

CURRICULUM: OTOLARYNGOLOGY

Otolaryngology involves the diagnosis and management of disorders of the ears, nose, and throat.

The resident learns:

- to evaluate and manage such common disorders as pharyngitis, otitis, and sinusitis to recognize more complicated conditions that require subspecialty consultation
- to play a key role in screening for, and prevention of, aerodigestive tract malignancies, which occur particularly often in patients who smoke
- to evaluate such specific symptoms as hoarseness, hearing loss, and facial pain

Common Clinical Presentation with which the resident should be familiar:

Ears

- Discharge
- Hearing loss
- Pain
- Tinnitus
- Vertigo

Nose

- Obstruction
- Congestion or discharge, sneezing
- Epistaxis
- Facial pain
- Nocturnal airway obstruction, sleep apnea
- Snoring

Throat

- Cervical mass
- Hoarseness
- Oral lesions
- Sore throat

Please see following table for preferred learning venues. Patient types are noted in Introduction.

Procedure Skills

Ears

- Insertion of wick in auditory canal
- Removal of cerumen

Nose

- Anterior and posterior nasal packing
- Speculum rhinoscopy
- Transillumination of maxillary sinuses

Throat

- Indirect laryngoscopy
- Flexible fiberoptic laryngoscopy

Primary Interpretation of Tests

Nose

Waters' view radiograph of sinuses

Ordering and Understanding Tests

Ears

- Tuning fork exam
- Audiometry

Nose

- Aeroallergen skin sensitivity testing
- Limited computed tomography of the sinuses
- Radiography of the sinuses

Throat/Pharynx

- Culture
- Rapid streptococcal antigen test
- Polysomnography

Teaching Methods

Conferences: Please see attached table & list

Teaching Rounds: Patients seen, and teaching rounds conducted, in mainly ambulatory sites such as Otolaryngologists' offices, resident continuity practices and primary care internists' offices. Please see attached table.

Evaluation: Please see general introduction

Suggested **self-study** resources: Goroll's *Primary Care Medicine*