

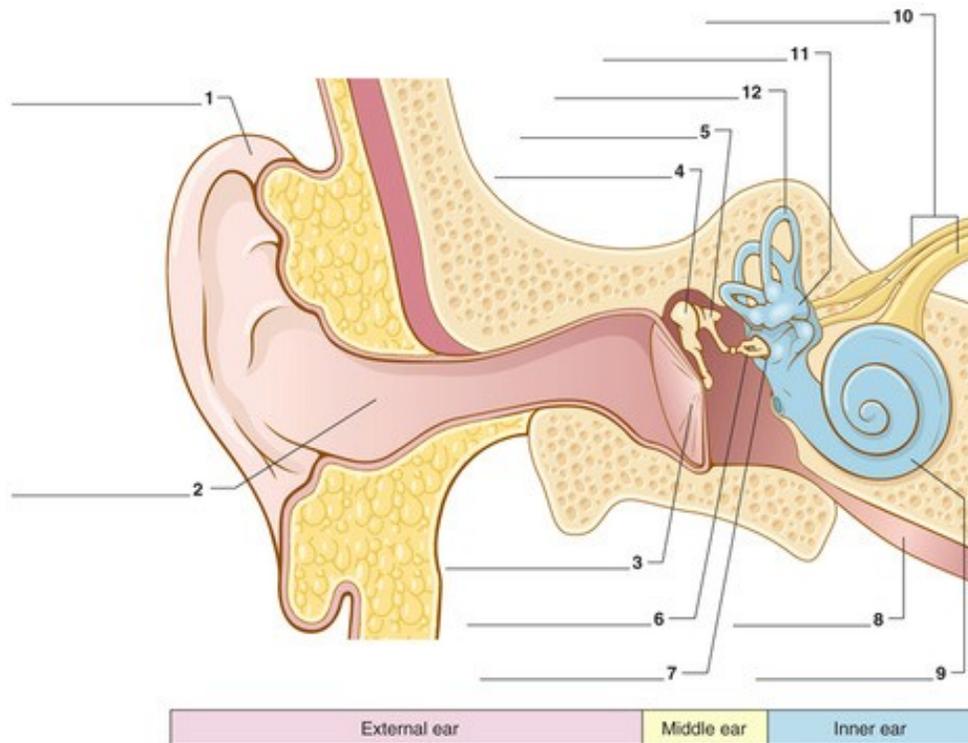
Class Preparation Ear

Hearing Diagnostic Tests How are these tests performed? What is considered normal?	
Whisper Test	Weber Test
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Position the patient upright. -Ask them to occlude one ear. -Stand 1-2 feet (30-60 cm) behind or to the side of the patient. Ensure the patient cannot read your lips. -Whisper a set of 3 random letters/numbers (example: 7-R-5) in a soft (not breathy) audible voice. -Normal Result: patient should be able to repeat the sequence back. -Perform again with a different set of numbers/letters on the other ear, same results expected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Using a tuning fork (generally 512 Hz), strike the fork against the palm to start the vibration. -Set the base of the fork on the midline of the patient's forehead. -Ask the patient if they hear the sound better in the left ear, right ear, or both. -Normal Result: The sound is heard equally in both ears, this is a "midline" or "negative" Weber test.

- What is the correct way to instill eardrops?

Check the label to ensure they are not expired. Make sure they are warm temperature (roll the bottle between hands for 1-2 minutes – cold drops can cause dizziness.) Wash hands. Position the patient on their side with the head tilted up, with the ear to receive the drops facing up. Straighten the ear canal by gently pulling the pinna up and back. Hold the dropper just above the ear canal, do not insert it into the ear canal. Squeeze prescribed number of drops into the ear. Ask the patient to keep laying on their side with their head tilted up for 5-10 minutes. If both ears require drops, wait at least 10 minutes before repeating on the other side.

- Label the parts of the ear:



1. Pinna
2. Ear Canal
3. Ear Drum
4. Malleus
5. Incus
6. Stapes
7. Tympanic Cavity
8. Eustachian Tube
9. Cochlea
10. Vestibulocochlear Nerve
11. Vestibule Cochlea
12. Semicircular Canals

- What are signs & symptoms of Meniere's Disease? How is it treated?
 A chronic disorder that affects balance and hearing in unpredictable episodes. Episodic vertigo, or sudden, intense spinning sensation that can last from 20 minutes to several hours can occur. Also, fluctuating hearing loss, and tinnitus (ringing or buzzing sound in the ears) can be signs. Treatment includes a low sodium diet (1500-2000 mg/day), avoidance of caffeine, alcohol, and nicotine, and stress management. More treatment strategies include; Benzodiazepines for acute vertigo, diuretics to reduce fluid pressure, antiemetics for nausea during attacks, and hearing aids if hearing loss is significant.

