



# EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

## ENT Instruments

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## 1- Lack's Tongue Depressors



**Wooden  
Tongue  
Depressor**

Used in examination of  
oral cavity & oropharynx

### **Uses:**

- 1) Examination of the oral cavity – vestibule, buccal mucosa, gums, floor of the mouth
- 2) Examination of the oropharynx and posterior pharyngeal wall
- 3) Used in posterior rhinoscopy, along with the postnasal mirror
- 4) For the 'cold spatula test' – to assess (approximately) the nasal airway/ patency in the OPD
- 5) To perform minor procedures in the oral cavity
- 6) To take a throat swab or a swab from the tonsil

## 2- Killian's Nasal Speculum

### **Uses:**

- 1) Anterior rhinoscopy
- 2) Anterior nasal packing
- 3) Septoplasty
- 4) Polypectomy
- 5) Nasal foreign body, rhinolith removal
- 6) Turbinate reduction surgeries



### 3- Tilley's Packing Forceps (Dressing Forceps)

#### Tilley's Nasal Packing Forceps



#### Tilley's Aural Packing Forceps



#### Uses of Tilley's Nasal Packing Forceps

- 1) To perform anterior nasal packing
- 2) To remove foreign bodies, crusts or packs from the nose
- 3) To pack the nose with gauze strips during nasal surgeries or sinus surgeries
- 4) To remove cartilage and bone pieces during septoplasty or SMR

#### ***Differentiating nasal and aural forceps:***

Both instruments are very similar to look at. The difference is in the tip. **Aural forceps have tips that are triangular** while **the tip of the nasal forceps is straight and serrated**. The serrations give grip to the instrument and help grasp the various objects mentioned above.

## 4- Hartman's Serrated Crocodile

### Uses:

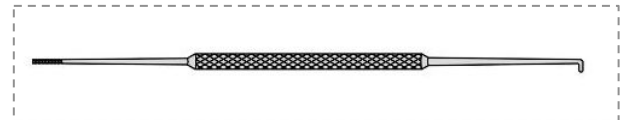
To take biopsies through an endoscope like bronchoscope or oesophagoscope



## 5- Cerumen Hook

### Uses:

To remove foreign objects from the ear. Most commonly they are used for the removal of earwax



## 6- Jobson-Honne Probe

### Uses:

- 1) Ear wax removal
- 2) Removal of foreign body from the ear
- 3) Removal of otomycotic debris or discharge from the external auditory canal
- 4) Probing of aural polyp or other mass in the ear canal
- 5) Probing of nasal masses and checking their sensitivity to touch



If you look closely, you will find that **one end of the probe is shaped like a ring**. This end may be used to hook out wax or foreign bodies from the ear canal.

The **other end of the instrument is sharp and serrated**. An ear wick can be fashioned out of this end by rolling cotton on to it and used to mop ear discharge.

## 7- Nasal Suction Tubes



**Fraizer Nasal Suction Tube**



**Lempert's Nasal Suction Tube**

## 8- Thudicum Nasal Speculum

**Uses:**

- 1) In anterior rhinoscopy
- 2) Foreign body removal from the nose
- 3) Perioperatively, for nasal packing
- 4) In septal surgeries (septoplasty and SMR) while making the incision



## 9- Zoellners Aural Suction Tube



## 10- Tuning Fork

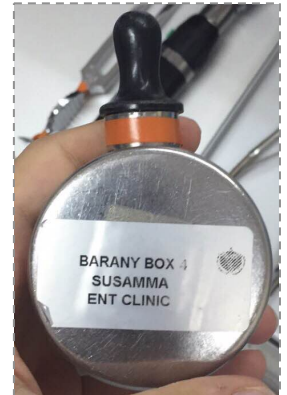
Used to clinically test hearing and identify the type of hearing loss.

**The parts of a tuning fork are:**

- Base plate or footplate
- Shaft
- Prongs that vibrate producing sound

- The commonly used tuning fork to test hearing is 512 Hz.

- Tests done with these tuning forks include Rinne's and Weber's tests.



**To assess hearing in kids**

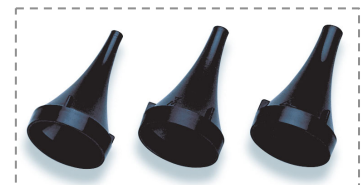
## 11- Otoscope

Gives a view of the ear canal and tympanic membrane or eardrum.

**Uses:**

- 1) To screen for illness during regular check-ups
- 2) To investigate ear symptoms.

Diseases that may be diagnosed by an otoscope include **otitis media** and **otitis externa**.



**Ear Speculum/Cone**

## 12- Rigid Scope (Rigid Rhinoscopy)

### Indications:

- 1) Evaluation and examination of the nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses, and nasopharynx
- 2) Evaluation of the turbinates and nasal septum, which can contribute to nasal airway obstruction.
- 3) Surveillance of previously diagnosed (treated or untreated) tumors of the nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses, and nasopharynx
- 4) Evaluation and treatment of epistaxis
- 5) Removal of nasal foreign bodies
- 6) To obtain biopsies for the diagnosis of nasal masses
- 7) To perform therapeutic procedures such as irrigation, obtaining cultures, and balloon dilation of the sinuses
- 8) Remove old blood, packing, or scar tissue after nasal or sinus surgery
- 9) As a part of functional endoscopic sinus surgery (FESS)



### Contraindications

No absolute contraindications exist. Relative contraindications to rigid rhinoscopy include a lack of patient cooperation.

## 13- Fiberoptic Scope (flexible Scope)



### Indications:

- 1) When visualization of the nasopharyngeal anatomy is needed for diagnosis, treatment, or both.
- 2) In the nasal cavity, it can visualize polyps, tumors, foreign bodies, or sources of epistaxis.
- 3) In the nasopharynx, the scope can help identify suspected tumors or adenoidal hypertrophy.
- 4) In the oropharynx or hypopharynx, it may be used to evaluate foreign bodies and potential airway obstruction from such etiologies as neoplasm and epiglottitis, obstructive sleep apnea, dysphagia, dysphonia, tonsillar hypertrophy, glossoptosis, or laryngomalacia. It may also assist in the evaluation of the severity of angioedema.



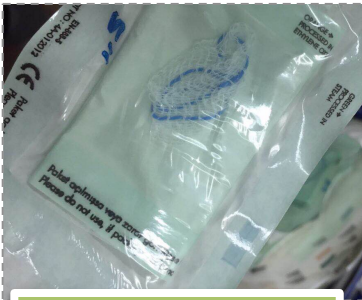
### **Contraindications:**

- 1- Epiglottitis as it may result in laryngospasm and subsequent airway compromise.
- 2- In a patient with croup and a suspicion for paraglottic disease, the airway can be visualized if symptoms suggest anatomic or congenital abnormalities.

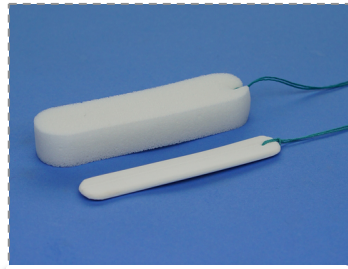
### **Relative contraindications** include

- coagulopathies that might result in significant bleeding if even minor trauma occurs during the procedure.
- In the setting of craniofacial trauma, the benefits should be carefully weighed against the risks of inadvertent intracranial instrumentation and exacerbation of nasopharyngeal injuries.

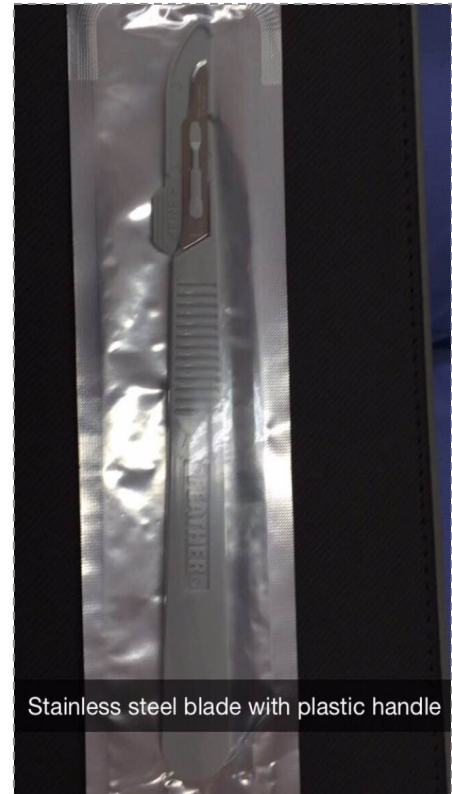
## 14- Other Instruments



Nasal Wick



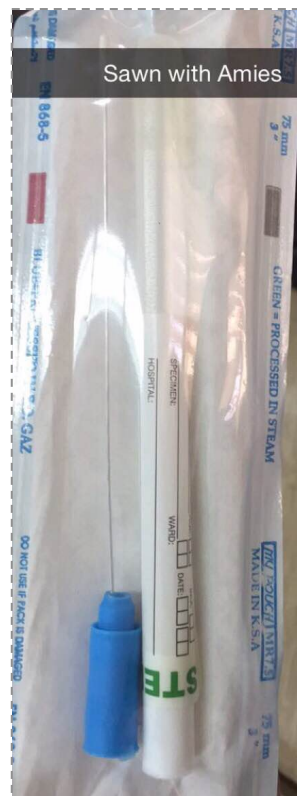
Epistaxis Packing



Stainless steel blade with plastic handle



Sterile disposable scalpel



Sawn with Amies

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