**Jan 3: Otosclerosis (updated 09/06)**

**Preceptor: Caroline**

1. (Dara) Review the histopathology of this disease.
2. (Dara) Discuss the etiology of otosclerosis.
3. (Deya) What are the “Blue Mantles of Manasse”?
4. (Deya) What is “Schwarze’s sign”?
5. (Amy) Discuss the epidemiology of otosclerosis.
6. (Amy) What is the clinical presentation of otosclerosis?
7. (Kathy) You have given a clinic patient the diagnosis of otosclerosis. She is not interested in surgery. What other options does she have?
8. (Rosow) Discuss stapedectomy vs. stapedotomy
9. (Rosow) What are the contraindications to surgery for otosclerosis?
10. (Josh) You have signed up your first patient for a stapedotomy-drill vs. laser? What types of lasers would you consider?
11. (Tali) What is Carhart’s notch and why does it disappear after successful surgery?
12. (Scott) What problems might you encounter intra-op and how would you deal with them?

**Jan 10: Nasal Obstruction (updated 08/06)**

**Preceptor: Caroline and Tali**

1. (Deya) Describe the treatment of allergic rhinitis.
2. (Deya) Are leukotrienes effective in allergic rhinitis?
3. (Amy) What is non-allergic rhinitis? Elaborate on hormonal causes and therapies.
5. (Amy) Rhinitis medicamentosa. Describe the underlying pathophysiology. Is it reversible? How do you treat it?
6. (Dara) Vasomotor rhinitis, medical vs. surgical therapy
7. (Josh) Discuss the role of ipratropium bromide in rhinitis.
8. (Dave) What is the empty nose syndrome? Do turbinate implants have a role in the management of this condition?
9. (Dave) Discuss the surgical management of hypertrophic inferior turbinates. Which do you think has better success rates? Any data to support your thoughts?
10. (Kathy) When comparing different surgical techniques to treat nasal obstruction secondary to inferior turbinate hypertrophy, what is the effect on nasal mucociliary function? Laryngoscope 2003;113: 514-9.
11. (Scott) Describe surgical management of septal perforation. Any contraindications to repair?
1. (Amy) A patient is referred from your favorite thoracic surgeon for hoarseness after aortic aneurysm repair. On exam, you find an immobile vocal fold. How can you determine the etiology?
2. (Dara) Vocal fold injectional medialization vs. intrachordal injection. What is the difference?
3. (Dara) Unilateral vocal fold medialization by injection—what materials are available? Indications and advantages?
4. (Deya) Discuss the management of Teflon granulomas.
5. (Dara) Describe transcutaneous vs. laryngoscopic injection in vocal fold medialization.
6. Discuss the management of over injection during vocal fold medialization.
8. (Deya) Technique of medialization thyroplasty. What would you use for implant?
9. (Josh) Goal of arytenoid adduction. Indications.
11. (Josh) How do you do an arytenoid adduction?
12. (Kathy) What is the success of reinnervation procedures?

**Jan 24: Cleft Lip/Cleft Palate (updated 08/06)**

1. (Amy) Discuss the incidence, causes and genetic aspects of cleft lips and palates (CL and CP).
2. (Dara) Review the normal embryologic development of the lip and palate.
3. (Dara) Describe the abnormal development leading to CL and CP.
4. (Deya) Review the classification of CL and CP.
5. (Deya) What speech sounds do CL and CP kids have difficulty with? What is the treatment? Is it successful?
7. (Dave) Discuss the role of orthodontics in the management of CL and CP.
8. (Kathy) You are called to the NICU to counsel parents of a newborn with a unilateral CL and CP. What do you tell them about the timing of repair of each. Also, the baby is having problems with feeding. Any suggestions?
9. (Tali) Draw: 2 unilateral cleft lip repairs, 1 bilateral cleft lip repair and 2 cleft palate repairs. Don't put names on them. Pass them out and have everyone label.
10. (CY) Analyze the nasal deformity associated with CL. How do you fix it?
11. (CY) Why do cleft kids have eustachian tube dysfunction? How do you manage their ear disease?
1. (Dara) Longitudinal vs. transverse fractures: Draw the “prototypical” fracture lines and their relationship to important temporal bone structures.

2. (Dara) Longitudinal vs. transverse fractures: Which is more common? What do you expect to see on otoscopic exam? What kind of hearing loss is associated with each? What is their association with CN VII injury?

3. (Amy) You are called to the Trauma Unit for a patient who suffered blunt trauma to the head who now has blood from the ear. CT scan shows a longitudinal temporal bone fracture. On exam, you see and EAC laceration and tympanic membrane perforation. What is your initial management? What do you tell the patient about prognosis regarding spontaneous closure of the perforation?

4. (Josh) How do you diagnose perilymphatic fistula? What is your initial management? What are indications for surgery?

5. (Kathy) A patient presents to the ER at 1 AM after being “pistol whipped” on the side of his head. He complains of severe hearing loss and vertigo with nystagmus and a tympanic membrane perforation. Do you call in Dr. (your otologist) from his warm and cozy bed for an immediate exploration? What are you likely to find?

6. (Dave) Your junior resident calls you from the Trauma Unit. He is evaluating an otherwise stable patient with a temporal bone fracture and complete ipsilateral facial nerve paralysis. He wants to know what to do?

7. (Scott) How do you diagnose CSF otorrhea? Do you start antibiotics? What is your initial management? What if it persists?

8. (Tali) Etiologies and management of traumatic tympanic membrane perforation.


10. (Caroline) On your Oral board exam, you are presented with this scenario: A 20 year-old male is admitted to the Trauma Unit after a GSW to the head. He was found obtunded in an alley, but with stable vital signs. There is no other information. You are called because he is bleeding profusely from the ear. What do you want to do? (hint…do not forget ABC’s!)
1. (Dara) Define: apnea, hypopnea, RDI, obstructive sleep apnea, central sleep apnea and upper airway resistance syndrome.
2. (Dara) What are the criteria for mild, moderate and severe obstructive sleep apnea in adults?
3. (Deya) What is a polysomnogram and how is it performed? What are the findings in obstructive sleep apnea?
4. (Josh) What is a multiple sleep latency test?
5. (Josh) Is there a role for a home sleep study?
6. (Dave) Describe the normal stages of sleep, normal ratios/duration of each stage and alterations seen in central and obstructive sleep apnea.
7. (Kathy) What are the symptoms of adult sleep apnea? Tell us about the Epworth Sleepiness Scale.
8. (Kathy) Discuss physical exam findings in obstructive sleep apnea. What is a Mueller’s maneuver?
9. (Tali) Describe the Fujita classification of obstructive sleep apnea. Are there other classifications systems?
11. (Caroline) What are the complications of untreated sleep apnea?
12. (Caroline) Discuss non-surgical management of obstructive sleep apnea. What is the efficacy of each?--give us data.

No Coclia until 3/6!!