

List of practical skills

The student should know:

- the etiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics and differential diagnostics, preventive methods and treatment of the most common diseases and injuries of ENT organs
- the role and importance of anatomical and physiological characteristics of ENT organs
- features of blood supply and innervation of ENT organs
- the meaning of the Waldeyer's ring in humans
- age-specific features in the development of paranasal sinuses and their importance in the pathology
- the etiology and pathogenesis, clinical features and treatment of acute and chronic rhinitis, their differential diagnostics
- features of acute and chronic sinusitis, rhinogenous development of orbital and intracranial complications
- surgical treatment features of nose and paranasal sinuses diseases
- principles of anterior and posterior nasal packing and care
- differential diagnostics of angina
- signs of chronic tonsillitis and its classification
- the purpose and significance of clinical examination of patients with chronic tonsillitis
- treatment principles of purulent diseases of the throat
- diagnostics and treatment principles of foreign body airways
- methods of conservative and surgical treatment of stenosis of the larynx
- differential diagnostics of benign and malignant tumors of the larynx and their treatment
- diseases of the ear and ear canal
- acute and chronic purulent ear disease and surgery
- infection paths in the inner ear
- treatment principles of patients with labyrinthitis
- differential diagnostics of labyrinthitis and nonsuppurative diseases of the inner ear and their treatment
- the etiology of intracranial complications, their symptoms and treatment
- differential diagnostics of meningitis
- the role of X-ray examination of patients with pathology of ENT organs.

The student has to know how:

- to collect medical history;
- to make a diagnosis of primary and concomitant diseases;
- to make an individual plan of patient's examination;
- to work with a frontal reflector;
- to perform a pharyngoscopy;
- to perform a posterior rhinoscopy;
- to wind cotton on threaded probe (ear, nose, guttural);
- to grease the pharyngeal and nasal mucosa by drugs;
- to examine the threshold of the nose;
- to perform an anterior rhinoscopy;
- to investigate the function of nasal breathing;
- to investigate the olfactory function of the nose;
- to make an anterior nasal packing;
- to drip nasal drops;
- to remove foreign bodies from anterior part of nasal cavity and oropharynx;
- to care for patients with a tracheostomy;
- to perform otoscopy;
- to place turunda into the ear canal;
- to perform WC of the ear canal;
- to investigate hearing acuity by whispered speech;
- to investigate auditory function by tuning forks;
- to read aural passport audiogram;
- to investigate vestibular function by rotating Barany chair;
- to make conicotomy;
- to read X-rays of nose bones, paranasal sinuses, temporal bones.