

# OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (PHASE 5)

## LEARNING AIM(S)

<b>1</b>	In this course, it is aimed that students have sufficient knowledge and skills gain attitudes to evaluate the signs and symptoms of common diseases in the otorhinolaryngology, head, and neck region within the scope of the National CEP, to diagnose in primary care conditions, to create / implement / monitor a treatment plan, to perform emergency intervention when necessary and to refer them to an otorhinolaryngologist.
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## LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S)

<b>1</b>	To be able to take a detailed history of ORL Diseases and performing physical examination of the head and neck region (including otoscopy, anterior rhinoscopy, indirect laryngoscopy).
<b>2</b>	To be able to evaluate hearing.
<b>3</b>	To be able to diagnose otitis media types, to decide on treatment, to recognize otitis media complications and to refer to a specialist when necessary.
<b>4</b>	To be able to diagnose acute upper respiratory tract infections (rhinosinusitis, acute otitis, tonsillitis, epiglottitis, etc.), to be able to give the treatment (prescribing), to be able to recognize the complications (deep neck infections -retropharyngeal / peritonsillar abscess) and to be able to refer to the specialist when necessary.
<b>5</b>	To be able to evaluate the situations causing nasal obstruction (nasal obstruction) / discharge, primary (allergic, infective, mechanical) and secondary to distinguish between (adrenoid) causes, medical and surgical treatment according to etiology, to be able to explain medical and surgical treatment options according to etiology.
<b>6</b>	To be able to enumerate the etiology of hearing loss, to make the differential diagnosis of related diseases and to direct them to a specialist by making emergency intervention when necessary.
<b>7</b>	To be able to explain the etiological factors of nose bleeding and make the differential diagnosis, to put anterior nasal packing.

<b>8</b>	To be able to make the differential diagnosis of ear pain, count the causes of reflected pain, approach/ diagnose, and treat the patient who applied with the symptom of ear pain, and refer to a specialist after emergency intervention when necessary.
<b>9</b>	To be able to make the differential diagnosis and treatment of the patient who applied with the complaint of sore throat and refer to the specialist physician when necessary.
<b>10</b>	To be able to evaluate the patient presenting with obstruction in the upper respiratory tract and related breathing difficulties under emergency and elective conditions.
<b>11</b>	To be able to explain tracheotomy and its indications
<b>12</b>	To be able to count the differential diagnosis of hoarseness, to manage laryngopharyngeal reflux treatment, to suspect laryngeal cancer and refer to a specialist.
<b>13</b>	To be able to evaluate the patient presenting with a mass in the neck, to be able to count possible causes and refer to a specialist when necessary.
<b>14</b>	To be able to evaluate maxillofacial traumas and refer them to specialists.
<b>15</b>	To be able to make a preliminary diagnosis of the patient who applied with the complaint of tinnitus.
<b>16</b>	To be able to make the differential diagnosis of patients who present with dyspnea and stridor, to intervene in emergencies, to refer them to a specialist when necessary.
<b>17</b>	To be able to evaluate the patient presenting with dizziness, peripheral and central vertigo, to be able to distinguish between nystagmus, to be able to make the Dix-Hallpike and Epley maneuvers, to be able to make the differential diagnosis of peripheral vertigo, to be able to perform medical treatment in acute vertigo.
<b>18</b>	To be able to distinguish between peripheral and central facial paralysis, to count the differential diagnosis, to distinguish between medical and surgical patients and to treat Bell's palsy medically.
<b>19</b>	To be able to recognize the symptoms of snoring and sleep apnea syndrome.
<b>20</b>	To be able to recognize and manage ORL Emergencies (foreign body, nose bleeding, vertigo, etc.).
<b>21</b>	To be able to explain prevention methods for ORL diseases (newborn hearing screening, presbycusis, etc.).

INTENDED LEARNING OUTCOME(S)	
1	Can take a detailed history of ORL diseases and performing physical examination of the head and neck region (including otoscopy, anterior rhinoscopy, indirect laryngoscopy).
2	Can evaluate hearing.
3	Can diagnose otitis media types, to decide on treatment, to recognize otitis media complications and refer to a specialist when necessary.
4	Can diagnose acute upper respiratory tract infections (rhinosinusitis, acute otitis, tonsillitis, epiglottitis, etc.), can give the treatment (prescribing), can recognize the complications (deep neck infections -retropharyngeal / peritonsillar abscess) and can refer to the specialist when necessary.
5	Can evaluate the situations causing nasal obstruction (nasal obstruction) / discharge, can distinguish between primary (allergic, infective, mechanical) and secondary (adrenoid) causes, can explain medical and surgical treatment options according to etiology.
6	Can enumerate the etiology of hearing loss, to make the differential diagnosis of related diseases and can direct them to a specialist by making emergency intervention when necessary.
7	Can explain the etiological factors of nose bleeding and can make the differential diagnosis, can put anterior nasal packing.
8	Can make the differential diagnosis of ear pain, count the causes of reflected pain, can approach/ diagnose, and treat the patient who applied with the symptom of ear pain, and can refer to a specialist after emergency intervention when necessary.
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14	Can evaluate maxillofacial traumas and can refer them to specialists.
15	Can make a preliminary diagnosis of the patient who applied with the complaint of tinnitus.

<b>16</b>	Can make the differential diagnosis of patients who present with dyspnea and stridor, can intervene in emergencies, can refer them to a specialist when necessary.
<b>17</b>	Can evaluate the patient presenting with dizziness, peripheral and central vertigo, can distinguish between nystagmus, can make the Dix-Hallpike and Epley maneuvers, can make the differential diagnosis of peripheral vertigo can perform medical treatment in acute vertigo.
<b>18</b>	Can distinguish between peripheral and central facial paralysis, can count the differential diagnosis, can distinguish between medical and surgical patients and can treat Bell's palsy medically.
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