

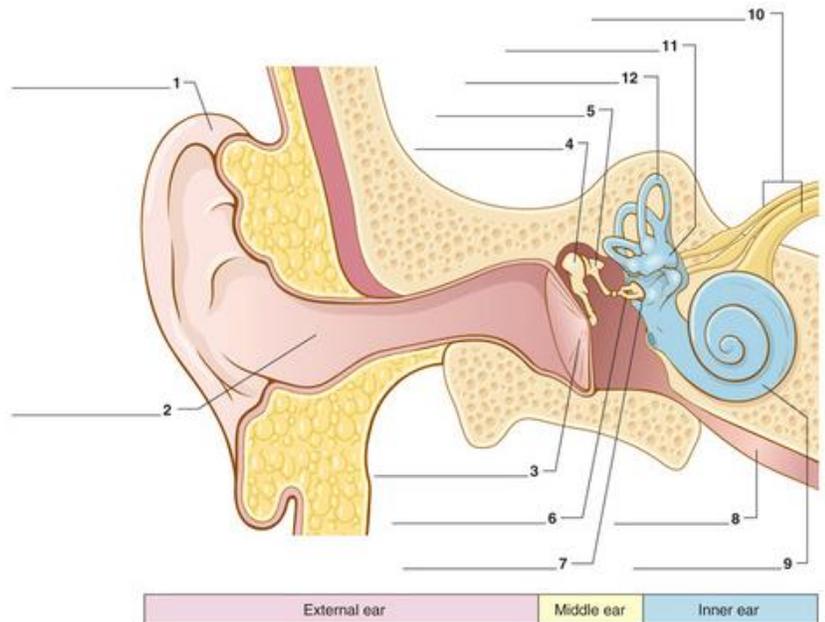
## Class Preparation Ear

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Hearing Diagnostic Tests	
How are these tests performed? What is considered normal?	
Whisper Test	Weber Test
Standing 1-2ft behind the pt (so they don't see your lips), have the pt place one finger on tragus of left ear, whisper word that has 2 distinct syllabus towards the right ear, ask pt to repeat word back, do it again but in the other ear. Normal: the pt says the same word that the tester said.	Vibrating fork being placed on the head to distinguish between conductive (sound is louder in affected ear) and sensorineural (sound is louder in unaffected ear) hearing loss. Normal: equal sounds being heard in both ears

- What is the correct way to instill eardrops?
  - Lie on the unaffected side, straighten the ear canal, pull top of infected ear out and up, instill the drops into ear, stay on side for 2-10mint.

- Label the parts of the ear:
  - 1. Pinna
  - 2. Auditory canal
  - 3. Tympanic Membrane
  - 4. Malleus (hammer)
  - 5. Incus (Anvil)
  - 6. Stapes (Stirrup)
  - 7. Oval Window
  - 8. Eustachian Tube
  - 9. Cochlea
  - 10. Vestibular-cochlear nerve
  - 11. Saccule
  - 12. Semicircular canals



- What are signs & symptoms of Meniere's Disease? How is it treated?
  - Meniere's Disease: accumulation of fluid in inner ear. S/S: tinnitus (hearing sounds from inside the body), ear pressure, N/V, vertigo (feeling the environment is spiraling). Tx: Acute attack – antihistamine, anticholinergics, benzodiazepines, bedrest, assist OOB. Between attacks – low sodium diet, limit caffeine/alcohol, diuretics, antihistamines. Surgery tx: decompression of the endolymphatic sac that can shunt the fluid.