



EXAMINATION OF THE EAR

BHPI
hearing for all 2024

Better Hearing Philippines Inc.

**A precise and carefully
taken CASE HISTORY
is a MUST!**





CASE HISTORY

Examiner should know the following:

- Time of onset of the hearing loss
- Hearing loss is gradual or sudden
- Unilateral or bilateral
- Symmetrical or asymmetrical
- Presence or absence of other symptoms like vertigo (dizziness), tinnitus (ringing of the ear)
- Presence of discharge or pain



CASE HISTORY

Case History must also include:

- Family History
- Exposure of to noise
- Previous ear or head trauma
- Use of ototoxic drugs

HOW TO EXAMINE THE EAR?

1. Position the patient properly.
2. If the patient is a child:

Hold the pinna *outwards, backwards and downwards*, to straighten the canal.

HOW TO EXAMINE THE EAR?



HOW TO EXAMINE THE EAR?



If the patient is an adult:
Position the pinna
outwards, backwards,
and *upwards*

EAR EXAMINATION INSTRUMENTS

- Otoscope

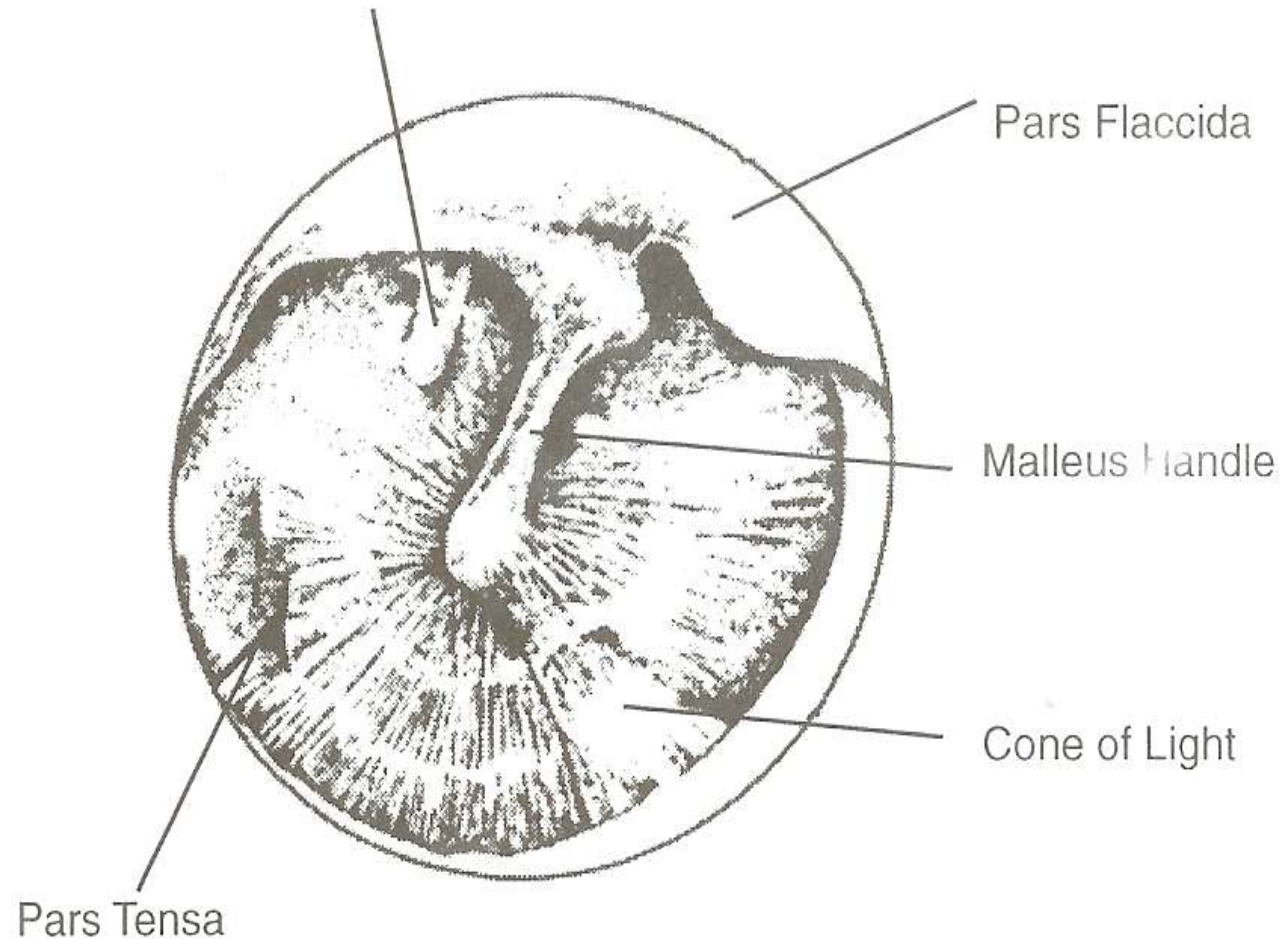


- Penlight



“WHAT WILL I SEE?”

Long process of incus seen through drum

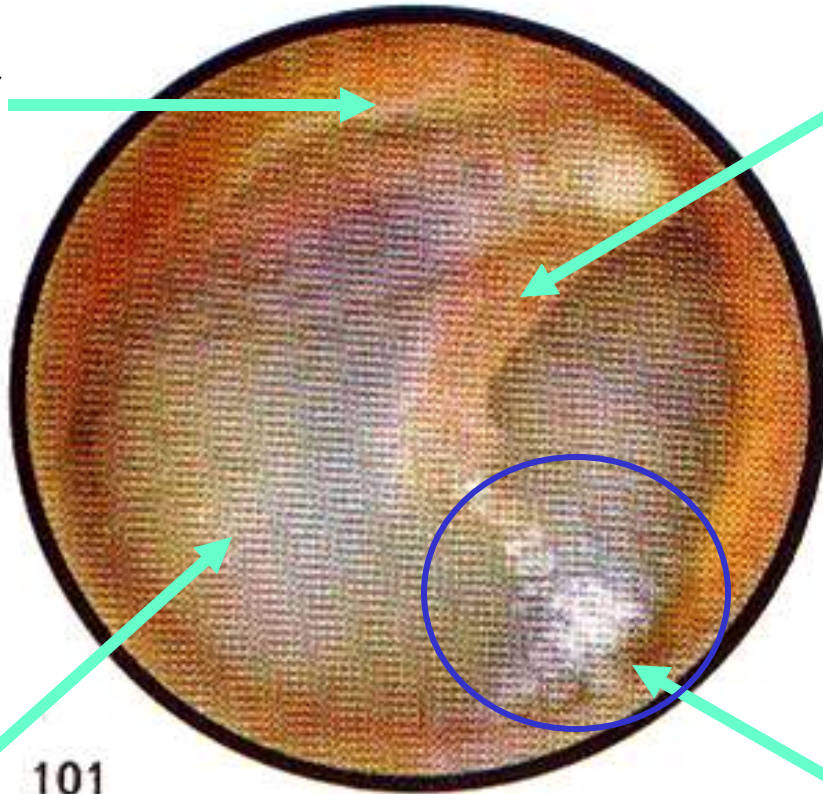
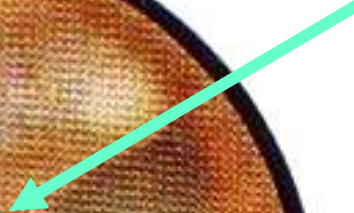


“WHAT WILL I SEE?”

Pars Flacida



Malleus Handle



Pars Tensa



101

Cone of Light

