Otoscopy Teaching Module

Vincent Wu BHSc (H)
Jason A. Beyea MD PHD FRCSC
Department of Otolaryngology
Queen’s University, Kingston, Ontario
The Otoscope
The Otoscope: How to Use

• Assemble otoscope and speculum properly
• Select the largest speculum size suitable for patient
• Turn on the otoscope and verify illumination
• Hold otoscope with power base up
• Cushion patient head with hand to prevent trauma
• Grasp and pull back pinna with other hand to straighten ear canal
• Gently insert the speculum
• Look through the magnifying lens
The Otoscope: How to Use

• Check it out!
The Normal Ear

The tympanic membrane is normally semi-transparent.
The Normal Ear

Cone of light pointing to left side, thus looking at left ear
Cerumen (Wax)

Cerumen (wax) is secreted to protect the ear with antibacterial properties.
Cerumen (Wax)

Cerumen can be of different consistencies
Foreign Body

Foreign body, an earring in the external ear canal
Foreign Body

Sponge in the external ear canal
Hairy Ear Canal

Hair in the external ear canal is found in outer 1/3, and varies by individual.
Exostoses

Exostoses are benign boney growths within the ear canal.
Squamous Papilloma (Wart)

Squamous papillomas (warts) are common benign neoplastic lesions.
Otitis Externa

Infection and/or inflammation of the external ear canal
Otomycosis (Fungal Otitis Externa)

Otomycosis is a fungal ear infection of the external ear canal.
Retracted Tympanic Membrane

The tympanic membrane lies deeper in the ear canal than its normal position.
Tympanosclerosis

Calcification of the tympanic membrane, and can include structures of the middle ear
Serous Otitis Media

Serous otitis media, or middle ear effusion, is fluid in the middle ear

- Umbo
- Fluid level
Acute Otitis Media

Acute otitis media is inflammation in the middle ear
Acute Otitis Media

Able to visualize the inflammation and pus that is in the middle ear
Hemotympanum

Hemotympanum is the presence of blood in the middle ear
Glomus Jugulare (Middle Ear Tumor)

Rare vascular tumour of the middle ear
Cholesteatoma

Cholesteatoma are collections of keratinic skin debris
Cholesteatoma

Cholesteatomas can gradually grow overtime
Aural Polyp

Aural polyps are benign, fleshy growths arising from the skin
Ear Canal Cancer (SCC)

Squamous cell carcinoma is malignant and can be found in the external ear canal.
Tympanic Membrane Perforation

Perforation of the tympanic membrane are most often caused by infection.
Ventilation Tube

Ventilation tube is inserted to prevent the accumulation of fluid in the middle ear.
Ventilation Tube

Different materials exist for ventilation tubes