Name of Block	Block –II
Name of Elective	Hearing restoration surgeries
Location of hospital Lab or research facility	Dept.of Otorhinolaryngology
Name of internal preceptor (s)	Dr. Rohit Verma
Name of External Preceptor (if applicable)	
Learning objectives of elective	Hearing status of patient need of hearing restoration surgery
Differential Diagnosis	To study Hearing status of patient need of hearing restoration surgery
Workup	Clinical workup
OPD Investigations	1. Examination with speculum 2. Otoscopy 3. Siegel's speculum examination 4.Tuning fork tests
Specialized ear examination	Microscopic/Telescopic
Special test	Audiometric evaluation
Imaging studies	X ray /CT/MRI
Treatment undertaken	
1. Medical	
2. Surgical	Observe
	1. Work up of the patient 2. Counseling of indications & advantages of surgery and filling of consent form 3. Preop protocol 4. Type of anaesthesia 5. Surgical steps 6. Extubation protocol 7. Shifting to recovery procedure 8. Post op protocol 9.Post op likely complications and management 10.Advise on discharge and follow up
Observe in OT	a) Positioning, scrubbing and draping of patient
	b) Selection of instruments
	c) Preparation of instrument trolley
	d) Steps of surgery
	e) Steps of anaesthesia
	f) Post op medications (ENT/ Anaesthesia)
Number of students that can be accommodated in this elective	
Pre-requisites for elective	Knowledge of

	i. Internet browsing ii Microsoft Excel/Word
Learning resources required	1. Pub Med User Guide 2. The Medical Research Handbook 3. ENT text book a. Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat-Dr PL Dhingra b. Diseases of Ear, Nose and throat-Dr Mohan Mansal
Assessment	a) Attendance b) Day to day participation in departmental activity c) Performance of assigned tasks
Other comments	Hearing restoration surgeries aim to improve or restore hearing in individuals with conductive, sensorineural or mixed hearing loss. The choice of surgery depends on type, course & seventy of hearing loss. 1. Middle ear surgeries for conductive hearing loss- These address problems with ear canal, ear drum or ossicles. a.Tympanoplasty:- For perforated ear drum or chronic otitis media,by use of graft to repair the eardrum & preventing infections. b. Ossiculoplasty:- When ossicles are damaged/malformed by use of prosthetic devices; restoring the transmission of scored to the inner ear. c.Stapedoctomy:-Stapes suprastructure is removed and hole is made in stapes footplate and prosthesis inserted d.Myringotomy with Grommet insection:- for chronic fluid accumulation if middle ear 2. Inner ear & auditory nerve surgeries for SNHL:- Used when hair cells in cochlear implant/Brain stem implant or auditory nerve is damaged. a. Cochlear implantation:- for severe to profound SNHL when hearing aids are ineffective b. ABI (Auditory Brainstem Implant) c. Bone condition & middle ear implant:

Logbook- cum- Portfolio

Elective Module:I Ear

Hearing restoration surgeries

Perforations of the ear have varied etiologies and clinical presentations. The perforations may be of safe /central type or unsafe/ marginal type depending upon the future sequel.

Diagnostic modalities include outpatient otoscopy, microscopy/telescopy and radiology.

Therapeutic modalities may be conservative or necessitate surgical intervention. The latter may range from a simple repair of the tympanic membrane (Tympanoplasty) to an extensive mastoid surgery.

The module will provide the student with learning experience in day to day clinical set up i.e. inpatient and outpatient ENT departments. One shall learn to work up, examine and formulate basic management protocols for patients presenting with perforation of ear. Knowledge of such clinical scenarios will prepare students for their future exposure, as primary health care providers.