation
85. X-ray methods in cervical patology