

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	34486
<b>Name</b>	Otorhinolaryngology
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	4.5
<b>Academic year</b>	2022 - 2023

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. year</b>	<b>Period</b>
1204 - Degree in Medicine	Faculty of Medicine and Odontology	3	Second term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1204 - Degree in Medicine	15 - Human clinical training IV	Obligatory

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
MORANT VENTURA, ANTONIO	40 - Surgery

**SUMMARY**

Otorhinolaryngology must be understood as the specialty that studies the scientific foundations, the diagnosis and the treatment of diseases that affect the organs explicitly cited o its denomination, but it must also be considered as that specialty concerned with the diseases of neck, face and the cranium basis, as well as the referent aspects of the reconstructive surgery of these areas, mainly in relation with the oncological pathology. Thus, this is the surgical specialty that involves the diseases of the head and neck, except for, logically, the ophthalmological ones, the endovascular ones and those that settle in the central nervous system and rachis. These specialty competencies are dictated by the daily clinical experience and countersigned by the official denomination of the same in the majority of the scientific societies of international scope.

As we have already pointed out, Otorhinolaryngology presents the general profile of surgical discipline when it is practiced as hospital specialty. However, it is also right to point out that in other medicine areas, whose therapeutic methods are not surgical, such as Family and Community Medicine, or Pediatrics, many otorhinolaryngological diseases have a significant incidence. Any specialist in the aforementioned fields will agree to point out tonsillitis, acute otitis, laryngitis or allergic rhinitis, to write some examples, as very common on their field of action.



## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### Other requirements

Knowledge of previous subjects of the Degree Programme in Medicine.

## COMPETENCES (RD 1393/2007) // LEARNING OUTCOMES (RD 822/2021)

### 1204 - Degree in Medicine

- Obtain and elaborate a clinical history with relevant information.
- Perform a physical examination and a mental health assessment.
- Have the capacity to make an initial diagnosis and establish a reasonable strategy of diagnosis.
- Establish the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment, applying principles based on the best information available and on conditions of clinical safety.
- Indicate the most accurate therapy in acute and chronic processes prevailing, as well as for terminally ill patients.
- Plan and propose appropriate preventive measures for each clinical situation.
- Acquire proper clinical experience in hospitals, health care centres and other health institutions, under supervision, as well as basic knowledge of clinical management focused on the patient and the correct use of tests, medicines and other resources available in the health care system.
- Know how to use the sources of clinical and biomedical information available, and value them critically in order to obtain, organise, interpret and communicate scientific and sanitary information.
- Know how to use IT in clinical, therapeutic and preventive activities, and those of research.
- Understand the importance and the limitations of scientific thinking in the study, prevention and management of diseases.
- Proper organisation and planning of the workload and timing in professional activities.
- Team-working skills and engaging with other people in the same line of work or different.
- Criticism and self-criticism skills.
- Capacity for communicating with professional circles from other domains.
- Acknowledge diversity and multiculturality.
- Consideration of ethics as a fundamental value in the professional practise.
- Working capacity to function in an international context.
- Recognises, diagnoses, and guides the management of the main pathologies affecting ear, nose, and throat.



- Reconocer, diagnosticar y orientar el manejo de las principales patologías infecciosas en los distintos órganos y aparatos.
- Knows how to perform a complete anamnesis, focused on the patient and orientated to various pathologies, interpreting its meaning.
- Knows how to perform a physical examination of the body organs and systems, as well as a psychopathological exploration, interpreting their meanings.

## **LEARNING OUTCOMES (RD 1393/2007) // NO CONTENT (RD 822/2021)**

Once the subject is finished, the students must be able to:

1. Know the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the areas of otology, rhinology, pharyngology, laryngology and brain and cervical regions.
2. Recognize the pathology and perform diagnosis and differential diagnosis of the pathology.
3. Know how to put into practice the basic skills to perform an oropharyngeal exploration and of the ear.
4. Know the exploration basic techniques of rhinology and laryngology and advanced techniques in otology.
5. Know the techniques of audiologic diagnosis.

## **DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS**

### **1. THEORETICAL THEMATIC UNITS (Units from 1 to 13)**

- 1.- Strange bodies of pharynx. Roncopathy.
- 2.- Inflammatory pathology of the pharynx: acute and chronic pharyngitis. Adenoiditis. Acute and chronic tonsillitis. Complications. Treatment.
- 3.- Pharynx benign and malignant tumors.
- 4.- Larynx malformations. Laryngeal strange bodies. Laryngeal traumatism and stenosis. Intubation and tracheotomy.
- 5.- Inflammatory pathology of the larynx: acute and chronic laryngitis; larynx precancerous injuries.
- 6.- Functional pathology of the larynx. Laryngeal paralysis; Functional injuries. Patología de las glándulas salivares.
- 7.- Larynx benign tumors. Malignant tumors; larynx cancer, clinical and surgical treatment.
- 8.- Ear malformations. Ear traumatism. Inflammatory pathology of the external ear. Earwax build-up. Strange bodies of ear.



- 9.- Inflammatory pathology of the medium ear. Acute and chronic medium otitis. Secretory medium otitis.
- 10.- Chronic medium otitis with central perforation; chronic medium otitis with marginal perforation (Cholesteatoma). Otitis complications.
- 11.- Hearing loss: transmission hearing loss; sensoryneural hearing loss. Types and clinical characteristics.
- 12.- Vertigo: concept and classification. Peripheral vertigo: benign paroxysmal postural vertigo, Menière's disease, and labyrinthitis. Central vertigo.
- 13.- Facial paralysis. Etiology, diagnosis and treatment. Tumors of the external and medium ear.

## **2. THEORETICAL THEMATIC UNITS (Units from 14 to 17)**

- 14.- Congenital malformations of the nose and nostrils. Traumatism of the nose and nostrils. Deviations septum-pyramidal. Epistaxis. Bruise and abscess in the nasal septa. Strange bodies.
- 15.- Rhinitis; acute rhinitis. Allergic rhinitis. Chronic rhinitis: vasomotor rhinitis and ozena.
- 16.- General pathology of the sinusitis. Diagnosis. Treatment.
- 17.- Tumors of the nostrils and paranasal sinuses.

## **3. PRACTICES THEMATIC UNITS**

### **SEMINARS**

1. Auditory exploration.
2. Differential diagnosis of the vertiginous patient.
3. Differential diagnosis of the dysphonias.
4. Differential diagnosis of the cervical tumorations.
5. Differential diagnosis of the nasal insufficiency.

### **CLINICAL CASES**

1. Clinical case of laryngeal pathology (I)
2. Clinical case of sinonasal pathology
3. Clinical case of otologic pathology (I)
4. Clinical case of otologic pathology (II)
5. Clinical case of pharyngeal pathology (I)
6. Clinical case of pharyngeal pathology (II)

### **CLINICAL PRACTICES**

The practices will be focused on the attendance to outpatient clinics to know the pathology and the diagnostic methods as well as the applied techniques.



Voluntary attendance to hospital duties: learning of the emergencies pathology and the mechanisms of action in an emergency.

## WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Seminars	24,00	100
Theory classes	19,00	100
Clinical practice	13,02	100
Study and independent work	20,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	20,00	0
Preparing lectures	3,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	3,00	0
Resolution of case studies	10,25	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112,27</b>	

## TEACHING METHODOLOGY

- Theoretical Lessons (17 Thematic Units) The theoretical content of the different parts of Otorhinolaryngology will be taught, grouping the types by pathologies. The lessons will have an attending nature and will be supported by audiovisual media adapted for the unit.
- Seminar Practical Lessons (5 Thematic Units) Practical sessions for reduced groups, based on diagnostic, exploratory and clinical aspects of the most frequent pathologies. They will be developed from the symptoms in order to ascend interactively in the diagnostic process and therapeutic decision taking.
- Clinical Cases Practical Lessons (6 Thematic Units) They are attending lessons with reduced groups where, through the exposition and discussion of clinical lessons, the student will know how to apply practically the acquired knowledge.
- Tutorials. They are made individually, attending or online, about specific aspects that the students require.

## EVALUATION

**English version is not available**





## REFERENCES

### Basic

- Jorge Basterra Alegría: Otorrinolaringología y patología cervico-facial. Ed. Masson SA, 2004. Barcelona.
- Constantino Morera Pérez y Jaime Marco Algarra: Lecciones de Otorrinolaringología aplicada. 2ª edición, Glosa SL, Barcelona, 2006

### Additional

- Enciclopedia Medico-Chirurgicale. Oto-Rhino-Laringologie. 6 tomos. Editorial Elsevier. Tratado de ORL actualizable y actualizado. Accesible en la red desde la Universidad.
- Bibliografía en la red: eMedicine Specialties > Otolaryngology and Facial Plastic Surgery
- Recursos-e Salut: ClínicaKey Student. Elsevier (Scopus, ScienceDirect).  
[uv-es.libguides.com/RecursosSalut/BibliotecaSalut](http://uv-es.libguides.com/RecursosSalut/BibliotecaSalut)