

THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL LESSONS IN ENT AND
LARYNGOLOGY FOR STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY
OF MEDICINE 4 YEARS FIU

1. **Diseases of the external nose and nasal cavity. Research methodology, clinical anatomy and physiology of the nose and paranasal sinuses. (6 hours).** Clinical anatomy of the nose and paranasal sinuses. External nose, its bony and cartilaginous base. Blood supply, innervation, lymphatic pathways. The nasal cavity, its walls. The structure of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity in its various departments. Bleeding area. The functions of the nose are respiratory, protective, olfactory, resonator. Structure and topography of the paranasal sinuses. Age features in the development of the paranasal sinuses. Communication of the maxillary sinus with the dentition, orbit and cranial cavity. Topography of the trigeminal nerve. Methods for examining the nose and paranasal sinuses: examination, palpation, determination of the function of nasal breathing, anterior and posterior rhinoscopy, probing, anemization, puncture of the maxillary sinuses, radiography, contrast radiography, diaphanoscopy, ultrasound, sinusoscopy, MRI, MSCT, olfactometry. Furuncle of the nose. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Eczema of the external nose. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Acute rhinitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Hematoma and abscess of the nasal septum. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Deviations of the nasal septum. Etiology, symptoms, indications for surgical treatment. Chronic rhinitis. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Ozen. Epidemiology, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment. Nosebleeds. Methods for assessing blood loss. Causes of nosebleeds, clinic, methods of stopping nosebleeds. Foreign bodies of the nose.
2. **Diseases of the paranasal sinuses. Orbital and intracranial complications of inflammatory diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses. (6 hours).** Acute maxillary sinusitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Acute ethmoid sinusitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Acute frontal sinusitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Acute sphenoidal sinusitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Chronic maxillary sinusitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Chronic ethmoid sinusitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Chronic frontal sinusitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Chronic sphenoidal sinusitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Indications for surgical treatment (radical and functional) of diseases of the paranasal sinuses. Fractures of the bones of the nose and paranasal sinuses with displacement, without displacement, open, closed. Methods of treatment. Orbital and intracranial complications of diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses. Edema of the eyelids, periostitis of the orbit. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Subperiosteal abscess. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Edema of the orbital tissue, phlegmon of the orbit, retrobulbar abscess. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Intracranial rhinogenic complications (arachnoiditis, meningitis, abscess of the frontal lobe of the brain, thrombophlebitis of the

- cavernous sinus). Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Malignant and benign tumors. Methods of diagnosis and treatment.
3. **Diseases of the pharynx. Clinical anatomy, physiology and methods of examination of the pharynx. Tumors of the throat. (6 hours).** Pharynx, its divisions (nasopharynx, oropharynx, laryngopharynx), their boundaries. Topographic characteristics of the lymphoepithelial pharyngeal ring, its significance in childhood. The structure of the palatine tonsil and its role in the development of chronic tonsillitis. Methods for examining the pharynx: pharyngoscopy, posterior rhinoscopy, digital examination of the nasopharynx, hypopharyngoscopy, palpation of regional lymph nodes. Hypertrophy of the pharyngeal and palatine tonsils in childhood. Diagnostics, methods of treatment. Classification of acute and chronic tonsillitis (IB Soldatov). Differential diagnosis of acute tonsillitis. Chronic nonspecific tonsillitis. Classification, diagnosis, methods of treatment and complications. Clinical examination of patients with chronic tonsillitis. Acute pharyngitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Chronic pharyngitis. Classification, etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Peritonsillitis, parapharyngitis, neck phlegmon. Burns, injuries, foreign bodies of the pharynx. Benign tumors (lymphangioma, angiofibroma, papillomatosis). Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Malignant tumors of the pharynx (cancer, lymphosarcoma). Methods of early diagnosis, principles of treatment.
 4. **Clinical anatomy and physiology of the ear. Methods for the study of hearing and vestibular apparatus. Diseases of the external ear. (6 hours).** The auricle and the external auditory canal. Middle ear: auditory tube, tympanic cavity and mastoid cells. Recurrent features of the middle ear and its role in the development of otitis. Inner ear. The structure of the snail. Conducting paths and centers of the auditory analyzer. Physiology of the organ of hearing. theories of hearing. Structure and physiology of the vestibular apparatus. Vegetative, sensory and animal reactions to stimulation of the vestibular apparatus. Otoscopy. Determination of the patency of the auditory tube. Methods for the study of hearing by whispering, colloquial speech, tuning forks. Tonal audiometry. Impedancemetry. Otoacoustic emission. Short-latency auditory evoked potentials. Methods of examination of the vestibular apparatus: anamnesis, examination of static and dynamic disorders, balance, spontaneous nystagmus, differential diagnosis with cerebellar nystagmus. Rotational and caloric tests, fistula test. Study of the otolithic apparatus. Otitis externa (eczema, ear canal furuncle). Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Foreign bodies of the external auditory canal. removal methods.
 5. **Acute and chronic diseases of the middle ear. (6 hours).** Acute purulent otitis media. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Pathogenesis and etiology of acute otitis media in children. Features of the course of acute otitis media in various infectious diseases (scarlet fever, measles, influenza). Acute mastoiditis. Routes of infection. Indications for surgical treatment.

Paracentesis. Technique, indications and complications. Catarrhal otitis media in children. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Chronic diseases of the middle ear (mesotympanitis, epitympanitis, mesoepithympanitis). Etiology, clinic, treatment. Indications for surgical treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media. Hearing-restoring operations (indications, contraindications, methods).

6. **Diseases of the inner ear. Otogenic complications. (6 hours).** Labyrinths. Etiology, clinic, treatment. Classification of labyrinths. Differential diagnosis of limited, diffuse, serous, purulent labyrinthitis. Sensorineural hearing loss. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Otosclerosis. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Rehabilitation of hard of hearing patients. Diagnosis and rehabilitation of young children with hearing impairment. Cochleoimplantation. Hearing aid. Intracranial complications of acute and chronic inflammation of the middle and inner ear. Meningitis (serous and purulent). Pathogenesis, etiology, clinic, treatment. Arachnoiditis. Encephalitis. Epidural and extradural abscess. Abscess of the temporal lobe of the brain and cerebellum. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Thrombophlebitis of the sigmoid sinus. Etiology, clinic, treatment. otogenic sepsis. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
7. **Diseases of the larynx. Clinical anatomy, physiology and methods of research of the larynx. Acute and chronic diseases of the larynx. Acute and chronic stenoses of the larynx and their treatment. Tumors of the larynx. Scleroma. (6 hours).** Larynx, its departments (vestibular, fold and subglottic departments). Age features. Features of the structure of various parts of the larynx. Cartilages of the larynx. Internal muscles of the larynx. Functions of the larynx: respiratory, protective, voice-forming. Examination methods: palpation of the larynx, neck, indirect and direct laryngoscopy, MSCT, MRI, stroboscopy, fibroscopy of the larynx, trachea, bronchi and esophagus. Acute diseases of the larynx. Acute laryngitis. Phlegmatic laryngitis. Subglottic laryngitis in children. Acute and chronic stenoses of the larynx (classification, differential diagnosis and treatment). Indications for tracheostomy. Injuries and foreign bodies of the larynx, trachea, bronchi, esophagus. Methods of diagnosis and removal of foreign bodies. Chronic laryngitis. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Occupational diseases of the larynx. Paresis and paralysis of the larynx. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, treatment. Specific diseases of the larynx (tuberculosis, syphilis), differential diagnosis. Tumor-like diseases: singing nodules of the larynx, cysts of the larynx, polyps of the larynx. Benign tumors of the larynx. Juvenile papillomatosis of the larynx. Etiology, diagnosis, clinic, treatment. Malignant tumors of the larynx (cancer, sarcoma), methods of early diagnosis, principles of treatment. Scleroma. Epidemiology, clinic, classification, treatment.
8. **Provision of emergency medical care in otorhinolaryngology. Differentiated account. (3 o'clock).**