



OSCE Revision File



جامعة
الملك سعود
King Saud University

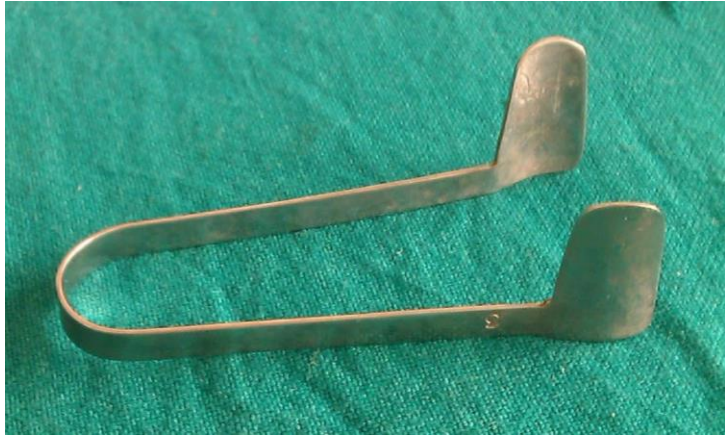


ENT team

Exam instructions “according to the course organizer”

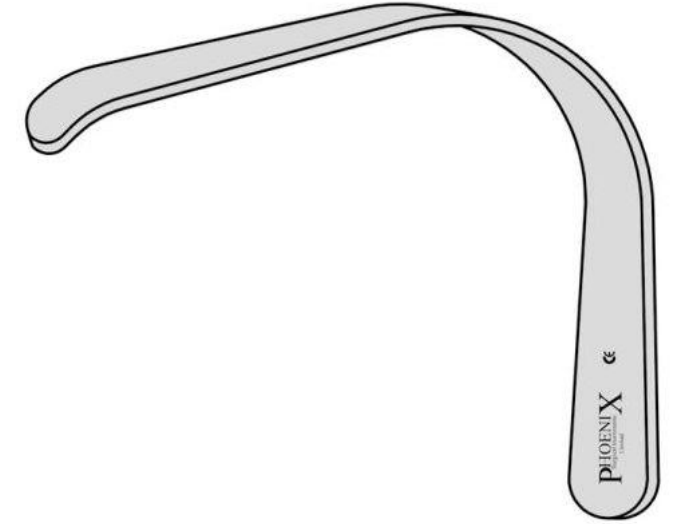
- In each station, there will be an instrument which we all came across in the clinic in this rotation. You are going to be asked about two things mainly:
 - Name of the instrument
 - Its Indications or uses
- The surgical instruments “which we saw in the OR” are not included.
- They will not ask us to perform the examinations in which these instruments are used.
- Contraindication of the instruments and further details are not needed to answer the exam questions.
- 3 minutes for each station (a total of 4 stations)

- Dr. Mohammed Alessa



Nasal speculum “AKA: THUDICHUM'S SPECULUM”

- Used to examine the anterior part of the nasal cavity
- Used also in Anterior nasal packing “in case of epistaxis”



Tongue depressor

- Examination of the oral cavity, vestibule, buccal mucosa, gums, floor of the mouth
- Examination of the oropharynx and posterior pharyngeal wall



Nasal/Aural Packing forceps

To remove foreign bodies, crusts or packs from the nose or the ear

They look the same but Aural forceps have tips that are triangular while the tip of the nasal forceps is straight and serrated.

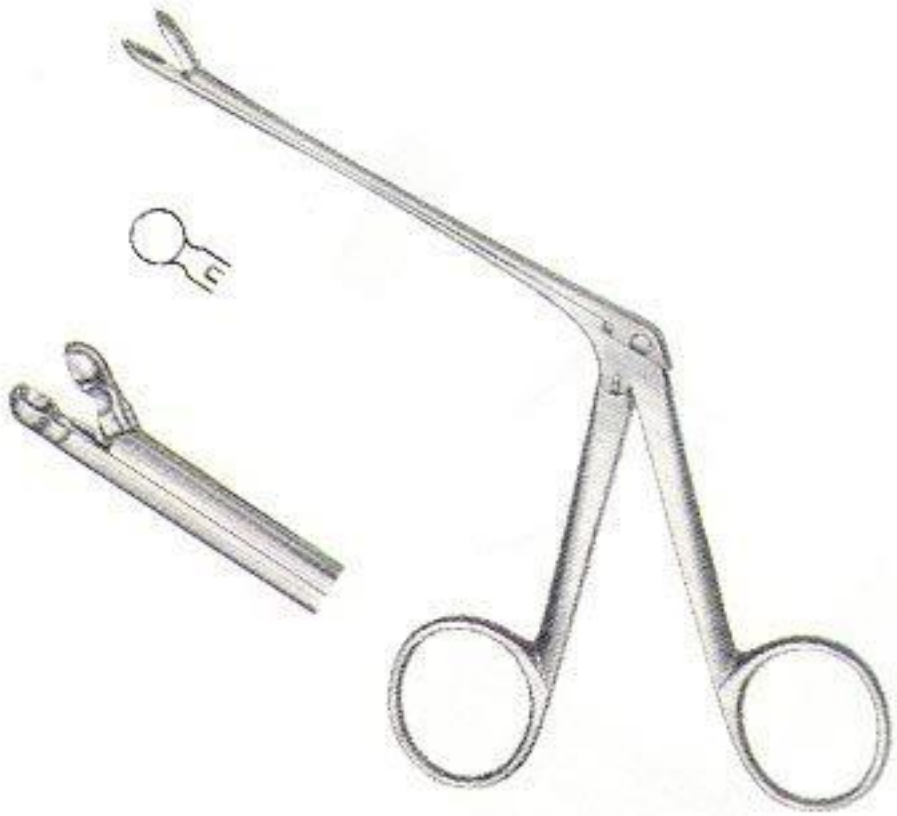


Cerumen Hook



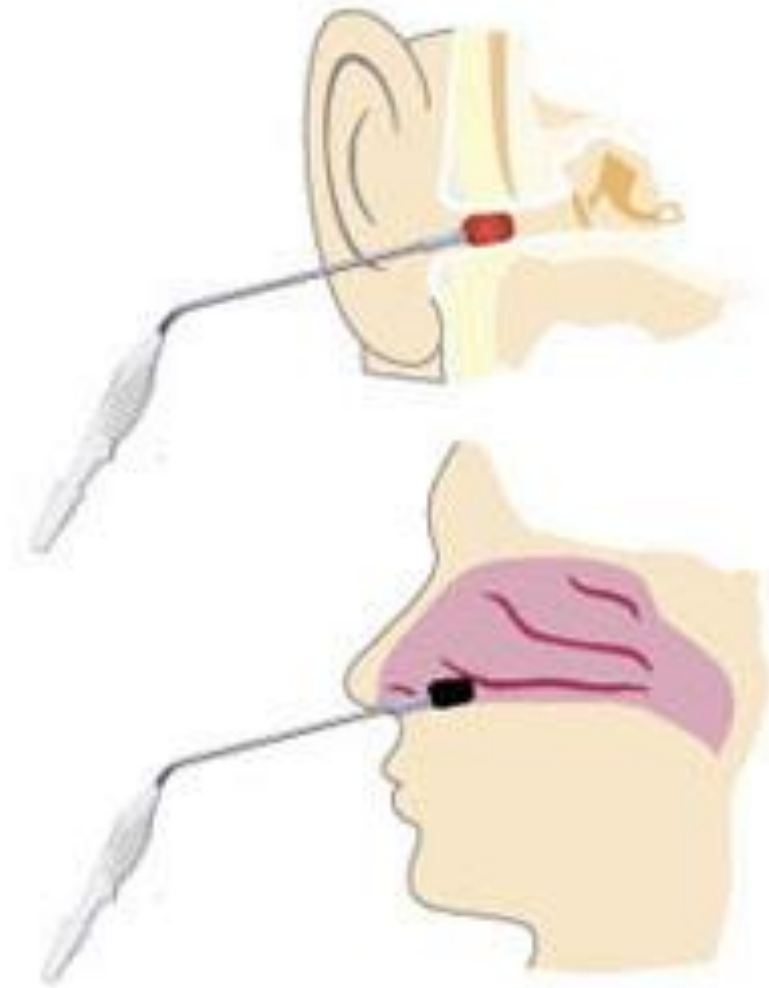
Jobson Horne probe

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



Hartman's Crocodile forceps

- To remove foreign objects and taking biopsies.
- Used for insertion and removal of ventilation tubes.



Suction tube

To remove foreign objects (air, wax or nasal mucous).



Tuning fork

Used to test hearing and identify the type of hearing loss (In Rinne's and Weber's tests).

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.



Ear speculum or cone

Otoscope

Examining external ear canal and tympanic membrane



Rigid Endoscope

Examining nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses, and nasopharynx (also you can examine oropharynx and hypopharynx with 30°,70° and 90°. other uses include controlling epistaxis, taking biopsies and removal of foreign bodies)

It has different angles (0°, 30°, 70° and 120°)



Ultrasound

Indications in ENT: Thyroid mass, neck mass evaluation



Fiber Optic Flexible Scope

- Examining nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses, and nasopharynx
- Also used in examining oropharynx, hypopharynx and larynx



Pure tone audiometry

Testing the hearing and distinguishing between conductive and sensorineural hearing loss



What is the name of this device?

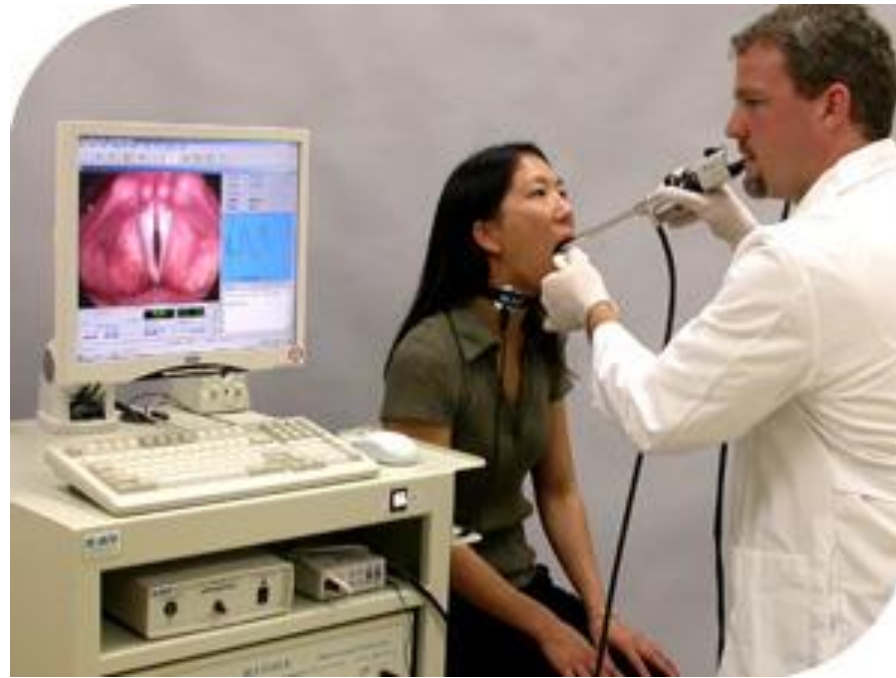
Multidimensional voice program analysis (MDVP)

Why is it used?

Acoustic analysis

Mention other uses of this device?

- 1- Documentation
- 2- Research
- 3- Follow-up
- 4- Medico-legal issues



What is the name of this device?

video laryngostroboscopy

Why is it used?

To allow visualization of the fine movements **“vibrations”** of the vocal folds

Mention other uses of this device?

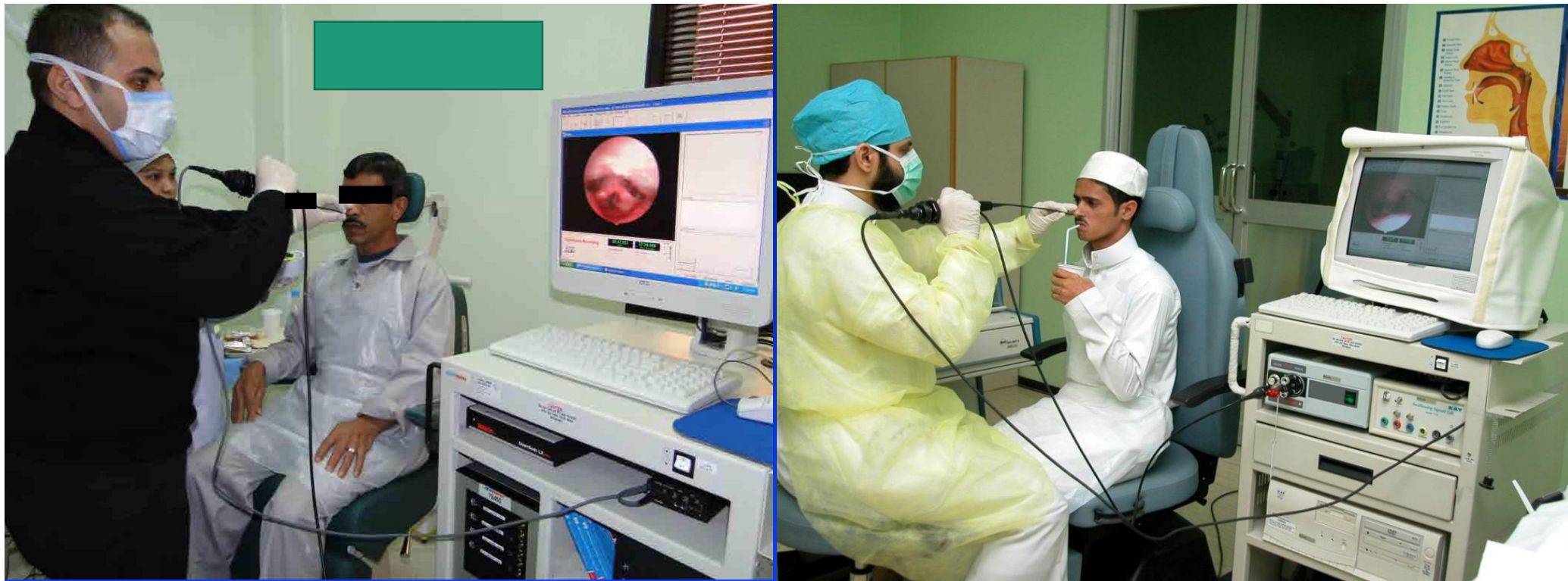
1- Diagnosis

2- Documentation

3- Research

4- Follow-up

5- Medico-legal issues



What is the name of this device?

Fiberoptic endoscopic evaluation of swallowing (FEES)

What are the three phases of swallowing?

1. oral phase
2. pharyngeal phase
3. esophageal phase